White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

White Pine Box Lumber, all sizes.

White Pine and Spruce Lath, Cedar Shingles.

Our factory stock in White Pine, S.C. Sidings, strips and shorts is complete in dry 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. and 2 in.

We would like to answer your enquiries concerning this line.

We have some very [illegible]irable lines in White Pine for manufacturers of doors, sash, etc., also a n[illegible] line in White Pine Mill Run Stocks.

Write us [illegible] for prices we are sure we can interest you.

We Make a S[illegible] of Prompt Shipments

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

NEW YORK CITY: Bible House, Astor Place **OTTAWA, ONT.: Citizen Building**

In Ottawa the beautiful

We have the most Up-to-Date

Sash, Door and Blind

Factory in Canada

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

Our Specialties

Stock sizes in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Box Shooks

Write for Catalogue and Prices

James Davidson - - Ottawa, Can.

We have a full assortment of

White Pine, Norway, Hemlock, Posts, B. C. Shingles and Lath

Write us

LeBel, Turnbull Lumber Co.
Limited
Sarnia, Ont.

Mr. Lumberman
if you wish to build up your fall trade nothing will help you to do so like a good line of shingles

If you want the BEST SHINGLES on the Canadian market order a sample car of our FAMOUS METIS Brand.

One car will convince you of what we say, that they are the BEST on the market. If you want a car quick wire us the order. Do it now before you forget.

In SPRUCE we have quality 2nd and better planed and matched, prepared to perfection.

We have a snap on ⅝ Sheeting,—get our prices, it will pay you.

Our idea is, "That a satisfied customer is our best advertisement," and every one is satisfied with our METIS SHINGLES and 2nd and better SPRUCE.

We also have a large stock of PINE and HEMLOCK FEATHER EDGE CLAPBOARDS and Lath.

Get our prices before buying—It will pay you

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE ?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

Oyarel Company
OTT, Vice-Pr
B. A. esident and General Manager.

Manufacture

Lumber, Pulp Wood, Railway Ties, Telephone Poles

Mills at
Roberval, Lake St. John

Head Office:
Hochelaga Bank Bldg., Quebec

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.
Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited
National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

QUEBEC SPRUCE
is recognized as the
BEST
that can be obtained anywhere

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS

H. R. GOODDAY & CO.
Quebec

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co.
Limited
Suite 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We own and offer, subject to prior sale,

820,000 feet

of Birch logs, which we are prepared to cut in dimensions to suit purchaser, for next season's delivery.

3,000 Standard Cedar Poles principally 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 ft., with about 500 60 and 70 ft.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Basswood

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The Thomas Nagle Lumber Co.
Limited

St. John, N.B., and Montreal, P.Q.

We have an exceptionally large stock of

Dry Spruce and Pine

for immediate shipment. Send us your enquiries.

Main Office
Globe Atlantic Bldg.

Branch Office
Montreal, P.Q.

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

St. Clair Construction Co.
Limited

DEALERS IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber
Sash, Doors, Lath and Shingles

Yard and Planing Mill:
Campbell Ave. and Davenport Road
Davenport Station, G. T. R.
TORONTO

Buyers of Hemlock, Spruce and Red Pine, Etc.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

Big bargains in 1x4 and up by 6 feet and up common and dressing, also 2x4 and up x 12/16 feet mostly 8 inch common and dressing dry red pine.

WRITE US.

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber, Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

RALPH LOVELAND E. A. STONE

LOVELAND & STONE

Lumber Manufacturers

CUTLER, ONT.

Dimension Timber a Specialty

HELLO!

MR. MANUFACTURER!

It is just possible I can furnish you with the

Hardwood Lumber

that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.

J. S. FINDLAY

Owen Sound, - Ontario

THE
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune

Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**

Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring

End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled

Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
22 St. John Street, MONTREAL

C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
434 Shaw Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Our Prices will Interest You

THE

Pembroke Lumber Co.

Pembroke, Ontario

Manufacturers of

Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash,
Doors and Factory Material

Dimension Bill Stuff in

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

Pine Doors

We have long appreciated the fact that price is not the only requisite a dealer must seek in placing his order for doors. Poorly manufactured doors can scarcely be considered a bargain at any price.

Door Making is our Specialty

We have equipped our plant with the best door machinery made, and we are turning out doors that **are right in quality and right in price.**

Our doors need no commendation. They prove themselves. They are business builders for every dealer who handles them.

If you have not received our latest quotations on Doors, Sash, and Interior Trim, write us to put you on our mailing list. It will be mutually advantageous.

L. A. DeLaplante Limited

Head Office Manning Arcade, 24 King St. West, Phone M 5912 TORONTO

Planing Mills: EAST TORONTO Phone Beach 230

R. Laidlaw Lumber Company
Limited

Ferguson Lumber Co.
London, Ont.

SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.

B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited

Bruce Mines, Ontario

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Oak. Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders

Orillia, Ont.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Clement A. Foster
MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE PINE
AND
SPRUCE LUMBER
Dimension Timbers and Plank, also Lath. Circular and Gang.
Have fully equipped Planing Mill and can supply any grade Dressed Stock.
On Temiskaming Railway, 103 miles north of North Bay
HAILEYBURY, ONT.

FOR SALE
Piles and Poles
All sizes, all lengths
Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

Ralph Loveland, Pres.
L. K. Loveland, Vice.-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.
Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER AND SALT
Mills at Thessalon, Ont.
SAGINAW - - MICH.

J. D. SHIER LUMBER CO., Limited
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.
Manufacturers of Lumber, Lath and Shingles
A fully equipped Planing Factory in connection. Dressed Lumber, Flooring in Pine, Hardwood or Hemlock, ⅜ Ceilings, Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Wood Turning, etc. Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a specialty at current prices.

Try **SINCLAIR'S**
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

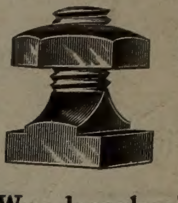
MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

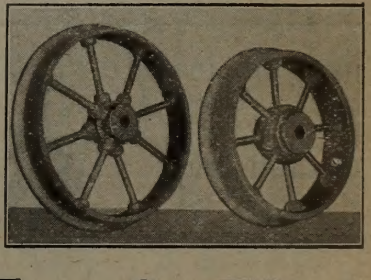
Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Reinforced
Sticker Head Bolts

Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.
Prices:
½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.
Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

The . .
QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited
Head Office: TORONTO

HIGHEST GRADES OF
REFINED OILS
LUBRICATING OILS
AND ALL
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS


Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Norway Pine at a bargain, we have in stock.—1 x 4, 1 x 6, 1 x 5, 1 x 7 and up, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8 all 12/16 ft., 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 2 x 12, 20/24 ft., 3 x 10 and 3 x 12 x 12/18, 3 x 10, and 3 x 12, 20/24 ft. Also offer a snap in 1 x 4 and up 6/16, 1 x 10 x 12/16 and 1 x 12 x 12/16 ft. Mill Cull White Pine. Spruce and White Pine Lath

Your inquiries solicited

Mills at GOLDEN LAKE and BARRY'S BAY, ONT.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Booth & Shannon

Biscotasing, Ont.

White & Norway Pine Lumber Manufacturers

Will have stocks during sawing season 1911 at Biscotasing, C. P. R. main line and Georgian Bay points.

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring

in 3/8 in. end-matched. Birch, Maple and Oak

We also manufacture

- Veneered Hardwood Doors
- Pine Doors
- Sashes
- Frames
- Mouldings
- Stairs
- Ceilings
- Pine and Hemlock

Milling in transit a specialty including

- Planing
- Matching
- Moulding
- Re-sawing

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 t. Francois Xavier t.

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas.

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of

WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

Let us quote you on 5/8″, 1″, and 2″ Spruce; 5/8″, 1″, 1 1/4″, 1 1/2″ and 2″ Pine; 1″ and 2″ Hemlock, also post and lath.

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

J. K. MUIR H. J. TERRY A. E. GORDON

Muir, Terry & Gordon

SUCCESSORS TO MUIR & TERRY

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto

Offer first class stocks of White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, Lath Shingles, etc., to the trade at reasonable prices.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES. 'PHONE No. MAIN 2545

The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in Toronto for immediate delivery—

2 Cars 4/4 x 6″ and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
1 “ 4/4 x 10″ and up “ “ “ “
3 “ 4/4 x 6 and up No. 1 Common “ “
2 “ 4/4 and thicker Honduras Mahogany
3 “ 5/4″ Sound Wormy Chestnut
1 “ 3″ 1sts and 2nds Plained Red Oak

The Quartered Oak is extra choice for figure, even color and good percentage of long lengths. Write or phone for price

---

A. W. Eyer & Co.

We are in the market and pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of lumber, will contract for this season's cut or buy what you now have to sell. Correspondence with mills solicited.

A. W. Eyer & Co.
43 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

LEAK & CO.,

18 Aberdeen Chambers
Toronto, Ont.

We want to clean up following scattering lots, and will quote close prices.

About 6.000 feet 4 x 4—10-16 White Pine, common and dressing
“ 18,000 “ 5 x 5—10-16 “ “ “
“ 4,000 “ 8 x 8—10-16 “ “ “

About 50,000 feet 2 x 8—10-18 Norway
“ 150,000 “ 2 x 6—10-18 “
“ 150.000 “ 1 x 10 and 12—10-16 feet Mill Cull Pine
“ one car 2 x 10—10-18 Norway
“ one car 3 x 10—10-18 “

Also piled in Toronto:—
18m. of 6-4 Good Shorts.
11m, of 6-4 No. 3 cuts and better. 50 per cent No. 1 and better.

Will pay cash for stocks of Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood.
Send us list of anything you have to offer.

WANTED

Birch, Basswood, Maple, Elm or Ash

Will contract for any quantity to be cut this winter

Write me giving full particulars

JOHN H. EYER - Toronto, Ont.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles
Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits
We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The
East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

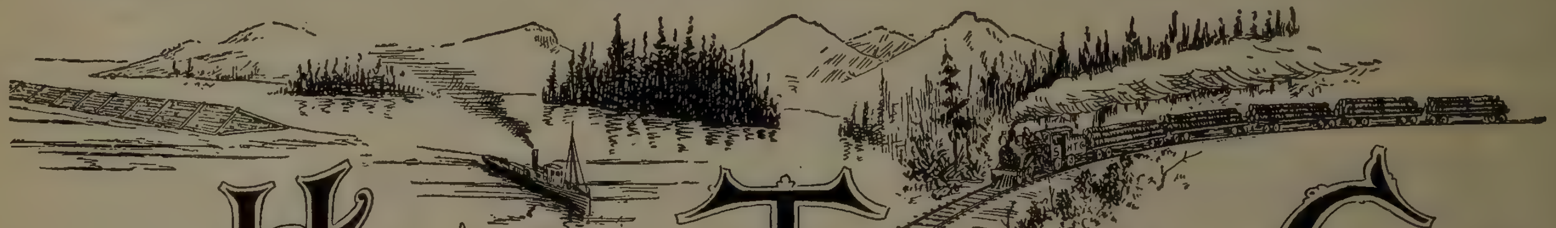
MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine, Larch,
and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B. C.



HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**
D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager,

We specialize in the manufacture of

Axe and Peavie Handles

and turn out nothing but the best quality—no seconds are to be found in STILL'S HANDLES. Our

Hickory Axe Handles and Maple
Cant Hook and Peavie Handles

appeal specially to the lumbering trade. Insist on STILL'S HANDLES and if your jobber cannot supply you, write us direct for prices.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

The B.C. Lumber Manufacturers' Agency Limited

" All Coast Forest Products "

Specialty—

Heavy Fir Timbers B. C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B. C.
Ivan D. Smith, Manager

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.

Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine LUMBER

CAPACITY - 500,000 FEET DAILY

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have appointed Frank H. Harris, 105 York Street, Toronto, Ontario, our Selling Agent and all inquiries sent him will have prompt attention.

THE LONG LUMBER COMPANY
HAMILTON CANADA

Given Away for the Asking

One handsome "Bull Dog" Paper Weight. If you happen not to have one, write us, and by the way, don't forget to send us your want list.

The
Long Lumber Co.
Hamilton, Canada

A National Journal for
Managers
Superintendents
Electricians
and
Engineers
of
Electric Light Plants
and Everybody Interested in Electricity

CANADIAN ELECTRICAL NEWS & ENGINEERING JOURNAL
FAN MOTORS
Canadian General Electric Co.

The Only Electrical Paper in Canada

Useful to Subscribers

Profitable to Advertisers

For free sample copy address

Hugh C. MacLean, Ltd.
Confederation Life Building
TORONTO

SMITH & TYRER

26 Chapee Street
LIVERPOOL

WOOD AGENTS

Cable Address: "Walmer," Liverpool

HALIFAX, N.S. Office:
Frost & Smith. Agents
Pickford & Black's Wharf

We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)

Staves, Hoops
Heading

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH
& JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

British & Foreign
Import & Export Co.

Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE
BANK, OFFICE,
OURT HOUSE &
RUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE, SCHOOL,
CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

E. J. CHAMBERLAIN, President
J. W. SMITH, Vice-President
W. R. BEATTY, Secretary

The
Colonial Lumber Co.
Limited

Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and
Hemlock Dimension
Timber, Lumber, Lath,
Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill
20,000,000 feet

Double Cut Band Mill
Large Circular
Twin Circular
Gang Circular and Resaw

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above
Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

Laguna Mahogany
The Finest of Mexican Mahoganies
We own and operate 600,000 acres in Mexico. From tree to consumer

San Jago Mahogany
The Finest of Cuba Mahoganies

"Poti" Circassian Walnut
Lumber and Veneers

Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc.
Home Office: 1801 Cambria St., Phila., Pa.
Mill and Yards: Astoria, Long Island, N.Y.

WESTERN
LUMBER
&
SHINGLE
Co
VANCOUVER
B.C.
PACIFIC
COAST
LUMBER
AND
SHINGLES
WHOLESALE
SEND US
YOUR
INQUIRIES
RAIL OR WATER
SHIPMENTS

Unloading a train of Logs into Mill Pond

Rapid Rail Facilities Reduce Cost of Production

Our ideal rail facilities from **Limits** to **Mill** enable us to produce Manufactured Lumber at a minimum of cost, which results in a great saving of money for you.

We Specialize in

Long Timber

and are in a position to fill special orders at **any time of the year.**

We can assure you of Prompt Shipments—Good and Uniform Grades—Unexcelled Millwork.

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
FASSETT, QUE.

Manufacturers of **Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods**

View of Mill

---

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

To be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods, 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern aud Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited
1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale—car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

RED GUM

(America's Finest Hardwood)

OUR SPECIALTY

Also

Sap Gum Elm Oak
Ash Cottonwood

Special attention given to Canadian Trade. Write for description of our stock and delivered prices.

The Hyde Lumber Co.
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange
Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

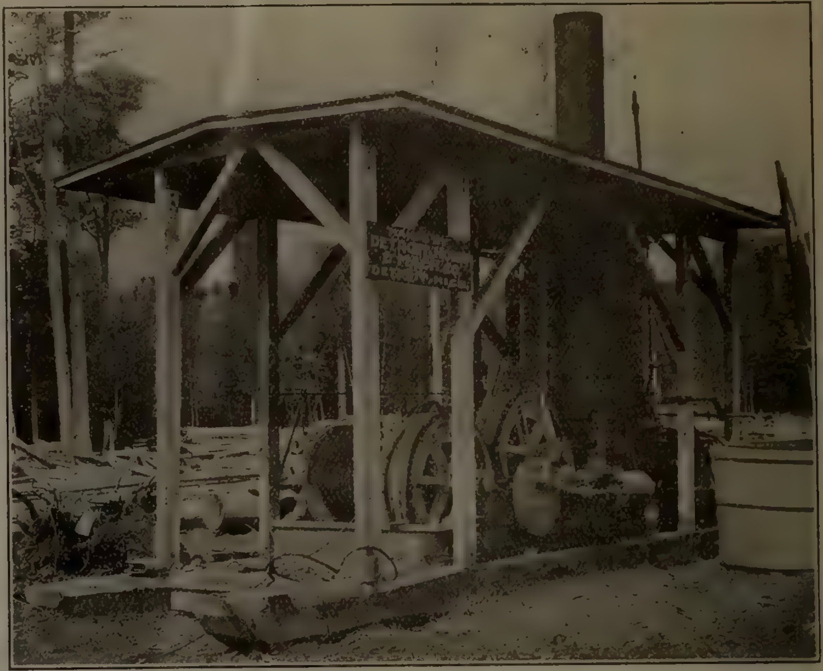
We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

A Big Bargain



A DETROIT "Mule" works in any kind of woods or weather.
With its own power will go practically anywhere in the woods.
Will work with equal advantage in connection with a Logging Railroad, a Sleigh Haul or a Wheel Haul.
Skids all the timber your operatives will permit it to hook on to.

We have this Machine in Canada and will sell CHEAP to move it QUICKLY

Detroit Hoist and Machine Company
Detroit Mich. U. S. A.

WE CAN
DOUBLE
THE CAPACITY
OF YOUR
DRY KILN.

Do you know why lumber swells, shrinks, warps, checks and casehardens?

We want to tell you why, and also how to prevent it.

A postal card request will bring you the most convincing proof of our knowledge of timber—expert practical knowledge.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works
Grand Rapids, Michigan

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

---

Long - Knight Lumber Co.

Indianapolis, Indiana

Hardwood Lumber

Oak Ash Gum
Walnut

Thin Oak a Specialty

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Get your order in early for
Red Oak
5-4 Common and Better.

Ask us for prices on 5-8 to 16 4 No. 1 common and better large dry stock
Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar
good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on
Quartered White Oak
200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

What about
Chestnut
We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8 4, also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

Let us quote you on
Black Walnut
we have 50,000 feet No. 2 Common and Better, dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.

4-4 to 16-4. 200,000 ft.
Hard Maple
Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

If you are looking for
Gulf Cypress
write us for prices. We have a large block, dry, well manufactured, from 4-4 to 16-4

We can make prompt shipment on
White Oak
Have large stock 4-4 No. 1 common and better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennesee stock

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BIGGEST BAND MILL IN INDIANA
LONG TIMBERS UP TO SIXTY FEET

Hardwood Specialties

Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

We sell Hardwoods in Europe. We sell Hardwoods in Canada, you should be one of our customers. We always keep them, no matter where located.

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - INDIANA

The Roy Lumber Co.

Bank St. and McLean Ave. - Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIALTIES

Quarter Sawed and Plain

Red and White Oak

Chestnut, Poplar, Ash

Hickory, Basswood, Walnut

Send us your inquiries, our prices are right

There are more DISSTON Brand Band and Circular Saws used than any other make and by a large majority

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the Disston Saws they obtain the greatest results for the least cost

We make this statement without fear of successful contradiction

Points of Merit

Material Disston Crucible Steel
- Uniformity.
- Toughness.
- Greatest Tensile Strength and Elasticity.

Hardening AND Tempering Disston Method — Being manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its make-up, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing-up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

Grinding Disston Method — By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws whether tapered or of even thickness are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

Tensioning Disston Method — The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND OF SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself —the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-five years—to the finishing operation, each process being performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

We Have Been Making
SAWS
For Over Seventy Years

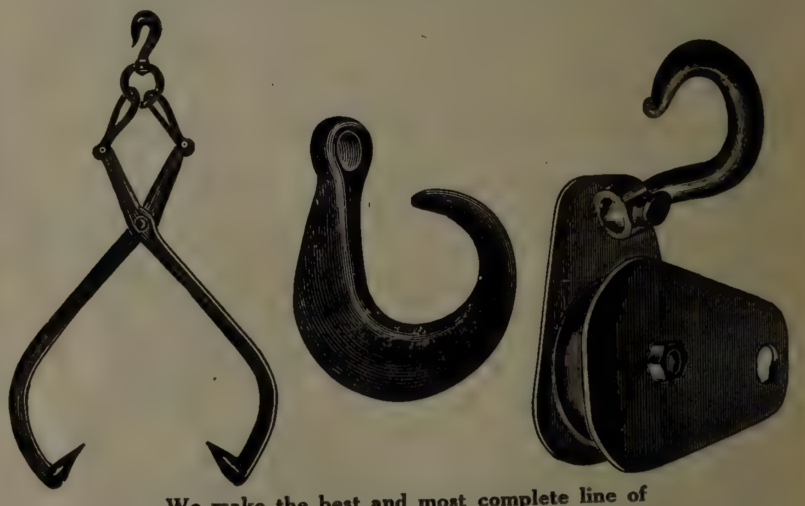
Henry Disston & Sons
INCORPORATED
(Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works)
Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Can.

Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

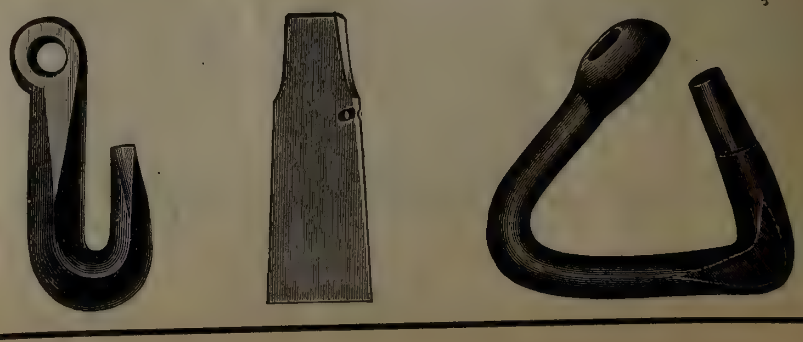
White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. **Ottawa, Can.**



We make the best and most complete line of
LOGGER'S SUPPLIES
When ordering from your Jobber specify, "Soo Line" and if he can't supply them, order direct and save money

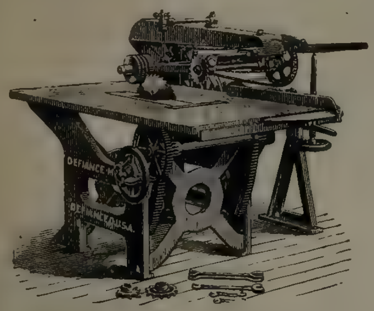
Canadian Logging Tool Co., Limited
Soo, Canada



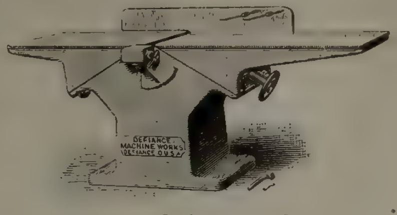
The machine that saves time, lightens labor and improves workmanship, is the one to buy.

"DEFIANCE" PATENT WOOD-WORKING MACHINES

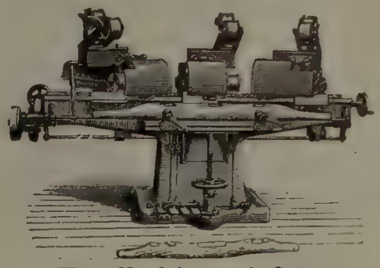
are fully guaranteed to do all this. Single machines and complete equipments for making spokes, hubs, rims, wheels of all kinds, wagon, carriage and automobile wood-work, shafts, poles, neck yokes, singletrees, handles of every description, spools and bobbins, chair and table legs, hoops, balusters, oval wood dishes, insulator pins. and general wood work.



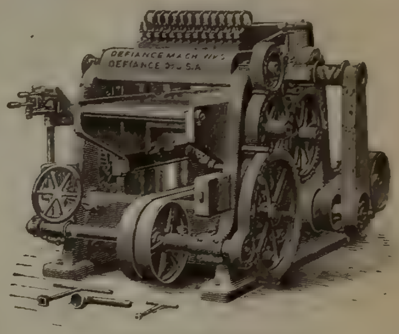
No. 3 Power Feed Rip Saw



24-in. Hand Planer and Jointer

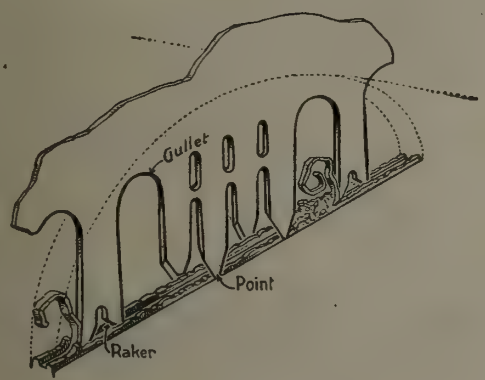


Three Head Automatic Gainer



26-in. Single Surfacer

THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS, Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A.



Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

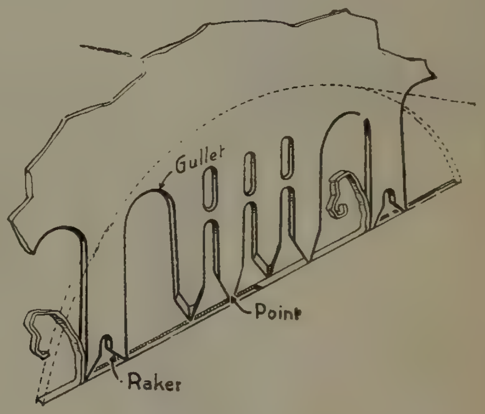
ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.

E. C. Atkins & Company

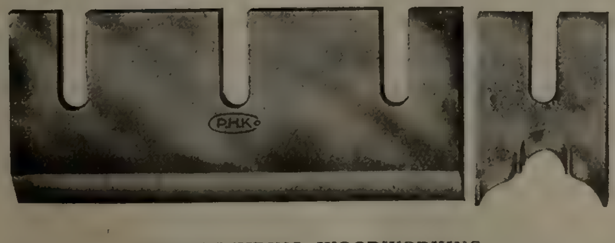
Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U..A.



The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited

GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

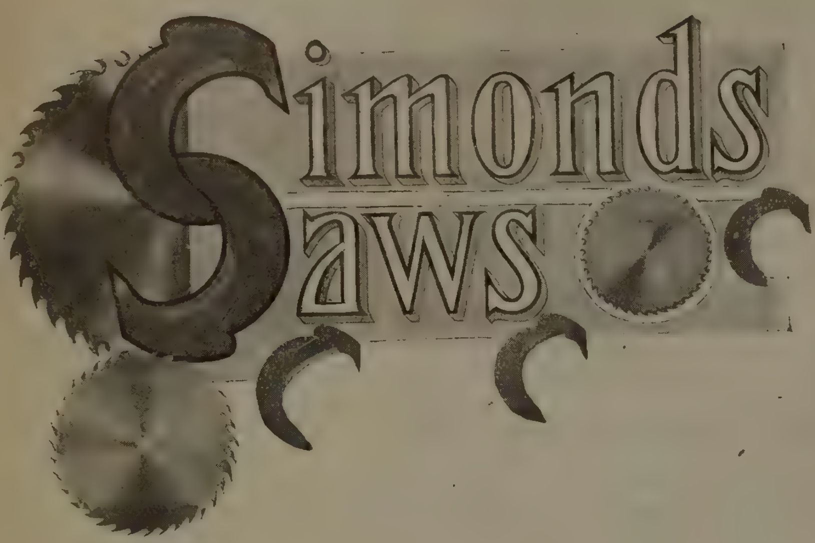
The patronage of Canadian consumers of Hardwood is most earnestly desired and respectfully solicited.

With our several mills and large stumpage holdings we are in position to produce good high grade stock, while our location is such that we can render exceptionally prompt service, and the favorable freight rates enable us to give splendid values.

Send us your enquiries and give us a trial.

John Dulweber & Co.

CINCINNATI, O.



As far as the cutting edge is concerned the Inserted Tooth Saw ought to show up best, for the reason that each tooth is a separate unit and can be made with a higher temper than the tooth which is solid with the plate.

Simonds Insertable Saw teeth are very finely and accurately machine milled (both bit and shank) to fit into the plate and they are brought to a high temper by a very skillful process—**this temper is always uniform.**

There is one kind of timber in sawing which Simonds Inserted Tooth Saws show a big lead and that is—frozen timber; one reason is that the points are held exceptionally firm in the plate by the Simonds way of insertion, so solid that they cannot spring sideways and cause the plate to dodge.

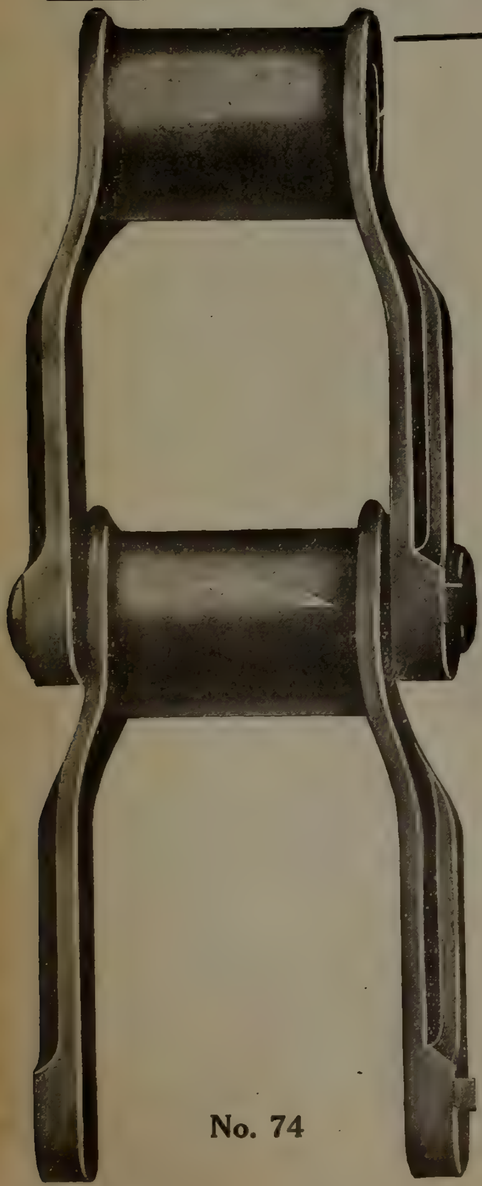
Again Simonds Points and Bits have a better clearance from the cutting edge both backward and downward than other makes of insertible bits—and the clearance is so uniform that Simonds Points may be worn down full length of swage without side filing or materially varying the width of kerf.

You know the name **Simonds**—now know the **Saw Simonds.** Every kind used in mill work, wood-working machinery and lumbering—Cross-cut, Gang, Band, Solid or Inserted Tooth Circular.
Your very next order should be for **Simonds Saws.**

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

Vancouver, B.C. **Montreal, Que.** **St. John, N.B.**

In the United States, Simonds Manufacturing Co.



No. 74

DODGE

Elevating and Conveying Machinery

We manufacture a very complete line of Machinery for the handling of Materials of all kinds economically.

Belt Conveyors, any length, any capacity.
Bucket or **Cup Elevators,** any capacity.

We are headquarters in Canada for

Chain, Sprockets, Take-ups, Head Pulleys, Car Pullers, Friction Hauls, Belt Tighteners, Rope Sheaves, Gearing all kinds, Friction Clutches, Manilla and Wire Transmission Rope, Car Pullers, &c.

Send for our B7 Catalogue, also Chain and Sprocket Catalogue.

Dodge Manufacturing Co.

Toronto and Montreal

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.
OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
VANCOUVER - - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
J. V. McNAULTY, Representative
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362. Confederation Life Building
F. W. SCHERBARTH, A. M. FISHER, Representatives
MONTREAL - - - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
CHAS. C. MASON, Representative
WINNIPEG - - - Telephone 224. Commercial Travellers' Building
D. W. B. SPRY, Representative
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
E. J. MACINTYRE, Representative
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.
W. A. MOUNTSTEPHEN, Representative

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, January 1, 1911 No. 1

Duty on Lumber Urgently Needed

In a recent issue of "The Winnipeg Telegram" the editor of that paper took "The Canada Lumberman" to task for having claimed that there was a necessity for the imposition of a duty upon lumber entering Canada from foreign countries. Naturally enough, the Winnipeg Telegram, being the organ of a section of the population of Canada which is made up largely of retail merchants and consumers, takes alarm at what at first glance might appear to be a demand for protection for the sake simply of increasing profits. Either the Telegram, however, is unable to see the situation in its true light, or is determined to champion the cause of its readers irrespective of the justice of the case.

In the first place, the article referred to, claims that the lumbermen of Canada are able, "duty or no duty," to extract from the consumer a price sufficient to ensure a profit. This is not the truth. There is no duty to-day upon rough lumber entering Canada, and although some manufacturers have been making a small profit of late, the majority of the lumbermen of Canada have been operating under conditions which will not give them a return upon their investment, equal to that which can be made in other less risky lines of industry. The Telegram says this is the first intimation that the lumber interests have been operating at a loss. It may be the first intimation which has reached the ears of the editor of that paper at his office desk. If he had been travelling about the lumber manufacturing districts of Canada, however, he would have learned that the lumber industry to-day is face to face with a serious financial situation, which, a duty placed upon lumber entering the country can alone improve. If he were to visit the Maritime Provinces, he would find old established lumber interests, firms which have been carrying on a good business for half a century or more, seriously considering the advisability of closing their mills and allowing their plants to remain idle rather than continue business at a loss. He would find also, that within the last few months, more than one large company in the Maritime Provinces, employing great numbers of men, have been obliged to cease business. In Ontario, he would only need to spend about a week in the Georgian Bay district before he would have gathered indisputable evidence to prove that the lumbermen of that part of the country have anxious fears about the immediate future. About seven years ago there was an important sale of timber berths by the Ontario Government, and the prices paid at that time were inspired by the profits which had been made out of lumber in Ontario, in the last half of the nineteenth century. How unwarranted were these conceptions of the value of the timber has since been proved to the sorrow of many of those who invested at that sale. Of the large companies, which were manufacturing lumber in the Georgian Bay region at that time several have since gone out of existence. There is plenty of lumber still in that region, but it does not pay to cut it. An illustration of the situation is afforded by the attempted sale of the Parry Sound Lumber Company's limits and mill. On December 7 the company put all its property up at auction, and although the auctioneer was the well-known Mr. Peter Ryan, the same man who secured record prices for the Government seven years ago, he was unable to secure a single bid upon any of the limits or upon the mills or camp supplies. There were over a hundred men present, who were closely conversant with actual conditions in the country, but they remained silent throughout the attemptd sale.

In Western Canada, the conditions are more advantageous to the manufacturer than elsewhere, but even there, with their splendid timber, the lumber companies have been for the last few years manufacturing, in a great many cases, at an actual loss. Upon this subject it is interesting to learn the views of a man who has been a life-long lumberman,, and who is thoroughly in touch with the conditions existing today. Mr Peter Lund, managing director of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, of Wardner, B. C., in an article contributed to the Cranbrook Herald, discusses the condition of the industry in the mountain district of B. C. His opening opinion is as follows: "The business during the past year can scarcely be considered satisfactory. At the beginning of the year there was an apparent demand for all the lumber and lumber products, that were in the hands of the manufacturers, and a very satisfactory business continued until about July 1st, when owing to the excessive drought in the prairie provinces of Canada, and the unsatisfactory conditions existing among the American mills, which forced large quantities of foreign lumber into our markets, a decided change took place in the general conditions affecting the British Columbia manufacturers. Prices fell to a point considerably below the actual cost of production, and, owing to the arrangements made by the majority of the mills for a large output, there has been, in my opinion, over 100,000,000 feet of lumber sold during the present year at a price below the actual cost." Among the principal causes which Mr. Lund assigns for this depressed condition of the markets are: "the inadequate and unstable market," "a steady and continual increase in the cost of production," "the high carrying charge in the matter of ground rentals, royalties, etc," "lack of adequate protection against foreign competition," and "the heavy investments of capital required in the business." No more complete answer than the opinion of Mr. Lund, could be given to the claim that the lumbermen of Canada today are making large profits.

A Feast or a Famine: Further on in his article, Mr. Lund makes the suggestive remark that "lumber seems to be one of the few staple commodities that continue to fluctuate in price with every changing condition. In the lumber business it is either a feast or a famine." The unpleasant part of the situation to-day is, that the feasts seem to have been more frequent in the past, than in the last few years, and that they have given rise to a long-lived belief, that because the predecessors of the lumbermen of to-day enjoyed the feast and grew wealthy, the same must be true of those who have succeeded to the entertainment, who find themselves, however, feeding principally upon the crumbs which are left from the banqueting tables of their predecessors. It will probably be claimed that what the lumbermen of to-day are asking, would be protection enough to enable them to feast in the same prodigal manner. This, however, is not the case. What is needed, and is imperative, for the permanence of the industry, is, that the present condition of alternate feast and famine be altered into one of steady reasonable profit.

It is impossible for lumbermen to-day to continue long under existing conditions. There are only a few possible alternatives. If conditions continue unchanged, those in the business must be in continual fear of the arrival of a period of trade depression, which will force them to the wall, admitting others to profit by their losses, and for a short time make an uncertain profit, thus in a measure keeping the industry alive. Another alternative is, that the growing scarcity of lumber may improve conditions so as to enable everybody to do well. Under present conditions only a visionary or a confirmed partisan of the consumer, will hold such a view. A third alternative is, that the industry will come so rapidly to a condition of permanent depression that the Government, when it is too late to prevent a vast amount of unnecessary suffering, will learn that they have not treated this great industry either with fairness or manliness.

The Winnipeg Telegram by its partisanship is doing an injury to the whole country, and not the least to those whom it deludes into a belief that it is protecting their interests. The consumer of lumber is as much concerned in the stability of the industry as any one else, aside, of course, from those who are making their living in it. The collapse of the lumber industry, even in a partial measure, would have effects more calamitous upon the credit of the whole country, than a failure of the crops. We have lately seen a display of the interests of the farming section of the country at Ottawa, where one of the orators from the farm evoked applause by declaring in melodramatic fashion that the question of the day was not "what can parliament do for us, but what can we do to this parliament." This class of burlesque may not be without its effect in some quarters, but it is to be hoped that the industries of Canada, which depend upon protection for their very existence, will not be reduced to the precarious condition of the lumber industry, through fear of the threats of silver tongued farming orators. A more serious question far, than "what the farmers can do to the parliament of Canada," is, what will happen to the credit and commerce of the country, if the lumber industry fails to secure the protection which alone can place it in a position, commensurate with its importance.

A COMPARISON OF COSTS, on the score of an argument made by the Canada Lumberman, that the cost of labor and materials is greater in Canada than in the United States so far as the lumber industry is concerned, the Winnipeg Telegram makes another attack upon our accuracy In this case again, the editor of the Winnipeg paper displays a lack of familiarity with conditions which should have led him to leave the subject alone. Rather than increase the length of this article we will draw attention to a good answer to this claim, contained in a letter to "The Canada Lumberman" from Mr. W. A. Anstie, sec.-treas. of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which is published elsewhere in this issue.

"The Canada Lumberman" stated that the cost of operating in Canada was increased by the enforced idleness of the mills during the winter months, while the mills in many parts of the United States were able to continue sawing throughout the whole year and thereby to earn a continual profit on their capital outlay. The Winnipeg Telegram contradicts this, claiming that it is not true, and that the British Columbia operator is "as favorably situated as any other lumbering interest on the continent." Lumbermen will laugh at the ignorance which prompts a man to go into print with such nonsense. But they will not augh at the injury which such unscrupulous statements have been doing to their industry, for many years past. On the coast it *is* possible to continue sawing, on the average, for eleven months in the year. In the mountain district, however, from which a large portion of the lumber for the prairies comes, and which depends almost solely upon the prairies for the sale of its product, the average sawing season is only 200 days, the severity of the winter climate preventing them from sawing during the balance of the year. The Mountain mills are closed from November to April. Even on the coast, although they are able to operate their mills for a great portion of the year, the logging operations in the woods are curtailed to a very large extent by the wet weather. Unlike the East, the arrival of snow in the coast section of B. C., puts the logger out of business for the time being.

TAKING EVERYTHING INTO CONSIDERATION, which the Winnipeg Telegram has sought to prove in opposition to the imposition of a duty upon lumber, it is impossible to find one claim which they have made, that can be substantiated by the facts. Their article is a typical partisan utterance and is inspired by a spirit disloyal alike to the lumber industry and to Canada as a whole.

In conclusion let us make a suggestion, which, if it could be carried into effect, would do more to show the serious importance of this matter than any thing else that has ever been said or done. Suppose that instead of a deputation of farmers going to Ottawa, or a deputation of the lumber manufacturers of the country, it were possible to organize a deputation of the workingmen who secure their wages from the lumber industry. It would need no brilliant oratory to bring home to parliament and to the country, the critical condition at present existing.

Importance of Ontario Retailers' Organization

The movement among the retail lumber dealers of Ontario towards co-operation in their mutual trade interests, is one of the most encouraging features of the lumber trade which has occurred for some years. Ever since the lumber trade fell upon evil days a few years ago, when trade depression spread over the country, there has been a demoralized condition among the retail trade of the country. Ontario, as the largest consuming province of the Dominion has been the center of the most aggravated form of the disorder. The retailers have the key to the situation, and if they take a firm and united stand there is hope that a great improvement will spread throughout the trade and industry.

Lack of co-operation among the retailers has prevented them in the past from agitating for the correction of the evils which all have recognized. The movement for the formation of a provincial retailers' association should, therefore, not only be supported by all the trade, but should be assisted to the best of their ability by the wholesalers and manufacturers. A prominent wholesaler, in conversation with "The Canada Lumberman" recently said that he and several others whom he mentioned would be glad to take along with them on their travels, blank membership forms to be shown to retailers, with a request that they join the association and do their best to push it along. If a number of the well-known wholesale travellers were supplied with such forms, the whole retail trade could be personally canvassed and the great majority of them could be secured as active supporters. The holding of a series of meetings could be arranged for then, in such centers as London, Hamilton and Toronto, and the retailers would presently find themselves possessed of a great power for the benefit of the trade.

That the retailers possess the key to the situation, is admitted by those who have studied it. One of their first duties would be to draw up and insist upon, a series of grades for the sale of lumber. At present, a retailer never knows what he is buying, unless he deals exclusively with a few large firms, whose grades he understands and can depend upon. Otherwise he is buying a pig in a poke, everytime he gives an order to a traveller. The situation would not be quite so unsatisfactory, were it not for the fact that in addition to the bona-fide representatives of the responsible wholesale houses there are a great number of men selling lumber who know very little about the business and whose offices are under their hats. They secure orders for lumber, and cases are not scarce in which they make assurances that it will be delivered at prices which cannot be made by their principals. The order has then to be cancelled or someone has to seek to escape the consequences by means of mixing the grades. Every retailer is familiar with all the trouble which this causes. It is not a rare occurrence, but one which has become so frequent, as to be matter for continual complaint, and to make those who think about it wonder that the retailers have submitted to it for so long. The only reason for this, is, that there has been no means in the past whereby the retailers could get together and concert unitedly for its removal. They have that opportunity now, and will have to bear most of the blame for future trade troubles if they do not take advantage of it.

What would be the result if the retailers of Ontario were to demand that the lumber they ordered should grade up to certain standards? Wholesalers would recognize that they must provide the lumber as ordered and would pass the demand along to the manufacturer. Manufacturers of Ontario have shown an inclination in the past to grade their lumber up to reasonable standards, but as there has been no recognized standard grading, each has been a rule unto himself and the result has been confusion. They would not be long in conforming to a request of this nature, if it were backed up by a united and influential association of retailers. There is no great reason why the grades of lumber in Ontario should not be standardized. The grading of the hardwoods in the United States—a much more intricate problem—has been effectively accomplished. The manufacturers of Ontario have sometimes talked the matter over, but they have lacked the stimulus of necessity, and nothing has been done. That stimulus can be supplied by the retailers and they owe it to the whole trade and industry to make a stand.

Not only would the grading difficulty be removed by this means, but other troubles could be remedied. A serious drawback to successful trade is the lack of business ethics which now prevail. Wholesalers are loud in their complaints that they find the retailer and the manufacturer coming together and cutting them out of their legitimate business. A wholesaler in Toronto, recently had practically secured an order for the lumber for a large factory building. He was on the point of making up the cars, when he received word that the lumber had been secured elsewhere. From investigation he learned that a large mill had sold the lumber to the contractor direct. Under particular circumstances this will be defended, but there ought to be a fellowship among the different branches of the trade, which would reduce it to a mimimum and enable each to do a fair business, without the continual fear that he may be undersold by the very parties from whom he would secure his wholesale supplies. The manufacturer would benefit as much as the retailer, and on the whole, even the consumer would come out even. There is unquestionably a large field of activity for the retailers of Ontario if they can come together.

Quebec Pulpwood Controversey Reaches a New Stage

United States Consul Willrich, of Quebec, has drawn the fire of Mr. John Norris, the well-known public advocate of the paper consumers of the United States, by his recent reports upon the available supply of pulpwood in the province of Quebec, which, he claims, is not effected by the recent act prohibiting the export of pulpwood cut from the Crown lands of the Province. Many Canadians, who are conversant with the conditions existing in the province of Quebec, are convinced that Mr. Willrich was either misinformed or that he was not fully conversant with the subject, when he penned his recent reports. It is scarcely probable, however, that a man who has served his country for a long time in the capacity of a Consul in a foreign country, would have purposely suppressed important facts, which he had been provided with by official authorities, as is charged by Mr. Norris, in a letter which he recently wrote to Hon. H. C. Emery, Chairman of the United States Tariff Board.

Whatever the facts of the case may be, however, it is interesting to note the charges which are made by Mr. Norris. He considers, first of all, the assertion made by Mr. Willrich that substantially all the needs of the American market, viz., 1,000,000 cords of pulpwood per annum could be obtained from the private forests of Quebec. Mr. Norris claims that the data which Mr. Willrich is accused of having suppressed, indicate that only 330,000 cords per annum would, under present restrictions, be available for the American Market, after the wood now cut shall have been used. The so-called private forests, Mr. Norris says, which are not subject to the prohibition of the export of pulp wood, measure approximately 7,800 square miles, or less than one-twentieth of the total forest area; that is 5 per cent., and the available pulp wood in the so-called private forests, he says, is less than that which one American concern, the Internation Paper Company, controls in various localities. "Is it not ridiculus," he asks, "to maintain that the withdrawal of nineteen-twentieths of the forest area of Quebec as a source of supply for our mills need not restrict our supply?" It really does seem ridiculous, and for this reason, we cannot but believe that Mr. Willrich would never have made such a claim, if he had at the same time been suppressing statistics which would prove that he was wrong.

Another point made by Mr. Norris in his letter is that in March, 1907, a paper panic was produced in the United States, simply by the purchase by Wisconsin mills of 50,000 cords of pulp wood, or only one-seventh of the total cut in Quebec. This panic, he claims added $6,000,000 to the annual cost of paper used by American newspapers. "Is there not a serious situation confronting us then?" he asks, "when 95 per cent of the available sources of wood supply is withdrawn."

Another argument which Mr. Norris makes, is that one-half of the private forests of the province of Quebec are in hardwoods; that is, maple orchards, producing maple sap or sugar. "No deduction," he continues, "was made for the fact that part of the area is inaccessable for shipping purposes, and that nine-tenths of the territory had been ruthlessly cut over for other woods, and that the eastern section had been exhausted. "The average of 10 cords to the acre, which was made by Mr. Willrich, is claimed by Mr. Norris, to be excessive, the accepted basis of calculation being 5 cords to the acre.

The burden of all this, and of much more that Mr. Norris charges, is, that the United States Government by publishing Mr. Willrich's reports is extending favoritism to the paper mill owners of the United States, who have been favored already with a substantial duty upon paper coming into that country from foreign countries. He charges further that these mills have combined in various ways to extort profits on a fictitious capitalization of plants which are only fit for the scrap heap. The purpose of this argument is evidently to show that the paper mills do not need protection upon their product, and as the protection complained of is believed by Mr. Norris and his friends to have been responsible for the course adopted by the government of Quebec in prohibiting the export of pulp wood, it is clear that by hitting at Consul Willrich's report, it is hoped to have some revenge upon the paper manufacturers.

Canadians cannot help feeling that all this hard feeling is based upon a mistaken view of the situation. The government of Quebec came to the conclusion, just as many of the people of the province had come to a conclusion long previous, that it was necessary to protect the pulp wood resources of the province from extinction, by preventing pulp wood from being exported to feed paper mills in foreign countries. That the step was taken at a time when it could be construed into an act of retaliation for the imposition by the United States of a duty upon paper entering that country, is unfortunate, but does not affect the case, nor could it ever be imagined that even if the duty upon paper were now removed by the United States, the people of Quebec would consent to a return to the old conditions under which their natural resources were exploited for the benefit of a foreign people.

An instructive side light upon the whole situation which seems to have been overlooked both by Mr. Willrich and Mr. Norris is the recent utterance of Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec, who stated that the legislation prohibiting the export of pulp wood cut from Crown Lands was having its effect. Several prominent paper manufacturers of the United States were already negotiating several new mills would be established. This was the effect for which the measure was passed: viz., the encouragement of the paper-making industry in Quebec.

Passing of the Square Timber Trade

Changes Which Have Been Wrought by Time and the Industry of Man in the Ottawa Valley Lumber Trade—Statistics of Production

An Old Pine Monarch.

There is nothing quite so full of interest in the history of the lumber industry in Canada as the contrast between the sawn lumber business of to-day and the old square timber industry which preceded it, and which for about twenty or thirty years was one of the most prosperous and extensive industries which have ever existed in Canada. One will not have lived long in the city of Ottawa before he hears of Philemon Wright. There is something about the name of this early pioneer of the Ottawa Valley which suggests the romance and the hardship of the days when the people of Canada were obliged to earn every dollar they made, by the sweat of their brows. Philemon Wright was a pioneer of the most realistic type. His life was one of hard work and adventure, and to him is due the credit of having been the first man to translate into deeds his faith in the timber wealth of the Ottawa Valley.

There is no great amount of mystery or uncertainty about the beginnings of the timber industry of the Ottawa Valley. So far as legislation is concerned, the ancestor of the timber laws which have spread themselves over the statute books of the Dominion and the Provinces of late years, was an act passed in the year 1808, for the better regulation of the lumber trade, which opened with the following words of wisdom: "Whereas lumber is become an article of importance in the export trade of this Province, and it would tend to increase its growing reputation to the great advantage of trade if the quality and measurement thereof were properly ascertained." There had been other Acts dealing with the timber industry, of course, but they were remarkable more for their lack of concern about the industry than for their intelligent appreciation of its future greatness. During the French regime the timber resources of Canada were looked upon as of comparatively little importance. From a revenue point of view they were scarcely recognized. They were treated, in fact, as merely incidental to the general land policy of the Government. About the only value which the French Government of that day saw in the timber of Canada was that it would be useful for the building of navies. They accordingly required the seigneurs to preserve, within their land grants, "the oak timber fit for the building of vessels." The pine and other woods were not considered to be of any value. Under the British Government a somewhat similar policy was observed for a time, but it was soon found that the pine was useful for ship's masts. From the day when this discovery was made the pine timber industry of Canada had its beginning. From that day to this, the lumber jack has been going into the woods each winter and pushing back the line of the great pine forest, until to-day, just about an even century from the date when the first inroads upon the forest were made, we are beginning to wonder how much longer the depleted forest will last, and to take active steps to prevent its total destruction.

During the century which has intervened between the arrival of Philemon Wright at the place where the city of Hull now stands, and the present day, the lumber industry has gone through great changes. From a primitive industry in which practically every operation was performed by hand, it has developed until to-day, with few exceptions, every operation is performed by machinery. In the woods operations alone, machinery has made little headway, but there are many indications that in the near future there will be only a few of the operations in the woods which are not also conducted by machinery. But the introduction of machinery in the lumber business has been coincident merely with the same course of events in other industries.

The most important and interesting development in the Ottawa Valley lumber industry has been the rise and decline of the square timber business, and the change from the manufacture of square timber to that of sawn lumber. A report recently published by the Department of Public Works gives an interesting summary of the change. After referring to the origin of the square timber trade the article gives a number of interesting facts about the changes which subsequently occurred.

A comparison of exports, commencing with the year 1850 up to 1909, illustrates the changed conditions under which the forest supplies are sent to the European markets.

In the earlier part of the last century, the entire export of Quebec pine was in the form of timber in the squared log, hewn with the axe, and floated down to Quebec merchants, who put the timber in shipping order by butting and dressing it at the Quebec shipping coves, disposing of the culls locally for wharf building and other similar purposes. The greater part of the timber so received and shipped was white pine, squared to a sharp edge on the four corners; deals were made for export to other countries, and only reached the English market in the character of stowage deals. The square logs (and later on waney) were converted into planks and boards at the various sawmills in the great towns in England, and in county yards, pit-sawing was largely in vogue for log conversion. In 1861, waney pine was made for the first time, this wood being left with a wane of from three to six inches on the corners, so avoiding the excessive waste of wood resulting from hewing the timber exactly square. Previous to this, the timber was square and of large average, beautifully hewn by the lumbermen in the woods; but board (waney) pine, that is, short logs of large girth, were sent down the drives with the other timber, and soon found their way into the market. Being cut from the lower part of the tree accounted for the waney character of the logs, but the quality of the timber was excellent. It gradually almost altogether supplanted square pine. The following comparison illustrates this point:

Year.	Square pine.	Waney pine.	Total.
1861....	15,731,000 c. ft.	6,735,000 c. ft....	22,466,000
1909....	66,200 c. ft.	699,360 c. ft....	765,560

While the decline in the quantity of square and waney pine made for the Quebec market was to some extent due to the scarcity of suitable trees to manufacture into timber, it was in a far greater degree attributable to the increase in the deal and board trade. Gradually the produce of the sawmill took the place, for export, of timber in the hewn log. In the Ottawa region a large proportion of the trees are suitable to make deal logs, but would not be large enough to be made into waney board pine. This is exemplified by the smallness of the square pine that was latterly taken down from Ottawa. In former days square pine was made 70, 80 and even 100 feet cube average; lately, it was with difficulty that 40 feet average cube was procurable in square pine, and the waney board pine is decreasing in girth annually. Formerly, 20 inches and over, average cube, was easily had. As late as 1904, 17-inch average was as large as most manufacturers would undertake to supply, and they frequently fell below this average on delivery at Quebec.

The main cause of the decline in the timber trade, large sawmills were operated for many years at Montmorency, the water power of the falls running the mills. There were also several other sawmills operated by steam and water power adjacent to Quebec or within a short distance of that city. For many of these mills, rafts of round pine logs were brought from the Gatineau and other limts. At Hawkesbury, the Hamilton mills (now owned by the Hawkesbury Lumber Company) and the Gilmour & Company's mills at Chelsea, produced large quantities of deals for export, which were rafted down to Quebec, and shipped either wet as "floated deal' or after being landed and piled as "dry floated deals."

Raft of Waney and Square Timber.

Present conditions are entirely different; the trade in hewn timber has gradually diminished, and seems to have almost come to an end, so far as the Ottawa country is concerned. The Montmorency mills have been dismantled long ago, like most of the other mills in the vicinity of Quebec and the Gilmour mills at Chelsea, have been demolished and the practice of floating deals to Quebec has disappeared.

The Hawkesbury mills still exist, but cut principally white pine lumber, that is, boards two inches and under, in thickness, for the United States market; the limited quantity of deals now cut at these mills goes to Montreal by rail or barge for shipment by ocean steamers loading at that port. Quite a large quantity of deals is manufactured by the larger mills in the Ottawa district, such as those of J. R. Booth, McLachlin Bros., W. C. Edwards & Co., Gilmour & Hughson, the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, and others.

Shooting the Slides—In the Square Timber Days.

As deals took the place of timber, so lumber is gradually supplanting deals for export. The sawn white pine exported is manufactured by Ottawa Valley and western mills, and shipped from Montreal as being nearer the point of production.

This change from the manufacture of timber hewed square in the woods to the bringing of it to the mills in the form of round logs, has effected a very important saving of the very best material, formerly left in the woods in the form of chips cut in the process of squaring the trees, which were useless for any purpose except that of spreading the vast forest fires that have destroyed many times more timber than ever was cut with the axe.

The change from sailing vessels to steamer for ocean carriage has necessarily affected Quebec as a shipping port for wood goods, as steamers charge no more on freight from Montreal than from Quebec, and, as a matter of fact, prefer the first named port as being under more favorable condition. Montreal also has the advantage of being nearer most of the mills that now produce pine lumber and deals, as they are generally west of it, and the freight by barge or rail is much less than to Quebec.

Thus the export business in wood has changed from hewn timber made with the axe and floated down to Quebec in rafts, with a limited proportion of deals sawn at Quebec mills or floated to Quebec from Hawkesbury or Chelsea on the Gatineau to a small export of timber from Quebec where hewn timber can best be handled on account of the facilities given by the tides and an export of sawn lumber including some deals from Montreal. A considerable proportion of the reduced quantity of timber now shipped comes from the United States, which is the source of all the oak exported, and most of the elm. The supply of oak suitable for export is exhausted in Canada and the supply of elm is rapidly tending in that direction. Another change is that of shipping by steamer instead of by sailing ship. These two factors account for the loss of the squared timber trade by Quebec and Levis, which was inevitable, but some authorities say it was accelerated by the restrictions imposed and the wages exacted by the Quebec ship laborers.

Before leaving this subject, it may be interesting to say a few words about the price the lumberman received at Quebec for his timber. No record is at hand earlier than the year 1841.

In the settlement of an account between a Quebec merchant and an old lumber manufacturer, however, a raft of square pine, 70 cubic feet average is valued at 3d. (5c.) per foot. In recent years, waney timber 18-inch average has brought as much as 80 cents per cubic foot and square pine 30 to 40 feet average, 40 to 50 cents per foot, a vast advance from the 5c. of 1841 or the 4 1-2d. of 1846.

Doubtless the great prices paid for timber limits, higher timber duties levied by the provincial government and the growing scarcity of large timber, all account for much of the increase in value to the producer, which is practically six times as much as it was in 1862, in which year it is of record that square timber could not be produced and delivered at Quebec under 7 1-2d. or 12 1-2 cents per foot.

The relative positions of the square and the waney pine industries during the period from 1845 to 1909, are shown in concise form in the above table prepared by the Collector of Public Works Revenue:

YEAR.	SUPPLY.			EXPORT.	STOCKS.		
	Square.	Waney	Total.	Square and Waney.	Square.	Waney.	Total.
1845	24,223,000		24,223,000				
1846	24,242,689		24,242,689				
1847	19,060,880		19,060,880				
1848	17,402,360		17,402,360				
1849	18,581,560		18,581,560				
1850	14,398,000		14,398,000	13,040,000	5,046,000		5,046,000
1851	15,418,000		15,418,000	15,941,000	2,366,000		2,366,000
1852	27,631,000		27,631,000	15,691,000	12,711,000		12,711,000
1853	17,487,000		17,487,000	17,399,000	9,846,000		9,846,000
1854	19,648,000		19,648,000	19,612,000	7,537,000		7,537,000
1855	13,575,000		13,575,000	10,843,000	9,513,000		9,513,000
1856	18,000,000		18,000,000	13,993,000	11,776,000		11,776,000
1857	19,618,000		19,618,000	19,246,000	11,259,000		11,259,000
1858	14,328,000		14,328,000	13,388,000	11,290,000		11,290,000
1859	16,531,000		16,531,000	14,822,000	12,284,000		12,284,000
1860	18,564,000		18,564,000	18,258,000	11,390,000		11,390,000
1861	15,731,000	6,735,000	22,466,000	19,448,000	7,971,000	6,347,000	14,318,000
1862	21,628,000	748,000	22,376,000	15,493,000	15,355,000	3,950,000	19,305,000
1863	21,617,000	186,000	21,803,000	23,147,000	13,998,000	1,224,000	15,222,000
1864	23,737,000	735,000	24,472,000	20,032,000	17,600,000	331,000	17,931,000
1865	17,620,000	1,247,000	18,867,000	19,008,000	12,427,000	348,000	12,775,000
1866	14,386,000	2,245,000	16,631,000	15,541,000	10,875,000	763,000	11,638,000
1867	16,740,000	2,799,000	19,539,000	14,774,000	13,001,000	1,905,000	14,906,000
1868	10,029,000	2,158,000	12,187,000	15,279,000	7,648,000	1,715,000	9,363,000
1869	14,055,000	1,973,000	16,028,000	14,673,000	9,263,000	1,607,000	10,870,000
1870	12,616,000	1,504,000	14,120,000	14,142,000	8,877,000	620,000	9,479,000
1871	17,367,000	3,418,000	20,785,000	14,673,000	14,001,000	1,739,000	15,740,000
1872	11,151,000	4,450,000	15,601,000	15,515,000	11,065,000	3,618,000	14,683,000
1873	10,443,000	3,966,000	14,409,000	10,580,000	12,794,000	4,655,000	17,450,000
1874	7,364.000	1,829,000	9,193,000	13,514,000	8,211,000	4,053,000	12,264,000
1875	9,246,000	1,644,000	10,890,000	10,099,000	8,716,000	2,684,000	11,400,000
1876	15,994,000	3,249,000	19,243,000	13,883,000	12,167,000	2,502,009	14,669,000
1877	14,850,000	3,630,000	18,480,000	14,898,000	13,804,000	2,634,000	16,438,000
1878	7,917,000	1,847,000	9,764,000	8,194,000	15,114,000	3,180,000	18,294,000
1879	2,511,000	1,600,000	4,111,000	5,300,000	12,140,000	2,218,000	14,358,000
1880	4,244,000	2,236,000	6,480.000	11,553,000	6,197,000	797,000	6,994,000
1881	6,029,000	3,065,000	9,094,000	9,102,000	4,526,000	1,520,000	6,046,000
1882	8,053,000	3,127,000	11,180,000	7,912,000	6,532,000	3,355,000	9,887,000
1883	7,412,000	3,787,000	11,190,000	10,427,000	7,781,000	2,759,000	10,540,000
1884	3,707,000	2,200,000	5,907,000	6,048,000	7,502,000	2,399,000	9,901,000
1885	2,802,000	2,877,000	5,697,000	6,758,000	6,651,000	2,588,000	9,239,000
1886	3,033.000	3,077,000	6,110,000	4,526,000	6,573,000	3,267.000	9,840,000
1887	1,169,000	2,060,000	3,229,000	5,127,000	4,295,000	2,450,000	6,745,000
1888	1,791,000	2,029,000	3,820,000	6,020,000	2,580,000	1,227,000	3,807,000
1889	4,224,000	3,771,000	7,995,000	6,873,000	3,147,000	1,914,000	5,061,000
1890	5,083,000	3,695,000	8,778,000	5,498,000	4,800,000	3,528,000	8,328,000
1891	1,072,000	1,731,000	2,803,000	4,715,000	2,944,000	2,049,000	4,993.000
1892	2,380,000	2,740,000	5,120,000	5,300,000	2,835,000	1,618,000	4,453,000
1893	1,121,000	3,117,000	4,238,000	4,092,000	2,134,000	1,628,000	3,762.000
1894	838,000	2,289,000	3,127,000	3,469,000	1,657,000	1,611,000	3,268,000
1895	274,000	3,086,000	3,360,000	2,838,000	1,091,000	2,255,000	3,346,000
1896	316.000	2,871,000	3,187,000	4,252,000	537,000	1,474.000	2,011,000
1897	833,000	4,311,000	5,144,000	3,773,000	483,000	2,288,000	2,771,000
1898	1,062,000	1,903,000	2,965,000	3,015,000	1,354,000	2,452,000	3,806,000
1899	592,000	1,793,000	2,385,000	3,085,000	1,148,000	1,014,000	2,162,000
1900	571,000	1,505,000	2,076,000	2,755,000	805,000	506,000	1,301,000
1901	585,000	1,447,000	2,032,000	2,317,000	590,000	361,000	951,000
1902	384,000	1,830,000	2,214,000	2,445,000	396,000	261,000	657,000
1903	420,000	1,865,000	2,285,000	2,182,000	413,000	406,000	819,000
1904	240,000	2,256,000	2,496,000	1,492,000	347,000	1,269,000	1,616,000
1905	137,000	1,211,000	1,348,000	1,477,000	289,000	1,174,000	1,463,000
1906	76,720	676,600	753,320	1,857,600	81,375	267,356	348,731
1907	136,200	1,159,960	1,296,160	1,311,252	67,666	267,913	335,579
1908	132,560	1,060,880	1,193,440	1,098,779	50,776	372,681	423,457
1909	66,200	699,360	765,560				

If one wished to trace the lumber industry of the Ottawa Valley to its earliest beginnings, he would have to go back to the days of the French Revolution. So thoroughly was the commerce of the Baltic disorganized by these protracted wars that the countries from which England drew most of its timber supplies were closed to English merchandise. England began to feel the need for timber and hemp, and

The Stuff that made Square Timber Famous.

Canada, the country so despised by English politicians of the day, came to the front with considerable supplies of both. Philemon Wright, in his earliest days on the Ottawa, commenced the manufacture of both timber and hemp, but he soon abandoned the manufacture of the latter.

The first raft of square timber floated down the Ottawa River left the mouth of the Gatineau River, on the 11th June, 1806, and reached Montreal in 28 days, having run the Long Sault and Carillon Rapids in safety, passed Montreal by the Back River and down the St. Lawrence to Quebec, and before nine years the timber trade of the Ottawa was firmly established. From 1806 till the imposition of a timber duty on exportation, in 1823, there are no authentic records available.

In the early days of the trade, the mode of constructing a raft was so crude and the apparatus so primitive. though displaying great ingenuity, that, to the navigator of late years, it seems almost incredible that with such appliances the timber was successfully taken through the rapids named on the Ottawa River and weathered the frequent rough seas on Lake St. Peter; the mooring apparatus consisted of wooden anchors and cables made of withes (twisted birch saplings) the only propelling powers being the winds, the currents and the oars of the raft's crew, which oars were about 24 feet long hewed out of small trees; hence two seasons were often consumed in getting a raft to Quebec, while the same trip could now be made in four weeks or a little less, for rafts have been delivered in Quebec early in July, having traversed the 600 miles from Lake Temiskaming since the last days of April.

In the early days, as in late years, a raft was composed of a number of cribs, which were built up thus: A frame of the desired dimensions was made of small flatted timber, bound together at the corners by wooden pegs and often further secured by withes, then the longest and straightest timber was selected for the bottom of the crib, stability was then secured by placing on the top of several pieces of traverses (being small flat timber placed across the timber in the frame and fastened to it also by withes), four or five rows of square timber, which latter were known as loading sticks; by the weight of these the timbers in the bottom of the crib were kept almost solid in place, nevertheless it was not unusual when running a rapid, that striking sunken rocks, the bottom sticks would slip and the crib be wrecked; as the cribs were completed they were secured together, by withe ropes, in oblong form, and were then termed a raft.

The wooden anchors were made of oak, shaped somewhat like a grappling iron, with large chain withes passed through the different forks, encircling a stone of such dimensions as was deemed sufficient to answer the purpose and could be handled. This stone was secured within by interweaving other smaller withes about it, and continuing them until they connected with the main cable, also constructed of withes, and it is a matter of history that these primitive anchors answered every purpose to the rafts of those early times, that their more durable and powerful successors subsequently served, in later years.

As the timber became scarce in the region where the trade originated, operators had to resort to the country above the Chaudiere Falls, hence the necessity arose of providing some means of getting the timber safely past this and other similar places on the Ottawa River.

(To be Continued.)

Hardwood Outlook—Scarcity and Waste

Economic Condition of the Industry Unsatisfactory—Activity in Business and Anxiety About Stocks, the Outstanding Features of the Situation

It requires neither prescience nor even expert knowledge of hardwood affairs to state that the economic conditions surrounding the hardwood industry are not good, says the Hardwood Record.

Generally speaking, the last stand of virgin hardwood timber growing in the United States is in the hands of operators or very close to their possession. The stand of timber is in a limited area, and, as compared with the high class timber that has already been cut, is of a poorer quality. In quantity remaining it is infinitesimal as compared with the great area that has been stripped of its growth.

The beginning of the end of hardwood stumpage is in sight. Good timber areas showing a reasonable stand of maple, birch, basswood and elm in the north are very scarce and are held at high prices. In the south desirable tracts of oak, poplar, hickory and ash are equally unobtainable at anything save a very high stumpage value. There remains in reasonable supply to-day considerable red and tupelo gum stumpage and some other minor varieties of woods. The country is in a decadence of good hardwood timber supply.

When it can safely be estimated that fully 25 per cent. of the hardwood timber stand in most operating sections is still left in the woods, unutilized, and when fully 40 per cent. of the total hardwoods manufactured are produced at or below the price realized for them, and that 60 per cent. of the total production has to bear the burden of cost and profit, it is perfectly safe to reiterate that the general economic conditions surrounding the hardwood industry are not what they should be.

If there was ever a time in the history of a trade when strenuous efforts ought to be pursued for the logical realization of the now wasted residue of the forest, and for working out problems of utilization and securing a profit from the 40 per cent. of low grade now produced, the time is now.

A review of the year's business in hardwood production and sale shows that the production of the year in all varieties of hardwoods has been somewhat less than normal, says the Chicago Hardwood Record. Business was in fairly good volume and prices very satisfactory for the first six months of the year. During the latter part of the year there was a notable bulge in high-grade poplar values and a satisfactory accretion in prices obtained for both quartered and plain oak. Maple and birch also showed an increased value which has been sustained during the entire year.

During midsummer hardwood sales dropped off to the usual dullness, and business since has not shown an average normal strength, although trade commenced to improve in October and has followed in a satisfactory volume up until the last ten days, when the holiday and inventory season has again caused a diminution of business.

The wet summer in the south materially interfered with production, and the output in the lower Mississippi Valley was considerably restricted for several months. Prevailing illness among operators also had its effect towards disseminating mill crews and decreasing output.

During the latter half of the year some few items of lumber have shown a little diminution of prices, notably poplar automobile panel stock, owing to decreased orders from the automobile trade, and quarter-sawed oak, attributable to a considerable overstock beyond current demand. However, the general run of lumber values has been fully maintained and in some instances shows a handsome increase over a year ago.

Right now trade is manifestly quiet and it is expected to remain so until after the first of the year.

The furniture trade will not make its purchases of lumber until after the January exposition sales period is passed, when it can estimate the quantity of lumber that will be required.

The railroads are still restricting orders to a marked degree, awaiting the result of negotiations for higher freight rates. Many railroads are employing this policy of non-purchase as a lever to influence the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decisions. It is well known that the majority of railroads are in urgent need of ties, timber and lumber supplies generally, but are placing no material orders that they can possibly avoid. The steel industry, notably in the sale of rails, is handicapped by the same motives.

General building throughout the chief commercial centres of the country is going on at nearly maximum tide, which results in a very good trade for hardwood doors, interior finish and hardwood flooring.

The furniture business is moderate in extent and the factories are buying only for present needs, although many advance orders are offered for veneers and panels on account of the low range of prices asked for these commodities.

The trade in foreign woods is normal and featureless.

Prospects for increased and satisfactory trade for the first of the year are excellent, and in spite of the slight commercial unrest that still prevails, it is more than likely that, considering the manifest shortage of dry stock in first hands, the accelerated prices of stumpage and the prospects of increased general business, a very satisfactory and profitable hardwood business will develop not later than February 1.

The Trend in Flooring

To use a sporting-page figure of speech, flooring has been in training for some some now to reduce weight. Or, rather, to reduce its girth. The tendency has been toward narrower strips in all kinds of flooring except 6-inch No. 2 common used for sub-flooring. Just as the old 6-inch standard stock gave way to 4-inch, so is the 4-inch giving way to 3-inch, and then comes the oak flooring people setting a pace that at first looks rather startling as compared to the old flooring dimensions. The oak flooring people are advovating the use of very narrow strips and pointing with pride to 1½-inch face. Moreover, it is found that lots of 1½-inch face is being used in oak flooring, and it looks so well in an average room in a house that architects are inclined to specify it and builders to call for it. This is coming down in size a whole lot, even for hardwood flooring, and it looks like a very radical change, indeed, when we compare it to the old standards in pine.

It is really not out of line, however, because pine is settling down in higher grades to about 2¼-inch face, and with pine on this basis it is perfectly in harmony to see oak and other hardwood come down to 1½-inch face.

Taking the pine flooring business as a whole, the tendency in the No. 1 common is toward 3¼-inch face; in the B and better it is 2¼, whereas, in the low grade, there is still a clinging to the old 6-inch stock.

It is causing a little shifting in the demand, too, especially in some sections. There is not so heavy a demand for the No. 1 common in 4-inch stock that formally existed, but the trade is going more to the upper grades in narrow widths of pine and to a heavy volume of low-grade in 6-inch stock. The low grade is used for a sub-floor on which to lay hardwood and even at times when high-grade pine is laid there is a sub-floor first made of low grade. Inthis the 6-inch widths seem to be a sort of accepted standard. Consequently, there has been in some sections of the country a pretty heavy volume of business in low-grade 6-inch flooring.

In the hardwood flooring, which is the center of attention by critical builders right now, there is manifested a disposition to eliminate many of the odd widths and odd thicknesses. It is contended by the oak flooring people that two thicknesses are all that are really needed and that the keeping alive and using of other thicknesses is more notion than business reason. The two thicknesses are ⅜ and 3-16. This simplifies the manufacture, as all the flooring can then be made from standard inch boards from thin stock by resawing, and the other by using straight; and it also simplifies the carrying of stock in retailers' sheds. So, unless there is some specific reason to urge it, for this ½ and ⅝ are liable to be things of the past in the near future. In widths there is the same disposition to eliminate the odd and freak sizes. It is contended that 1½, 2, and 2¼ inch face is all that there is need for. The 1½ usually runs in halls and in dwellings and the 2¼ for larger public buildings and halls.

This, they say, will cover the whole range of flooring requirements and furnish a pleasing appearance to the eye while at the same time insuring a floor comparatively free from unsightly cracks, because there can be only the minimum of shrinkage when the narrow strips are used.

In parquetry there are some new borders offering from time to time and some disposition on the part of different builders to lay their own peculiar patterns, otherwise the work remains practically the same and the volume of business in parquetry seems to be increasing and keeping step fairly well with the progress of hardwood flooring generally. Now and then one meets up with a man who claims to be an authority on building matters who says parquetry is a thing of the past and belongs in the class with scroll brackets and other gingerbread work on porches and cornices, and does not properly belong in the architectural scheme of the present day. This attitude, however, is not borne out from among the parquetry manufacturers themselves, because practically all of them seem to be busy and even some oak flooring people who heretofore have made only straight flooring stock are adding parquetry here and there along with it, because many people, when they build a new home, want the hall and parlor in parquetry and the other rooms in hardwood flooring.

In every kind of flooring the tendency is very strong toward a higher order of selection and workmanship all the way through. We have passed away from the day of carpets covering the entire floor. Rugs are regarded as more satisfactory and more sanitary and with a part of the floor showing bare there is a natural tendency to refine it and make it in keeping with the balance of the millwork in the house. And because of this tendency, when a man is using yellow pine, maple, oak, or beech, he generally uses a better grade of stock, has it manufactured in small units an dkeeps it in better order than in the old days.—St. Louis Lumberman.

Deficiency in Measure—The New Law

English Spruce Importers Consider it an Unfortunate Change — Lack of Responsibility for Shortage a Serious Matter

The recent act passed by the Dominion Government regarding responsibility for deficiency in the measurement of cargoes carried on vessels, closely effects the spruce importers of Great Britain. The Timber Trades Journal, of London, Eng., discussing the subject says:—

"Quite recently a measure has been passed by the Canadian Parliament which will affect to a considerable extent the relations hitherto existing between shippers and merchants on the one hand and shipowners on the other with regard to the shipment of wood goods, and more particularly of spruce from Canadian ports. The enactment, which is known as "The Water Carriage of Goods Act," came into force on September 1st, section 10 reading as follows:—

' "In cases of wood goods, notwithstanding anything in the charter party, bill of lading, or other shipping document, the owner, charterer, master, or agent of the ship, or the ship itself, shall only be bound to deliver to the consignee the pieces received from the shipper, and shall not be held responsibile for deficiency in measurement; and any words inserted in any charter party, bill of lading, or other shipping document for the purpose of making the owner, charterer, master, or agent of the ship, or the ship itself, liable for deficiency in measurement in such case shall be illegal, null and void and of no effect." ' By section 3 the Act is to apply inter alia to ships carrying goods from any port in Canada to any port outside of Canada, and by section 5 every bill of lading or charter must incorporate a reference to the Act. Section 12 provides a fine for neglect of observance of any of the provisions of the Act not exceeding one thousand dollars.

"The branch of the wood mainly affected by the new legislation, as we have already remarked, is the spruce trade, but to fully comprehend the nature of the changes set up some retrospect of the English law regarding the responsibilty of the ship-owner with regard to goods comprised in a bill of lading is necessary. Although by the Bills of Lading Act a bill of lading is always conclusive evidence as against the master who signs same, it is not in the absence of express stipulations binding upon his owners; the Courts having held that a master possessing only authority as an agent is not in a position to bind his owners by signing for goods in excess of those received. In case of a claim for shortage, therefore, upon the captain proving that he has delivered at the port of discharge all the cargo handed to him, no claim for shortage could be sustained. This expression of the law obviously weakened the value of the bill of lading as a negotiable document, and to get over the difficulty it has been the practice to insert clauses in the charter parties, by which owners bind themselves to accept bill of lading figures as conclusive. These clauses have varied according to the class of goods carried; the usual wording in the case of a spruce charter party being as follows:—

' "Bill of Lading to be conclusive evidence against the owners as establishing quantity delivered to ship. The captain's or agent's signature to be accepted in all cases as binding on owners." ' In the wood trade the word "quantity" has a relation both to number of pieces and measure, and in 1902 the Court of Appeal had, in Mediterranean S.S. Company vs. Mackay, to consider some important points arising out of the insertion in the charter party of the "Pocahontas," of a clause in the above terms. The facts were comparatively simple. The bill of lading of the cargo gave the number of pieces of deals and battens and the number of superficial feet, and the like particulars of scantlings, deal ends and boards respectively. The bill of lading also gave the total number of pieces and of superficial feet. There was a short delivery of deals, but an over delivery, which was taken over by the consignees, of scantlings and boards, the total number of pieces delivered being slightly in excess of the total number given in the bill of lading. In an action by the shipowner to recover freight, in which the consignees counter-claimed for the value of the deals not delivered, the Court of Appeal held that the bill of lading was conclusive as to the number of pieces and the number of superficial feet in each class of timber, and that the consignees were entitled to a deduction on freight in the proportion that the number of pieces of deal not delivered bore to the number specified in the bill of lading. It was held also, that the defendants were entitled on their counter-claim to recover the value of the deals not deliverd. This case, which was fought on behalf of the Federated Merchant Freighters' Association, raised a good deal of comment at the time. Its apologists have contended that if the shipowner contracts to make himself liable for the statements contained in the bill of lading, it is only reasonable that he should be held to his bargain.

"Whatever view may be held of the 'Pocahontas case, it must be said that legally it has governed the settlement of practically all lower port spruce freights to this country for a matter of eight years. Now—presumably at the instigation of Canadian shipowners who are largely interested in the transport of spruce—the Canadian Government has so far intervened as to render the insertion in the contract of affrightment of a clause making the shipowner responsible for measure, an offence punishable by a serious fine. Moreover, the shipowner's responsibility under the above law is to extend only "to deliver to the consignee of the number of pieces received from the shipper." At Canadian law the bill of lading will, therefore, be inconclusive even as to pieces, seeing that it is not in itself conclusive evidence, but only, by Section 9, prima facie evidence of the number of pieces received from the shipper.

"In its general aspect a feature in the new Canadian law which strikes us as unfortunate is the leaning exhibited towards government interference in matters of business between parties of full contractual capacity—the more so as no questions of monopoly or public weal are here involved. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the "Pocahontas" case dealt harshly with the shipowner, the obvious remedy lay at hand in an alteration of the terms of affreightment. To invoke the aid of the Commonwealth in such circumstances implied the confession of a lack of bargaining capacity hardly creditable to the instigators of the new legislation. What the trade on this side will do in the altered circumstances we cannot tell. Variations in specifications and shortages in the measurements of spruce cargoes are fairly regular incidents in the life of an importer who handles spruce. As it will be no longer possible to include a conclusive evidence clause as to measure in spruce charter parties, importers in future will either have to bear such losses themselves or seek indemnity from shippers. On the other hand, shippers will naturally object to be saddled with a liability which they have hitherto escaped. We suggest that an effort should be made to bring about a conference between agents and importers to decide what ought to be done under the altered circumstances which have been brought about by the new enactment on the part of the Dominion of Canada."

The decision of the Safety Board of St. John, N.B., in favor of leasing to the Partington Pulp & Paper Company, lots at Union Point adjoining the pulp mill, is generally approved. The management is preparing to make extensive additions to the property, including the erection of a large paper mill, and needs the lands for that purpose.

Reciprocity Would Be Dangerous

Free Trade in Lumber Would Involve Destruction of Forests —Timely Treatment of the Situation by Dr. B. E. Fernow

"With the data available it is impossible for any one to make an estimate of the total timber resources of the Dominion or of any portion like the pulpwood, on which much reliance may be placed.

"All that it is possible to do is to figure on probabilities or possibilities, taking into account the character of forest growth in various parts and applying experience figures—more or less well based guesses.

"One method of procedure in making such guesses, which I have followed in the main, is to circumscribe areas known to embrace certain types of forest growth. The Geological Survey has furnished a map on which the limits of certain tree species are laid down. While, of course, not accurate, for the purpose in hand this furnishes one useful basis.

"Thus the northern limit of the two commercial pines, the white and red, limit the area within which commercial timber is located in the Eastern Provinces. The area within which the great western commercial timber tree—the Douglas fir—is found, can also be circumscribed as nearly limiting commercial forest areas of the Pacific Coast. Other similar data of species distribution and climatic conditions permit further subdivision and differentiation in forest types.

"In this way I have located on a large map 13 types of country or, leaving out the forestless or sparsely forested prairie types, 10 types of forest country, which can be roughly measured.

"Other data help to further correct these areas. It is known that north of the Height of Land pine occurs only in narrow belts along river courses, hence the Height of Land which is more accurately located can be assumed as the limit of commercial area.

"The farm area is approximately known and can be deducted. Experience figures can be applied to deduct for waste lands in different types.

Waste Land in Nova Scotia

"In Nova Scotia for instance the waste land per cent. is found near 35. There is knowledge as to amounts standing or cut from whole sections of country which permit to figure averages applicable generally. In Nova Scotia on some two and one-quarter million of actual forest, 2,500 feet per acre were still found. On the licensed area of Ontario (15 million acres), the total cut and the estimated remaining stand makes the average 2,000 feet. So that we can safely say that applying 2,000 feet to the entire commercial forest area of the eastern provinces must be an extravagant estimate.

"This area measures out roundly 100 million acres; the farm area reduces it by around 25 million acres, and an allowance for waste land of one-third brings it to 50 million acres of timber cut over and otherwise.

"If we apply the experience figures above cited we would come to the conclusion that probably 100 billion feet is more than what will be found on this area, and 200 billion must be far beyond the possibilities. It should, of course, not be forgotten that standards change, estimates of timber therefore from this cause alone are liable to vary.

"Any one at all familiar with climatic and soil conditions of the north-western territories and provinces will come to the conclusion that the timber to be found there—as far as it is not yet burned up—has commercial value only for local consumption. It is most important to have it reserved for such local use as the settlement of the region progresses.

"The vast territory of 1,600,000,000 acres extent is scantily enough wooded. The estimate on 10 million acres of forest reserves, presumably located in better parts comes to less than 500 feet and 7 cords fuel wood per acre, showing that commercial areas are probably rare.

The Rocky Mountains

"In the Rocky Mountain country the area of commercial timber can be in a similar manner circumscribed as containing 15 million acres, which at 5M per acre, would be extravagantly estimated to furnish 75 million feet.

"The coast forest of British Columbia can be divided into two sections, the southern, which represents the magnificent Douglas fir, containing about 15 million acres, may in anticipation of a reduction standard size of logs to Eastern conditions be figured at 15M feet or 225 billion feet. In the northern section, where the fir drops out, another 15 million acres may swell this total to 300 billion feet. The dry interior is presumably in the same condition as regards wood supplies, as the northwestern territories.

"We come then to the conclusion that an estimate of 500 to 600 billion feet on the less than 100 million acres of commercial timber land is probably quite an extravagant figure.

"I have several times attempted to revise my guesses and every time have found reasons to reduce them. I doubt now whether even the lower figure of 500 billion feet can be found on the territory included.

Supply of Pulpwood

"An attempt to estimate pulpwood is still more uncertain in results. For Ontario an estimate made in the Crown Lands Department places the average per acre for the province at large at around 2 cords per acre.

"If this figure were applied to the whole 400 million acres of country in the Eastern Provinces, including the territory north of the Height of Land, we would find the most extravagant amount of 800 million cords, that is 8 cords per acre of what we believe actual forest area—a figure not likely to be accepted by those familiar with pulpwood conditions. I am free to guess that not one-quarter of this amount will be available.

"Moreover, it should be understood that much, if not most, of this pulpwood is not spruce but fir, which presents difficulties in its transportation.

Reciprocity Means Free Entry

"While as a general proposition I consider reciprocity a desirable end in establishing commercial relations between Canada and the United States, from the standpoint of a conservative use of the timber resources of Canada reciprocity would in my opinion be hardly a benefit, unless a radical change in the management of Canadian timber limits were to take place first. The supposition, of course, is that reciprocity means free entrance of lumber and wood goods into the United States. What must the effect be: an increased market, hence increased exploitation. We would merely get rid of the lumber in a shorter time, and as fast as development of means of transportation admits. How fast may be judged from the mathematical calculation that the present annual consumption of lumber in the United States could not be supplied from Canadian limits, if our extravagant figures are near the truth for more than 10 to 12 years.

"If each province had a really strong and properly manned forestry department, which were managing—not merely handing over for exploitations—and were gauging the cut, not according to the quantity which can be annually marketed, but according to the capacity of reproduction of cut areas, that is to say, working for continuity, reciprocity would, of course, be a blessing."

Representatives of the pulp and paper industries of Canada held a meeting recently at Ottawa, and decided to organize an association with a view to protecting and promoting the interests of the industries. There was considerable discussion regarding the tariff on paper and the general opinion was that in case any movement were made in the direction of a lowering of the tariff on coated and surface papers, a strong campaign in opposition to it should be conducted.

Why a Duty is Needed on Lumber

Factors Which Enable U. S. Mills to Dump Their Low Grades Upon Canadian Markets—By W. A. Anstie

The necessity for a duty upon lumber entering Canada has been assailed of late from several quarters, and it is of much interest, therefore, to read the views of a man who has made a close study of conditions in the lumber industry of the mountain district of British Columbia. Mr. W. A. Anstie, secretary-treasurer of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in a letter to the Canada Lumberman. deals with a number of the important aspects of the case in the following letter:

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

In regard to the relative cost of stumpage and manufacture of lumber in British Columbia and in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana:

In the first place, I contend that, with the exception of white pine, good stumpage in British Columbia, which is accessible to present transportation facilities, is worth and commands as much money, as in the States mentioned. For example, a large deal involving several billions of timber was recently made in my district on the basis of $1.00 a thousand stumpage. The Canadian Pacific Railway, owners of large tracts of timber in southeastern British Columbia, have a minimum price of $2.00 per thousand on all their standing timber. All our large operators to-day value their stumpage at $2.00 a thousand, and while some might sell for less than that, they would consider they were doing so at a sacrifice. What I have said about the interior applies equally to the coast.

The Government of this province have placed a reserve upon all unalienated Crown timber lands, and there is absolutely no legislation on our statute books to-day whereby a timber limit can be acquired from provincial Crown lands.

With regard to the cost of operation, I would say that in the first place it costs from 30 to 35 per cent. more to build and equip a modern sawmill in the Province of British Columbia than it does in the States mentioned. This applies also to our logging railroads. Owing to the physical nature of this province, the difficulties of developing productive timber are much greater than in the States to the south of us, where the valleys are wider. Thus our logging costs are materially increased.

I think you are sufficiently familiar with this subject to know that when I say the cost of building mills and railroads in British Columbia is so much greater than in the States to the south of us, it is due to the fact that our machinery and supplies are all protected with a high tariff, and whether or not we use Canadian machinery—as we are doing practically exclusively to-day—the increased ratio of cost is the same. You are probably aware that in the mountain district of British Columbia the 10-hour milling capacity is 25 per cent. greater than at the coast; but owing to the fact of our average sawing season being only 200 days, due to the severity of our winter climate, our annual production falls below that of the coast, where the average sawing season is eleven months.

Re labor: I have had occasion to make comparison of the cost of labor in the mountain district, as compared with interior Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, and find that our wages average 35 per cent. higher than in the territory referred to. It is claimed that at the coast, where a considerable number of Orientals are employed, the cost of labor is lower than in the coast-American States; but it is well-known that the efficiency of this Oriental labor is lower, and, consequently, I do not believe that anything is saved by its use. Practical lumbermen having financial interests on both sides of the line—as many of our people do—have informed me that the cost of manufacture on Puget Sound, for instance, is lower than in British Columbia, in spite of our much-advertised "cheap Oriental labor."

I think one of the greatest arguments that you can make for a duty on rough lumber entering Canada is the fact that our American competitors use our market for a dumping ground for their surplus low-grade product. This is well-known to all those who are conversant with conditions of the lumber trade in the West. Their prices on boards, dimension and timbers show conclusively that every consideration of profit is eliminated when they make their periodical raids into our territory. The prices which they are making this year will not return them, after the freight is paid, as much as the logs cost British Columbia manufacturers. The Western-American lumber-producing States have been suffering from over-production for several years, and it is not fair that they should be allowed to demoralize our market, as they have been doing for some time past.

There is one phase of this question which our prairie friends seem entirely to ignore, and which, if they were more broad-minded, would inure greatly to their benefit. In their selfish demand for "cheap lumber" they overlook the inter-provincial interests, which, if recognized, should certainly cause a broader view to be taken of the question. I refer to the fact that in the prosperity of the lumber industry of British Columbia, the Province of Alberta has a very great deal at stake. This province is probably Alberta's best customer for the majority of her products. In our business we purchase enormous quantities of hay, oats, flour, beef, mutton, pork, horses, butter, eggs, etc., from Alberta, and if our industry is to be impaired, owing to our natural market being sacrificed to the Americans, our purchasing power for these products will be materially lessened.

I note that the Western provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba imported about 70 million feet of American lumber during 1910; thus over one million dollars of Canadian money was taken out of this country which should have gone to build up and assist home industry. I do not believe that the consumer receives any advantage whatever from the cheap lumber which is dumped into this country from the United States, for the results of my observation and an intimate knowledge of the North-West market for the last ten years, convince me that the retail price of lumber on the prairie is based upon the wholesale price of the Canadian mills.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. ANSTIE, Sec-Treas.

The Quebec Pulpwood Controversy

Difference of Opinions Regarding Available Resources—Interesting Letter from a Prominent Quebec Lumberman

The reports which were recently made by United States Consul Gebhard Willrich, of Quebec, regarding the quantity of growing pulpwood which is available for export in the Province of Quebec, have attracted widespread attention. In a recent issue of the "Canada Lumberman," a letter was published from Mr. O. E. Elsemore, of Toronto, a man who has had much experience as a timber cruiser in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Elsemore put his side of the case pretty strongly and presented figures to show that Mr. Willrich was greatly in error in his estimate of the quantity of pulpwood growing on private lands in the Province of Quebec.

That there is room for an honest difference of opinion upon the subject, is indicated by letters which the "Canada Lumberman" has received from other sources. We take pleasure in publishing herewith a letter from a resident of Quebec who has exceptional facilities for securing an intimate knowledge of the situation. He takes Mr. Elsemore strongly to task and his letter should be read carefully by all who are interested in the cantroversy which has developed upon this subject. After referring to his reason for replying to Mr. Elsemore, the writer continues as follows:

I have no brief for Consul Willrich, nor have I ever seen any report made by him, though I have seen allusions to it made in various papers.

Mr. Elsemore appears to assume that three million acres owned by farmers and homesteaders in the province is the total of lands granted in this category by the Government and consequently includes all portions of these lands which may be under cultivation.

By referring to the returns made by the Provincial Government Mr. Elsemore will find that from the 1st May, 1867, to the 30th June, 1909, the Government granted 6.863,035 acres, and if we add the sales made from the latter date until the 1st September, 1910 (which figures are not yet published), this date being the one upon which the regulations came in prohibiting the export of pulpwood from located lands, we arrive at a grand total of more than seven million acres. Of this amount, say, 1,660,000 acres must be deducted for lands which have reverted to the Crown, leaving a net area of 5,340,000 acres, and these grants were made, not in a period of 50 to 100 years before the passing of the Act, but in a period of 43 years in all.

The area of these lands which have been entirely denuded of wood I do not think will exceed 2,340,000 acres, which it is necessary to deduct in order to arrive at the three million acres of standing timber.

In regard to seigneurial lands, the total area of the seigneuries in the Province of Quebec amounts to 10,816,000 acres, and after deducting the lands out of this area taken for villages, farms, etc., the amount given of 2,000,000 acres as being still in forest, would be a very conservative estimate, in my opinion.

In addition to the above, there are 647,643 acres of railway grants in the Province of Quebec, which are also exempt from the prohibition clause; so much for the amount of land which still remains in standing timber in the province, which is the property of private parties.

Now as regards the average amount of wood per acre on these lands made by Mr. Elsemore (viz., not more than one cord of spruce pulpwood), this statement is too ridiculous to call for comment, and you have very appropriately placed it alongside of your advertisement denoting "a broad smiles," which leads me to think that you probably did not intend your editorial, as regards Mr. Elsemore's letter, to be taken seriously.

In conclusion, Mr. Elsemore will only have to look at a map of the Province of Quebec, showing where the located lands have been granted, to know that they are, generally speaking, the most accessible lands in the province, and the same might be said of the seigneurial lands still in standing timber, and therefore Mr. Elsemore's estimate that 90 per cent. of these lands are inaccessible is irresistibly humorous.

As an item of information, I may state that in addition to the lands above mentioned as being exempt from the prohibition clause, there is the Island of Anticosti, which has an estimated area in standing timber of about 800,000 acres, and also railway grants amounting to 647,000 acres.

Important Saving in Shingle Making

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN.

The "Shingle Business" has been sick a long time, and there are so many "quacks" and "habties orders" feeling its pulse, and looking at its tongue, that there is danger of its being worried to death, if it does not get the proper prescription soon. I wish to place before interested manufacturers of lumber and shingles a few important facts regarding economy in manufacturing, and will confine my suggestions to the manufacture of shingles, and especially the "shingle saw."

In sawing shingles, the first point to notice, is the kerf that is taken out between each quarter of an inch of wood. In the average block there are sixty shingles and consequently sixty kerfs. Now suppose we are using the Dunbar shingle machine; fitted with 1 11/32 spurs, which are rolled by ratchet-wheels having 12 teeth, thereby making 12 shingles in each revolution; and 17-gauge saws (this being the general arrangement in the better class of mills). Suppose also that the 12 teeth ratchets, putting on others having 14 teeth which will give 14 shingles instead of 12.

Immediately, we find that the shingles thus sawn are four courses too thin in the bunches, and, therefore, useless. Now we thin down the saws to 22-gauge and run them in 20-gauge kerf instead of 14-gauge kerf, and we have shingles exactly the thickness for the Boston market. But I am aware that saw companies do not guarantee these saws thinner than 18-gauge, and even these are often unmanageble. I must say, however, that I have no difficulty in getting perfect work from 22-gauge and even 23-gauge saws, with these new principles. I am, and have been for years, running 20-gauge saws with Dunbar 1 11/32 spurs, on which I have put ratchets having 14 teeth, and by making these changes the firm I am with are getting the highest Boston market prices for their shingles. Moreover, we have no loss, such as shims, nor any variation of saws from a true line in the work. The work is perfect beyond a doubt; and we are gaining a million shingles in every six million shingles cut.

Let me ask manufacturers if they had a man working in their mill of say ten machines, who brought them each day, a raft of sufficient logs to cut 20 thousand shingles, and did his day's work besides. According to the cost of cedar to-day, could they not afford to pay that man $20 a day?

Well, the filer who can get two shingles from the sawdust of the 12 shingles rolled out by each revolution of your spurs, is putting in your possession much more than the equivalent of the little raft; for he gets it from the sawdust that you are paying men to burn up every day, and he gets it hauled up, cut up, sapped, and put into the shingle machine, free.

In conclusion, I wish to ask manufacturers to figure out this "gain by small spurs." I shall be unwilling to vanquish all doubt as to the success of a principle, which I have perfected through long years of patient experimenting, and which at last it speaks for itself. These saws and the work they are doing every day may be seen at the shingle mill of Georges Berube & Son, Cabano, P.Q., or demonstrations might be made in any other mill. I shall cheerfully answer correspondence from interested parties on this subject. Yours truly,

J. E. MOIR.

Algonquin Park Enlarged

The Ontario Government has carried out its intention, recently announced of enlarging the boundaries of Algonquin Park. Those portions of the recently purchased timber limits extending over the original boundary of the park have, by an order in Council, been formally added to the park. The territory has an area of 132½ sq. miles, in the townships of Lawrence, Nightingale and Airey, and is part of the 380 square miles under lease to the Munn Lumber Company, taken over recently by the Government at a cost of nearly $300,000. The southern boundary of the park, with the new additions, now presents a somewhat irregular appearance. This is due to the fact that many years ago, before the district was laid out in townships, the timber limits under license were laid out parallel to the Ottawa River, their lines running southwest. When the new surveys were made and fifteen or more townships set aside for a national park, the township lines did not conform to those of the timber limits.

VIEW AND INTERVIEW

Various Opinions on Lumber Affairs

More Confidence Needed

"If people would stop reading daily newspapers on financial and business subjects and proceed with the confidence that the situation really warrants," says Luther P. Graves, of Buffalo, "there would soon be little reason for complaint." Mr. Graves declared that he was so sick and tired of the hunt people were making after something to be afraid of that he had little confidence in anything published on the subject nowadays. He added that he could see nothing to be afraid of anyhow, though he was willing to say that much of the apprehension came from the agitation in regard to trusts. He declared, however, that if something had not been done to break down the influence of the trusts the United States would soon be an oligarchy, controlled by a few rich men, and it was painfully close to it now. Mr. Graves, as the head of Graves, Bigwood & Company, is cutting a large amount of logs in his Canadian woods this winter, mostly white pine, and reports that the cut will be very satisfactory, especially as to quality.

Says Pulpwood is Plentiful

That there will be plenty of pulpwood for the American manufacturers in spite of the restrictions lately imposed by the Provincial Government, providing the Americans are willing to pay for it, is the opinion Mr. Carl Riordon, managing director of the Riordon Paper Company, Montreal, expressed in a recent interview. The supply of pulpwood in the United States, he said, was rapidly decreasing and the demand increasing. Americans would be compelled to take Canadian pulpwood at whatever price was asked. As to the complaint of the paper committee of the American Newspaper Association that it would be impossible for them to get one million cords of pulpwood from Quebec annually, Mr. Riordon said that there were at present one million cords ready for the market. During the past three years the demand for pulpwood had been small. The wood had consequently accumulated. As wood was so plentiful at present Mr. Riordon looked for a decrease of 150,000 cords in the amount of wood cut from timber limits. Late next year there would be a further decrease of 150,000 cords cut from settlers' lands. In the near future Mr. Riordon believed that prices would soar in the United States and Canada due to the scarcity of pulpwood in the United States.

B. C. Timber a Fine Investment

"I regard prudent investments in British Columbia timber as unsurpassed by any other form of investment. At today's prices it is a better buy than it was three years ago, now that the question of tenure of title has been decided," says Mr. M. J. Scanlan, of Minneapolis, president of the American Timber Holding Company, an American corporation with a capital of $6,000,000. Mr. Scanlan is a partner of the well-known sawmill firm of Brooke, Scanlan & Company, owning plants and timber limits in the Bahamas, the Southern and Northwestern States and British Columbia. He is also president of the Powell River Paper Company, which is erecting a large paper mill at Powell River, 75 miles north of this city

"During the past year our timber holding company bought two billion feet of British Columbia timber, bringing up our total holdings in this province to about five billion feet," continued Mr. Scanlan. "Our purchases represent an investment in British Columbia of about $2,500,000. The principal holdings are olcated on the Fraser River, Jordon River and Quatsino Sound, Powell Lake and the Narrows Arm district. It is not our intention to sell one single stick of timber at present. We are quite content to hold it for its value is increasing daily."

Mr. Scanlan is also one of the principal shareholders in a company which is logging thirty million feet annually in two different places, on Harrison Lake and at Gordon Pasha Lake.

Forestry Recommendations Approved

"Generally speaking the recommendations of the B. C. forestry commission as indicated in the published draft will be very satisfactory to the lumbermen of this district," said W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association recently, in reference to the report of the commission consisting of Fred J. Fulton, K.C., A. C. Flumerfelt and A. S. Goodeve, M.P., which has just been made public.

"That this would be the case was only to be expected when one considers the personnel of the commission," Mr. Anstie continued. "I think that the suggestion regarding the creation of a department of forests is one of the most vital points of the report. Such a step could hardly fail to be productive of results to the benefit of both the lumbermen and the province as a whole.

"As to the recommendations concerning the fighting of forest fires and their prevention, I think that they will meet with the approval of both the lumber operators and the owners of timber limits.

"Another important section of the recommendations of the commission is that relating to the public sale of fractional limits adjoining timber areas held by operators. The suggestion that such fractions should be sold by public competition is one which I believe will, if adopted, prove entirely satisfactory. Under the existing legislation there is no means by which a lumberman may obtain such fractions and the timber frequently goes to waste. If these fractions can be obtained by lumbermen who are operating on adjacent limits the timber could be economically cut and manufactured into lumber.

"On the whole the report is a very businesslike one and cannot but result beneficially," he concluded.

Mr. Anstie returned recently from a visit to East Kootenay. Logging operations in that district, he said, were in full swing and the lumbermen were preparing for an output next spring equal to that of the past year.

Why Quebec's Output Decreased

The Statistics which were published in the Canada Lumberman of Dec. 1, regarding the production of lumber in Canada for the year 1909 contained much that was of importance to those engaged in the lumber trade throughout the country. One of the most important facts brought out was the decline in the production of lumber in the province of Quebec. Although the cut for the whole of Canada increased by 22 per cent., the cut in the province of Quebec decreased by 7.7 per cent.

A prominent lumberman of Montreal referring to the matter gave the following explanation of the decrease:—

"The decrease in the cut is simply a question of market. We cannot get the prices we want for either white-pine or spruce in the English market, and the market not being good enough there is no use in increasing our cut. Norway, Sweden and Russia are knocking the bottom out of us with regard to the supply to England of this description of lumber. We cannot compete with these countries, for the labor is in some instances one-third cheaper than here and in regard to the cost of transport, particularly in the cases of Norway and Sweden, we are altogether put out of court.

"Riga, in Russia, is our worst competitor, where spruce is concerned. Then again, there is the present system of shipping to England during the winter, which frequently entails a loss. If this winter shipment was dropped and the old practice of only shipping in the summer was reverted to things would be better for the lumber trade of Canada, Quebec in particular. To-day's market report says that in liner-shipments (meaning the winter shipments) values are easier. This is not at all good news to us, for it means a dropping of profit to us, and corroborates what I have just said.

"The stocks, too, of Quebec white-pine, yellow deals and spruce on the Liverpool and Manchester markets remains about stationary, as you can see from these market reports just to hand. Such being the case, and with the foreign European competition, etc., there is no inducement for us to increase our cut; if anything, at the present moment, the tendency should rather be in the opposite direction.

"We have really a capacity for an annual cut of 35,000,000 feet, but we have not cut over 15,000,000 feet this year. This year there was only a total shipment of two hundred standards of spruce, not worth mentioning. The United States we found our best buyers this year, and if it wasn't for their southern lumber district we should have a good deal better market with them. Things will no doubt adjust themselves, and find their level bye-and-bye, but as things are now there is no use in cutting timber for which there is no market."

More Forest Reserves Probable

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Chief of the Conservation Commission, was the guest of the Canadian Club of Ottawa at luncheon recently, and made the announcement that at the present session of Parliament the commission would ask the Government to introduce legislation making railway companies liable to a penalty for every fire spreading from their right of way.

"We are trying to get the Government of the country to establish a greater number and a larger area of forest reserves," declared Mr. Sifton. "Algonquin Park is to be considerably, enlarged, and will hereafter be much more useful to the public of Ontario. In the western portion of Canada we have succeeded in getting the Dominion Government by Order-in-Council to set aside a great stretch of territory on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains. We are assured by the Government that they intend to bring in legislation this session constituting that stretch of territory a forest reserve and a forest park. This is 500 miles long and from 3 to 1,000 miles in breadth, and has an area of 14,600 square miles, or considerably larger than that of Belgium.

"The eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is the reservoir for the waters that flow across the prairie provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Upon the maintenance of that forest depends the fertility of those provinces. And as surely as we are here to-day unless proper steps are taken to prevent it these forests will be burned. Every foot of timber will be taken off by forest fires.

Last year, we had fires. We have left out of account the little fires, and have taken only those that may be regarded as serious. We have the figures covering Ontario, the Dominion lands in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and British Columbia; the figures for Quebec and the eastern provinces are yet to come. And we find that there were 2,019 fires doing serious damage. Of these, the railway caused 489; unknown causes, 511; the remainder were caused by campers, prospectors and others. Of those fires the cause of which was known, the railway locomotive was responsible for 32½ per cent.—and probably of 32½ per cent. of the unknown as well.

"There is only one way to deal with the question effectively, and that is to make the railway company liable to a penalty for every fire that spreads from its right of way. They can prevent them, and if they are liable to a penalty in such cases they will do it, for no institution adapts itself more quickly to a statutory requirement than does a railway company."

Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. Andrew Freeman, of Winnipeg, has been appointed Dominion Crown Timber Agent, succeeding Mr. Stephenson made Inspector of Agencies. Mr. A. F. Crows, assistant Crown Timber Agent, is transferred to the Forestry branch at Ottawa.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, the well known lumberman of Winnipeg and president of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, who is an ex-member of the Ontario Legislature for Rat Portage, will, it is reported, succeed Sir Daniel McMillan as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Cameron is well known from one end of Canada to the other.

Mr. A. E. Gordon, formerly with the Ontario Lumber Company, of Toronto and French River, has joined forces with Muir, Terry and Gordon. The offices of the company which were formerly in room 408 of the Confederation Life Building, Toronto, have now been moved to rooms 203 and 204 of the same building.

Mr. Percy Dunn, who has been Orillia manager of the Standard Lumber Co., Langford Mills, was recently made the recipient of a handsome gold watch, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Mr. Percy Dunn after 22 years of faithful service at Longford Mills, by the Standard Lumber and Stone Company. December 1st, 1910." Mr. Dunn is severing his connection with the company to go to Port Arthur, where he and his brother have purchased a hardware business.

Mr. Thomas Patterson, Vicegerent Snark of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, for Eastern Canada, whose services in that honorable position during the past year have resulted in a considerable increase in the interest taken in the work of the order, has been asked to continue in the office for another year. He has decided to accept the office for a second period and will no doubt succeed in stimulating even greater interest among the members. He has in mind at present a proposal to hold the next concatenation at Ottawa. Such a move would probably result in a large increase in the membership, and would meet with the approval of the members who live in the eastern part of Ontario. If a concatenation were to be held during the time of the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which is to take place early in February, a large number of manufacturers and wholesalers would be present and would be able to assist in creating enthusiasm.

Montreal Lumber Association Officers

The annual general meeting of the Montreal Lumber Association of the Board of Trade was held recently and the following officers were elected: President. W. K. Grafftey; Vice-President, Geo. A. Scott; Treasurer, F. W. Cotter; Executive Committee, W. A. Filion, G. W. Grier, D. H. MacLennan, J. H. Redfern. Mr. Grafftey was unanimously chosen as the association's nominee for election to the Council of the Board of Trade. The annual report for the year 1910 was presented by the retiring President, Mr. Alexander MacLaurin, and was unanimously adopted.

The newly-elected President, Mr. W. K. Grafftey, is a lumberman of long experience. He was born in England in 1849, and his parents came to Canada in 1856. They settled in Owen Sound, where Mr. Grafftey obtained his education and his early business training. After being engaged for a number of years in the hardwood business, he took charge of the business of G. A. Grier, lumber merchant, of Montreal, with whom he remained for 20 years. In 1897 the Montreal Lumber Company, Limited, was formed, and Mr. Grafftey became its managing director. He has devoted his attention largely to the handling of Ottawa Valley pine, although he has had experience in every other branch of the trade. Success attended the company from its formation and it soon became an important factor in the Ottawa Valley trade.

THE WOODWORKER

Electric Driving of Wood-working Machinery

In our last issue we referred to the unfamiliarity of some electrical engineers with the difficulties to be contended with in the electric driving of wood-working machinery, as well as various other points of interest.

In addition to the great advantage of intermittent working secured by the use of a direct electric drive in saw mills, an additional one is that the horse power used at any given time can be readily observed by means of a meter connected to the supply circuit, thereby indicating if the machine is taking too much current to drve. By this means any inefficiency in a machine can be promptly found out and rectified.

The following are the chief advantages in an individual motor drive: —(1) Economy in current consumption, which has to be paid for; (2) dispensing with countershafts and unnecessary belting and pulleys, and consequent economy in space; (3) minimises noise; (4) steadiness in running; (5) less liability of breakdowns; (6) constant speed; (7) the amount of current used is strictly according to the requirements of the machine at a given moment.

With regard to the location of each individual motor, this is governed largely by exigencies of space and type of machine to be driven, etc.

For most machines the motors are of the usual horizontal type, but in some special cases vertical motors are used.

As regards the putting down of an alternating current or direct current motor, the consumer naturally has to be governed by the nature of the local supply, should current not be generated on the premises. On the other hand, should the consumer decide to generate his own current, a direct-connected alternator, with direct-coupled motors on to the various machines (as far as possible) will be found an economical method for power users.

The most usual form of an alternating current motor for saw mills is the three-phase induction or squirrel-cage and other types, and two-phase are also used. The single-phase motor is not employed to such a large extent, and labours under the disadvantage of being unable to start on full load, without the use of special phase splitting or other devices for starting purposes.

A large proportion of the wood-working machinery in Great Britain is driven by the ordinary direct-current shunt-wound motor.

High speeded motors are most generally employed (and geared down where required) for specially constructed slow-speed motors obviously cost more, as they necessitate a special form of winding on extra large castings in order to increase the torque to make up for decreased velocity.

The cost of a 10-h.p. motor of 1,200 revs. per minute would be approximately the same as a 5-h.p. running at 560 revs. per minute.

As regards the use of motors in saw mills, some machines can be driven equally well by either direct or alternating motors. The chief advantages in an alternating current motor are (1) no commutator, with its attendant troubles; (2) being able to take a heavy overload. The points in favour of the direct current motor are (1) securing a variable speed motor; (2) air gap wider, thereby allowing of greater wear in the bearings before the motor is overhauled.

One of the most useful and handy purposes an electric motor can be used for in a saw mill is the direct driving of suction fans in pneumatic systems of trunking for the removal of sawdust and shavings, etc., from the machines. The motor is usually built up on the fan spindle, thus making a compact and workmanlike job.

Electric power can often be used to great advantage in a saw mill yard, notably with cranes and log cross-cutting saws, where the duty is intermittent. With regard to crane driving, although the first cost is somewhat higher than a single motor and gearing, we can recommend the system of employing three motors, viz., one for lifting, one for slewing, and one for travelling, as this arrangement is both rapid and effective. Should there be a wharf crane or Scotch derrick for unloading purposes it could also be electrically driven with advantage. Motors for crane driving are series wound, as this type possesses the advantage of a large starting torque, as a considerable initial effort is required in lifting heavy weights.

For cross-cutting logs as they lie in the yard, a good plan is to arrange a portable saw with motor and cable attached, as it can be easily moved from place to place.

In driving four-cutter planing and moulding machines, the motor is usually coupled direct to the machine's main countershaft, which as a rule runs at a suitable speed.

In the case of a pendulum cross-cut saw, where one is desirous of securing a longer belt drive, a heavy wooden frame can be consructed on the floor above, and the motor mounted on same, holes being cut in the flooring for the passage of the belting to the countershaft.

One of the latest applications of the electric drive in wood-working machinery is the portable roller sandpapering machine. This is especially adapted for skating rinks, as a large surface of flooring has to be operated on, and no other kind of drive would meet this particular case so well. The machine and its motor are mounted on wheels and thus make a very compact and efficient tool, and by using a flexible conductor can be operated in any desired position.

In the case of group and belt driving a safe and convenient plan is to place the motors in concrete-lined pits in the basement if the site will permit of it. —The Timber Trades Journal.

To be continued.

Who Pays for Loss by Accident?

There may be a few institutions in which all errors and accidents which spoil work are charged up directly to the men making them, but in the average woodworking plant it would raise a storm of protest if the management should tack up a notice saying that every man making an error or having an accident would have to pay for it.

Still, in every well-regulated institution the men doing the work do indirectly pay for all errors and accidents and all damage, both to material, machines and themselves. The management, if properly conducting the institution, must get a profit out of the business, as well as an income from the investment, and the amount it can pay for the work is in some measure regulated by the expense of getting out the work as related to the final selling price; therefore, everything that adds to or takes from the expense of getting out the work affects in some measure the amount that can be paid to the men doing the work.

It makes a difference, of course, whether it is taken directly out of a man's wages or is figured into the general scheme of cost, but just the same the men doing the work actually pay for these things. This should serve to make everybody more careful and less inclined to waste good material—sometimes to cover up an error.

If you make an error in cutting out something, you may think that you are saving your skin by chopping up the piece of timber into small bits and throwing it into the scrap-pile, when it could well be worked into something else, but you are not. You are escaping personal censure, but you are adding to the general expense, and, in a way, taking from what the management is able to pay its men.

Every accident that costs a man his life or limb is partly paid for by the men that work, because it must be figured in the cost of factory operations, and generally some insurance carried against it. It is the same way when a machine is broken, and it is the same thing when you make incidental errors in the work during the day.

The right way to consider those things is that we all pay for them indirectly, just as we all pay the taxes and expenses of the government, without knowing it; and when we come to realize fully that we are paying for accidents and errors, we shall not only be more careful, but when an error is made we shall not add to it that other mistake of wasting good material simply to cover up the error.—The Woodworker.

The Cooperage Cloud—A Silver Lining

The slack cooper was discussing conditions in the trade.

"Well," he said, "the holiday spirit is in the air; so I believe I'll just take a look at the silver lining in this cooperage cloud. Some of us have been looking only at the outside of that cloud. I believe, but as far as I am concerned the silver in it assays pretty well.

Here's the proposition of competition. Well, they say that in some lines of business competition is the life of trade, but it came near being the death of mine. The other fellow wanted the business so bad that he nearly broke the market to pieces trying to get it, so that we slashed pretty nearly all the profit out of the business holding on to what we kept, and he didn't make anything out of what he took away from us.

"That's a fine way to do business, is it not? Yes, it is, not. The only thing that we could do after a few months of that sort of cat-and-dog business was to buy the other man out. Let me tell you, he was glad to be bought out, for he had nothing but glory to show for his efforts during the past few months.

"Prices haven't got back to where they ought to be, yet, as the result of that sort of competition. The consumers who get in the habit of paying a low price, even if it is one that doesn't contain a half-cent of profit for the cooper, hold on to it like the mischief, and they think they are getting robbed if you tack up the old schedule again. But we're gradually getting it up, and maybe, by next Christmas, we'll be on Easy street again—provided some other kind-hearted man doesn't break into the cooperage game and try to make a few presents to the barrel consumers.

Flour barrels? Yes, they're using a few of them, in spite of the fact that the paper sack has been trying to boost itself into universal popularity. You know, of course, that the paper package is about as unsanitary as anything could be, especially when you consider the fact that the freight cars that carry it from the mill to the jobber to the retailer are frequently not in the best of condition. Yet, just to make that weak point strong, some of the flour men who cater to the small consumer are advertising their cheap little paper sacks as 'even-priced sanitary packages.' That would make you laugh—if it didn't make you weep.

"The government is going to take a hand in the game one of these days, though, and insist that flour which is shipped in freight cars and exposed to the weather in handling shall be packed in wood. The public would demand it if it realized conditions, and the retailer would demand it if he thought he could get it, because you never saw a grocer who wouldn't prefer to handle a barrel of flour rather than the same volume in paper sacks.

Discontinue Second Hand.

"No, we've quit monkeying with the second-hand barrel trade, although that used to have a pretty profitable angle of the business. I knew one cooper who made more money out of his used barrels than he did out of the ones he made. In former years you could send a man out to buy barrels from consumers, and they could be had for five or ten cents. There was a chance to turn them over, then, at a fair profit.

"That has changed, though, because in later years the man who owns a waggon that used to be good and isn't, and a poor old plug that has seen better days, has come to the fore. He drives his outfit through town and is willing to trade as long as he can make a day's wages out of it. He has boosted the market price of second-hand barrels to fifteen cents or so, and, of course, there isn't any money in the business any longer for the legitimate dealer.

"We do sell some used barrels, though, and find them a rather easy item to dispose of. Consumers of sugar in this town are rather numerous, including, for instance, the vinegar manufacturers. They can't use the barrels a second time, and we contract for the entire quantity they get. We sell them again for use in packing bottled whisky or, frequently, for coffee.

"The coffee roasters ship their product out in bulk to the retailer in many instances, as the demand for branded coffee is not yet sufficient to break heavily into the trade in bulk goods. The sugar barrel, which is a first-class package of the slack variety, suits coffee handling excellently, enabling it to retain its excellent aroma and being a convenient form for the handler of the commodit.

"That man who just came in wanted a few cracker barrels for a biscuit company. We sell a good many of them, but not as many as we would like. As a matter of fact, we have received grapevine information to the effect that the policy of the biscuit company is to reduce the number of barrels it is using as much as possible, and to substitute, wherever it is possible, the fancy boxes which it uses so largely. This is a hint to our friends in the other department of the wooden package industry to get busy.

"You might think from what I've said that I am getting ready, because of the falling off in the demand in a few lines, for a trip over the hills to the poorhouse, or something of the sort. But don't you believe it. I'm getting along pretty well in this little old game, and I like it better all the time. The United States is a great big country and the people in it number close to 91,000,000, unless the war correspondents at Washington are mistaken in their forecasts; and 91,000,000 people, eating food and wearing clothes and living in houses, consume a whole lot of things, and a good many of them, praise be, are packed in barrels.

"And as long as this is a fact, the consumption of barrels is going to continue to increase, and with a little aggressive work on our part in going after new lines and developing new uses for the barrel, the increase in the volume of our business is going to surprise even the optimists in it—like me!"—Barrel and Box.

Sawyer's Figuring

Bill Sawyer, for 15 years proprietor of the Sawyer Heading Mill, sat on a pile of bolts in the mill shed contemplating the inactive saws, steam boxes, planers, etc. The air was cool and bracing and it was one of those mornings that make a man feel that he is glad to be alive. Bill Sawyer felt this exuberation of his surroundings, but the absence of the buzz of the saw put a damper on the situation. This warmed verbal reflection on the situation.

"I reckon," he said to himself, "that I ain't been keepin' pace with the situation in the heading business and the derned business ain't what it uster be. And I'll be blamed if I can see the reason why. She is a good enough mill, as good as any of 'em, and there ain't no trouble about gettin' the timber. There just naturally ain't no life to the thing, and that's all there is to it.

"The thing looks kinder queer. Anyhow you figure, I can buy my bolts as cheap as any of 'em, except when that lummix up the river hists up the price and I have to go back at him and show him I'm as smart and have got just as much money as he has. And I know I kin make heading as cheap as the others. Accordin' to the way they talk at the association meetin's and the letters they write to the papers, I can beat the big mills all holler on cost.

"I s'pose to be exact I might figure in something for my work, but I've got to put in my time anyway, and it's the same way with Tommy when he works after school. It don't seem reasonable to do that when, if we didn't work at the mill, we'd have to be doin' something else. Besides it's my mill and it certainly would be foolish for me to pay myself for workin' for myself, and Tommy for workin' for his dad who has to buy his clothes and keep him in school anyway.

"It's the same way about chargin' insurance, taxes and repairs an' all, and chargin' interest. The whole gol derned thing is mine and has got to be kept, and I ain't goin' to gouge the business like a trust for salaries and so on and not give it a show to make a little money. That last sale I made was on the basis of 6½ cents per set delivered and it looked like a clean profit in it for me as I figured it out, but, by gosh, I can't see where the money went.

"If I could get a little more trade I might be able to make a better profit, but competition is pretty strong with all the big mills advertisin' and goin' after the business. Takin' quarter pages in the trade paper costs money and a mill like this can't afford to buy even an inch or two without robbin' the family of food and clothes.

"Now I've got to find out what the trouble is. This mill simply don't make a profit even when I can buy the bolts as cheap and my manufacturin' cost is below the other fellows'. I've got everything a mill ought to have and have the sellin' down to a science. I've got everything in fact, except a profit in the business. I've got to check up on the business somewhere, but I don't know where to begin."

Bill Sawyer got up, dusted himself off a little, and started for the house with his mind made up to keep his mill shut down until he could find the trouble if he had to wait until the next association meeting. Just before Sawyer reached the house, he turned and looked at the yards where several thousand sets of heading were piled, and said: "No order will move that heading until I can see a good profit in the sale on a different basis of figurin'."

Past Experiences

I was called to file a single band mill that had used seventeen new saws in six months, day run only, saying nothing about the cull lumber that was cut, says a correspondent of The Wood-Worker. The filer who was there was an experienced man, but he did not believe in a long back. I lined the mill up and found it right, but on examining the pulleys found they had been ground off with a stone and the faces were very uneven, so much so that a straightedge would rock on them. I explained the matter to the manager and asked to turn them off with a tool; he said the mill would only run a month longer and then they would be down for repairs.

I went into the filing room, put a saw on the bench and found the tension fairly good, and a straight back. I rolled the back out 1/32 inch in 5 feet and put in all the tension I could from edge to edge and yet have the saw lie of its own weight on the bench. I also put in more hook—9½-in. to 12-in. blade. After finishing the saw I put it on the mill, and if ever you saw a pleased man it was the sawyer; he commenced to drop off twelve boards a minute, 16 feet long and 12 inches wide, of smooth, even lumber.

In sawing frozen timber with a band, a slow speed, not exceeding 8.000 feet a minute, is necessary, swage not to exceed four guages of set. Carry all the hook you can and yet have a strong tooth. Put the tension in from edge to edge, or in a circle, having the blades level and 1/32 inch in 5 feet long on back. Be sure not to get saws hammered into the log. It is better to finish the inside of the saw, for nearly all saws are inclined to run in on frozen lumber.

If these instructions are carried out, I will guarantee saws will run nicely in frozen timber, providing the band mill is in first-class condition, which is very essential at all times. In regard to strain, I am of the opinion that there are more saws cracked from too little strain than from too much. I am in favor of carrying 8.000 lbs. on 12-in. blade. The greater the tension in saws, the more strain is required.

Application was made recently at Fredericton, N.B., for a winding up order in the matter of the Miramichi Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., on the petition of the J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd. Judge Barry granted the application and appointing W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, N.B., provisional liquidator. The application was made to enable the unsecured creditors to obtain a share of the benefits of the estate. Mr. Snowball's authority as receiver will by this order of Judge Barry supersede that of William J. Dick, the receiver appointed recently, and on Friday, Jan. 6, a further application will be made for the appointment of a permanent liquidator for the estate.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

The Credit Man's Responsibilities –The Farmer's Trade

The Credit Man and the Retailer

The relation between the retail lumber dealer and the credit department of his wholesaler or the mill are often misunderstood owing to a wrong impression on the part of some dealers that the credit man of the manufacturer (often the local agent) is his natural enemy, and ordained by Providence and employed to turn down orders, and embarrass him with senseless inquiries regarding his financial affairs. In reality, there is no department with which the retailer should be on closer terms than the credit department of the mill or its representative.

In many cases, the credit man is a member of the company and as anxious to increase its trade as the retailer himself to add good customers to his own list. As their interests are mutual, the credit man, owing to the knowledge naturally acquired from experience of his customers in various parts of the coast, is often in a position to offer suggestions or advice on bookkeeping methods, special sales, advertising, private investments, etc., besides recommending to other wholesalers certain retailers as deserving of credit. Credit men are constantly exchanging trade experience with each other and the retailer standing high with his credit man will be favorably mentioned to others. In soliciting trade, salesmen naturally offer their desirable stock sheets to the best credit risks, therefore, the retailer should cultivate as friendly relations with his credit man as at home with his local banker from whom he desires accommodations.

As to the retailer who has no established rating objecting to a credit department's investigation of his financial condition before extension of credit, a second thought should convince him that if he loans money or sells on credit to absolute strangers without some knowledge of their affairs, he is a very poor business man and sooner or later will accumulate a worthless lot of book accounts difficult to realize upon. His local banks, in loaning money, would either require security or an endorser, unless they had some definite knowledge of his responsibility, and, consequently, in expecting favors from a distance he should furnish some basis for such accommodations, as the mill's profits are now so small the question of credit must be elimianted as far as possible. On the other hand, a dealer cannot afford to buy of a mill where credits are extended carelessly, as such unbusinesslike methods simply result in a heavy percentage of losses which must be considered in the price or grade which the retailer will eventually pay; in other wards, the conservative, prompt-paying retailer does not care to pay for the bad debts of other men, and should patronize the jobber or manufacturer whose losses are light.

Mistakes are often made by retailers in refusing to give to credit men or commercial agencies information about their affairs, for a poor agency rating compels a jobber to hold orders for thorough investigation, causing delay in shipment and other annoyances. The poor rating may be inspired by trade jealousy or the reports may emanate from a personal enemy, conditions of which the agency has no knowledge, but the refusal of a retailer "to show his hand" will naturally confirm such unfavorable reports; the responsible buyer, therefore, has everything to gain and nothing to lose by having his affairs clearly outlined; otherwise it is an indication that he dares not have the actual facts disclosed, while frankly explaining conditions to his credit man would result in straightening out matters with agencies, thus giving the merchants such ratings as he may be entitled to. Many dealers claim they "want no credit," but "pay cash," which technically is "cash with order," for, if goods are shipped on ten or thirty day terms, it is a credit extension if possession is given before payment is made.

Many retailers and salesmen seem to consider that when credit is refused the customer's honesty is questioned. This is entirely wrong, for, although honesty and character are the foundation stones of business success, other elements are essential. Statistics compiled from several years' records show that of business failures, 30 to 35 per cent. in the United States are caused by the lack of capital, 20 to 25 per cent. from incompetence, while inexperience, unwise credits, extravagance, neglect, competition, speculation and disasters, together cause about 30 to 40 per cent., and dishonesty and fraud only 8 to 10 per cent. In Canada, from 1902 to 1905, 70 per cent. of the failures were caused by lack of capital and 15 to 20 per cent. by inexperience and poor judgment, clearly indicating that the credit man has many elements to consider besides that of honesty alone; crop failures, fires, suspension of work in manufacturing and mining districts, to say nothing of mismanagement, have seriously embarrassed, if not ruined, many honest merchants in spite of their best intentions.

In extending credit over large territories the credit man must keep in close touch with physical conditions that seriously affect the paying ability of his customers. He must watch the gold and silver mining output, as well as the manufactured ore products, the output of which is frequently interrupted by strikes and labor troubles at smelters, rolling mills and furnaces, causing serious injury to the trade and collections of our customers. The wheat, corn, tobacco and fruit crops in various sections must be kept in mind, and also the wool and live stock markets, and tendency of local producers to carry their products several months before marketing, which compels the retailer of lumber products to carry his accounts accordingly.

The activity of every factory and manufacturing town over the entire country and steady employmetn of labor at good wages, or its reverse, at points where customers are located, must be constantly in the mind of the credit man. It is often the patience, and confidence of the credit man in the honesty and ability of customers with whom he feels well acquainted, that keeps them on their feet in times of financial panics, while distrust or suspicion, arising from unwillingness of a merchant to frankly outline his condition, or give his friends an opportunity to assist him, will often result in disastrous failure. The statement that the credit men of mills or wholesalers are always anxious to close out and ruin a retail dealer is too absurd to consider, as their interests are mutual and the former's success is based on his customer's prosperity; and as the best part of any firm's capital is the good will of its customers, it would be folly to forfeit their esteem and friendship by unfair treatment.—The Pioneer Western Lumberman.

The Farmer as a Retail Customer

The country trade of the ordinary retail lumber yard varies with location. In the city it is small; in the large city almost nothing. In the country town it may represent all the way from 60 to 90 per cent. of the business. The retail lumber dealer may sometimes be inclined to think that the farmer trade is his chief cause of grief, yet it is possible that many a city yard man would be glad to swap his business for that of the country dealer. More than that, the business of the country dealer, even though smaller in volume, might show a larger net profit than that of his city brother. The city business is conducted at a larger overhead expense. It is possible, the city and country men being equally good collectors, that the loss on bad accounts is larger in the city than in the country.

The farmer is notoriously slow pay. His cash trade is small and he expects long time on his purchases, and without an interest charge. But there is this to be said in favor of the farm trade: Payment is reasonably sure. The farmer is not a fly-by-night member of the community. An occasional renter represents bad credit, but, as a rule, lumber bought by the farmers is bought by men who are living on lands of long tenure or even farms handed down from father to son. They are making permanent improvements in the community in which they expect to remain, and they are jealous of their reputations as debtors. They may be slow to pay but they pay ultimately if the retail manager's collection system is in any way effective.

The ordinary farmer, while he is a close figurer, demands quality first. He has some ideas concerning lumber—ideas, it is true, that are often out of date—but it will be observed that these ideas have chiefly to do with the quality of the stock. As to price, his chief desire is that he shall be able to buy as cheaply as his fellows. He does not resent the dealer taking a profit, but he does resent paying the dealer a larger profit than is secured from some other farmer or the town buyer.

Town trade runs largely to the patronage of the contractor and the house builder. These men, as a rule, know more about lumber and yet they are more interested in the question of price than in the matter of quality. The retailer who has a large contracting trade, unless he is constantly on his guard, will find that he is selling lumber at a pretty narrow margin of profit. The town trade often represents volume of business without a great amount of reward. Nothing is more deceptive than large figures, and a small barn bill at a proper profit may contribute more to the right side of the dealer's ledger than a big contract for which half a dozen dealers have been fighting.

Correction

Our attention has been called to a small but annoying error which appeared in the page advertisement of the Canadian Western Lumber Company in the November 15 issue of this journal. By the transposition of letters the word "no" appeared instead of "on," thus making the statement somewhat ambiguous. The many customers of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, however, would place the proper interpretation on the sentence, inasmuch as they know that it is easy for this company to make good on prompt shipments. They devote their entire time to the manufacture of good lumber, and then see that their customers are given quick service.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Injury to Employee—Trespass Upon Timber Property Rights of Mining Lease Owners on Timber Limits

Injury to Employee.—In the Superior Court of Hull, Que., Judge Champagne has given judgment for $3,880 to plaintiff in the case of J. Trepannier v. the Haskell Lumber Company. The plaintiff sued for $9,000 damages, for injuries sustained through the defendant's alleged negligence, whilst he was employed in the capacity of a brakeman, on a yard train last fall at the Fassett mills. His Honor held that the defendants were guilty of negligence, in not seeing that the logs, which were loaded on the flat car, were piled evenly. The plaintiff had been caught between two of the logs while engaged in his duty of coupling the cars together.

Trespass Upon Timber Lands.—The case of the British America Mining Company, Ltd. v. the Pigeon River Lumber Co., of Ontario, and Fred. J. Smith, which was recently heard by Judge Sutherland, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs asked for a declaration that there had been no sale of the lumber, logs and pulpwood involved, to Smith, and that consequently Smith did not and could not make any valid sale to the defendant company. They also asked for a declaration that the property in question still existed and was available, and that they were entitled to possession thereof. Judge Sutherland upheld these claims and found also that the defendant company should look to the Smiths for a return of $6,372 paid to the Smiths on account of their contract. It was further held that as the plaintiffs were recovering their property under circumstances of greater value they were not entitled to any substantial amount in respect of trespass. A counterclaim by Smith was set off against the damages claimed by the plaintiffs, and it was found that the improvements made by the defendants were of no substantial benefit to the plaintiffs. Judgment was for the plaintiffs for possession of the logs in question, and for costs of the action against both defendants.

Timber Licenses and Mining Leases.—In the case of Gordon v. Moose Mountain Company, which recently came before Hon. Sir John Boyd, the plaintiffs were licensees with power to cut all the red and white pine upon certain locations. The defendants claimed the same lands under Crown patents as mining lands. The defendants' patents were subject to reservation to the Crown of all pine, but the patentees had the right to cut such trees as were necessary for buildings, fencing, fuel, or for other purposes attendant to the work of the mines thereon. They could also dispose of all trees required to be removed in actually clearing the land for cultivation. The plaintiffs claimed that the defendants had exceeded their rights and they brought action to recover. The court held that the defendants had exceeded their rights, and directed a reference to the Master at Sudbury to ascertain what damages the plaintiffs had sustained. Further direction and costs were reserved.

E. N. Lewis, M.P., states that after the Christmas recess of Parliament he will introduce a resolution calling for the prohibition of the export of pulpwood from Canada. Last session Mr. Lewis introduced a motion calling for this prohibition to apply to any country that did not admit Canadian paper free of duty. This proposal did not reach the stage of a debate. Since then Mr. Lewis has concluded that a definite policy of prohibition is the better one to submit. The expansion of pulp mills and paper factories in Quebec leaves the settlers who formerly depended on American demand for their pulpwood independent of export trade. The policy of reserving raw products for home manufacture is consequently gaining strength rapidly.

The difficulty between the Powell River Pulp & Paper Co. and the Michigan-Puget Sound Lumber Co., which bought the Sayward limits in that district, has been amicably adjusted. The logging railway of the latter will be moved to another grade for the convenience of the paper company, which will bear the expense.

Japanese oak is making great inroads into the oak lumber and flooring trade in the United States Pacific coast. This situation has been brought about by the excessive freight rates demanded by the transcontinental lines for the movement of high grade oak lumber and oak flooring from the producing sections of the east and middle west to the coast. This duty of the railroads has made it possible to import Japanese oak of a satisfactory quality and at a much lower price than the eastern product can be purchased for. The crux of the matter is that the railroads have simply killed the goose that laid the golden egg, and have not only lost their opportunity for a profitable and substantial traffic in hardwood lumber from the east to the Pacific coast, but they have also destroyed quite a portion of the business of eastern manufacturers of hardwoods.

Price Paper Mills to be Complete in 1912

It is expected that the new paper mills of Price Brothers, Quebec, which are to be erected on the Riviere au Sable, at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the Saguenay, and which will be called Kenogami Mills, will be in full running order in June, 1912. Work on the construction will begin as soon as the winter is over, exploration starting next month. The railway branch line from the Lake St. John Railway to the new mill site is practically completed.

It is estimated that the establishment of the mills will mean the creation of a village of something like 4,000 to 5,000 people. The mill alone will give direct employment to about 800 hands. It will consume 30,000 tons of coal a year, 1,800 tons of sulphur, 2,000 tons of lime and 3,000 tons of limestone. The water power will be about 14,000 horse power. The head of water will be 280 feet, one of the highest in the country.

It will be possible to ship by Chicoutimi, St. Alphonse and Lake St. John. The distance from the mills to tidewater is only about 20 miles. There is a wharf where ocean-going vessels can moor, so that direct shipments can be made to Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia or elsewhere.

Mr. Oswald A. Porritt will have entire charge of the mill department. Mr. Porritt has been associated with Mr. Price for nine years, from the time when the Price-Porritt mills were established at Rimouski. Latterly he has been in charge of the mills of the Jonquieres Pulp Company, which have been taken over by Price Bros. & Company, Limited, and will be operated in conjunction with the Kenogami mills. Mr. Porritt has had a long and practical experience in English, American and Canadian pulp and paper mills, which will stand him in good stead in this new undertaking.

The wood department will be under the charge of Mr. McDowall Grosart, of Chicoutimi, who also has long been connected with Price Bros. & Company, Limited, having spent 15 years in the Saguenay district; where he will continue to manage the interests of the company. This department will be called upon to supply a yearly cut of 3,000,000 logs, which will be got out of the Lake St. John, Lake Kenogami and Saguenay districts. The cutting alone will give employment to 1,200 to 1,500 men, and at least a thousand will be needed for the drives.

Keeling & Company's Business Changes Hands

The sawmill and general merchandise business heretofore carried on at Warren, Ont., by Keeling & Company has been taken over by Messrs. Wissler, Wilson & Company and will be continued as formerly. Mr. G. L. Keeling is retiring from business and is moving to Saskatchewan, where he has a son and daughter living. The members of the new firm, Messrs. R. S. Wissler and R. H. Wilson, are old employees of the retiring firm. Mr. Wissler has been bookkeeper and clerk in the store for twelve years and Mr. Wilson has been filer, millwright and foreman in the sawmill for about the same length of time. These two young men are therefore taking hold of a business well known to them, and, possessing as they do the confidence of the public, will undoubtedly make a success of it in the future and maintain the good name and reputation of the retiring firm.

Lidgerwood Company Loses Valuable Officer

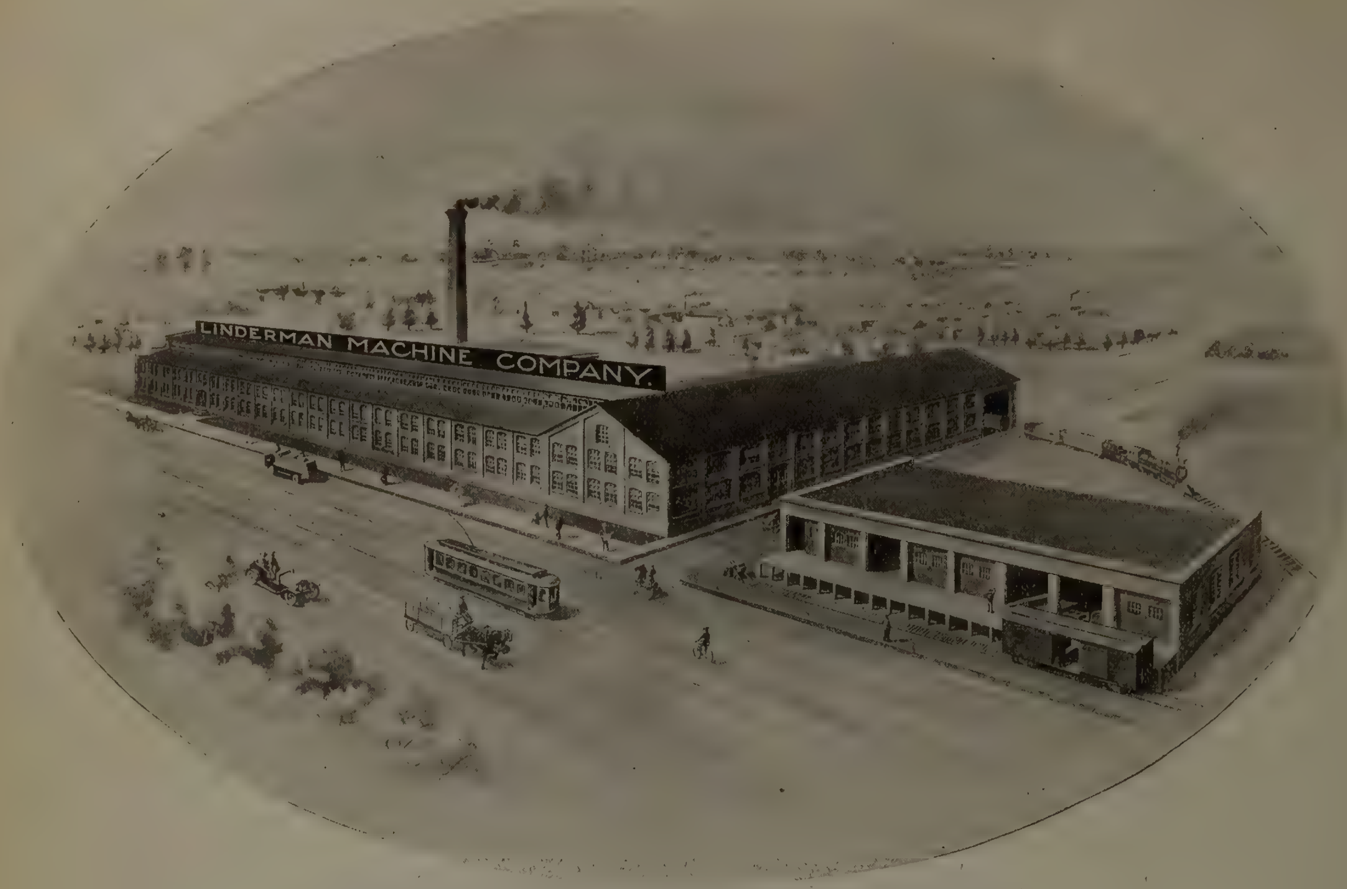
Walter L. Pierce, who for thirty-two years had been connected with the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., and for twenty-nine years its Secretary and General Manager, died suddenly of heart failure at New York City, on Saturday, December 10, 1910. Mr. Pierce was born at Dorchester, Mass., in 1855. Mr. Pierce's death was entirely unexpected. He had suffered for several years from nervous troubles but was believed to have recovered from them. Mr. Pierce was known to a wide circle of personal and business associates. He was remarkable as an organizer. The coherent organization which he formed is a monument to the efficiency of his work. Besides his connection with the Lidgerwood Mfg. Co. he was Treasurer of the Hayward Co. and of the Gorton-Lidgerwood

Michael Long, one of the oldest residents of Collingwood, died suddenly on December 23. Deceased was seventy-eight years of age and was a native of Ireland. He is survived by one brother, Thomas Long, of Jarvis street, Toronto, and one sister, Mrs. John Byrnes, of Collingwood. Mr. Long was a pioneer in lumber industry.

The Death Emergency Fund of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo has been brought up to the amount required in order to permit of the making of payments to beneficiaries, and on December 20, the first payments, three in number, were made. A neatly engraved card is being sent to each subscriber to the fund.

The

Do


LINDERMAN MACHINE COMPANY.

Linderman Machine Co.'s Plant at Muskegon, Mich., U.S.A.

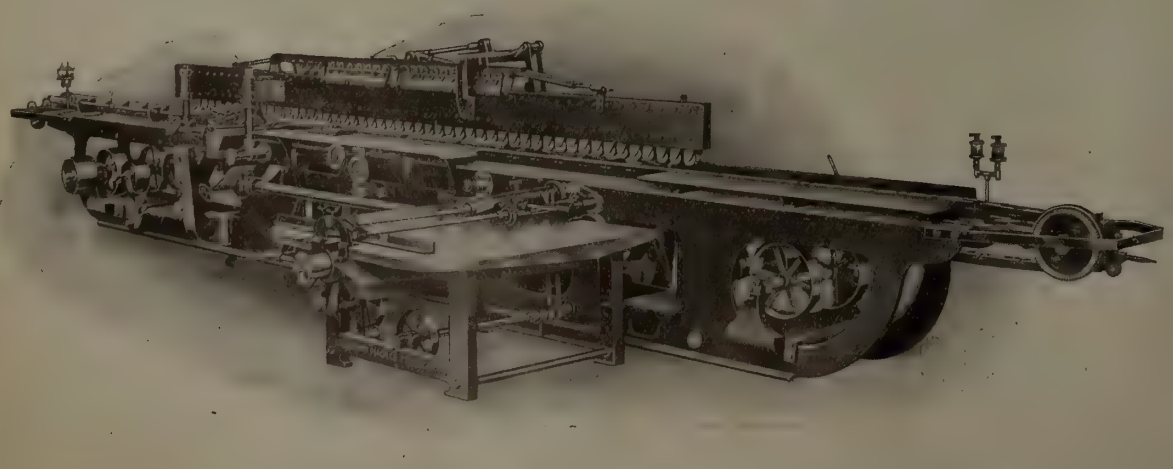
Our V
manufactu
in Canada
States for

Sampl

The Linderman AUTOMATIC DOVETAIL GLUE JOINTER A
joins lumber together on its edges—automatically—at one operation
minute, by feeding the lumber into the machine on two endless b
planer or matcher.

The machine joints the edges of the lumber, glues it, unites it
the stock completed all automatically accomplished with the Taper
which is an eternal plant, at a fraction of the usual cost.

The machines have been in use for ten years for furniture, pac
age, interior trim of
where ever wide lumb
any purpose, the machi



Canadian Linde

Woodstock,

inderman Automatic vetail Glue Jointer and Matcher

IS NOW MADE IN CANADA

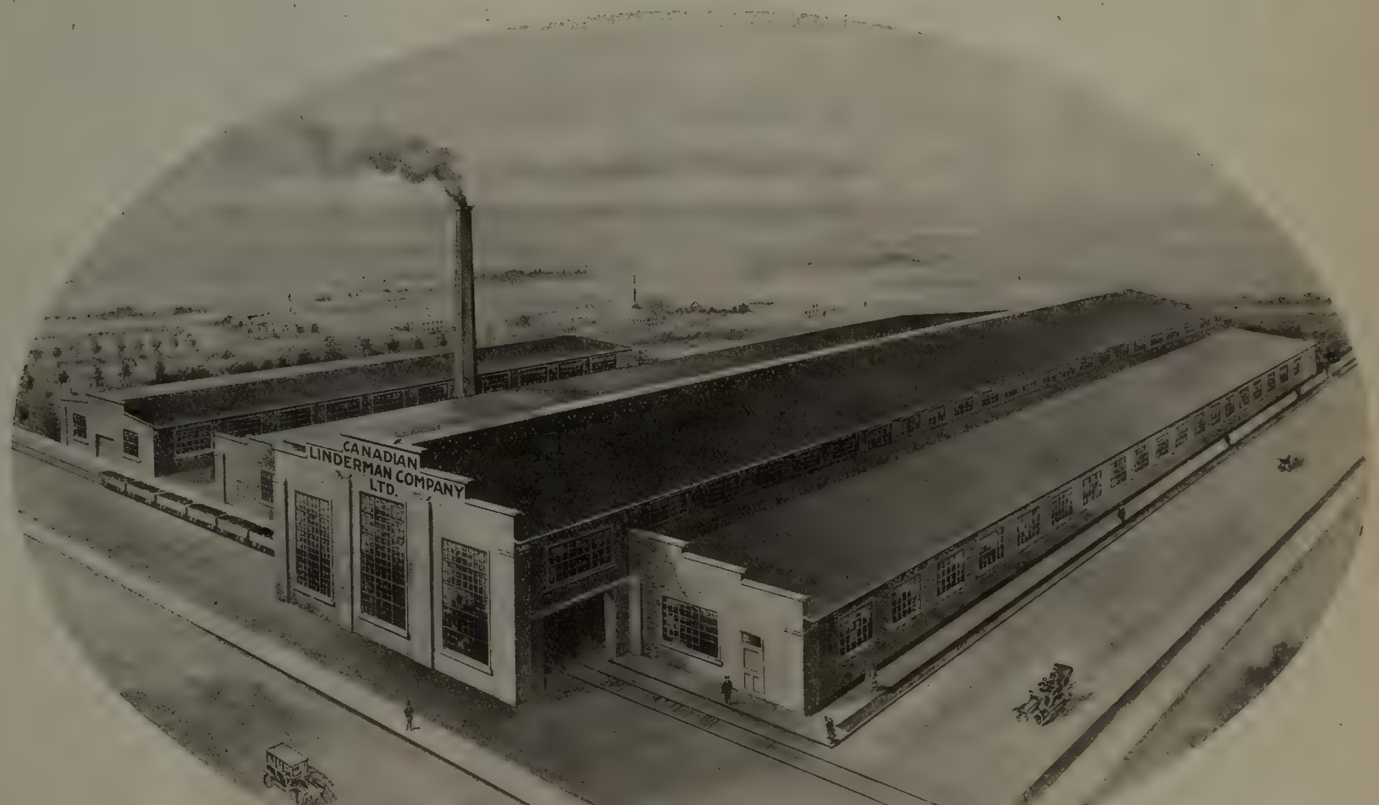
odstock, Ontario shop is completed, and with 1911 we commence the f the AUTOMATIC DOVETAIL GLUE JOINTER AND MATCHER actly the same as it has been made and perfected in the United years.

oints mailed to any address.

MATCHER 90 feet per similar to a

throws out dge Dovetail

box, cooper- kinds, in fact is needed for s a necessity.



Woodstock, Ontario Shops

an Co., Ltd.

tario

CAMP DEPARTMENT

The Lure of the Lumber Camp

"It's a great life, kid; once in it, you won't want to get out. Why, I've seen men cry when the call came for the big breakup in the spring. If you have lived in the cities down the lakes all your life and have never been in the big woods—well—you've missed somethin' that's all. 'Tisn't like it used t' be, though, in the good old days. Most of the old gang is out west now working the big timber. Gosh, how I'd like to see old Joe Bancroft. Say, d' you know, kid, he and I palled for nigh unto ten years, he was the best but H——, what's the use of ——"

Sandy McCutcheon, which will do well enough for his name, leaned against the railing of the St. Louis hotel. A bright-eyed, healthy-looking lad of 18 or thereabouts stood beside him. It was cold but the sun shone and woodsmen don't usually care how cold it is if the sun shines. Sandy had been a champion top loader in his day, but that day had long since past. Now he was just Sandy in every camp in New Ontario. Swamper, sawyer, cookee, driver, he was any of them. He could do anything they put him at. He was too old for the top load job as he had found the previous winter.

His legs were crossed and each time he moved them his corduroy trousers gave out a queer squeaking noise. He wore long boots, a blue flannel shirt, a brown mackinaw and a cap. The brush on his face was as gray as it was unkempt, and from between the brown teeth a bulldog pipe was extended. In the face Sandy was not handsome. Perhaps he was once. Ah, he could remember when he was the big noise at the big doings over at Frontier Bill's, the winter Maggie O'Neil kept the table going. His little blue eyes peered out from under his shaggy brows and his rather large sized face bore many a mark which bore him out in the statement: "Ah, lad, in my day I wasn't afraid of any of them.

A Raw Recruit

The youngster at the woodman's side looked into his face, admiration spelled all over his own. He had never been in the woods—this boy—he had just finished his first season on the lakes. Stranded in the city, he ran into Sandy. The man took him away from the crowded "sailors" headquarters, and they had gone down toward the lake. The boy wanted to know all about it. He had heard a lot. The men on the boats had been there. Many a yarn they had spun, and he was going into the woods this year for the first time.

"Lucky for me I found you," he said. "I want to know all about the woods. I want to go. I want to go and come out in the spring with a stake; go home in the clothes, you know, and surprise the folks.

The older man was thoughtful. He looked the boy over carefully and then he said: "You'll do, kid; you'll do, kid; you'll do. I'll take you with me. We'll bunk together. We'll live in the white man's camp, too, and the great Paul Bunyan will come to the rescue if a 'dag' so much as puts his head in the door. We'll ship together, kid; I'm not agoing to ask your name, I'll do anything and you can get a job ahelpin' the cook. We'll get in right and a great winter we'll have. Come; an old man must have his touch, you know, although I wouldn't advise a youngster to monkey with it. We'll go up to Mike's. He's an old pal. Got my turkey up there. Been in a tie camp all summer. We'll plan it out—go to a Quaker show to-night—mebee, you and me, and in the morning we'll hit for the timber." He slapped the young man on the back and the other smiled, for it was an honor to go into the woods with an old-timer.

Getting "Wised Up"

With their feet on the iron rail inside the conversation was continued: "There's a lot of things I want to wise you up to on—well—some people call it edi-edi. He——, manners," he said. "In the first place don't have nothin' to do with a "dag" or a pussyback. Get in with the white men. Time was when white men was all what could get jobs. Different now, anybody can get a place and no never minds are asked so long as you do your work. Sometimes you are canned even if you do your work. The boss is the whole works, he is the big cheese and he never has been cut into. He knows it too and the best plan is to rub him the right way.

"Wages a'int so good as they used to be. "I'll probably get from $30 to $35, me being an old hand, you know. You will get 'long about from $20 to $25, but then you'll have a snap, you know. All you got to do is make the kindlings, keep lot of wood in the fire, wait on table, be up to start business at three in the afternight, wash dishes, scrub out the cookhouse and the rest of the day is yours.

"Now, don't go nuts as soon as you get into camp. Take it easy like at the same time keeping your eyes peeled so that you can appear like an old one.

"Another little dribble, Mike, and give the kid somethin' soft. We'll have to pay for a job, though. Lord, how I hate to buy a job. Another thing that is different. It'll cost a dollar each and it'll take something for railroad fare. When we get into camp we'll be charged up with another dollar, for hospital fees—attendance that we never get, but never mind that.

"Don't listen to the other guy. They are always movin' about and don't stick anywhere. We want to come out with a roll in the spring. We'll stick to our camp unless one of us gets the hook and if one goes the other goes with him. That's the way old Joe and I used to do, and nine times out of ten rather than see us both go, the trouble would be patched up.

Buying at One Van

"Don't get anything more than you can help at the van. They charge you two prices for it and it's cheap junk, most of it. They like to keep you charged up so that you can't quit for you haven't anything coming. Get your tobacco and shoes and socks before you leave town. Some guys eat up their salary at the van every day thinking they have to have something that they don't need mor'an a cat needs two tails. Take it from an old hand, kid, I know the ropes, and if you listen to your Uncle Jack you'll come out in the spring with a wad. Go the way the most of 'em do and you'll come out as they do—broke flatter than one of Charlie Rich's flapjacks.

"Don't get sassy to a teamster or a foreigner. Just take it easy like and grin. They be some tough nuts around a logging outfit and they'll crack your coco as soon as they'll look at you.

"There'll be a pig close by likely and I don't need to tell you to keep away from that. Them drunks have an awful time and there's hell to pay usually. For them as need it, the best way is to carry it along and plant it. I have to have a little smell every so often and I'll take it along.

"Don't get in a fuss with the clerk. He's the noise that makes out the check. You don't want your wages reduced. If you get sick and have to 'lie in' don't bellow when they charge you board. If you're in right the clerk will forget it. Don't be fresh with the geeks in the cook shanty, come to me when you want advice, and you'll come out all right.

"One more nip, Mike, and give me my turk while you are doing it. Yep, off for the woods, the kid and I. See you in the spring if I don't land a watchman job or something like that. Come on, kid, we'll take in the picture show and then its to the tall and uncut for ours."

Sandy and the "kid" are but two of thousands who went into the woods. The freezing weather hastened operations in the forests, and by the middle of December every camp was busy with a full crew of men.

Employment agents sent out hundreds of men, and the sound of the ax, the saw, and the puffing of logging engines were again being heard where all was quiet during the summer months.

For years it has been said that the timber of New Ontario is about exhausted. If you could see the army that is going into the woods this year it would make you think that there is still work and plenty of it to be done.

Sealers, clerks, foremen and cooks went into the woods to get ready for the great inflow of help. Then they sent out the call that all was ready. Help is plentiful; wages are not as good as they have been in other years.

Many of the companies expect to finish up this year with the pine and they have opened many new camps and are hiring all the men they can get so as to finish. If the weather conditions are right it will be a great success.—Fort William Times-Journal.

Camp Life in the Maine Woods

Life in the Maine lumber camps is not much different from what it was fifty years ago. There are fewer and fewer native woodsmen each year and the men are fed much better than they were in the old days, when pork and beans and salt beef formed the staple articles of diet. Most of the men get far better food than they would at home and the work is easier than a fishing trip on the Grand banks, for instance. Breakfast is served during the winter from 5.30 to 6.30, and the men get to their work by daylight. At noon the cook's assistants carry luncheon to the men and a steaming hot supper is ready when they get to camp at night.

Only those who, through long experience, have become accus-

(Concluded on page 40)

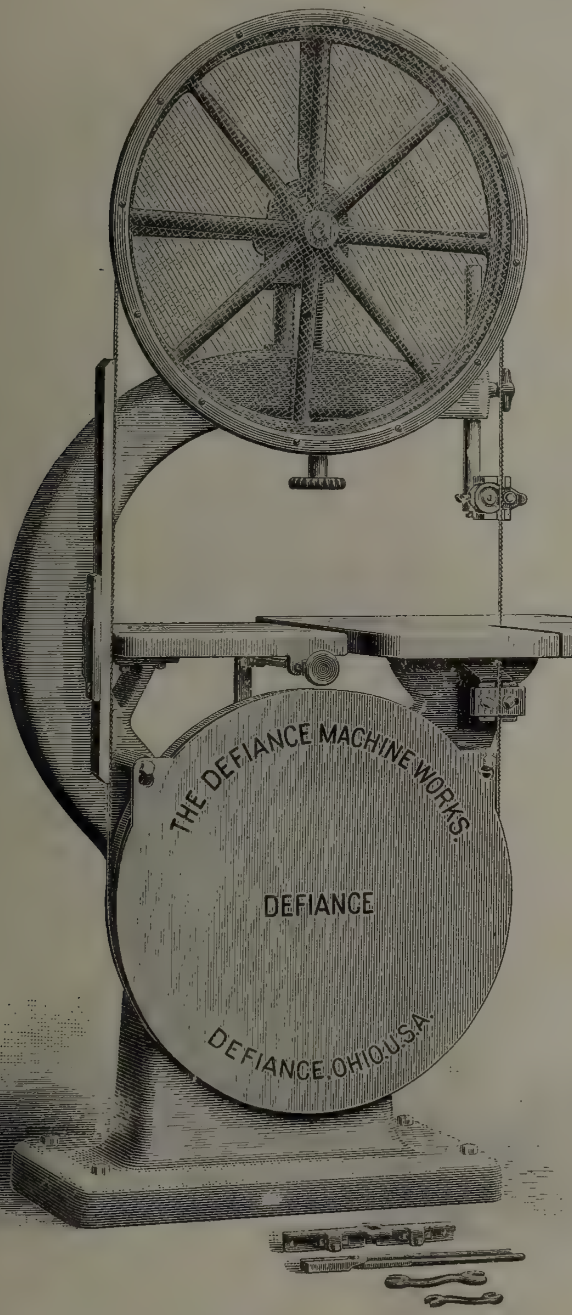
Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

An Important Woodworking Machine

The accompanying illustration shows a machine which is of much interest to wood-workers. It is known as the "28-inch Patent Band Sawing Machine," manufactured by the Defiance Machine Works, of Defiance, Ohio. This is a most desirable tool for piano, and organ factories, pattern work and wood workers in general. The frame is handsomely designed, cast in one piece, with cored center, making it very stiff and reliable and providing a broad floor base to stand firm.

The wheels are 28-inch diameter, 1½-inch face, covered with pure rubber bands, ground true after fitting to the wheels and given a running balance. They are supported upon ground steel spindles of large diameter running in long bronze self-lubricating bearings of the reservoir system. The upper wheel is provided with a screened safety guard and the lower one is covered with a solid iron disc to protect the operator. The tension device is an ingenious affair. It maintains automatically a uniform tension to the saw blade, so that light or heavy sawing in hard or soft wood can be accomplished without fear of the saw blade breaking or running of the wheel.


THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS.
DEFIANCE
DEFIANCE, OHIO, U.S.A.

Defiance 28″ Patent Band Sawing Machine

The table, of iron, in one piece planed perfectly true, is 24-inch by 28-inch and can be instantly tilted to any angle to 45 degrees for conical or bevel sawing. The saw guides are of the patent non-friction type which will not heat or injure the saw. The machine will take material up to 12 inches thick. The saw blade used is 14 feet 10 inches long.

The tight and loose pulleys are 10-inch diameter, 4-inch face, speed 700 revolutions per minute, with the loose pulley constructed with self-oiling reservoir hub and bronze bearings. Each machine is furnished with one ⅜-inch band saw blade, brazing tongs and vice, with the necessary oil cups and wrenches.

Only one horse power is required to drive the machine, and it occupies a floor space of 34 inches by 46 inches.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

Every machine in a mill depends, primarily, on the grate. If the fuel does not burn well, the boiler does not generate sufficient steam, the engine does not exert sufficient power, and every machine in the mill lags. To such an extent is this the case that in some instances it becomes necessary at times to shut down in order to give the steam pressure a chance to rise.

This acounts for the fact that a very large proportion of the saw mills in the United States are fitted with the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate, which adds from 25 to 50% to the efficiency of a boiler, and which makes the user entirely independent of the weather.

This well-known grate can be used in either plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and with any number of boilers, from one up. It makes no change in construction necessary . It is easy to install and operate. It throws no sparks. It can be fired, when the blower is idle, if desired. This is often necessary at night.

It burns wet or green sawdust, bark, chips, blocks, edgings and slabs, and the fact that snow and ice are mixed with the fuel seems to make but little difference. It saves labor in firing. With proper care it is so extremely durable as to be practically indestructible.

It is sold on approval to any responsible party, thirty days being given in which to test the apparatus. If the purchaser is not satisfied, he may remove the apparatus and notify the company that it is subject to their order. The company pays the freight both ways.

Those interested should address the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, Greenville, Michigan, stating how many boilers they have, and whether they have plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and giving the width and length of the grate surface or surfaces.

Publications and Calendars

"Wood working machinery," manufactured by R. E. Kidder, 35 Hermon street, Worcester, Mass., is interestingly described in a catalogue which has just been issued. The catalogue is attractively illustrated.

The Heald Machine Company, Worcester, Mass., have issued a booklet dealing with "The American Sash Trimmer," an excellent tool which the company produce and which should be interesting to wood workers.

Frank A. Cutting, 79 Summer street., Boston Mass., has issued a large and striking calendar for the year 1911. The calendar is on separate sheets for each month, and accompanying each month are smaller calendars for the other months of the year. Frank A. Cutting deals in hemlock bark and his calendar tells that he is the only dealer who can furnish shippers with the "Cutting" patent bark car.

The Midland Lumber Company, manufacturers and wholesalers of hardwood lumber, 705-706 Union Trust Building, Parkersburg, W. Va., have favored the Canada Lumberman with a copy of their calendar for 1911. This is one of the most practical and useful calendars yet received, as it contains a large pad with a sheet for each day of the year, and the day and date are clearly printed in large type. The Midland Lumber Company make a specialty of dealing in oak, poplar and chestnut.

The Fraser Bryson Lumber Company, Limited, Ottawa, have issued one of the handsomest calendars which we have received for a long time. The picture with which it is embellished is a beautiful harmony in color, and represents "A Midsummer Day on Long Island," the artist being Thomas Moran, one of the foremost American artists of the day. The picture alone would make the calendar a gem, but its general get-up is very charming. The picture is mounted on a white board set in on a countersunk border. The whole is mounted on a light brown board giving the effect of a narrow frame. The calendar pad is set at the bottom and occupies a space which agrees well with the whole scheme. The Fraser Bryson Lumber Company are selling agents for Fraser & Company, lumber manufacturers, Ottawa, and deal in white pine, red pine and spruce, lumber and lath.

"Midsummer Day on Long Island" is the title of a beautiful colored picture which adorns a calendar issued by the Rothfuss-Howard

Iron Works, Williamsport, Pa. The scene is one which will be admired by all who are fortunate to secure a copy of the calendar, and it will cause man to long for the "Good Old Summer Time," during the wintry days which are now upon us. The artist is Thomas Moran, who is readily given the honor of being the foremost American landscape and marine artist. He was born in Lancashire, England, but came to America when he was only seven years of age. For a short time he studied in England under the influence of Turner, and his indebtedness to the foremost of England landscape artists is clearly indicated in his work. The calendar copy of one of his paintings is reproduced in beautiful color blending and gives one a good idea of the charm of the original.

The H. B. Smith Machine Company, of Smithville, N. J., have issued an attractive catalogue of their machinery under the title of "Modern Molders." The catalogue is printed on a fine quality of calendared paper, in brown ink, and is profusely illustrated with splendid half-tone engravings of the machines described. Sixty-three years of practical experience stands back of the machines produced by this company. During this time the company have built up and made improvements upon a line of machinery which has been copied and adopted by makers and users of wood-working machinery far and wide. In addition to "Modern Molders," the company manufactures a full line of planing, tenoning, mortising, and boring machines and sanders and sawing machines, comprising in all over 150 designs of labor-saving wood-working machinery. They also manufacture special machines to meet special needs.

J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, has issued an excellent calendar for the year 1911, copies of which are being sent out to his friends. "A Breathless Moment" is the title of the colored picture which adorns the caldenar. The painting is by Louis R. Dougherty, a young American artist who was born in Philadelphia, in 1874, and who has made an enviable reputation for himself, both as a painter and sculptor. The picture represents an Indian chief, rifle in hand, kneeling in the snow, alert, with an intense look of expectancy on his face. His keen ears warned him of the movement of some animal in the forest. He is waiting silently for the moment when the game will burst upon his view and come bounding forward to certain death. The picture depicts the intense interest of the Indian forcibly, and about it all there is a splendid faithfulness to nature which will appeal strongly to all who know the woods, among whom are to be numbered all followers of the lumber trail.

The Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd, Brantford, Ont., have issued a calendar, which, both for usefulness and handsome appearance will be generally admitted to be one of the best that have appeared this season. The upper half of the calendar is devoted to a handsome illustration of the company's plant and the lower half contains the calendar pad, upon which the numbers are large and clear. The calendar is a typical instance of all that should be aimed at in the design of a good advertising souvenir.

The Waterous Engine Works Company have also favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a copy of their "Log Deck Machinery" catalogue. This is one of a line of sawmill machinery bulletins which the company are now issuing. It is printed in two colors and well illustrated with exceptionally fine halftones. It shows the latest models in this class of machinery and would be a valuable reference catalogue in any sawmill. The company will gladly send a copy of the catalogue free to any address.

"The Use and Care of Band Resaws," is the title of an attractively published catalogue issued by Wm. B. Mershon & Company, the band resaw specialists, of Saginaw, Mich. The catalogue which is printed in brown ink, upon a soft creamy yellow paper, has a very inviting appearance. It not only serves the purpose of a catalogue (being by the way the ninth edition of this book), but gives a good idea of the scope of the company's work. It is now over 20 years since the company commenced the use of band resaws in their business, and nearly 20 years since they commenced to build them. By devoting their entire attention to the subject of band sawing and band sawing machinery, they have been able to reach a state of perfection in the manufacture of their product which is a source of great benefit to all users of such machinery. The new edition of the catalogue is splendidly illustrated and will be welcomed by all who are fortunate enough to secure a copy. The company will be glad to send a copy to any one who is interested in their line of machinery or in the care and fitting of saw blades. An excellent feature of the catalogue is the large amount of space devoted to useful tables and information pertaining to band saws as well as a practical treatise on the use and care of band saw blades.

One of the most welcome calendars which come to the Canada Lumberman each year is that issued by Scatcherd and Son, Hardwood Lumber dealers, Buffalo, N.Y. The calendar comes in the form of a pad with spaces provided for each business day of the week, upon which may be entered the important engagements which are made in advance.

The American Wood Working Machinery Co. have presented the Canada Lumberman with a useful calendar, upon which are shown, not only the days of the current month, but, in an insert, on either side of the month, smaller calendars for the month preceeding and the month following. The calendar is attractively illustrated with a number of pictures of the plant of the American Wood Working Machinery Co., and of the numerous types of machines which they manufacture.

C. A. Spencer, wholesale lumber dealer, 55 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, as usual, has remembered his friends at Christmas time, and has presented them with a calendar which is certain to be welcomed by its recipients. The picture upon the calendar is one of an attractive young lady, and the color scheme, which is in rich yellows and reds, is one that immediately attracts admiration. The picture is mounted upon a dark board and the calendar pad, placed at the bottom of the mount, is sufficiently large for practical purposes, yet not large enough to interfere with the excellent conception of the calendar as a whole.

B. C. Forestry Legislation Postponed

It is understood that during the coming session of the B. C. Legislature there will not be any comprehensive legislation with regard to the forests of the province. The report of the Forestry Commission is so complete and covers the subject so fully that time will be required to digest its recommendations fully. The report was presented so late that hardly sufficient opportunity has been afforded to consider its contents, while the subjects involved are so far-reaching and so important that hasty measures would be unwise.

To delegations which have discussed the matter with the government, it has been intimated that though legislation may be submitted, it is hardly possible for any to be passed this session. The probable course to be pursued will be that Hon. William Ross, Minister of Lands, will draft a bill which will be presented to the House and distributed to those interested. The measure will then be left over for a year, so that the views of all those affected may be ascertained.

New Vicegerent Snark for B. C. Mountain District

W. A. Anstie, the well-known secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, has been appointed Vicegerent Snark of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo for the Mountain district of British Columbia. The appointment and the decision to create this new district of the Order was made a few days ago by the Supreme Nine in secret conclave at Index, Wash. Previous to the decision to create a special district for the interior of British Columbia, the business of the Order was conducted from Vancouver, where the Snark, who at present is Mr. Arthur Hendry, had his headquarters. The number of members in the Mountain district has become so large, however, that is was decided to create a special district. Mr. Anstie proposes to call a concatenation of members of the Order about the end of January, when the annual meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association usually takes place.

Camp Life in the Maine Woods

(concluded from page 38)

tomed to it can sleep with comfort in the average lumber camp after the snow has come. A huge box stove of cast iron stands in the centre of most of the camps and the bunks are arranged on either side, usually with the feet of the sleepers extending along a central aisle. Mittens, leggings and other articles of clothing, which are caked with frozen snow, are hung on lines suspended over the stove, and, in order to dry them thoroughly, a rousing fire, which frequently heats the stove red hot, is built. The steam that rises from the frozen garments, together with the heat, makes sleep out of the question for those who are unaccustomed to the life.

The old-time chopper is gradually passing. His place is being taken by Canadians, who drift over the border from the provinces, and by men who are shipped from the big cities by the employment agents. Many of the latter are absolutely worthless and nearly all of them are without experience. This doesn't matter so much, however, on the end of a buck saw as it would if they were expected to swing an axe.

Nearly all the trees are sawed instead of chopped down as was formerly the case. They are taken much nearer the stump and a large part of the waste which followed when an axe was used is done away with. This is in line with the general policy of most operators to adopt modern and scientific methods in lumbering. They have discovered that the old, wasteful customs can no longer be followed successfully. The margin of profit decreases each succeeding season, and in order to make lumbering profitable, every foot of timber must be utilized.

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED
F
FRASER MILLS. B.C.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to Buy for Cash

WOOD SLABS AND EDGINGS, IN ANY quantity. C. E. FIZETTE, 265 Davenport Road, Toronto 1-4

White Pine Wanted

WHITE PINE 2" AND 3", 6, 7, 8", 10" AND 12", length 10 to 30 ft. for tanks. Also qr. cut Pump Tubing. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LTD. Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Cedar Posts Wanted

WANTED FROM TWO TO FOUR CARS Cedar Posts from 3 to 5 inches top end. Name best cash price and point of Shipment. Apply Box 195, Jordan, Ont. t.f

Pump Squares Wanted

WE REQUIRE 5" x 5" AND 6" x 6" QUARTER cut White Pine Pump Squares Good price for the right material. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. 1-4

Basswood, Birch and Elm

FIVE TO 10 CARS 4/4 X 6 AND UP 1S AND 2S Soft Elm Two cars 4/4 x 6 and up 1s and 2s White Basswood. Two cars 4/4 x 10 and up 1s and 2s Birch. LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE CO., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 1

WANTED

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET OF BASSwood, Elm, Ash Pine and Cedar logs and ties delivered to Georgian Bay, on North Shore or Manitoulin Island. State price and quality expected. Box 177 CANADA LUMBERMAM, Toronto, Ont. 1-tf.

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm

WANTED FOR SPRING DELIVERY TWO to thirteen million feet of Birch, Basswood Ash, Elm or other hardwoods. Would advance sufficient cash to help pay for logs and manufacture of same Apply Box 175, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24-1

Logs Wanted

WE WANT LOGS FOR EARLY SPRING sawing in our Penetang Mill, capacity 120 m. feet per day, lowest insurance rate on Bay, best results as to grade sawing, and economy of material. THE FIRSTBROOK BOX CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. 1-4

Wanted
Two Million Hard Maple Lumber

1 INCH TO 4 INCH THICK FOR SHIPMENT soon as dry or can accept quantity soon as sawn. Spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply for further particulars to Box 164, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4

Wanted to buy the following:

200m 1 x 4 and up w.p.d.c. state approximate average width and length
200m 1 x 4 and up w.p.m.c. state approximate average width and length.
200m 1 x 10 x 12 w.p.m.c. 10 ft. and up
200m 1 x 10 x 12 " " d.c. 10 ft. and up

Quote Price for cash. P.O address

PETER GOUGE, Kelso Mines, New Ont. 24-1

WE WANT TO PURCHASE DRY SOFT Elm, Black Ash, Basswood and Birch in car lots of each. Also a few cars of 6/4 and 8/4 Birch, No. 1 and 2 Common, for immediate shipment.

Will also contract for present winter cut of all kinds. Give full particulars, and address, THE LONDON LUMBER CO.. London, Ont. 2

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

SLACK BARREL HEADING. BOX 166 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4

For Sale

6 Cars of 8 ft. Cedar Posts 4 in. up.
1 Car of Cedar Shingles.

JAS. SPUN,
L'Amable, Ont.
20-tf

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Ash	50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Elm
5,000 ft. 1¼"	" "	29,000 ft. 1¼"	" "
40 000 ft. 2"	" "	45 000 ft. 1½"	" "
3,000 ft. 3"	" "	33,000 ft. 2"	" "

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

ONE EARLES COMBINED AIR INJECTOR and Exhauster, Type C. No. 3, to increase steam supply. Used only a few months. J. & C. HICKMAN LIMITED, Port Elgin, New Brunswick. 2

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1	48 x 13'6"	39	3½"	tubes.
1	48 x 12	52	3"	"
1	54 x 12	52	3½"	"
1	54 x 14	52	3½"	"
2	58 x 12	78	3"	"
1	60 x 14	74	3"	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept. 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont, tf

WANTED A FIRST CLASS AND COMpetent superintendent, to take charge of wood-working plant in the United States. Must have wide experience and firstclass recommendations Address Box 171, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2

WANTED LUMBER SALESMAN for New York and Mass. States. Must be a hustler and know the White Pine and Spruce trade as manufactured in Canada A splendid opening to right man. State age, married or single, salary expected past experience and any other necessary information. Applications treated confidentially. Apply Box 163, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE FOR ANY branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Ont.

EMPLOYMENT. HAVE YOU VACANCIES for employment, clerical, labor, etc. If so write WILSONS ADVERTISING OFFICES, Oldhall St., Liverpool, England, stating requirements. No charge 1-6

SOBER, ENERGETIC MAN, 35 YEARS OLD, desires position as superintendent or manager of sawmill plant. Have had 15 years lumber and logging experience, the last five years manufacturing experience on the coast. Would not object to taking a country plant if a good one, and a live wide-a-wake concern. Address, Box "A," CANADA LUMBERMAN, 441 Seymour St., Vancouver, B C. 1-2

ONTARIO LICENSED LOG SCALER AND Lumber Shipper; with knowledge of bookkeeping, strictly temperate and reliable, open for engagement. Apply stating salary offered.
Box 172, CANADA LUMBERMAN. 24-1

LOG BAND FILER or Resaw wants position, good references. W. Hollingshead, Barrie, Ont. 2

WANTED POSITION AS LUMBER INspector or manager, seventeen years experience with large wholesale lumber firms. Address J. HECTOR LATOUR. Midland, Ont. 24-4

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ESTABLISHED NEW YORK OFFICE wishes to represent a first class Canadian White Pine account in N. Y. on a strictly commission basis. Address Box 173, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont, 24-1

SAWMILL FOR SALE

IN New Ontario, north of New Liskeard, on T. and N.O. Railway. Surrounded by good timber. Capacity 10,000. Address Box 142 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 1

Timber Limits For Sale

CAN BE QUICKLY AND PROFITABLY disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Lumber Wanted

EXPERIENCED SHIPPER AND LUMBER salesman with good connection in Toronto and Western Ontario, desires attractive lists of lumber of manufacturers of either large or small stocks, to handle on commission. References given. Box 179, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 1-1

Timber and Land Investment

FARM OF THREE HUNDRED ACRES within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

MISCELLANEOUS

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Timber Limit for Sale

To close an estate

BERTH NO 3 TOWNSHIP OF GURD Parry Sound District, containing Hemlock Birch, Maple, Oak, Basswood, Spruce and Cedar Apply Box 1456, Guelph. 4

Newfoundland Timber Limits for Sale

85 SQUARE MILES ON THE FISHELS Brook, 12 miles from tidewater on the Bay St. George. Ocean going boats within 500 feet of mill site. River through centre of tract to float logs to mill at tidewater with no expense to put same in shape. 10,000 horse undeveloped water power Timber large and sound. Cruises 160 million feet of Pine, same amount of Spruce and 700,000 cords of pulp wood, the finest in the world. Will sell entire tract or half interest to experienced lumberman who will operate same. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix, N.Y. 24-1

For Sale

Freehold Spruce Lands

SIX HUNDRED ACRES, WELL COVERED with Spruce and other Pulpwoods, also in a promising Mineral Belt.

Being held in fee simple; there are no restrictions as to export, and being close to Lake Superior and intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway it offers great convenience for shipping. For quick Sale to close an estate. Special price quoted.

tf. WILLIAMSON, Publisher, Toronto.

Retail Lumber Dealers and their Insurance

In line with a recent editorial urging owners of retail lumber yards to keep close check on their tivity that assures more prompt value, Bird Critchfield, secretary of the Nebraska Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Association, has made an interesting investigation of retail lumber yard policies in his state, and makes known his findings in a circular addressed to the members of that organization, says the American Lumberman.

He says he visited over one hundred towns and inspected about 150 lumber yards during the last six months, personally examining 75 policies of insurance now held by dealers visited. At least 10 per cent. of the policies examined were defective, and in some cases worthless. In 20 per cent. of the yards visited dangerous exposures, such as piles of straw, shavings, dead grass and weeds, oily floors, gasoline tanks, automobiles, etc., were left about. This should not be, for the reason that from these hazardous risks and careless managers comes the tendency to raise the rates on lumber yards as a class. He sums up his advice as follows:

First. Examine your policies and satisfy yourself that you have enough insurance on your property to cover a loss, should a fire start in your yard. A fire in a lumber yard usually makes a clean sweep.

Second. Read each form attached to the several policies and see that all read alike as to the property covered.

Third. If you allow gasoline tanks, automobiles or other machinery using oil about the yard or sheds you should notify the companies and get permission.

Fourth. Careful owners or managers will provide two or more barrels filled with water and placed at convenient places about the yards, with a bucket marked "fire bucket" hung above them, ready for emergency in case a small fire should break out.

These are all good points for the retail lumberman to remember. He is always looking for opportunities for investment that will yield good returns. He is quite willing to invest a little money or spend considerable labor if he thinks it will produce a profit. It is doubtful if anything else can be done that will yield as certain returns as the exercise of a little thought in the examination and supervision of insurance policies and a little labor in cleaning up the yard and reducing the fire risk. The latter effort, especially, will pay a prompt profit in the reduction of risk and possibly in the reduction of premium.

A large percentage of the fire risk in this country is not the result of unavoidable conditions, but rather of carelessness. Littered yards, oily sheds, dry grass and lack of fire apparatus all are unnecessary dangers which can easily be avoided. The retailer whose alleys are choked up with high and dry grass, and who sometimes, in the dull season, wonders what he can find for his yard hands to do, can employ them in no more profitable labor than in getting out the inflammable material and picking up the odd ends about the yard, in generally putting the yard in shipshape and fire resisting condition.

It is easy to advise the retailer how to buy and how to sell profitably, but these things depend somewhat on the state of the market. It is easy to advise the retailer how to collect his accounts, but that depends somewhat on the disposition of the other fellow. Economy and the reduction of fire risk, however, are dependent entirely upon himself. He will look in vain for any outlet for his ac-and certain returns.

The Farmer as a Retail Customer

The country trade of the ordinary retail lumber yard varies with location. In the city it is small; in the large city almost nothing. In the country town it may represent all the way from 60 to 90 per cent. of the business. The retail lumber dealer may sometimes be inclined to think that the farmer trade is his chief cause of grief, yet it is possible that many a city yard man would be glad to swap his business for that of the country dealer. More than that, the business of the country dealer, even though smaller in volume, might show a larger net profit than that of his city brother. The city business is conducted at a larger overhead expense. It is possible, the city and country men being equally good collectors, that the loss on bad accounts is larger in the city than in the country.

The farmer is notoriously slow pay. His cash trade is small and he expects long time on his purchases, and without an interest charge. But there is this to be said in favor of the farm trade: Payment is reasonably sure. The farmer is not a fly-by-night member of the community. An occasional renter represents bad credit, but, as a rule, lumber bought by the farmers is bought by men who are living on lands of long tenure or even farms handed down from father to son. They are making permanent improvements in the community in which they expect to remain, and they are jealous of their reputations as debtors. They may be slow to pay but they pay ultimately if the retail manager's collection system is any way effective.

The ordinary farmer, while he is a close figurer, demands quality first. He has some ideas concerning lumber—ideas, it is true, that are often out of date—but it will be observed that these ideas have chiefly to do with the quality of the stock. As to price, his chief desire is that he shall be able to buy as cheaply as his fellows. He does not resent the dealer taking a profit, but he does resent paying the dealer a larger profit than is secured from some other farmer or the town buyer.

Town trade runs largely to the patronage of the contractor and the house builder. These men, as a rule, know more about lumber, and yet they are more interested in the question of price than in the matter of quality. The retailer who has a large contracting trade, unless he is constantly on his guard, will find that he is selling lumber at a pretty narrow margin of profit. The town trade often represents volume of business without a great amount of reward. Nothing is more deceptive than large figures, and a small barn bill at a proper profit may contribute more to the right side of the dealer's ledger than a big contract for which half a dozen dealers have been fighting. The contractor is an adept at putting two or three dealers into the ring and letting them "lambaste" each other until the price is flattened beyond recognition.

The farmer may be slow to pay, but he pays ultimately. He may be particular as to his wants, but he is a good advertiser when his wants are satisfied. Lastly, he is buying for himself and is not endeavoring to make a profit from both seller and consumer.—Am. Lumberman.

REDWOOD.—The name "redwood" is used commercially to cover two distinct species, the coast redwood, which grows chiefly in a narrow belt along the coast, north of San Francisco, and the "big tree," which is confined to a limited region on the western slope of the Sierras. Only a small amount of "big tree" lumber is manufactured, however, nearly all of the commercial supply of redwood being furnished by the coast species. Redwood is unique in that it is cut in only one state, California, and in very restricted portions of that state.

AMERICAN OUTPUT OF OAK.—The cut of oak in 1908 was but little more than three-fifths as much as in 1900, and it is probable that the total cut of oak lumber will never again be as great as it was in that year. The supply of oak in the northern states has been largely cut out, and now the southern states are being heavily drawn upon. In 1900 Indiana ranked first in oak production, with 649,794,000 ft., or nearly four times as much as in 1908, and in the same year Ohio was second, with 596,618,000 ft., or nearly three times as much as in 1908.

Invested in Pulp

According to the Pioneer Western Lumberman, ten million dollars will be required to pay the army of lumbermen at work in the forests of the Northeast—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—this coming winter. There are in this peaceful army of loggers 70,000 men. They are accompanied by 22,000 horses, and the fruits of the campaign will not be fallen capitals and confiscated territory, but a crop of 2,500,000,000 feet of pine, cedar, spruce, hemlock and birch. In Maine the harvest for pulp mills will reach the enormous total of 350,000,000 feet.

In answer to a correspondent who wishes to know the best type of floor for a saw mill and joinery works situated in a town, so as to minimize the vibration as much as possible, the Timber Trades Journal says: "Speaking generally, we think a well-supported joist floor is the best for resisting the jar and vibration of high-speeded machines, as it is stiff and unyielding. A plank floor supported on girders will carry a heavy load, but it is springy, and not so well suited for this particular duty. If the ground floor has to carry much heavy weight in addition to the machinery it can hardly be made too strong. We should recommend you to consult an expert in these matters to avoid after trouble."

A correspondent of Timber Trades Journal, asking for a good and safe dressing for hard leather belting, receives the following reply:—"Thoroughly clean the belting and apply a dressing of mutton fat and beeswax in equal parts, or an application of Tanner's dubbin; this will render the belt pliable and prevent it cracking. Castor oil, mixed half-and-half with pure tallow, is also recommended."

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B.C.

IF YOUR BUSINESS ISN'T WORTH ADVERTISING, ADVERTISE IT FOR SALE

WANTED

Particulars of Your Requirements in

Hardwood
White and Red Pine
Timber of All Kinds

WOULD IT NOT save you a lot of worry and give better results if you would PLACE AN ORDER NOW for future wants? By doing this the logs could be sawn to your PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS and shipped to suit your convenience.

IF YOU THINK this is a more satisfactory method than PROMISCUOUS BUYING write us as we specialize in these kinds of contracts.

IF YOU THINK OTHERWISE we want your inquiries anyway.

The Elmitt Lumber Co. Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.

SPECIAL: We want to move 6,000 Green Tamarac Piles

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

Although the end of the year, as a rule, finds the lumber trade of Ontario in a rather dull condition, this is less the case at the present time than is usual. A particularly satisfactory indication of conditions is the fact that there has lately been a good movement of stocks of dead cull white pine. A large mill in the Georgian Bay district, for instance, which had over three million feet of dead cull pine at the latter part of the summer, now has only 800,000 feet. Even the mill culls are being bought up pretty close. A shortage of hemlock is reported in 2" by 8"—16' and in fact in pretty nearly all 16' lengths and also in hemlock boards. There are indications, in fact, that there will be higher prices for all hemlock stocks. After the low prices which have prevailed all summer, it will be a welcome change if even the cost of production can be secured regularly.

A wholesaler who has recently been covering the chief consuming districts of the province informs "The Canada Lumberman" that he believes there will be a considerable shortage of lumber this spring. Quite a number of the mills were not cutting this year and a large portion of the stock that is in the hands of the mill men today has been sold. It will be late in the spring or early in the summer before the new stock can reach the market. Retail yards are not over-stocked. There are exceptions to this, of course, but taking the yards on the average, their stocks are low. This will make an active buying demand in the spring, and there will probably not be sufficient stocks to meet the demand. Lath have weakened a little of late. Spruce is pretty firm. There is a scarcity of 6-inch pine strips. There is no change in the demand for good lumber. It continues in good demand with firm prices.

Shingles are somewhat firmer and there is a fair prospect for an advance of from 10 to 15 cents for February shipments. The improved feeling among the hemlock manufacturers is looked upon as an excellent sign. Not only is there an apparent scarcity of supplies but prices have advanced. As far as can be learned at present, the supplies now available are no more than sufficient for the market to absorb. Indications also are that during the winter, the cut of hemlock will be smaller than last year.

The trade in hardwoods continues to be satisfactory. There has not been a great deal of buying in progress during the last two or three weeks, except for future delivery. All the trade indications, however, are good and enquiries for the future are considerable. The Ottawa export market is very strong, both in birch and basswood.

At Ottawa the larger contracts which are made annually about this time are now being entered into and as a general rule last week's prices are prevailing. The demand from the United States is a little better than it was at this time last year. There is very little trade in progress in the lower priced lumber and shingles. Hemlock and spruce are about the same price as they were a year ago, though there is a tendency towards higher prices for the better qualities. Box and mill culls are quiet and spruce lath are scarce, selling at from $2.50 to $2.75.

Eastern Canada

The Boston market for spruce lumber has not been very active of late, but prices are well maintained. It is expected that prices will become very firm before the winter mills are well under way. The production to-day is much smaller than usual and manufacturers are accordingly able to obtain the prices they ask for, even though the demand is quiet. There is not much improvement in the demand for random, although dealers are talking about higher prices. Covering boards have been rather dull. Shingles show no change. The best brands are being quoted at $3.40, though $3.25 is about the highest price paid. Extras are being sold at $3.15. The market for lath continues quiet. Prices are somewhat lower than they were a few weeks ago. For 1 5-8-inch the quotation varies from $3.90 to $4, and for 1 1-2-inch from $3.50 to $3.60. Hemlock at New York continues in fairly good demand and wholesalers report numerous orders, which indicate a fair trade throughout the winter. There are no changes in the spruce market at New York to report, but wholesalers state that the eastern mills are asking higher prices.

Great Britain

Bad weather and the elections followed by the holiday season, have had rather a distracting effect upon the lumber trade in London, and, in fact, throughout Great Britain. Spot markets have been particularly quiet, but recently there has been a rather encouraging increase in the amount of forward buying. Deliveries at London for the week ending December 10, amount to 4,214 standards, against 5,925 standards during the corresponding week of 1909. At Churchill & Sim's final auction sale for the year 3 x 9 third Quebec 13-foot sqruce sold at £10 and £9 15s.; 3 x 11 St. John City cut, 1, 2, and 3, brought £10; 3 x 9 brought £9 10s. and £9 5s.; 3 x 8 brought £8 5s.; 3 x 7 brought £7 15s., and 3 x 6 brought £8 and £7 15s. There is still a good demand for planed boards, both yellow and white, and prices are well maintained.

At Liverpool, business has recently been decidedly flat. Soft woods in general are dull. Spruce deal arrivals are now confined to small liner parcels from St. John and Halifax. Liner parcels from Halifax, of poor specification, are reported to have sold at £7 12s. 6d. per standard c.i.f. to the Liverpool district, which is nearly equivalent to £8 2s. 6d., c.i.f. for St. John, N.B. The spot spruce market seems to have touched the bottom, and if any changes occur they must be in the upward direction. Stocks are not heavy, and if the demand improves at all, prices must advance. With a normal demand even, it is believed that prices will remain steady with an upward tendency. Stocks are composed largely of 11 x 3 and 9 x 3, most of them being 14 feet and under. There are very few 3 x 7 and 8-inch, in lengths over 17 feet. There is also a scarcity of 7 x 2 1-2 inch.

Pitch pine markets remain very steady, but the transactions in the c.i.f. market are rather limited. The demand for hewn wood is slight. but stocks also are small. Sawn lengths are in fair demand.

An improvement is noted in the c.i.f. and spot markets for birch, both of which were already strong. Logs and planks are selling well and stocks are disappearing. Fresh wood in log or plank is generally sold almost before arrival. There is an improvement in the demand for the better quality of pine deals and firmer prices are not unlikely. Shippers are reported to be already advancing their prices for next year's goods.

United States

The lumber trade in the United States since the middle of December has taken on its customary winter character. Buying fell off to a minimum for the balance of the year. Throughout the latter end of December the reports indicated a general dullness. There are some features in which the southern pine situation shows an improvement. The demand on building account continued actively until the end of the year. Throughout the year there has been a heavy movement and stocks at mill points are not alarmingly heavy. The situation at present is one which concerns prices more than anything else. Producers claim that they need better prices in order to make ends meet. It will need an extraordinary demand however to bring about an advance. Trade at Chicago has shown a considerable decline during the holiday season. Stocks on hand at Chicago are about 275,000,000 feet, which is a little less than it was a year ago. Northern pine is seasonably quiet at Chicago. Local yards have fairly large and well assorted stocks. For the upper grades the prices continue firm, but there is only a limited demand for Nos. 4 and 5 and prices are weak. Stocks of No. 4, however, are rather low. There is plenty of business going on at Chicago hardwood yards.

A good enquiry is reported for car lots for January and later delivery, though for immediate shipment enquiries are scarce. Dry hardwood stocks at mill points are light, particularly in the upper grades. Plain oak is still the leader and wholesale shippers are finding it difficult to secure sufficient stock. Quarter sawed white oak is selling steadily. Red gum shows some improvement. Bottonwood also is in better shape, especially for the box grades. There is considerable activity in white ash and chestnut. Birch and maple are moving more actively than any other woods. Soft and rock elm are in fair demand with prices steady. Basswood is quiet with an improved enquiry. The hemlock trade at Chicago is in fair condition. Orders are numerous and a good winter trade is expected. A normal stock is expected to be taken out during the present winter. The cooperage trade at Chicago continues very dull.

Low prices in box white pine lumber are complained of at Buffalo. Some dealers assert that lower prices have been made than the prices for yellow pine. Higher grades, however, are improving, with prices steady and willingly paid. The dullness of the low grades is largely due to the heavy stocks. Hardwood dealers at Buffalo are not carrying large stocks. An improved trade is looked for towards the end of January. Plain and quartered oak are selling well and prices are firm. Beech and chestnut are fairly active. Black ash is moving well. Hemlock has been rather quiet at Buffalo, but recently under special inducements large sales have been brought about. Prices for yellow pine at Buffalo have not been very satisfactory of late.

Brisk Demand in England for Canadian Pine

The pine market is very firm, and there is every appearance of a brisk demand for next year, says the London, Eng., Timber Trades Journal. The shipping disputes having been now settled, there will be a call in the shipbuilding centres for best pine sidings and other goods, and it is generally understood that the stocks in merchants' yards are exceptionally low. The reasons for the higher prices now asked for the best qualities of pine are the increased cost of stumpage and

"Cleveland-Sarnia Quality"

BEAR IN MIND

we run our mills right through the Winter months and can furnish railroad, ship-building and heavy construction timbers in

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

in fact anything in special or regular sizes, cut to order in any size 10 to 60 feet long on short notice.

We also carry a heavy stock of assorted grades in White pine and Red pine as well as LATH.

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED
SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

other items in Canada, and the very light stocks over-wintering. As regards the lower qualities of pine, they are now slow of sale in this country, and much neglected for cheaper substitutes. We understand that next season's cuts of pine at the Ottawa valley mills have been disposed of at an advance on last year's figures: the productions of J. R. Booth in red and white pine having been cleared, as usual, in equal quantities by J. Burstall & Company and Robert Cox & Company, respectively; the Hawkesbury cut has been secured by W. & J. Sharples, and the Edwards cut has gone to Watson & Todd. The following is the statement of shipments of wood goods to the United Kingdom, Continent and South Africa by the principal shippers from the port of Montreal, seasons 1910 and 1909:

Shippers	1910 No. of Feet B.M.	1909
Watson & Todd	34,684,863	35,542,107
R. Cox & Co.	20,181,398	18,804,045
W. & J. Sharples	11,014,202	9,655,706
J. Burstall & Co.	10,501,571	10,578,598
E. M. Nicholson	8,659,301	6,594,976
E. H. Lemay	8,341,101	11,442,989
Dobell, Becket & Co.	3,565,954	5,157,003
Cox, Long & Co.	2,448,189	914,432
Graddon & Owens	1,526,197	671,176

The Quebec spruce prices have an upward tendency, in sympathy with the rise in other Canadian goods, and also due to the fact that the production is an annually decreasing quantity. As an instance, we hear of a sale of first quality 11-inch at £20 landed, but, of course, this was for an exceptional specification. The market for Lower Port spruce deals may be summed up in a very few words—stagnant but steady. There is very little being offered by liners; in fact, we do not hear of any forward contracts having been made for shipment for liners, and what there is coming on consignment should realize full values according to specification. At the time of writing, there is one full cargo on the way to Manchester, and, in the absence of liners, this should meet with a fair sale, although, from what we can gather, there is not an overwhelming demand for spruce at present, but as most of the recent cargoes will have been moved from the quays by the end of the present month it should help matters considerably.

Market Correspondence

Improved Export Trade

Ottawa, December 24.—The Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Asociation, Mr. Frank Hawkins, of this city, has issued an important letter to members, on the imports of lumber into the United States in 1909 and 1910. The figures were obtained from Washington.

The total import of manufactured lumber into the United States for the 10 months ending October 31, 1909, was 794,534,000 feet, valued at $14,578,199. The import for the corresponding months of 1910 was 784,742,000 feet, valued at $14,695,382.

Of the total import for the 10 months of 1909, there came from Canada 786,962,000 feet, valued at $14,349,294. For the same months of 1910, there was imported from this country 776,531,000 feet, valued at $14,423,348.

Thus while the imports from Canada during the 10 months of 1910 were 10,431,000 feet B.M. less, the total price was $74,054 more than for the corresponding months of the year before This indicates an increase in the export from this country to the United States of the higher priced lumber and a decrease of the lower priced stock.

The average price per M. feet of lumber going from this country to the United States in 1909 was $18.36, and for 1910 it was $18.57. The pulpwood, rough, peeled or rossed, imported into the United States (practically all from Canada), was valued at $4,900,903 for the 10 months ending October 31, 1909, and at $5,525,907 for the same months in 1910, showing that in spite of the restrictions, the export of pulpwood from this country last year increased by $625,004.

The total imports of wood pulp, mechanical and chemical for the 10 months in 1909 were valued at $8,135,794, and for the corresponding period in 1910 at $10,695,008. Of this, Canada exported wood pulp to the United States to the extent of $3,008,474 in 1909, and $3,908,399 in 1910.

A great increase is noted in the imports of printing paper for books and newspapers. The United States imported $853,173 for the 10 months in 1909, of which $605,435 came from Canada. In 1910, for the 10 months, the United States imported $1,927,873, of which $1,673,507 came from this country. Canada's export of paper to the United States thus increased by $1,068,072.

The increase of the United States tariff has affected the shingle trade for Canada's export to the United States of shingles in 1909 was valued at $1,828,220, and in 1910 only $1,237,810 for 10 months.

Arrangements are being made to hold the annual banquet of the Lumbermen's Association in Ottawa on February 6.

In the larger lumber contracts being signed from time to time this month between manufacturers and wholesalers, last year's prices prevail. The large contracts of Robert Cox & Company, of Liverpool, and J. Burstall & Company, of Quebec, with J. R. Booth, are about closed, with practically no changes from last year. The W. C. Edwards Company state that the demand from the United States is a triffle better than it was last year. Lower priced lumber and shingles are still off. Some wholesalers announce that they are being offered hemlock and spruce at about the same prices as last year. There is a tendency toward a little higher price for the better qualities, such as good, dressing and shipping culls, particularly the thicker shipping culls. Box and mill culls are stationary. Lath is pretty closely shipped up and is a little stiffer than a short time ago. It still keeps between $2.50 to $2.75.

Teams are being rapidly shipped up to the woods, but a few car loads are waiting for the lakes to freeze harder. There will not be quite so many teams shipped to the shanties this year as last winter. While the cutting in Ontario will be about as heavy as ever, there are not so many camps operated on the Quebec side. This is claimed to be the result of the Quebec stumpage dues. The E. B. Eddy Co. only have four camps this year, and had seven the year before. The Pembroke Lumber Company have no camps this year at all in Quebec.

The frost set in, in the Ottawa valley earlier this year than last and conditions have been particularly good for logging operations. There is, so far, a scarcity of snow.

The W. C. Edwards Company are cutting between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 feet of hardwood, maple and ash, in small plants in the north. This is all to be used for manufacturing operations by the firm.

The Riordan Paper Company, of Montreal, are cutting about 7,000,000 feet of birch along the Upper Rouge.

Quiet Trade at Montreal

Montreal, Dec. 27.—Trade is exceptionally quiet in Montreal, more quiet indeed than is customary at this time of year. There appears to be little business moving either amongst the wholesale or retail men. "We do not look for things to really wake up again before the middle of February," said one big dealer this morning. "Prospects, however, look promising for the future, and that is very consoling during these times."

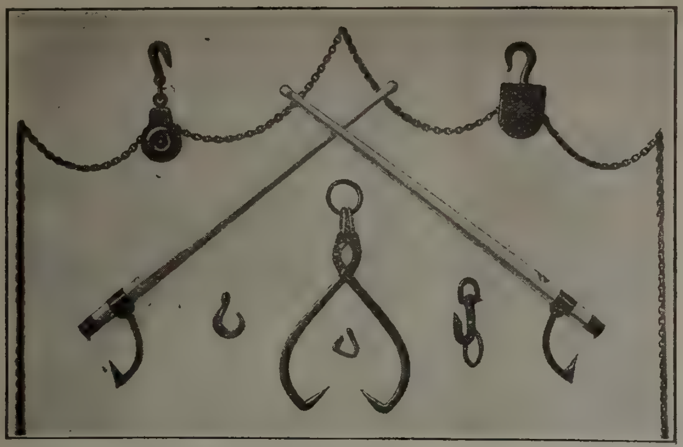
Mr. Wm. Rutherford, the well known lumber merchant, is a candidate for Mayor of Westmount and has good hopes of success. For some years he has been a member of the council, and has recently been been chairman of the Roads Committee.

A new German invention substitutes a steel wire for the axe and saw for timber cutting. The wire is about one millimetre in diameter and is kept in rapid motion by a small motor. The swift motion heats the wire and it cuts with great facility, producing a slight carbonization of the wood. A trunk 20 inches in diameter is cut by this method in six minutes.

Application for incorporation has been made by G. H. Randall & Company, Limited, with a capital of $100,000. The firm will deal in lumber of all kinds and asks for very broad powers, embracing the manufacture of articles in wood or wood and metal and the operation of steam and electrical power for themselves and for sale.

U. S. Paper Mills Anxious About Pulp Supplies

There has lately been a great awakening in the north eastern United States, to the serious shortage of pulp wood, which threatens the paper makers of that country, and they are beginning to feel that a mistake has been made in the past, when Canada was treated so cavalierly in the matter of tariff. The paper mills of the United States will need the pulp wood of Quebec in the future, but they will not be able to get it, as the Government of Quebec will no longer permit the export of this valuable raw material. There is a belated repentance in the United States to-day, and numerous articles appear in the press, calling upon the Government to endeavor by reciprocity negotiations, to persuade Canadians to allow their pulp wood to be exported. If the writters of these articles understood the strength of the sentiment in Canada against the export of pulp wood they would realize that it is fruitless to agitate for a renewal of the old conditions. Canadians will welcome any brotherly treatment in the direction of reciprocity and will meet it in a brotherly spirit, but it is no exaggeration to say that there are much fewer favors of this nature which, we desire in this country today than there were a few years ago, and that nothing that the United States could offer would be sufficient to compensate for the destruction of our pulp wood resources for the benefit of United States mills, and at the sacrifice of the paper-making industry of Canada.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co. Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

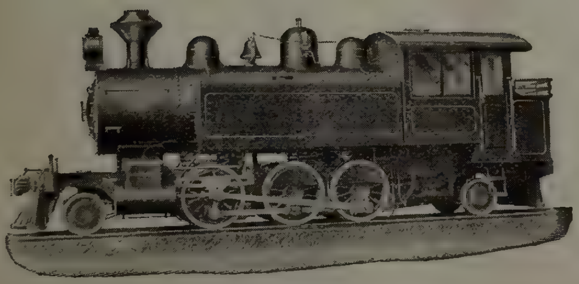
BOILERS

Horizontal Tubular
Vertical Tubular
Locomotive Types
Medium and High Pressures
All Sizes
Heating Boilers
Complete Steam Power Plants
Write us for Quotations
Send for Our New Catalog

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

Steep Grades
Sharp Curves
Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED
BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

We are the Sole Owners of

and are prepared to manufacture at our factory in Hamilton, Ont., and to supply the Canadian trade with any of the devices covered by the following patents of the Dominion of Canada—

CANADIAN PATENTS

No.	79,896	Mar.	24 1903	Improvement in babbitting devices
No.	107,380	Sept.	10 1907	Cutter Head Knife Sharpener
No.	108,490	Nov.	12 1907	Band Saw Tensioning Device
No.	109,194	Dec.	19 1907	Adjusting means for Planer Heads
No.	109,845	Jan.	24 1908	Adjusting means for Planer Heads
No.	110,216	Feb.	11 1908	Variable Speed Mechanisms
No.	110,217	Feb.	11 1908	Variable Speed Devises
No.	113,311	Aug.	4 1908	Driving Mechanism for Planers
No.	113,478	Aug.	11 1908	Sanding Machines
No.	115,919	Jan.	5 1909	Knife Holder for Cutter Heads
No.	117,680	Mar.	9 1909	Multiple Board Gauges
No.	120,467	Sept.	14 1909	Multiple Gauges
No.	120,468	Sept.	14 1909	Locking Mechanism for Gauging Devices
No.	120,610	Sept.	21 1909	Feeding Mechanism for Saws
No.	121,235	Oct.	12 1909	Feeding and Adjusting Mechanisms for Saws
No.	121,236	Oct.	12 1909	Adjusting means for Saws
No.	122,023	Nov.	23 1909	Adjusting and Grinding Planer Knives
No.	122,172	Nov.	30 1909	Feed Rolls for Planers
No.	122,341	Dec.	7 1909	Holding Device for Planer Head Bits
No.	123,041	Jan.	4 1910	Cutter Heads for Grooving Machines
No.	123,239	Jan.	18 1910	Fastening means for Planer Knives etc.
No.	127,643	Aug.	23 1910	Bearings
No.	128,664	Oct.	18 1910	Holding Devices for Planer Heads
No.	128,665	Oct.	18 1910	Grinding and Jointing appliances for Planers
No.	128,797	Oct.	25 1910	Planer Heads
No.	128,918	Nov.	1 1910	Saw Mill Carriages
No.	129,089	Nov.	8 1910	Double Acting Set Works
No.	129,200	Nov.	15 1910	Abrading Cylinders
No.	129,343	Nov.	22 1910	Planer Knife Sharpeners
No.	129,489	Nov.	9 1910	Inprovements in Lathes or Turning Machines

"Positive"

Combination Split Pulleys

for Saw Mills

Wood Rims

No Slip

Steel Arms Reduce Windage

Malleable Hub

Positive Grip Without Keys

Transmit more power and consume less power than any other pulley.

Save their entire cost in less than a year.

This pulley is one of several installed in a sawmill in Quebec, 76" diameter, carrying 18" belt and running at a rim speed of 8300 ft. per minute.

Write us for complete Illustrated Catalogue

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works
Limited
11-13 James Street, Toronto, Ont.

Reducing Outstanding Accounts

To keep outstanding accounts at a minimum, Wm. Krotter makes the following suggestions in the American Lumberman:

Do not let the account begin at all when, as is often the case, a little close questioning at the time credit is asked for will reveal a way for the customer to meet the obligation in cash. There are often other places where he can borrow the money if necessary, or an exchange of debits can sometimes be effected, making it unnecessary to open the account at all.

A very clear understanding should be had when credit is given as to how settlement is to be made and as to time of payment. We get the best results by making out notes drawing the highest legal rates, with no interest charged if paid on or before maturity. This in case the time given is not to exceed thirty or sixty days. Where the amounts are small and are charged to open account, statements are, of course, rendered promptly at the first of the month and personal letters are written if at the date of sending out the next notices and statements the past due accounts have not been met or some satisfactory arrangement made as to extension of time.

The filing of mechanic's liens and the taking of security at the time sales are made, if the risk is not considered first-class without this, are also good helps toward insuring prompt payment or at least that payment will not be indefinitely postponed.

A good understanding established by the manager with banks, building and loan associations and individuals who have money to lend usually is productive of the best of results in the matter of insuring payment of the larger items, such as house and barn estimates, bridge bills, etc. In case of sales to road districts, townships and counties, a prompt filing of the itemized bill with authority for delivery of it attached in proper form will insure the best results in the payment of such claims, and promptness in this respect will often represent the difference between profitable and unprofitable sales of this class, since the claim carried for six months or a year without interest frequently will offset the profit on the bill.

Collections in both large and small amounts should be watched closely throughout the month, not neglecting, of course, to make the special collection trip promptly on the first of each month.

Guarding Circular Saws

The most dangerous machine in any wood-working shop is the saw bench, and the smaller and more innocent it looks the more dangerous it is, as I will endeavor to explain. Take the large self-feeding benches first. They look fierce enough to the uninitiated, even when they are at rest, especially if they have large and wide-spaced teeth. Should a visitor to your mill see a large circular at work, he invariably shudders when he thinks of the possibilities that might occur. But, happily, his fears are more imaginary than real. Those terrible and fearsome tools are really very tame and docile after all. They usually have a very good guard fixed to them, while the feeding gear prevents the operator's hand from coming into contact with the saw. They also are more used for large and heavy work, so that there is not much danger of the saw throwing the wood back.

But with the small benches it is quite different. The sawyer has to push the wood past the saw with his hand or a "shove stick," consequently he runs a greater risk of cutting his fingers than the man on the large bench does. Although the front of the saw is responsible for a lot of missing fingers and badly lacerated hands, there is far more danger to life and limb by leaving the back of the saw unguarded, or insecurely guarded. Many very serious and fatal accidents have been caused by pieces of wood being thrown back by the saw. Thin strips and loose knots, and even large pieces will be hurled back with terrific force should they happen to catch the back of the saw as it comes through the bench; so it is the back of the saw that wants guarding most, and the guard should be as close to the saw as possible. How many small benches do we find efficiently protected? Very few indeed. Perhaps the saw is so small that it is not considered dangerous enough to have a guard. Perhaps the factory inspector did not find fault with it, and so they are left until an accident occurs. Then, perhaps, a guard is fitted to it. That reminds me of the old woman that bought a pair of boots and put them away in a cupboard until the heels would wear down a bit.

Don't wait until some poor fellow is mained before buying a guard. Get one at once for every saw, and get a good one. There are plenty on the market; some of them, certainly, have room for improvement, while others seem to be "ideal," as they guard the saw back and front, while they do not prevent the saw from being used up to its limit, which is a great advantage on a small bench, as you have often to cut various thicknesses, and often very short lengths. What is wanted is a reliable guard that will suit various sizes of saws, and will admit any thickness of wood (up to the limit of the saw), without having to make tiresome adjustments.

A saw will cut anything that is pushed against it, even your fingers, as I have cause to know. But there is no sentiment in their composition. So don't monkey with a circular saw.—J. M. N. in Timber.

ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?

When your **Annual Inventory** is completed and your need for **Additional Insurance** is ascertained **wire the**

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York
42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency
611 Lumbermen's Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

From Halifax, N. S. to Port Alberni, B. C.

OUR "Electric Test Tempered" **Saws** are being used and giving good satisfaction

Our method of tempering guarantees uniformity and toughness.

Our Inserted Tooth Saws are fitted with our patent I. X. L. Bits and Shanks that will not slip sideways.

Guaranteed to cut easy and free and to have no equal in frozen or hardwood timber.

Write for further information to

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

Box 848 Vancouver, B. C. Phone 1748

Eclipse No. 5 Board Saw Mill

YOUR LOSS IF YOU DON'T

WRITE US
Before you place your order for a Board Mill.

WRITE US
No matter how attractive an offer you may have.

WRITE US
Pay no attention to what others may tell you regarding what we will offer you.

WRITE US
Don't get our prices from anyone else.

WRITE US
Think twice before buying your Mill Machinery. If you want to know why.

WRITE US
You, no doubt, want the Mill that will give the best service for the longest time and with the fewest repairs.

WRITE US
For anything in the SAW MILL LINE.

SLEEPER & AKHURST, Coaticook, Que.

Carhartt's
"OVERALL UNIFORMS" AND GLOVES

First in the Hearts of all Lumbermen

You will not find these goods in every store. The profit on them is too small for most dealers.

HAMILTON CARHARTT MFR., LIMITED
Toronto, Canada
United States Trade supplied from our Detroit Factory.
Write for handsome souvenir and time book, mailed free if you mention this publication.

LATH

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

The Underwood Biller

One Girl

and an Underwood biller do all the billing for a firm with over 5000 active accounts.

Another firm effected a direct saving of $1500 a year by installing one Underwood Biller.

Let us consult together.

United Typewriter Company, Ltd.
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
Hamilton, London, Halifax, St. John, Edmonton.

EDGINGS

Ontario

Graham Bros. & Co., lumber manufacturers and merchants, Kinmount, Ont. are stated to have assigned to George A. Jordan.

A by-law granting the Pearce Lumber Company, Limited, a fixed assessment has been passed by the ratepayers of Marmora, Ont.

The MacKenzie-Mann interests are reported to be negotiating with the Ontario Government to secure large pulp areas in the Nepigon district.

The F. N. Burt Company have arranged for the acquisition of the Dominion Paper Box, which has the largest paper box business in Toronto, and is a prosperous company well established in business.

The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, capital $4,000,000, have secured incorporation. The head office is at Toronto. The incorporators include W. J. Sheppard, Waubashene, J. B. Tudhope, manufacturer, Orillia.

Mr. John E. Cutler, of Welland, Ont., whose planing mill was recently destroyed by fire, proposes to build a new and substantial plant, partly of concrete, provided he is given a fixed assessment of $1,000 a year for a period of ten years, for all municipal purposes except school taxes and local improvements.

The Tekton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont., capital $40,000, have been incorporated to manufacture and sell lumber and building material, etc. The incorporators include H. D. Ruhm, Buffalo, N.Y., F. O. Geyler, manufacturer, E. M. Sergeant, chemical manager, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and J. M. A. Stillesen chemist, Niagara Falls, Ont.

A coöperative furniture factory will be established at Guelph, Ont., capitalized for $10,000 in $10 shares. The first claim on earnings will be 6 per cent. interest on the capital, after which all profits will be divided equally, half to go to form a rest fund and the other half to the employees. The city will allow the use of an old factory building and machinery at a low rental.

The Canada Keg and Barrel Company will locate their factory in Orillia, Ont., occupying five acres. The company will erect four buildings, two of which will be 190 x 80 feet, one 80 x 60 and an office building. They will employ from 80 to 100 hands at the start. Plans for the buildings are complete and tenders are to be asked at once. The company expect to break ground for the building within ten days.

The Colonial Wood Products Company, of Thorold, Ont., in which a number of Toronto capitalists are interested, have had plans drawn for the enlargement of the present wood pulp plant to increase the output about 25 per cent. of the present production. New additions will be erected next spring, modern machinery will be installed and the mill will be made one of the most modern in the Niagara peninsula. Henry J. Eshelman, Toronto, one of the youngest managers in the business, has been in charge of the mill since it was taken over by the Colonial Company, and he has shown his ability by increasing the output and securing a large number of orders.

Eastern Canada

The McQuin Lumber Co., Ltd., Sussex, N.B., are applying for a charter.

Allard & Co., manufacturers of sash and doors, Montreal, Que., are stated to have dissolved.

The William Richards Company are operating a large new temporary mill on the International Railway some miles from Campbellton, N.B., this winter.

The Gambo Lumber Company, of Newfoundland, have purchased another limit of 40 square miles, about 50 miles from their present property, and have applied for an increase in their capital stock. The new property is regarded as a holding proposition. Operations on the limits near Middlebrook are being increased this season.

Two timber berths were sold at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, recently. One lot at the head of Little River, York Co., was bid in by the applicants, Messrs. Geo. A. Bangs and George Pond, at the upset price. The other, situated on Whalen's Brook, a branch of Cain's River, was bid in at $53 per mile, or $33 in advance of the upset price, by Mr. J. Alfred Lawlor of Fredericton.

The cutting of pulpwood from private lands in the Island of Anticosti will be considerably increased this winter, as a result of the recent legislation preventing the export of pulpwood cut from Crown Lands. There are from five to six hundred men in the woods this winter cutting pulpwood, and the Island is expected to furnish 300,000 cords for export. It is also believed that this amount can be exported annually.

The Nova Scotia Car Works, Limited, of Halifax, have secured from the city council all the special privileges which they asked. These include exemption from taxation for a period of 20 years, a civic loan of $125,000, at 4 per cent., and five million gallons of water per annum free of charge, with the right to take whatever quantity of water they need in excess of this amount, at the city's minimum rate. The company which is the successor of the Silliker Car Company, has orders on hand for 1,750 box cars. An extension of the plant will be made at once so as to enable the company to keep up with their orders.

A large timber deal was completed at Sherbrooke, Que., recently when the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company took over the timber limits of Mr. T. M. Craig in the townships of Whitton and Winslow, and also his saw-mill at Reedsville. The limits extend to about five thousand acres, and are splendidly wooded land. While the purchase price has not been given out, it is understood that it amounts to considerable over $60,000. The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company have also acquired the limits of the Emberton Lumber Company, along the Salmon River. These extend to between 2,500 and 3,000 acres. The purchase price has not been given out.

Western Canada

In the recent destruction of the Rat Portage Lumber Company's plant at Norwood, Man., 300,000 feet of lumber were destroyed. Mr. D. C. Cameron, president of the company, announces that the mill will be rebuilt at once.

The Coast Lumber Company, one of the new industries recently established in St. Boniface, Man., have started work on their $5,000 shed and office building on the bank of the Red river between the G. T. P. bridge and Tache street, the lumber shed covering 200 by 120 feet of floor space.

The British Columbia Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Columbia Paper Company, Limited, capital, $75,000; Columbia Valley Timber Company, Limited, capital, $100,000; Fort George Timber and Transportation Company, Limited, capital, $200,000; Crown Timber and Trading Company, Limited.

The plant of the Salmon River Lumber Company in Langley municipality, B.C., has been purchased by the Western Lumber Company, of Vancouver, for $60,000. The purchasers have already taken charge and it is their intention to continue to operate the mill. It is situated at Salmon River, a short distance from the Chilliwack line of the B. C. E. R., and has been in operation for about six months. There are also about six hundred acres of timber with the purchase of the plant.

Operations are to be resumed shortly at the pulp mill of the Swanson Bay Forests, Wood Pulp and Lumber Mills, Limited, which are located at Swanson Bay, about 400 miles up the coast from Vancouver, B.C. The company was recently reorganized under the above name with capital of $3,000,000. Improvements to the plant are now being completed and an additional $100,000 is being expended in remodelling the company's sawmill. The new sawmill plant will consist of a band mill and a resaw as well as other machinery, and will have a capacity of over 80,000 feet per day.

A new lumber mill with a capacity of 25,000 feet per day is in operation at Tyee Siding on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, known as the Tyee-Sidney Lumber Mill, owned by the Vancouver Island Mining and Development Company, of Victoria. The principal part of the mill machinery was supplied by the Schaake Machine Works, of New Westminster. The company own a large acreage of timber adjoining their mill, and have from all appearances some of the finest timber in the country. Mr. R. S. Henderson is the manager of the mill, while Mr. E. J. Hearn represents the company in Victoria.

The Western Lumber and Shingle Company, with head office in Vancouver, have purchased the lumber mill and limits of the Salmon River Lumber Company in the municipality of Langley, B.C. The price reported is in the neighborhood of $60,000. It is the intention of the company to continue to operate the mill, and they may also erect a shingle mill and dry kiln at the same place. The mill was completed and placed in operation about six months ago. Its output is about 25,000 feet per day. The company have between 500 and 600 acres of timber limits adjacent to the mill. The timber is a good quality of cedar and fir. The new owners also operate mills at Mission City and Vancouver.

The machinery for the Powell River Paper Company has reached Powell River, B.C., and is being installed. It is expected that the company will be in shape to commence operations in May. When completed the plant will employ from 1,250 to 1,500 men. The mill is to have a capacity of 100 tons of news print and 135 tons of wood pulp per day. Contracts for the output of the mill have been made for a long time ahead, and 25 per cent. of it will be taken by the domestic markets. The balance will be sold in the United States. The ground wood and chemical pulp will be sold to foreign paper manufacturers for making expensive grades of paper. The company have a water power capable of developing 65,000 horse-power. They also own 212 square miles of pulpwood limits.

The Finger Lumber Company, Limited, is the name of a company recently organized by Herman Finger, formerly manager of the Pigeon River Lumber Company, Port Arthur, Ontario. Associated with Mr. Finger are the officials of the Menasha Wooden Ware Company, Menasha, Wis., who have heavy timber holdings near The Pas, Saskatchewan, where the new concern will operate. The mill will be modern in all respects, the main building being 64 x 208 feet and to contain two iron frame circular rigs, a 48 x 20-inch heavy belt gang, a large edger and an overhead trimmer pneumatically operated. All carriages will be steel and equipped with steam set works. The power house will be fireproof, the prime mover being one 24 x 48-inch Corliss engine; a twin engine driving the heavy gang. Five 72-inch x 18-foot boilers with steel casing setting will furnish steam. The contract for the complete equipment for the Finger Lumber Company's mill has been let to the Giddings & Lewis Manufacturing Company, Fond du Lac, Wis., and the mill will be in operation next spring.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry.

1834. **Paper board.**—A Yorkshire firm makes inquiry for the names of Canadian manufacturers of paper board.

1922. **Oak logs.**—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of oak logs.

1923. **Spruce deals.**—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and dimensions of spruce deals from Canadian shippers.

1926. **Spruce deals.**—A Liverpool firm asks for dimensions and prices of spruce deals from Canadian exporters.

1928. **Box boards.**—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of box boards from Canadian manufacturers.

1929. **Spruce deals.**—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of spruce deals from Canadian exporters.

1931. **Spruce deals.**—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and dimensions of spruce deals from Canadian exporters.

1932. **Yellow pine sidings.**—A Manchester firm asksk for prices of yellow pine sidings, first quality, from Canadian exporters.

1936. **Wood pulp boards.**—A Manchester firm asks for prices and samples of wood pulp boards from Canadian manufacturers.

Dominion Abrasive Wheels

are suitable for every class of Grinding

Our wheel is manufactured from the highest grade of materials obtainable.

Specify Dominion Wheels on your next order, it means **Satisfaction.**

J. R. Baxter & Co.

Mill Supplies **Montreal**

Ontario trade supplied by
Dominion Abrasive Wheel Co. Ltd., New Toronto, Ont.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine

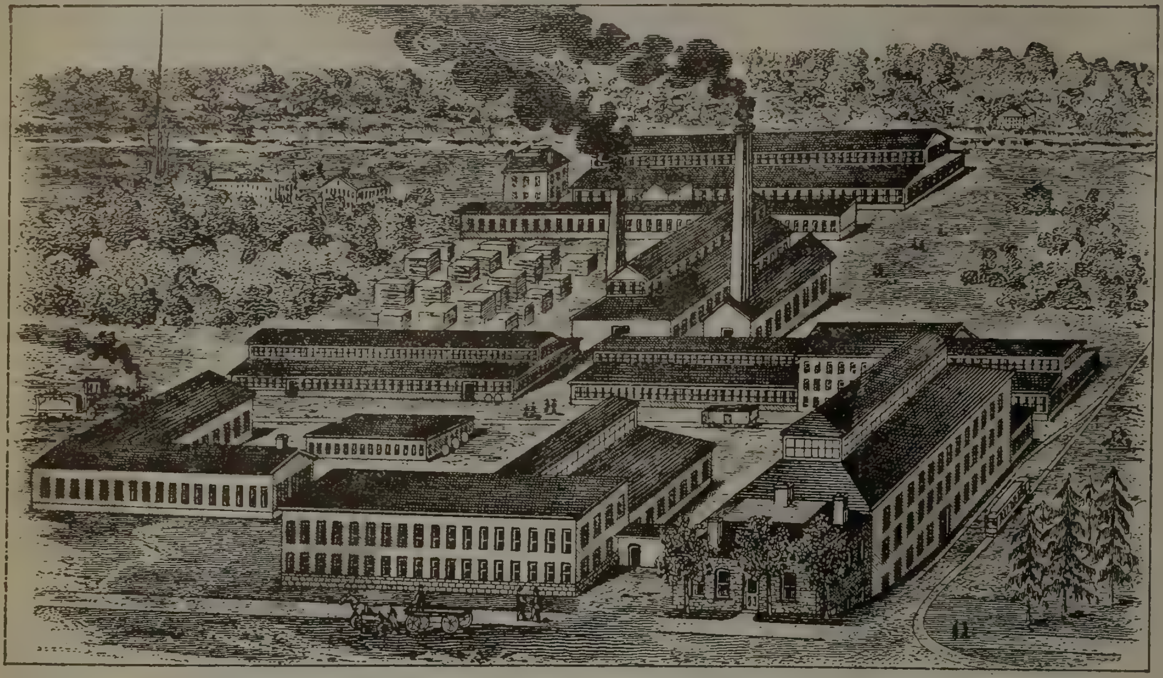
We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

Red Pine

We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made

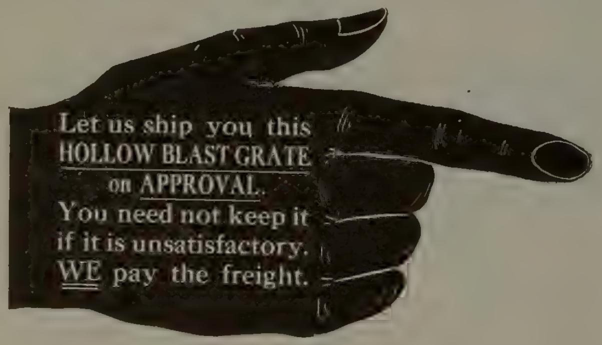


The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

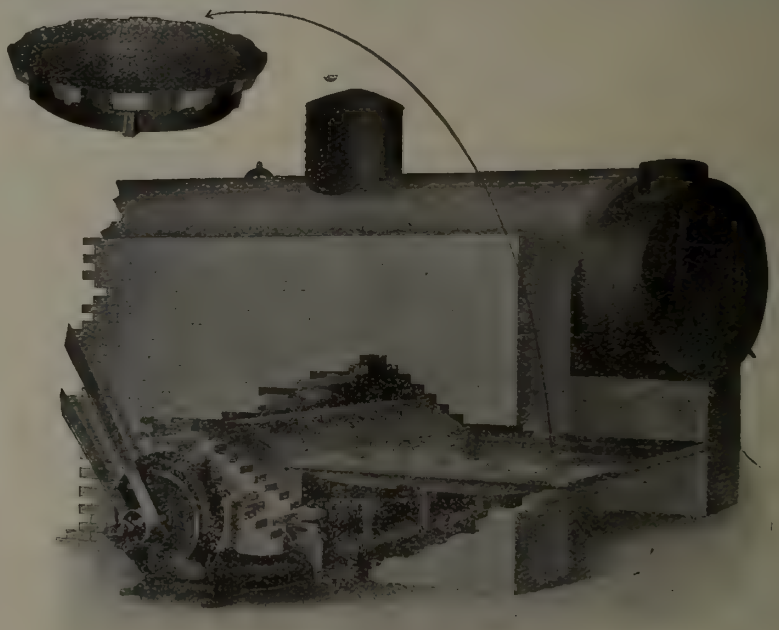
The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited Galt, Ontario



Let us ship you this
HOLLOW BLAST GRATE
on APPROVAL.
You need not keep it
if it is unsatisfactory.
WE pay the freight.



What the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate will do

It will burn wet or green sawdust, bark, chips, blocks, slabs, edgings, etc., the fact that they are mixed or coated with snow and ice making but little difference.

It will develop every ounce of power a boiler is capable of generating. It usually adds from 25 to 50% to its efficiency. It will save labor in firing. With proper care, it will last as long as the mill.

Our Liberal Proposition

We will ship any responsible party an outfit with the understanding that he may **Test it for thirty days in any manner he may see fit,** and that, if he concludes he does not care to keep it, and notifies us that it is subject to our order, **we** will pay the freight **both ways.**

The thirty-day trial period is counted from date of installation.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate can be used in plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and with any number of boilers, from one up. Calls for no change in construction. Easy to install and operate. Does not throw sparks. Can be fired on without running the blower, if desired. This is often necessary at night.

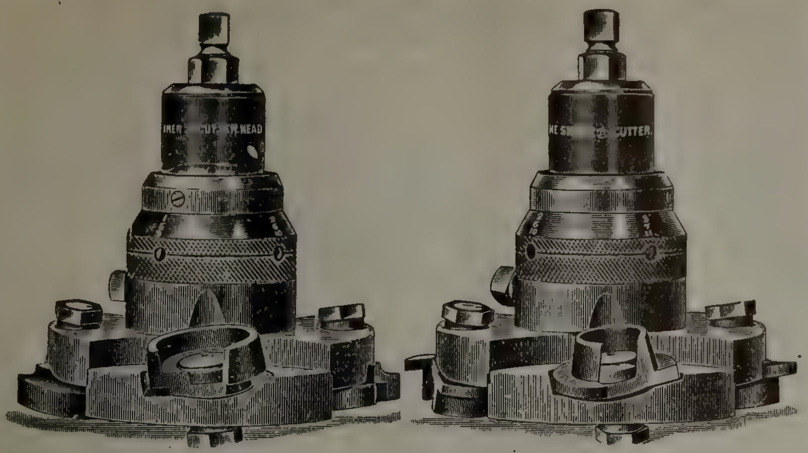
We also manufacture

The Celebrated "Tower" Line of Edgers and Trimmers

Consisting of 72 standard sizes and styles of edgers and 10 standard sizes of trimmers. This enables you to select a machine perfectly adapted to your requirements, whatever they may be.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., - Greenville, Michigan

(Please mention this publication.)



For Matching Hard, Cross-Grained and Knotty Lumber

The Shimer Cutter Head

is the only Tool you can rely upon

It has strength, durability and correct working principles. It feeds faster, works smoother, cuts true to pattern. No fitting, no trying—no filing to shape. You sharpen the Cutters with a file and set them with a guage—plain as day.

Everybody profits by their use. For Flooring, Ceiling, Siding. For Ship Lap, Jointing, Double Ceiling. For Doors, Sash and Special Designs. Coping Heads to match.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you —send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Branch of Milton, Pa. **GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.**

Jeffrey Chain Haul Up

with arm attachments lifting logs out of water

Conveying Machinery for Saw Mills, Lumber Mills and Woodworking industries

Standard sizes of Malleable steel chains, various attachments and devices, including cable conveyers, carried in stock.

Write for Catalog 57

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

Canadian Works: MONTREAL, Cote and Lagauchetiere Sts.
TORONTO OFFICE 174 King St. East

When Renewing Your

Tram Car Wheels

for the coming season

Secure Our Prices

Old shafts straightened and new wheels fitted on. Our special grade of Charcoal Chilled Iron Wheels, our method of treating them after casting, makes a wheel that will outlast anything on the market. Further information on request. :: ::

The

Canada Iron Corporation

Limited

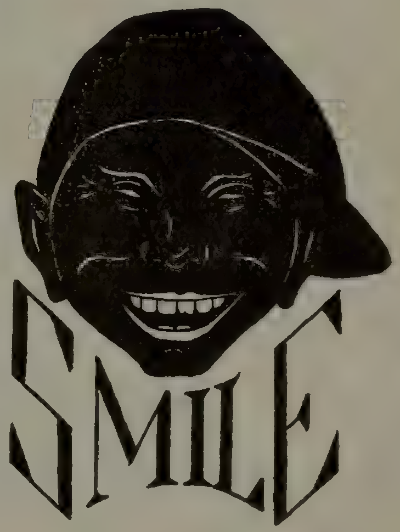
Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

To

Employers

wanting

Employees



To

Employees

wanting

Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee

We Smile

When you receive a pile of applications

You Smile

When one of the applicants gets the position

He Smiles

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

TORONTO, Canada.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$50 00	55 00
1¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better	62 00	66 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	65 00	70 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1 x 8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		18 00
1" mill run Norway		18 50
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		32 00
" " 1½"		34 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12,12 x, 014,14x14,14x16		34 50
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12,10x16,12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 50
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 00
10x20		36 50
6x18, 8x18		37 00
6x20, 8x20		38 00

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 75
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine Shingles		1 05
XX Pine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 20
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	2 90
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 20
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/41 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
ine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	80

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30
Average 16 inch	40

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	18
15 "	20	22
16 "	24	26
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 18 00	19
Oddments	" 15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		58 00
8/4 " " "		61 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		47 00
8/4 " " "		49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		55 00
1½ in. "		56 00
2in. "		58 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		41 00
1½" "		43 00
2" "		45 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"		21 00
1" x 5"		24 00
1" x 6 and 8"		25 00
1" x 10"		27 00
1" x 12"		32 00
1" x 13" and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	22 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 50
No. 3 48" Pine	2 50
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" [illegible] " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.50
XX B. C. Cedar	1.80
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 9/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	31 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hard	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00
1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00	23 00
Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	69 00	73 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	22 50	23 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" " "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¼		4.75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

There's No Need to Argue

When You Have Stock That Speaks for Itself

"Quality Stocks" are the easiest and most profitable to sell—give the best service and the most satisfaction after being sold.

The man or concern working for a good name, satisfactory business, and fair profits handles "Quality Stocks." They speak for themselves and are their own best advertisement.

If you value the welfare of your business handle the lumber with a reputation.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

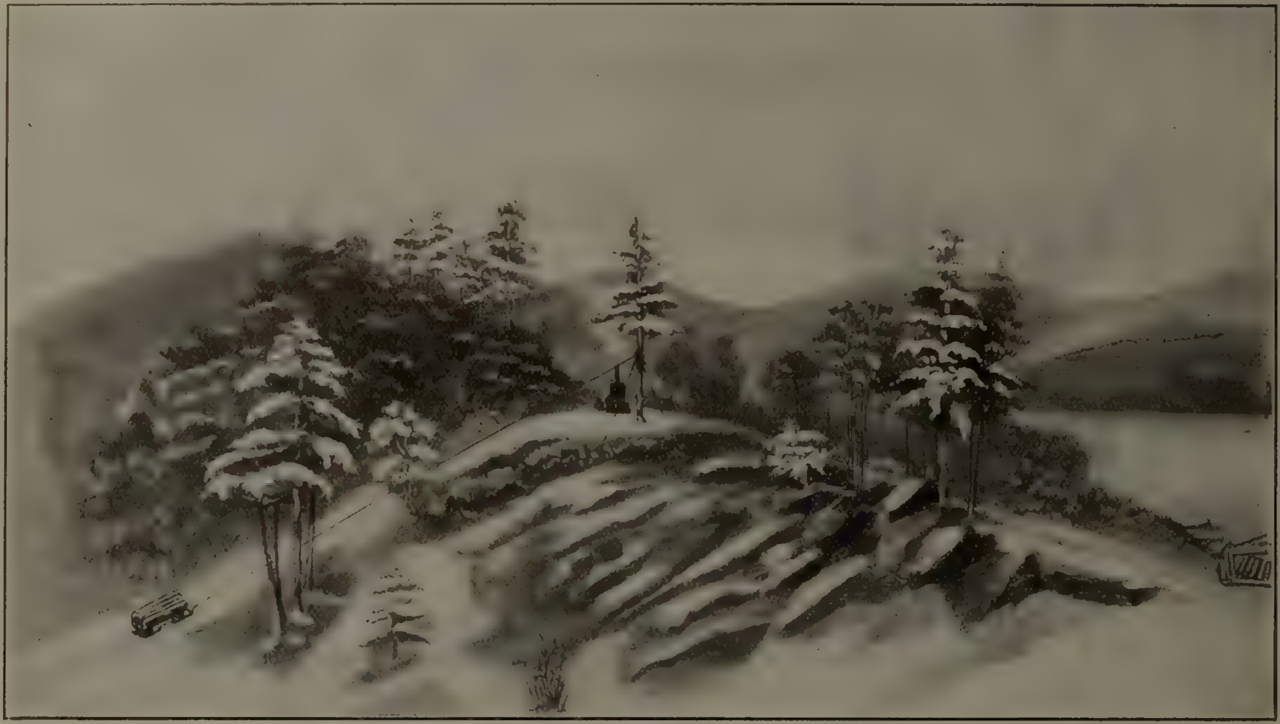
Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass.,
U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

The Lidgerwood Patent



Hauling Loaded Sleds over a Ridge

SLEIGH HOIST

A machine designed to hoist or lower sleighs loaded with logs, pulpwood, bark or other forest products, in mountain or hilly logging.

It handles steadily and under perfect control the largest sleigh loads, on any hill, **no matter how steep,** and up to 3,500 ft. in distance.

Maiming and killing of horses on steep hills is eliminated.

It does what horses cannot do. The hardest uphill haul costs no more than hauling on the level with horses.

It enables timber to be brought over heights of land, thus frequently saving long hauls; the improving of small streams; or the absolute loss of stumpage.

It pulls itself about in the woods; uses wood for fuel; and is simple to operate.

We will examine your conditions and tell you what can be done, free of charge of any nature.

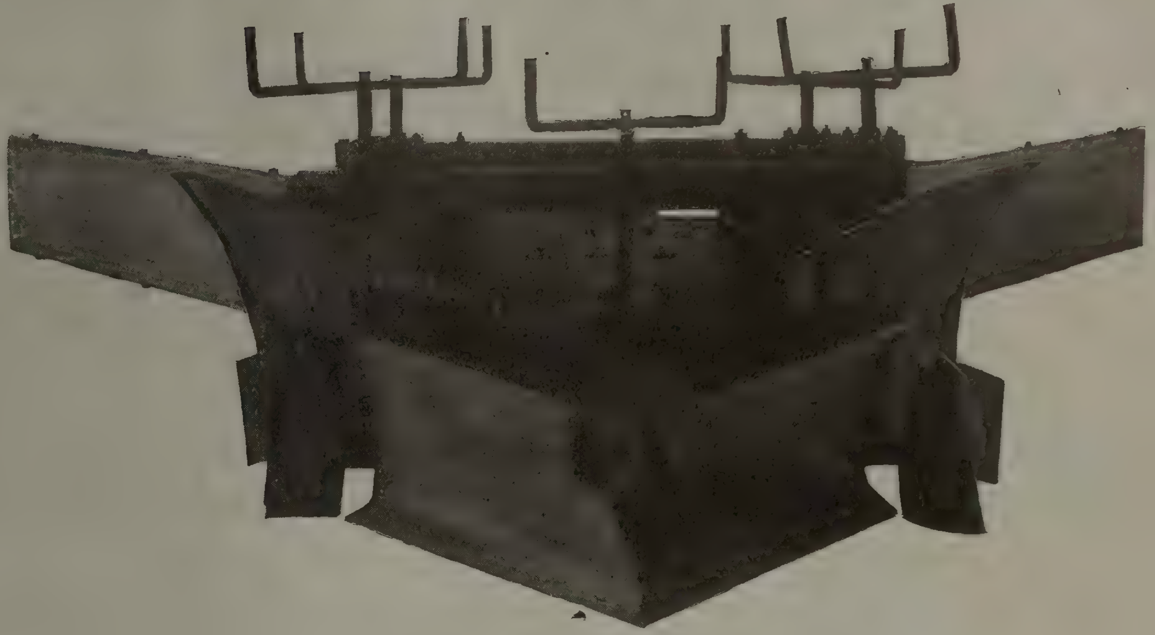
WRITE US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited

Manufacturing Agents for Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.

Montreal, P. Q. Vancouver, B. C.

SNOW PLOWS



A careful examination of the above illustration will demonstrate to you what a complete and practical snow plow this is.

Important Points.

Rutter attachment for cutting into the ice to make track for the sleigh.

Nose Piece is cast with steel points and may be raised and lowered by screws shown in illustration.

Wings of hardwood on back may be set to shove the snow back 7 feet on each side of the road.

Weight about 1,800 pounds.

We have sold over 75 of these Snow Plows

Send us your enquiries.

MOWRY & SONS **Gravenhurst**
Ontario

Isn't it Better to Investigate

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

than to wish you had

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for Drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Does away with all kilns
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

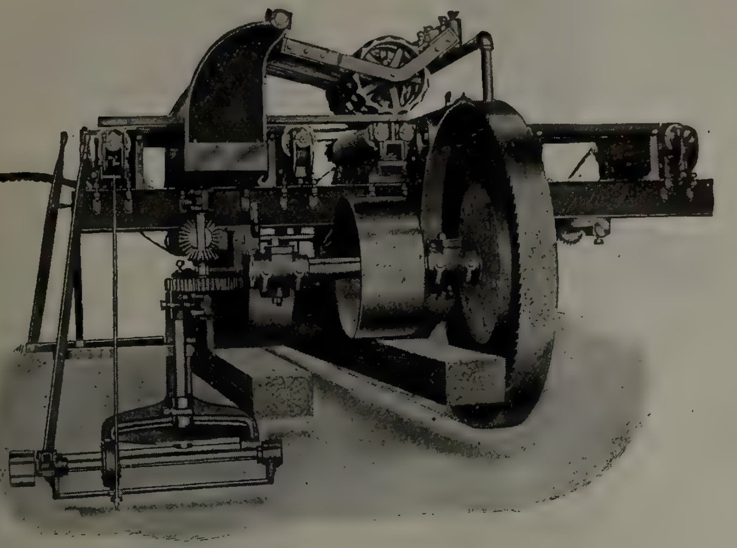
Descriptive Booklet on Request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO

Band Resaws

"A Specialty—Not a Side Line"



GET THE GENUINE

FROM

Wm. B. Mershon & Co.

Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

Branch Office and Warehouse
New Orleans, La.

CLYDE IRON WORKS
Sole Manufacturers of the
McGiffert and Decker Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.
Duluth, Minn.

Branch Office
Savannah, Ga.

G110

When you want

Leather

We are the people

Ask for the

Round Knife Brand of Harness Leather

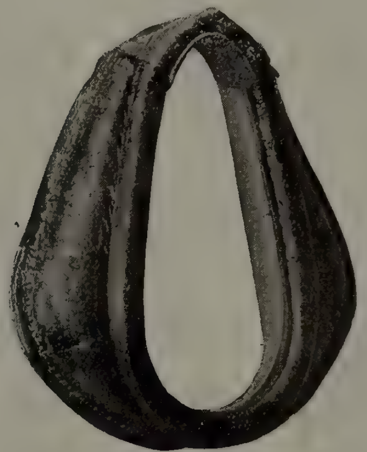
ROUND KNIFE BRAND

Leather of quality bears this stamp. It has no equal.

Lace Leather

"B. B. Lace"

In sides or cut into laces any width required. It has stood the severest test—strong,—pliable and durable. We tan and finish it ourselves and stand behind it.



Our Lumber Horse Collars

Are made on scientific lines to fit the horse. May be had with the Gall Cure Curled Hair Pad when required.

We make all kinds of horse collars, short or long straw.

If you want satisfaction get our make. Handled by all reliable dealers.

If they don't supply them send to us direct.

Oil Tanned Mocassins and Sporting Boots

We surpass all other makes on the market.

Style No. 407

WHY?

Because every pair is made with our Patent Heel which insures against running over and ripping at the heel like other makes.

It acts like the stiffener in your boot but is easy and pliable and has no rough seams to hurt the foot.

All well made and of leather of our own tannage.

Lists on application

Beal Bros. Limited

Tanners and Manufacturers

52 Wellington St. East - Toronto, Ont.

Lumbermen's Clothing

ARC BRAND

"Clarke's," The Brand
with a
Trade Mark and Guarantee

Buyers for lumber camps will find our goods to be more than what we claim for them.

Our line is complete.

Gloves	**Mitts**
Shirts	**Vests**
Coats	**Caps**
Socks	**Mackinaws**
Cloth	**Larrigans**

Write for our interesting illustrated literature and prices.

A. R. CLARKE & CO.

Works: 611-617 Eastern Ave., TORONTO
Sample Rooms and Shirt Factory, 12 Front St. East, Toronto

Style No. 9—Oil Tan Vamp, long Sole and Heel, Mennonite leg, absolutely water tight and full of hard wear

Absolutely Watertight Lumbermen's Footwear

We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing Lumbermen's Footwear that are watertight in every way, and do not need any guarantee.

We Produce the Goods

Over thirty years in this business and still growing

Write for our catalogue, sent free on application

A. W. YAGER
Midland - Ontario

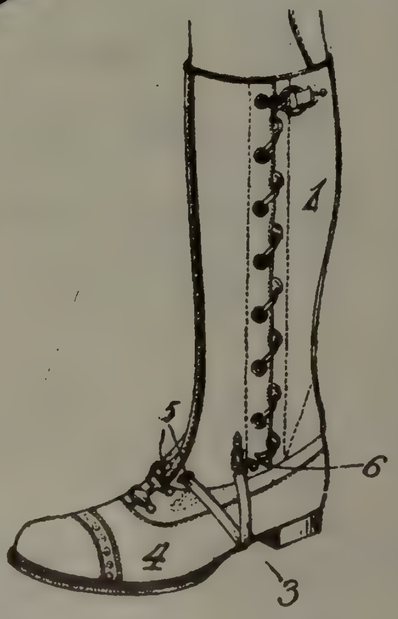
Style No. 11—Mennonite leg, Oil Tan Vamp Sole and Heel absolutely watertight

THE R. M. BEAL LEATHER CO. LIMITED
JOHN BULL LARRIGANS
LINDSAY, ONT.

Look for "John Bull" on Every Pair

"John Bull" Larrigans

are like John Bull himself unbeaten, strong and the recognized leader. Why should you buy "John Bull" Larrigans? Because they are made honestly. Made from our own choice oil tanned leather.



HAVE YOU OUR LITERATURE

R. M. Beal Leather Co.
Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

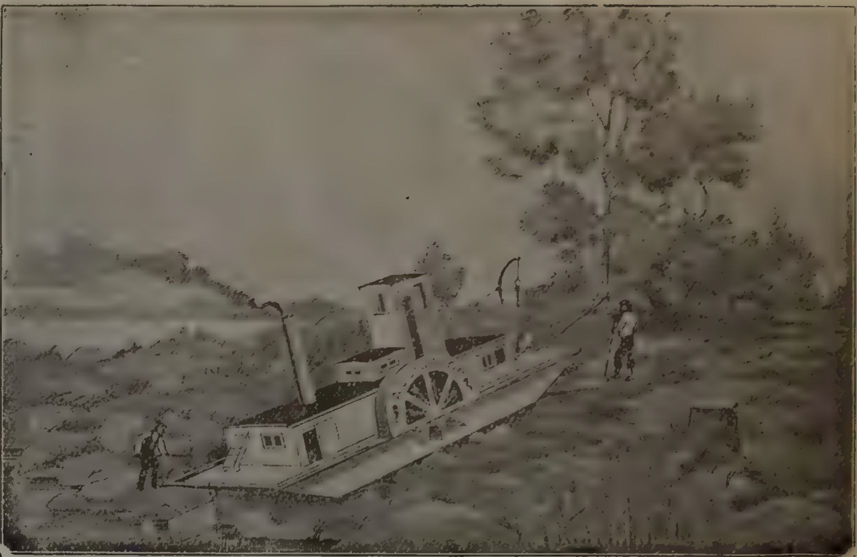
2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**



Not altogether what we say but what Users say

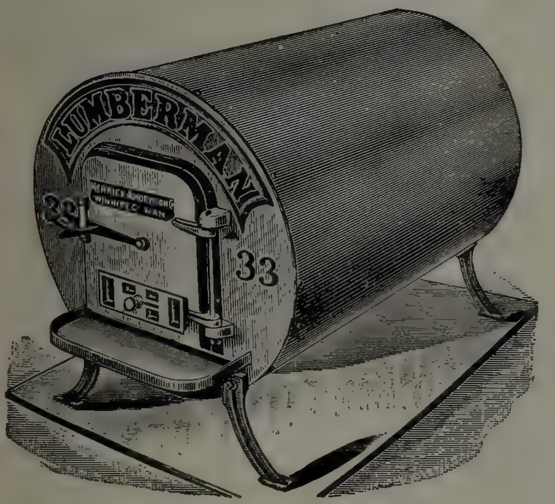
"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

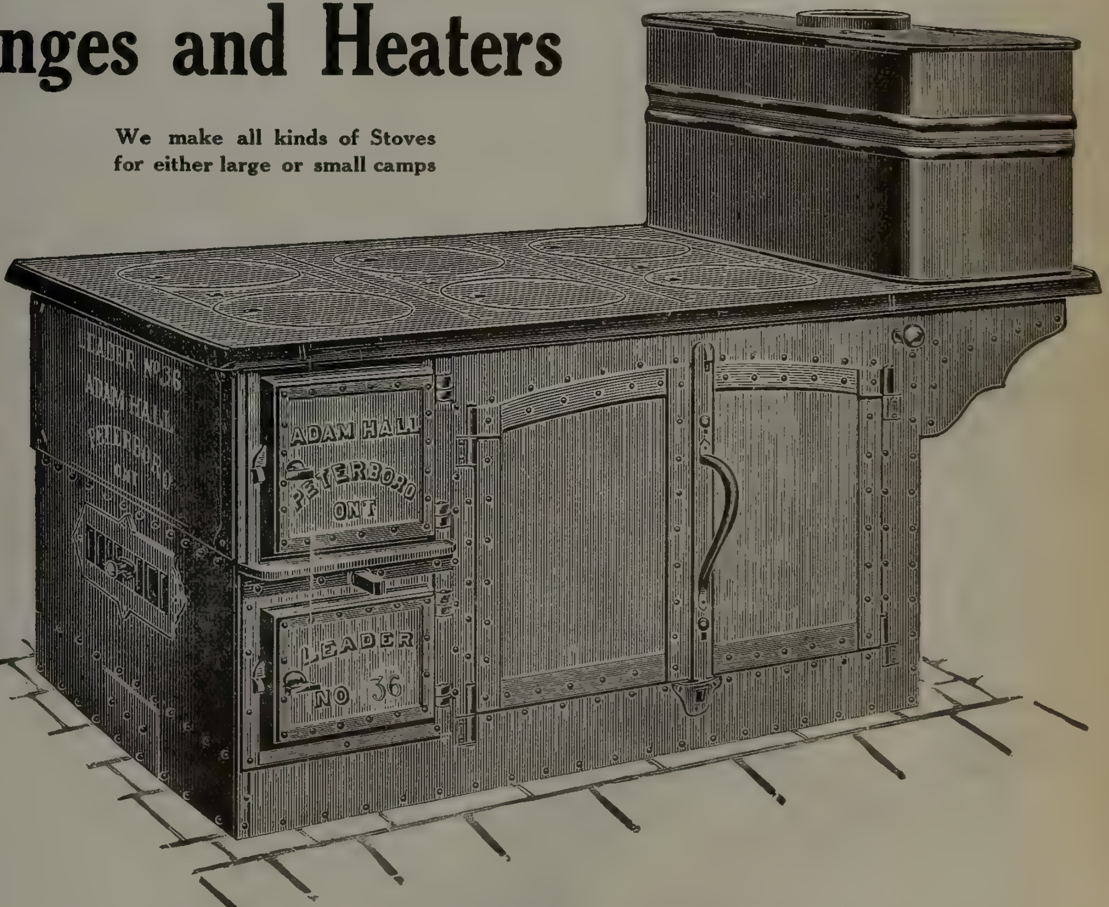
Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

We make all kinds of Stoves for either large or small camps



THE LUMBERMAN HEATER.
Built with heavy boiler plate body and ends of heavy cast metal with large fire door. Made in four sizes, taking wood from 30 to 48 inches.

We do business throughout Canada. Do not hesitate to write us, no matter where you may be operating.



NO 10-36 SIX HOLE LEADER RANGE AND RESERVOIR
Will burn either Coal or Wood. Fire box for wood, 28 inches. Size of oven, 24 x 28 x 16. Body of very heavy English Steel. Size of top 54 x 30.

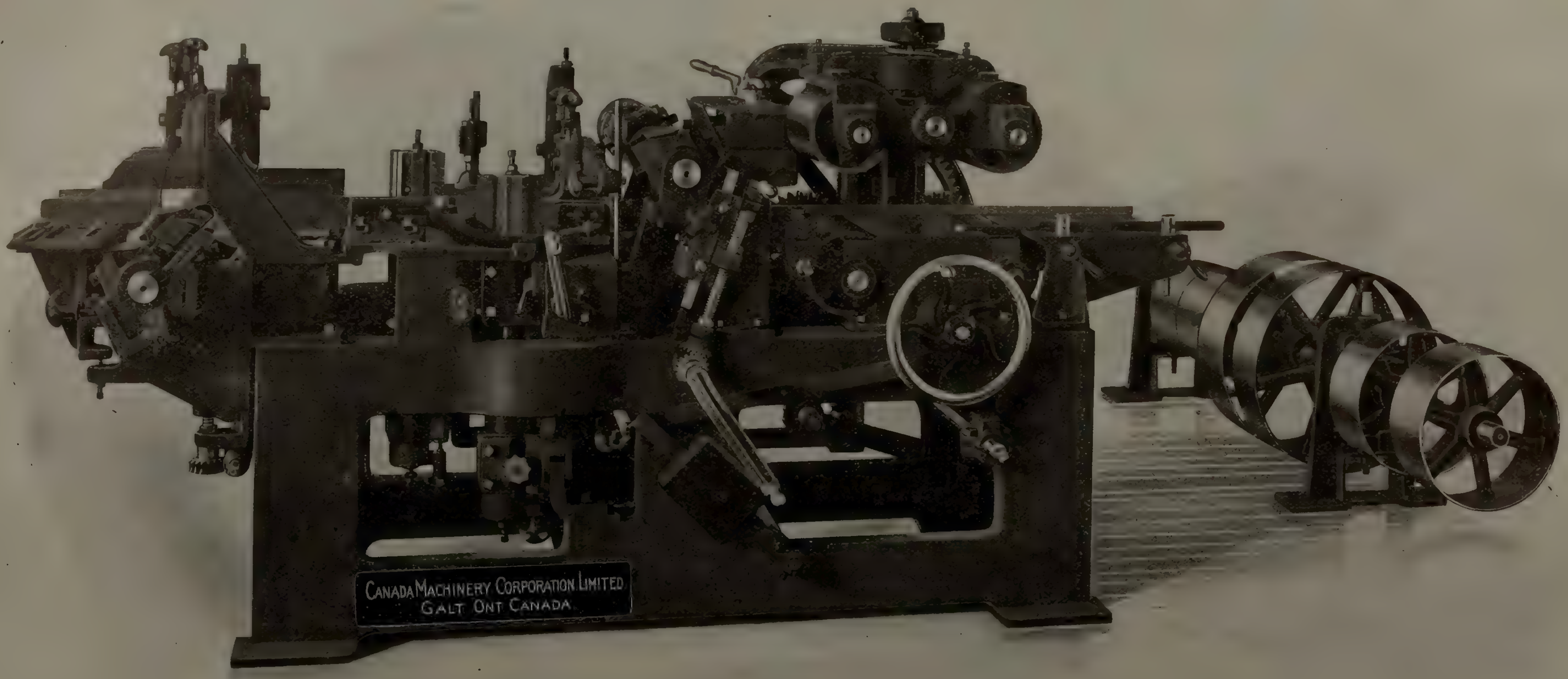
ADAM HALL,
Peterborough, Ont.

Manufacturer of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

Number 303 Open Side Moulder

Are you making a profit on your mouldings?
May be YES! May be NO!

It is worth your while to look into this question
We can probably DOUBLE your OUTPUT



Frame cast in one piece
Working parts free of access
Large feed Rolls driven with Cut Gear

Does Excellent work at **75 feet** per Minute

Let us give you further particulars

Frame has no vibration from Countershaft
Cutter Head Spindles of large diameter
Combines all good points of an inside and outside Moulder

Canada Machinery Corporation Limited, - Galt, Ontario

The Troublesome Feature on most Triple Drum Sanders is THE "OSCILLATOR"

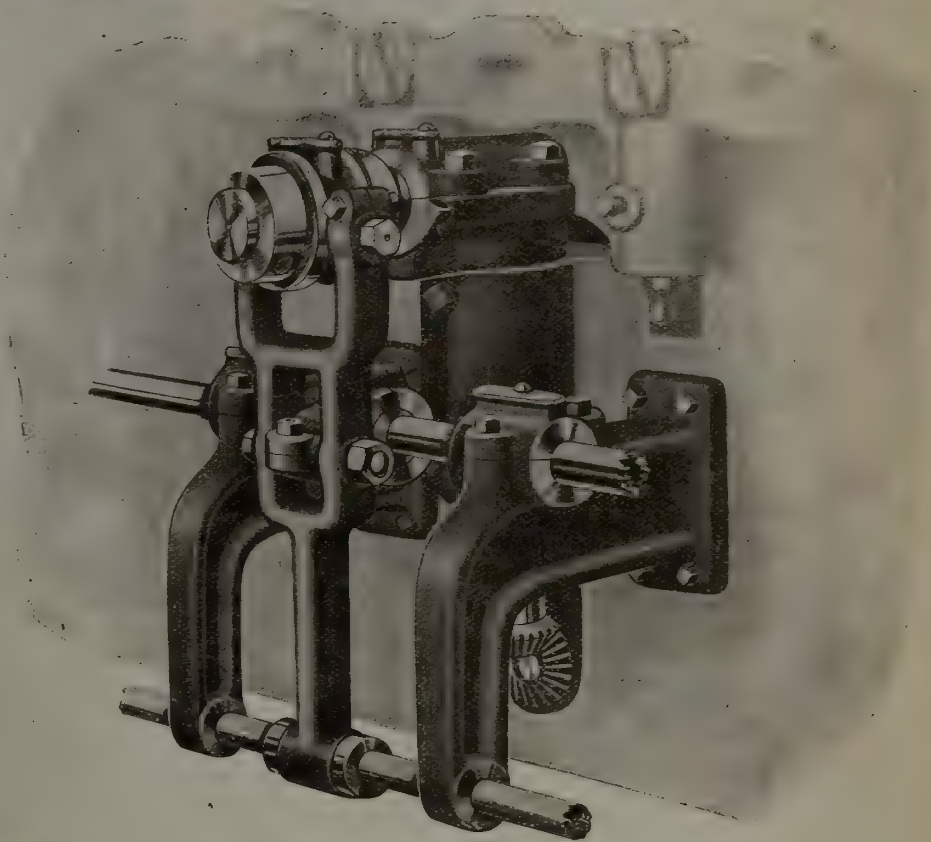
Such is not the case with our

New No. 225 Triple Drum Sander

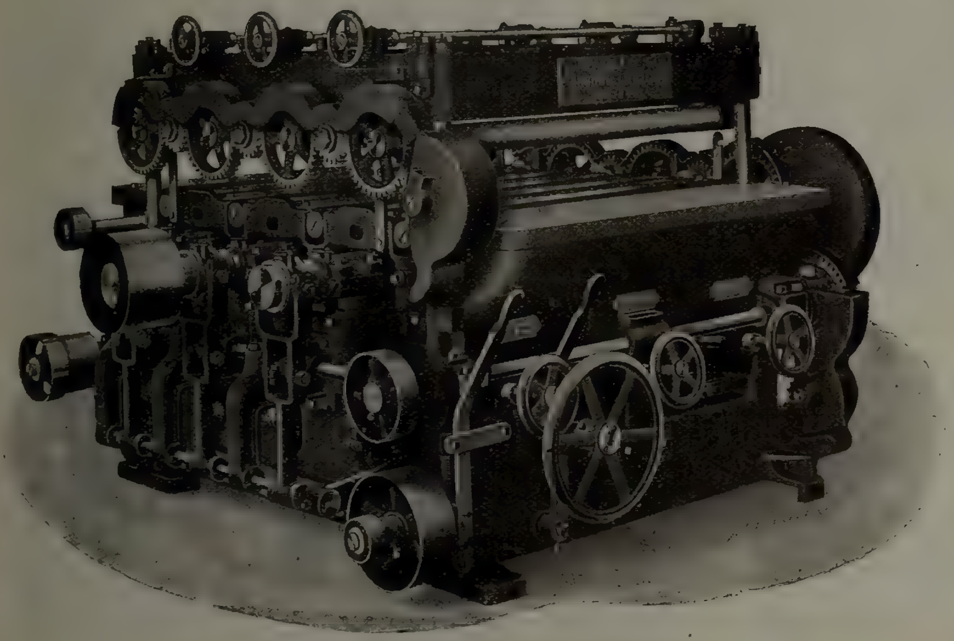
This machine is made exactly with the end in view of overcoming trouble with the oscillator. We have accomplished this by our improved method of eliminating wear in the oscillator bearings—these bearings cannot wear as the shaft does not touch their walls —then, again, they are relieved of all weight by pivoting the oscillators to a rigid shaft, shown in the sectional view.

This feature is not found on other makes and contributes largely to the success of our

New No. 225 Triple Drum Sander



The Oscillator



No. 225 Triple Drum Sander

Our New Catalog

on Sanders illustrates this feature of the No. 225 and other salient points on our machine. It also deals with sanders generally—all kinds of sanders. You ought to have a copy—Free

465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

SALES OFFICES

Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway
New York City

625 Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

532 Pender St., West
Vancouver, B. C.

401-2 White Building
Seattle, Wash.

98 Woodbridge St., Detroit, Mich.

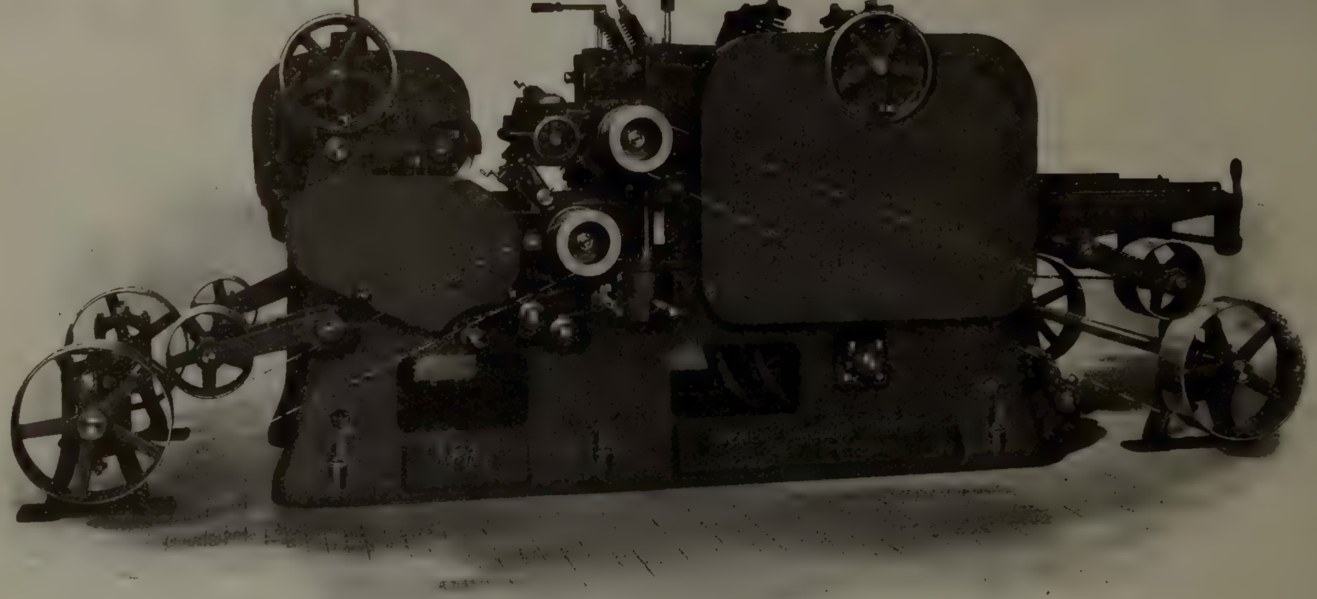
139-149 Townsend Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

410-412 Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

164 N. Los Angeles Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

"Berlin" Surfacers



Berlin Surfacers are built for the use of thin knives. A few years ago the significance of such a statement would hardly have been appreciated. To-day, the man who turns out the most lumber in the shortest time, who gets the most from his lumber and his machines, who gets the finest finish, is the man who uses thin knives.

Pyts Steel, used exclusively on Berlin machines, is the one self-hardening steel made to-day which possesses the requisite toughness combined with the right amount of hardness, for the successful use of thin knives.

Thin knives are set at a greater angle than the ordinary thick knives, consequently more of a "scrape" is secured. This is further effected by back-bevelling to suit the nature of the wood being worked.

With Berlin thin knife heads, devices are used which grind the knives without disturbing the setting. The heads are then set in motion and jointed or brought to a perfect cutting circle so that each knife does its share of the work.

Thin knives actually make better work possible and will raise the grade from ten to twenty per cent.

The No. 186 is a fast feed matcher with the side-head spindles left out. It is also short-coupled and has six large feed rolls. Belt tighteners are provided for both top and bottom heads—no chance to "stall" them no matter how heavy the cut.

The No. 186 has the capacity of four ordinary surfacers and will produce a finish at 150 feet per minute that cannot be equalled short of a cabinet surfacer at 30 feet per minute. It is built in two sizes—20 in. or 30 in. wide with a 6 in. opening.

The top and bottom heads are very close together—warped and crooked stock can be better and more easily surfaced.

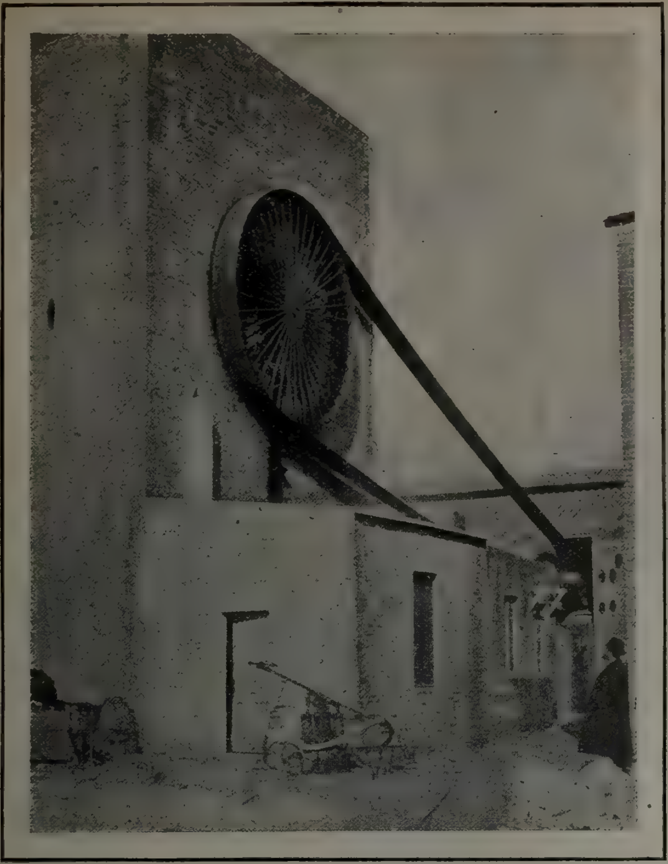
This surfacer gives the satisfaction which prompts the purchase of other Berlin machines.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Manufacturing Plants

Beloit, Wisconsin **Hamilton, Canada**

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Boston, Nelson, B.C. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.



Scandinavia Belting

for Lumber Mills, etc.

Let us know your Belting requirements and we will supply you with a belt suitable to your needs.

Federal Engineering & Supplies, Limited, 284 Yonge St. **TORONTO**

AGENCIES: Montreal, Power Economies Limited Ottawa, McDougall's Limited Calgary, Great West Saddlery Co.
Cobalt, Geo. Taylor Hardware Co. Port Arthur, Marks-Clavet-Dobie Limited
AGENTS WANTED IN OTHER CITIES

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long

The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

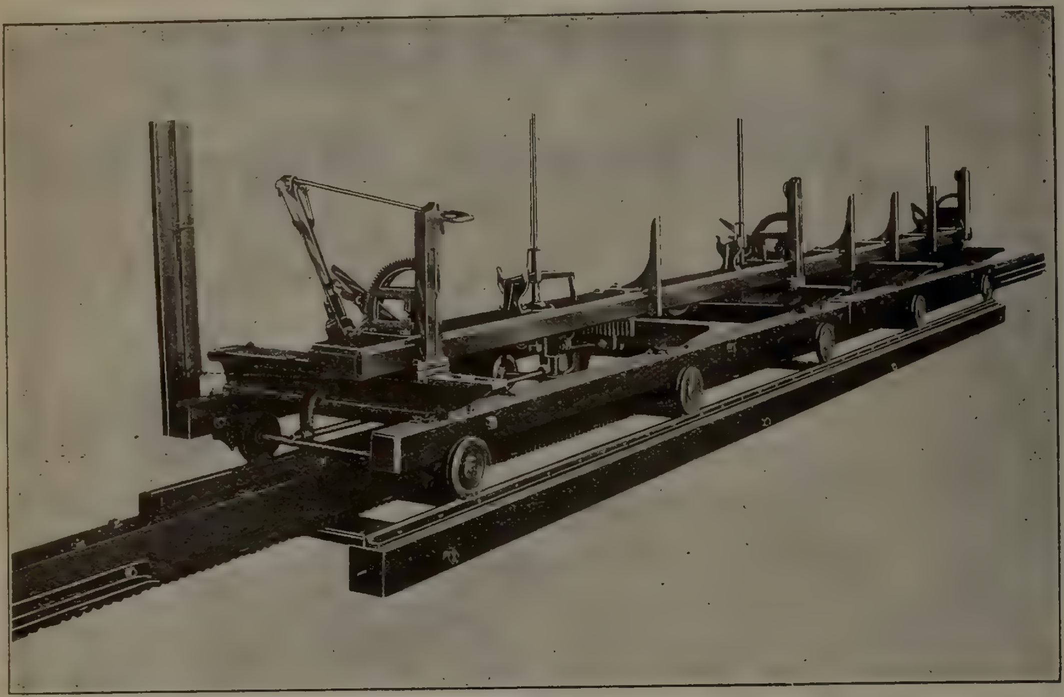
Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd.

Oxford, Nova Scotia



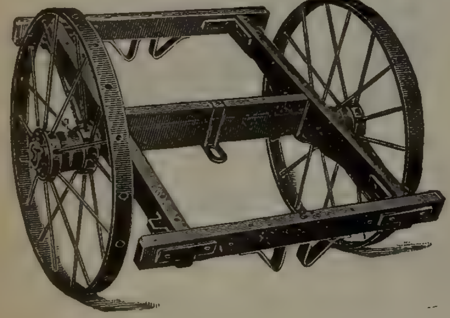
Oxford 20-ft. Ordinary Frame Carriage

20-ft. Frame Carriage, with rack feed, 5 Log Seats, 3 Slides, 3 Off-set Standards, 4 Intermediate, 2 Frost Dogs, 3 Frost Dog Standards, Receder, Forgings for Foot Trip, Figure Board, 3 Board Dogs, Stroke Lever, 36 feet of Rack Rail, 63 feet of V and Flat Track Irons. This Carriage will saw 30 feet without leaving the Rack Rail.

We do not supply the frame for track unless specially ordered.

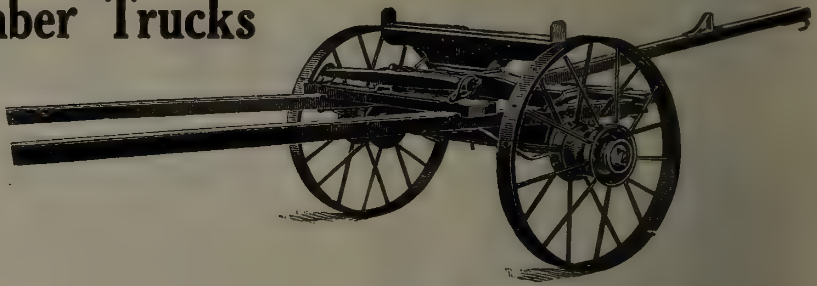
Manufacturers
of all kinds of
**Saw Mill
Machinery**

Write for Quotations



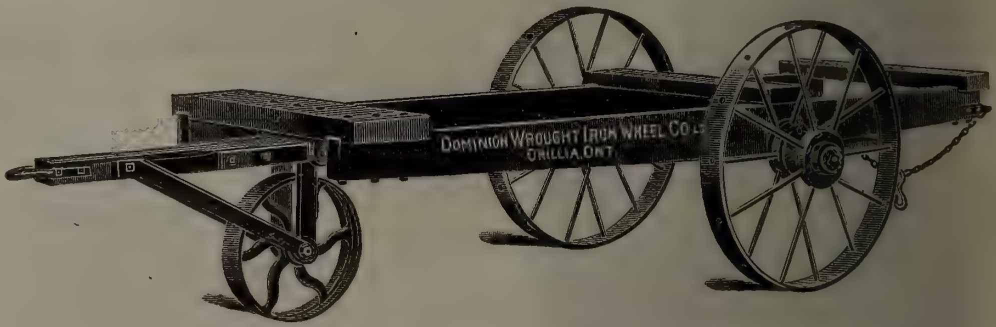
Detachable Lumber Trucks
with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

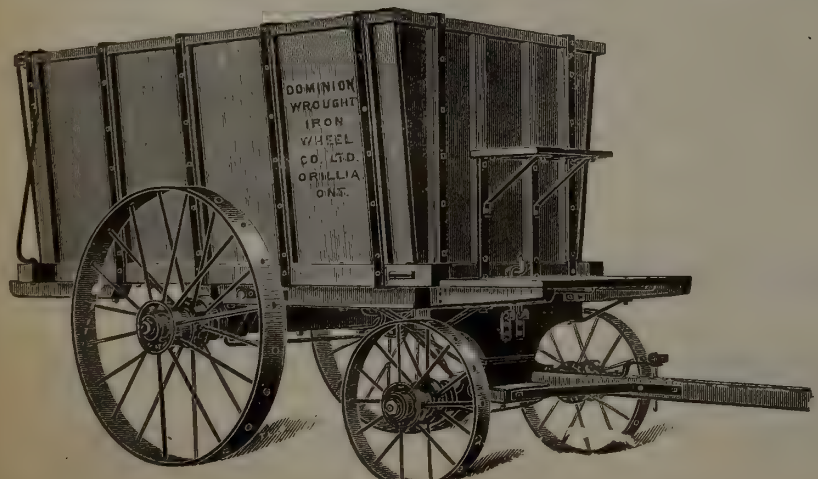
For Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



Dump Carts for Saw Mills
with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. L
ORILLIA, ONT.


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. LTD. ORILLIA ONT.

Three Wheel Lumber Cart
with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

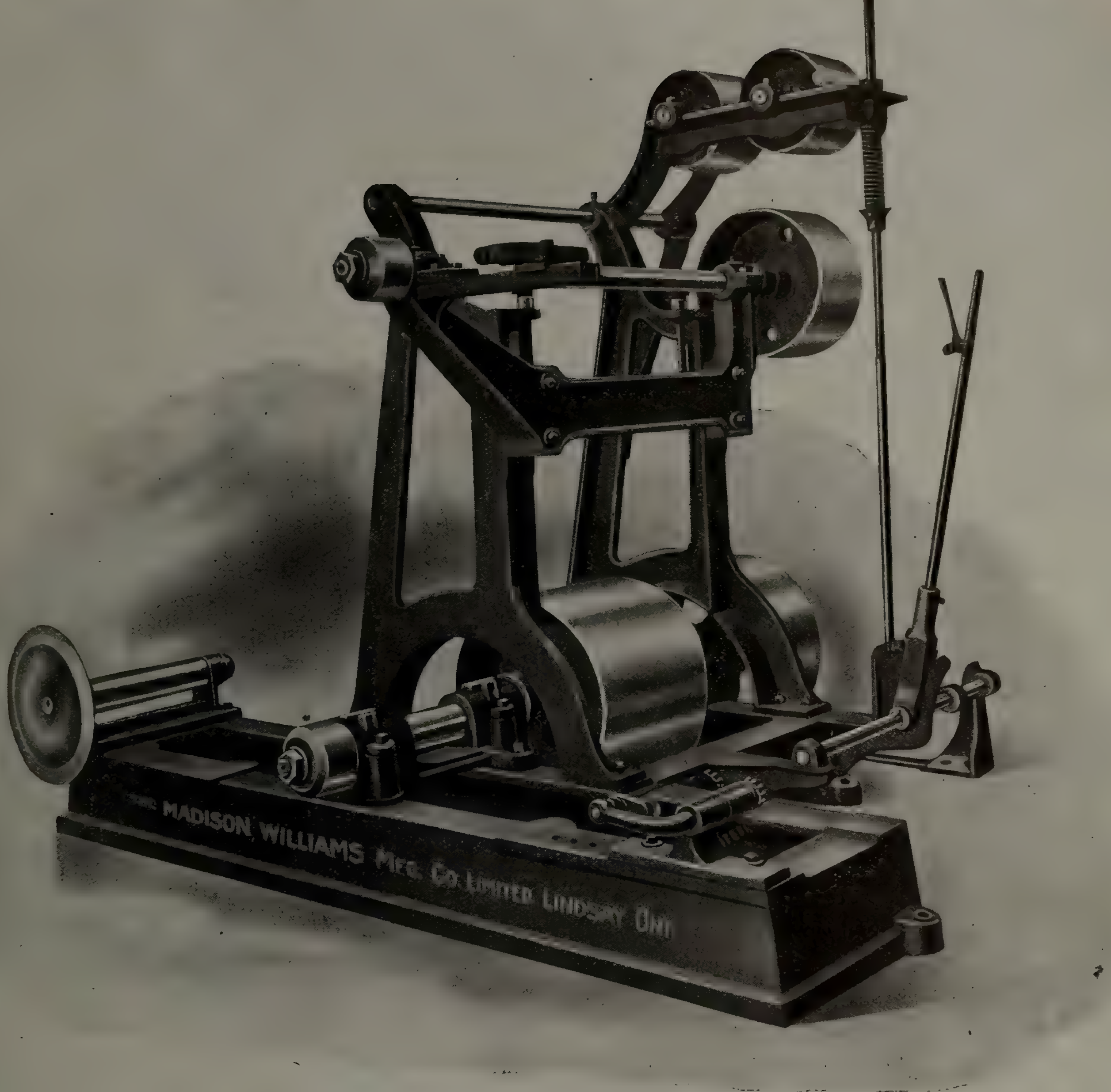
Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

SAW FRAME


MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO. LIMITED LINDSAY ONT.

No. 4 Iron Saw Frame and Top Saw

The Husk or Saw Frame is box pattern, heavy and substantial, the end projection for lumber roller and saw guide being cast solid therewith. The Saw Arbor is hammered steel 3 7-8 in. diameter, which is supported in three wide babbitt bearings. The two bearings near the saw are connected, the lower half of each box and the connecting web being cast in one piece for the double purpose of convenience in adjusting and providing a rigid and effective means for holding and taking up the end play of the mandrel. This end play of mandrel is taken up or regulated at the middle of the mandrel, by a set collar on one side of the hub of pulley on the other. The standard size drive pulley is 26 in. diameter, 16 in. face, but frame will take in a pulley as large as 30 in. diameter, 25 in. face. The Rear Lumber Roller is furnished with steel revolving spreader.

A Guernsey Saw Guide is supplied with this frame which is constructed in such a manner that the outside arm can be instantly turned up or back so as to allow the removal of the saw from the Arbor without the trouble of removing the outside arm of the guide from the standard or changing the position of the guide upon the frame. The arms, which are made of steel, are moved independently of each other by hand wheels, and even when the saw is in full motion can be adjusted without the use of a wrench and without danger of accident to the sawyer. Largest size saw that can be used 72 in. Weight 2500 lbs. Floor space 7 ft. x 8 ft. 6 in.

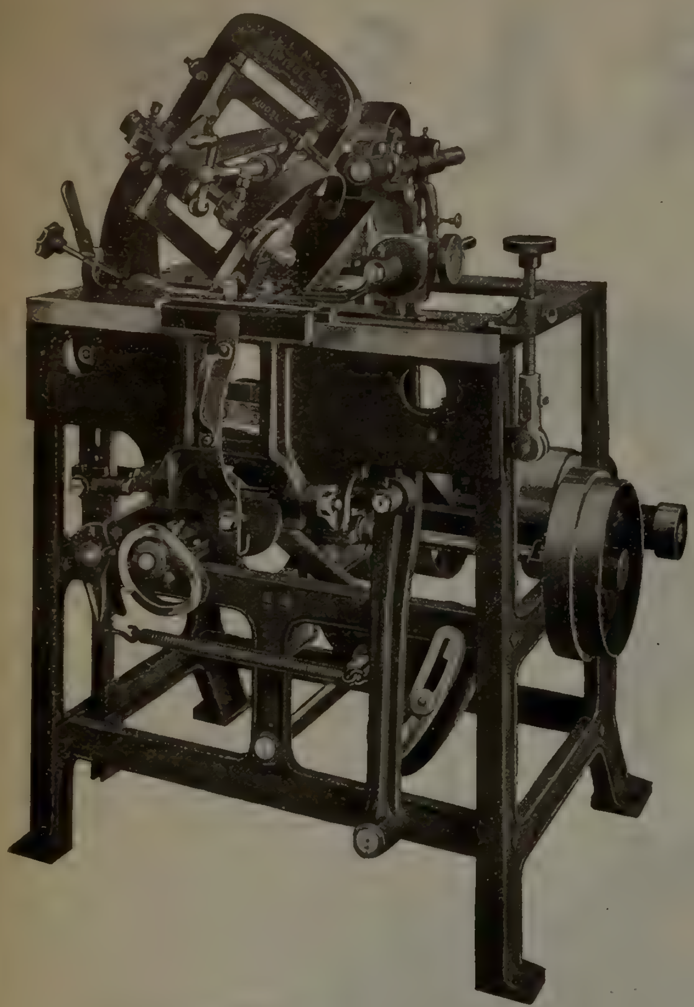
The Top Saw Frame is made very heavy and is securely bolted to the saw frame. THE MANDREL which is 2 7-16 in. diameter, hammered steel, is carried in one casting containing two wide babbitt bearings. This casting is machined and fitted to uprights, and is raised or lowered by means of hand wheels and screws. THE TIGHTENER FRAME, carrying two pulleys 12 in. diameter, 9 in. face, is operated by lever, and the arrangement is such as will allow the top saw to be stopped or started at will, or the tension of the belt increased. These tighteners give the saw a reverse motion. Size of Mandrel Pulley 18 in. diameter, 9 in. face. The top saw frame can be adjusted to carry 72 in. saw on lower mandrel and 36 in. on upper, or 40 in. saw on lower and 24 on upper. Weight 1800 lbs.

Where will our Catalogue find you?

THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited

LINDSAY - ONTARIO

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal Que. **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B. C.**



NO. 120 MACHINE FOR 10 IN. BAND SAWS.

SAW MACHINERY

The Most Efficient Band Saw Sharpener Made

Equipped with **new automatic idler** bracket keeping the belt to the emery wheel at the same tension as it travels up and down. Idler pulley is located on slack side of the belt and can be adjusted in line with the emery wheel. Belt is held to same tension at all times by a large spring. There are **no flange pulleys** used on this machine, with the use of automatic idler the life of the belts is prolonged. **Head** is constructed with 60 degree angle shaped slides on both sides so that **wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib.** Every wheel arbor can be adjusted so that a straight wheel will do the same work as a concaved one. Head is adjusted to a 45 degree hook.

Saw rest is moved up and down by hand wheel at the right hand side of the machine, convenient for the operator. Adjusting screw is so placed that it **cannot become covered with emery dust.** The saw rest is made of self hardening steel and can be easily replaced. **Back feed** is of a new design and is strong, simple and effective. The adjustable eccentric cam on the cam shaft is connected to the long back feed shaft by means of a lever, this lever rocks the back feed shaft that moves the back feed arm. Back feed finger can be turned out of the way and allow saw to be lifted up without interfering, machine is equipped with an **adjustable cam.**

To those interested in the highest type of machinery of this kind we invite your inquiries and ask permission to send detail description.

COVEL MFG. CO.

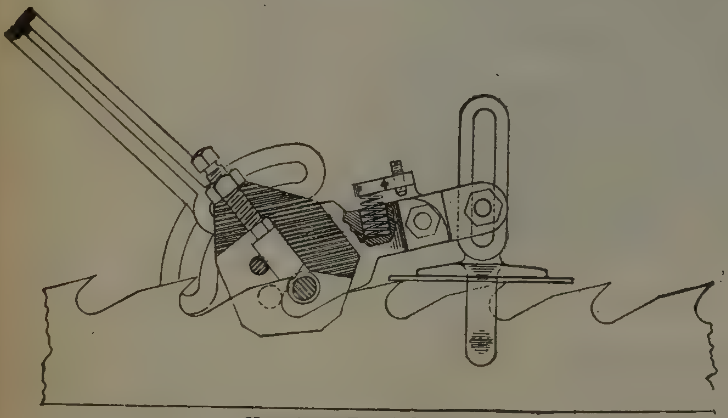
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Manufacturers of Filing Room Machines of every description, over 16,000 now in use

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Agents for Canada **Brantford, Ont.**

Filers! Millmen!



Hanchett Band Swage

Success in lumbering depends upon the extra large cuts over the regular cuts, and turning out better lumber. In other words it is turning out more lumber at a less cost. Now, our specialty is labor saving machinery for the care of saws. We manufacture all kinds of machinery and tools for the care of saws. One of our best tools is our Hanchett Swage. This tool presses the tooth widest on face, widest at extreme corners, and tapers the tooth downward and backward. Our swage shaper then presses the tooth to an ideal shape and each tooth exactly alike thus doing away with a great deal of filing and making a stronger and better cutting tooth.

Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6 **Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**

Steel Carriages

Check over the list below—

How nearly does the Waterous Steel Carriage, 1911 model, measure up with your idea of a perfect Saw Carriage?

Frame—The Frame is built to eliminate spring. Stringers and cross girts are of 8in. x 6in. selected oak throughout; are tenoned and mortised together and firmly braced with through going tie rods and substantial corner brackets. Iron banding on upper edges prevents wear. This Frame will stand up under the severest kind of service.

Running Gear—Double axles under each logseat. Axles, wheels and boxes of steel. Bearing surfaces everywhere much larger than is the usual practice. Lug and Bolt take-up on boxes provides means for quick re-alignment in case of wear.

Head Blocks—Cast of toughest steel throughout. Log seats are of girder section, with wide nigger nose, braced internally and fitted with machine steel facing plates reversible when worn. Extra wide planed bearings on stringer and deep dip lugs which grip the frame, make shifting impossible. Knees are high and of new design, are faced with machine steel plates, carry lubricating boxes for knee slide, and are provided with nigger hook and with spring cushioned self-aligning 6 in. taper movement.

Dogs—Waterous inserted tooth dog, the latest and most common-sense dog on the market. Damaged teeth can be withdrawn and replaced without disturbing the dog in the knee. The new dog is designed to swing to draw the log against the knee tightly and firmly. Small logs, large logs, and cants of all dimensions, handled equally well.

Set Works—Our No. 4 Combination Set Works. A Setter and Receder in one machine. Operated by only two levers. **Absolutely no lost motion.** We can prove this. New form of pawl. All operating parts of steel or wrought iron. The strongest, quickest acting, most exact Setworks yet produced. Can be operated with Steam Setter or be replaced with Trout Power Setworks.

These Carriages are built with knee opening of 36 in., 42 in., 50 in., 60 in. and 72 in. Can be supplied of any length and with any number or spacing of Headblocks. Designed for rope or steam feed.

Write for our new Steel Carriage Bulletin No. 107

The Waterous Engine Works Co.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C. **Branch: Winnipeg, Man.**

Wholesale Lumber Yards

Retail Lumber Yards

Sash and Door Factories

Lumber Warehouses

Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills

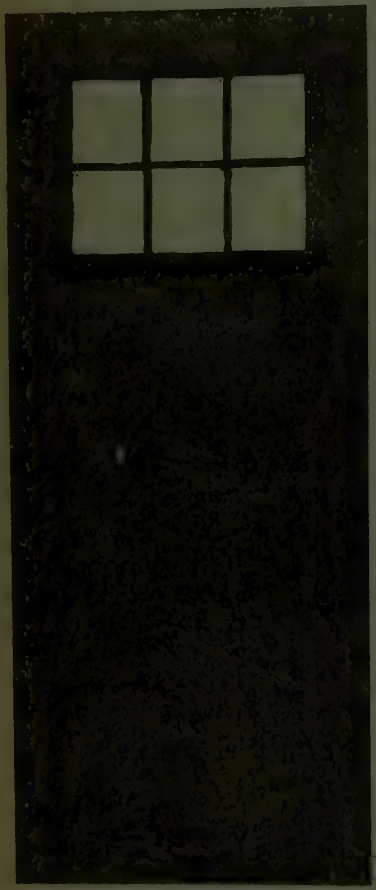
Planing Mills

Rossing Mills

Pulp Mills

Box Factories

BATTS LIMITED
WEST TORONTO



Door No. B. L. 312

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns
Veneered Doors
Newel Posts
Sashes
Flooring
Trim
Pine Doors and Frames
Turned Newel Posts and Balusters
Cypress Greenhouse Material

Write for our Catalogue

Batts Limited
MANUFACTURERS
West Toronto, Ont.

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING Co. OAK EXTRA TANNED EST 1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

ENGINES

For All Purposes

We Make

Power Engines
Marine Engines
Saw Mill Machinery
Special Machinery

"Inglis" products have stood the test for nearly fifty (50) years and prospective buyers are safe in leaving their requirements in the hands of this old and reliable firm.

Write for particulars.

BOILERS

We Manufacture

Return Tubular
Fitzgibbon
Locomotive
Scotch Dry Back
Scotch Marine
Vertical Submerged Tube
Watertube, Vertical and Horizontal

The John Inglis Company Limited

Engineers and Boilermakers

14 STRACHAN AVENUE,
TORONTO, CANADA

Vol. 31 Toronto, January 15, 1911 No. 2

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Your business credit demands the best in fire insurance

We can satisfy the most critical.
Dividends to Policy Holders now 40 per cent.

The
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

B. C. AGENTS. WOOD, VALLANCE & LEGGAT VANCOUVER.

ARCTIC METAL
FOR COOL BEARINGS
IT'S RELIABLE

Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
HAMILTON, ONT.

GENUINE OAK

"Genuine Oak" LEATHER BELTING
Every Belt Guaranteed

FULL STOCK OF
Pressed Steel Pulleys and Mill Supplies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

D. K. McLaren, Limited
Montreal Toronto Quebec
St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B.C.

WOODS LIMITED
Wholesale Manufacturers of

Lumbermens' and Contractors' Supplies

Including—
Tents, Flags, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Clothing, Overalls, Shirts, Mitts, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, Woods' Celebrated Eider Down Sleeping Bags.

Woods Building, OTTAWA, CAN.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Peterborough, Ontario
The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in
LUMBERMENS', CONTRACTORS' and SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES
Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King & Water Sts., Peterborough, Ont., Can

DICK'S BALATA
BEST Known Belting IN THE WORLD

FOR
STRENGTH
UNIFORMITY
RELIABILITY
ENDURANCE

DICK'S
BALATA BELTING
CANADA

TEST IT
TRY IT
TAKE IT

ONCE, AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER
FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS:
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LIMITED
Fairbanks Scales—Fairbanks Morse Gas Engines
Montreal, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

OAK
LEATHER
BELTING

WILL YOU send us a specification of your **BELTING** requirements.

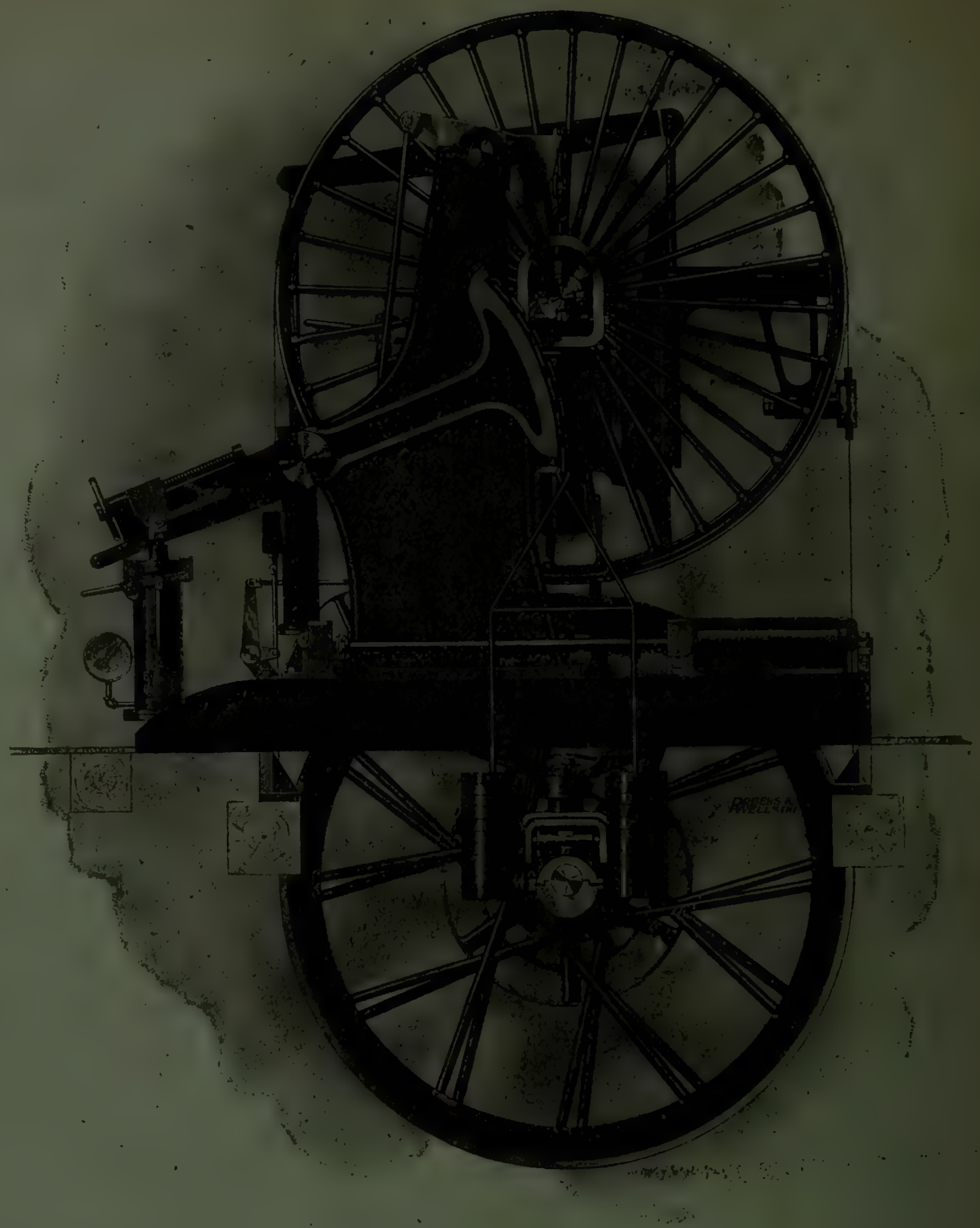
HAVE SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO TELL YOU.

SADLER & HAWORTH
TANNERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
OAK LEATHER BELTING
FACTORIES
MONTREAL TORONTO

BRANCHES AT
ST. JOHN N.B.
WINNIPEG

BRANCHES AT
CALGARY
VANCOUVER

The
Steam Tension
Band Mill



is made with 8 foot, 9 foot and 10 foot wheels. As you know, the top wheel and upper guide are operated by separate steam cylinders.

Some obvious advantages of this are, the great speed with which the guide can be raised and lowered, the extremely sensitive tension on the saw, and the quick time with which saws can be changed.

You will see at once that considerable time is saved in one day, over the usual weight tension mill.

And no tensioning system has yet been made, that is as sensitive as our steam tension; so that your saw is more easily kept in perfect shape and at the right tension at all times — which means better lumber.

Any mill which will increase your cut, and probably improve its quality is worth your while looking into; and besides, there are other special features which increase its value to you.

Shall we send our catalogue?

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Right in the heart of Northern Ontario's pine forests

our lumber camps are busily engaged taking out the finest

White and Red Pine Timber

for next season's cut.

Dealers who appreciate good lumber, the kind that makes customers and holds them, should lose no time in letting us know their requirements.

Our lumber is noted for being perfectly milled and properly graded.

Always write us when in the market for White or Red Pine, rough or dressed

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills

Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The

**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

Lumber
and **Laths**

**Donald Fraser
& Sons, Limited**

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,
etc.

F. N. WALDIE, President.
R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.
W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.
Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. WALDIE, PRES.
R. S. WALDIE, VICE-PRES.
G. E. CLEMENS, SECY.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT.
Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

Birch **Canadian Hardwood** **Basswood**

White Pine Box Lumber, all sizes.

White Pine and Spruce Lath, Cedar Shingles.

Our factory stock in White Pine, S.C. Sidings, strips and shorts is complete in dry 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. and 2 in.

We would like to answer your enquiries concerning this line.

We have some very desirable lines in White Pine for manufacturers of doors, sash, etc., also a nice line in White Pine Mill Run Stocks.

Write us for prices, we are sure we can interest you.

We Make a Specialty of Prompt Shipments

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

NEW YORK CITY: Bible House, Astor Place

OTTAWA, ONT.: Citizen Building

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

James Davidson - - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

We have a full assortment of

White Pine, Norway, Hemlock, Posts, B. C. Shingles and Lath

Write us

LeBel, Turnbull Lumber Co.
Limited
Sarnia, Ont.

We offer for sale the following:

QUEBEC SPRUCE

Quality 2nd and better, aired, dryed and ready for immediate shipment.

273,000 ft. 1 x 4, 10/16 long
223,000 ft. 1 x 5, " "
335,000 ft. 1 x 6, " "
125,000 ft. 1 x 7, " "
37,000 ft. 1 x 8, " "
100,000 ft. 1 1/4 x 4, 5 and 6, 6/16 long
100,000 ft. 7/16, 4 and 5 wide
100,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up Merchantable Cedar 8 and up long.

All the above P. and M. to order.

25 cars of 2nd Clear Shingles
25 cars Specials Shingles
17 cars of Extra No. 1.

Send us your enquiries and we will be glad to name you very attractive prices. As shingles are likely to advance in the near future now is the time to place your orders before the raise.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

Oyamel Company

B. A. Scott, Vice-President and General Manager.

Manufacturers of

Lumber, Pulp Wood, Railway Ties, Telephone Poles

Mills at
Roberval, Lake St. John

Head Office:
Hochelaga Bank Bldg., Quebec

Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2″ Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1″, 2″, 3″ Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,
Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street,
(Telephone Main 6244).
TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co.
Limited

Suite 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We own and offer, subject to prior sale,

820,000 feet

of Birch logs, which we are prepared to cut in dimensions to suit purchaser, for next season's delivery

3,000 Standard Cedar Poles principally 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 ft., with about 500 60 and 70 ft.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

**Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles**

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

Big bargains in 1x4 and up by 6 feet and up common and dressing, also 2x4 and up x 12/16 feet mostly 8 inch common and dressing dry red pine.

WRITE US.

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

We are open to buy

Dry Basswood

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.**

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

The Thomas Nagle Lumber Co.
Limited

St. John, N.B., and Montreal, P.Q.

We have an exceptionally large stock of

Dry Spruce and Pine

for immediate shipment. Send us your enquiries.

Main Office
Globe Atlantic Bldg.

Branch Office
Montreal, P.Q.

St. Clair Construction Co.
Limited

DEALERS IN

**Rough and Dressed Lumber
Sash, Doors, Lath and Shingles**

Yard and Planing Mill:
Campbell Ave. and Davenport Road
Davenport Station, G. T. R.
TORONTO

Buyers of Hemlock, Spruce and Red Pine, Etc.

RALPH LOVELAND E. A. STONE

LOVELAND & STONE

Lumber Manufacturers

CUTLER, ONT.

Dimension Timber a Specialty

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!

It is just possible I can furnish you with the

Hardwood Lumber

that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.

J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

THE
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune

Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**

Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring

End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled

Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
22 St. John Street, MONTREAL

C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
434 Shaw Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario

Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash,
Doors and Factory Material

Dimension Bill Stuff in

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

Pine Doors

We have long appreciated the fact that price is not the only requisite a dealer must seek in placing his order for doors. Poorly manufactured doors can scarcely be considered a bargain at any price.

Door Making is our Specialty

We have equipped our plant with the best door machinery made, and we are turning out doors that **are right in quality and right in price.**

Our doors need no commendation. They prove themselves. They are business builders for every dealer who handles them.

If you have not received our latest quotations on Doors, Sash, and Interior Trim, write us to put you on our mailing list. It will be mutually advantageous.

L. A. DeLaplante Limited

Head Office
Manning Arcade
24 King St. West
Phone M 5912
TORONTO

Planing Mills: EAST TORONTO Phone Beach 230

R. Laidlaw Lumber Company
Limited

Room 913 Traders
Bank Building, Toronto

Ferguson Lumber Co.
London, Ont.

SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.

B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited

Bruce Mines, Ontario

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders

Orillia, Ont.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Clement A. Foster
MANUFACTURER OF
**WHITE PINE
AND
SPRUCE LUMBER**
Dimension Timbers and Plank,
also Lath. Circular and Gang.
Have fully equipped Planing Mill and can supply any grade Dressed Stock.
On Temiskaming Railway, 103 miles north of North Bay
HAILEYBURY, ONT.

FOR SALE
Piles and Poles
All sizes, all lengths
Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

Ralph Loveland, Pres.
L. K. Loveland, Vice.-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.
Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER AND SALT
Mills at Thessalon, Ont.
SAGINAW - - MICH.

J. D. SHIER LUMBER CO., Limited
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.
Manufacturers of Lumber, Lath and Shingles
A fully equipped Planing Factory in connection. Dressed Lumber, Flooring in Pine, Hardwood or Hemlock, 3/8 Ceilings, Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Wood Turning, etc. Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a specialty at current prices.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers
we offer a choice line of

**White Pine Boards
and Strips**

the first cut at Midland
after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

**Graves,
Bigwood
& Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Pine and Hemlock
Lumber**

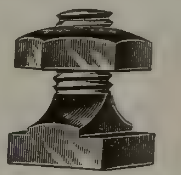
730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

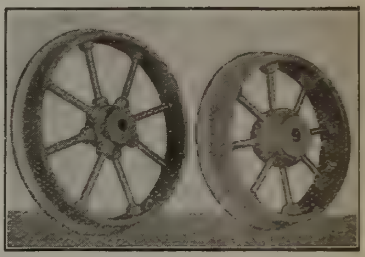
For
Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Reinforced
Sticker Head Bolts



Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.
Prices:
½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.

Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd, CHICAGO, ILL.



Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

The M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.
Limited
Hamilton - Canada

Saw Mill at
Rainy Lake, Ont.
Yards and Planing Mill at
Hamilton, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. **Ottawa, Can.**

President and General Manager D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg
Assistant General Manager WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver
Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.

Booth & Shannon

Biscotasing, Ont.

White & Norway Pine Lumber Manufacturers

Will have stocks during sawing season 1911 at Biscotasing, C. P. R. main line and Georgian Bay points.

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Norway Pine at a bargain, we have in stock,—1 x 4, 1 x 6, 1 x 5, 1 x 7 and up, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8 all 12/16 ft., 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 2 x 12, 20/24 ft., 3 x 10 and 3 x 12 x 12/18, 3 x 10, and 3 x 12, 20/24 ft. Also offer a snap in 1 x 4 and up 6/16, 1 x 10 x 12/16 and 1 x 12 x 12/16 ft. Mill Cull White Pine. Spruce and White Pine Lath

Your inquiries solicited

Mills at GOLDEN LAKE and BARRY'S BAY, ONT.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

Let us quote you on 5/8″, 1″, and 2″ Spruce; 5/8″, 1″, 1 1/4″, 1 1/2″ and 2″ Pine; 1″ and 2″ Hemlock, also post and lath.

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

J. K. MUIR H. J. TERRY A. E. GORDON

Muir, Terry & Gordon

SUCCESSORS TO MUIR & TERRY

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto

Offer first class stocks of White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, Lath Shingles, etc., to the trade at reasonable prices.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES. 'PHONE No. MAIN 2545

The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in Toronto for immediate delivery—

2 Cars 4/4 x 6″ and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
1 " 4/4 x 10″ and up " " "
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up No. 1 Common " "
2 " 4/4 and thicker Honduras Mahogany
3 " 5/4″ Sound Wormy Chestnut
1 " 3″ 1sts and 2nds Plained Red Oak

The Quartered Oak is extra choice for figure, even color and good percentage of long lengths. Write or phone for price

---

A. W. Eyer & Co.

We are in the market and pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of lumber, will contract for this season's cut or buy what you now have to sell. Correspondence with mills solicited.

A. W. Eyer & Co.

43 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

WANTED

Birch, Basswood, Maple, Elm or Ash

Will contract for any quantity to be cut this winter

Write me giving full particulars

JOHN H. EYER - Toronto, Ont.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles

Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits — We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The
East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine, Larch, and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
Pl ning Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B. C.

HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B. C.

Bowman Lumber Co.
LIMITED
REVELSTOKE, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cedar, White Pine and Fir Products

Shiplap, Boards, Dimension Siding, Finish, Lath, Shingles

Annual Capacity, 50,000,000 feet

Mills at
Revelstoke, B. C. Comaplix, B. C.

The **B.C. Lumber Manufacturers' Agency** Limited

" All Coast Forest Products "

Specialty—

Heavy Fir Timbers B. C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B. C.
Ivan D. Smith, Manager

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring

in 3/8 in. end-matched. Birch, Maple and Oak

We also manufacture

Veneered Hardwood Doors
Pine Doors
Sashes
Frames
Mouldings
Stairs
Ceilings
Pine and Hemlock

Milling in transit a specialty including

Planing
Matching
Moulding
Re-sawing

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine LUMBER

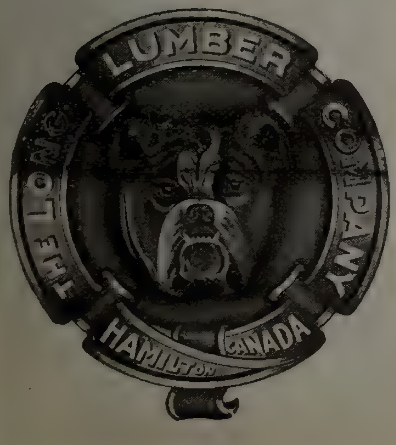
CAPACITY - 500,000 FEET DAILY

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have appointed Frank H. Harris, 105 York Street, Toronto, Ontario, our Selling Agent and all inquiries sent him will have prompt attention.



Given Away for the Asking

One handsome "Bull Dog" Paper Weight. If you happen not to have one, write us, and by the way, don't forget to send us your want list.

The
Long Lumber Co.
Hamilton, Canada

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SMITH & TYRER

26 Chapee Street
LIVERPOOL

WOOD AGENTS

Cable Address: "Walmer," Liverpool

HALIFAX, N.S. Office:
Frost & Smith, Agents
Pickford & Black's Wharf

We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)

Staves, Hoops Heading

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

British & Foreign Import & Export Co.

Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

---

LOG STAMPS

OUR SPECIALTY

SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

E. J. CHAMBERLAIN, President
J. W. SMITH, Vice-President
W. R. BEATTY, Secretary

The

Colonial Lumber Co.

Limited

Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill 20,000,000 feet	Double Cut Band Mill Large Circular Twin Circular Gang Circular and Resaw

---

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

Laguna Mahogany

The Finest of Mexican Mahoganies
We own and operate 600,000 acres in Mexico. From tree to consumer

San Jago Mahogany

The Finest of Cuba Mahoganies

"Poti" Circassian Walnut

Lumber and Veneers

Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc.

Home Office: 1801 Cambria St., Phila., Pa.
Mill and Yards: Astoria, Long Island, N.Y.

WESTERN
LUMBER
&
SHINGLE
Co
VANCOUVER
B.C.
PACIFIC
COAST
LUMBER
AND
SHINGLES
WHOLESALE
SEND US
YOUR
INQUIRIES
RAIL OR WATER
SHIPMENTS

Unloading a train of Logs into Mill Pond

Rapid Rail Facilities Reduce Cost of Production

Our ideal rail facilities from **Limits** to **Mill** enable us to produce Manufactured Lumber at a minimum of cost, which results in a great saving of money for you.

We Specialize in

Long Timber

and are in a position to fill special orders at **any time of the year.**
We can assure you of Prompt Shipments—Good and Uniform Grades—Unexcelled Millwork.

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
FASSETT, QUE.
Manufacturers of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods

View of Mill

---

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

To be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods, 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited
1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

The patronage of Canadian consumers of Hardwood is most earnestly desired and respectfully solicited.

With our several mills and large stumpage holdings we are in position to produce good high grade stock, while our location is such that we can render exceptionally prompt service, and the favorable freight rates enable us to give splendid values.

Send us your enquiries and give us a trial.

John Dulweber & Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

Yellow Poplar

30,000 feet 1 x 18" to 23" Panel & No. 1
20,000 feet 1 x 24" to 27" Panel & No 1.
15 000 feet 1 x 28" and up Panel & No. 1.
90,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd.
80,000 feet 4/4 Sap and Select.
90,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com.
30,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
30,000 feet 5/4 Sap and Select.
50,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
60.000 feet 8/4 1st and 2nd.
30,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com.
80 000 feet 10/4, 12/4 and 16 Com. and Better
200.000 feet High Grad Boxing.
Special Sizes Cut to Order

Ash

40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
60,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
45,000 feet 6/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
80,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.

Oak

45,000 feet 1 x 10 and up, 1st and 2nd Quartered White, uniform color, flashy figure.
60,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd Quartered White.
40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. Qr. White.
60,000 feet 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Com. and Better Qr. White. Red.
150,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd plain White.
100,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com plain White.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and better Plain
80,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd finish White
70,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
140 000 feet 6/4 No 1 Com. or Better plain White.
90.000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
80,000 feet 10/4 and 12/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White.
Special Oak Sills, sizes 10 to 40 feet.

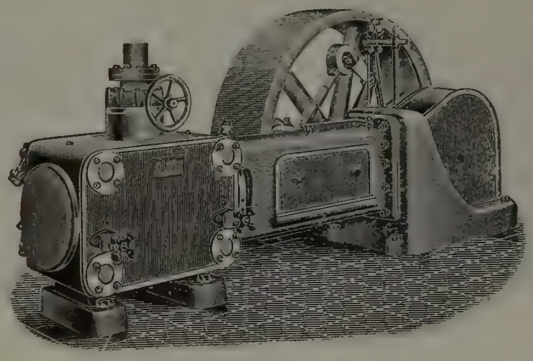
Cherry

4/4 to 10/4 all grades.

The American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Publication Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Robb Corliss Engines



Have the Armstrong-Corliss valve gear, which will operate at a higher speed than the ordinary releasing gear.

This valve gear does not depend on springs or dash pots for closing and runs without noise.

The wearing parts of the valve gear are enclosed in a casing and run in oil so that friction is reduced to a minimum.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited

AMHERST, N.S.

District Offices:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal	R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto	Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg	W. F. Porter, Manager
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary	J. F. Porter Manager

Dry Lumber

***Like* you want it ~ *When* you want it ~**

Read this Letter

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 10, 1910

Grand Rapids Veneer Works,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen :—

In reply to yours of the 2nd inst. would say that your Dry Kiln System has been very satisfactory to us. We have had no difficulty in drying perfectly any kind of material we use except rims. It will dry the material all right but the steam straightens them out. It is the only system in our experience that will dry gum box boards without warping. When we put in additional kilns it certainly will be your system.

Yours truly,
THE BAIN WAGON CO. LIMITED
(Signed) John A. Bain,
Vice-Prest. & Mngr.

We have letters from many more Canadian Factories and Mills, which we will send you on request. They will tell you how to

Dry Lumber

Like you want it - When you want it

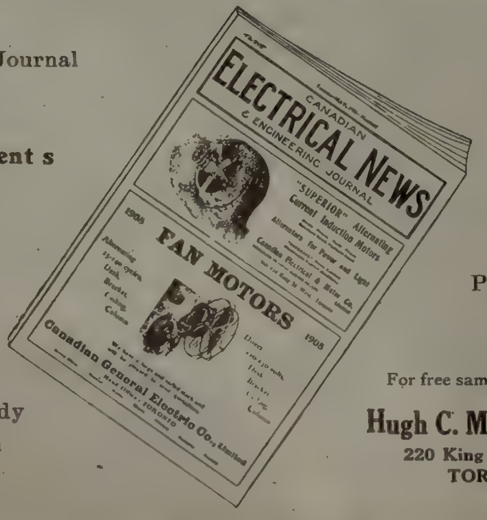
Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Grand Rapids, Michigan

A National Journal for

Managers
Superintendent s
Electricians
and
Engineers
of
Electric Light Plants

and Everybody Interested in Electricity


CANADIAN
ELECTRICAL NEWS
& ENGINEERING JOURNAL
"SUPERIOR" Alternating Current Induction Motors
Alternators for Power and Light
Canadian Electrical & Motor Co.
1908
FAN MOTORS
1908
Alternating
Desk
Bracket
Ceiling
Column
Canadian General Electric Co., Limited
TORONTO

The Only Electrical Paper in Canada

Useful to Subscribers

Profitable to Advertisers

For free sample copy address

Hugh C. MacLean, Ltd.
220 King Street West,
TORONTO

CHAIN

Weldless Steel Chain

"The Strongest Chain in the World"

Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices of this and all kinds of Chain and Chain Sundries to

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited

Office and Works: MONTREAL

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

---

Long - Knight Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Gum, Walnut

Thin Oak a Specialty

THE BIGGEST BAND MILL IN INDIANA
LONG TIMBER UP TO SIXTY FEET

Hardwood Specialties

Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

We sell Hardwoods in Europe. We sell Hardwoods in Canada, you should be one of our customers. We always keep them, no matter where located.

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - INDIANA

The Roy Lumber Co.

Bank St. and McLean Ave. - Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIALTIES

Quarter Sawed and Plain

Red and White Oak

Chestnut, Poplar, Ash

Hickory, Basswood, Walnut

Send us your inquiries, our prices are right

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co.
Northwestern Representatives

For Long and Satisfactory Service

use

Greening's Refuse Burners

They are in use to-day by many of Canada's largest saw mills.
We are operating the oldest established and best equipped wire cloth weaving plant in the Dominion, and are able to quote the closest of prices and to make the promptest shipments.
Get our quotations also on

WIRE ROPES and ALLIGATOR ROPES

Write for Illustrated Catalogues

The B. GREENING WIRE CO., Limited

Hamilton, Ont. **Montreal, Que.** **Winnipeg, Man.**

Lidgerwood Logging Systems

Steam For all Conditions of **Electric**

Timber and Ground

Donkey Engines
Pile Drivers
Log Loaders
Log Unloaders
Sleigh Hoists
Incline Hoists
Cableway Skidders
Log Handling Cableways

Combined Portable Ground Skidders and Loaders

and

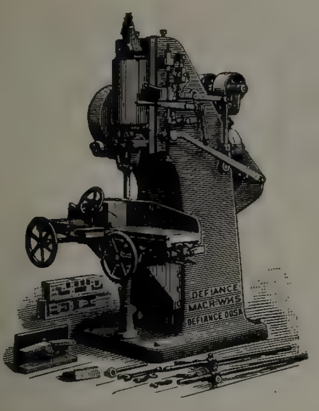
All regular and special forms of Logging and Log Handling Machinery

Builders and Sole Canadian Agents

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock

Montreal **Limited** **Vancouver**

We want your order and are prepared to go to any reasonable amount of trouble to secure it, but we will not execute your order unless we are satisfied that our machines will do the work properly.

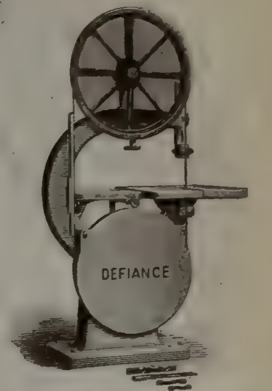

DEFIANCE MACH. WKS DEFIANCE OHIO

Hollow Chisel Mortiser

"Defiance" Patent Wood-working Machines

are always guaranteed and we make our guanantees good.

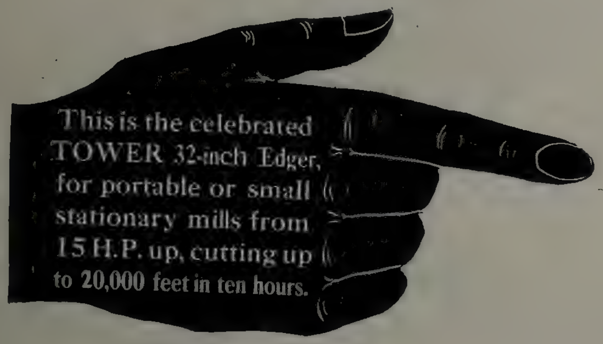
Single machines and complete equipments for making spokes, rims, hubs, wheels of every kind, wagon, carriage and automobile wood work, shafts, poles, neckyokes, singletrees, hoops, spools and bobbins, insulator pins, chair and table legs, gun stocks, golf sticks and general wood work.



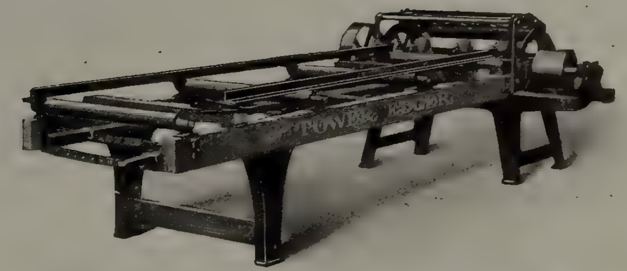
28 in. Band Saw (with guards)

The Defiance Machine Works DEFIANCE, Ohio

Write for Catalogue - - - Ask for Quotations



This is the celebrated TOWER 32-inch Edger, for portable or small stationary mills from 15 H.P. up, cutting up to 20,000 feet in ten hours.

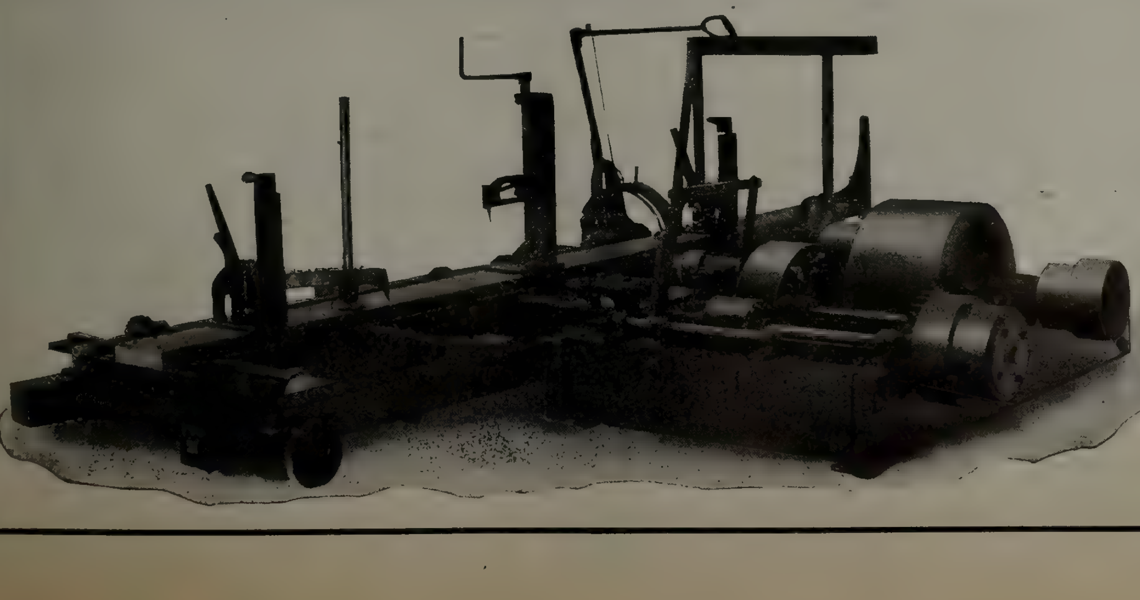


Front and main pulley side, No 4 Tower 32-inch Edger with levers for shifting saws. Rear table not shown. Back press roll raised.

The bed of the husk is in one piece, instead of being held together with rods.
The vital parts therefore always retain their proper relative positions.
The saws may be readily removed without disturbing the arbor.
There is an outside support for the main pulley, which is very much better than to have it overhang.
The adjustable guide is by far the simplest and most accurate and reliable to be found on any machine, however expensive.
The arbor is provided with a steel featherkey for driving the saws.
The indexes are on the front end of the front table, where they are readily seen by th eoperator. This is especially important on dark days or where the edger stands in a dark part of the mill.
The indexes are adjustable, to adapt the machine to cut scant, exact or plump, according to the requirements of the trade.
Each table is ten feet long, and is provided with iron cross girths and legs.
Every part of the machine is made to template, which insures a perfect fit and perfect adjustment.
Every piece of the machine is also lettered and numbered, which makes it easy to obtain repairs in case of fire or other accident.
Notice that these edgers contain many features usually found only in large and high priced machines.
We also make larger and heavier edgers, our line comprising seventy-two standard sizes and styles. We build them all with either levers or hand wheels to shift the saws.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., - Greenville, Michigan

Also manufacturers of the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate and the celebrated "TOWER" One-man 2-Saw Trimmer



Eclipse No. 5 Board Saw Mill

YOUR LOSS IF YOU DON'T

WRITE US
Before you place your order for a Board Mill.

WRITE US
No matter how attractive an offer you may have.

WRITE US
Pay no attention to what others may tell you regarding what we will offer you.

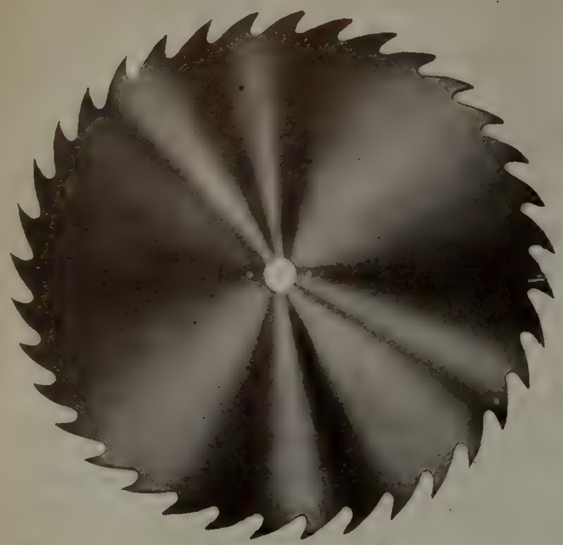
WRITE US
Don't get our prices from anyone else.

WRITE US
Think twice before buying your Mill Machinery. If you want to know why.

WRITE US
You, no doubt, want the Mill that will give the best service for the longest time and with the fewest repairs.

WRITE US
For anything in the SAW MILL LINE.

SLEEPER & AKHURST, Coaticook, Que.



You Should Have a

Simonds Saw

In Your Mill

Every Saw or Planing Mill man in Canada who is looking for the greatest Saw value for his money should be able to say he has a Simonds Saw in his mill or factory.

Made of Simonds Steel in Montreal

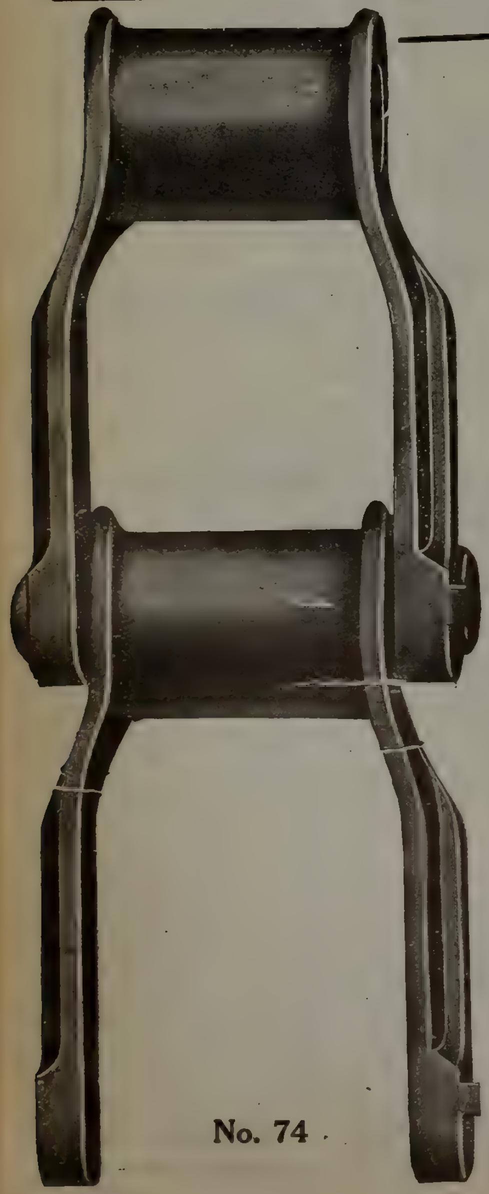
Here are two facts of vital importance in Saw Making. In the first place Simonds Steel is especially made for Saws. By using these plates we are enabled to get teeth that will hold their cutting points against hard usage for a surprisingly long time, thus saving the expense of keeping the Saws up and enabling the millman to get more service.

Secondly, Simonds Saws made in Montreal are made in the same way by expert Saw Makers, as are the Simonds Saws made in the United States by the Simonds Manufacturing Company. This, in itself is a guarantee to every user of these Saws. If you are buying a Saw now we would like to have you make it a Simonds Saw. Write our nearest branch office for full particulars.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

Vancouver, B.C. **Montreal, Que.** **St. John, N.B.**

In the United States, Simonds Manufacturing Co.



No. 74

DODGE

Elevating and Conveying Machinery

We manufacture a very complete line of Machinery for the handling of Materials of all kinds economically.

Belt Conveyors, any length, any capacity.
Bucket or **Cup Elevators,** any capacity.

We are headquarters in Canada for

Chain, Sprockets, Take-ups, Head Pulleys, Car Pullers, Friction Hauls, Belt Tighteners, Rope Sheaves, Gearing all kinds, Friction Clutches, Manilla and Wire Transmission Rope, &c.

Send for our B7 Catalogue, also Chain and Sprocket Catalogue.

Dodge Manufacturing Co.

Toronto and Montreal

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MacLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - - - Telephone 224. Commercial Travellers' Building
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, January 15, 1911 No. 2.

New Headquarters of the Canada Lumberman at 220 King Street West, Toronto

Canada Lumberman in New Home

For the past eighteen years the Toronto offices of the Canada Lumberman have been located in the Confederation Life Building. From time to time additional accommodation was secured to meet the growth of the business. This being no longer possible, we have now removed to the new building illustrated above at 220 King street west, where a most cordial welcome will be extended to our friends and everyone interested in the lumbering and woodworking industry and trade. May the reader consider this a personal invitation to visit us in our new home.

With the greater facilities and better equipment of our new building, coupled with an efficient organization, the Canada Lumberman will not only maintain its present strong position, but will forge ahead to a much higher standard of efficiency and usefulness. Watch its development during 1911!

Carlot Siding Rule Postponed

The Canadian railway companies have notified the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that they have decided to postpone the order issued by them some time ago regarding the loading of car lot freight on industrial sidings until July, 1911. In October last, the railways sent out circulars to all agents and manufacturers notifying them that after the first of the year nothing less than a carload lot would be permitted at industrial manufacturers' sidings. A protest was made against this, through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. J. E. Walsh, of the Transportation Department, pointing out that it would not only entail great inconvenience to the shipper, but actual loss both to the railways and the manufacturers. It is to be hoped that, after they have had another six months to study the situation, the railway companies will realize that the action which they are contemplating would be not only a heavy burden upon industry, but an assumption of a right which does not belong to them. If the order is finally put into force it will mean that companies which have less than carload lots to ship will be deprived of the advantage of having private sidings. They will be obliged to take their freight to one of the public freight depots of the companies to be loaded by them into cars. It is expected, however, that the abuses of the former system will be remedied by the conferences which are in progress between the railway companies and the manufacturers and that when the time for the enforcement of the new rule arrvies it will be withdrawn.

Will Regulate International Traffic

Lumber manufacturers and exporters in Canada will be interested in the negotiations which have been in progress between representatives of Canada and the United States regarding the proposed establishment of an International Railway Commission. One of the most important developments in commercial matters which have occurred of late years in Canada and the United States has been the establishment in each country of Boards of Railway Commissioners. These bodies have justified their existence many times over, not only by the saving which they have effected for the shippers of the country, but by the removal of many difficulties formerly existing, which deterred commercial development and caused ill-feeling between shippers and railways, for which there was no necessity. The railway companies also, though they looked upon the movement at first with some measure of fear, have learned that their own interests are as jealously guarded by the commissioners as are those of the shippers.

In spite of the benefits secured by these commissions, much has remained to be done, and one of the most important fields in which the commission movement can be developed is that of international trade. A vast amount of merchandise crosses the boundary line between Canada and the United States, and in the past, although regulations could be made by the commissions of either country, the absence of co-operative action on both sides of the line has frequently rendered the orders of the boards of no effect. A case in point where an international board would have been of much assistance was one in which the Rat Portage Lumber Company recently complained of the failure of the Canadian Northern Railway to supply them with sufficient cars and to give them a reasonable freight rate. The railway company replied, in regard to the freight rates, that part of the line over which the freight was hauled, was situated in the United States, and they could not regulate the freight rate thereon. If there had been a joint international board it would have been a simple matter to take the question before them and have it disposed of satisfactorily.

The negotiations for the establishing of an International Board have now been in progress for several months. The representatives of the two Governments have been Hon. J. P. Mabee, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, and Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States. In their respective fields these two men have proved themselves to be exceptionally capable, and the fact that they have taken up the question is a guarantee that it will be quickly and satisfactorily solved. On December 30 they came to an agreement which means that in the course of a few months, at the outside, regulatory authority will be established over the railways which operate in both countries. The commissioners' report is now in the hands of their respective Governments, and while the substance of the reports is not yet made public it is known that it recommends the appointment of an International Board whose authority will extend over international rates both for freight and passengers. The board will also have power to prescribe through rates and joint rates, and through bills of lading, between points in the two countries. Authority will be had over all international traffic and shippers in either country will be able to appeal for relief from what they deem to be oppressive methods or regulations and excessive or unreasonable rates. The report recommends that the board should be created by a treaty be between the two countries rather than by joint legislation. It is expected that as soon as the respective governments have become familiar with the recommendations, arrangements will be made immediately for carrying them into effect.

Forest Fire Prevention Requires General Co-operation

Present indications give promise that something effective may shortly be done to prevent the careless starting of forest fires. Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Commission of Conservation, in a recent address before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, gave an outline of the legislation which the commission intends to ask the Dominion Government to pass upon the subject. The most important provision will be one making the railway companies liable to a penalty for fires started by their engines or spreading from their right-of-way, unless they can show that they have had the most approved type of spark arrester on their engines, that their employees have not been negligent in conducing to the starting of fires, and that they had a properly equipped fire-fighting staff to check the fires once they were started.

This is a rather radical proposal, and naturally enough the railway companies have shown alarm over the situation. Their fear has resulted in the appearance of an interview in the daily press in which a prominent railway official in Ottawa sought to defend the railways by making counter-charges against the lumbermen. This interview and a reply to it by Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, are published elsewhere in this issue.

As to the charges made by the railway official in his interview, it is scarcely necessary to add anything to the excellent reply made by Mr. Hawkins. One cannot avoid regretting, however, that at the outset of this movement there should appear to be an inclination on the part of the railroads to cloud the issue, and to fasten upon others, blame which attaches to themselves. The interests of the railroads and of the lumbermen in this matter are coincident. They are, in fact, very much the same as the interests of the whole public. The railways depend upon the forests of the country for a large portion of their freight business. The lumbermen depend upon the forests entirely for their livelihood. The people of Canada depend upon the forests for the maintenance of an industry which has brought a large measure of prosperity to the country, and the destruction of which would be an incalculable loss. The Conservation Commission represent the interests of the people and ought to be assisted to their efforts to preserve the forests, by both the railways and the lumbermen. That will have the support of the lumbermen is a foregone conclusion. One would expect also that the railways would fall in line and make the work of the commission as easy as possible.

The criticism of Hon. Clifford Sifton's proposed legislation, however, is indicative of a much different attitude from one of assistance. No matter how ingenious the railroads may be in arguing that they have been doing all they can to prevent forest fires they cannot be relieved of the blame of having caused many a destructive fire. The only practical method of keeping them continually up to the mark, will be to hold them responsible for fires presumably started by them, unless they can prove their innocence.

The charge made, that the lumbermen are responsible for most of the fires, is childish. The lumbermen are dependent upon the timber for their livelihood, and they take every conceivable precaution to prevent fire. The men who work in the woods have been brought up with a wholesome appreciation of the importance of extinguishing all fires and taking every precaution to prevent them. Sometimes they are to blame, but as a body they are more of a fire-preventing factor than a cause of fire. They can be depended upon to do all that lies in their power to assist the commission in enforcing any practical regulations that are introduced.

Extension of Algonquin Park now Assured

The addition of 132 1-2 square miles to the area of Algonquin Park is a commendable sequel to the recent action of the Ontario Government in purchasing the rights of the Mann Lumber Company to cut timber in the park. That the timber of the Park should be saved was recognized to be essential to the continued usefulness of the park. With the safety of the timber assured it became the part of wisdom to arrange for including in the park as much of the headwaters of the rivers of old Ontario as could be set aside without hindering the development of the Province. The district which has thus been set aside not only contains the headwaters of the rivers but has become the source of supply of game and fur-bearing animals for a large portion of the Province. By its preservation the province is assured of a perpetual holiday land and of a splendid supply of game. As time proceeds it will probably be found possible also to cut considerable quantities of timber in order to encourage the growth of younger trees. The thinning out of the timber growth may become a considerable source of revenue to the province in years to come.

From the point of view of the public it is interesting to note the reference made to the matter in a recent issue of the Toronto Globe.

"Two thousand square miles of forest and linked waterways in the rocky highlands of Ontario set apart as a game and fish preserve and for the perpetuation of wild life in all its forms is a provincial asset that must grow in value with each succeeding generation," says the Globe. "This park is set apart as a permanent home for the wild life of Northern Ontario, a natural breeding ground for game fish, a continuous and abundant source for the important rivers taking their rise in Ontario's highlands, and, in short, an area of nature rescued from the destructive encroachment of civilization.

"The necessity of extinguishing the claims of the lumbermen and stopping their operations has long been recognized. It is often necessary for them to change the levels of the lakes and running waters by dams to float their logs. These are sometimes left in position on into the summer to retain water that may be required, and sometimes the water is held back for several successive seasons. This kills the trees by submerging their roots, and often a few feet of water extends the destruction for miles along low ravines. The dead trees fall into the water and pollute it, greatly to the injury of the finest game fish. The results are aggravated by the injury to the spawning beds and by the actual obstruction of the dams in keeping the fish out of certain sections of the rivers. Among the many injurious effects of the lumberman's dams is the frequent drowning of young beaver in their houses. The Government is dealing with the situation as it has developed through the issue of timber licenses before the need of a reserve was perceived, and this extension has been accomplished by compromises that extinguish timber claims. Superintendent Bartlett is a man who has found his work, and he looks after the great area under his jurisdiction as if it were his own estate. Under his care natural conditions are being restored. The wolves and poachers are the most persistent menace. The former must be regarded as a perpetual danger to be held in check. The human marauders will be dealt with effectually as soon as lumbering is brought to an end and strangers along the water-courses can be made to explain their presence."

Stricter Regulations to Govern Ontario Forest Rangers

The new regulations which have been issued by the Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, for the regulation of the forest raging service will be commended by all who have at heart the protection of the timber resources of the province. In the past there has been altogether too much of a belief that the position of a forest ranger was a sinecure and that it provided a cheap and pleasant means for students and others to obtain a good summer outing. If the new regulations are strictly enforced, much of this will be done away with and the service may become an effective factor in the prevention of forest fires. Investigation has clearly proved that the vast majority of forest fires are the result of carelessness, and that they could be prevented at a cost which is infinitesimal, compared with the loss caused by the destruction of valuable timber which can never be replaced.

The most important feature of the new regulations is the indication afforded that the government really intend to enforce them. Even under the old regulations, much good could have been done which was neglected. Now, however, we have a new hope that forest rangers in the future will be real forest rangers, men who can travel through the forest country rapidly and who know how to handle a fire when they come across one. A forest ranger should not be the class of man who hopes to become a good woodsman after a little experience in the woods. He should be a man who has been brought up in the woods who knows the ways of the forest as well as people in the cities know the street corners. He should understand thoroughly the methods of travel in the woods and on the rivers. An incapable man, not knowing how to take a canoe and an outfit up a difficult river, is more of a drag upon a forest ranging service than a help. The continual dangers of river travel can only be avoided by a man who has been canoeing and treking through the forests for many years. Even an experienced woodsman is continually brought face to face with difficulties which draw out his utmost exertion to prevent accident and loss of life. When to the dangers of travel are added those of forest fire fighting the necessity for men of resource and long experience becomes imperative.

All this is well known to the men who have lived in the forests, but it has only been by a long course of education that the public have been brought to an understanding of the situation. Perhaps the ignorance of the public in the past was responsible for the failure of governments to give the subject the attention which it required. This excuse is no longer available, however, as the public, through the press, have been made fully aware that there is no more important question to be solved to-day than this of the preservation of the timber resources. Beyond any question the vigorous enforcements of such regulations as the government has now promulgated, will save the province of Ontario many thousands of dollars, and the owners of licenses to cut timber in Ontario will be more willing to pay for the cost of fire ranging on their limits than they have in the past. The Ontario Government recently passed an act placing the cost of fire ranging entirely upon the owners of the limits. This was in itself a retrograde enactment and was not justifiable, as it made the limit owners responsible for the protection of the government's interests in these limits. In addition, the lumbermen felt that they ought not to be forced to pay for a service which was inefficient. They will welcome the promised improvement and will not complain a great deal, if the money they contribute to the service is spent upon securing practical results. The course of the government in this matter is the only logical result of their decision to make the lumbermen pay the entire cost of fire ranging.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

A matter of considerable interest to lumbermen in Ontario was brought up in an atricle which recently appeared in the Toronto Globe. According to a report in that paper, the Ontario Government are seriously considering ways and means to recover cut-over lands included in timber limit licenses which were issued from 25 to 50 years ago. The situation is a delicate one to handle, as the limits in question were issued without any time limit and were in effect perpetual. The holders of these licenses have therefore an interest in them which amounts to a valuable asset in some cases and which cannot rightfully be confiscated. If the government is considering the recovery of these limits the question will naturally resolve itself into one of the value of the interests of the license holders.

Several bills have already been prepared for submission to the U. S. Congress calling for a repeal of the duty on lumber. The report of the U. S. Bureau of Corporations on the lumber industry, will also be strongly against the present system of lumber duties and will state that the lumber industry needs no protection. The report is also expected to state that the lumber business and the ownership of the timber of the country, while not a trust, is largely in the hands of a very small number of persons, who might easily control matters by joint effort. While not accepting all that the report will say about the alleged trust, the lumber trade of Canada will watch with keen interest any steps which are taken on the other side with a view to a reduction or removal of the duty on lumber.

The Ontario Government have decided to sell by tender two pulp concessions, one in the Alitibi District, and the other i nthe Rainy River District. The main object of the sale is to provide a market for the pulp wood of the settlers in these districts, who depend largely upon the sale of pulpwood to carry them through the first year of their settlement operations. The right to cut pulpwood on these concessions will carry with it the duty of erecting pulp and paper mills capable of handling the output of spruce, not only from the concessions, but also from the surrounding country.

The Abitibi Lake concession contains approximately 1,560 square miles. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific and along the western border by the Temiskaming and Northern Railway. At Iroquois Falls the government has reserved sufficient land for the mills and for a power plant. The mill and equipment at Iroquois Falls are to cost $500,000. It is to have a daily output of 100 tons of paper and to employ on the average 250 hands for ten months in each year. In addition to the bonus offered by the successful tenderer the regular dues will have to be paid, which are 40 cents per cord for spruce and 20 cents per cord for balsam, banksian or jackpine, poplar and whitewood.

The Rainy River concession contains an approximate area of 800 square miles, and calls for the establishment of a pulp and paper mill at the town of Fort Frances, where the necessary site is controlled by the government. Here the power is already developed by the Ontario and Minnesota Power Company, and merely awaits the building of the necessary mill by the successful tenderer. The mill itself is to cost not less than $350,000, and the output must be at least fifty tons of paper a day, and 200 hands on an average must be employed.

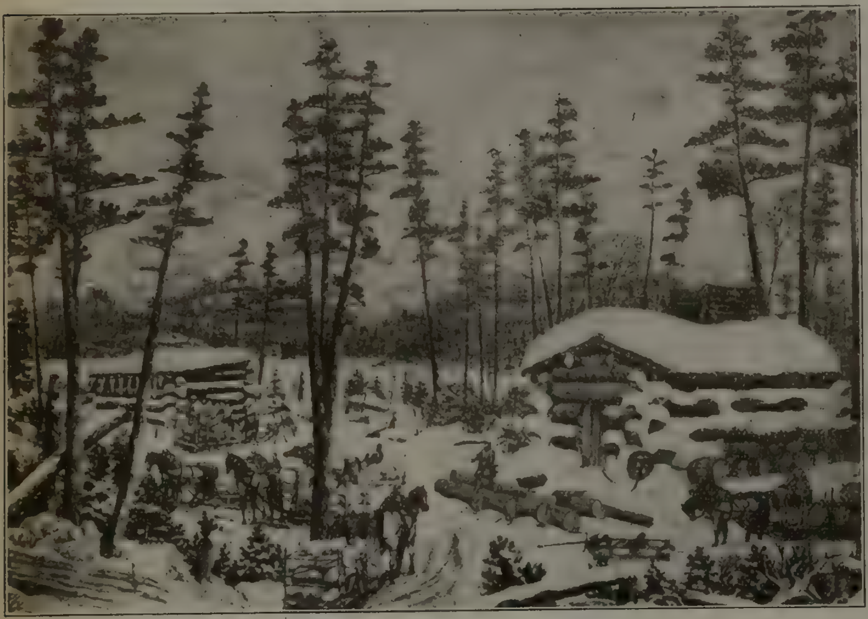
In accordance with the policy of the government, the product of these concessions must be manufactured into paper on the spot, and full precautions must be taken to prevent the pollution of the rivers.

Passing of The Square Timber Trade

Growth of Present Conditions from those of Earlier Days—Economic considerations which caused The Change in Methods—Continued from previous issue

Up to the year 1829, when the first slide was constructed by a son of Philemon Wright, at Hull, the passing of timber over the Chaudiere Falls was attended with considerable labor and occasional loss of life.

At high water the timber was floated down through the Little Chaudiere, on the south side of the Ottawa, to the large bay, known as Nepean bay, at LeBreton's Flat, above the Falls, thence a crib was towed by men with ropes and snubbed around a small eddy, until thrown into the current of water leading to the southern edge of Chaudiere Falls; without this precaution, two-thirds of the timber would have taken the direction of the lost channel passing over the falls into the great cavern, near what is now the location of the Ottawa Electric Power House, from whence it could not be removed until low water, and then only at great extra expense.



Square Timber Camp—Showing Camboose and General Layout.

Pine cribs passing the falls as above described, were broken up, the detached pieces were caught by a boom extended from the lower end of Victoria island to the main shore on the Quebec side of the river, and the timber re-rafted for the Quebec market; cribs of heavy floating timber and staves that could not be secured by the boom, were broken up in the bay above the falls and drawn overland to below the falls to be there re-rafted.

When, in low water, this channel was impassible, the cribs were run over the Little Chaudiere, through the Mast channel, falling down with the current, until passing the reef (long since removed) extending from the island above the Kettle, thence, rounding the reef, were made fast to the island, where two men in a birch canoe, could place the crib in the best position to pass through the Big Kettle, the men returning with the canoe for another crib, and so on, until the whole raft was passed. At this pitch of water, it was necessary to boom the Ottawa river from the point at the Hull landing (near the Eddy Company's sulphite mill) to what is now known as Nepean point, where the timber was re-rafted. The rafts were towed by tugs, and considerable loss was incurred by the rafts being broken up by storms in Lake St Peter. The timber began to reach Ottawa generally in the middle of the month of May and in the '60's the last was not usually down till the middle of September.

Advent of the Railroad as a Lumber Carrier.

In 1883, came another change in the mode of conveying the timber to market, for in this year a raft of timber was shipped by rail from Mackey's station on the Canadian Pacific Railway and another lot from North Bay on the same line; this timber was thus conveyed to Papineauville, 40 miles below Ottawa, and there rafted and taken to Quebec by the old methods. Nowadays, most of the timber is carried by rail right through to Quebec, no doubt, mainly because the prices enable the producer to pay the greater cost of this manner of conveyance, and it also results in a great saving of time.

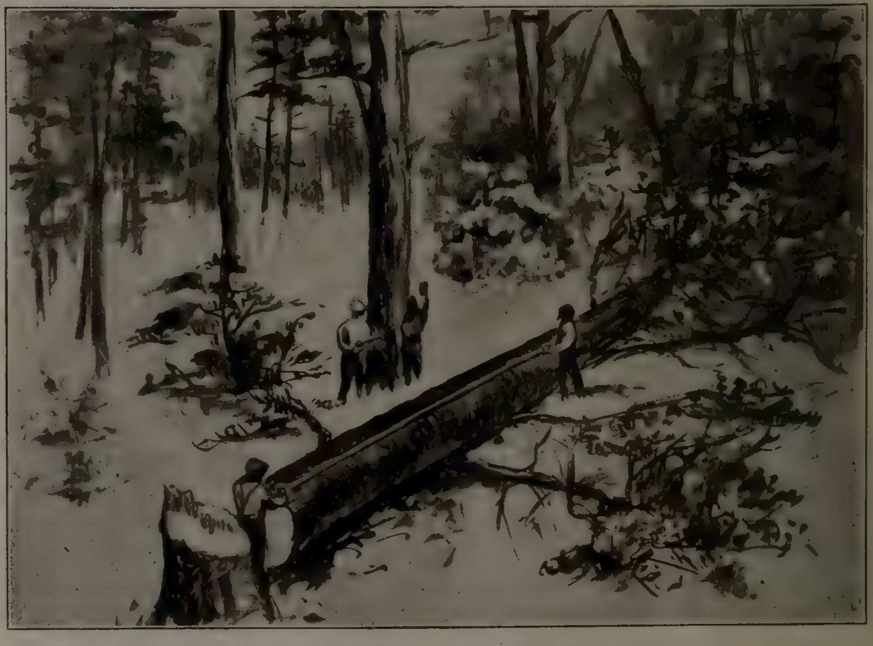
Arrived at Quebec, the timber was put into booms at various points, known as coves, where it was measured, culled and put into shipping order, then shipped and stowed by stevedores, who made a profession of this business. The vessels employed in carrying timber to the old country were barques of six to seven hundred tons register and would usually stow 750 to 960 tons of timber. The average voyage out and in occupied from eight to twelve weeks. There are many yet living who can recall how welcome was the news of "the spring fleet" or "the fall fleet" had arrived, as the case might be, for these vessels usually made two round trips in the season. In 1805, the number of vessels entering the port of Quebec was 146, having a freight capacity of 26,136 tons. In 1859, there arrived at the port, 970 vessels whose freight capacity was 510,814 tons, manned by 17,046 men, while those cleared from the same port numbered 1,051 vessels of a carrying capacity of 539,135 tons, and manned by 17,834 men. The gross total to all ports of the province, inland and sea ports, was 17,417 vessels inward and 16,499 outward bound, of a grand total of 8,313,563 tons.

Ocean-going Lumber Rafts.

The ordinary ship was not the only means adopted of transporting the product of our forests to the old country. In 1824, there was built, in Quebec, a large ship or raft called the Columbus, and in 1825, a Mr. Charles Wood constructed another; both were presumably built at the Island of Orleans. Of the first, no particulars are at hand. but the second, called the Baron Renfrew, was a ship built up of solid timber, etc., as follows: Her dimensions were 304 x 61 x 34 feet, and registered 5.294 tons; main mast 104 feet; topmast 40 feet; top gallant mast 30 feet; rudder post 50 feet x 16 inches; her tiller was a log of oak 32 feet x 16 inches, steered by three wheels with two men to each wheel, she had a crew of 93 men. Her cargo, or more properly speaking, she was built of 84 masts and bowsprits, 3,207 logs of pine, 423 of oak, 15 of elm, 23 of hickory, 4 of basswood, 3 of butternut, one of birch, 15 of maple, 11 knees, 13.398 deals and planks, 4,502 deal ends, 23,089 pieces of lathwood, 4.788 ash oars, 5.148 pipe staves, 75.765 W.I. staves, 19,511 staves and heading, and 34.582 treenails: total, 9.500 tons.

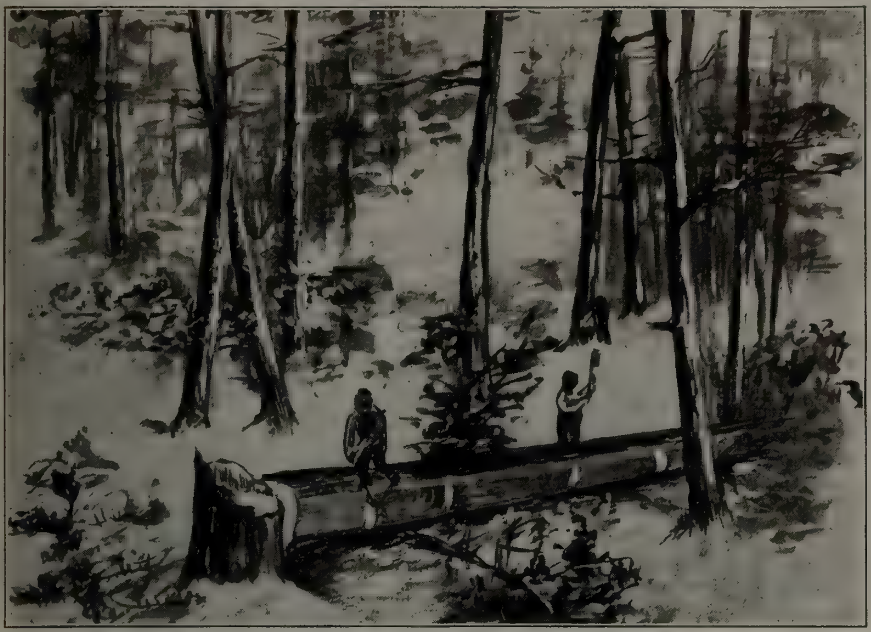
She sailed from Quebec on the 16th August, 1825, arrived in the Downs 16th October following; was taken in tow by two steamers, but grounded on the Longsands off Margate; two days later she floated and was brought to anchor. It should be mentioned that her best bower anchor weighed 90 cwt., and her second best bower anchor was 77 cwt.; she had one cable 26 inches in circumference and steam cable of 13 inches; but a storm arose which cauesd her to drag her anchors seaward and ultimately she went ashore between Gravelines and Calais, and became a total wreck.

In 1859, the value of timber exported was $12,572,759, including costs of all kinds, labor, freight, etc., which was more than half of the whole trade of the province for the year. How inconsiderable was the whole trade of the year 1805, being only $260,000.



Square Timber Cutting—Marking the Fallen Tree.

The largest quantity of timber available at Quebec in any one year was in 1851, and it is recalled by an old resident of Ottawa that in this year the late Hon. John Egan had 31 rafts, which, as each raft represented from 75,000 to 100,000 cubic feet, would make his production of that year about 3,000,000 cubic feet, a quantity which seems beyond belief.



Square Timber Cutting—Scoring the Sides

The woods operations of to-day are descended directly in their main features from those of the square timber days. There is a good deal more comfort for the lumberjack in the woods to-day than there was in the early days, but there is the same hardy outdoor life for them all, as there was in the old days. The square timber work in the woods, however, demanded a much higher type of skill than does the work of the logging operations of to-day. The trees were felled with an axe and as they were the choicest and largest of the trees to be found, the axeman had to be a man of great skill with his tool. When the trunk had been laid low and stripped of its branches and top, it was taken in charge by the scorers. If it was a good straight tree it would be handled entire, but if it had a crook or was defective in other ways it would be cut into two or more pieces. Shaky, twisted or eaty timber had to be cut up into pieces in this manner. After it had been decided how the timber was to be treated, the scorers made nicks in the bark with their axes, and then chopped off the bark between the nicks. The hewers, with broad axes, succeeded the scorers and finished the squaring process, putting on the timber a surface so fine that it could easily be planed. A capable broad-axeman received high wages, as upon his skill depended, in a great measure, the profit to be made out of the timber. The squared timber was floated in small rafts down the Ottawa and when it reached the St. Lawrence it was collected into large rafts and taken to Quebec where it was raised into vessels by means of chains and hooks attached to a windlass.

The Open Fire Place or "Camboose"

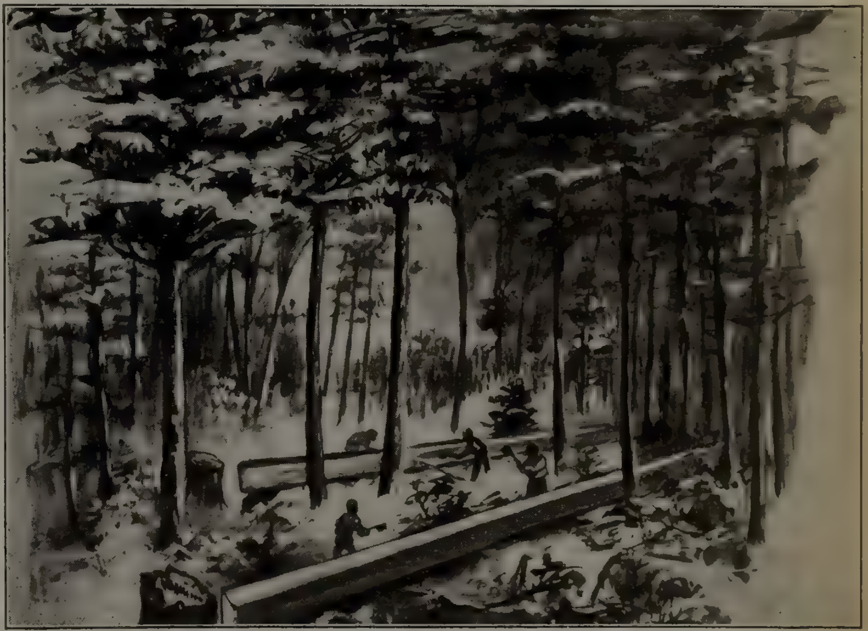
One of the chief characteristics of the lumbering camps in the square timber days, which has been done away with in the modern camps, was what was known as the "camboose." The cooking for the lumberjacks was done in the middle of the log cabin around the sides of which were arranged the tiers of bunks in which the men slept. The smoke from the cooking escaped through a hole in a roof; at least that portion of it which did not float in among the men's sleeping bunks. Crude as this method of cooking seems, in the light of the large cook stoves which are installed in the cook-house of modern camps, there are many old lumberjacks living to-day who regret the passing of the "camboose," and declare that there never were meals the equal of those which were prepared in the open fireplace in the centre of their olg cabin. It would scarcely do, however, to try to introduce the old order again. The lumberjacks of to-day are too well off, so far as many of their bodily comforts are concerned to have any desire to go back to the old order of affairs.

Beyond question the square timber business is a thing of the past. It has passed almost completely into history. Two summers ago a solitary raft came down the Ottawa river, which had been ordered by some English customers of J. R. Booth. Last summer, Mr. Booth was strongly urged by one or two English customers to make a raft for them, but he could not see his way clear to do so. The difficulties in the way are becoming greater every day. The timber is extremely difficult to obtain. Capable broad-axemen have become almost impossible to find. Men who know how to conduct a raft safely down the dangerous parts of the rivers are disappearing, and the slides are becoming disused so that to take down a raft to-day would be, not only an extremely difficult matter, but would involve risks which the lumber manufacturers of to-day do not believe would be justified. There is a bare possibility that Mr. Booth may yield to pressure next summer and try to make up one raft, but it is scarcely probable. little square timber finds its way to the markets of Great Britain from Canada in the future will be transported to the seaboard by rail. The interest which was taken in the trip of the last raft which was brought down by Mr. Booth was astonishing. When it passed through the slide at Ottawa it was necessary to have the police of the city guadr the sides, so that hundreds of onlookers should be prevented from jumping on board for a ride. In the old days scores of rafts passed down the slides daily and none but a few wayfarers took any notice. To-day the passage of a raft would be an event to be chronicled in the press all over the country and representatives from all the important newspapers would be sent to provide the people of Canada with a graphic account of this unique and rare event.

Reminiscences of a Pioneer

There are a number of men engaged in the lumber business at Ottawa to-day who have seen the square timber trade in its best days and have become important manufacturers of sawn timber. J. R. Booth, of course, is the notable instance, and everyone who ever had anything to do with the lumber business knows a good deal about this wonderful man. Another is Senator W. C. Edwards. If Senator Edwards were disposed to do so he could write a story of the lumber trade of the Ottawa valley which would be as good reading as anything that has ever been written about the business. A representative of the CANADA LUMBERMAN recently had the pleasure of visiting Senator Edwards in his little red brick office at Ottawa, and, during the course of an hour's talk he had an opportunity of learning something about the lumber trade and appreciating the genial good nature of the Senator's business habits. It took only a short time to induce him to open out on the subject of the timber trade, and on the spur of the moment, without consulting any records or hesitating to brush up his memory, he gave the following interesting outline of the trade:—

"Philemon Wright was the first lumberman on the Ottawa river. He settled in Hull away back in the early days of the last century. He was the first man to bring square timber down the Ottawa river, at least past the Chaudiere Falls. In a short time the trade in square timber commenced to increase and a number of others became interested in it. Among the very earliest prominent men who engaged in the manufacture of square timber were the late John Egan, father of H. K. Egan, of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company. Another was Joseph Aumond. There was also Dan McLachlin, father of the present Hugh McLachlin, of McLachlin Brothers, Limited, Arnprior. Then there was a coterie of men in the square timber business, including David Moore, William and John Bell, Hon. James Skead, Robert Skead, Isaac Moore, Andrew Supple, Wm. Isaac, Ephraim Mohr, Jonathan Francis, Peter McLaren, Wm. Caldwell, Boyd Caldwell, Colin McDonald, Alex. McDonald, Andrew and Peter White, Alex. Barnet, Thos. Mackie, the two Dunlops, Mr. Gillies, father of the Gillies Bros., of Braeside; Wm. Thistle, Richard and Ronaldo McConnell, R. and J. Klock, and a great many more. You see, if you got them all, you would have some hundreds. These men were all above Ottawa city. The most notable of these square timber manufacturers was the late John Egan. He died before he was 47 years of age. If he had lived he would have cut a tremendous figure in the lumber trade.



Square Timber Cutting—Finishing with the Broad-axe

On the lower Ottawa the largest square timber operator was Stephen Tucker. In addition to him there were George Dunning, J. and B. Grier, Albert Hagar (who is still living, and is about 80 years of age, the sheriff of the counties of Prescott and Russell), and Martin

Casselman. These were the principal ones. They took timber both to the Lachine market and to the Quebec market. The Upper Ottawa operators confined themselves almost entirely to the Quebec market. In the height of the square timber business a few rafts annually went to Whitehall, N.Y., and to New York city for dock construction, but the great bulk of the square timber went to the Quebec market for shipment to Great Britain. The business began with a few rafts away back in the last century and gradually increased until the quantity reached as high as twenty million cubic feet per annum, from 1865 to 1875. Then it gradually commenced to decline and the decline continued steadily until the quantity ran down to very small proportions, not more perhaps than half a million feet per annum.

"The early sawmill men, large lumbermen of the Ottawa River, would be Hamilton and Low of Hawkesbury, afterwards Hamilton Brothers; Gilmour and Company of Chelsea, the late Daniel McLachlan, of Ottawa, and Phillip Thompson, of Ottawa. John Egan also had a saw-mill in his time up the Ottawa. So had the McLachlins. Daniel McLachlin moved his saw mill, early in the history of the sawn lumber trade from Ottawa to Arnprior. Lanson Cook, in the early days, had mills on the North Nation river, which were afterwards sold to Gilmour Company. A mill was also owned by John A. Perkins at Blanche River, and there were two saw mills at Buckingham. One was originally owned by Bowman, and the other by Bigelow. The Bowman mills were sold to James and John McLaren in 1864, and are still owned and operated by the McLaren family. The Bigelow mills passed into the hands of Thompson & Company of Quebec, and were afterwards sold to Lemoyne Gibb & Company, of Quebec, then to Ross Brothers, of Quebec, and finally the entire property was sold to the McLarens, and is now owned by the James McLaren Company.

When Eddy came to Ottawa

"About 1853, I think it was, Mr. Eddy came to Hull. A few years later he was followed by Bronson & Weston, Perley & Pattee, Levi Young, A. H. Baldwin, and John R. Booth, all of whom cut a very large figure in the saw mill business for years. Great changes have been brought about since those days. Death and changes in the scene of operations have resulted in many of the old names disappearing and others taking their places. To-day the principal lumbermen on the Ottawa river, beginning at Hawkesbury, are: The Hawkesbury Lumber Company, the James McLaren Company of Buckingham, John R. Booth, Ottawa; Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, Ottawa; Gilmour & Hughson, Ltd., Hull; W. C. Edwards & Company, Ltd., Rockland and Ottawa; Fraser & Co., Ottawa (sons of the late Alex. Fraser, who, in his day, was one of the very largest square timber men on the river); McLachlin Bros., Ltd., Arnprior; Gillies Brothers, Limited, Braeside; R. and T. Ritchie, Aylmer; The Colonial Lumber Company, Pembroke, and The Pembroke Lumber Company, Pembroke. The large pulp and paper companies are the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull; J. R. Booth, Ottawa; James McLaren & Co., Buckingham, and the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Hawkesbury."

A Modern Lumber Organization

Of all the companies which Senator Edwards mentioned in the above account of the lumber industry none occupies a more honorable or deservedly prominent position among the great industries of Canada than that over which he himself presides, of which he was the founder and builder, and in which he continues to-day to take a minute and active interest. He conducted the representative of the Canada Lumberman through the offices and plant of the company at Ottawa and pointed out with pride, all the improvements which he has been making in the last few years. The chief centre of interest about the Ottawa plant is the planing mill. This mill is constructed upon the latest scientific principles. From an engineering point of view alone it is a great institution. As a planing mill, however, it will, when complete, stand head and shoulders above everything else of its kind in Canada. The buildings are constructed of concrete and brick. They are absolutely fireproof, and throughout them all there is a great abundance of light. The facilities which Senator Edwards has provided for the production of finished lumber products on a gigantic scale, are admitted by all who see them to be the best that skill and capital can provide. The foundations for the buildings in many cases have been hewn out of solid rock. Great hydraulic plants are buried down deep in the rocks and tremendous streams of water are drawn from the Rideau river, through tunnels bored through rock which lead them to the turbines, where power is generated for the plant. All this, one would imagine to be the work of experienced architects and engineers. But if there is one thing for which Senator Edwards is noted it is his habit of superintending practically everything of importance which is done about his plant. Engineers had something to do with drawing up the designs and specilcations of this new plant, but the moving figure in it all was Senator Edwards. Every detail of the construction has been superintended by him. There is scarcely a square foot of the rock excavations which he has not directed personally. The installation of every piece of machinery has been superintended by him. Every engineering problem which has turned up in the work of construction has been solved by him, with practically no outside assistance. The whole plant, like the business itself, has practically been built by him, and he takes pride in pointing out all that he has done.

"Our business was originated at Rockland in 1868," he said, "by myself and the late James Woods. We were joined in 1871 by my brother, J. C. Edwards, and John A. Cameron, of Cameron & Edwards, of Thurso, with whom I learned the business. Cameron and Edwards were among the first saw mill men at Thurso, in the early sixties. They afterwards bought out Gilmour & Co. at the Nation Mills, and we finally bought them all out. We did a steadily-growing business at Rockland, and this business is still carried on, on a large scale. About eighteen years ago we bought out the property at Ottawa from the estate of the late James McLaren. The mill on the Ottawa side of the river was burned down soon after and was replaced by a more modern one. We bought the New Edinboro mills about a year later.

A Story of Continual Progress

Fires were unfortunately of frequent occurrence with the company, but they did not interfere much with its progress. The Rockland mills were burned with all the lumber in 1907. The company suffered very heavy losses in each case. Profiting by these experiences Senator Edwards decided that any new buildings he put up would be fireproof, and the new planing mill, built entirely of fireproof material, with its fire-proof storage sheds, was the result. Not only are these buildings believed to be unquestionably fire-proof, but they are so well protected with automatic sprinkler systems that if any of the lumber stored therein were to catch fire, it would be almost an impossibility for the fire to destroy more than a few dollars worth of the lumber. Just to be fashionable, however, Senator Edwards carries a fair amount of insurance on the buildings and contents. He does not intend in future to be worried about fire losses.

The plants at Ottawa and Rockland are pretty large institutions, but they do not represent by a long way all the interests which this company possess. They are interested in Burlington, Vermont, where Robinson Edwards Company have a planing mill and a distributing yard. The Bathurst Lumber Company, at Bathurst, N.B., of which the W. C. Edwards Company are the owners, and of which Senator Edwards is president, owns mills and limits at Bathurst. The company also have mills and limits at Bonaventure and Little Cascapedie in the county of Bonaventure, Quebec.

If one wished for an illustration of the character of Senator Edwards it would be afforded perhaps better than anything else by the arrangement of his business office and the office of his clerks. Walking out to the plant from Ottawa one comes first of all upon a little red brick building which looks as though it might be a foreman's office. Upstairs, however, is a big bright room, with a large flat top desk in the middle, which is the office of the Senator, and in the one or two other rooms which comprise the building are located the few secretaries and clerks necessary for the head office business of this large company. The whole building is unpretentious, and the occupants are as easy to approach as the most timid traveller who wishes an interview could wish. The point about this office which, perhaps, may not be noticed at first, however, is that from its windows a view is obtained of every one who approaches from Ottawa. Every load of lumber which goes toward the city passes the windows. A good view is obtained of much of the plant and from the rear one looks out upon the Ottawa river where the company's barges unload, and across the water to the Laurentian hills over which the sun sets beautifully nearly every evening in the week. The location of the office and its equipment speak of the Senator's arrangement at every turn.

A Branch Office to be Proud of

If a hapless traveller, however, or any other person upon business bent, should chance first of all to call at the company's branch office across the Rideau he would receive a very different first impression. Here is a fine brick building with an imposing stone doorway and with the interior handsomely finished in mahogany. "They're proud over here," remarked the Senator, by way of apology, when showing the Canada Lumberman representative over the building. They have much to be proud of, however, for a finer and more pleasant office to work in would be hard to name. The mahogany finish is one of the most noticeable features of the interior, and there is one particular piece, in one of the private offices which generally attracts the admiration of the visitor. The grain and the color are both very choice, and many a connoiseur walks up to inspect it closely, with delight written upon his face. If he taps the surface with his knuckles, however, there is a surprise in store for him, because this particular piece is not mahogany at all, but cement finished to match the rest of the woodwork in the office. On account of this wall being an outside wall, it was necessary to finish it in cement instead of wood. If the advocates of cement could only secure a good illustration of this particular piece of wall it would be one of the best advertisements they could find.

All this about the W. C. Edwards Company is somewhat aside from the story of the square timber industry of the Ottawa Valley, but it is interesting as giving an idea of what has developed out of the lumber industry. Old Philemon Wright, in his day, would never have dreamed of the changes which were to come over the industry when the people of the valley should discover that shipping square timber was not a business-like proposition. The whole development of the Ottawa Valley lumber industy has been a vindication of the principle which has built up every great industry the world over. It shows that progress depends more than anything else upon the careful utilization of every atom of raw material. Where there is such a combination of raw material and power as in the Ottawa Valley, the only thing wanting for the creation of a prosperous industry is the presence of brains and energy. The early pioneers of the valley possessed both of these, and in the square timber industry they laid foundations for a future industrial greatness which, in its way, contains more of all that goes to the upbuilding of a great and prosperous people, than almost any other that could be instanced. Fortunately these men transmitted to their children in large measure the same characteristics which enabled them to hew their own fortunes out of the forests. There is something about the life of a lumberman which assists him to grow up into a broad-minded and capable business man. The lumber industry of the Ottawa Valley is remarkable for many things. First of all it has made a few millionaires. Secondly it has supported, in comparative comfort, a large working population, and third it has been unique for the fact that the descendants of the wealthy men whom it produced, have in every instance been men of business capacity and energy sufficient to carry on and develop the great undertakings to which they have succeeded.

Liability for Forest Fire Losses

Railway Representatives Alarmed at Proposed Legislation—Real Situation Misunderstood—Co-operation Needed

The recent announcement by Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Conservation Commission, that the Dominion Government would be asked to introduce legislation making the railroads liable to a penalty for fires starting from their right of way, unless they can prove that they have taken all necessary precautions to prevent them has led to a vigorous assertion by a prominent Ottawa railway official that the railways are not the causes of forest fires, and that the lumbermen are the responsible parties. The article, which appeared in the Ottawa Citizen, was as follows:—

Railway Companies Disclaim Responsibility

A high official said to-day that evidently Mr. Sifton had not informed himself of what the railways had done for the protection of the forests of the country from fire. They co-operated warmly with the forest rangers. The utmost care was exercised in the stoking of the engines, and screens of the best and most approved type were used to suppress sparks from rising out of the chimney stacks.

"It would be a monstrous thing," said this official, "to hold the railways responsible for all forest fires adjacent to their lines. The majority of fires for which the railways have been blamed were caused by tramps who trespassed on railway properties and kept themselves warm at camp fires which they left burning and were thus a source of forest conflagration.

"Lumbermen, too, often build their camp fires near the railways and leave the embers unextinguished, with the result that when a gust of wind arises they are blown into the forest and in an instant the dry brushwood and withered grass are aflame and a fire which may extend for miles and last for weeks is raging.

"Many such fires are laid to the charge of the railways for the lumbermen who are the real cuplrits, screen themselves and their assistants and the so-called official reports are thus packed with misleading statistics. A series of reports from which Mr. Sifton quoted as justification for the bill which he is to introduce into parliament appear to be of this character, as regards the information from Ontario and the Western provinces.

"Not only is the return incomplete inasmuch as it does not deal with Quebec and the eastern provinces, but the information it does give is drawn from sources that, to put it in the mildest terms, are open to question and unreliable."

The incorrectness of the above interview is exposed in a letter which was published in a subsequent issue of the Ottawa Citizen, written by Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. Mr. Hawkins' letter was as follows:—

The Necessity for Co-operation

Editor Citizen: In your issue of Friday, December 23, under the heading "They disclaim responsibility," appear statements to which this Association (Canadian Lumbermen's Association) take serious objection. The interests which I have the honor to represent are not concerned with criticism of contemplated or pending legislation, nor in an attempt to prejudice public opinion against any measure which has for its object the preservation and perpetuation of Canada's forest wealth.

It may fairly be assumed that the railways are deeply interested in this matter, apart entirely from mere sentiment. Lumber and products of the forest gave the railways of Canada over 17½ per cent. of their gross tonnage during the year ended June 30, 1910. If lumbering in Canada ever comes to an end the railways will be deprived of their most profitable business. It therefore should be the part of the railways to join in any movement which will preserve for all time such a vitally important national asset. Lumbermen fully appreciate this and the statement that they leave embers unextinguished in their camp fires is really so palpably silly and untrue that it hardly needs contradiction. It would be just as reasonable to accuse the railways of burning up their property. The inference, too, that lumbermen pack official reports with misleading statistics is also quite gratuitous and is unworthy of so vast an interest as the railways.

May I be permitted to add also that it would be in the interest of journalism and the public welfare if, before making such outrageous charges against so important an industry as lumbering, that facts only be ascertained and published. Such statements might possibly be ignored if they appeared in a newspaper of lesser influence than The Citizen. So far as the accusations against the lumbermen are concerned, a flat, specific and emphatic denial is given thereto.

The position taken by Mr. Hawkins is substantiated also by an interview with Mr. M. J. Patton, acting secretary of the Conservation Commission, which was published in the same paper. Mr. Pattons' remarks were as follows:—

"The railway man who gave that interview was not informed of the facts. Statistics respecting fires set by railways as given by Mr. Sifton in his recent address are from the most authentic source. hen it was known early in the season that forest fire losses this year would likely be heavy, the commission of conservation despatched expert officials to visit the scenes of the various fires and investigate the causes. The reports of these men have been made, and show that over 30 per cent. of the forest fires for which definite causes could be assigned were caused by railway locomotives. This information was gathered by thoroughly experienced men, and is of the most reliable sort. The conservation commission in advising legislation to prevent the enormous annual fire losses from this cause made sure that their recommendations should be backed home with facts that were in no wise open to question.

"Then there is a most inexcusable ignorance displayed regarding the legislation the commission is asking the Government to pass. The statement that the enactment of the legislation recommended would hold the railways responsible for all fires adjacent to their lines is not true. Nothing of the kind has ever been proposed. What the commission did recommend was that railways should be liable to a penalty for all fires actually caused by sparks from their locomotives, and for all fires which were allowed to spread from their right of way to adjacent lands. They will not be held liable for fires if they can show that they had on their locomotives the best modern appliances to prevent the emission of sparks; that their employees had shown no negligence in conducing to the starting or spreading of fires; and that they had a properly equipped fire fighting staff to check fires once started. In other words, the railways are to be liable to a penalty for fires they start unless they can show that they have used every reasonable precaution to prevent damage from that source. No fair-minded man can say that such legislation would be unreasonable."

The Late Peter McArthur

On Friday, December 30, 1910, there died at Detroit, Michigan, Mr. Peter McArthur, the last surviving member of the well-known lumbering firm, The McArthur Bros. Company, Limited.

In the early days in Glengarry county, one of the leading lumbermen there was John McArthur, and about 45 years ago his eldest son, bearing the same name, established himself in the lumbering business in Toronto. A few years later he was joined by his two younger brothers, Alexander and Peter. The industry and application of the three brothers eventually developed one of the largest lumbering businesses in America, their specialty being square timber. The firm's operations were carried on extensively in Quebec, Ontario and Michigan, and in later years in the Western and Southern States. Shortly before the death of John McArthur, the senior member of the firm, they formed themselves into a joint stock company with head office at Toronto and branch offices in Quebec and Detroit, with agencies overseas at London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast.

The reputation of the firm both at home and abroad was excelled by none of their competitors and their trademark "M. A B." was a guarantee of quality in all the European lumber marts. Shortly after the conversion of the partnership business into a joint stock company in 1886, Mr. John McArthur died and was succeeded in the presidency of the company by his brother Alexander, who continued as head of the company until his death in 1895 at Ashville, North Carolina.

Mr. Peter McArthur was the resident manager of the firm in the United States, residing for many years at Saginaw, Mich., and subsequently moving to Detroit in 1893. On his brother Alexander's death he became president of the company in 1895. Mr. Peter McArthur was a typical specimen of the Glengarry Highlander, of splendid physique and unwearying energy, devoting all his ability and native shrewdness to the development of the business. Few lumbermen were as well known throughout the United States and Canada and his judgment upon timber limits, their qualities and quantities was accepted without reserve.

Under the presidency of Mr. Peter McArthur the operations of the company were extended even to Idaho, California and Mexico, and the holdings of the company assumed unusually large proportions in Canada and in the United States. Notwithstanding his extended residence in the United States, Mr. McArthur did not lose touch with his old home, and during his later years he always spent a few of the summer months with his family at the old homestead at Glengarry, of which he retained ownership to the last.

Mr. McArthur is survived by three sons, Percy, at present attending Ann Arbor University, Peter at home, and Robert, attending McGill University. The well-known Chicago physician, Dr. R. D. McArthur, is the only surviving brother.

Shingle manufacturers on the Pacific coast have decided to incerase the price of shingles. At a recent meeting it was agreed that the prevailing prices were too low for any profit. The result was an increase of 20 cents. The prices at Toronto, according to the new schedule, are as follows: 4x, $3.20 to $3.30; 3x, $3 to $3.10.

Forest Rangers Must Be Capable

Ontario Government Introduce Radical Changes In Appointment—To Go Into Effect Immediately

The Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines has decided, following the investigations of Hon. Frank Cochrane, which have covered several years, to make radical changes in the regulations covering the selection and duties of Ontario fire-rangers. The staff of rangers this year will be required to qualify according to the new standards, and the prevalent idea that the post of fire-ranger is provided as a holiday convenience for a number of inexperienced students is to receive its quietus.

The new regulations, which have been approved by the Government, have been made public. The season ordinarily lasts from May 1 until September 30, but may open earlier and close later. The rangers will be paid $2.50 a day for seven days in the week. The department will supply canoes, tents, cooking utensils, etc., and the rangers pay their own railway fare and supply their own foodstuffs. The list will close on March 31 to allow time for selection and organization.

Applicants who are students requiring to take examinations must be exact in the information as to when they are available. In the spring of 1910 a number who said they were free from May 1 were appointed at that time. It was then found that many would not be free until the middle of the month or even as late as the 24th. As a result the service was thrown into confusion in the early stages, and in many cases this lack of accuracy on the part of the applicant resulted in the loss of the position. This year any applicant who is not immediately available when appointed will forfeit all claim to consideration. A number of students also put the department to inconvenience last year by having to leave their work before the end of the season to take supplementary examinations. Where this occurs in future any expense incident to sending another man to fill the vacancy will be deducted from the ranger's pay and he will also have difficulty in securing re-engagement.

Practical Woodsmen Required

Rangers must be prepared to swing an axe in cutting portages, building shelter huts, etc., when not actively engaged in fighting fire. Bush experience of that sort is essential. In their anxiety to secure appointment many declare their ability to handle a canoe when they are better adapted for work along the railways. The department requires as many men for one class of work as the other, and it would save confusion and annoyance, the loss of the position and possibly the loss of life if applicant would bear this in mind. Applicants who are not strong physically should not apply. Anyone found to be in ill-health or not physically fit on reporting or who, after trial, is found to be deficient for any reason whatever will be dismissed and will thus lose the money spent in travelling.

The aim of the department is to have the staff, as far as possible, composed of experienced men, and preference will be given applicants with experience whose record with the department has been satisfactory. Sound judgment is necessary, and obedience to the instructions and directions of the Chief Rangers is expected. Lack of judgment, foolhardiness and disobedience of orders resulted in the death of five rangers last season. In no instance was the loss of life incidental to the discharge of duty as rangers, and hereafter the department will decline to bear the expense of searching for bodies or meeting, in whole or in part, funeral expenses where death has resulted other than from the discharge of duty.

Persons whose hunting instincts are stronger than their sense of duty need not apply. In view of the loss of life last year through the careless handling of firearms, and the temptation to kill game for food, rangers will hereafter not be permitted to carry arms of any kind nor to have them in possession. Ranges must remember that they are ex-officio game wardens as well as fire rangers, and it is their business to thoroughly enforce the fish and game regulations. Any ranger found deficient in this respect will not only be dismissed, but will be made a public example.

Devote Full Time To Duty

Rangers must not undertake other employment while employed by the department. This applies particularly to rangers stationed near railway construction work and mining operations. Nor may rangers who are local men leave their beats to work on their homesteads. Any infaction of this regulation will entail summary dismissal and loss of pay. Chief rangers have been somewhat slow to exercise the power of dismissal vested in them by the department. In future any failure to dismiss an incompetent ranger after fair trial will be visited upon the chief responsible. Rangers must understand that the power to dismiss is vested in the chief and govern themselves accordingly.

Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. M. P. Kinsella

Mr. M. P. Kinsella, formerly manager for the Skillings, Whitneys and Barnes Lumber Co., of Ogdensburg, N.Y., has been appointed manager of their New York office at 1 Madison avenue, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late J. D. McLaurin. Although he has been in charge of the New York office for a short time, he will not take up his residence in New York until about May 1.

Mr. Kinsella's advancement will be recognized by all in the lumber business as having been thoroughly earned by faithful and successful work. Mr. Kinsella was born in Trenton, Ont., and early in life entered the lumber business with Messrs. Gilmour & Co., of Trenton, filling various important positions with that firm. In 1902 he became Canadian salesman for the Skillings, Whitneys and Barnes Lumber Company, and in 1905 was appointed Ottawa manager, which position he occupied until his recent appointment to the managership of the New York office.

Mr. Kensella is also a stockholder in the Skillings, Whitneys and Barnes Company, a stockholder and director of the Cavendish Lumber Company, Lakefield, Ont., and a stockholder in the following companies: The Strong Lumber Company, Orillia, Ont., The George Gordon Co., Ltd., Cache Bay, Ont.; the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company, Ltd., Montreal; The Gordon Development Company, British Columbia, and the Marine Transportation Company, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Charles R. Shaw, formerly Canadian manager of the Herman H. Hetler Lumber Company, Chicago, Ill., has resigned his position to engage in business with Edward L. Casey, who was until recently secretary of the same company. The new company will be known as The Casey-Shaw Lumber Co., Ltd., and will have its headquarters at Toronto and mills at Sudbury. The capital of the company will be $50,000 and the incorporators, as given in the announcement in the Ontario Gazette, are E. L. Casey, Chicago, Charles McCrea and George J. Valin, Barristers, Sudbury.

Read Bros. is the title of a new firm of wholesale lumbermen who are doing business at 18 Toronto street, Toronto. Alfred E. Read was in business at the above address up to January 1st, when he was joined by his brother Alex. P. Read formerly in the employ of John H. Eyer. Both are progressive business men and have a big connection in the lumber industry.

On the occasion of the departure of Mr. G. L. Keeling from Warren, Ont., the citizens made him the recipient of an address and a gold-headed cane.

Mr. Donald Ross, of the Woods and Forests Branch of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Province of Ontario, died recently at the age of 74.

Mr. John Tod, former senior clerk in the Dominion Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg, has been made assistant Crown Timber Agent.

Necessity may be the mother of many inventions, but there are others that are evidently fathered by the same desire that begets the sale and purchase of gold bricks.

The official returns for the winter port trade of St. John, N.B., show a falling off of half a million dollars as compared with the corresponding period last year. The total Canadian exports for sixteen liners amounted to $1,785,267 as compared with $2,355,476 in 1909. There is also a decrease of nearly $43,000 in foreign exports through this port. The decrease is due almost entirely to the poor condition of the lumber markets in Great Britain. Deal shipments this winter have been light, while last year they were very heavy. Lumbermen report that the unsettled state of British politics is to blame for the poor markets on the other side and they hope for recovery before spring comes. There is a great quantity of deals at the port ready to be sent across as prices pick up.

No man is indispensable, but it's a good idea to strive to be as nearly so as possible.

Railroads' Interests in Forests

The Greatest Single Consumhes of Timber — Their Share in Cost of Marketing — An Enlightened Railway Policy

At the recent Lake States Forest Fire Conference, R. H. Aishton, vice-president of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, delivered an interesting address upon "The Interest of The Railroads in Forest Protection." After dealing with the forests and railways of the Lake States in a statistical manner, Mr. Aishton made the following general and practical remarks:

It is hardly necessary for me to call your attention to the fact that the railways are, and will be for years to come, the greatest single consumer of the products of this timber country, and furnish a ready market for the settlers, lumbermen, and for other interests, and they realize fully, I think, the benefits accruing to them through conservation of the remaining forest areas in these States lying right at their doors, and they also fully realize that for every dollar they pay for piling, posts, lumber or ties throughout this district a certain portion of it comes back to them necessarily through the cleaning up and cultivation of the country; the additional number of people who are capable of earning a livelihood and for whom they must transport the necessaries of life and to whom they must look for their support.

From another standpoint: Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Michigan forest country is to-day the most attractive fishing, hunting and summer resort territory left in this great country of ours and tributary to the geatest centres of population in the country with the single exception of the Atlantic Seaboard. The railways, more than anybody else, appreciate the possibilities of the proper conservation, care and development of these areas, and that where they now carry people by the hundreds to these resorts they will soon be carrying them by the thousands with resutling benefits both to themselves and to the communities residing within these districts.

There is another interest which might be mentioned. Some of our railways are among the largest owners of timber lands within the boundaries of these states, and while we have heard a good deal about conservation of the forests I believe you gentlemen who are familiar with the Forestry Department, and in charge of them for your states, will bear me out in saying that the railways do, and are doing, as much in the actual work of conservation and protection of the forests as any other interest.

If we measure the interests of the railways by dollars I do not think there is any question in the minds of anybody here that their interests are equal at least, if not outweighing any others. The destruction, or partial destruction, of the timber area in any one of these three states, means to the railways deprivation of revenue for a long term of years, and perhaps forever. Other interests, when such calamities occur, can pull up, transfer their interests and move away. Not so the railways—they are compelled to operate no matter what the conditions may be.

We have heard a great deal lately about the cost of living. With the wiping out of the tie, post and lumber supply through this northern lumber country, the effect on the maintenance cost to the railways, about which we have heard so much in the rate hearings lately, would be particularly disastrous.

We all remember the day when the northern limit of agriculture was about at Green Bay, Wis. To-day we find bordering the lakes, successful agriculture carried on right up to and beyond Lake Superior, and where formerly the forest held sway we find to-day prosperous and contented settlers improving the land, raising crops, and sustaining not only themselves but the large communities incident to that territory. Had this territory been deforested through fires the ability to get settlers to go in there would have been limited as, in a great many cases, even the soil itself is destroyed or rendered unfertile through fires passing over it, and the ability therefore to develop agriculturally is gone.

The question now occurs, what, with all their varied interests in the prevention of forest fires, have the railways done to prevent them? I know what the general practice has been.

First.—Maintenance of a clean right of way, free from brush, stumps and rubbish.

Second.—Co-operation with the fire wardens in keeping the right of way thoroughly cleaned up and burned off.

Third.—Absolutely prohibiting the setting of fires by sectionmen, or other employees, except during the winter months or under the direction or order of the fire warden.

Fourth.—Installation of the very best and most approved netting in the front ends of locomotives, and constant investigation and experimenting into every new appliance that promises any relief from fire.

In connection with this a very thorough system of inspection at terminals and records of the condition of netting, and arrangements for repairs of same when defective.

Fifth.—During particularly dry periods the abondonment of freight service during daylight hours.

Sixth.—When dry conditions prevail, the establishment of patrol, either behind trains moving through the disrtict, or at points in close enough proximity to each other, to guard against fires starting on the right of way.

Seventh.—By instructing train crews and engine crews on the importance of avoiding every possibility of setting fires, and directing them when fire is found on the right of way, to stop their trains wherever practical and put it out. Or in case where their own, or any other, train would be endangered by such steps by leaving word with the first agent or section crew and having them start back all the help possible to put out the fire.

What further can the railways do? I am very frank to say that I do not know, other than this.

They believe that the protection of the forest, now, conserves the revenues of the railways in the future, and to many of the railways it means their future life and property.

They believe that the protection of the forests may be bettered by more efficient control by the officers of the states over all the interests engaged in business in the timber areas.

They believe in taxation that will enable a well trained and efficient force to be organized and maintained in each state, and endowed with police powers, for the protection of the forests.

They believe the interests are so great and so identical that settlers, lumbermen, manufacturers and railways, and every other interest should unite in a plan to which all can work, which would be harmful to no interest but beneficial to all.

Questions and Answers

The object of the Canada Lumberman and Wood Worker is to give information to its readers, both of a general and a news character, upon all matters of interest to the manufacturers, consumers and users of lumber. The editor will be pleased to receive questions from readers upon any subject and will endeavor to give early answers to them. Readers will also be conferring a benefit upon other readers if they will send in any comment which they consider of value upon questions which appear in these columns. Following are a few questions which have recently been received:—

An Ontario dealer in hardwoods writes to know the meaning of the term "common and better." He has had a disagreement with a customer to whom he made a sale of "common and better" at a low price, believing that it would include all three grades of common. The purchaser, however, claims that it should include only the number one common and all above.

According to the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which are the accepted rules in Ontario, "common and better" includes only the number one common and all better. The number two and three common could not be included unless they were definitely specified.

A correspondent asks whether it would be right to use the following rule in connection with the Scribner log rule, to find the feet board measure of logs of the following lengths:—

For a 4-foot log, 4" diameter and up; to take one-third of the measure of a 12-foot log or one-half of an eight-foot log. For a 6-foot log, 4" diameter and up; to take one-half of a 12-foot log. For a 8-foot log, 4" diameter and up; to take one-half of a 16-foot log. For a 10-foot log, 4" diameter and up; to take one-half of a 20-foot log. Also the writer wishes to know the contents of logs 4" and 5" in diameter and 4', 6'. 8', 10'. 12', 13'. 14'. 15', 16'. and 17'. long.

In regard to the first question it would not be technically correct to use a fraction of a larger log measurement to find the measure of a smaller one, but in practice the result will work out fairly close. As to the second question the contents of the logs are given in the various tables for the longer lengths. According to the International Rule, which is the closest to the actual mill results, the following would be the contents of the logs from 8 feet up:—

Length of Log in Feet

Diam. in inches	8 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.	13 ft.	14 ft.	15 ft.	16 ft.	17 ft.
4	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	10
5	5	5	10	10	10	10	15	15

For the 4-foot and 6-foot logs the only way to arrive at a measure would be by taking a fraction of a large log, or by depending upon actual mill tests.

The Alberta retail lumbermen will organize into an association similar to that existing in the other prairie provinces. It will be based upon broad lines and will not combine with other similar organizations. The objects are mutual protection and insurance and friendly intercourse at semi-annual conventions. The semi-annual convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association of Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be held in Winnipeg city during the week of February 13.

THE WOODWORKER

Shaper Work

Shaper work is so seldom mentioned in the Wood-Worker, says a correspondent, that it almost seems a duty for some one to take up the subject and enlighten the youngsters who intend to do much work on this machine. This data is not meant for the ones older and wiser than myself, for I know it is a hard matter to teach an old dog new tricks, but it will probably be of some use to the beginner.

There is a diversity of opinion as to which are the best shaper cutters to do good work with. Although in some instances I favor the reversible cutter, of which very good ones are certainly made, yet to do all kinds of work, straight or bent, give me the common flat cutter every time. However, I do not mean just any kind of an old piece of flat iron filed to the required shape, but to do good work two cutters should always be made alike, with exactly the same shape to each one, so that they both do the work; and they should be exactly of the same bevel and size, so that they fit very nicely into the washers, as shown in Fig. 1. If they are not even in width and the bevel not alike, then they will not fit the washers, and on that account spring the spindle, or perhaps only one will become tight and the other one will fly out and probably do some damage; but if these cutters are made right and tempered well, they will positively do good and smooth work on straight or bent work. The thickness of the bits may vary with the size, but a piece of flat steel 5-16 in. thick will do for all ordinary work. I have found worn-out flat files make very excellent bits; especially will they work well if some of the temper is drawn out. We always have shaper bit steel on hand, ready beveled and of different widths.

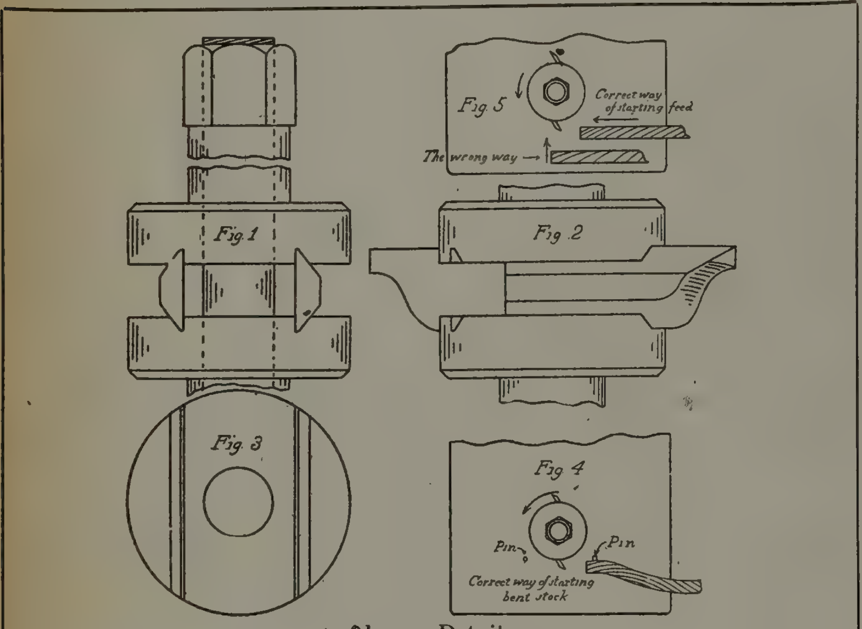


Fig 5
Correct way of starting feed
The wrong way
Fig 1
Fig 2
Fig 3
Fig 4
Pin
Pin
Correct way of starting bent stock

Shaper Details

There are no doubt many champions of the reversible cutters (we have them in our shop), but after seeing them work and raising a smoke by burning the stock or trying to enter hardwood to make a plow, it is a wonder they should continue to use the bits. I know perfectly well that if a reversible bit is made right and kept in trim by an expert filer, it will do passably good work, but the trouble is, when the bits are not filed by a very good filer they will get too short on one side and consequently do poor work, and you cannot use them both ways, for they will burn when reversed. Again, I say, that is not the fault of the bit as much as it is the poor filing. In the time that a man will spend trying to make a plow in the above manner, I can take an ordinary flat bit and do my work quickly and without danger of "cussing my soul to perdition."

The first important thing is to have bits of the same width and well balanced. Next and more important is to fasten them very securely so that there is no danger of them flying out; especially is this necessary when using a shingle shaper, which can be reversed, and there is danger of the nut coming loose. Next, take a firm hold of your stock and feed as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 5. Never start to feed by putting the stock directly against the cutter, as shown in sketch. I have seen many a piece of work spoiled by this method of starting. I remember the case of a man who was to use the shaper for the first time. He was shown how to hold his stock and how to feed. I had no more than turned my back when he started to use his own method, and the result was a crippled hand for life. He quit the shaper from that day. By being fearless and careful, a man may work at the shaper every day without danger of being hurt, but if he is afraid of the machine and absent-minded he should stay away from the shaper. It is always a good plan to clamp a piece to the table and slide the stock along the edge; this will also serve as a chipbreaker. However, in the case of bent moldings it is best to put pins into the table and proceed as shown in Fig. 4, the pins acting as a stop.

The shaper is, in fact, a universal machine, and can be used for many purposes. In a mill where there is a great variety of molding work done, the shaper is indispensable. I have worked at it for years without getting seriously hurt at any time. This is not intended to run down the reversible cutter, but "many men, many minds." For my part, give me the flat cutter every time, and I will shape a way for myself.

Setting Up and Machining Problems

Setting up and machining problems are dealt with in an article by M. Carl in the Wood-Worker. We will assume, he says, that the machine man has a template or sticker man's rule, as shown in Fig. 1, in which the parallel lines represent knife projection measurements, each space indicating 1-8 inch.

Taking O. G. stop for example, of 1-2 inch thickness, and 1 3-8 inch wide: Begin at the cross-section "a" and measure 1 3-8 inches on the fifth line (do not count line "b", as that is the cutting knife line) at "c". Lay the cutter on and mark the cutting portion as shown. As explained in a former chapter, a knife projecting 5-8 inch cuts just 1-2 inch deep. But the O. G. knife should cut through the bed; and allowing 1-32 inch for bottom head cut, the knife must extend full that much below the line, as shown. All O. G. stop cutters should be spikes, and put on with caps.

And right now we will dispose of the question of double-cutters. I use them in but few instances. If I have to run quite a lot of rabbeted door jambs I use two rabbeting knives. Also, when running curtain pole stock, as I have had to run carload after carload of it. And where the work is unusually heavy, as running gutter, knives should run in pairs as much as possible, as it is much easier on the machine. Balance the O. G. knife againt a straight one, put them on the cutterhead, and bring the machine bed up until the O. G. knife will pass without striking when turned by hand, and you are ready to put in a piece of stock. Feed it through until the end almost reaches the bottom head.

Next comes the pressure bar problem, which is no mean thing to grapple with (or, rather, a very mean thing). There is only one way to do it right: When there is a pressure bar to make, make a good one. Then don't spoil it by changing it to suit some other pattern. As a great many moldings have one or more members that will make good bars for some other pattern, bear it in mind, and when machining one of this kind, take two or three strips of the kind of wood you make pressures of, and run them for future use. Any O. G. stop will reverse and fit, at least good enough for a pressure.

Then for this pattern take a piece and rip it as shown at "a", Fig. 2, and tack it to a piece of s.4s. of proper size, as at "b". Place the front end as near the top head as the cutters will allow, first beveling the end so it will go farther under the head, which insures smooth work to the very end of the strip. The square edge of the stop must be finished with the rail side head, and the guide on the opposite edge cannot be set against the edge of the work without spoiling it, hence the strip "a." Set the guide snugly against the edge of the pressure bar, and the work is firmly held in place, coming out smooth, clean and regular.

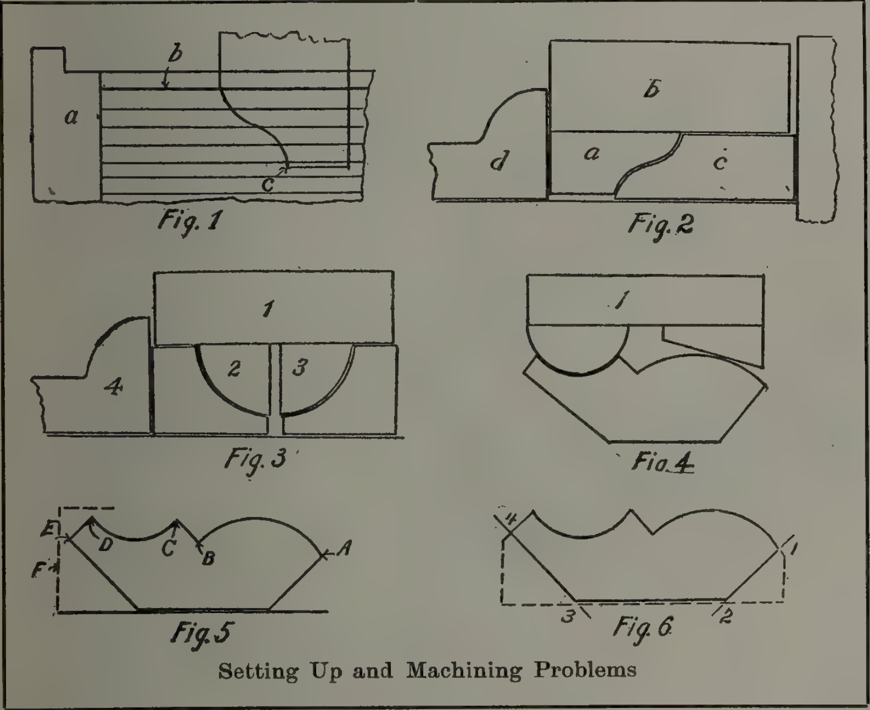
This bar is suitable for a number of widths of stop. When running quarter-rounds, half-rounds and scotias, run several good pieces of the different sizes, and lay away for pressures. They serve a multitude of purposes. When running quarter-rounds, a piece of scotia put on a heavy strip makes a good pressure, just as the quarter-round answers the same purpose for the scotia.

Some months ago "Jerry" said he was at a loss to know how to put a pressure on two strips of scotia when running them as shown in Fig. 3. Take a 1-inch strips, as 1, and two pieces of quarter-round, 2 and 3, Fig. 3, driving the brads from the top as shown, and you will have no trouble, "Jerry." Set the guide 4 against the edge which holds the strip opposite the guide 4 against the edge which holds the strip opposite the rail in place. Never drive nails from the under side of a bar as it will invariably cause it to scratch. And right there is where the sticker man "gets his." If the bar is put down too tightly, it will gather lumps and spoil the stock. And to get the proper adjustment, the stock should be passing through the machine. It requires some practice to do this properly, but the operator will soon learn what we may call the touch.

I do not know how it occurs to others, but to me there is an indescribable touch or feeling that tells me when to stop putting it down. But the conditions to be met and overcome are too numerous to cover here, and after I had told all I knew about it, you would have something occur in fifteen minutes, probably, that neither of us ever heard of.

For running the "head and cove" beds, as shown in Fig. 4, the pressure shown gives better satisfaction than any other I have used. In putting the bar on the work, it should not rest heavier on one edge than the other. To avoid this, lay the bar in place, loosen the shoes entirely, so they will set flat on the bar, then tighten them just that way. All that remains is to set them down properly. I have seen oil put on bars to keep them from scoring the work. Don't do it. In most instances it only aggravates the trouble. Tallow is allowable, but give me clean hardwood. Hard slash-grain yellow pine makes a good bar. So much for pressures at this time.

Now, suppose you were going to set to run the bed shown in Fig. 5. Measure from Ato B, and lay it off on line ",'' Fig. 1; then from B to C and C to D, extending them also on the same line. Of course, you are using sectional knives. Then one knife does the work from A to C, another section from C to D, and a stock angle knife the chamfer. Lay each section on the template corresponding with the measurements, marking around the cutting edges with a sharp pencil. This is for beginners only, as one with even a few months' experience will need only the points of measurement, and not the marks around the cutters.) The under chamfers are made with the lower head, the side heads not being used, and should not be in making beds and crowns. The stock must be held to a certain and fixed line of travel past the bottom head, in order that the chamfers do not vary. This duty should not be left entirely to the pressure bar, and a thoroughly reliable and positive remedy is by putting on a side knife and size the width on the dotted line F, so the side guide may be set up firmly, holidng the stock firm and true.



Setting Up and Machining Problems

Begin by balancing the knife cutting from A to C against cove cutter from C to D. Balance the angle knife against the side knife, and, when putting the angle knife on, drop the point E a scant 1-16 inch farther below the line "b" on the template than the actual distance in the detail. As 13-16 inch is the proper thickness for this class of stuff, project the side knife 1 1-32 inch, then bring the machine bed up, or lower the head, as required, until the side knife will pass and not strike. Now start the machine and feed a strip about 2 inches past the top head. Stop the machine, raise the feed rolls, withdraw the strip, and saw off a piece about 1 inch long. Extend the lower chamfer lines on the details as shown in Fig. 6, and fit the piece sawed off, on the detail. You will not always get the cutters just right the first trial, but the changes necessary should be so slight that a light "tap" here and there will put them in proper place. The dotted lines show the unfinished part of the piece. Hold the piece down firmly, and make a pencil dot on the block at 1, 2, 3, and 4, close down to the detail. Reverse the piece, and with the rule and pencil connect 1 and 2, and 3 and 4 across the end. Then, with a knife or chisel, trim the outer corners off true to these lines. Replace the piece against the ends from which it was sawed, mark the chamfer lines on the end, and with a hand saw rip back 1 1-2 or 2 inches true to the lines for a pattern. Feed the strip through until the end is directly over the bottom head. Set up the side guide, place the pressure bar on properly and set it down snugly, and the chamfer or angle knives can be put on quickly, so as to require no corrections, and the set is complete. The whole thing can be done in much less time than it takes to tell how it is done. I have had men to say, "Why not make a pattern, put it on a stick, and set by it?" Well, I can do all above work before he can make his pattern. He must then make his set while I am pushing good molding out of my machine.

Now, all this work is quite easy to one having a little experience, yet it requires enough of the real principle to put him on the right track for the more difficult patterns. And it is not always the big stuff that is the most difficult! Take, for instance, that old corner head No. 5086, or those return heads. They are small, but—troublesome, if you want to do a good job.

There are some patterns of hand rail that are rather tedious on account of most of the members being made with the side heads. In cases of that kind a pattern does not come amiss. When the work is the same on each edge, and templates are used, the best way to get the first set is to put knives on the first head, make a cut of 2-in. or 3-in., take a template of it, and extend member points across to the opposite edge of template with a square, and mark the kinves on for the other head.

Balancing knives is a part that requires judgment and true principles of mechanics, and to treat of it fully would require much time and space. First, one must know that a static, or standing balance is not always a running balance. If you were putting a straight knife against one that projected 1-2 inch or 1 inch, a perfect balance on the scales would be far from a running balance, so the straight knife must be enough heavier to make up for the difference in centrifugal force between the two knives; and as centrifugal force equals the continued product of .00034, the weight of the body in pounds, the radius in feet, and the square of the number of r.p.m., it is evident that a difference of 1 in. projection of knives is considerable. Knowing how much allowance to make, comes only by practice.

Another point to watch closely is getting the knives on the cutterhead so as to revolve in the same line. If they must be "dodged," counterbalances must be used to equalize the forces. For instance, if you were going to run a 4-inch crown, and put the angle knives on the bottom head, they would not come in the same line; one knife would go on almost on a line with the rail. Then turning the head half over and putting the other one on 4-inch to one side, would give bad results. Two head bolts crossed opposite to that of the knives are usually sufficient. If not, something heavier must be used.

Rip Saw Accidents

All too often we hear of deplorable and not infrequently fatal accidents in connection with rip saws. One came to the writer's attention recently, one of several of the same class that have proven fatal. A rip saw drove a piece of lumber through a man's stomach. The rip saw has quite a record of similar accidents piled up against it. They have been happening ever since the introduction of power-driven rip saws. No one man will be able to tabulate the list of fatal accidents, to say nothing of the minor ones.

There are really two general classes of rip saw accidents. In one class is the man who accidentally comes in contact with the saw with his fingers or some part of his body, and this is probably the most prolific source of minor accidents. The other general class of accidents come from saws catching strips, blocks and pieces of lumber and throwing them back at the operator. These accidents, while not so frequent, are often more serious, and not infrequently are fatal.

It is almost impossible to devise a mechanical safeguard against the carelessness that leads a man into accidentally bringing his hand or some part of his body in contact with the rip saw, but it is both possible and practical to devise a mechanical safeguard to prevent the more serious accidents caused by the saw throwing pieces back at the sawyer. There are guards that go over the saw, and where these are not available it is generally comparatively easy to suspend a board from overhead and let it hang down to the top of the saw so that it will furnish a buffer for anything thrown back, and will also prevent a stock climbing up on the saw and being thrown back.

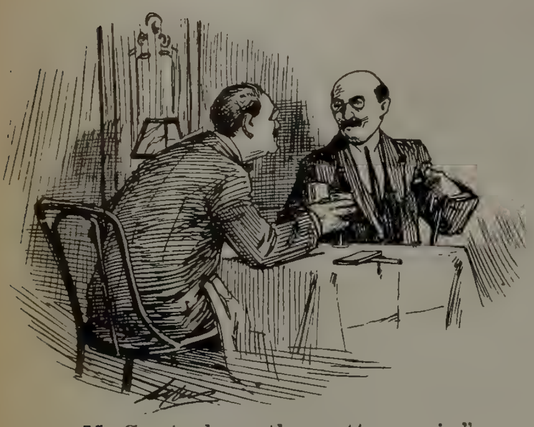
There have been enough serious accidents from this source that it looks like there would be no need to urge to-day the necessity for using safeguards. It looks like that first law of nature, self-preservation, would lead every sawyer to use them himself. The trouble is, the average sawyer feels like these things are a little bit in his way and more trouble than they are worth. He takes chances on them for a while, without accident, perhaps, then continues to take chances until he has an accident. Then there is trouble, both for the man and for the employer.

It is time for a campaign of reform in connection with rip saw practice, time to insist on such safeguards at least as will prevent them from throwing stock back. Whoever is to blame for the lack of these safeguards, employer or employe, should be given a shaking up until he comes to realize their importance and keeps them on the machines and in order all the time.—The Wood-Worker.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Competitive Yard Troubles A Few Samples

Jones, He Writes About Retailers.



"Mr S— took up the matter again"

Once in a while I run across a man who keeps you talking until lunch time and then directs you to the hotel, or says he has got to go to dinner and asks you to drop in later in the afternoon, but Mr. S— is not that sort. He is more apt to look at his watch and almost shout as though the flight of time was a great surprise:

"Great Scott! It's time to feed. Come, get on your hat and we'll go over to the ——— House."

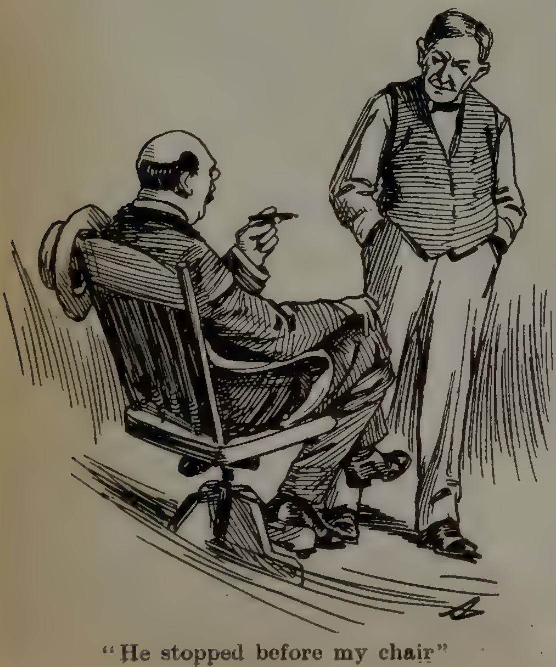
It's no use trying to get ahead of him by getting your invitation in first. When you're in his town, you're his guest. I've tried to beat him, but always lost out. Tricks that work on others don't feaze him one bit. He's simply in a class by himself when it comes to cutting in ahead on the invitation game. Of course I succumbed to the delightful inevitable and we started out. No sooner had we "named our poison" as he euphemistically termed the decoction served by the gentleman with the white apron, than he brought up a matter I had aired at some length recently. It was the personal order blank idea, but as this was likely to occupy us some little time, I suggested that we get to the table and talk it over. When we had attended to the preliminaries and were awaiting the results, Mr. S—— took up the matter again.

"That order blank stuff you put in the Lumberman a while ago was bully. I'd have been up against it good and proper if I hadn't used my own blank for a car of flooring a few weeks ago."

"Is that so? What was there to it?"

"I wanted some flooring for a job we had and it had to be very nice. A salesman happened in the very day I wanted to order it, so I wrote out the order on my own blank and put in 'steam kiln-dried.' The salesman said they could furnish it that way, and told me I could depend on getting just what I called for. Well, in a short time the car came, but I was disappointed. It was not what I had ordered, although it was nice-looking stock. I wrote the shippers and they replied that the flooring was all right and were not inclined to do anything. In my next letter to them I called their attention to my order and to the specifications for 'steam kiln-dried.' Of course there was nothing they could say. Now the point is, if I had let the salesman put the order down on his blank and merely taken his word that it would be what I wanted, I could not have held them to it. The best I could have done would have been to ask for an inspector and this would have put me to some expense."

"That's a good point for the personal order blank. How long have you used them?"



"He stopped before my chair"

"Quite a few years, and we have never had a dispute that could not be settled easily. I am careful to put in an order just what I want, and insist on getting it. You can't always get just what you want and if there is only a little that is off, I don't file a kick."

We then talked over rejected cars and I asked him what his idea was when a car is rejected.

"Here in our town, if I reject a car, the other dealers won't take it. We thing it is best to stand together on this."

"What is the wholesaler going to do with such a car on his hands?"

"That is his business. In the first place, as I said before, we don't turn a car down unless it deserves to be turned down, and the best way to teach a wholesaler a lesson is not to touch it. If he can make an allowance so that we can handle it, we might take it in, but I don't like to do that either. A rejecte dcar is a bad thing. Most every wholesaler knows of towns where they do not care so much about grades as we do and he can use it there."

"Don't you think when you all turn a car down that way it makes a man a scalper whether he wants to be one or not? My idea has always been to do all you can to help the salesman get rid of the car, and in some cases have advocated his selling it to any one who will take it."

"No, I think you are dead wrong there."

"Well, maybe I am, but there is one other thing I want to ask you about. What is your experience in taking in a car that you do not like and adjusting it afterwards?"

"All wrong. Don't touch it. Get it on your yard, and it's a mighty hard thing to get it off. I hold that its the business of the shipper to send what I order, and if he doesn't do it, it's his lookout and not mine. If he can't get stock his customers want, he had better quit. The great trouble with many wholesalers is that they don't know what the retailer is up against. If a load goes out that doesn't suit, back she comes, and we have to make it right. Our customers are right here on the ground and we can't shove any old thing off on them."

While I did not fully agree with Mr. S—— in all things, there is considerable truth in what he said. I hear of any number of cars that are not right, but am coming to believe that it is largely the retailer's fault. Business is not a charitable institution, and taking in a poor car because you hate to see a wholesaler lose on it, is not doing him any good at all. It's a common complaint that there are too many retailers, and the same can be said with equal truthfulness of the wholesalers. There are some who have no right to go into the wholesale business, and it's these fellows with not sufficient capital and lacking in knowledge of what the trade can use that create the disturbances, but so long as retailers are swayed by a concession in price, sometimes ridiculously small, the wholesaler who can't qualify will be in the trade. To be sure, the best wholesalers at times have a bad car, but take it year in and year out, the high grade wholesaler gives the best satisfaction, even if his price is not always a little under the market. The retailers, some of them at least, discourage a wholesaler by showing absolutely no appreciation of good service. When you turn such a concern down and buy of a man with his office in his hat because he cuts the price, you are gambling on getting what you want. Maybe some think they can get a greater allowance from such a man because he is usually up against a hard proposition when a car is thrown back on him, and will take almost anything. But to be perfectly frank; the wholesaler has no corner on sharp practice. Some retailers are adepts at finding fault and making demands for allowances. It is this class who refuse to arbitrate. Only a few weeks ago a salesman told me of a case with such man. They don't like to sue him because it would come before a local court and no amount of evidence that the wholesaler could produce would overcome the testimony of the people the retailer could bring in as witnesses, to bear out his contention. Some seem to be aware of this and make their claims just large enough to sting, but not large enough to warrant legal proceedings. The retailers ought to co-operate to spot the unscrupulous wholesaler, and, on the other hand, the wholesalers ought to list each one of these chaps who won't arbitrate and when they want anything more, just throw their order away. It would teach them a lesson that might bring them to their senses.

"The other thing happened only yesterday—"

The other day I stumbled onto the makings of as nice a local scrap as I often run across. I was scouting over some new territory and stopped off at D—— and called on Mr. Bryant. We slid over the usual greetings all right and then I started out to learn something of local conditions.

"I suppose you've had a good year, Mr. Bryant?"

"Oh, about so-so. Business ain't what it ought to be, but I can't complain."

"How about outside competition. You've got it all your own way here in D——, but we passed a little town back a few miles and I noticed quite a stock of lumber. Do they come in here much?"

When you begin to interview a man, you always watch to see how he takes a question. If he answers it in a matter of fact way, you won't strike pay dirt there, but at my reference to this other yard, I saw a change come over Mr. Bryant's face and felt I was following up a good lead. I will be honest and admit at the start that I am toning down his comments, but I think the gist of what he said remains.

"Only lately. Up to this fall we got along fine, but a couple of deals have come up this month that I don't like."

"What's got into them? Maybe business is dull and they have got to get out and hustle."

"It ain't that. The trouble's right here. Mr. W——, who owns the yard, is getting along in years and this fall turned the business over to his son-in-law. The old man and I never had any trouble. Mr. D——, that's the son-in-law, wants to make good, and thinks the only way to do it is to sell all the lumber in the county."

By this time Mr. Bryant was getting warmed up and walked around the office to work off some of his feeling. I sat tight and smoked, feeling sure I would not have to wait long. After a few turns around the room, he stopped before my chair.

"I don't mind telling you about it, and maybe you can tell me the way to handle him. I hate to get into a scrap. I've lived too long to think there's any money in scrapping, and won't do it if it can be helped, but I ain't going to sit still and see my trade going over to S——. We have as good a stock as they have and only myself to get a living out of the business, while they have two, so if it comes to a show-down, I can stand it as long as they can."

"Why don't you drive over to S—— and have it out? See the old man and its dollars to doughnuts he will fix it up."

Mr. Bryant paid no attention to my remark, but went right on.

"The son-in-law is a nice sort of a fellow. One day he came in here. Said he wanted to get acquainted and see if we couldn't work together because his yard was so near mine. I told him that was the way Mr. W—— and I always got along and I saw no reason why he and I couldn't do the same. The long and short of it was that we agreed to telephone each other whenever our customers went to the other fellow's yard. Well, the very next day he did telephone me about a little order that did not amount to anything, but I thought he meant to tote fair, and was glad to see it. A couple of weeks went by when one of our contractors came to me about a job he was figuring on—it was for three houses. I knew the party so went to see him, and I know if I had not done so, this contractor wouldn't have got the job. I felt as sure of selling the lumber as if I had the order already booked, but did not hear from him. One day I met him and said, 'Dan, how about that order? We'd better get it placed so there won't be any delay.' He told me I was out of it, for the yard at S—— had beat me nearly five hundred dollars. This riled me for I had figured close. I had to, for the contractor had not made his bid high. The other thing happened only yesterday. I was down the street and saw one of my customers, a farmer, out on the other side of the town, driving by with a load of shingles and some roof boards. He had gone right by me without even asking for a price, but they never telephoned me at all. Now, it stands to reason that a man won't drive ten miles if he don't get a pretty good price. You know how the farmers are—they won't keep still about a thing like that, but it will be all over the county in less than a week, and every mother's son of them will go to S——. Now, I haven't solicited any trade from his customers, and have always kept about half way from there. How did the farmer know about them if he had not been seen, or got a circular? It looks to me as if that fellow means to bamboozle me by telephoning about little orders that don't amount to anything, and go right after the big ones, but he can't fool me. I'm onto his game."

"You are right about not wanting to start a scrap, but it is a hard case just the same. I'd go over and see them, anyway. It won't do any harm, and if he knows you're onto his curves he may come to his senses. You know it's hard when a man drives in and planks down the money to tell him to go back to his own town and buy. If you do that, he will begin shouting about a lumber trust and all that tommyrot, so sometimes it is better to say nothing and take your medicine, but don't forget to go and see them. I once knew of a man of this sort who was converted by getting up a local organization and making him president. It sounds fishy, but it's true. There were only about ten dealers interested, but they filled him as full of good fellowship and the idea of co-operation that he flopped right over and is the best kind of competitor now."

I'm going to watch that case and possibly may learn something worth telling the readers of the "Lumberman." It may set some thinking who are inclined to stir up a neighborhood row just to know the incidents I have given, for they are only too true. I wish they were wholly imaginery.—The Southern Lumberman.

Birch c.i.f. values at Liverpool are firmer and spot values are following suit. There is an especially good demand for logs, especially Quebec and St. John shipments, which are readily sold ex quay. Further advance, however, might interfere considerably with trade. Planks are in fair demand but present prices are rather stiff for consumers and the trade is, accordingly, largely of a hand-to-mouth order. The favorite thicknesses are very scarce. Stocks of birch are depleted and spot prices are likely to increase.

The c.i.f. market for Quebec pine is very firm and advances are expected for next season's goods. It is certain that the better qualities will at least hold their own at higher prices. The spot market prices are steady with a tendency towards advance for the higher qualities. It would be difficult, however, to advance the lower grades. Quebec red pine is firmer with a steady demand. In this case, however, further advances are not to be expected without interfering with trade. Stocks are reported to be ample for present requirements. Softwood shipments of late have been light.

At Manchester, the outlook for trade is fairly promising. Floorings, however, are going rather slowly and there is difficulty in obtaining £10 2s. 6d., c.i.f., for unassorted. Unless trade improves, a decline is more probable than an advance. The timber trade in the west of Scotland showed quite a strenuous movement during the closing days of 1910, which indicates that buyers are expecting an improvement in business during the new year.

Lumber Trade Calenders

Wistar, Underhill & Company, wholesale lumber dealers, Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., have favored their friends with a very useful calendar, upon the pad of which are separate sheets for each week of the year. Each business day of the week has a large white square, upon which business engagements may be handily jotted down. The pad is mounted upon a tastefully designed red board with a white border.

John Donogh & Co., Traders Bank Chambers, Toronto, have used for their 1911 calendar the interesting decorative scheme which they adopted last year. This consists of a number of colored reproductions of photographs, which gives a graphic illustration of the story of a tree from the time when the woodsmen commence to saw it until it arrives at the mill to be turned into lumber. The calendar pad is a large one, with an attractive border design. Those who are fortunate enough to be among the company's friends will welcome the arrival of this annual visitor.

A splendidly colored illustration of a forest fire adorns the calendar issued by the Campbell-Maclaurin Lumber Company, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. The scene is extremely realistic and gives an awe-inspiring idea of the incalculable damage done by the great enemy of the forest. As to the calendar itself, it is welcome, not only on account of the illustration, but because of the very large calendar pad which it contains. The Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Company deals in "Everything in Spruce."

The Thomas Nagle Lumber Company, Limited, Globe-Atlantic Building, St. John, N.B., and 180 St. James street, Montreal, Que., have distributed among their friends a calendar, which for its artistic design will rank among the most succesful of the new year. The decoration consists of a reproduction of a painting of a lady's head by Altson, an Australian artist. It would be folly to try to describe this beautiful picture, in order to appreciate it, one must see the calendar itself. The picture is surrounded by an attractive design in a relief effect, and the color scheme in both calendar and picture is very pleasing.

John Dulweber & Co., dealers in hardwood lumber, Cincinnati, Ohio, have favored the CANADA LUMBERMAN with one of the most attractive calendars that have been issued for the year 1911. The design of the calendar is a colored picture of a girl's head, a reproduction of a painting by the well-known artist, Mr. Harrison Fisher. The title of the picture is "Miss Aristocrat," and it is said to be one of the very best pieces of work that this famous artist has produced. The picture is handsomely mounted on a light blue card, and the mount is covered with white art paper giving the effect of a white frame with a blue border. The calendar pad is attractively printed and hung beneath the picture. The John Dulweber & Co. are to be congratulated upon their fine souvenir.

The firm heretofore carrying on business at Penetanguishene and Sarnia, Ont., under the name of F. McGibbon & Sons has been dissolved. The Penetanguishene business will be continued by Mr. Charles McGibbon under the firm name of the McGibbon Lumber Company.

The death occurred on December 24 at Sherbrooke, P.Q., of Mr. Charles P. Charlton, superintendent of the Iberville Lumber Company. Mr. Charlton was only ill for a very short time and his death was unexpected.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Keeping Fire Out of The Limits

The lumbermen's interest in forest legislation was the title of a practical address by T. A. Green, of Ontanogon, Michigan, at the Lakes States Forest Fire Conference. Mr. Green's remarks were in part as follows:—

A brief description of how a lumberman makes money from our forests may not be without interest. Assume he has paid fifteen thousand dollars for a group of timber, and upon cutting it and after paying all the bills and selling his lumber he has seventeen thousand dollars. Then he finds he needs more timber. He tries to replace the acreage he has cut, and is compelled to pay seventeen thousand dollars for it, just what he took out of the first tract. This performance is repeated year after year in the hope that future manufacturing pofits may be larger. He rarely makes a dollar sawing lumber and often loses. If he manages to wind up his operation with about as much timber as he started with, he makes money, because of the natural increase in timber values. If some of the timber land left has been burned over, the operation will likely show a loss and not a gain. The lumber business is largely one of book profits to-day. Cash dividends do not come with regularity.

These are some of the reasons why the lumbermen are interested in laws for the protection of forests, but I do not mean to imply that they alone are interested. The entire country is aroused to the necessity for action. It has been difficult, in the past, to convince the residents of the unforested parts of the Lake States that they have a common interest with the lumbermen in the protection of the forests. They are beginning to understand that the lumbermen are less interested in protecting the remaining forests than they are. The owners have an average value in their stumpage of about two dollars and a half a thousand, and they disburse, in the process of reducing the tree to a marketable product, about four times that amount.

The public, realizing, at last, that the wanton destruction of the forests means a distinct loss to every one, demands that something be done. Such vast resources have been destroyed by fire in recent years, coupled with a heavy loss of life, that the people will not be denied. There is only one way open to them—the law. New laws and amendments to existing laws are proposed on every hand. Some of them single out the lumbermen as the scapegoats, a few place the burden upon the railroads. The records of Forester Griffith, of Wisconsin, show that 60 per cent. of all the fires in the five years preceding 1910 were set by homesteaders, 15 per cent. by railroads, and 25 per cent. by campers, careless hunters and others, including the lumbermen. It seems probable that the number of fires for which the lumber companies are directly responsible are not many. Few people respect the forests as they should. Some abuse the railroads for setting fires, and then throw lighted cigars and cigarettes from car windows in dry seasons. There is altogether too much carelessness. Fire is a terrible scourge. It is not to be played with.

The experience and training of average lumbermen should enable them to be the best judges of what is practical legislation for the protection of forests from fire, while the people in general are not well informed on these matters.

The Minnesota law passed at the last session of the legislature that provided for the burning of the slashings left by the lumbermen has proved to be impractical, in fact, very dangerous. An attempt to burn slashings by a large operator during the past season resulted in the burning of two hundred million feet of white pine.

Men have said in public that the lumbermen should not be allowed to make any slashings. While such a demand is ridiculous it is no more so than a general slash burning law would be. Advocates of such a law surely do not realize what they propose to make the lumbermen do. They have not stopped to think that very few people own solid blocks of timber, that there may be neighbors who may be completely surrounded by slashings. The days when slashings of that kind, in most timber, could be fired without damage to the adjoining stumpage would be few and far between. In fact, at no time during the summer months is it safe to set large fires, for when once started they creep into the roots and moss and smoulder for weeks, so that a high wind may fan them to a blaze at any time. These ground fires have been known to last from mid-summer until snow-fall, and even through the winter. Some will suggest waiting until winter to burn cut-over land. The early part of the winter finds the fuel too wet and later the snow too deep, in many parts of the Lake States.

In mixed timber there are many small trees and defective matured trees left after logging. In a few localities the immature trees may become valuable timber stands if allowed to grow. Nearly all the timber remaining standing is valuable for wood, and is the chief source of survival of the settlers during the first years they occupy their farms. My own personal experience leads to the belief that this valuable remainder can not be saved where slashings are burned.

In the hemlock forests the bark must be peeled in June, July and August and often a year's supply of logs is cut then. Long before winter comes those slashings are as dry and dangerous as any. Where the hemlock and hardwood timber stands thick upon the ground, a great deal of small timber will be killed by the heat when the land is burned over. Even where great care is exercised such will be the result. In a very large number of cases there is more fuel for fires a second year than there was at the first burning. This is not true of solid pine stands, but Michigan and Wisconsin have very little of that kind of timber left. The burning of slashings in any case only relieves the situation temporarily, for no one fire will take the stumps and old wet logs, which, when rotted, burn like tinder, and these, together with the brakes, wintergreens and other vegetation that naturally springs up in all burned districts finds a fire as quickly and as surely as the original slashing. Many remedies considered impractical might be of value if the average labor that can be found for the work could be relied upon to use judgment and care. That class of labor seems to have almost disappeared from the earth. The cost of burning the slashings must not be lost sight of, because any added expense will prove ruinous to a large number of lumber manufacturers at this time.

Without question, the only cheap way to burn slashings in general is to set fires to large areas and allow the fire to run before the wind. Any one making a practice of burning that way will hardly be regarded as a good neighbor. If slashings are to be burned they must be burned with great care. In heavy mixed timber the cost will then be prohibitive.

But we will all admit that something must be done and at once. In the first place the timber owners must help themselves, after that they may expect some help from others.

A thorough private patrol backed by a law like that proposed for Wisconsin, under which teh state would provide a regular patrolman for every forty thousand acres or less of forest land, will go a long way towards eliminating fires. The only laws that will be of any avail will be those that will help the state and private owners do that work.

There should be no rigid laws providing that certain things must be done regardless of locality. The conditions are often very different in adjoining geographical townships. What is feasible in one county may prove otherwise in the next. It would seem as though able comsions, as far as possible non-political, clothed with the necessary authority could best handle this matter.

Experience has taught the forester that the best way to prevent fires from spreading is by clearing out paths or fire lines. It is possible that the clearing up of a strip of land a few rods wide between the slashings and the timber may help to keep fires within small areas. If that plan was adopted and the lumbermen were compelled to cut the tall dead timber of any variety for a certain distance back from the fire lines, at the same time that they cut the sound trees, and a good system of patrol was put in force, I feel quite certain that large fires would be a thing of the past. The cleared lanes around slashings would make access to fires much easier than it is to-day. Fires are more easily prevented than stopped. If they do start get to them as soon as possible and put them out when they are small.

The meat of the nut is an active campaign on the part of every one to prevent fires and quick action if they start. In this matter an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Hon. J. K. Fleming, provincial secretary of New Brunswick, reports that the lumbermen of the province are at present in a bad way owing to the scarcity of snow. Unless there is a heavy fall within the very near future he expects operations to be tied up. Everything was in readiness for yarding and this could not be carried on without snow.

The Dominion Land Department has seized and will sell by public auction, the timber cut along the right-of-way of the Alberta & Great Waterways Railway, on which 80 per cent. of the timber dues for permits still remain unpaid. The majority of the permits are held by the Empire Supply Company, of which the head is Dr. McInnis, of Edmonton, but the larger part of the actual work has been done by small jobbers. None of the permits have been paid in full, nor any steps taken to use the timber, and it still lies where it was piled early last year.

The ninth annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States will be held at The Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 31 and February 1. In order to keep all the members mindful of the date, the association has sent out blooting paper calendars for the month of January with the date plainly marked in red ink.

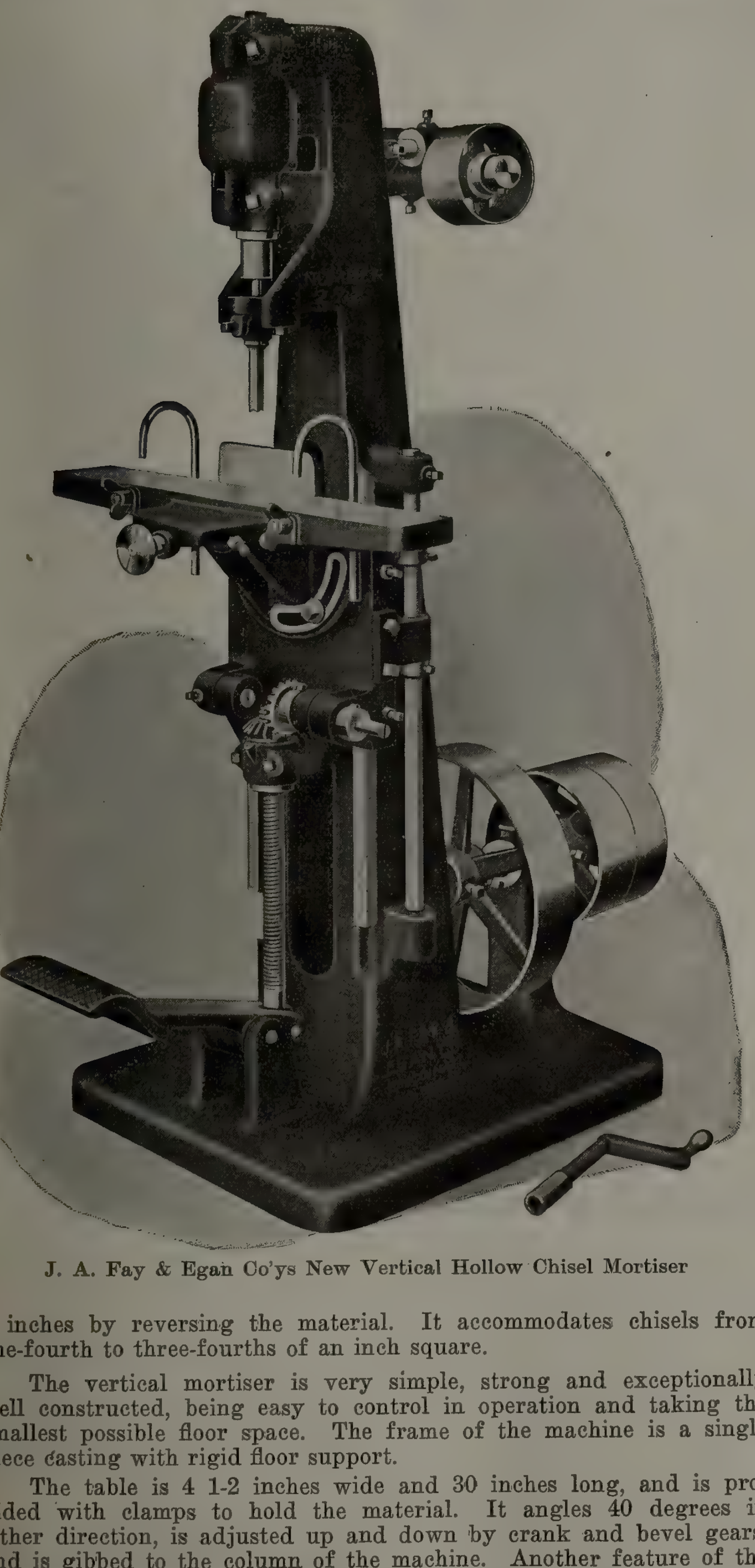
Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

A Handy Tool

We take pleasure in illustrating a new vertical hollow chisel mortiser, manufactured by the well-known firm, J. A Fay & Egan Co., 465-485 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

This machine is described as being very handy and capable, for the class of work intended. It will mortise to a depth of 3 inches or 6 inches by reversing the material. It accommodates chisels from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch square.



J. A. Fay & Egan Co'ys New Vertical Hollow Chisel Mortiser

The vertical mortiser is very simple, strong and exceptionally well constructed, being easy to control in operation and taking the smallest possible floor space. The frame of the machine is a single piece casting with rigid floor support.

The table is 4 1-2 inches wide and 30 inches long, and is provided with clamps to hold the material. It angles 40 degrees in either direction, is adjusted up and down by crank and bevel gears, and is gibbed to the column of the machine. Another feature of the table is that it is provided with a check rod to regulate the depth of mortise. The material is brought up to the chisel by foot power. The chisel mandrel is made of the best grade of crucible steel, it is claimed, and runs in self oiling bearings lined with babbitt.

This vertical hollow chisel mortiser is only one of the many woodworking machines made by this company, and, like the others, is an important factor in the woodworking industries. Readers are invited by the manufacturers to write for their large illustrated circular.

Catalogue of New Defiance Machines

The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio, have issued an illustrated and descriptive catalogue, No. 200, covering their complete line of modern American woodworking machines. The book is designed to be of the utmost possible value to users of woodworking machinery and to all who are interested in the development of the woodworking industry. Its illustrations in every case afford a splendid idea of the machines, and the descriptive matter gives one a clear appreciation of the varied uses to which the machines can be put. The catalogue consists of over 500 pages. It is substantially bound so as to withstand continued and hard usage. The company have also issued a domestic price list, No. 200, to accompany the catalogue, giving prices of all the machines described therein. Taking the catalogue and the price list together they provide an ideal equipment for the salesman and also will be found an indispensible adjunct to every user and dealer in woodworking machinery.

Henry Disston & Sons Issue Valuable Catalogue

Henry Disston & Sons, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa., have commenced the New Year by issuing a very complete and valuable catalogue of their products. This publication is one of the handsomest and most thorough catalogues that one could imagine. Every page contains a number of illustrations splendidly arranged, and descriptive matter relating to the articles shown. As an indication of the excellent quality of everything produced by this company, the catalogue in itself will be an excellent advertisement. For seventy-one years the Disston Company have been in the habit of conducting all their business in just such a manner as this catalogue indicates, and the result is that they have stood prominently before the world as exponents of the value of turning out products of the highest quality. The "Hardware" edition of this catalogue covers their full line. For the mill trade they have issued a separate catalogue covering about the first half of the Hardware edition and dealing with circular, band and cross-cut saws, tools for the mill, files, etc. In addition to this they will shortly be distributing a pocket edition of their Hardware catalogue which will be a fac-simile of the former in every respect.

The A. K. Williams Machinery Company of Toronto have opened a branch at St John, N.B., to meet the demand of their increasing trade in woodworking machinery of all kinds in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. M. Doherty formerly of the Sussex Machinery Company, will be in charge.

The death occurred recently at his home at South Nyack-on-Hudson, N.Y., of Joshua Oldham, the founder of the widely-known firm of saw manufacturers, Joshua Oldham & Sons, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Death resulted from pneumonia, following an operation. Mr. Oldham's six sons, all of whom are connected with the company, will carry on its business as formerly.

The Rothfus-Howard Iron Works of Williamsport Pa. have selected a very dainty design for their January calendar. The illustration represents a young lady in a bowling alley and is very tastefully designed both as to color effect and drawing.

The B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton, Ont., have favored the CANADA LUMBERMAN with a copy of their annual calendar. In design this calendar is similar to those for which the company have become so well known in the past, but there is an additional interesting feature to the 1911 calendar, in the fact that it now contains portraits of four generations of the Greening family. The latest addition is H. B. Greening, who occupies the position of managing director. Mr. S. O. Greening, president of the company, has occupied this position since its incorporation in 1889.

It is often a pleasure, to one who is so inclined, to tinker with an old machine and make it do good work but he shouldn't delude himself with the idea that he is working, when he is only playing.

Don't abuse the man that made the machine till you know it's his fault; even then it won't help matters.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word. net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED

THREE CARS 2" TAMARAC LARGELY 6" & 8" wide & 14 & 16 ft. long. Box 183 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-2

Wanted to Buy for Cash

WOOD SLABS AND EDGINGS, IN ANY quantity. C. E. FIZETTE, 265 Davenport Road, Toronto. 1-4

Logs Wanted

WANTED CORRESPONDENCE WITH parties having saw logs of all kinds for sale on the shores of Georgian Bay. ADDRESS Box 182 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-2

Lumber Wanted

SHORT LUMBER WANTED CUT TO SIZE ex waste, also long lumber of all kinds. Send samples and prices JENNINGS & Co., Timber Importers, Pennywell Road, Bristol, England. 2-t. f.

Lumber Wanted

WISH TO BUY OR CONTRACT FOR Spruce and Hemlock lumber, Pine and Spruce Lath and Cedar Shingles. Send full particulars to Box 180 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

Cedar Posts Wanted

WANTED FROM TWO TO FOUR CARS Cedar Posts from 3 to 5 inches top end. Name best cash price and point of Shipment. Apply Box 195, Jordan, Ont. f.

Pump Squares Wanted

WE REQUIRE 5" x 5" AND 6" x 6" QUARTER cut White Pine Pump Squares Good price for the right material. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. 1-4

WANTED

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET OF BASSwood, Elm, Ash. Pine and Cedar logs and ties delivered to Georgian Bay, on North Shore or Manitoulin Island. State price and quality expected. Box 177, CANADA LUMBERMAM, Toronto, Ont. 1-tf.

Logs Wanted

WE WANT LOGS FOR EARLY SPRING sawing in our Penetang Mill, capacity 120 m. feet per day, lowest insurance rate on Bay, best results as to grade sawing, and economy of material. THE FIRSTBROOK BOX CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. 1-4

Wanted
Two Million Hard Maple Lumber

1 INCH TO 4 INCH THICK FOR SHIPMENT soon as dry or can accept quantity soon as sawn. Spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply for further particulars to Box 164, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4

Wanted Birch, Spruce, Basswood

WE DESIRE TO CONTRACT FOR THE whole output of your mill in good Birch, Spruce and Basswood lumber sawn to our order. Let us know what you have and if quantities are reasonably large we will send our man to look over your logs and mill. BARTRAM BROS. Limited, Ottawa, Ont. 2-7

WE WANT TO PURCHASE DRY SOFT Elm, black Ash, Basswood and Birch in car lots of each. Also a few cars of 6/4 and 8/4 Birch, No. 1 and 2 Common, for immediate shipment.

Will also contract for present winter cut of all kinds. Give full particulars, and address, THE LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont. 2

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

SLACK BARREL HEADING. BOX 166 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 4

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Ash			50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Elm		
5,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"		29,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"	
40,000 ft. 2"	"	"		45,000 ft. 1½"	"	"	
3,000 ft. 3"	"	"		33,000 ft. 2"	"	"	

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Tug For Sale

TUG FOR SALE, SOO, MICH.. LENGTH 54'. Beam 13'; in first-class condition. Apply Box 186 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 2-5

For Sale

ONE EARLES COMBINED AIR INJECTOR and Exhauster, Type C. No. 3, to increase steam supply. Used only a few months. J. & C. HICKMAN LIMITED, Port Elgin, New Brunswick. 2

Machinery For Sale

SECOND HAND MACHINERY 3 TUBE boilers; 2 steam engines; 1 saw-frame; 1 edger; a lot of shafting, belting pulleys etc. apply Napoleon PAYETTE, PENETANGUISHENE, ONT. 2-2

FOR SALE

SMALL BAND SAWMILL, WATEROUS make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing Etc. also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.

JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound 2-T.F.

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE
in good condition

1	48 x 13'6"	39 3½"	tubes.
1	48 x 12	52 3"	"
1	54 x 12	52 3½"	"
1	54 x 14	52 3½"	"
2	58 x 12	78 3"	"
1	60 x 14	74 3"	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE 40 pound second hand rails for 1 mile of logging railroad. Address the YALE-COLUMBIA LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, Nelson B. C. 2-3

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept. 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont, tf

WANTED LUMBER SALESMAN for New York and Mass. States. Must be a hustler and know the White Pine and Spruce trade as manufactured in Canada A splendid opening to right man. State age, married or single, salary expected past experience and any other necessary information. Applications treated confidentially. Apply Box 163, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2

WANTED — SUPERINTENDANT — FOR large woodworking establishment; also fore man for Plaining Mills; both must be clerical and thoroughly understand machinery, bench work and lumber; also must be of the highest integrity and strictly temperate; anyone who takes liquor of any kind need not apply; both must thoroughly understand Handling help so as to get the best possible results and also must have superior judgment in managing generally; good steady positions to the right men with splendid future chances Location good city in Western Ontario: Apply with reference if possible; all correspondence kept strictly confidential. Apply Box 181 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2-2

WANTED A FIRST CLASS AND COMpetent superintendent, to take charge of wood-working plant in the United States. Must have wide experience and firstclass recommendations Address Box 171, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

LOG BAND FILER or Resaw wants position, good references. W. Hollingshead, Barrie, Ont. 2

WANTED POSITION. BAND SAW FILER. Single or double cut. Fifteen years experience. Address Box 185 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2-5

WANTED POSITION AS LUMBER INspector or manager, seventeen years experience with large wholesale lumber firms. Address J. HECTOR LATOUR. Midland, Ont. 24-4

AN EXPERIENCED LUMBER SALESMAN, buyer or inspector with good connection in Toronto and Ontario is open for a situation Apply Box 184 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-2

EMPLOYMENT. HAVE YOU VACANCIES for employment, clerical, labor, etc. If so write WILSON'S ADVERTISING OFFICES, Oldhall St., Liverpool, England, stating requirements. No charge. 1-6

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE FOR ANY branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Ont.

BAND SAW FILLER WANTS POSITION for the coming season, have had twenty-two years experience in Uuited States and Canada. Can furnish Guilt Edge reference. will go where highest wages and where quantity and quality are wanted. guarantee satisfaction or ask no pay. Box 188 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-7

WANTED POSITION AS GENERAL MANager of lumber company. Have had ten years successful experience in the above capacity with concerns logging manufacturing and marketing. At present employed but wish to make change by March 1st. Reply to Box 190 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto Ont. 2-4

A MAN WITH FIFTEEN YEARS EXPERience in the lumber trade wants position with a good firm on salary or as agent. Capable of looking after yard and making sales. Superintendent on a large timber cut by contract or on commission will be preferred. Box 192 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-2

SOBER, ENERGETIC MAN, 35 YEARS OLD, desires position as superintendent or manager of sawmill plant. Have had 15 years lumber and logging experience, the last five years manufacturing experience on the coast. Would not object to taking a country plant if a good one, and a live wide-a-wake concern. Address, Box "A," CANADA LUMBERMAN, 441 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C. 1-2

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF Canada to handle wood preserving for Poles, Cross-Arms, Railroad Ties and Construction Timber. For particulars write W. D. WARD, Tribune Building, New York. 2-4

Timber Limits For Sale

CAN BE QUICKLY AND PROFITABLY disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest. if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

WANTED
General Manager

GENERAL MANAGER WANTED FOR prosperous lumber manufacturing company in Ontario. Must invest $25,000.00 company owns plenty of timber and complete mills. To the proper man good salary will be paid. Reply Box 191 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-3

For Sale

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY SITUATED IN situated in Killaloe on Grand Trunk line. No factory within 20 miles East and 150 miles West. Well equipped and in a good farming community, doing a good business. Reason for selling (death) For further particulars apply to MRS. C. T. ECKEL, KILLALOE, STA. ONT.

Retail Lumber Business for Sale

COMBINED LUMBER AND BUILDERS supply business, livest town in Ontario, no opposition, invertigation welcomed, will furnish statement and references to intending purchasers, best reasons for selling apply at once. MCNAIRNIE BROS., Box 215, Wallaceburg, Ont. 2-3

Timber and Land Investment

FARM OF THREE HUNDRED ACRES within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

Canadian Lumbermen

Great

opening for Saw Mills at Fort George, British Columbia, in the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental. Fort George is at the Junction of 1100 miles of navigable waterways and will be one of the largest cities in the West. Every railroad building through Central British Colnmbia, North, South, East or West must build to Fort George.

Fortune awaits the men who manufacture the umber.

Good timber limits close by. Particulars given. Quick action necessary.

NATURAL RESOURCES SECURITY CO. LTD
Paid Up Capital $250,000
Vancouver, B. C. 2-2

MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE U. S. TERRA COTTA COMPANY desires high class agencies for Canada. Send particulars to W. D. Ward, Tribune Building, New York. 2-3

Timber Limit for Sale

To close an estate

BERTH NO 3 TOWNSHIP OF GURD Parry Sound District, containing Hemlock Birch, Maple, Oak, Basswood, Spruce and Cedar Apply Box 1456, Guelph. 4

For Sale

Freehold Spruce Lands

SIX HUNDRED ACRES, WELL COVERED with Spruce and other Pulpwoods, also in a promising Mineral Belt.

Being held in fee simple; there are no restrictions as to export, and being close to Lake Superior and intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway it offers great convenience for shipping. For quick Sale to close an estate. Special price quoted.

tf. WILLIAMSON, Publisher, Toronto.

The Working Qualities of Mahogany

There has existed for many years a general impression that mahogany is about the most difficult wood to work there is, since it is so heavy and hard. In connection with the early history of this beautiful wood has always been related the story of how the English doctor wished to use mahogany in decorating his house, but the workmen refused to cut the lumber, saying that it was so hard that it ruined their tools. People have learned since, however, that this was a mistaken idea, and they know now that plain mahogany is about as easy to work as any of the plain hardwoods. When the wood is old and thoroughly dry it gets hard and heavy after being treated with finish. Plain mahogany, however, is fairly easy to work, and it has an advantage which is greatly appreciated by users—it gives little trouble from swelling and shrinking. The wood takes an excellent finish. It is not inclined to split and sliver and is really easier to work on machines or even with plain tools than hard dry oak.

There are so many different species of mahogany that even an expert finds difficulty in recognizing them. Certain varieties blend so closely with Spanish cedar that it is often difficult to tell whether a piece of lumber is the cedar seen in cigar boxes or mahogany. This species is the kind that is easiest to work, as it has a plain straight grain and texture like Spanish cedar. Of course the wood of the variety which is a deeper red in color is curly, with burls and involved figure and often much cross-grain, and is more difficult to work, but this is no harder than the same kind of figure or grain in oak or maple and really not so hard, as it is less liable to split. More care is needed and more time must be taken in working a piece of curly or figured mahogany than the plain stock, because of the cross grain, and also for the reason that as a general thing wood of this sort is intended for a higher grade of polish. Crotch mahogany, the figure in which frequently presents practically an end wood for the face, is often a trying proposition to the worker, but it would be just as difficult to handle oak or maple which presented end wood in this way. Since mahogany is such a beautiful wood and its tones are enhanced with age, the difficulties it presents in working are entirely offset by these advantages.

Teak for Interior Furnishings

For a thousand years or more in China, as well as other parts of the Orient, teak has been the highest-prized wood for furniture, shrines and religious objects. The famous blackwood furniture of that part of the world is made of Siam or Java teak. In Europe, more especially in England, the highest class of bank fixtures have been invariably made of teak wood. In the southern part of California, in Los Angeles, San Diego, Pasadena, and thereabouts, teak is now being used in a large number of the magnificent mansions erected by wealthy eastern people in that section, so aptly termed the millionaire's playground. In the majority of these palaces teak wood is used for interior finishings, staircases, etc., with artistic specially designed teak furniture to match. One beautiful new residence is being fitted up with doors, wainscotting, beamed ceilings and floors of teak, and hand-carved furniture of the same wood. One of the San Francisco furniture makers is busy at the present time on a large order of special designs in teakwood furniture for one of the wealthiest and best known families. The members of this family have always possessed the most correct taste in matters of art, and a number of the designs were drawn by the two talented young daughters of the house.

Australian Lumber Ties for America

A shipment of 70,000 railways ties of "stringy bark" (Eucalptus obliqua), sometimes termed Tasmanian oak, left Hobart for the United States at the end of October. Two similar shipments will follow, probably in March and June of 1911, making a total of 210,000 sleepers of Tasmanian timber for the United States.

Stringy bark is much in demand for railway sleepers, being nearly everlasting. Some forest tramways in use by Tasmanian sawmills were laid with stringy-bark sleepers more than fifty years ago, and they are still perfectly sound, after withstanding an enormous heavy timber traffic daily. The average use of these sleepers resting on gravel ballast and subjected to a rainfall varying between 20 and 60 inches per annum is about fifteen years, but they have been taken up after twenty years of use and found perfectly sound. The wood, being practically non-inflammable, makes a valuable safeguard against conflagrations in tunnels, and is especially suitable for underground railways. Stringy bark is marvelously non-absorbent and resistant of damp, making some of the finest railway sleepers in the world, and is comparatively immune from the ravages of white ants and other land insects.

The Tasmanian wood being hard, bedplates are not required under the rails of the Vignoles section of rail. The holding for spikes is good and the splitting of a sleeper is a rare occurrence. On the Tasmanian main line (3-foot 6-inch gauge) stringy bark sleepers are used. The alignment of the track is very sinuous, many of the curves being only 330 radius, and yet even on these sharp curves so great is the holding power of the spikes in the sleepers that no bearing plates or re-enforcing braces are used.

Stringy bark is especially suitable for harbor construction, being one of the densest timbers in the world and immune from the attacks of marine insects. It is one of the few kinds which can be obtained in great lengths and contains a resinous substance which resists the Xylophages. There is an essential oil in the wood which prevents it rotting under exposure to moisture, and at the same time acts as a preservative to iron. It stands great exposure to heat and damp, besides possessing the valuable property of repelling the white ant and teredo worm.

This timber is of great value in building breakwaters, docks, etc., as its high specific gravity is such that it is unnecessary to weight the piles to get them into position when in deep water, thus saving a great expense. As an instance of the durability of stringy bark when used for piles, a sample of this wood was recently taken from a Hobart pier. It was certified to by the engineer of the Hobart marine board; after being under the water for thirty to forty years it was still perfectly sound.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding
James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Establishd 1892
Oille & McKeen
Wholesale
Lumber
North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Trade with Canada Solicited

WANTED
Your Inquiries For
White and Red Pine
Lumber
Southern Pine B. C. Fir
Hemlock Pine and Oak
Timber
The Elmitt Lumber Co. Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.
N. B. We can Deliver 6,000 Tamarac Piles on St. Lawrence River

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

Although there is very little business in actual progress at present the indications are considered satisfactory by most of the manufacturers and wholesalers. In the first place the stocks in the retail yards throughout Ontario are smaller than is usual at this time of year and there are indications that the retailers will, in the near future, be coming into the market with fair sized orders for their spring trade. From the United States side of the line the indications are also fairly promising. Enquiries which have been received so far give an impression that there will soon be a fair amount of business under way. The clearing of the political atmosphere on the other side has gone some way towards giving dealers a better idea of where they are at, so that there is already appearing a tendency to place orders. Enquiries from the other side are already making their appearance.

The mills in Ontario are also in fairly good condition to handle trade. The year which has passed, though not any too good from the profit point of view, has been one in which most of the mills were able to make good progress in the matter of clearing up stocks. They are therefore much better able than usual to figure on the business for the coming year.

There is, even at present, a fair amount of trade filtering through, which is coming along without any drumming up. The recent advance in the price of shingles is being maintained, but the amount of business is very small, as is usual at this time of year. Fir timbers have recently been advanced a dollar a thousand.

The hardwood business is in much the same condition as the other branches. There has been a little business in progress throughout the last fortnight, but generally speaking the trade has been of a strictly holiday nature. Wholesalers are devoting their time to purchases for the future and are not giving much attention to selling. Trade is generally believed to be improving, however, and quite a number of enquiries are reported. Usually enquiries do not commence until the middle of January at the earliest, so that the arrival of enquiries early in the year is looked upon as a favorable sign. A traveller who has been visiting the Western Ontario trade, reports that enquiries from that section are quite numerous. As to the American situation very little is known as yet. There is, however, some reason to expect that it will shortly commence to show life.

In Northern Ontario, operators report that in most localities the winter has been a favorable one so far, for woods operations. There was plenty of frost and a good quantity of snow during the early part of the winter, and the roads are in good condition for hauling.

Eastern Canada

The spruce situation at Boston, U.S.A., shows a little change and not much life, as retail merchants have been paying atention to stock taking. Several buyers, however, state that as soon as they have figured on their stocks they will place orders for several cars. Offerings are light. Frames are selling in some cases at $23 but the general price is $22.50. Random is quiet and prices show a tendency towards being easier. Offerings are fairly plentiful. The demand for hemlock at Boston has been lifeless of late. Buyers' stocks seem to be plentiful and manufacturers are not pressing sales. Eastern random is quiet at $18 to $18.50 and for eastern clipped some are asking $19. The demand for shingles at Boston is slow. Dealers are keeping prices steady. A few of the manufacturers are still asking $3.40 for cedar extras, but actual prices are more in the neighborhood of $3.15 to $3.25. There is a moderate demand for clears. Very little new business in lath is reported and prices are a shade easier. For 1 5-8-inch the price quoted ranges from $3.85 to $3.90, and for 1 1-2-inch from $3.45 to $3.50. At New York, the demand for eastern spruce is dull and arrivals are plentiful. There is a fair demand for hemlock and the prospects are more encouraging.

Great Britain

No change has taken place of late in c.i.f. values of spruce deals at west coast points, nor are there any indications of an important change in the near future. Usually, at this time of year, a sharp decline occurs on account of the difficulty of placing liner parcels on consignment. Arrivals of this nature have, however, been lighter than usual and prices have held their own. Importers indeed seem to have considerable faith regarding the market for the next few months, if contracts already made for liner shipments are a good indication. The holiday season interfered considerably with trade. A good many of the wholesalers at Liverpool, in fact, decided not to send out their travellers until the second week in January. Recent arrivals of spruce deal parcels at Liverpool were still on the quay at last reports, with the sellers holding out for higher prices. Wholesale buyers, however, are anxious to have a better idea of their stocks on hand before increasing their purchases. They are fully aware, however, that the cost of production in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has increased extensively of late and that these conditions justify higher prices. The indications are that prices will at least be firm if not higher during the coming season, although a good deal depends upon the competition of Riga whitewood deals. A factor in favor of the Canadian product, however, is the unfailing regularity with which engagements are fulfilled. The spot spruce market was as usual very quiet during the holidays. If the c.i.f. market continues strong, however, spot prices will advance slightly as recent quotations show no workable profit for the importer. Stocks are slightly over the average, which interferes to some extent with the disposal of shipments ex quay.

United States

The conclusion of the inventory season leads wholesalers and retailers generally in the northern states to expect that business will shortly become much more active. During the past year trade has been fairly extensive and profits small. Country trade already shows signs of improving and retailers' stocks are reported in many quarters to be badly broken. Receipts of lumber at Chicago for the last week of December amounted to nearly 28 million feet as against nearly 36 million for the corresponding week of 1909. The total receipts for the year showed a decrease of 65 million feet from those of 1909, aggregating 962,776,000 feet.

There is no change to record in the situation of northern pine at Chicago. The demand is quiet and orders for straight cars are very scarce. Prices are being well maintained, especially for the upper grades. There has been a fairly good call for hemlock at Chicago from retailers who are laying in a good assortment for spring trade. The demand seems to continue pretty active and a steady market is expected during the opening months of the year. The indication is that the output of logs this winter will be very heavy and that stocks of dry lumber will be well cleaned up before the new cut is ready. Pacific coast woods at Chicago are very quiet, there being only a light call for spruce and cedar. The enquiry for fir is improving. Southern pine representatives at Chicago are feeling more confident. Retailers are reported to be increasing their demand for this wood. Retailers and car-building plants are also coming to the front with their wants. Prices, however, are still unsatisfactory on many items. On the whole the yellow pine market is more promising than it has been for some months. Red cedar shingles at Chicago are quiet, with very little demand for immediate delivery. The sales in progress are at a price a little below what the mills are asking. White cedar shingles are steady with no indication of an advance. Higher grades of lath are also steady and there is still a scarcity of white pine, Norway and hemlock lath. The cooperage situation shows no improvement. All kinds of staves and heading are cheap and the prospects are not encouraging.

The outlook for northern pine at New York is rather better and wholesalers are expecting considerable improvement in trade. Yard assortments are unusually low. Prices are well maintained. The yellow pine trade is dull but the offerings are not very numerous. There are indications, however, that trade is improving slightly. The large local stocks have been fairly well reduced and few of the yards have any more than they actually need. Prices continue unchanged.

At Buffalo, both enquiries and actual trade in northern pine are small. Prices, however, continue steady on the better grades. There is a good outlook for local business. Low grade pine shows practically no improvement. Hemlock is quiet, as the demand for building matreial has fallen off with the winter weather. Prices are not very strong, but stocks in the hands of buyers are light and improvement is looked for. The demand for shingles at Buffalo is light with prices unchanged. There is a good prospect for a fair amount of business in the near future as dealers' stocks are somewhat light. Sales are largely confined to red cedars but there is some business in redwoods and white cedars, the latter coming from Canada.

A stronger situation is reported in hardwoods at Chicago. This applies to practically all stocks. Buyers who have recently been in the south report that there is scarcely enough stock available to make it worth while travelling. Dry oak is in strong demand and scarce, and prices of 1sts and 2nds, plain sawed red oak, will probably advance. In the northern woods there is a fair trade. Maple and birch are the strongest and the upper grades of basswood have shown some improvement. The demand for hardwoods at New York is dull but prices are unchanged, as a result of the scarcity of high grade stocks. Beech, birch, maple, chestnut, ash and good grades of oak are difficult to secure. Lower grades are plentiful. At Buffalo there is a good demand for plain oak and prices are strong. Quartered oak is holding its own. Birch, maple and chestnut are strong with a tendency to advance.

Mason, Gordon & Company, wholesale dealers in lumber and timber, Montreal have remembered their friends in practical fashion at the beginning of the year by sending out a useful steel paper knife.

"Cleveland-Sarnia" QUALITY

BEAR IN MIND

we run our mills right through the Winter months and can furnish railroad, ship-building and heavy construction timbers in

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

in fact anything in special or regular sizes, cut to order in any size 10 to 60 feet long on short notice.

We also carry a heavy stock of assorted grades in White pine and Red pine as well as LATH.

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO.,
SARNIA ONTARIO LIMITED

A. F. HOLDEN, President
F. H. GOFF, Vice-President

J. M. DIVER, General Manager
E. C. BARRE, Assistant Manager

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Trade Much Improved

Ottawa, January 11.—There is a much better feeling about the cheaper lumber just now and a greater demand for it. J. R. Booth Company sold their entire stock of mill culls of last year's cut, ranging between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet, the greater part of which is to be exported to the United States. The removing of this large stock off the market, as far as the manufacturers are concerned, is good news, as there is considerable of this quality of lumber in stock. Other firms are reported to have also disposed of their mill culls. The price paid for J. R. Booth's stock was a very slight decrease from what the similar stock was sold for a year ago, but a good price as compared with the sales during the summer. It will all be shipped out before summer.

The Old Country market seems to be pretty good. Number one deals, it is reported, have sold as high as 15 per cent. above last year's contracts. However, the average is about 10 per cent. advance for the first three classes and no change at all in No. 4.

The market is also better for red pine of all classes. One firm reported that while red pine was very slow during the summer it has been steadily getting better this fall. For some 3-inch, for which only $18.50 was offered last summer, the firm has an offer now at $22.50 per M. The advance, however, is not quite $4, because the specifications in the two offers were somewhat different and it really indicates an advance of about $3 per M. There is also a good demand for 2-inch No. 2, and, in fact, for nearly all thicknesses. Better prices are being offered for birch.

The conditions in the camps are very favorable and highly satisfactory to all the manufacturers. J. R. Booth ha sabout 400 teams upriver now. The cold weather put the roads in excellent condition.

Gilmour and Hughson are making some changes in their sawmill at Hull. The are substituting band saws for circular saws in some cases.

Booth's pulp mill was closed down for about 24 hours owing to inability to get the pulpwood. The railway commission ordered the Grand Trunk to remove its line running into the mill, which crossed Wellington street on the level, and, instead, to cross under the viaduct. The railway company and the C.P.R. could not come to an agreement as to the conditions under which the G.T.R. should go under the viaduct on of employment in Ottawa and Madawaska as a result until a temporary arrangement was reached between the two companies pending a final settlement.

Two new planing mills will be ready for operation next summer in the city. Cummings Company, of Kazaubazua, will erect a mill in the outskirts at Westboro. The siding has been constructed and the mill, it is expected, will be built very soon. J. E. Wilson has also begun the construction of his planing mill in Ottawa South.

Most of the local planing mills took advantage of the quietness at Christmas time to make necessary repairs. Jas. Davidson's mill was shut down for two weeks while repairs were going on. In most cases these repairs were chiefly strengthening parts of the factory and some enlargings.

A Flurry in Pulp Circles

Montreal, January 9th.—Considerable speculation and curiosity has been in the air as to the meaning of a sudden jump in the price of shares of the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Company, which in twelve hours went from 185 to 195, and were expected to go to 200. The Montreal "Star" said that "interests" were endeavoring to control the famous paper company, hinting that the interests were Messrs. Greenshields, Greenshields and Lanqueduct. Mr. Greenshields, according to this report, had been offering 200 for blocks of Laurentide and was anxious to get control, owing to the success he had had in launching the Wayakamite Company. Leading brokers, however, when interviewed said that a controlling interest in Laurentide could not be obtained for 250; "nor even for 300," said one of them.

As a matter of fact, what actually set the street guessing, was the activity of Wayakamite Company in other directions. The company had just been floated for $5,000,000 fully paid up, the chief interests being Mr. Charles Greenshields, of Montreal, and Mr. C. R. Whitehead, of Three Rivers; Mr. Whitehead being the big cotton mill proprietor in the eastern city. Six per cent. bonds to the value of $3,000,000, redeemable in forty years, were quickly disposed of and the company negotiated for and purchased the extensive timber limits, and saw and pulp mills of the Baptist family at Quebec, Mr. Alexander Baptist being the active representative.

For some time these limits have not been worked to their full advantage and the new company is determined to remedy this state of affairs. Mr. T. Pringle, of the Coristine Building, Montreal, has received instructions to prepare plans for a 100-ton pulp mill, and other large improvements and developments are to be started directly the snow lifts.

The Canada Lumberman is assured on the best authority that the Wayakamite Company are not after the Laurentide.

Dull Market at Montreal

Montreal, January 11.—The quietness incidental to stocktaking and the closed port continues, and although lumbermen claim to be optimistic as to the coming season, they are still waiting to see which way the cat will jump. "December," said a prominent man, "was the slowest I remember in many years, and January has not shown signs of any improvement. Everything is quiet everywhere." Another lumberman claimed that "things were beginning to move, but was unable to designate the "things." Along the harbor front only one office was open yesterday morning and that was occupied by one representative of a firm which generally has many clerks busy. "Trade?" said he, in response to a question. "Spell it. I've forgotten how."

Good news filters through from the lumber camps where it is reported that heavy falls of snow are helping matters along and work is proceeding briskly.

Birch is reported steady at $55 to $60, spruce scantlings $18 to $20, whilst there is a good market for lathe at from $2.50 to $4.

An Opening for Lumbering Supplies

The Canadian Trade and Commerce Department reports, referring to British Guiana, say:—

With the advance in lumbering has come a larger demand for axes and saw mill necessaries. Supplies have been purchased from the United States and Great Britain; Canadian goods, in these lines, are unknown and inquiries concerning them reaching this office, evidence a desire to give them a trial. Canadian manufacturers should at once place samples in Georgetown as the trade is growing and will still further expand. Lumber operations will require a large number of axes and other tools suited to the industry. The cutlass used in British Guiana in clearing land comes from Great Britain chiefly. The axes and other cutting tools are represented as being of the highest quality of steel, though sold at a low price. Canadian firms intending to show samples would do well to remember this.

The importation of staves, shooks, etc., which are required for the sugar industry, runs up each year into large figures. Hoops come from the United Kingdom, the staves and shooks from the United States. Reference has been made in other reports to the fact that some effort might be made by Canadian firms to obtain part of this import. As Canada has native woods of strength and durability equal to oak, it would seem that experiments ought to be undertaken with a view to making a cask of such woods, to replace the oak ones now supplied by the United States. The importation of staves, shooks and hoops is given in the following statement for 1909 and 1910:—

	1909 Packages	1910 Packages
Wooden hoops	1,860	23,580
Shooks	6,171	859
Staves, oak	945,305	592,153
Staves, other	92,420	7,200

Though a considerable cut of native wood is on the market for local purposes, the amount of foreign lumber is on the increase. The largest part comes from the United States and only in spruce lumber does Canada appear in the statistics. The table given for 1909 includes all undressed lumber "other than pitch pine."

	Feet.
Canada	894,502
United States	1,052,179
British West Indies	18,500
Others	5,278
Total	1,970,459

For 1910 the corresponding total was 2,680,830 feet.

A recent report issued by the Institute of Mines and Forests mentions that capital is being invested in timber limits in the colony by firms in the United States and on that country they must depend for the future export of their lumber. However that may be, at present most of the lumber goes to the West India Islands and Great Britain; Canada takes to the value of $16,642, chiefly in crabwood and greenheart. Considering the large forest area and the value of the timber contained in the forests, the cut is remarkably small. Last year the total value of the lumber got out for export was only about $120,000. An earnest effort, however, is being made to accomplish something in putting more of this wood on the market and one leading firm is advertising and pushing greenheart and crabwood. The lumber camps of this firm are now assuming some importance in the colony. The Demerara variety of greenheart is of the highest quality. Crabwood, a sort of mahogany, is being exported for the manufacture of furniture and other ornamental work. Of a reddish color, softer than mahogany and not so brittle, with a straight grain not unlike cedar, it is capable of being easily worked and taking a fair finish.

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED
F
FRASER MILLS. B.C.

Canadian Wood Goods in England

Building Trade, Mines and Railways Responsible for Large Consumption—Present Prices and Trade Conditions

Liverpool, December 27.—The great field for the employment of yellow pine, and spruce, in the United Kingdom, is that of the building trade. In residential houses, window frames, sashes, shutters, stairs, doors, cupboards and shelves, are, almost without exception, made of yellow pine. Floors are of white pine, and very much of the wood used for this purpose comes in dressed and tongued-and-grooved. In late sales, 1 in. x 7 in.; ⅞ in. x 6, and for more special uses 1¼ in. x 6, are sizes which have sold readily. Purlius and rafters, used in general house-building, are usually of white pine, and for these, any quality of timber which is fairly sound, is suitable. Purlius ought to be sound as they have to carry much weight, but apart from this, almost any quality of wood will serve for them. Through the year, building has been moderately active, but since the middle of November it has been quietening down. English builders like to bring building work to an end, as far as possible, before the dark mornings and nights, and the rain and frost of the winter come on. At present building operations are quiet, so that the consumption of yellow and white pine in arch work is not now on a large scale. Trade generally is good and improving, and everything points to its being active in the coming spring. The building trade is almost certain to be busy then, so that a good demand for building timber in the coming spring seems assured.

Quebec Spruce.—In the market the outlook for Quebec spruce is good, and prices have an upward tendency. Third Quebec, 13 feet of 3 3 in. x 9 in. has lately sold at £$10 to $£9 15s. 0d. per standard. St. John's cut, 3 x 11, has sold at £10; 3 x 9 at £9 10s. 0d. and £9 5s. 0d.; 3 x 8 at £8 5s. 0d. to £8 0s. 0d.; 3 x 7 at £7 15s. 0d. and 3 x 6 at £8 0s. 0d. and £7 15s. 0d. Montreal pine, 12 feet and up, of 3 x 11, has averaged £27 15s. 0d.; 2nds, £20 15s. 0d. and 3rds, £15. Montreal, dry 3rds, 3 x 7, have brought £9 0s. 0d. to £9 10s. 0d. per standard.

Mining Timber.—The coal mining industry of the United Kingdom maintains a large consumption of timber suitable for pit uses. The kind chiefly used is known as pit-wood or pit "props," and consists of round fir-wood 3 inches or 4 inches in diameter. Wood of the kind of practically any length can be worked up, as it is used as props for the main roads, drifts and headings in the coal mines. Large quantities of props of the kind are in continuous use, and the arrivals of pit-wood are on a large scale, and are received at ports near the great coalfields. Cardiff, Swansea, Nelcastle, Hull, Whitehaven, North Shields and Liverpool are the principal ports of entry for pit props, as being the ports for one or another of the larger coalfields. The wood arrives in all sorts of quantities, odd lots, small lots or almost cargoes, and can, practically all be used up for work in or about the mines. The prices of pit-wood are consequently more or less nominal. Three-inch props, in short lengths, bring 2d. or 3d. per yard, while the longer lengths—poles, as they are termed—are sold by the running foot; or at so much per 72 running feet. Three-inch poles have recently sold at 3s. 6d to 4s. 3d. per 72 running feet, and four-inch at 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per 72 running feet. Heavier timber for mine uses, above ground, is in steady and fair consumption, for general construction work, mainly for the building, extending or repairing of sheds, stages, "staithes" or other structures of a strong and rough class, which are largely required at collieries or points of shipment. Mining timber of this heavier class is quoted at 10d. to 1s. 1d. per cubic foot. For head stocks and main timbers of sheds and other buildings on structures at collieries which have to carry weight, strong pitch-pine log timber, cut to sizes wanted for the work on hand is used. A good deal of timber of this kind is used up in the course of a year.

Hewn Pine.—The consumption of hewn pitch pine of first-class quality has improved of late and Canadian square pine has also been in more request, though the consumption of both kinds, through the year, has been on a smaller scale than in 1909 or 1908. Quebec square white pine is quoted at 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per cubic foot; Quebec red pine at 2s. to 2s. 5d., and St. John's, averaging 18 inches, at 2s. 4d. to 3s. 3d. per cubic faat. United States hewn pitch pine sells at 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per cubic foot; sawn at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d., and stowage planks at 1s. to 1s. 2d. per cubic foot.

Railway Wood.—The railways of the United Kingdom form one of the more extensive and valuable fields of consumption of timber in the country and maintain a large and continuous demand for soft woods and hard woods. The railways' use divides itself into three classes. One of the larger uses is common fir; to provide the sleepers required for the permanent way of the different "roads." The demand for suitable wood for sleepers, is large and continuous, as the re-laying of roads is going on continuously. The sizes of the sleepers in use are 9 ft. x 10 in. x 10 in.; 9 ft. x 10 in. x 5 in., and 9 ft. 9 in. x 4½ in. The prices vary from time to time, according to the size, and may be taken as ranging from 7s. for the larger sleepers down to 2s. or 2s. 2d. for the smaller ones. The wagon building and repairing branch represents a second class of consumption, and one which also maintains a large and steady demand for the different kinds of timber used for the purpose. Aak for frames and bottoms, in planks or square, with side wood, as may be, is required, and for this there has been a good inquiry. The large number of different types of trucks, wagons and vans used in the heavy traffic branch, causes the demand for side, end and roof timbers of the conveyances to vary a good deal according to the class of goods for which a wagon or van may have to be used. For the underframes, however, oak is used, and as building or repairing is continually in progress, a steady demand for the different kinds of timber used for the purpose. Oak for sents a third class of consumption, as hardwood is used almost exclusively for this. Oak for the framework and teak and mahogany for filling-in and paneling and for decorative uses, are the timbers required, and for these, as in the wagon branch, there is a good and steady demand. Quebec oak, of first quality, holds a high place in the English market, and brings the top price, being 2s. 10d. to 4s. per cubic foot. Second quality, Quebec, brings 1s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. United States oak planks are 1s. 9d. to 2s. 4d. per cubic foot, and oak timber generally 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.

Good Demand in England for Pine Doors

The Department of Trade and Commerce, in their weekly reports, publish the following report from their Manchester office, upon the market for pine doors:

"The British Board of Trade returns do not classify pine doors, but they are included in house frames, fittings and joiner work, and herewith is given the value of these imports:—

Month ending November 30, 1910.

1908	£15,224
1909	16,529
1910	18,758

Eleven months ending November 30, 1910.

1908	£194,358
1909	170,542
1910	186,525

"The following sizes furnished by a large importer of doors are said to be best suited for this market:—

6 ft. 4 in. x 2 ft. 4 in. x 1¼ in.,	square, 2 sides,	four panels.
6 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. x 1¼ in.,	"	"
6 ft. 4 in. x 2 ft. 4 in. x 1½ in.,	"	"
6 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. x 1½ in.,	"	"
6 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 8 in. x 1½ in.,	"	"
6 ft. 4 in. x 2 ft. 4 in. x 1¼ in.,	moulded 2 sides,	four panels.
6 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. x 1¼ in.,	"	"
6 ft. 4 in. x 2 ft. 4 in. x 1½ in.,	"	"
6 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. x 1½ in.,	"	"
6 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 8 in. x 1½ in.,	"	"
6 ft. 4 in. x 2 ft. 4 in. x 1¼ in.,	moulded 1 side,	four panels.
6 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. x 1¼ in.,	"	"

"The above doors are asked for in third and fourth quality to meet the requirements of the largest customers consisting of building contractors who, obtaining a piece of land on cheap rent proceed to erect 100 or 200 brick tenements chiefly for speculative purposes and renting from 7/6 to 8/6 per week. Nothing can be too cheap in all the fittings of these houses, hence the importer merchant hands are tied as to price. Sweden, Canada and the United States contribute chiefly to the supply, and with such extensive market Canada might be expected to export more than $24,116 of doors, sashes and blinds, the amount stated in Trade and Navigation returns for Canada for the year ending March 31, 1910.

"The importer jealously guards the price he is willing to pay for suitable doors, and no persuasion can extract it from him, hence that feature is perforce eliminated in correspondence with Canadian manufacturers. The doors should be shipped loose and prices quoted f.o.b. Liverpool or Manchester."

Good Opportunities in South Africa Trade

There is much room for improvement in Canada's timber trade with South Africa, says a special report of the Canadian Trade and Commerce Department, and no reason why the Dominion should not have almost the whole of that portion of the business which goes to the United States, except in so far as it is confined to Georgia pitch pine. With the improvement which has commenced in the building trade, the South African imports of timber should show substantial increases during the next three or four years, as compared with last year.

To be successful in this trade, and this applies to all kinds of timber, it is necessary to send out the material absolutely up to specifications. The greatest care should be taken to ensure that the whole of the order is cut to the proper lengths. In fact great attention to detail is teh prime factor in securing a reputation for exporters.

It is a matter of complaint that some mills send out coarse grained stuff, or a part of the order will be coarse grained and part of it fine. However, it is gratifying to know that some mills, and one in particular, have already built up an excellent reputation.

It will be seen that the greater part of the trade goes to the

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

Plants at
St. Thomas, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.
Midland, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Londonderry, N. S.
Three Rivers, P. Q.

The
Canada Iron Corporation
Limited
Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Double Strand Chain Conveyer handling shavings in Woodworking Plant.

Jeffrey Conveyers

are time and labor savers in Woodworking Plants. Give us an opportunity to prove this claim. Standard malleable and steel chains, attachments and devices, including cable conveyers, carried in stock.

Catalog 57 mailed upon request.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Canadian Works: MONTREAL, Cote and Lagauchetiere Sts.
TORONTO OFFICE, 174 King St. East

BOILERS

Horizontal Tubular
Vertical Tubular
Locomotive Types
Medium and High Pressures
All Sizes
Heating Boilers
Complete Steam Power Plants
Write us for Quotations
Send for Our New Catalog

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited
Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Baltic, the deals from there being said to be the best. It is stated that Canadian and United States deals do not stand this climate as well as the Baltic; if stacked for very long they are apt to split and warp. It is also said that Canadian exporters cannot supply the same variety of lengths, nearly all of theirs being 16 feet whereas the requirements are from 10 feet to 30 feet length.

Owing to the shortage of other kinds of timber, the imports of spruce are likely to increase, which will be of a decided advantage to Canadian lumbermen.

Timber imports for four years were as follows:—

	1909 £	1908 £	1907 £	1906 £
Teak—				
India	10,028	3,077	9,026	11,362
Total	10,398	3,732	10,467	12,430
Other—				
Canada	21,778	16,299	21,460	20,494
Australia	14,695	11,727	15,494	18,332
Norway	28,809	19,459	25,637	24,214
Sweden	180,194	152,105	117,883	164,504
United States of America	120,230	90,474	104,575	89,006
Total	375,788	300,095	292,144	332,376

The Canadian share of the trade in other than planed and grooved is probably confined almost entirely to what is classed as shelving. While some excellent material has come out to this market from the Dominion, there has also been much that is of very poor quality. Any mill which would guarantee to ship goods entirely up to specification, could be sure of building up a steady and lucrative trade.

Imports for four years were as follows:—

	1909 £	1908 £	1907 £	1906 £
Canada	6,442	4,940	9,000	7,903
Sweden	1,490	2,171	62,917	108,137
United States of America	8,950	12,220	17,240	27,585
Total	18,038	20,546	117,720	165,855

Canada does not seem to be able to do anything in flooring and ceiling, practically the whole of the material coming from the Baltic. It is possible that later on, a little business may be done in maple flooring in some of the better class buildings, but this would have to be worked up through a commission merchant rather than through an importer of timber, as it probably would be too small a line to be taken up by the latter.

Imports for four years were as follows:—

	1909 £	1908 £	1907 £	1906 £
Norway	15,445	14,830	......	......
Sweden	74,118	64,832	......	......
United States of America	2,819	5,244	......	......
Total	95,078	85,453	(Included in planed and grooved.	

The trade in boxes is almost certain to be an increasing one, as there is very little material in this country suitable for this article. The reason for the increase is due to the number of new industries established and growing, which required boxes for the shipment of their goods, notably those devoted to fruit, jam, dynamite, candles and soap. The demand for butter boxes is also expanding. Up to the present it has been almost impossible to get quotations for boxes of any kind from Canada. As spruce is so eminently suited for butter boxes, it seems unfortunate that none of the mills seem inclined to cater for this class of trade. It would be necessary to secure this business to land a box here under the Australians, whose c.i.f. price is about 1s. 9d. a piece.

Many trade inquiries for boxes of all kinds have been sent in to the Weekly Report. In most cases specifications as to size have accompanied them. The greater number of these were published about the middle of last year.

Imports for four years were as follows:—

	1909 £	1908 £	1907 £	1906 £
United Kingdom	6,013	6,567	7,185	9,879
Australia	1,371	623	42	172
Sweden	33,481	34,655	28,190	36,324
United States of America	472	418	650	995
Total	45,947	46,385	40,157	56,238

The demand for pulpwood cut from private lands has become so great in Eastern Canada (on account of the Quebec law prohibiting the export of wood cut from Crown lands) that quite an extensive development of the pulpwood business is taking place in the Island of Anticosti. It is believed that a permanent production of 300,000 cords per annum can be maintained by the Island. This winter there are from 500 to 600 laborers employed in cutting wood. Mr. Menier, who expects to visit Anticosti next summer, is spending half a million dollars at present in building mills and a railway. There are already ten miles built of the latter, leading from the scene of operations in the woods to the new mills at Ellis Bay, which will have a capacity for sawing and peeling 400 cords of pulpwood per day. Twenty miles will be added to the railway next year, and probably as much more each year until it runs the whole length of the island.

A Successful Man's Suggestions

C. A. Smith, the well-known Minneapolis lumberman, who is also the operator of one of the largest plants on the Pacific coast, which is located at Marshfield, Oregon, has been making some valuable comments on lumber conditions prevailing on the coast. From these suggestions the following pertinent thoughts are selected:

"Present prices paid for lumber do not warrant the awful expenditure of human physical effort, the operation of costly machinery, the large outlay of money, the exercise of the best mental skill and the denuding of the forests of this coast necessary to bring the logs to the mills. The manufacture of lumber in the mills is mere play to the much more strenuous work in the woods. I contend that it is almost sinful that a product should be sold at such poor prices as lumber is sold to-day, when the securing of raw material from which it is made requires such enormous sacrifice, not in money alone, but of human muscle, brains, and even life, as well as the sacrifice of the greatest resource of the coast—our forests. It is difficult to impress the importance of these facts upon the mind of a man who is unacquainted with the facts in logging. Loggers of the East know little of the hard work required on the coast if they have not seen it for themselves. With a view of impressing upon their minds in the most forcible manner the hardships of the logging end of the business, I intend within the next sixty days to have our salesmen in the different parts of the country visit Coos county and see for themselves the processes necessary to make possible the manufacture of the product which they are selling. I believe that the salesmen, when thus enlightened, will hold lumber more dearly and will not sell it for less than it is worth merely to meet a bearish market. Seven separate powers are necessary to get the logs from the woods to the mill, but still greater sacrifice is the other power used in these operations—the power of human strength represented in the men employed on the logging crew. At times the work becomes more severe than the moment before, and then these remarkable specimens of human endurance must strain the utmost muscular strength and apply all the force in their power, however exhausting it may be. The unfortunate will happen and some fearless logger will be frightfully injured or pay the toll of his life for the sake of commerce and the lumber industry.

"Of course, the loggers are paid well for their work. Fifteen years ago the average wage in the woods was $15 and board. Eight years ago, $30 and board; and now the wages paid in the camps of the coast, at least in Oregon, average for all classes, $60 a month and board.

"I truly believe that if the proprietors and salesmen could realize and see the conditions and operations of the coast logging camps, they would know the cost, human and financial, and would hold lumber at a higher rate, which the product deserves should be paid by the consuming world.

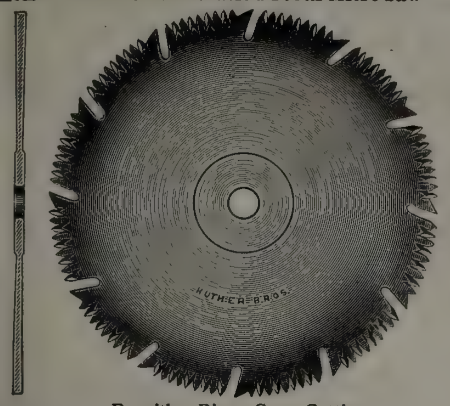
"I wish to urge upon the operators of the coast to give this matter their consideration and to endeavor to impress upon their salesmen the expense and labor necessary to create the lumber. In making this appeal to the operators, I am convinced that a trial of this system would result in a better price being secured by those who handle the sales of the lumber."

Forestry Convention Arrangements

The Dominion Forestry Convention in the city of Quebec January 18-20 will be one of the largest gatherings of the kind in Canada since the Ottawa convention of 1906. Mr. Lawler, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, was recently in Quebec attending a meeting of the local committee, of which Mr. H. M. Price, the well-known limit holder, is chairman. Through the kindness of the Premier of Quebec and Hon. A. Tourgeon, president of the Council, the Legislative Council Chamber, in the Parliament Buildings, will be used for the convention. It is expected that Sir Wilfred Laurier, who called the convention, will preside on the opening day, and at as many other sessions as his engagements permit. In the event of his absence from any session the chair will be occupied by Senator Edwards, president of the Canadian Forestry Association. His Excellency the Governor-General will open the convention, and among those who will attend the opening are: Mgr. Roy, auxiliary bishop, representing His Grace Archbishop Begin, Right Rev. Hunter Dunn, Anglican bishop of Quebec, the Mayor and the representatives of churches, universities, public bodies, etc. It is reported also that practically every large lumbering firm in Quebec will be represented. The Government of Quebec will entertain the leading delegates at a banquet and another social function will be held for the ladies in the form of an excursion to Montmorency Falls on Friday afternoon. The programme includes many practical papers.

HUTHER BROS.

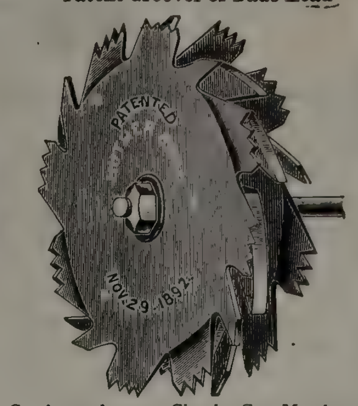
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head



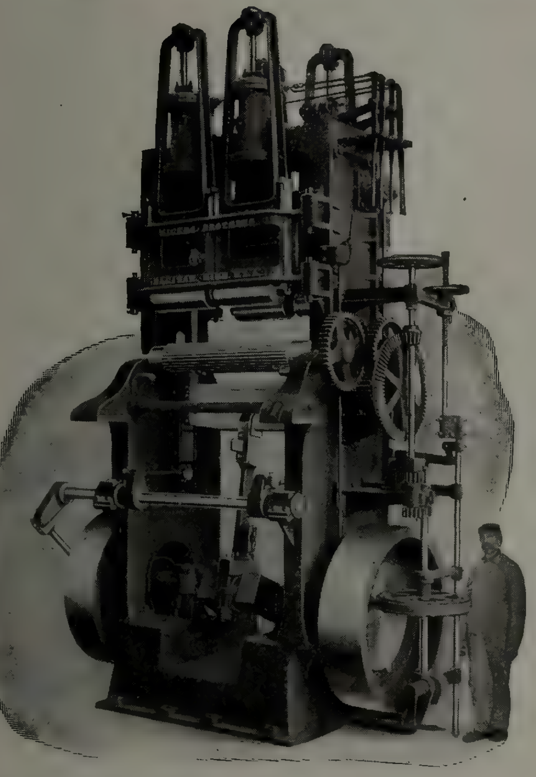
Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8″ to 2″ wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., - ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Wickes Gangs



cut the thinnest board which will dress to Standard, using 18 to 14 gauge saws and removing 3/32″ to 9/64″ kerf, depending upon class of timber and amount of output desired.

With the installation of a **Wickes Gang,** the output of a mill can be largely increased with very little additional cost of labor and the product will be of perfect manufacture insuring higher prices.

Send for Catalogue

Wickes Brothers

Saginaw, - Mich.

Canada's Greatest Central Trades Journal $2 per Year

Established 1882

THE COMMERCIAL

The WEEKLY FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL & GENERAL TRADE NEWSPAPER of the GREAT WEST.

WINNIPEG - - MANITOBA

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket

We are the Sole Owners of

and are prepared to manufacture at our factory in Hamilton, Ont., and to supply the Canadian trade with any of the devices covered by the following patents of the Dominion of Canada—

CANADIAN PATENTS

No.	79,896	Mar. 24 1903	Improvement in babbitting devices
No.	107,380	Sept. 10 1907	Cutter Head Knife Sharpener
No.	108,490	Nov. 12 1907	Band Saw Tensioning Device
No.	109,194	Dec. 19 1907	Adjusting means for Planer Heads
No.	109,845	Jan. 24 1908	Adjusting means for Planer Heads
No.	110,216	Feb. 11 1908	Variable Speed Mechanisms
No.	110,217	Feb. 11 1908	Variable Speed Devises
No.	113,311	Aug. 4 1908	Driving Mechanism for Planers
No.	113,478	Aug. 11 1908	Sanding Machines
No.	115,919	Jan. 5 1909	Knife Holder for Cutter Heads
No.	117,680	Mar. 9 1909	Multiple Board Gauges
No.	120,467	Sept. 14 1909	Multiple Gauges
No.	120,468	Sept. 14 1909	Locking Mechanism for Gauging Devices
No.	120,610	Sept. 21 1909	Feeding Mechanism for Saws
No.	121,235	Oct. 12 1909	Feeding and Adjusting Mechanisms for Saws
No.	121,236	Oct. 12 1909	Adjusting means for Saws
No.	122,023	Nov. 23 1909	Adjusting and Grinding Planer Knives
No.	122,172	Nov. 30 1909	Feed Rolls for Planers
No.	122,341	Dec. 7 1909	Holding Device for Planer Head Bits
No.	123,041	Jan. 4 1910	Cutter Heads for Grooving Machines
No.	123,239	Jan. 18 1910	Fastening means for Planer Knives etc.
No.	127,643	Aug. 23 1910	Bearings
No.	128,664	Oct. 18 1910	Holding Devices for Planer Heads
No.	128,665	Oct. 18 1910	Grinding and Jointing appliances for Planers
No.	128,797	Oct. 25 1910	Planer Heads
No.	128,918	Nov. 1 1910	Saw Mill Carriages
No.	129,089	Nov. 8 1910	Double Acting Set Works
No.	129,200	Nov. 15 1910	Abrading Cylinders
No.	129,343	Nov. 22 1910	Planer Knife Sharpeners
No.	129,489	Nov. 9 1910	Inprovements in Lathes or Turning Machines

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

HAMILTON - . ONTARIO

"Positive"

Combination Split Pulleys

for Saw Mills

Wood Rims

No Slip

Steel Arms Reduce Windage

Malleable Hub

Positive Grip Without Keys

Transmit more power and consume less power than any other pulley.

Save their entire cost in less than a year.

This pulley is one of several installed in a sawmill in Quebec, 76″ diameter, carrying 18″ belt and running at a rim speed of 8300 ft. per minute.

Write us for complete Illustrated Catalogue

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works

Limited

11-13 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

Carhartt's
"OVERALL UNIFORMS" And GLOVES

First in the Hearts of all Lumbermen

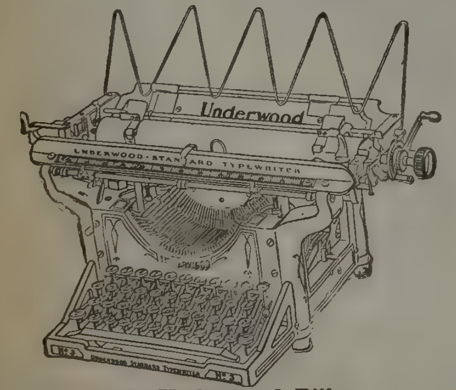
You will not find these goods in every store. The profit on them is too small for most dealers.

HAMILTON CARHARTT MFR., LIMITED
Toronto, Canada
United States Trade supplied from our Detroit Factory.
Write for handsome souvenir and time book, mailed free if you mention this publication.

Everything in Spruce

Dressed and in the Rough

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL



The Underwood Biller

One Girl

and an Underwood biller do all the billing for a firm with over 5000 active accounts.

Another firm effected a direct saving of $2500 a year by installing one Underwood Biller.

Let us consult together.

United Typewriter Company, Ltd.
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
Hamilton, London, Halifax, St. John, Edmonton.

EDGINGS

Ontario

J. Findlay & Son, Norwood, Ont., have recently taken up the manufacture of hardwood flooring, handles, etc.

Between August 1 and December 10, at No. 6, McCoshen's, camp on the Rouge river Limit of the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, 105,000 pieces were cut and piled ready for hauling. In addition to this, the camp was also built during the same period. The men were still going ahead when last heard from, and were confidently expecting to break all records.

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited, who recently took over the lumber business of W. W. Carter at Fesserton, Ont., have erected a modern double-cut band mill and will continue to manufacture lumber and cooperage stock. They have now a considerable stock of lumber and cooperage on hand and are taking out a good stock. They therefore expect a good season this year.

The Chatsworth sash and door factory has been contemplating moving into Owen Sound, Ont., for some time, and a recent change in the management has resulted in a definite move being made. The mill has been operated by Manager Galbraith and Dr. J. Airth. The latter's interest has been purchased by Mr. Walter Bumstead, of Owen Sound, and Mr. Wm. Arthur, of Woodford, who are now preparing to move the mill. They will commence the erection of a modern mill building immediately. The site has not been selected yet. The firm employ about 25 hands and manufacture all kinds of interior woodwork.

A tie-up of the J. R. Booth lumber business at Ottawa for two days resulted from a delay on the part of the C.P.R. in allowing the G.T.R. to use a quarter of a mile of track at the Chaudiere terminal. The Railway Commission ordered the G.T.R. off a viaduct, and to get in on the level the C.P.R. line was necessary. A temporary agreement, however, was made and work was started and continued till the last of the waiting cars had been sent on its way. Specially augmented crews worked all night to do this, the railway sparing no effort to relieve the congestion. One hundred and seventy-five flat lumber cars had lain idle and forty of the Booth's teams stood in the stable while the dispute lasted.

The McDonald-Rowland Lumber Company, who have been in business at Owen Sound, Ont., for a number of years, are changing into a joint stock company and have made application for charter. The new company will be known as the Great Lakes Lumber Company, Limited, having an authorized capital stock of $40,000, divided into shares of the par value of $100 each. The company own and operate two stationery sawmills situated in good timber regions. As they have a large stock of logs to take out this winter, in order to provide additional funds for the operation they are offering for investment an opportunity to purchase shares. The directors will include the Hon. A. G. Mackay, Mr. W. H. Merritt, of the National Table Company, and Mr. W. A. Rowland, manager of the McDonald-Rowland Lumber Company.

Eastern Canada

Narcisse Desjardins, lumber merchant, Montreal, is reported to have assigned.

J. P. Dupuis, lumber merchant, Verdun, Que., has registered under the names of Dupuis & Monty.

A winding-up order has been made for the Talbot-Allard Lumber Company, Limited, of Montreal.

Napoleon Leblanc, lumber merchant, St. Pierre de Wakefield, Que., is stated to have sold his assets.

Messrs. Reed, McRae, McNerny & Robinson will erect and operate a sash and door mill at North Hatley, Que. Cost, about $25,000.

W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, N.B., and A. H. Hanington, have been appointed permanent liquidators to wind up the Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company.

The Montreal Paper Company, Limited, Portneuf, have been incorporated with capital of $100,000. The incorporators are: Thomas P. Bishop and G. W. Bishop, both of Notre Dame de Portneuf.

Negotiations are under way for the purchase of the mills and timber limits of the Scott Lumber Company at Magaguadavic, N.B., by an American syndicate. The price, which is under consideration, is said to be in the neighborhood of $150,000.

The contractors on the National Transcontinental Railway in Quebec, north of the St. Lawrence, have opened up large new areas of pulpwood country, and it is reported from Price Bros., are already actively engaged securing sites for the erection of mills in this district.

Thomas Robinson, M.P.P., has purchased a large tract of land at Acton, N.B., and has a large number of men employed thereon getting out pulp wood to be shipped from Harvey's Station. It is said that some 2,000 cords will be taken off this tract in a short while.

The customs revenue of Newfoundland for the season of 1910 showed an increase over 1909 of $90,000 in spite of the fact that a very poor fishing season was experienced. The increase is due to the development of the pulpwood, railway and mining interests of the colony.

A timber property containing 175 acres in the parish of Wexford, Kings County, N.B., formerly held by George McKean, lumber merchant, of St. John, has been sold at auction, the new purchaser being Mr. Golding, of Hampton. Two other lots of 200 acres and 100 acres were also sold at the same time.

At Bathurst, N.B., the work of dredging the harbor is suspended, but will be vigorously prosecuted next year. The work already accomplished has had the effect of drawing the attention of capitalists to the resources of the locality. A corps of engineers was recently at work locating sites for the construction of a large pulp and paper concern, financed by American capital, which, it is announced, will be commenced next year and completed as rapidly as possible.

The Crowe Lumber Company, Limited, of Brooklyn, Hants County, N.S., have now a fine new double cut band saw mill which will cut during the summer of 1911 some 6,000,000 feet. This company have 18,000 acres of timber lands of splendid quality, well wooded and of easy approach. The streams are good for driving without much expense and the company have an enormous quantity of water impounded 25 miles from the mill, with a head of some 13 feet. There is unlimited power to drive the mill. The owners are Messrs. C. E. Crowe and Ira Crowe, of Colchester.

Considerable alterations and extensions to the large saw mill of the J. B. Snowball Company, Chatham, N.B., are in course of being carried out, the effect of which will be to add very considerably to its capacity. The present buildings have been added to by the erection of an extension 32 feet in length, and another piece has been built on the south side of the skylight to make a filing room. At present there are three gang saws in the mill. Two of these will shortly be taken out, and in their place, an eight-inch band mill, a seven-inch resaw band and a twin rotary slabber will be installed, leaving only one live gang saw for future use. The trimming and survey tables will stand in the new part of the buildings, and the rearrangement of the plant will materially facilitate the carrying out of the operations of them all. The alterations will be finished in time for the opening of the next season's operations.

Western Canada

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the Koksilah Lumber Company, Limited, with a capital stock of $35,000.

In the fire which recently destroyed the business portion of the town of Bradwardine, Man., one of the heaviest losers was the Beaver Lumber Company, which lost its office and a quantity of lumber.

Mr. Jenkins, as president of the H. L. Jenkins Lumber Company of Seattle, has just organized a new company, to be called the North America Lumber Company, Limited, and will have a capitalization of $3,000,000.

The Western Manufacturing Company, of Regina, have purchased the Saskatchewan Sash & Door Company, of Moose Jaw, and intend to erect a modern plant. They state that they will employ 50 hands the year round.

The town of Penticton, B.C., has passed a by-law ratifying the agreement with the Penticton Lumber Syndicate, under which the syndicate will establish a saw milling business. The mill is to have a capacity of 30,000 feet per day, and a plant will also be installed for making wooden pipes, fruit boxes, sash and door, and other builders' materials.

Only one bid, from R. McNair, of Vancouver, was received at the auction of a timber berth at the Crown timber office, New Westminster, recently. The upset price was $2,570 and the price paid was $2,750. The limit, which consists of 640 acres, comprising section 28 of township 29, was put up for auction at the request of Ross Speers, of Vancouver.

The Canyon City Lumber Company, of Canyon City, B.C., have developed a plan for converting their cut over lands into fruit farms. They have limits covering 12,500 acres and expect to log from 300 to 400 acres a year. The land will be immediately cleared and planted. The company will not place the land on the market until the trees are bearing fruit.

The British Columbia Log Brokerage Company, at its annual meeting, quoted the following prices for logs: No. 1, $12 per thousand; No. 2, $9 per thousand; No. 3, $6.50 per thousand feet. The following directors were elected to serve for the current year: President, Mr. John O'Brien; vice-president, Capt. Theodore Magneson; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Fred H. Parks; directors, Messrs, H. D. Blackford, John A. Smith, T. E. Hiland, J. S. Pallen, D. J. O'Brien and J. M. Dempsey.

The interests of the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company have been purchased from Mr. H. L. Jenkins, of Vancouver, by Alvo von Alvensleben, Ltd., of Vancouver, the price reported being $1,000,000. The business of the concern includes six large logging camps, over 20,000 acres of timber land and some 20,000,000 feet of logs in Burrard Inlet. Mr. Joseph Beech, secretary of the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company, will continue in office under the new control.

The Pigeon Lake Lumber Company, of Millet, Alta., is taking over the interests of the O'Brien Lumber Company at Strathcona, Alta. Mr. P. J. Mullen, of Millet, is the controlling stockholder and manager of the Pigeon Lake Company. The warehouses and workshop of the company at Strathcona will be enlarged. Mr. S. Q. O'Brien, the retiring manager, will still retain an interest in the business. The sawmills of the company are located at Pigeon Lake in the midst of valuable timber limits and their output is in the neighborhood of three million feet per annum.

Galbraith & Sons intend erecting a large sawmill and factory on Lulu Island, B.C., within the New Westminster city limits, and have asked the city council for a twenty-five year lease of the water lots where it is proposed to build with the option of an additional twenty-five years' lease at the expiration of the time. The sawmill of the proposed new plant is to be 40 by 225 by 60 feet. The plant is to be a most up-to-date one in every respect and will have a large dry lumber shed 45 by 65 feet, dry house 30 by 120 feet, and a loading plant 30 by 40 feet. The mill will be a three-storey one. This is only one of several industries that are planning to build on Lulu Island.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry.

1941. Agency abroad.—A Yorkshire correspondnet stated to have a market for Canadian hardwood paving blocks, would like to secure the agency of manufacturers in the Dominion.

1947. Agency abroad.—A north of England correspondent is open to act as agent on commission for the sale of Canadian deal lumber properties.

1950. Maple blocks.—A London firm makes enquiry for the names of Ontario manufacturers able to supply maple blocks suitable for mangle rollers, sizes 18 inches to 26 inches by 7 inches, octagan shape, or rough-turned and bored.

11. Lumber.—A American broker in Havana, representing shippers of southern pine, wishes to sell Canadian white pine and spruce and box-shooks in the Cuban market.

Secure
the best results in your
Grinding Department
by using

Dominion Abrasive Wheels

Durable
Fast Cutting
Economical

Write us for full particulars, it will save you money

J. R. Baxter & Co.

Mill Supplies **Montreal**

Ontario trade supplied by
Dominion Abrasive Wheel Co. Ltd., New Toronto, Ont.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine

We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

Red Pine

We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$50 00	55 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	62 00	66 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	65 00	70 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		48 00
1" mill run Norway		18 50
2" " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		32 00
" " 1½"		34 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		34 50
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16, 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20		35 50
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 00
10x20		36 50
6x18, 8x18		37 00
6x20, 8x20		38 00

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 75
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine Shingles		1 05
XX Pine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 20
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	2 90
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 20
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 5
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 5

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. [illegible] common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2. common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 0
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7-8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18' average, according to lineal	74	80

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30
Average 16 inch	40

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	18
15 "	20	22
16 "	24	26
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 18 00	19
Oddments	" 15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		58 00
8/4 " " "		61 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		47 00
8/4 " " "		49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		55 00
1½ in. "		56 00
2 in. "		58 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		41 00
1½" "		43 00
2" "		45 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"		21 00
1" x 5"		24 00
1" x 6 and 8"		25 00
1" x 10"		27 00
1" x 12"		32 00
1" x 13" and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	22 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 50
No. 3 48' Pine	2 50
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.50
XX B. C. Cedar	1.80
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 0/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	31 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobbe buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hard	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00
1st and 2nd, soft	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	69 00	73 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	22 50	23 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" " "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

From Halifax, N. S. to Port Alberni, B. C.

OUR

"Electric Test Tempered" Saws

are being used and giving good satisfaction

Our method of tempering guarantees uniformity and toughness.

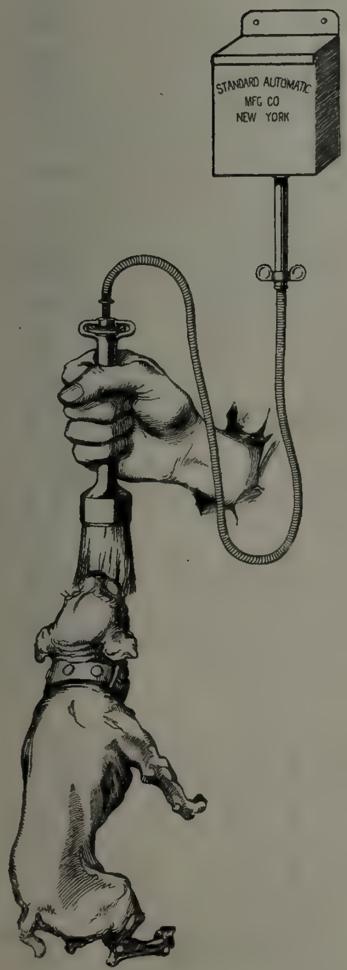
Our Inserted Tooth Saws are fitted with our patent I. X. L. Bits and Shanks that will not slip sideways.

Guaranteed to cut easy and free and to have no equal in frozen or hardwood timber.

Write for further information to

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

Box 848 Vancouver, B. C. **Phone 1748**



THE

Standard Automatic Brush

does your painting work in a new way, better, quicker, cheaper, eliminating all waste of paint. An equal flow at all times; thickness of coat can be accurately adjusted. Absolutely clean and fireproof.

THE STANDARD AUTOMATIC SYSTEM

does away with the paint can. It eliminates the dip and is far superior to the spray, but it does rub it in. No air pressure is needed. Will work with any kind of paint. Get next to this new method. Made especially for manufacturers of automobiles, automobile bodies and wheels, all kinds of vehicles, carriages, etc. It is most useful for manufacturers of furniture. It will also save a lot of time in painting structural work, such as bridges, elevated roads, etc. House and sign painting can be done effectively and quick.

Wherever duplication of work exists, this device will increase your output and reduce the cost. Buy just one outfit to-day and be convinced. We are sure that we will have to epuip your entire plant. Special equipments can be made to suit your purpose.

Complete outfit consisting of a large paint tank, either stationary or movable, with automatic valve and six feet of flexible tubing together with the automatic adjustable brush made of aluminum, costs $7.50, and it is still cheaper than the ordinary brush.

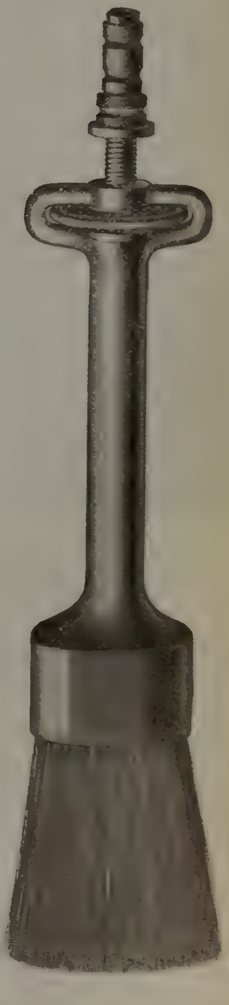
The outfit is also made with a tank to be strapped on the back which will cost $2.50 extra.

Our booklet will tell you why. Write for one to-day. Send in your order. Your outlay will only be once. Apparatus will last a life-time. Let us know to-day what you are manufacturing and we will effect a saving for you.

Jobbers and Dealers wanted everywhere.

Standard Automatic Manufacturing Co.

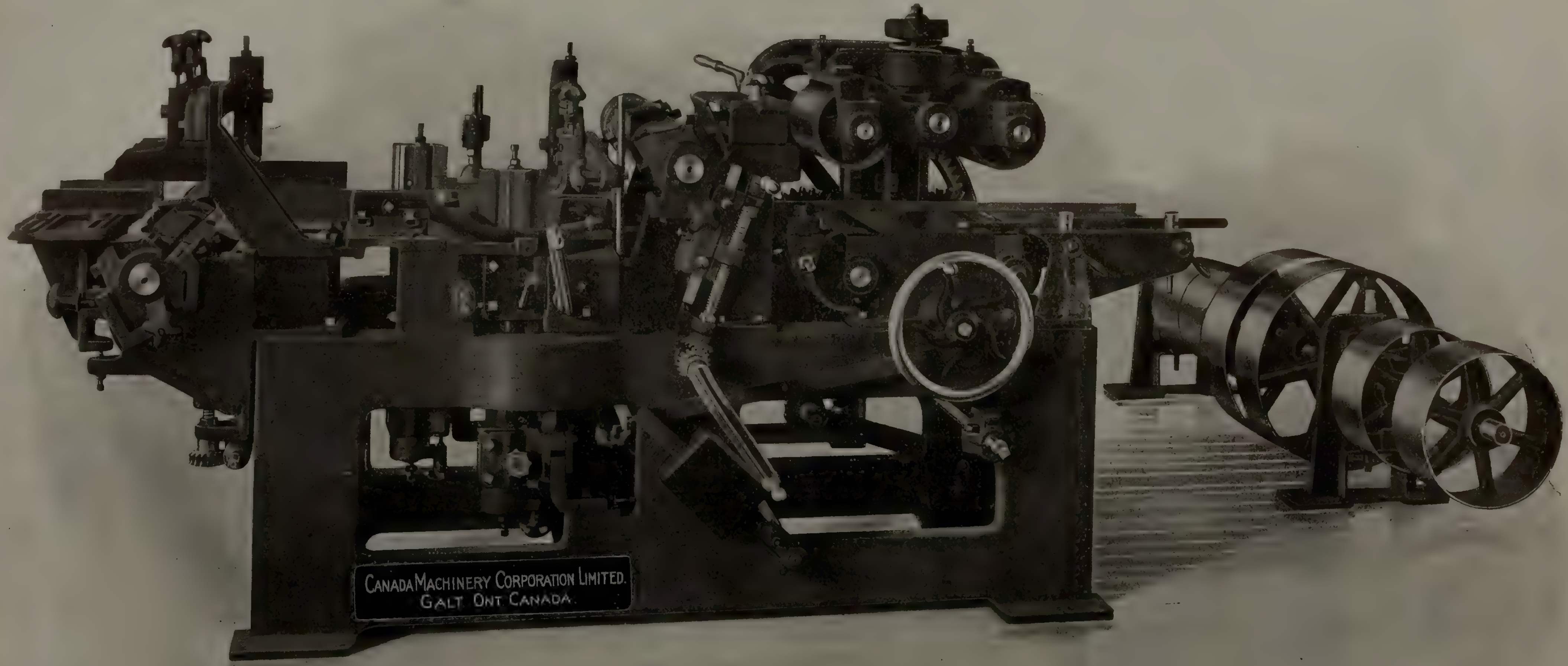
50 Church Street NEW YORK



Number 303 Open Side Moulder

Are you making a profit on your mouldings?
May be YES! May be NO!

It is worth your while to look into this question
We can probably DOUBLE your OUTPUT



Does Excellent work at **75 feet** per Minute

- Frame cast in one piece
- Working parts free of access
- Large feed Rolls driven with Cut Gear

- Frame has no vibration from Countershaft
- Cutter Head Spindles of large diameter
- Combines all good points of an inside and outside Moulder

Let us give you further particulars

Canada Machinery Corporation Limited, - Galt, Ontario

There are more DISSTON Brand Band and Circular Saws used than any other make and by a large majority

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the Disston Saws they obtain the greatest results for the least cost

We make this statement without fear of successful contradiction

Points of Merit

Material	Disston Crucible Steel	Uniformity. Toughness. Greatest Tensile Strength and Elasticity.
Hardening AND Tempering	Disston Method	Being manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its make-up, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing-up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.
Grinding	Disston Method	By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws whether tapered or of even thickness are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.
Tensioning	Disston Method	The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND OF SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself —the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-five years—to the finishing operation, each process being performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

We Have Been Making
SAWS
For Over Seventy Years

Henry Disston & Sons

INCORPORATED

(Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works)

Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Can.

Oats

are now moving freely from farmers' hands to markets. Prices are on a reasonable level. Write or wire for our quotations when you are ready to buy.

Our Specialty
Sacked Oats
for Logging Operations

National Elevator Co.

Limited

PORT ARTHUR - WINNIPEG - CALGARY

Get our Prices and Cipher Code

Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY

SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Lumbermen's Clothing

ARC BRAND

"Clarke's," The Brand
with a
Trade Mark and Guarantee

Buyers for lumber camps will find our goods to be more than what we claim for them.

Our line is complete.

Gloves **Mitts**
Shirts **Vests**
Coats **Caps**
Socks **Mackinaws**
Cloth **Larrigans**

Write for our interesting illustrated literature and prices.

A. R. CLARKE & CO.

Works: 611-617 Eastern Ave., TORONTO
Sample Rooms and Shirt Factory, 12 Front St. East, Toronto

Style No. 10—Sole and Heel with Mennonite Leg. Water Tight and Serviceable. Good for all kinds o work.

Absolutely Watertight Lumbermen's Footwear

We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing Lumbermen's Footwear that are watertight in every way, and do not need any guarantee.

We Produce the Goods

Over thirty years in this business and still growing

Write for our catalogue, sent free on application

A. W. YAGER

Midland - Ontario

Style No. 11—Mennionite leg, Oil Tan Vamp Sole and Heel absolutely watertight

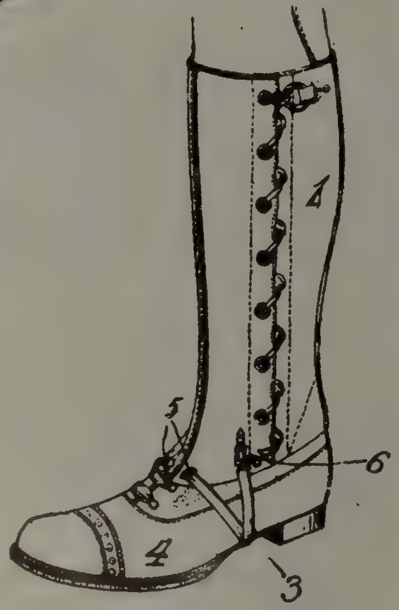
---

THE R. M. BEAL LEATHER CO. LIMITED
JOHN BULL LARRIGANS
LINDSAY, ONT.

Look for "John Bull" on Every Pair

"John Bull" Larrigans

are like John Bull himself unbeaten, strong and the recognized leader. Why should you buy "John Bull" Larrigans? Because they are made honestly. Made from our own choice oil tanned leather.



HAVE YOU OUR LITERATURE

R. M. Beal Leather Co. Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

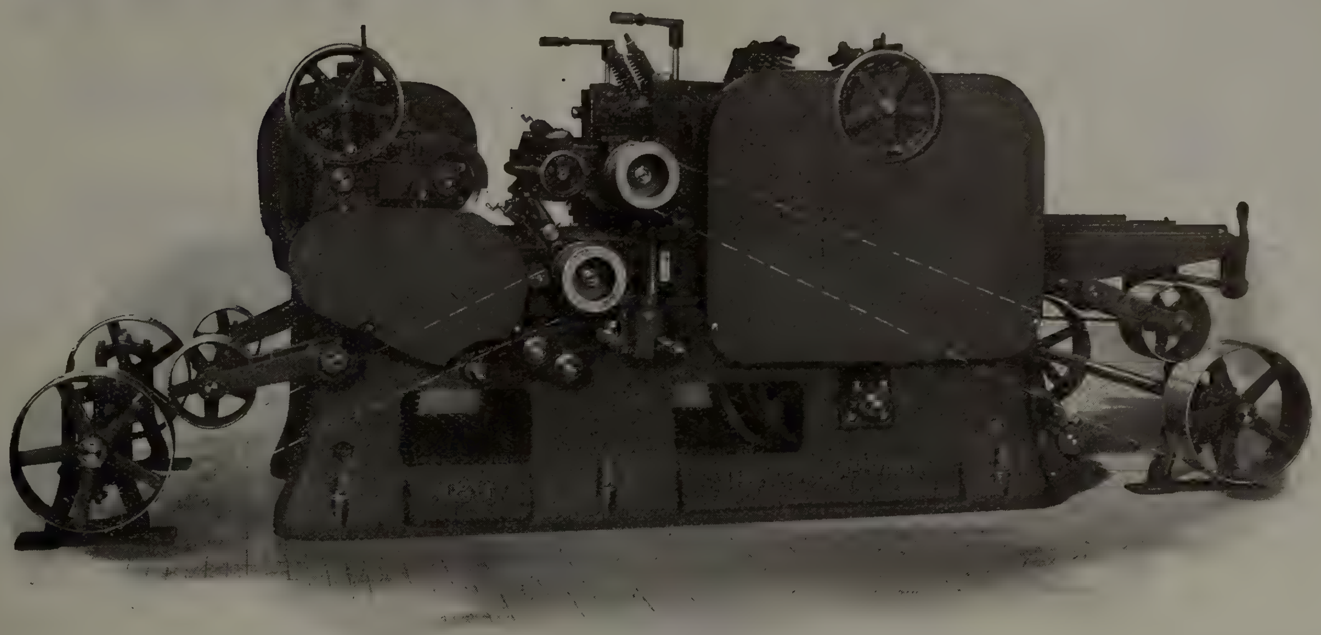
All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.

"Berlin" Surfacers



Berlin Surfacers are built for the use of thin knives. A few years ago the significance of such a statement would hardly have been appreciated. To-day, the man who turns out the most lumber in the shortest time, who gets the most from his lumber and his machines, who gets the finest finish, is the man who uses thin knives.

Pyts Steel, used exclusively on Berlin machines, is the one self-hardening steel made to-day which possesses the requisite toughness combined with the right amount of hardness, for the successful use of thin knives.

Thin knives are set at a greater angle than the ordinary thick knives, consequently more of a "scrape" is secured. This is further effected by back-bevelling to suit the nature of the wood being worked.

With Berlin thin knife heads, devices are used which grind the knives without disturbing the setting. The heads are then set in motion and jointed or brought to a perfect cutting circle so that each knife does its share of the work.

Thin knives actually make better work possible and will raise the grade from ten to twenty per cent.

The No. 186 is a fast feed matcher with the side-head spindles left out. It is also short-coupled and has six large feed rolls. Belt tighteners are provided for both top and bottom heads—no chance to "stall" them no matter how heavy the cut.

The No. 186 has the capacity of four ordinary surfacers and will produce a finish at 150 feet per minute that cannot be equalled short of a cabinet surfacer at 30 feet per minute. It is built in two sizes—20 in. or 30 in. wide with a 6 in. opening.

The top and bottom heads are very close together—warped and crooked stock can be better and more easily surfaced.

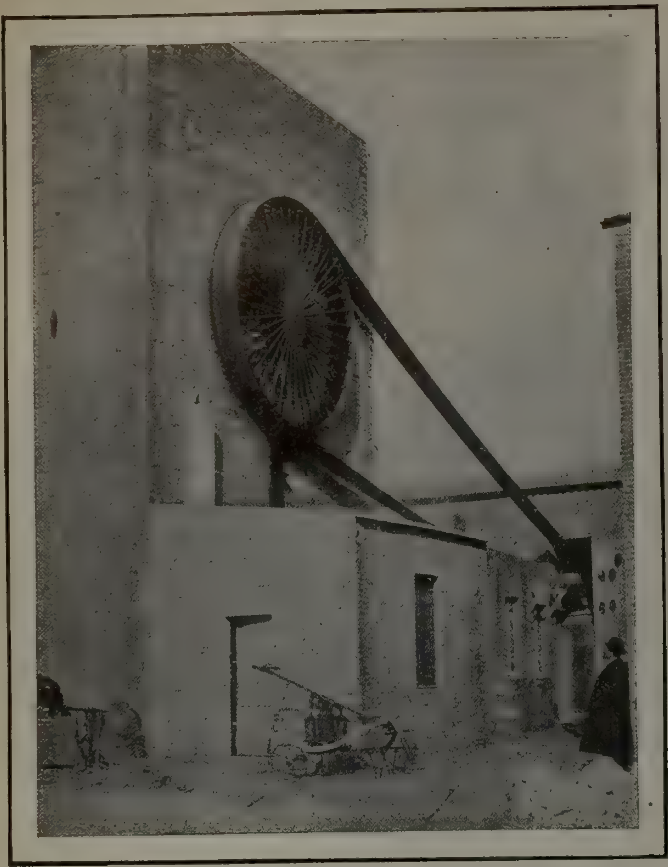
This surfacer gives the satisfaction which prompts the purchase of other Berlin machines.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Manufacturing Plants

Beloit, Wisconsin **Hamilton, Canada**

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Boston, Nelson, B.C. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.



Scandinavia Belting

for Lumber Mills, etc.

Let us know your Belting requirements and we will supply you with a belt suitable to your needs.

Federal Engineering & Supplies, Limited, 284 Yonge St. **TORONTO**

AGENCIES: Montreal, Power Economies Limited Ottawa, McDougall's Limited Calgary, Great West Saddlery Co.
Cobalt, Geo. Taylor Hardware Co. Port Arthur, Marks-Clavet-Dobie Limited

AGENTS WANTED IN OTHER CITIES

---

312 x 30 x 4 ply
PULLEY SIDE

This equipment of Vi-Balata Belting was supplied by us to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, for their new elevator at St. Boniface, Manitoba. We also supplied some 2000 ft. of the same belting, ranging from 34" to 48" in width to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. for their new elevator at Goderich, Ont.

VI-BALATA BELTING

Large Stocks Carried
at all Branches

Sole Canadian Agents

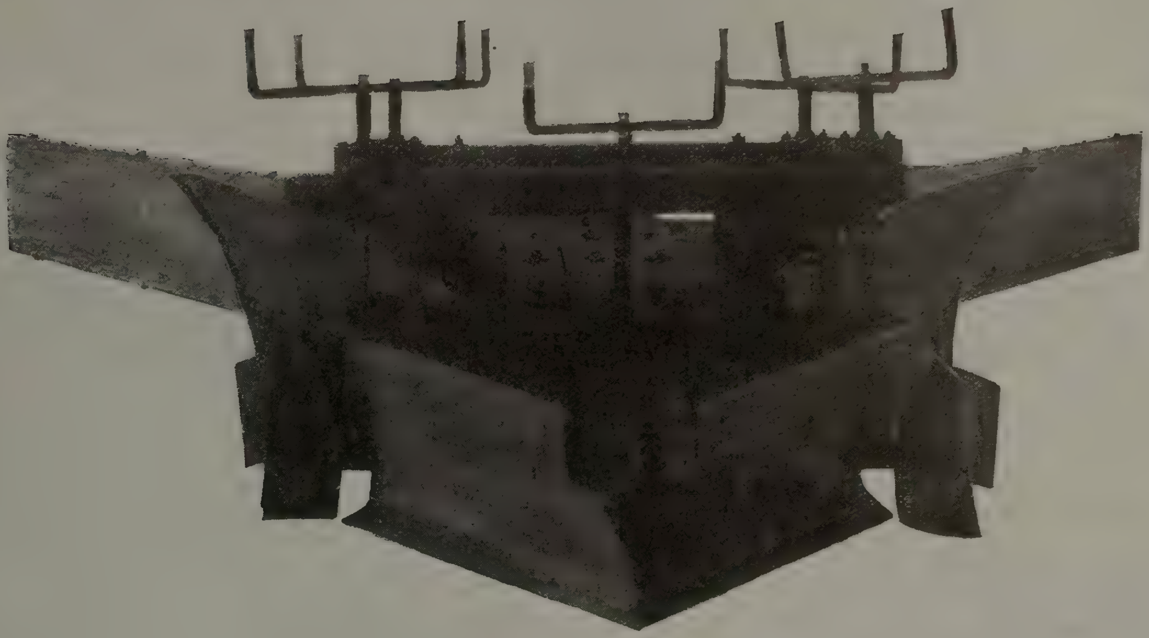
The
General Supply Co.
of Canada, Limited

Woods Western Bldg., Cor.
Market and Louise Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.

356-58-60 Sparks St.
OTTAWA, ONT.

Montreal Agents: Canada Ford Co., 485 St. James St., Montreal

SNOW PLOWS



A careful examination of the above illustration will demonstrate to you what a complete and practical snow plow this is.

Important Points

Rutter attachment for cutting into the ice to make track for the sleigh.

Nose Piece is cast with steel points and may be raised and lowered by screws shown in illustration.

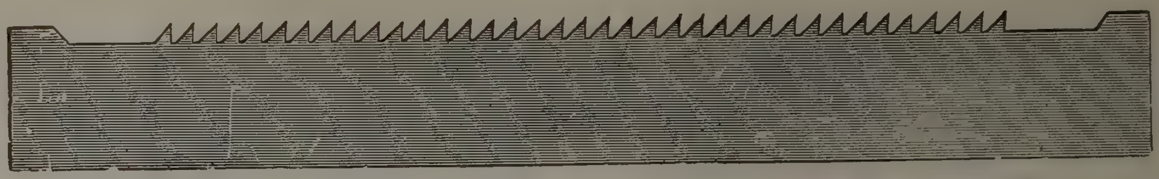
Wings of hardwood on back may be set to shove the snow back 7 feet on each side of the road.

Weight about 1,800 pounds.

We have sold over 75 of these Snow Plows

Send us your enquiries.

MOWRY & SONS Gravenhurst
Ontario



Order Your GANG SAWS Early

This is the time of year when mill men begin their repair work for the coming season. Better order your Gang Saws right away and order them from us because

We specialize in the Manufacture of GANG SAWS

The **Steel** that is used in our GANG SAWS is manufactured especially for these Saws on account of its **Toughness, Durability** and the length of time it keeps its **Keen Cutting Edge.**

By using our GANG SAWS you will NEVER have any trouble with the corners of the teeth breaking off when swaying.

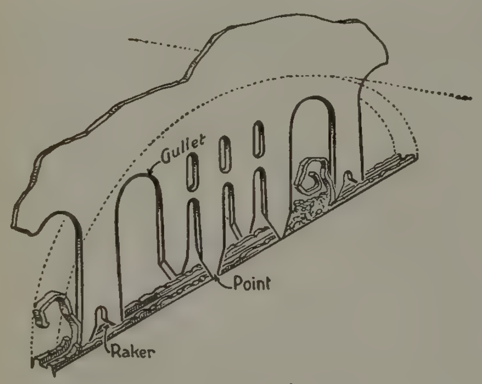
The above qualities are the most essential points in GANG SAWS.

Before placing your orders write us for further information and prices.

We manufacture all kinds of Saws, and solicit your enquiries.

R. H. Smith Company Limited

St. Catharines, Ont.

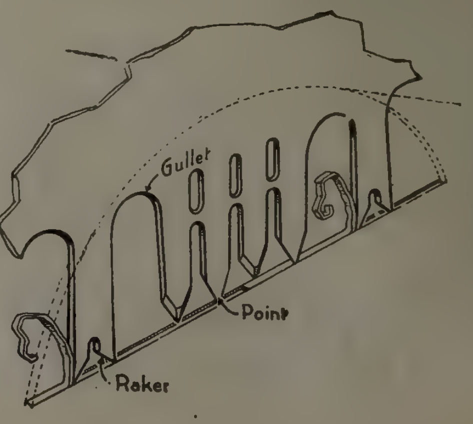


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U..A.

Boss Line Lumbering Tools

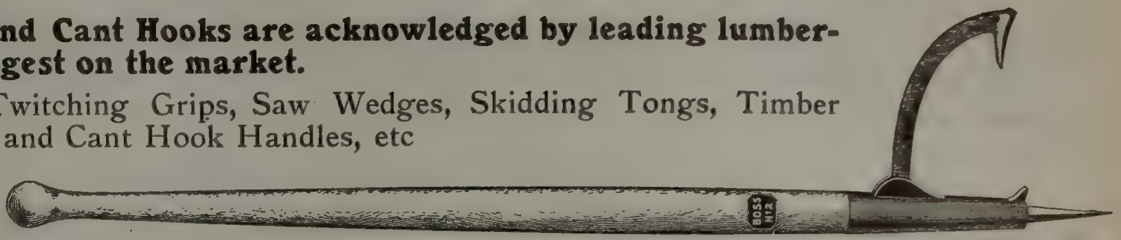
Manufactured by

The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Tongs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application



Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

Branch Office and
Warehouse
New Orleans, La.

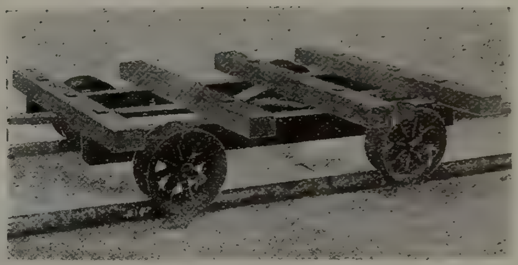
CLYDE IRON WORKS

Branch Office
Savannah, Ga.

Sole Manufacturers of the
McGiffert and Decker Patent Self-Propelling
Steam Logging Machinery.
Duluth, Minn.

C110

The Keystone Pole Tram Car



Indispensable to every saw mill. It runs on poles from 6 to 10 inches in diameter and the wheels are concave.

This method of conveying logs, pulpwood, or coal is undoubtedly the best and the cheapest that jobbers and mill-men can use. It can be used to great advantage on low and marshy ground.

We would appreciate the opportunity of furnishing you with further particulars.

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works

Williamsport - Pennsylvania

We specialize in the manufacture of

Axe and Peavie Handles

and turn out nothing but the best quality—no seconds are to be found in STILL'S HANDLES. Our

**Hickory Axe Handles and Maple
Cant Hook and Peavie Handles**

appeal specially to the lumbering trade. Insist on STILL'S HANDLES and if your jobber cannot supply you, write us direct for prices.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

With the Spindles running 9000 revolutions per minute in Phosphor Bronze Bearings with continuous Oil Flow, the best results on our

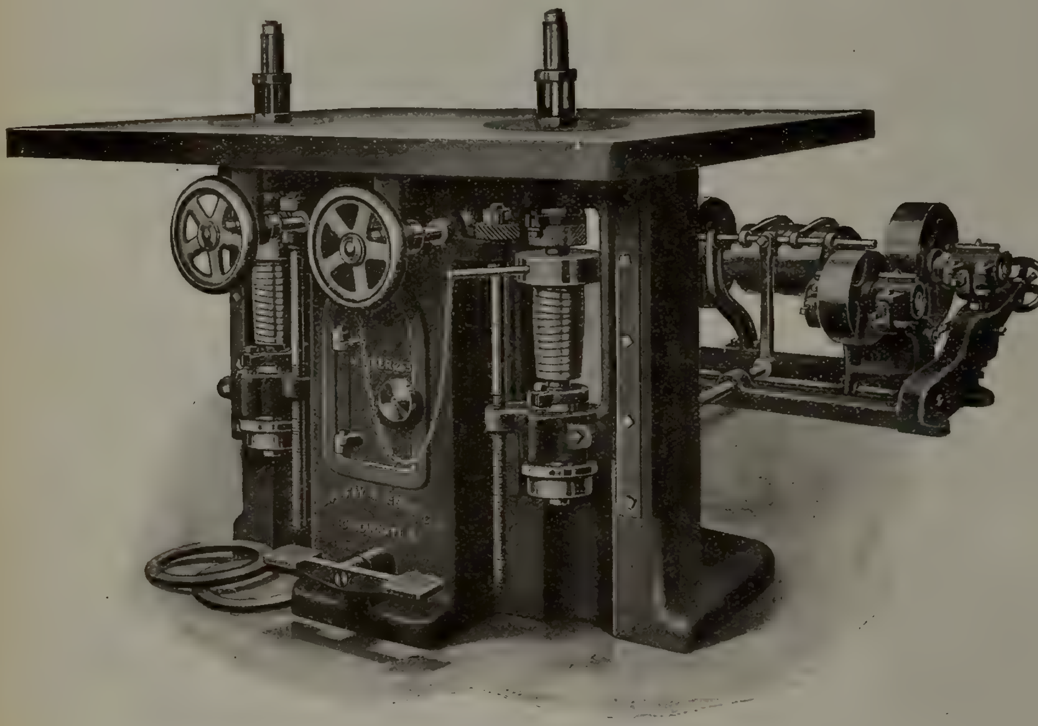
No. 265 Double Spindle Shaper

are attainable

It takes high speed to make a good shaper, and it takes a good machine—good material—good workmanship and good principles of construction to stand a speed of 9000 revolutions per minute.

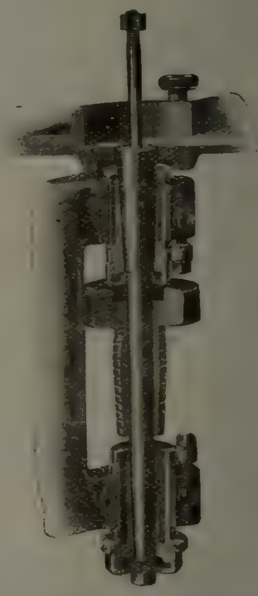
We have a book called "Section L" which shows our machine in detail. Copy sent free to you gladly.

An item of great value in the construction of our Shaper is the countershaft. It's made like the machine itself—heavy, universally adjustable and with double pulleys to insure perfect tracking of belts—very necessary on a high speed machine.



No. 265 Double Spindle Shaper

Referring to our book again—get it please—it only costs a postal to bring it. State where you saw the ad, so we will make no mistake by sending you the wrong book. **"Section L"** is the one.



View showing Phosphor Bronze Bearings with continuous flow of oil

WRITE TO-DAY

465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

SALES OFFICES

Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway
New York City

625 Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

532 Pender St., West
Vancouver, B. C.

401-2 White Building
Seattle, Wash.

98 Woodbridge St., Detroit, Mich.

139-149 Townsend Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

410-412 Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

164 N. Los Angeles Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

Isn't it Better to Investigate

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

than to wish you had

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

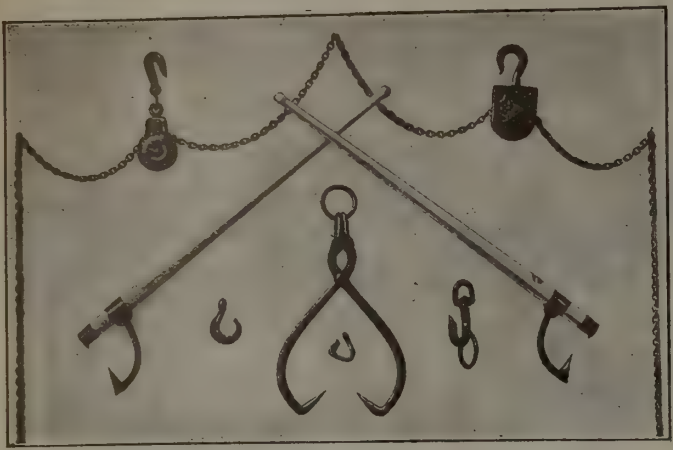
Does away with all kilns
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

---

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Descriptive Booklet on Request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation
of Canada, Limited
Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

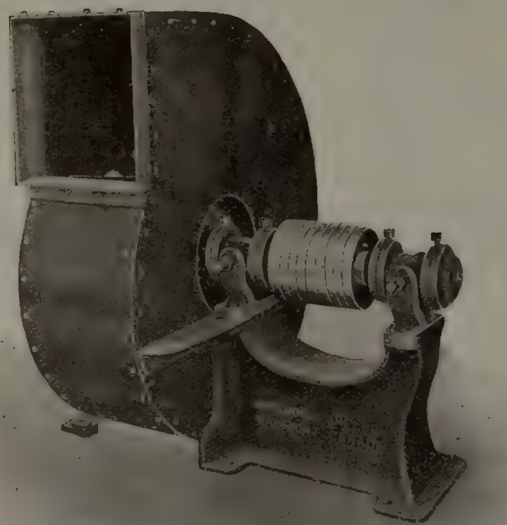
and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co. Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



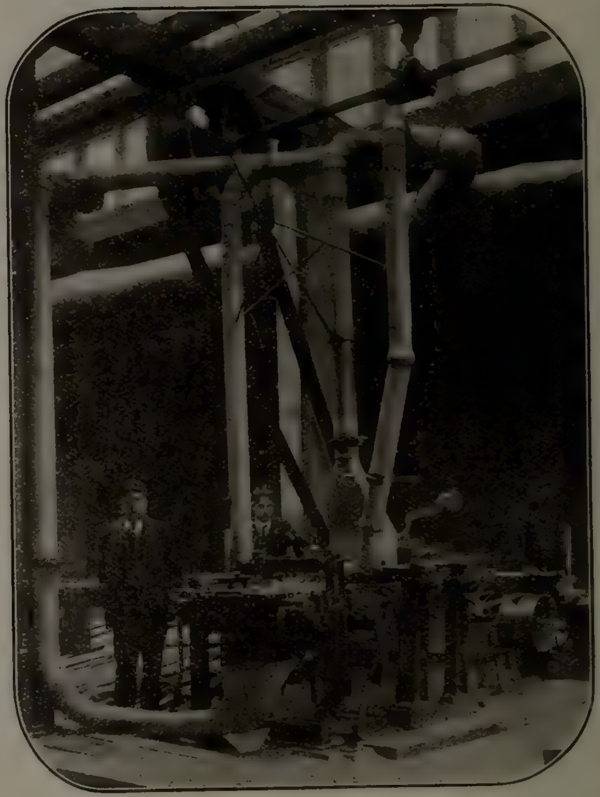
The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

W. E. Dillon Company Limited

76 and 78 Richmond Street East, TORONTO



Cut shows part of plant installed by us in the Mickle-Dyment Lumber Co's. mill, Toronto, and is one of the most complete plants in Canada. We make a specialty of dust collecting systems and have expert mechanics on this work. Systems designed and installed.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES

Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

Steep Grades

Sharp Curves

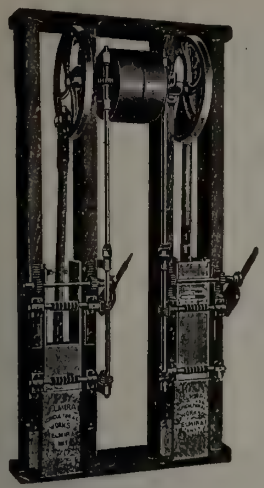
Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.
Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

P. Payette's New Patent

Saw-Mill Dog

for

either winter or summer

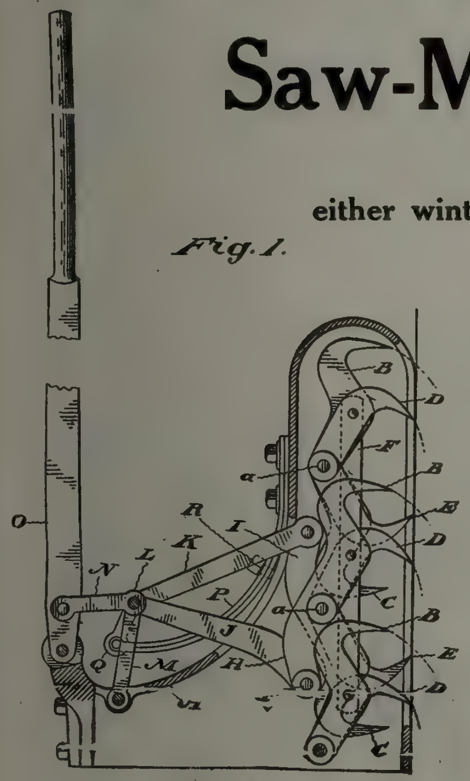

A
B
C
D
E
F
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
a

Fig. 1.

Will operate in soft or hardwood timber, or frozen timber of any kind, with perfect ease and safety.

Booklet and all information mailed free upon request.

Also ask for our booklet on our new High Grade Saw Mill **Carriage** and **Lath Mill Machinery**

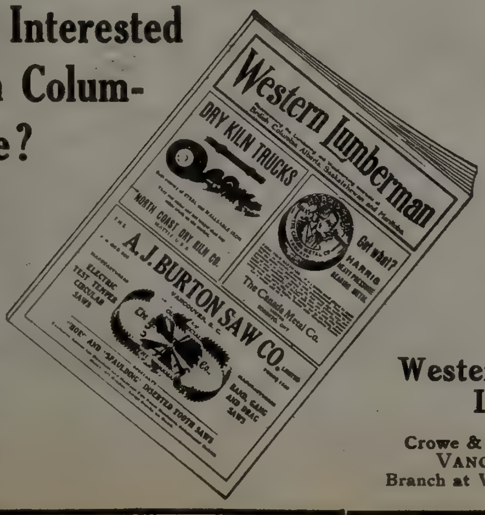
300 in use

P. Payette & Company

Engineers and Machinists
PENETANGUISHENE, - ONT.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

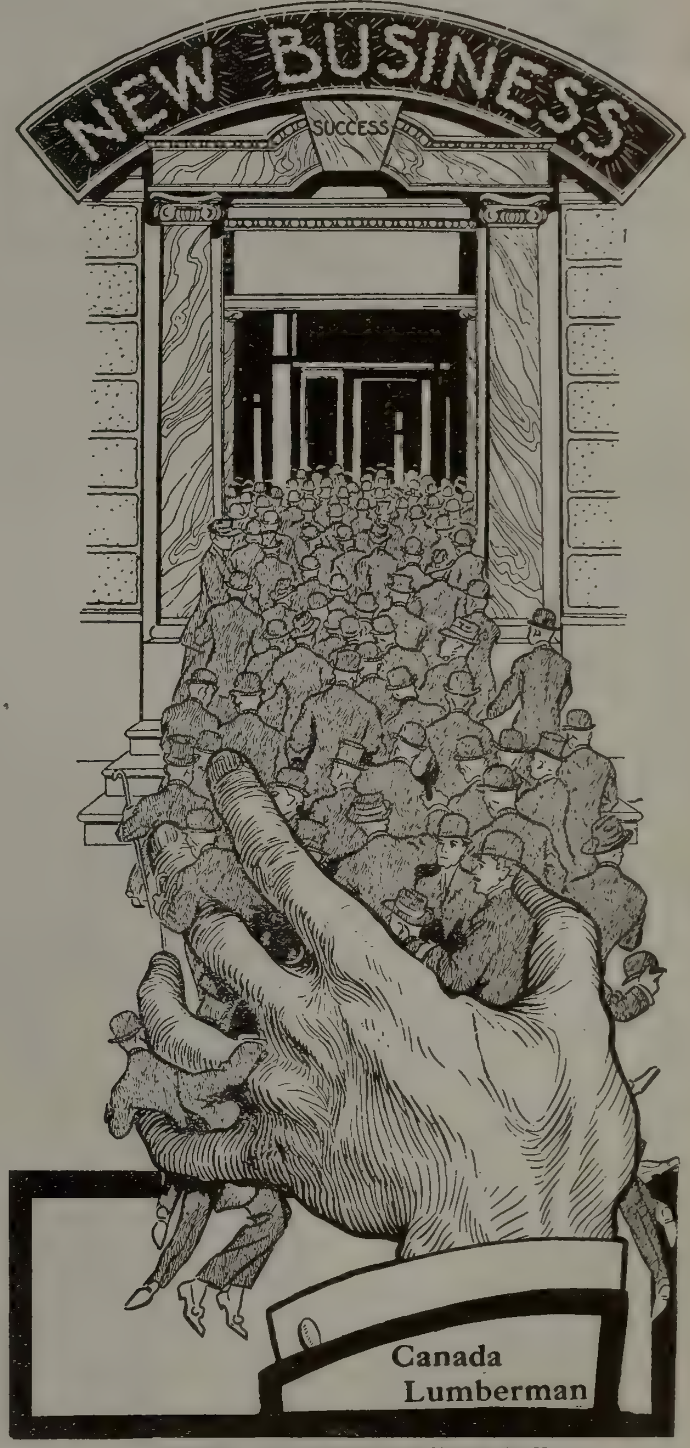

Western Lumberman
DRY KILN TRUCKS
NORTH COAST DRY KILN CO.
A.J. BURTON SAW CO.
The Canada Metal Co.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

What An Ad In THIS Paper Will Do

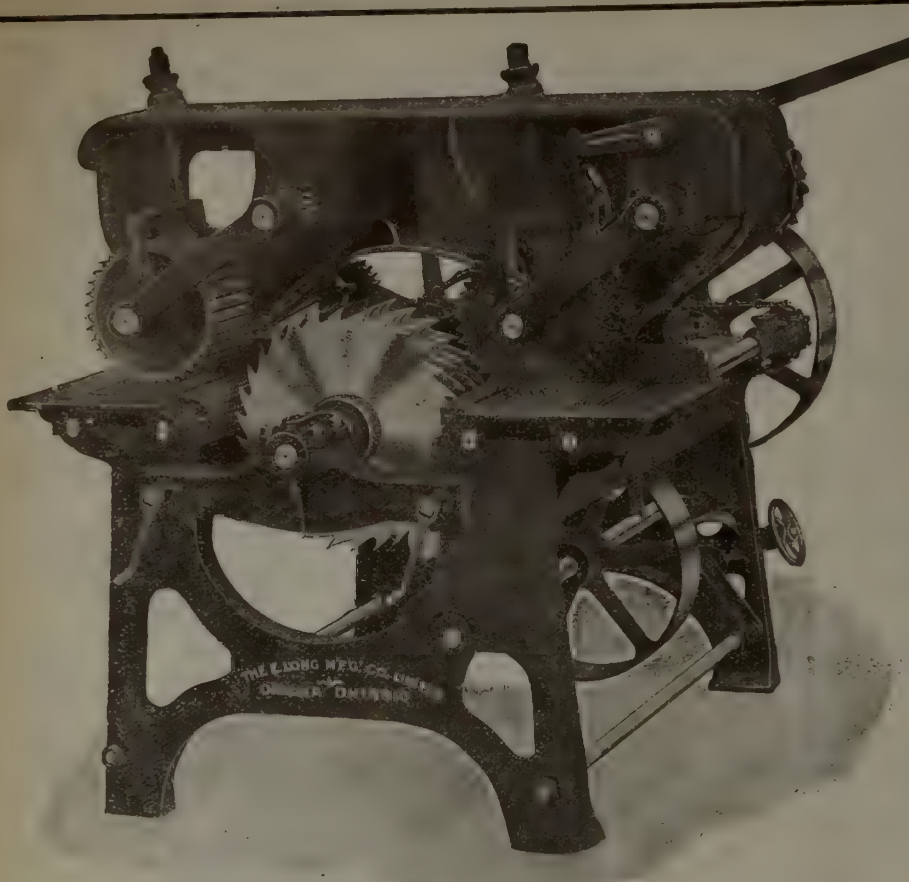

NEW BUSINESS
SUCCESS
Canada Lumberman

WE HELP YOU PUSH THEM YOUR WAY

The illustration shows what we ARE doing for others and what we CAN do for you.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto, ntario



4-SAW LATH BOLTER

Lath Bolter

4-Saws

Here are a few of the important features:

The frame of this machine is made solid in one piece and all bearings for mandrel and feed roll shafts are cast solid in frame, with the exception of the mandrel bearing outside of saws, which is removable for taking out saws. This bridge, when in place, is held securely in alignment on planed surfaces by large cap screws with wrench handles. Frame is supported by two stands with planed surfaces, and securely bolted.

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Manufacturers of

Saw Mill, Shingle and Lath Machinery and Accessories.

Engines, Boilers and Steam Pumps, Transmission Machinery.

Full Particulars Given on Application.

Heavy Duty Lath Machine

This machine is built very strong and substantial, and will suit any mill, large or small where a large output of lath is required. The top or main frame is made in one casting, and is supported by two heavy iron stands, well braced, which makes a very rigid machine.

The bearings on either side of drive pulley are solid in frame, while the third one is so arranged as to be easily removed for the taking out of saws. This bearing, or bridge, when in place is kept in perfect alignment on planed surface, by large cap screws with wrench handles.

Full Specification on Application

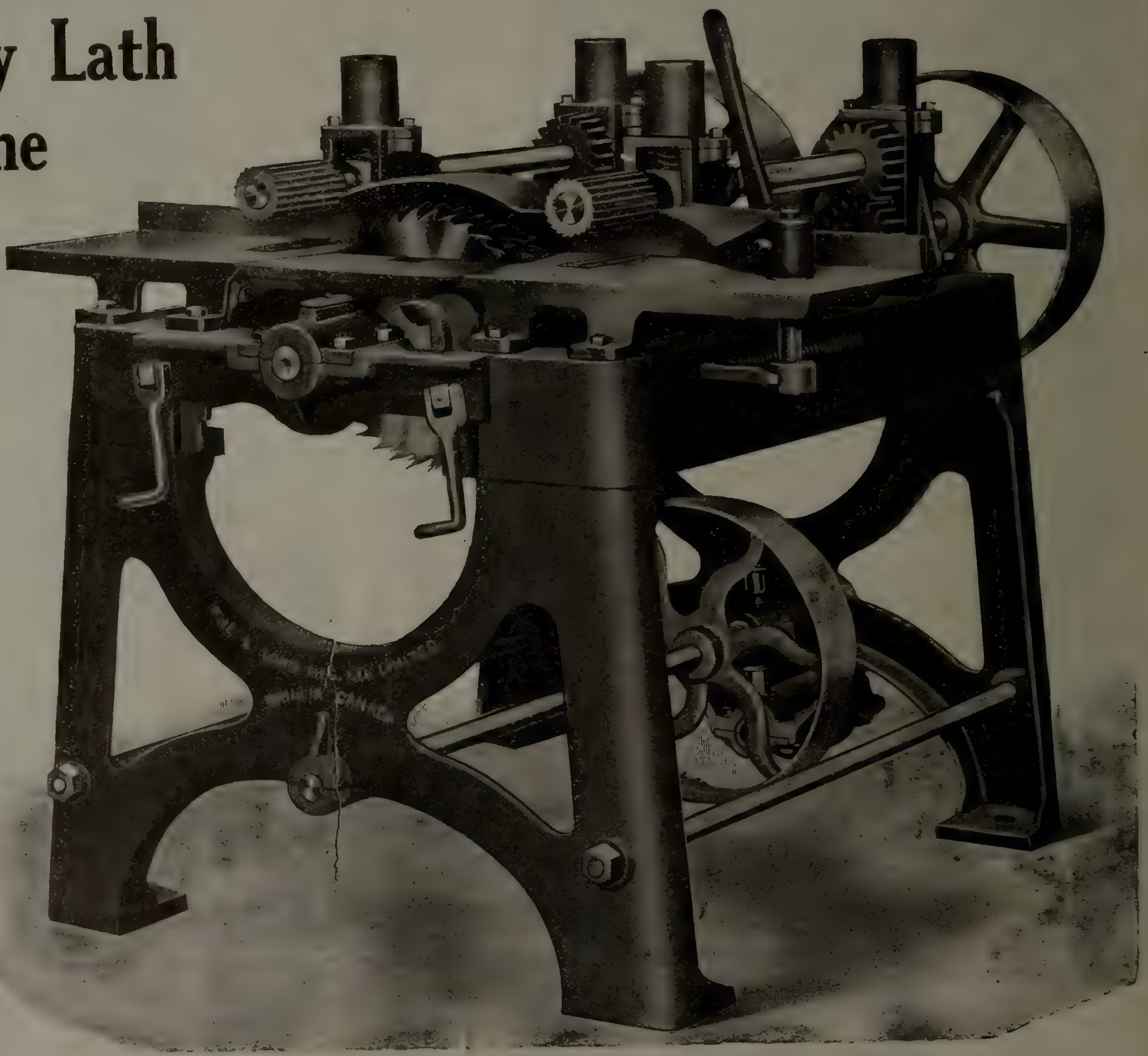
Agencies:

Williams & Wilson
MONTREAL

Stuart Machinery Co. Limited
WINNIPEG

Gorman, Clancey and Grindley, Ltd.
EDMONTON

Robt. Hamilton & Co.
VANCOUVER



The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings.

"No Heat - No Work - No Lost Motion"

THE TROUT POWER SETWORKS

Positively the Most Powerful, Accurate and Efficient Setworks Built.

The Trout Power Setworks is rope-driven. It combines a set and receding works in one machine and will turn out more lumber and better lumber than any other setworks on the market.

JUST FOR THESE REASONS:—

¶ There are only two levers to operate.

Setting is accomplished without stooping or bending.

There is no heat from the steam cylinder.

¶ There is nothing to tire the setter.

He can give his undivided attention to the sawyer's signals and cut as much lumber at the end of his shift as at the beginning.

¶ Working parts throughout are of finest selected steel.

The operation is without rack or jar, eliminating any destructive wear.

No lost motion can possibly develop.

¶ The setworks will set by 1-32 inch up to 6 inches at one manipulation of the lever.

The size of the logs does not affect the speed or the accuracy of the set.

¶ Further, the machine is entirely self contained.

It requires no change in the carriage frame.

Can be attached to any size of carriage, Rack or Screw movement.

¶ We are the sole builders of this machine. Perhaps you have seen it at work. If not the best thing to do is to visit us or to write for a fuller description than we can give here.

Bulletin No. 107

The Waterous Engine Works Co.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C. **Branch: Winnipeg, Man.**

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

- Wholesale Lumber Yards
- Retail Lumber Yards
- Sash and Door Factories
- Lumber Warehouses
- Furniture Factories

- Saw Mills
- Planing Mills
- Rossing Mills
- Pulp Mills
- Box Factories

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

Door No. B. L. 312

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns
Veneered Doors
Newel Posts
Sashes
Flooring
Trim

Pine Doors and Frames
Turned Newel Posts and Balusters
Cypress Greenhouse Material

Write for our Catalogue

Batts Limited
MANUFACTURERS
West Toronto, Ont.

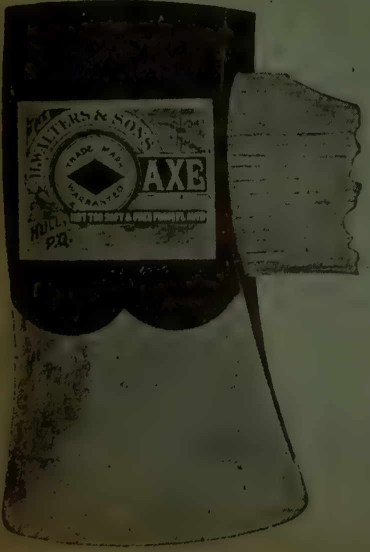
THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN

OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO. OAK EXTRA TANNED EST 1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL



H. WALTERS & SON, HULL, CANADA

VANCOUVER BRANCH: Corner Powell and McLean Streets.

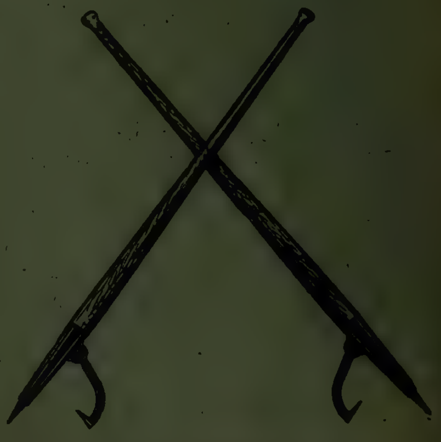
MANUFACTURERS OF

AXES, ALL KINDS AXE HANDLES, MACHINE KNIVES, ALL KINDS LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

LONG DISTANCE PHONE. We supply the Largest Lumbermen in Canada.

J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; McLachlan Bros., Arnprior; E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull; A. & B. Gordon & Co., Pembroke; G. Perley & Co., Calumet, Que.; Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.; A. Fraser Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.; Shepherd & Morse Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Hull Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, P.Q.; Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Algoma Commercial Com., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, Ont.; Turner Lumber Co., Worthington, Ont.; J. J. McFadden, Whitefish, Ont.; St. Anthony Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Northern Timber and Lumber Co., Markstay, Ont.

MACHINE KNIVES:
ALL KINDS.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
H. WALTERS & SONS
HULL, QUE.



LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

Vol. 31 Toronto, February 1, 1911 No. 3

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kerney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Your business credit demands the best in fire insurance

We can satisfy the most critical.
Dividends to Policy Holders now 40 per cent.

The
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

B. C. AGENTS. WOOD, VALLANCE & LEGGAT VANCOUVER.

ARCTIC METAL
FOR COOL BEARINGS
IT'S RELIABLE

Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
HAMILTON, ONT.

GENUINE OAK

"Genuine Oak"
LEATHER BELTING
Every Belt Guaranteed

FULL STOCK OF
Pressed Steel Pulleys and
Mill Supplies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

D. K. McLaren, Limited
Montreal Toronto Quebec
St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B. C.

WOODS LIMITED
Ottawa, Factory: **Hull, Que.**

Everything for the Lumberman and Contractor

TENTS, CLOTHING, TARPAULINS,
GLOVES and MITTS.

Woods Special Non-Absorbent Duck Tents

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Peterborough, Ontario
The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in
LUMBERMENS', CONTRACTORS' and SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES
Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King & Water Sts., **Peterborough, Ont., Can**

DICK'S BALATA
BEST Known Belting IN THE WORLD

FOR
STRENGTH
UNIFORMITY
RELIABILITY
ENDURANCE

DICK'S
BALATA BELTING
CANADA

TEST IT
TRY IT
TAKE IT

ONCE, AND YOU WILL
NEVER USE ANY OTHER
FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS:
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LIMITED
Fairbanks Scales—Fairbanks Morse Gas Engines
Montreal, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Chains Springs Wire Rope Tools

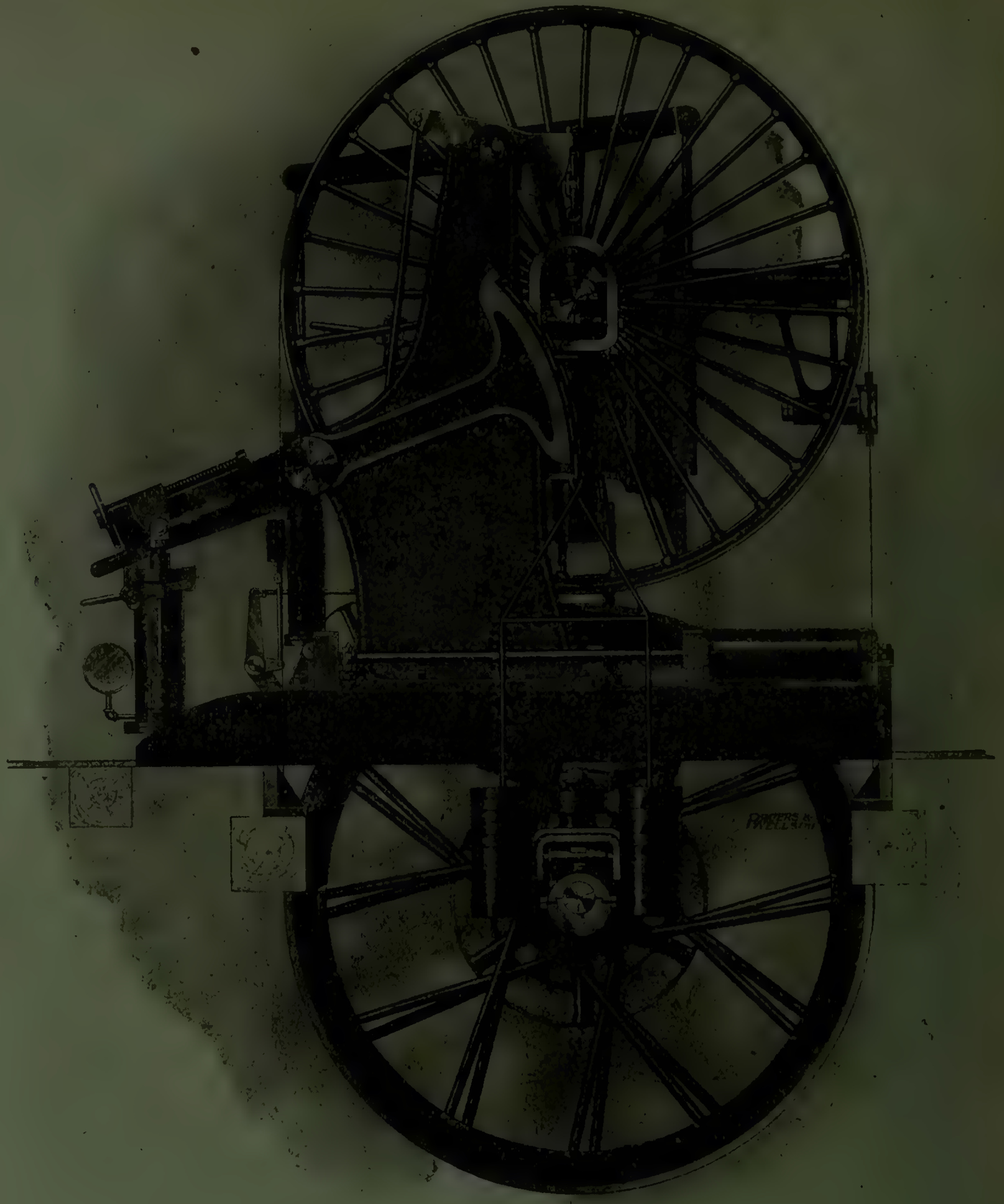
Are you particular in getting the right article? These four lines have been our special study for over forty years we have been manufacturers. It will pay you well to write us.

Order Forms, Catalogues and Price Lists on Application

B. J. COGHLIN & CO., Limited ∵ ∴ **MONTREAL**

Annual Review Number

The
Steam Tension
Band Mill



is made with 8 foot, 9 foot and 10 foot wheels. As you know, the top wheel and upper guide are operated by separate steam cylinders.

Some obvious advantages of this are, the great speed with which the guide can be raised and lowered, the extremely sensitive tension on the saw, and the quick time with which saws can be changed.

You will see at once that considerable time is saved in one day, over the usual weight tension mill.

And no tensioning system has yet been made, that is as sensitive as our steam tension; so that your saw is more easily kept in perfect shape and at the right tension at all times — which means better lumber.

Any mill which will increase your cut, and probably improve its quality is worth your while looking into; and besides, there are other special features which increase its value to you.

Shall we send our catalogue?

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Right in the heart of Northern Ontario's pine forests

our lumber camps are busily engaged taking out the finest

White and Red Pine Timber

for next season's cut.

Dealers who appreciate good lumber, the kind that makes customers and holds them, should lose no time in letting us know their requirements.

Our lumber is noted for being perfectly milled and properly graded.

Always write us when in the market for White or Red Pine, rough or dressed

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills

Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

The
**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

Birch **Canadian Hardwood** **Basswood**

White Pine Box Lumber, all sizes.

White Pine and Spruce Lath, Cedar Shingles.

Our factory stock in White Pine, S.C. Sidings, strips and shorts is complete in dry 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. and 2 in.

We would like to answer your enquiries concerning this line.

We have some very desirable lines in White Pine for manufacturers of doors, sash, etc., also a nice line in White Pine Mill Run Stocks.

Write us for prices, we are sure we can interest you.

We Make a Specialty of Prompt Shipments

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

NEW YORK CITY: Bible House, Astor Place

OTTAWA, ONT.: Citizen Building

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

To be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern aud Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

We have a full assortment of

White Pine, Norway, Hemlock, Posts, B. C. Shingles and Lath

Write us

LeBel, Turnbull Lumber Co.
Limited
Sarnia, Ont.

We offer for sale the following:

QUEBEC SPRUCE

Quality 2nd and better, aired, dried and ready for immediate shipment.

273,000 ft. 1 x 4, 10/16 long
223,000 ft. 1 x 5, " "
335,000 ft. 1 x 6, " "
125,000 ft. 1 x 7, " "
37,000 ft. 1 x 8, " "
100,000 ft. 1 1/4 x 4, 5 and 6, 6/16 long
100,000 ft. 7/16, 4 and 5 wide
100,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up Merchantable Cedar 8 and up long.

All the above P. and M. to order.

25 cars of 2nd Clear Shingles
25 cars Specials Shingles
17 cars of Extra No. 1.

Send us your enquiries and we will be glad to name you very attractive prices. As shingles are likely to advance in the near future now is the time to place your orders before the raise.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

Oyamel Company

B. A. SCOTT, Vice-President and General Manager.

Manufacturers of

**Lumber, Pulp Wood,
Railway Ties, Telephone Poles**

Mills at
Roberval, Lake St. John

Head Office:
Hochelaga Bank Bldg., Quebec

Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,
Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street,
(Telephone Main 6244).
TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co.
Limited

Suite 66, 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We own and offer, subject to prior sale,

1,750,000 feet

of Birch logs, which we are prepared to cut in dimensions to suit purchaser, for next season's delivery.

1,850 Standard Cedar Poles principally 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 ft., with about 500 60 and 70 ft. Also 150,000 1 in. Dry Birch, Log run, Mill Culls out, for quick shipment.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan LumberCo., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath
ROUGH OR DRESSED

Big bargains in 1x4 and up by 6 feet and up common and dressing, also 2x4 and up x 12/16 feet mostly 8 inch common and dressing dry red pine.

WRITE US.

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

The Thomas Nagle Lumber Co.
Limited

St. John, N.B., and Montreal, P.Q.

We have an exceptionally large stock of

Dry Spruce and Pine

for immediate shipment. Send us your enquiries.

Main Office
Globe Atlantic Bldg.

Branch Office
Montreal, P.Q.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock
at Wholesale — car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

St. Clair Construction Co.
Limited

DEALERS IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber
Sash, Doors, Lath and Shingles

Yard and Planing Mill:

Campbell Ave. and Davenport Road
Davenport Station, G. T. R.
TORONTO

Buyers of Hemlock, Spruce and Red Pine, Etc.

RALPH LOVELAND E. A. STONE

LOVELAND & STONE

Lumber Manufacturers

CUTLER, ONT.

Dimension Timber a Specialty

HELLO!

MR. MANUFACTURER!

It is just possible I can furnish you with the

Hardwood Lumber

that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.

J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune

Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**

Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring

End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled

Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
22 St. John Street, MONTREAL

C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
434 Shaw Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Our Prices will Interest You

We offer for Quick Sale
at a very low figure

1,000,000 feet

OF

2 x 4-5-6-7-8 to 11 ins. 12 to 18 ft.

COMMON WHITE PINE

Inquiries Invited

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our price for anything you require in lumber.

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario

Manufacturers of

Sawn Lumber, Lath,
and Dimension Timber

Pine Doors

We have long appreciated the fact that price is not the only requisite a dealer must seek in placing his order for doors. Poorly manufactured doors can scarcely be considered a bargain at any price.

Door Making is our Specialty

We have equipped our plant with the best door machinery made, and we are turning out doors that **are right in quality and right in price.**

Our doors need no commendation. They prove themselves. They are business builders for every dealer who handles them.

If you have not received our latest quotations on Doors, Sash, and Interior Trim, write us to put you on our mailing list. It will be mutually advantageous.

L. A. DeLaplante Limited

Head Office
Manning Arcade
24 King St. West
Phone M 5912
TORONTO

Planing Mills: EAST TORONTO Phone Beach 230

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED

Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Ferguson Lumber Co.
London, Ont.

SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.

B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited

Bruce Mines, Ontario

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders

Orillia, Ont.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Clement A. Foster
MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE PINE
AND
SPRUCE LUMBER
Dimension Timbers and Plank,
also Lath. Circular and Gang.
Have fully equipped Planing Mill and can supply any grade Dressed Stock.
On Temiskaming Railway, 103 miles north of North Bay
HAILEYBURY, ONT.

FOR SALE
Piles and Poles
All sizes, all lengths
Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

Ralph Loveland, Pres.
L. K. Loveland, Vice.-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.
Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER AND SALT
Mills at Thessalon, Ont.
SAGINAW - - MICH.

J. D. SHIER LUMBER CO., Limited
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.
Manufacturers of Lumber, Lath and Shingles
A fully equipped Planing Factory in connection. Dressed Lumber, Flooring in Pine, Hardwood or Hemlock, ⅜ Ceilings, Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Wood Turning, etc. Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a specialty at current prices.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices.
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers
we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland
after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

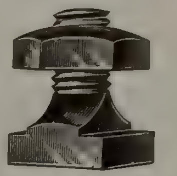
MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

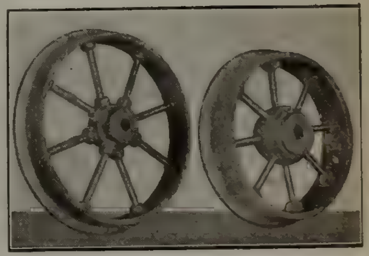
Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Reinforced
Sticker Head Bolts

Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.
Prices:
½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.
Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd, CHICAGO, ILL.

The . .
QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited
Head Office: TORONTO

HIGHEST GRADES OF
REFINED OILS
LUBRICATING OILS
AND ALL
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS


Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboad,
etc.

RED GUM

(America's Finest Hardwood)

OUR SPECIALTY

Also

Sap Gum Elm Oak
Ash Cottonwood

Special attention given to Canadian Trade. Write for description of our stock and delivered prices.

The Hyde Lumber Co.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Booth & Shannon

Biscotasing, Ont.

White & Norway Pine Lumber Manufacturers

Will have stocks during sawing season 1911 at Biscotasing, C. P. R. main line and Georgian Bay points.

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW PRICES for QUICK sale:

60,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
22,000 ft. 1 x 10/12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
42,000 ft. 1 x 10 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
500,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
14,000 ft. 6/4 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
35,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
300,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 White Pine Mill Cull.
210,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
21,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
90,000 ft. 1 x 12 x 12/16' N9. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.
Limited
18 Toronto St., TORONTO

Let us quote you on 5/8″, 1″, and 2″ Spruce; 5/8″, 1″, 1 1/4″, 1 1/2″ and 2″ Pine; 1″ and 2″ Hemlock, also post and lath.

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson
Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

J. K. MUIR H. J. TERRY A. E. GORDON

Muir, Terry & Gordon
SUCCESSORS TO MUIR & TERRY
203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto

Offer first class stocks of White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, Lath Shingles, etc., to the trade at reasonable prices.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES. 'PHONE No. MAIN 2545

The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in Toronto for immediate delivery—

2 Cars 4/4 x 6″ and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
1 " 4/4 x 10″ and up " " " "
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up No. 1 Common " "
2 " 4/4 and thicker Honduras Mahogany
3 " 5/4″ Sound Wormy Chestnut
1 " 3″ 1sts and 2nds Plained Red Oak

The Quartered Oak is extra choice for figure, even color and good percentage of long lengths. Write or phone for price

A. W. Eyer & Co.

We are in the market and pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of lumber, will contract for this season's cut or buy what you now have to sell. Correspondence with mills solicited.

A. W. Eyer & Co.
43 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

Spears & Lauder
Manufacturers of
Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Quotations solicited for Hemlock Bill Stuff. We have also stocks of Ash, Elm, Birch, Spruce and Basswood now cutting. Try a car of our specially graded Cedar Shingles, X, XX, XXX, XXXX, 16 and 18 inches.

Head Office: 22 Toronto Street - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER
34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

LEAK & CO., 18 Aberdeen Chambers
Toronto, Ont.

We want to clean up following scattering lots, and will quote close prices.

About 6,000 feet 4 x 4—10-16 White Pine, common and dressing
" 18,000 " 5 x 5—10-16 " " "
" 4,000 " 8 x 8—10-16 " " "

About 50,000 feet 2 x 8—10-18 Norway
" 150,000 " 2 x 6—10-18 "
" 150,000 " 1 x 10 and 12—10-16 feet Mill Cull Pine
" one car 2 x 10—10-18 Norway
" one car 3 x 10—10-18 "

Also piled in Toronto:—
18m, of 6-4 Good Shorts.
11m, of 6-4 No. 3 cuts and better. 50 per cent. No. 1 and better.

Will pay cash for stocks of Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood.
Send us list of anything you have to offer.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited **Shingles** Prompt Shipments
Lumber and Lath

Timber Limits We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The
East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

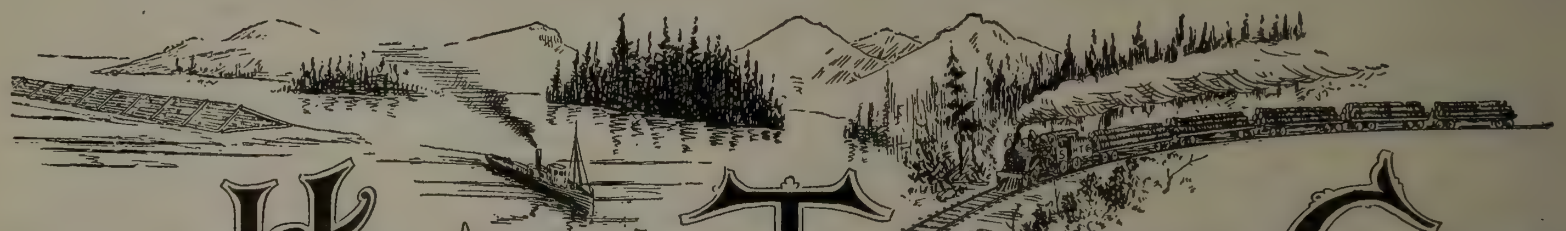
MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine, Larch, and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B. C.



HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**
D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited
"All Coast Forest Products"
Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B. C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B. C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in 3/8 in. end-matched. Birch, Maple and Oak
We also manufacture

Veneered Hardwood Doors	Mouldings
Pine Doors	Stairs
Sashes	Ceilings
Frames	Pine and Hemlock

Milling in transit a specialty including

Planing	Moulding
Matching	Re-sawing

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO
Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine LUMBER

CAPACITY - 500,000 FEET DAILY

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have appointed Frank H. Harris, Room 8, 32 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario, our Selling Agent and all inquiries sent him will have prompt attention

THE LONG LUMBER COMPANY
HAMILTON CANADA

Given Away for the Asking

One handsome "Bull Dog" Paper Weight. If you happen not to have one, write us, and by the way, don't forget to send us your want list.

The
Long Lumber Co.
Hamilton, Canada

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SMITH & TYRER

26 Chapee Street
LIVERPOOL

WOOD AGENTS

Cable Address: "Walmer," Liverpool

HALIFAX, N.S. Office:
Frost & Smith, Agents
Pickford & Black's Wharf

We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)

Staves, Hoops Heading

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

British & Foreign Import & Export Co.

Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

---

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL. CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

E. J. CHAMBERLAIN, President
J. W. SMITH, Vice-President
W. R. BEATTY, Secretary

The

Colonial Lumber Co.

Limited

Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill 20,000,000 feet	Double Cut Band Mill Large Circular Twin Circular Gang Circular and Resaw

---

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

Laguna Mahogany

The Finest of Mexican Mahoganies
We own and operate 600,000 acres in Mexico. From tree to consumer

San Jago Mahogany

The Finest of Cuba Mahoganies

"Poti" Circassian Walnut

Lumber and Veneers

Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc.

Home Office: 1801 Cambria St., Phila., Pa.
Mill and Yards: Astoria, Long Island, N.Y.

WESTERN LUMBER & SHINGLE Co
VANCOUVER B.C.
PACIFIC COAST LUMBER AND SHINGLES
WHOLESALE
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES
RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Long - Knight Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Gum, Walnut

Thin Oak a Specialty

THE BIGGEST BAND MILL IN INDIANA
LONG TIMBER UP TO SIXTY FEET

Hardwood Specialties

Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

We sell Hardwoods in Europe. We sell Hardwoods in Canada, you should be one of our customers. We always keep them, no matter where located.

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - INDIANA

The Roy Lumber Co.

Bank St. and McLean Ave. - Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIALTIES

Quarter Sawed and Plain

Red and White Oak

Chestnut, Poplar, Ash

Hickory, Basswood, Walnut

Send us your inquiries, our prices are right

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co.
Northwestern Representatives

Unloading a train of Logs into Mill Pond

Rapid Rail Facilities
Reduce Cost of Production

Our ideal rail facilities from **Limits** to **Mill** enable us to produce Manufactured Lumber at a minimum of cost, which results in a great saving of money for you.

We Specialize in

Long Timber

and are in a position to fill special orders at **any time of the year.**

We can assure you of Prompt Shipments—Good and Uniform Grades—Unexcelled Millwork.

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

FASSETT, QUE.

Manufacturers of **Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods**

View of Mill

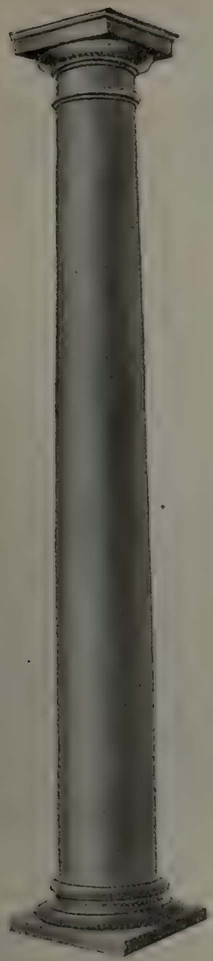
The Rideau Lumber Company
Limited

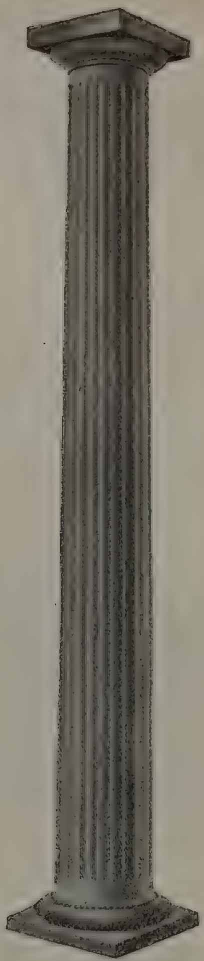
White Pine **Red Pine**
Spruce **Basswood**
Lath **Shingles**

Cedar Railway Ties
Telegraph Poles

We offer a considerable quantity of 1 in. Tamarac weather seasoned at a moderate price.

Trafalgar Building - - OTTAWA





DOORS
That Sell

There is a big demand for a door that is durable, well made and ornamental and we have it.

Our doors are made from choice stock, selected for its clearness and beautiful figuring. They are scientifically built by expert workmen and are proof against warping, checking and shrinking. Our doors are great sellers, they possess the distinctive features and handsome finish that make a door sell and they have "THE GOODS" in them and will bring repeat orders.

You should have a few samples of our doors and columns in stock to show your customers.

We make both hard wood and pine doors in every style and size.

Send for our catalogue and other literature.

M. Brennan
& Sons Mfg. Co.

LIMITED

Hamilton, - Ontario

IN OTTAWA THE BEAUTIFUL

WE HAVE THE MOST UP-TO-DATE

SASH, DOOR and BLIND

FACTORY IN CANADA

BOXES & SHOOKS
SASH SHINGLES & LUMBER

Factory at Ottawa, Ont.

Woods Operations near Davidson, Que.

Our Specialties

Box Shooks

Stock Sizes

Sash Doors and Blinds

"From Tree to Finished Product"

We cut the logs and saw the lumber, which enables us to meet requirements of trade at bottom prices.

Write for Catalogue and Prices

JAMES DAVIDSON
OTTAWA, ONT.

Saw Mill at Davidson, Que

LUMBER

We carry Heavy Stocks of

White Pine (All Grades)	Spruce
Red Pine	Hemlock

The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co., Limited

TIMBER BILLS SAWN TO ORDER

Five Yards and Planing Mills Milling Work a Specialty

Square Cedar, Posts, Shingles, Lath.

Wire, write or phone your enquiries to our Head Office:

Ottawa, Ont. - 55 Duke St. Phone 428

PINE DOORS

Guaranteed
in
Material
Manufacture
and
Price

—

Handled from the
Forest to the
Dealer
by us Exclusively

Mr. Lumber Dealer:

We have recently installed in our factory the latest machinery and facilities for the manufacture of

Pine Doors of all Kinds

The very best material and the finest workmanship are being put in their manufacture.

We secure the logs in the forest, which are cut in our own Saw Mills, and we are therefore in a position to quote you the very lowest prices on doors.

Special facilities for quick shipment. Drop us a line and give us an opportunity to back up our assertion.

The Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont.

EVERYTHING
IN LUMBER

A SNAP
IN WHITE PINE

ANYTHING IN
FACTORY SUPPLIES

67,000—Ft. W. Pine Sidings—Mill Run
20,000— " 5/4" W. Pine — " "
2,000— " 6/4" " " — " "
20,000— " 4x4 to 8x8 W. Pine— " "

35,000—Ft. 3x6 W. Pine M. R.
3x7 " "
3x8 " "
3x9 " "

29,000— " 4x6 W. Pine M. R.
4x7 " "
4x8 " "
4x10 " "

Write us for Prices on whole block or in car lots

NOTE: ASK FOR OUR HEMLOCK

THE HOLTON LUMBER CO., LIMITED

WATER ST.
BELLEVILLE

Chew Brothers

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

We anticipate having from ten to twelve million feet lumber of our own stock for 1911, consisting of Red and White Pine and Hemlock.

Contract Sawing a Specialty

Capacity of mill fifteen to twenty million feet per season, with most modern machinery equipment to produce most economic results in manufacture. Ample yard capacity, with best shipping facilities via both rail and water.

Midland - Ontario

A Big Bargain

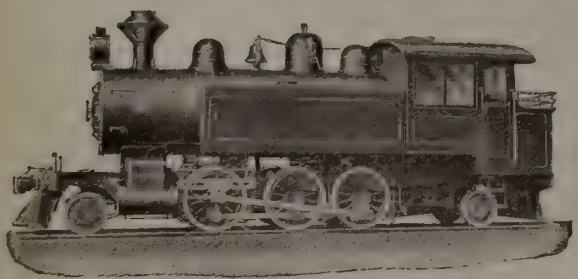
DETROIT HOIST & MACH. CO. DETROIT, MICH.

A DETROIT "Mule" works in any kind of woods or weather.
With its own power will go practically anywhere in the woods.
Will work with equal advantage in connection with a Logging Railroad, a Sleigh Haul or a Wheel Haul.
Skids all the timber your operatives will permit it to hook on to.

We have this Machine in Canada and will sell CHEAP to move it QUICKLY

Detroit Hoist and Machine Company
Detroit Mich. U. S. A.

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

Steep Grades
Sharp Curves
Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED
BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

The A. W. AULT CO., Limited, Ottawa,

Control the Celebrated

Moose Head Brand Draw String Oil Tan Packs

Suited to the Lumbering Trade. See our Travellers' Samples or write us direct. We also handle all lines in **Heavy Rubbers, Lumbermen's Moose Moccasins, Felt Goods** and a large line of **High Cut Prospectors' Boots.**

Letter Orders Filled on Receipt of same

TRY US

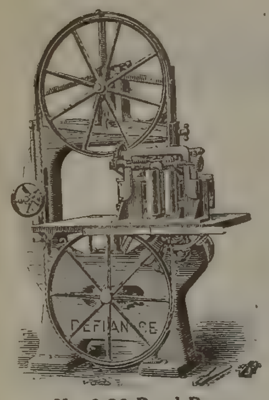
John Harrison & Sons Company

Saw and Planing Mills

Owen Sound, Ont.

Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also
Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard
and soft woods

We are in a position to satisfy the most critical buyer. Your aim in business is to turn out a better product than the other fellow. The surest way to do this is to purchase



No. 9-36 Band Resaw

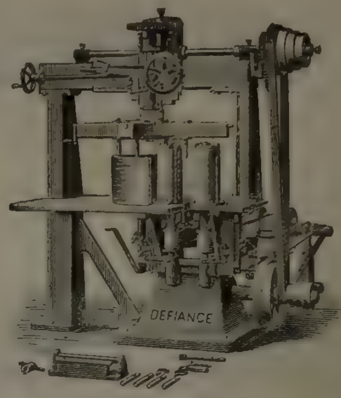
"Defiance" Patent Wood-working Machines

The battle is then won. You can't lose on them.

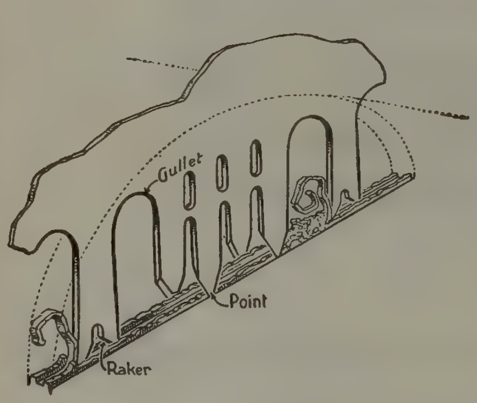
Single machines and complete equipments for making spokes, rims, hubs, wheels of every kind, wagon, carriage and automobile wood work, shafts, poles, neckyokes, singletrees, hoops, spools and bobbins, insulator pins, chair and table legs, gun stocks, golf sticks and general wood work.

The Defiance Machine Works DEFIANCE, Ohio

Write for Catalogue - - - Ask for Quotations



Auto Truck Rim Planer

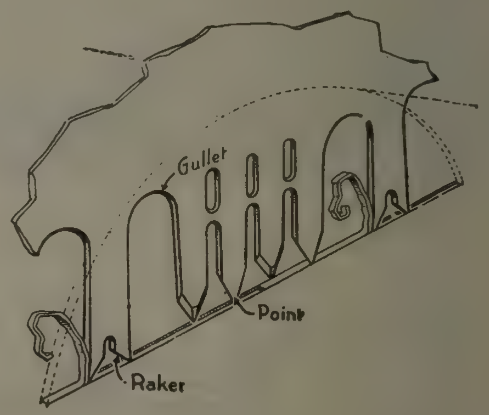


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



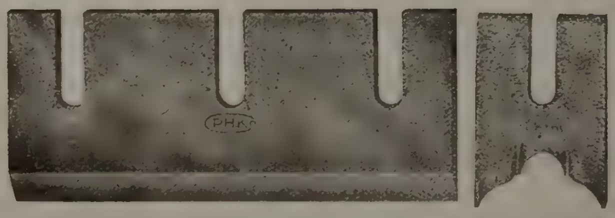
E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited

GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

The patronage of Canadian consumers of Hardwood is most earnestly desired and respectfully solicited.

With our several mills and large stumpage holdings we are in position to produce good high grade stock, while our location is such that we can render exceptionally prompt service, and the favorable freight rates enable us to give splendid values.

Send us your enquiries and give us a trial.

John Dulweber & Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

Reasons why YOU should

Buy "CANADA FIRST"

Evaporated Milk

"Canada First" contains the most Butter Fat, (See Government Bulletin No. 208).

"Canada First" is purely a Canadian product from the Cow to the Can.

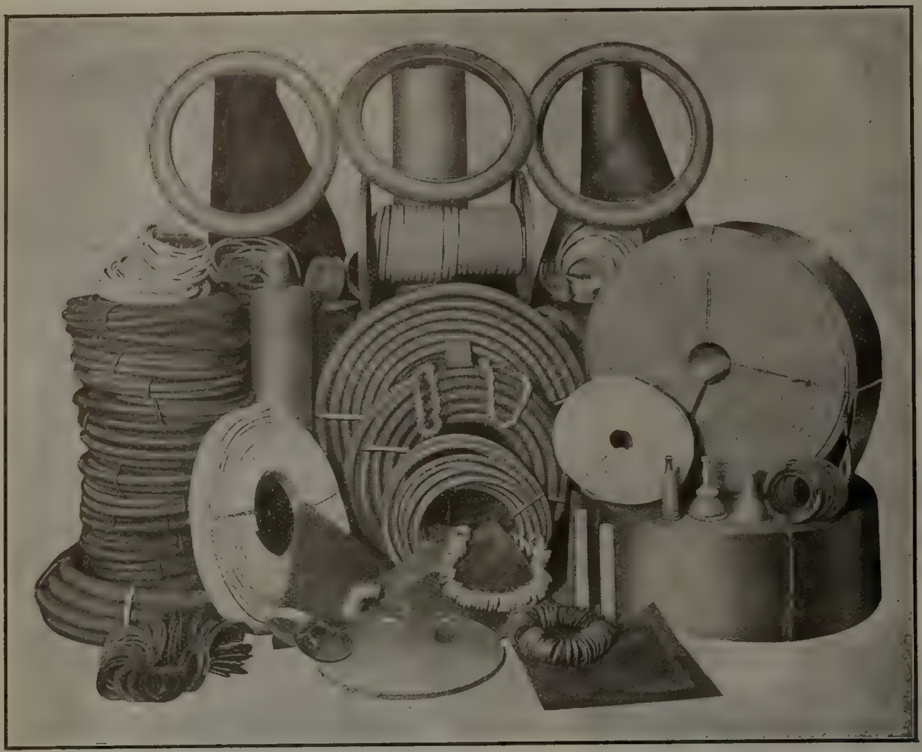
"Canada First" is guaranteed absolutely pure. Every can reaches you guaranteed and sterilized.

"Canada First" is canned in air tight Sanitary Cans, and in a most attractive package.

Accept No Substitute for "CANADA FIRST"

Aylmer Condensed Milk Company, Limited

Hamilton - Ontario



A Few of the Lines we Manufacture.

There is no better Belt made for Lumber Mill use than

Goodyear "Quality" Rubber Belt

Cotton Rubber Lined Mill Hose and Hose Racks and Reels for fire protection.
Sheet Rubber Packing, STEAM HOSE, WATER HOSE Etc. are among our specialties.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT—TRY US
OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST—TRY THEM

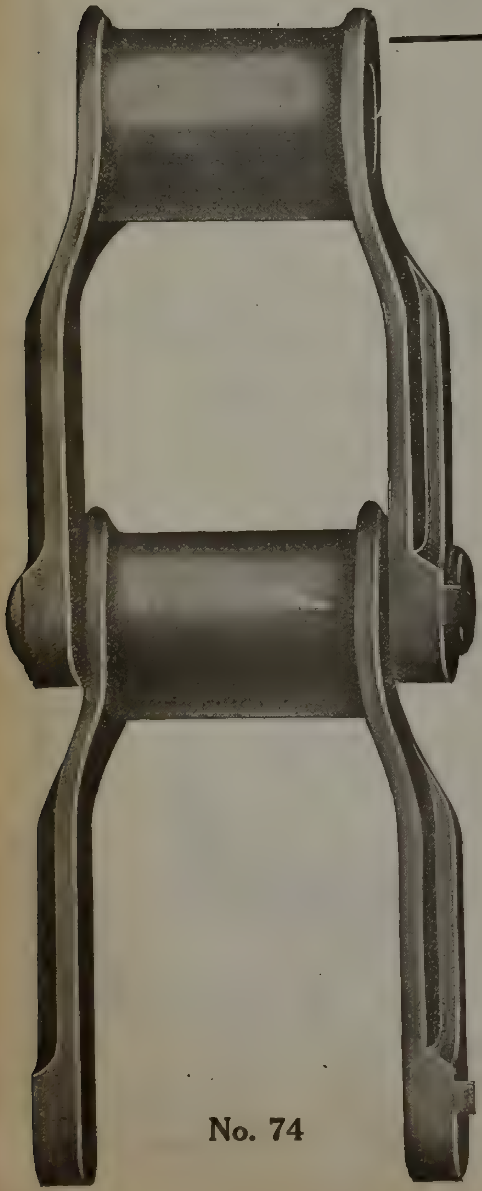
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Canada, Limited

General Offices: TORONTO Factory: BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

WRITE OUR NEAREST BRANCH

Branches:

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG ST. JOHN, N. B. VANCOUVER CALGARY



No. 74

DODGE

Elevating and Conveying Machinery

We manufacture a very complete line of Machinery for the handling of Materials of all kinds economically.

Belt Conveyors, any length, any capacity.
Bucket or **Cup Elevators,** any capacity.

We are headquarters in Canada for

Chain, Sprockets, Take-ups, Head Pulleys, Car Pullers, Friction Hauls, Belt Tighteners, Rope Sheaves, Gearing all kinds, Friction Clutches, Manilla and Wire Transmission Rope, &c.

Send for our B7 Catalogue, also Chain and Sprocket Catalogue.

Dodge Manufacturing Co.

Toronto and Montreal

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - Telephone Main 2362 - 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - Telephone 2010. - 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - Telephone Main 2299 - B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, February 1, 1911 No. 3

The Tariff Proposals—Free Lumber

It is yet too early to draw any definite conclusions about the tariff changes which are included in the treaty which has just been arranged at Washington between representatives of Canada and the United States. Although the agreement has been reached, past experience teaches us that there is still a long road to be travelled before the completed agreement can be definitely put into operation. The Parliament of Canada and the Congress of the United States have each to add their sanction to the agreement.

The feature of the treaty arrangement which interests the lumber trade of Canada more than anything else is the placing of rough lumber and timber on the free list. For many years past, Canadian producers of lumber have been laboring under the disadvantage of a tariff on rough lumber entering the United States, while rough lumber manufactured in the latter country has been coming into Canada free of duty. Thus our markets have been invaded by United States lumber whenever trade conditions were dull in that country. Even in times of good business activity the amount of United States lumber which came into Canada was sufficient in a great many cases to keep down the price of our own lumber, and so make the business of manufacturing lumber in Canada much less profitable than it would have been with the imposition of a moderate tariff.

In the face of this condition of affairs, Canadian lumber manufacturers were obliged to face a duty until a year and a half ago of $2 a thousand feet on rough lumber entering the United States. On Aug. 5, 1909, the duty was reduced to $1.25 a thousand feet, at which figure it has stood up to the present. Canadian lumbermen have made frequent representations to the government against the injustice of this one-sided tariff situation, but have been unable to persuade the government that they were entitled to the imposition of a duty on rough lumber entering Canada, equal to that charged against Canadian lumber entering the United States. In most of their arguments for a duty, Canadian lumbermen have intimated that, if the duty on lumber entering the United States from Canada were removed, they would be as well pleased as if a countervailing duty were placed upon United States lumber entering Canada. This is exactly what will come about if the new tariff treaty is put into effect, and it is believed by lumbermen in Canada that it will be a distinct advantage to them.

The increase in the duty on shingles of 20 cents per thousand, which was made in August, 1909, and which has been an important factor in the depression of Canadian shingle markets of late, is to be removed under the new arrangement, and the duty placed again at 30 cents per thousand. A reduction of 10 cents per thousand in the duty on laths entering the United States is also proposed, which will place the duty at 10 cents per thousand.

In regard to paper and pulp, a tentative agreement only has been reached, under which these products will be admitted free across the border, if the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which at present prohibit the export of pulpwood cut from Crown lands, see fit to withdraw this prohibition. Inasmuch, however, as this prohibition in each province is the result of a well-settled policy for the protection of the natural resources of the country, it is inconceivable that any change will be made, and the duty on pulp and paper will for the present remain unchanged.

The details of the proposed changes so far as they affect the lumber industry of Canada, are published elsewhere in this issue.

Pulp and Paper—A Word of Warning

The extensive development of the pulp and paper manufacturing business in Canada, which is at present in progress, though a matter of satisfaction to all who are interested in the growth of the manufacturing industries of Canada, should cause those who are interested in the country's financial and commercial welfare to consider the situation critically. Almost every day one hears of the proposed erection of new pulp and paper mills, or the formation of new companies to manufacture pulp and paper. Although the Canada Lumberman seeks always to take an optimistic view of business affairs, it becomes a duty at times to sound a note of warning. In the interest of the pulp and paper manufacturing industry, the present situation demands the utmost caution and conservatism.

One of the most important influences which have led to the increase in the number of pulp and paper mills in Canada of late has been the attention which has been given to the growing scarcity of pulp wood in the United States. The same factor contributed largely, also, to the action taken by the government of Quebec, in prohibiting the export of pulp wood cut from Crown lands of the province. With the large pulp wood areas in the province of Quebec, it was to be expected that there would, as a result of these factors, be a considerable awakening of interest in the pulp and paper manufacturing industry. With its splendid water powers, this province is particularly well situated for the production of pulp and paper.

The necessity for caution at present arises out of the multiplicity of companies which have been formed or are under consideration. It is in the news paper section that the greatest caution is called for. To name a few of the largest concerns that have been reported within the last few months is sufficient to indicate the great extent to which capital is being directed towards this industry. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that this list is in no way complete, there being many other mills projected, and even in course of construction, in various parts of Canada—small and unreported—but all acting as factors in the general trade conditions. The list of large new concerns includes the following:

Grand Discharge, Lake St. John; 500-ton mill to be erected by the Mackenzie and Mann interests.

La Tuque, Quebec; 400-ton mill to be erected by St. Maurice Industrial Co.

Three Rivers, Quebec; 100-ton mill to be erected by the Wayakamite Co.

Three Rivers, Quebec; 40-ton mill to be erected by the Union Bag and Paper Co., a branch of a concern at Sandy Hill, N. Y.

Riviere aux Sables, Quebec; Price Bros. erecting a 150-ton mill.

Murray Bay, Quebec; 100-ton mechanical pulp mill to erected by the Eastern Canada Pulp Co.

Grand Falls, N. B.; large mills to be erected by Sir Wm. Van Horne.

Lake Superior; million dollar paper plant proposed.

Powell River, B. C.; 100-ton news mill to be in operation next fall.

Espanola, Ont.; 200-ton news paper mill; four machines being added to their present plant by the Spanish River Pulp Co.

The industry itself, indeed, is not the only thing which is to be considered. The public who subscribe for shares in such companies are the ones in whose behalf it is most important to be cautious. There have been some rich dividends received by shareholders in pulp and paper companies, notable among them being the 20% of the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Co. The investing public have a strongly developed speculative bump, and it is an easy matter, sometimes, to get them to take a flyer in a new company on the strength of big profits which have been made by others in the same line of business. Mention of the numerous oil and wireless stocks which have bitten the public of late is enough to bring this point home.

Timber Trade of Ontario During 1910

An Increase of Seventeen Million Feet Shown in Output—A Year of Uncertainties, and a Better Trade than was Expected

The lumber trade of Ontario, like that of the rest of Canada, passed through several well-marked periods of economic change during the year 1910.

It will be well remembered that the year opened with a fairly hopeful feeling among lumbermen, and affairs progressed at a fair speed until the time arrived when the attitude of the United States had to be determined upon the tariff question. Then there developed a rather unnecessary amount of agitation among Canadians upon that phase of the situation. Taking the year as a whole, it was notable for the great amount of vacillation which was displayed by the various lumber trade interests in different parts of Canada and the United States. There seemed to be recurrent periods of apprehension, for no apparently good reason, as results turned out, but probably at the time for reasons that seemed more or less definite.

Following the unsettled state of the market in the winter and early spring, the trade had scarcely recovered from these conditions when warnings were issued by the banks against over-expansion. Notwithstanding that, business was good right up to midsummer, when the period was reached in which there is inevitably a little lessening up of orders at vacation time. Added pressure was put upon the trade in the shape of these admonitions from the banks. The apprehension thus engendered was, however, safely survived, and the lumber trade met with a fairly good, continued demand. The trade had not been long on its feet, however, when it met with trouble in the United States again, in the shape of the political conditions which preceded the elections in the fall. The possibilities of the political situation in the United States, meaning as much as they did to the lumber trade of Canada, were naturally watched with keen interest. Trade in the United States fell off because people were uncertain as to the future. The elections vindicated the judgment of the rank and file of the common people that certain changes were in order in the political household. These conditions have been reflected in political and business life on this side of the line, but the conviction has been forced upon us that, no matter which party is in power, the normal demand of the country has to be satisfied.

Concurrent with these political upheavals was the decision on the part of the investing interests that returns, particularly in connection with the railroads, demanded close scrutiny. At the same time there appeared a movement among the railroad managers to clearly state their position to the public. This situation undoubtedly influenced the railroads greatly, and persuaded them to adopt a policy of retrenchment and curtailment, as much as possible. The railroads being large consumers of lumber, the trade found itself without the large fall trade whch it looked forward to regularly, and had to shape its course accordingly. In the face, however, of all the apprehensions which were felt on this score, the railways bought more lumber than they had led the trade to expect. The sum total of their business for the year was, in fact, so satisfactory that, when the year rounded off, it was found that the volume of business had not been bad in that respect.

The great competitor of Ontario woods, the yellow pine of the Southern States, continued in an unsatisfactory trade condition all the year through, and gradually brought certain lines of white pine down in price, until they reached the level where they could definitely compete with it and supplant it on its own ground, but beyond clearing the air of these particular items, it is doubtful if this has been of any great value to the trade. Those who are in touch with the southern pine situation to-day believe that it is in a little better condition than it was a year ago. The volume of business in yellow pine is certainly equal to what it was a year ago.

Summing up the year in the lumber trade, it was above all else a year of turmoil and surprise, but the greatest surprise of all was that, in the face of the many bogies that rose up, and of all the clouds that hovered on the horizon, the year rounded off with results that were beyond what might have been expected, if these causes of fear had been as bad as they seemed in advance of the actual experience. The peculiar thing that impressed lumbermen all through the year was that they did not share, in the same degree as other leading lines seemed to share, in the general good business of the country. It seemed to be their lot to meet peculiar exigencies that affected them more than any other lines of business, notably, the special circumstances that arose out of the tariff, the restrictions recommended by the banks because of the close relation of lumber to real estate and construction, and the uncertainties caused by the attitude of the railways. In no other line, perhaps, with the exception of the steel business, has the influence of these factors been so forcibly felt. In other words, the lumber business has been behind other business in prosperity all through the year.

As to the export situation, the Canadian business has always been a large factor in the export of lumber, and for the last two or three years the export market has not been what Canadian exporters would have liked. Contrary to expectations, however, the export trade improved steadily throughout 1910. In some lines, in particular, it was very good. As to the general outlook for the trade, the indications are that it will continue to be good, and that we are in for a better year, in probably every line wherein lumber is affected. The demand in the United States is certainly better than it was, and it is also good in Ontario for this time of year. The hemlock situation is about the only unsatisfactory spot. It is not quite so hopeful as it should be, but there are a good many people in the trade who are finding out what it costs to turn a hemlock tree into lumber and put it into the hands of the consumer. This is a hopeful sign, and it means that there will probably not be so much hemlock put on the market this year as there has been heretofore. This means that the hemlock manufacturers may be enabled to get back a new dollar for an old one, even if they do not make any profit.

The vacillating nature of trade during the year was one of its most noticeable features. The situation to-day, however, compared with that of a year ago, is materially improved. The most important feature of the change is the fact that in a good many lines there has been a steady and satisfactory cleaning up of stocks. But stocks were fairly low a year ago also, and the prospects then were good for the year 1910. At the opening of the year, trade was very active, and it continued so for the first five months of the year. The building trade promised well, and there was a brisk demand for nearly every class of lumber.

The first condition which militated against the continuance of good trade in 1910 was the late and cold spring. This held back the opening of the heavy building season, and practically brought the lumber business to a standstill. It is not going too far, in fact, to say that the business of the year did not entirely recover from the setback which it received in the spring.

In spite of a temporary falling off in business, so far as the quantity was concerned, there was a saving feature in the improved demand for the low grades. Low-grade pine moved pretty rapidly during the latter part of the year, and 1911 opened with no serious surplus of this class of lumber on the market. The better grades of pine were in fairly good demand throughout the year, and were picked up pretty closely during the autumn.

An important feature of the market was the behavior of hemlock. A large amount of hemlock changed hands because of the low prices during the latter part of the year, and as a result the market has been slightly improved. The majority of the firms having hemlock for sale have recently been able to put their prices up, and have been doing a fair business at the advance. An important factor in preventing improvement in hemlock from occurring earlier in the year 1910 was the strong competition of yellow pine, which came into Ontario at low prices and secured a large amount of the business.

Taking 1910 as a whole, it was something of a housecleaning year, so to speak. With a very fair home market, it was possible to dispose of more of the low grades than usual. During the autumn there was also a fair amount of cull lumber shipped to the United States. The box trade on the other side was good, and it consumed a fair share of Ontario lumber. This was an important factor in the improvement of the market for cull lumber in Ontario. Culls to-day are reported to be picked up pretty close, and there is no apparent surplus. Generally speaking, pine lumber to-day is stationary, and is holding its own well. There is at present no indication of a drop.

Norway lumber also improved during 1910. Its prices have advanced several dollars per thousand above the profitable prices which were current a year ago. During the year 1909, Norway pine was being sold at less than the cost of production. Since the improvement in the demand which commenced a year ago, it has practically come into its own, and dealers are inclined to believe that its prospects are encouraging. The improvement is practically the result of the improvement in the home trade, and the active building business has had most to do with it.

Car decking was a line that was picked up well during the last quarter of 1910. The revival of the railroad demand for lumber was a strong feature in the general improvement. Car decking stocks to-day are well bought up, and are largely in the hands of the wholesalers.

The shingle trade had an unsatisfactory year's trade. Shingles started off well enough, at high prices, but towards the middle of the year the manufacturers on the coast commenced cutting prices, and they went very low. During the last month or so, however, there has been a tendency towards improvement, and prices have advanced. It was demonstrated very clearly during 1910 that the market for British Columbia shingles was the most unsatisfactory part of the whole trade. The uncertainty which continually prevailed about the future course of prices frequently demoralized trade. Even when prices improved, as they have been doing lately, this same uncertainty restricted the volume of trade.

Lath during 1910 went along on a pretty even keel, and the prices to-day are practically the same as they were a year ago.

Spruce also went through the year in an uneventful manner. The prices to-day are practically those of a year ago. If there is any difference it is in the nature of a slight advance. Quebec spruce in Ontario is higher than it was a year ago, and the demand is good. The building trade has been using up large quantities of spruce, especially for flooring.

Considering the conservative nature of the trade in 1910, and the indications for no more than an average cut of logs in the woods during the present winter, it looks as though the year 1911 ought to be a good one. The general prosperity of the province, like that of the whole of Canada, is much greater than it has ever been in the past. The expansion in trade and the rapid growth of the country will make a market for an increasing quantity of lumber. Over-expansion alone seems to be all that can interfere with trade conditions in 1911. With the experiences of the last few years as a guide, however, the danger of over-expansion is not great, and so far as the lumber trade in Ontario is concerned, over-production is not to be feared.

The following tables show the production of lumber, lath and shingles in the Georgian Bay and New Ontario districts. The figures show an increase of about 17.000,000 feet of lumber and an increase of about 6.000.000 pieces of lath. Shingles show a decrease of a little over 6,000,000 feet.

Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Lumber Production.

The lumber production in Ontario, exclusive of the Ottawa Valley, was as follows, during 1910 and 1909:

	1909. Feet.	1910. Feet.
Ahmic Harbor	700,000	500.000
Bellevue	200.000	300,000
Berkeley	2.000,000	2,000,000
Berlin	1,300,000	1,200.000
Biscotasing	5,000.000	6.000,000
Blind River	48,000.000	51,000,000
Bracebridge	12,250,000	14,050.000
Bridgenorth	1,500,000	1,250.000
Bruce Mines	....	5,000,000
Burk's Falls	3,600,000	3,100.000
Burriss	500.000	600,000
Callendar	2,000,000	1,500,000
Chapleau	1,500,000	1,750,000
Chesley	200.000	175,000
Collingwood	750.000	2,600,000
Collins' Inlet	5.600.000	4,800,000
Cutler	28,446,000	38,833,000
Dutton	1,200,000	400,000
Eganville	7,500,000	8,000,000
Fesserton	7,500,000	1,300,000
Fort Frances	12,000,000	2,500.000
French River	12.000,000	9.500,000
Gravenhurst	21,300,000	30,000,000
Havelock	510,000	1,115.000
Hepworth	1,900,000	2,100.000
Huntsville	3,450,000	5.500,000
John's Island	13,000.000	13,000,000
Katrine	700,000	1,500,000
Keewatin	26,000,000	30,000,000
Kinmount	2,500,000	3,000,000
Klock	....	2,500,000
Lakefield	1,000,000	....
Latchford	2.200,000	1,600,000
Larchwood	1,500,000	1,750,000
Lindsay	2,244,000	2,323,000
Lion's Head	3,000,000	3,200.000
Little Current	55,000,000	47,000,000
Longford Mills	....	1,300,000
Magnetawan	330,000	280,000
Marmora	1,000,000	2,000,000
Meaford	735,000	871,000
Midland	54,252,000	44,289,000
Nesterville	19,612,000	25.256,000
New Liskeard	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nipissing	2,500,000	1,500,000
Orillia	15,364,000	21,048.000
Otter Lake	2,850,000	4,600,000
Owen Sound	37,200,000	42,500,000
Parry Sound	28,813,000	29,400,000
Penetang	36.742,000	32,843,000
Peterborough	24,755,000	30,421,000
Pine	2,000,000	1,250,000
Port Arthur	25,539,000	19,025,000
Rainy Lake	5,000,000	....
Sarnia	28,740,000	25,600,000
Sault Ste. Marie	21,988,000	23,518,000
Shawanaga Mills	2,621,000	3,262,000
Spanish Mills	25,500,000	34,000,000
Sprucedale	575,000	1,000,000
Sudbury	35,000,000	40,000,000
Thessalon	17,000,000	13,878,000
Tobermory	6,000,000	3,825,000
Trout Creek	2,000,000	2,000,000
Walkerton	956,000	645.000
Waubaushene	33,000,000	27,000,000
Wiarton	6,000,000	6,000,000
Utterson	800,000	950,000
Other places	113,623,000	119,991,000
Total	843,545,000	860,698,000

Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Lath Production.

The lath production in Ontario, exclusive of the Ottawa Valley, was as follows, during 1910 and 1909:

	1909. Pieces.	1910. Pieces.
Biscotasing	2,700,000	3,000,000
Blind River	11,200,000	12,000,000
Bracebridge	2,000,000	3,600,000
Bruce Mines	....	4,000,000
Burk's Falls	600,000	1,000,000
Callendar	600,000	400,000
Chapleau	750,000	1,000,000
Chesley	50,000	100,000
Collingwood	....	500,000
Cutler	16,200,000	17,000,000
Eganville	1,500,000	4,000,000
Fesserton	6,000,000	200,000
Fort Frances	400,000	900,000
French River	4,500,000	2,500,000
Gravenhurst	5,725,000	6,000,000
Havelock	135,000	325,000
Hepworth	50,000	100,000
Huntsville	1,000,000	2,000,000
John's Island	5,000,000	5,000,000
Keewatin	8,000,000	6,500,000
Kinmount	500,000	300,000
Klock	....	1,500,000
Latchford	600,000	800.000
Larchwood	....	500,000
Lindsay	358,000	259,000
Lion's Head	....	100,000
Little Current	19,000,000	19,000,000
Longford Mills	....	1,000.000
Marmora	500,000	250,000
Meaford	....	30,000
Midland	22,000,000	19,000,000
Nesterville	4,000,000	6,000.000
Odessa	....	10,000
Orillia	4,786,000	6,082,000
Owen Sound	8,100.000	8,700,000
Parry Sound	11,739,000	11,500,000
Penetang	19,000,000	14,800.000
Peterborough	6,600,000	9.000,000
Port Arthur	4,700,000	5,700,000
Sarnia	10,000,000	10,000.000
Sauble Falls	150,000	75.000
Sault Ste. Marie	6,900,000	8,300,000
Spanish Mills	5.000,000	6,700,000
Sudbury	11,000,000	11,000,000
Thessalon	5.000,000	3.700.000
Walkerton	325,000	250,000
Waubaushene	10,000,000	8,000,000
Total	216,668,000	222,681,000

Output of Logs During Present Winter.

When the present winter commenced, the indications were that the lumbermen of Ontario would possibly reduce the amount of their woods operations, as compared with last winter. Reports received were to the effect that several of the larger companies had decided to cut a smaller quantity of logs than in the previous winter. In the course of a month this estimate had to be revised somewhat, and it was evident that the operations would be at least as great as the
been in the winter of 1909-1910. Since the operations have
under way, the favorable logging conditions in N
induced many of the operators to increase their
that, according to reports now at hand, the c
heavier than it was a year ago.

It is estimated now by the Crown Lan
pine for the winter of 1910-1911 will be 640
ure, whereas, the cut for the winter of 1909-
According to this estimate, therefore, there
cut of pine of 35.000.000 feet. The cut of
estimated at 100.000.000 feet, an increas

The estimated output of square tim
increase of approximately 92,000 feet.

expected in the cut of cordwood by the charcoal manufacturers. Considerable less pulpwood is being cut on Crown land concessions, a decrease of 38,000 cords being looked for. The cut is estimated at 100,000 cords. The growing market for railway ties as a result of increase in construction is shown in the estimate of the cut of timber for railway ties. The output is figured at 4,919,000 pieces, an increase of 1,119,000.

Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Shingle Production.

The shingle production in Ontario, exclusive of the Ottawa Valley, was as follows, during 1910 and 1909:

	1909. Pieces.	1910. Pieces.
Bellevue	700,000	600,000
Bracebridge	5,300,000	3,700,000
Bridgenorth	2,000,000	1,750,000
Chesley	....	200,000
Eden Mills	252,000	173,000
Eganville	....	1,000,000
Fesserton	2,000,000	1,000,000
Gravenhurst	9,446,000	10,000,000
Grenfel	60,000	50,000
Havelock	45,000	....
Hepworth	500,000	1,000,000
Huntsville	1,000,000	500,000
Kinmount	3,500,000	2,500,000
Klock	....	500,000
Larchwood	750,000	1,000,000
Leeburn	50,000	220,000
Lindsay	7,300,000	400,000
Lion's Head	1,000,000	300,000
Magnetawan	25,000	50,000
Marmora	750,000	500,000
Meaford	1,100,000	250,000
New Liskeard	1,000,000	1,000,000
Odessa	325,000	200,000
Owen Sound	1,500,000	5,300,000
Parry Sound	3,600,000	....
Penetang	165,000	372,000
Peterborough	5,500,000	9,300,000
Port Arthur	2,466,000	629,000
Sauble Falls	300,000	200,000
Sault Ste. Marie	4,180,000	3,264,000
Shawanaga Mills	....	2,000,000
Southampton	....	500,000
Spanish Mills	1,500,000	1,750,000
Walkerton	430,000	50,000
Wiarton	800,000	500,000
Utterson	....	600,000
Total	57,544,000	51,358,000

Ottawa Valley Lumber Production

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The output of the Ottawa Valley for the year 1910 was a little over the 540.000,000 mark. While a number of the larger firms dropped a few million feet from their records of the year before, the number of new firms and the increase of J. R. Booth's cut more than made up for it. J. R. Booth cut about 85,000,000 feet during the year just closed. While this was only 5,000,000 more than in 1908, it was very substantially greater than in 1909. The spring freshets of that year interfered materially with the cut of that firm. The W. C. Edwards Co. kept up the same output as the year before, namely, 80 000.000 feet. McLachlin Bros. cut about the usual amount, and the other large firms cut about the same as the year before.

Shepard & Morse were 3,000.000 less than the year before, when they made a marked increase over 1909.

The Fassett Lumber Co., Ltd., increased their output by 4,000,000 feet over 1909, and expect to have a large output this year.

The Riordon Paper Co. absorbed the Perley Lumber Co. during the year, and exceeded the cut of that company by 1,000,000.

An important decrease was in the case of the Colonial Lumber Co. of Pembroke. The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co. failed to deliver logs sufficient to keep up their standard for the year before. The company, however, expect again to come up to their usual production of 20 000,000.

The new firm, A. & F. Fraser of Pembroke, while cutting considerable stock for Fraser & Co., also cut about three and a half million feet for themselves.

The mill of Ferguson & McFadden, of Renfrew, situated at Jocko,
ther about 16,000,000 feet during the year, of which 10,000,-
lante Co. of Toronto.
f Brule Lake, did not operate last year, but ex-
1911.
Deschene, Que., in their opening year, cut

prices of lumber remained pretty steady.
ced somewhat. but was more than counter-
er varieties. The United States market was
fore. The demand since the new year
much better. There was a considerable
rough the United States in bond during
This trade was good.

The British trade in deals was fair all year, and there is considerable advance in the price of the best qualities in recent contracts.

The local trade remains about the same. R. & T. Fraser, who have for some years back sold their entire output to the Fraser-Bryson Co., have contracted for their output this year at substantially the same prices as the year before.

Sales of shingles were slow, but lath are now growing firmer. The output of these two varieties was about the same as the year before. The output of railway ties was large this year.

Manufacturers announce that as a rule their stocks are pretty well sold out. A number of firms have moved off their mill culls recently.

Reports indicate that the activity this year will be greater than the year before. There has been an excellent logging season in the woods, and the log cut in nearly every case this winter has been as great if not greater than in the winter before.

The following tables show the production of lumber, lath and shingles of the Ottawa Valley for the years 1910 and 1909:

Ottawa Valley Lumber Production.

	1909.	1910.
W. C. Edwards Co., Rockland and New Edinboro	80,000,000	80,000,000
J. R. Booth, Ottawa	80,000,000	85,000,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Co	56,000,000	55,000,000
McLachlin Bros., Arnprior	60,000,000	60,000,000
Gilmour & Hughson, Hull	25,000,000	25,000,000
Pembroke Lumber Co	15,000,000	15,000,000
Riordon Paper Co	15,000,000	16,000,000
R. & T. Ritchie, Aylmer	13,000,000	10,000,000
James McLaren Co., Buckingham	25,000,000	25,000,000
Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa	8,000,000	3,000,000
Shepard & Morse, Ottawa	33,000,000	30,000,000
Fraser & Co., Ottawa	6,000,000	11,500,000
James Davidson, Fort Coulonge	8,000,000	8,000,000
Colonial Lumber Co., Pembroke	20,000,000	15,000,000
A. Barnet & Co., Brule Lake	5,000,000	....
Arundul Lumber Co	3,000,000	2,000,000
Fassett Lumber Co., Fassett, Que	17,000,000	21,000,000
Ferguson & McFadden, Jocko	6,000,000	16,000,000
McMaster Lumber Co., Deschene	....	2,000,000
Smith Bros., Campbell's Bay	1,500,000	1,500,000
D. J. MacPherson, Lancaster	2,000,000	2,000,000
M. M. Cummings, River Desert	1,500,000	1,500,000
M. Bertrand, Masham Mills	1,500,000	1,500,000
Papineauville Lumber Co	1,500,000	1,500,000
Cameron & Co., Opeongo	4,500,000	5,000.000
A. & F. Fraser, Pembroke	....	3,500,000
J. Lumsden, Lumsden Mills	14,000,000	14,000,000
Other places	30,800,000	32,800,000
Total	532,300,000	542,800,000

Ottawa Valley Lath Production.

	1909.	1910.
W. C. Edwards Co	25,000,000	25,000,000
J. R. Booth	10,000,000	10,000.000
Gilmour & Hughson	2,500,000	2,500,000
Colonial Lumber Co	3,500,000	4,000,000
Riordon Paper Co	1,750,000	1,500,000
Jas. Davidson	2,000,000	2,000,000
Fraser & Co	1,250,000	4,000,000
Pembroke Lumber Co	3,000,000	3,000,000
A. Barnet & Co	250,000	....
Ferguson & McFadden	2,000,000	2,000,000
Cameron & Co	1,000,000	1,000,000
R. & T. Ritchie	5,000,000	5,000,000
A. & T. Fraser	....	750,000
Fraser & Co	1,250,000	4,000,000
Other places	3,000,000	1,300,000
Total	61,500,000	66,050,000

Ottawa Valley Shingle Production.

	1909.	1910.
W. C. Edwards	25,000,000	25,000,000
J. R. Booth	9,000,000	9,000,000
Riordon Paper Co	4,500,000	3,000,000
Jas. Davidson	2,000,000	2,000,000
Rideau Lumber Co	6,500,000	2,000,000
Ferguson & McFadden	....	3,500,000
Cameron & Co	1,000,000	1,000,000
R. & T. Ritchie	....	1,000,000
Other places	21,000,000	15,100,000
Total	69,000,000	61,600,000

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the new advertisement of the Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C. This firm have one of the largest wholesale and export businesses on the Coast, and have exceptional facilities for handling all classes of lumber and shingles produced in British Columbia. They give especial attention to Eastern Canada trade, and are one of the few firms who can supply very long, heavy fir timbers at short notice. Write this firm when you require British Columbia products.

A movement is on foot to establish a local forestry association, with headquarters in Cranbrook, B.C. The leading lumbermen of the district feel that the time is ripe to organize such an association to watch over and promote the best interests of the lumber industry.

Hardwood Trade Had a Good Year

Furniture And Implement Trades Consumed Large Stocks—Building Trade Taking More Hardwood Than Formerly

The year 1910 in the hardwood trade of Canada opened with the usual lull in the forepart of January, but the trade soon began to feel the beneficial effects of the partial reduction in the United States duty on lumber. The reduction afforded an opportunity to Canadian producers to enter into competition with the producers of Wisconsin and Michigan. An important feature of the trade in the early part of the year was the advance in the price of oak, which created a demand for a considerable quantity of birch. It was then demonstrated pretty thoroughly that the stock of birch was small. Until the new stock commenced to come in, the price of birch was therefore very strong. The difficulties which were experienced in the woods operations last winter caused a considerable shortage in the cut, and this served to maintain the prices of hardwood practically all through the season of 1910.

The furniture trade and the implement trade in Canada were very active all through the year 1910. Consequently they were extensive buyers, cleaning up, in the Canadian woods, large quantities of thick maple, birch, basswood and soft elm; while the very active trade in building lines cleaned up practically all the thin stock in maple and birch, even to the low end, for the manufacture of flooring.

The trade with the United States, so far as the Canadian exporters were concerned, was very strong in the early months of the year, owing to shortage of stock, but as the season advanced, the unsettled political situation in that country caused buying to be largely of a hand-to-mouth character. People who were in the habit of buying en bloc bought car lots for immediate requirements only. This continued to be the feature of the United States trade all through the season. As a result, the shipments to the United States were greatly curtailed for the year. The advance in prices during the year was partially offset as a benefit to the manufacturer, because the cost of making sales was proportionately increased.

The redeeming feature to the Canadian hardwood trade was the strong home market. This was caused largely by the activity of the furniture trade and the implement trade. The improvement in the implement trade can be traced directly, in a large measure, to the opening up of Western Canada, and also to the large amount of building and construction work which was carried on in all parts of the country, making a demand for vehicles for carrying materials. The implement trade was very strong, especially for Western Canada demand. The same applied to the furniture trade. The building trade was strong in all parts of the country, both west and east. The building trade caused a considerable increase in the demand for hardwoods, because it has now come to the point that a building is not considered good unless it is finished in hardwood.

One of the features of the Canadian hardwood market during 1910 was the very considerable increase in the price of maple, in practically all thicknesses. The demand developed to such an extent during 1910 that, at any early date, it was found there would not be anything like the quantity of stock in Canada necessary to take care of the trade. As a consequence, maple in practically all the thick lines advanced as much as $5 or $6 per thousand. This advance was maintained throughout the year, for the reason that there was no surplus, in fact, not enough stock in the country to take care of the demand. The enormous demand for maple was reflected in the market for birch, and a large portion of the manufacturers discovered that, for a great many uses, birch is fully as good as maple. The natural result was a tendency to develop the demand and improve the price situation in the birch lines.

The strong trade in furniture and piano lines throughout 1910 kept the supply of elm well cleaned up, and prices were well maintained accordingly, causing, in fact, a considerable advance in these lines. Good basswood was strong throughout the season, particularly where a man had stock which ran well to grade in good widths. Winter-cut basswood was especially sought after. Toward the end of the season the basswood situation appeared to lag, and in a number of cases concessions were apparently offered. In the majority of cases, however, it would be found that these apparent reductions were really caused by the fact that it was inferior stock which was being sold. Basswood is becoming scarce in Canada, and naturally a certain amount of this low end stock has to be produced, which must be sold cheaply.

The market for ash, wherever good ash was available, was strong. In a large portion of Canadian territory the brown ash tree has been killed by some cause or other, and we are getting very little but low-grade stock, but wherever a man could show stock of good width, growing high, and suitable for finishing, he had no trouble in getting handsome prices. The price of ash, owing to its becoming scarcer each year, is advancing very materially, so that good ash is approaching a footing similar to that of good plain oak.

Taking everything into consideration, there is every indication of a good Canadian trade in hardwood during 1911. The United States situation, however, looks to be very much the same as last year, as though it would be spotty, owing to the unsettled political situation. The tendency, until the tariff situation has been disposed of, will probably be for the United States buyer to hold aloof, and this is certain to have a bad effect upon the situation in Canada for some time. On the whole, however, there is little reason to worry over the situation. There is no reason to anticipate any great advance in prices, and unless there is an over-production this year—which is not to be expected—there is no reason why trade should not be fairly good throughout 1911, without any reduction in prices.

Manufacturers of cooperage in Canada have no great reason to look back upon the last two or three years with much satisfaction. Many adverse circumstances have made their influences felt upon trade conditions. Although there has been a fair volume of business, the trade as a whole has been able to make only scanty profits, and the recovery from the general trade depression which was at its height two years ago has been extremely slow. For the following report upon trade in 1910 we are indebted to the Sutherland, Innes Co., Ltd., of Chatham, Ont.:

A Poor Year for Cooperage Business

The year 1910 was not a very profitable one for the cooperage industry in Canada, for two reasons: First, the smaller consumption of No. 1 Canadian stock, and, secondly, the failure of the apple crop.

The unexplainable ruling of the Minister of Customs, which admits unjointed slack barrel staves into Canada free from duty, while the same staves shipped from Canada to the United States have to pay 10% duty, has resulted in the importation of a quantity of cheap gum staves from the Southern States, and while these staves do not compare favorably with elm staves, in fact, are not used even in Minneapolis to any extent for the flour barrel trade, some of the Canadian millers are using them, and hold the price of these staves as a club over the Canadian manufacturers to keep prices down. Gum stumpage is of little value in the South, negro labor is cheap, and consequently these staves can be put into Canada at a price that manufacturers here cannot compete with. Provided the Government of Canada could arrange reciprocity with the U. S. A. on staves, this situation would right itself, but 10% duty one way and no duty the other is a serious handicap against the Canadian manufacturer.

The output of staves, hoops and heading for 1910 showed little change from 1909. About the same amount of staves and heading was made, but there was a falling off in the quantity of hoops manufactured. Prices were lower than in 1909, especially towards the close of the year, the apple crop failure leaving a surplus of No. 2 stock on hand, a great deal of which was disposed of at low prices for the export trade.

While there was quite a considerable import of gum staves into Canada during the year 1910, there were practically no hoops imported from the United States into Canada. There is a 25% import duty on hoops, and it is only when there is a scarcity of hoops in Canada that they can be brought in here. Prices on hoops in the United States are considerably higher this year than for the previous three years, and the demand is fully equal to the supply, so that as the demand was less than usual, no hoops were imported.

The price of elm lumber is now high, and a number of the cooperage manufacturers are turning a considerable portion of their elm into lumber instead of into staves and hoops. There is quite a large demand for elm lumber for export, and as the quality required is a very high grade, hoop logs, or what would make hoop logs, are used for this trade. This has had an appreciable effect on the production of hoops in Canada. There will be more logs turned into lumber than ever this year, instead of into cooperage stock, consequently, unless prices advance considerably, we look for a diminution in the output for 1911.

As near as we can get at the production, the following was the output in Ontario for the year 1910:

Ninety million staves, 24,000,000 hoops, and 4,000,000 sets of heading. These figures are in round numbers, and we think that about 10% added to this would give, approximately, the aggregate amount of cooperage stock produced in Ontario this year. We have no figures of the production in Quebec, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, as it is impossible to get anything like correct estimates from these three provinces. We do not believe, however, that the production of staves in these provinces, outside of nail keg staves, would exceed 20,000,000, and heading 1,000,000 sets. There are practically no hoops produced outside of Ontario. There are also a few staves being produced in British Columbia now, but the amount is very small. We do not believe there are over 2,000,000 staves produced in British Columbia at the present time, per annum, and not to exceed 150,000 sets of heading.

Lumber Trade of Quebec During 1910

A Slight Increase In Shipments of Sawn Wood Goods—Spruce Deal Trade Also Growing—Total Exports Nearly Two Hundred and Seventy Million Feet

The lumber trade of the province of Quebec during the year 1910 was in many respects satisfactory. So far as the trade with Great Britain was concerned, although much was left to be wished for, the actual results of the year's business were as good as those of the year before. The quantity of lumber shipped to the Old Country showed, in fact, a good increase. Competition from Norway, Sweden and Russia was very strong. As usual, however, the timber trade showed a continuation of the decrease which it has been experiencing for a number of years. The trade with the United States was good, in spite of the uncertain political situation in that country. The political situation bugbear, in fact, has become so regular an accompaniment of trade conditions in that country, that the lumber trade of Quebec has learned to dispense with its influence to a large extent. The exports to the United States for the year, from the consular district of Quebec, showed an increase in value over those of the previous year of almost $280,000. If it had not been for the competition of southern pine, Quebec's trade with the United States would have been satisfactory in every respect.

Pulp and Paper Business Expanding.

During the year a large amount of English and American capital was invested in Quebec and eastern Canada pulp and lumber areas. This will have the effect of increasing the production and of directing the attention of the world's market to this province as a field for meeting the demand. In addition the conservation policy in the United States undoubtedly will tend to make them conserve their own forests and seek their supplies elsewhere.

The pulp and paper business the last year has been conducted on an extensive scale. Owing to Sir Lomer Gouin's policy of prohibiting the export of pulpwood cut on Crown lands, American paper makers came over in large numbers and bought up as much as they could of the available stock of pulpwood. They also arranged to install mills and bought extensive limits for this purpose.

The Canadian Power & Paper Company, a $10,000,000 concern, financed by English capitalists, was organized by Mackenzie and Mann. It will build a 500-ton mill in the spring in the Lake St. John District in northern Quebec.

The Wayakamite Pulp & Paper Company, of Three Rivers, with a $5,000,000 bond authorization, also was incorporated. Of the bonds $3,000,000 have been issued, the rest being held in reserve. This company has acquired the Baptiste limits on the St. Maurice River, and will erect a mill at Three Rivers, capable of producing 100 tons of newspaper a day and employing 1,000 hands.

Price Bros. made a $6,000,000 stock flotation during the year, for the purpose of extending their plants and acquiring additional limits. They took over the Jonquiere Pulp & Paper Company and have arranged to build a 150-ton paper mill at Riviers Aux Sables. The mill will employ 1,500 hands.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company made extensive improvements and additions during the year, acquiring the Champoux limits, the Craig limits and the Emberton Lumber Company's limits. It also acquired the Royal Paper Company's plant at East Angus, to which it has made extensive additions and improvements, making it capable of producing 100 tons a day.

During the year the Bayless Pulp & Paper Company had its title confirmed to large timber areas, about twenty-three miles from Quebec. This had been in dispute for some time, which retarded all development work. The Bayless company plans to begin active operations at an early date.

At Murray Bay, the Eastern Canada Pulp Co. decided to erect a 100-ton mechanical pulp mill.

At La Tuque a 400-ton mill is to be erected by the St. Maurice Industrial Co.

Altogether the year will be remembered as one of the most active in connection with the pulp and lumber industry throughout eastern Canada. Mills being erected or being planned in Quebec will increase the daily output by 1,000 tons of newspaper.

Detailed Review of the Year's Trade.

The annual timber circular issued by J. Bell Forsyth & Co., and published by the Quebec Chronicle Printing Co., contains the following summary of the year's trade:

"A diminution alike in supply, export and stocks shows a decreasing trade in timber. There is no increase except in price. Advanced values, while tending to limit demand and consumption, have had no marked effect in increasing production. As against this, shipments of sawn wood goods from Montreal show some slight advance over last year, and spruce deal shipments from the St. Lawrence continue to become greater in quantity. General trade in the United Kingdom shows continued increase, and the past year will probably show record returns for both imports and exports, while the income and wealth of the country appears to have exceeded all former figures. The recent parliamentary elections were remarkable as showing practically no change within the twelve months in public opinion. The business outlook in the United States leaves much to be desired. The alteration in political feeling shown by recent elections there may have ultimate dsirable results, but meantime it unsettles business by introducing uncertainty and threatening impending change in tariff and other matters.

Exports from St. Lawrence Ports.

The Canadian export trade in wood goods from the St. Lawrence ports for the season was as follows:

Shippers.	Montreal.	East of Montreal.	Total Ft. Bd. Meas.
W. & J. Sharples	11,014,202	50,816,842	61,831,044
Dobell, Beckett & Co., Ltd	3,640,841	18,594,450	22,235,291
J. Burstall & Co	10,501,571	8,835,686	19,337,257
The McArthur Export Co., Ltd	....	846,216	846,216
The Harper Wade Export Co	....	885,384	885,384
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd	....	42,347,014	42,347,014
H. R. Goodday & Co	....	18,556,360	18,556,360
Harold Kennedy	....	10,885,600	10,885,600
Watson & Todd	34,684,863	....	34,684,863
Robt. Cox & Co	20,181,398	....	20,181,398
E. M. Nicholson	8,659,361	....	8,659,361
E. H. Lemay	8,341,101	....	8,341,101
Cox, Long & Co	2,448,189	....	2,448,189
Graddon & Owens	1,526,197	....	1,526,197
Railways, steamships and sundry shippers	16,883,870	....	16,883,870
Totals, 1910	117,881,593	151,767,552	269,649,145
Shipments, season 1909	115,045,905	132,054,327	247,100,232
Increase, 1910	2,835,688	19,713,225	22,548,913

Canadian exports via ports outside the St. Lawrence are not included in the above, and complete returns of spruce shipments from ports below Quebec are not obtainable.

Details of the export by the same companies in the previous year were as follows:

Shippers.	Montreal.	East of Montreal.	Total Ft. Bd. Meas.
W. & J. Sharples	9,665.706	30,717,167	40.382,873
Dobell, Beckett & Co	5,313,065	21,875.007	27.188,042
J. Burstall & Co	10,573,598	6,404,059	16,978,457
The McArthur Export Co., Ltd	3,143,311	6,595,788	9.739,099
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd	....	38,643.000	38,643,000
H. R. Goodday & Co	....	20,701,766	20,701,766
Harold Kennedy	....	7,116,770	7,116,770
Watson & Todd	35,542.107	....	35,542,107
R. Cox & Co	18,804,045	....	18,804,045
E. H. Lemay	11,449.989	....	11,449,989
E. M. Nicholson	6,594,976	....	6,594,976
Cox, Long & Co	914,432	....	914,432
Graddon & Owens	671,716	....	671,716
Railways, steamships and sundry shippers	12,372,960	....	12,372,960
Totals, 1909	115.045,905	132,054.327	247,100,232
Shipments, season 1908	108,606,459	105,867,292	214,473,751
Increase 1909	6,439,446	26,187,035	32,626,481

Supply, Export and Stock.

The following comparative statement shows the supply, export and stock of lumber at Quebec to the first of December for 1909 and 1910:

Articles.	Supply Year ending Dec. 1.		Export Year ending Dec. 1.		Stock on Dec. 1.	
Timber—	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Oak, cubic. ft.	568,960	256.680	242.837	342,588	698,097	561,725
Elm	108,080	246.920	214.682	259,233	88,663	78,581
Ash	520	1,400	5.390	1,232	607	683
Birch	189.500	129.191	193,652	129,332	141	....
White pine, square	57,520	10,720			29,455	3,472
Do., waney	738.840	541,440	1,038,750	747.353	220.734	64,981
Red pine	8,680	21,920	6,624	6,653	6,262	16,302

The following is an analysis of the stock of lumber in the port of Quebec on Dec. 1, 1910:

Coves.	White Pine. Square.	White Pine. Waney.	Red Pine.	Oak.	Elm.	Ash.	Hickory.
Sillery—W. J. Sharples	....	11,277	....	119,546	15,541	....	....
Upper Sillery—Dobell, Beckett & Co., Ltd	2,356	25.015	10,862	40.541	17,793	....	....
Hadlow Cove—Jas. Gibson.	458	1,200	....	220.643	2,647	304	109
Union Cove—Jas. Timmony	658	27,489	5,440	118.200	42,600	379	876
New Liv. Cove—M. Wade.	....	....	....	62,795	....	....	....
Total	3,472	64,981	16,302	561,725	78,581	683	985

Analysis of Trade Conditions.

White Pine.—The supply of waney pine is much the smallest recorded; that of square pine is approaching the vanishing point. The export, though the lightest in the history of the trade, leaves a wintering stock of not much over one-quarter of the smallest previous one. The production of the present winter seems quite unlikely to give a supply that would permit of a larger export, and consumers of this wood may shortly have to look for a substitute, which possibly Manchuria may supply.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1910, square	10,720	747,353	3,472
1910, waney	541,440		64,981
1909, square	57,520	1,038,750	29,455
1909, waney	738,840		220,734

Red Pine.—The supply and stock show some increase, while the export remains the same. The business in this wood is inconsiderable, as there is no demand for it, pitch pine having taken its place.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1910	21,920	6,653	16,302
1909	8,680	6,624	6,262

Oak.—The supply is much under the excessive one of last year. The production has ceased and the balance remaining to come forward is not large, so that if the export is maintained at figures of past season and does not fall back to those of the one previous to it, two years should serve to clear up the present visible stock. At the same time it must be remembered that average stocks of this wood are held in the United Kingdom, and sawn oak scantlings from the United States, as well as log oak from Mobile and other Southern States ports, are coming forward freely at much lower prices than anything can be shipped for from Quebec.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1910	256,680	342,588	561,725
1909	568,960	242,837	698,097

Elm.—The stock is somewhat reduced, the supply probably ample, and the export well maintained. The present tendency seems to be towards the consumption again overtaking the supply, and whenever that takes place the price will once more advance.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1910	246,920	259,233	78,581
1909	108,080	214,682	88,663

Ash.—This wood has almost gone out of production and does not appear to be wanted. The supply, export and stock are all trifling in quantity.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1910	1,400	1,232	683
1909	520	5,390	607

Birch.—The reduced production consequent on unsatisfactory results for recent years has left the markets of the United Kingdom bare of this wood, but already winter shipments are being made, or shortly will be. Besides Quebec statistics given below, considerable shipments of birch are made each year from Montreal. The sawn birch planks shipped from Montreal and Quebec are additional, and considerable in quantity.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1910	129,191	129,332	....
1909	189,500	193,652	141

Spruce Deals.—It having been increasingly difficult for some time past, and latterly quite impossible to obtain full and reliable particulars of the St. Lawrence ports, export and stock of spruce deals—no attempt to give these for the past season is now made. The statement of exports from the St. Lawrence indicates an increasing shipment, which now has probably reached unprecedented figures in these goods.

Pine Deals.—The business of the port in these is no longer worth recording. The reduced quantity of pine deals produced is shipped from Montreal, but to some considerable extent their place as an export has been taken by pine sidings and boards.

Sawn Lumber.—Good pine sidings and high grade pine lumber have further advanced and are firm at record figures, probably owing to the limited production and consequent scarcity of first quality boards. Shipping culls and medium grades are without much change and quiet, while low grade and common lmuber, though improving, is still most difficult to place.

Freights.—Have remained at about last year's level. For timber from Quebec 50s. has been the general Manchester rate, though for small quantities for late shipment rather more was paid. 55s. was general rate for Greenock and London, with 60s. for Tyne. 55s. was general Liverpool rate, with 50s. or less for short timber. For deals from Montreal 30s. was general liner rate for Liverpool and Glasgow, with 35s. for London. For sidings 5s. additional if under two inches thick.

Statistics of Vessels and Cargoes.

The following statement shows the number of sailing vessels cleared at the port of Quebec, for sea (lumber laden), from 1895 to 1910, from opening to the close of navigation.

The port of Quebec includes the Saguenay and Lower St. Lawrence.

	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.
1895	86	70,960	1903	53	25,141
1896	145	113,755	1904	46	19,126
1897	147	90,381	1905	46	9,258
1898	121	70,588	1906	52	19,064
1899	80	50,242	1907	36	9,568
1900	99	43,036	1908	29	11,902
1901	69	37,171	1909	25	8,307
1902	93	33,534	1910	22	7,726

The following statement shows the number of steamers cleared during the last five years, with lumber cargoes:

1906	198	steamers,	669,779	tons,	for part	and entire	cargoes.
1907	170	"	578,604	"	"	"	"
1908	165	"	595,878	"	"	"	"
1909	151	"	519,242	"	"	"	"
1910	130	"	610,172	"	"	"	"

The Quebec and Lake St. John Railway carried the following cars of wood products during the year ending 1st November, 1910: Deals and lumber, 3,293 cars; cordwood, 803 cars; square timber, 531 cars.

Decrease in Square and Waney Timber.

Statistics of square timber measured at the office of the Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, show that the falling off in shipments has continued. The total shipments during 1910 were 24,994 pieces, against 31,865 in 1909. The total in cubic feet was 1,125,360, against 1,544,040 in 1909.

Totals of the timber measured at the Supervisor of Cullers' office during 1910 and 1909 were as follows:

	—1910.—		—1909.	
	No. of Pieces.	Cu. Ft.	No. of Pieces.	Cu. Ft.
Waney white pine	12,031	541,440	13,287	738,840
Square white pine	353	10,720	1,624	37,520
Square red pine	573	21,920	237	37,520
Square oak	4,477	256,680	10,188	568,960
Square elm	5,181	246,920	2,295	108,080
Waney hickory	12	400	17	520
Waney ash	42	1,400	21	520
Waney birch	2,256	44,400	4,195	60,840
Waney whitewood	10	320	1	80
Waney walnut	59	1,160	....	....
Total	24,994	1,125,360	31,865	1,544,040

Quebec Exports to the United States.

The exports of lumber, pulpwood, pulp, etc., from the United States Consular District of Quebec show a substantial increase for the year 1910 as compared with 1909.

The declared exports from the United States Consular District of Quebec for the years 1910 and 1909 were as follows:

March Quarter—	1909.	1910.
Lumber, rough	$1,036 43	$33,185 84
Clapboards	....	2,615 40
Deals	....	3,364 00
Laths	3,901 85	1,048 47
Shingles	....	561 25
Total	$4,938 28	$40,774 96
June Quarter—	1909.	1910.
Lumber, rough	$93,725 28	$230,306 41
Clapboards	....	....
Deals	....	18,777 67
Laths	2,678 06	5,632 63
Shingles	....	4,394 97
Total	$96,403 34	$259,111 68
Sept. Quarter—	1909.	1910.
Lumber, rough	$195,022 76	$253,959 42
Clapboards	2,495 00	....
Deals	21,768 63	26,591 19
Laths	7,065 94	16,066 20
Shingles	....	18,243 47
Total	$226,352 33	$314,860 28
Dec. Quarter—	1909.	1910
Lumber, rough	$256,022 61	$205,836 43
Clapboards	2,250 00	1,450 00
Deals	4,763 44	24,217 86
Laths	5,616 11	14,228 18
Shingles	562 90	15,064 46
Total	$269,215 06	$260,796 93
Total for the year	$596,909 01	$875,543 85

In 1909 the lumber exports from the American Consular Agency District of Levis, Que., amounted in value to about $185,000. This agency was abolished in January, 1910, and its exports, from 1910 on, figure in the returns of the Quebec Consulate, which accounts for a portion of the increase in these exports in 1910 over 1909. Notwithstanding this, however, there was a substantial gain for 1910 in the lumber exports from the whole district, amounting in value to something more than $100,000.

Such increase was only in keeping, however, with the increase in the general exports from this district, which in 1909 amounted in value to $2,941,239, and in 1910 to $4,893,550, or almost two millions dollars more in 1910 than in 1909.

Pulpwood and Wood Pulp Exports.

The greatest part of this increase undoubtedly is due to the increasing exportations of pulpwood and wood pulp, which for the years from 1905 to 1910 from this Consular District were as follows:

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Pulp wood	$281,819	$239,726	$385,941	$636,186	$1,180,029	$1,702,644
Wood pulp	29,704	22,951	209,538	230,362	264,558	765,131

From the Canadian standpoint it must be gratifying to note in this connection the sudden increase of the exports of pulp. Such exports prior to 1907 constituted a negligible quantity. In that year they took an upward course, and have since increased steadily, so that in another year, it may be confidently expected, that these exports from the Quebec district alone will reach the million-dollar mark, and perhaps go beyond it.

THE YEAR'S TRADE IN EASTERN QUEBEC.

The Cascapedia Manufacturing and Trading Company, New Richmond, P.Q., in a letter to The Canada Lumberman refers to the lumber trade of the past year as follows:

"With reference to the lumber situation, the past year has been only a very ordinary one. While the deal market in the United Kingdom has been fairly active, the United States markets, which take quite a large proportion of the lumber produced in this district, were seriously depressed. We are glad to say, however, that the United States markets are again looking better and the prospects for the coming year, we consider, are very much better than they were during the past season.

"In this locality there are a large quantity of cedar shingles produced. These find their market largely in the United States, but the increase in the American tariff on shingles from Canada into the United States has very seriously interfered with the shingle business of the past season. Manufacturers find that it is not profitable at the present time to manufacture shingles for the United States market, as in addition to the extra duty they are now obliged to pay, there is a depression in the shingle market in that country which adds to the difficulties. We think, however, that there are better times right ahead of us now for the shingle industry, and we hope that next season will see a decided improvement.

"We think, that owing to the increase in the stumpage dues imposed by the Quebec Government, which went into effect on September 1 last, the output from this district, both in lumber and shingles, will be considerably curtailed, as compared with what it has been in former years. Until this matter rights itself, the likelihood is that a great many of the lumber producers down here will manufacture a great deal less material than they have in the last few years."

"So far as the low part of the province of Quebec, in the Gaspe District, is concerned, there is practically no pulp wood produced, as there are no pulp mills located down this way on the Quebec side, and there are no facilities for shipping pulp wood to be manufactured at other points. Then, in addition, the Quebec Government have prohibited the exportation of pulp wood from Crown Lands in the province. This is really a pulp district. There are large quantities of good spruce here suitable for pulp. It now looks, however, as if in the very near future we are to have a good-sized pulp plant built in this district. When this is accomplished, it will mean a great deal for this part of the world, giving employment to labor and also a market to the settlers who will have pulp wood to dispose of."

Growth of Canada's Pulpwood Industry

Statistics Show Increase In Production, Consumption and Export—Raw Material Still Going Out of the Country—Valuable Report Compiled

By H. R. MacMillan, M.F.

The most recent statistics available regarding the production and consumption of pulp wood in Canada are those which have just been issued by the Department of the Interior for the year 1909. In connection with the statistics, which are published herewith, the figures for pulp wood consumption refer only to wood manufactured into pulp in Canadian mills. This wood is all of domestic origin. There is no pulpwood imported into Canada. The quantity of pulpwood exported from Canada during 1909 is shown in Table 6. The value given for pulpwood is the value at the mill. There are about ten mills in Canada from which no reports were received for 1909. The fifty mills reporting, used in 1909, 622,129 cords of wood. This is an increase of 139,352 cords, or 28.9 per cent., over the pulpwood consumption for 1908.

Because of its extensive spruce forests, abundant water powers and plentiful supply of labor, Quebec is responsible for over one-half of the total pulpwood consumption of Canada. Quebec mills used 53 per cent. of the pulpwood manufactured in Canada in 1908, and 51.4 per cent. of the total in 1909. The percentages used in the other provinces were from 1908 and 1909, respectively: Ontario, 32.4 and 30.1; New Brunswick, 11.2 and 14.2; Nova Scotia, 3.4 and 4.1 British Columbia manufactured pulp for the first time in 1909, and used then only two-tenths of one per cent. of the total amount of pulpwood consumed in Canada. The mills in British Columbia have not yet been running on full time.

Province.	1908. Cords of Wood Used.	1908. Value.	1908. Average Value per Cord.	1908. Tons of Pulp Produced[1]	1909. Cords of Wood Used.	1909. Value.	1909. Average Value per Cord.	1909. Tons of Pulp Produced[1]
Canada	482,777	$ 2,931,653	6·07	306,738	622,129	$ 3,464,080	5·57	445,408
Quebec	255,943	1,466,521	5·73	201,450	319,935	1,866,700	5·83	238,286
Ontario	154,714	1,119,742	7·23	108,124	187,352	1,070,740	5·72	132,491
New Brunswick	54,058	265,924	4·94	36,711	88,450	414,689	4·69	49,991
Nova Scotia	18,062	79,466	4·39	16,794	25,076	101,945	4·07	23,996
British Columbia	(2)	....	....	....	1,316	10,006	7·44	644

[1] Approximate.
[2] No pulp was manufactured in British Columbia prior to 1909.

Table 1

The average value of pulpwood per cord at the mill was less in 1909 than in 1908. The average for Canada was $6.07 per cord in 1908, and $5.57 in 1909. The decrease was common to all the provinces excepting Quebec, where the price was $5.73 in 1908 and $5.84 in 1909. The greatest decrease was in Ontario. The average price fell $1.51 per cord, from $7.23 in 1908 to $5.72 in 1909.

Pulpwood was cheapest in 1908 in Nova Scotia at $4.07 per cord, and highest in British Columbia at $7.60 per cord. Over the area where 81.5 per cent. of the wood was consumed, Ontario and Quebec, the average price varied only 11 cents per cord, the wood being cheaper by that amount in Ontario than in Quebec.

Pulpwood Consumption by Species.

Two species, spruce and balsam, furnish 99 per cent. of the wood used for pulp in Canada.

The quantity and value of these and the other woods used during 1909 is given in Table 2.

Spruce is the mainstay of the pulp industry. Over 516,000 cords of spruce were manufactured into pulp in Canada during 1909. This was over four-fifths of the total pulpwood consumption, and represented an increase of 22.7 per cent., or 95,399 cords over the domestic spruce consumption for 1908. The increase in the use of balsam was much greater. About one-sixth of the pulpwood used in 1909 was balsam; this was 73.1 per cent. more than was used in 1908. The quantities used of the other three woods, poplar, hemlock and jackpine, are inconsiderable. Poplar is the most important of these; hemlock was used in the soda process in Quebec in 1909, but was not reported for 1908. Jackpine was used in the mechanical process in Quebec in 1908, but its use was not reported for 1909. A small quantity of wood of unspecified species was used in the experimental manufacture of soda pulp in British Columbia.

Kind of Wood.	1908 Quantity.	1908 Value.	1908 Per cent distribution.	1909. Quantity.	1909. Value.	1909. Per cent distribution.
Total	cords. 482,777	$ 2,931,653	100	cords. 622,129	$ 3,464,080	100
Spruce	420,631	2,541,576	87·2	516,030	2,793.318	82·9
Balsam	57,821	369,915	11·9	100,095	637,065	16·1
Poplar	1,575	9,162	3	5,188	30.135	·9
Hemlock[1]	....	....	....	700	3,156	·1
Jackpine[2]	2,750	11,000	·6	....	....	....
Unspecified[3]	....	....	....	116	406	(4)

(1) No hemlock was reported for 1908.
(2) No jackpine was reported for 1909.
(3) Wood used in British Columbia for experimental purposes.
(4) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Table 2

The average prices of the different woods used, as they indicate (in some cases where the manufacturing companies own timber limits) the cost of logging and bringing to the mill, and not the purchase price, do not show the relative value of the different woods for pulp manufacture. It would seem, though, that balsam is quite as satisfactory for pulp manufacture as any other species, for both in 1908 and 1909 it represented a higher cost at the mill than any other species. The prices per cord were in 1909: Balsam, $6.26; poplar, $5.81; spruce, $5.41; hemlock, $4.51. These prices are, without exception, lower than those ruling in 1908. The prices paid for the species used in 1908 were: Balsam, $6.39; spruce, $6.04; poplar, $5.82; jackpine, $4.00. The wood showing the greatest change was spruce, the price of which decreased 10 per cent., or 63 cents per cord.

A small quantity of slabs and sawmill waste were used for pulp in 1908, but no such material was reported for 1909. In other countries the use of such material is usual, and seems to give satisfactory results. This economy will probably become general in Canada when the price of pulpwood increases. Immense quantities of slabs, edging and sawdust are wasted yearly.

Pulpwood Consumption by Provinces, Species and Processes.

The extent to which different woods are used in different processes in each province is shown in Table 3.

Province.	Total.	Spruce.	Balsam.	Poplar.	Hemlock.
TOTAL–ALL PROCESSES					
	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.
Canada	622,129	516,030	100,095	5,188	700
Quebec	319,935	230,584	84,651	4,000	700
Ontario	187,352	174,461	11,791	1,100	
New Brunswick	88,450	86,450	2,000		
Nova Scotia	25,076	23,335	1,653	88	
British Columbia	(1) 1,316	(1) 1,200			
MECHANICAL PROCESS.					
Canada	378,566	299,077	81,401	88	
Quebec	237,351	168,897	73,454		
Ontario	98,394	94,100	4,294		
Nova Scotia	25,076	23,335	1,653	88	
New Brunswick	19,745	17,745	2,000		
SULPHATE PROCESS.					
Canada	231,422	209,728	18,694	3,000	
Ontario	87,858	80,361	7,497		
Quebec	77,659	63,462	11,197	3,000	
New Brunswick	64,705	64,705			
British Columbia	1,200	1,200			
SODA PROCESS.					
Canada	10,141	7,225		2,100	700
Quebec	4,925	3,225		1,000	700
New Brunswick	4,000	4,000			
Ontario	1,100			1,100	
British Columbia	(1) 116				

(1) 116 cords of unspecified wood used for experimental purposes.

Table 3

Three-fifths, or 60.8 per cent., of the pulpwood manufactured in Canada was reduced by mechanical process; the sulphite process accounted for over one-third (37.2 per cent.) of the wood used, and the remainder (2per cent.) was manufactured by the soda process.

Spruce was the chief wood used in each process of manufacture. Over one-half (57.9 per cent.) of the spruce was used for mechanical pulp; two-fifths (40.6 per cent.) was manufactured into sulphite pulp, and the remainder (1.5 per cent.) was manufactured by the soda process. Balsam was used in the mechanical and sulphite processes only, and found greatest favor in the mechanical process. Over four-fifths (81.3 per cent.) of the balsam was used in the mechanical process. Poplar is not adapted for manufacture by the mechanical or grinding process; 98.3 per cent. of the poplar used was manufactured by the chemical processes, 57.8 per cent. in sulphite mills, and 40.5 per cent. in soda mills. The soda process, though expensive, may be successfully used with more varieties of wood than the other processes. The small quantity of hemlock used was manufactured into soda pulp.

Mechanical Processes.

The manufacture of pulp by the mechanical process requires great water power and a long-fibred wood. Quebec, of all the Canadian provinces, best fulfils these conditions, with its many waterfalls and extensive forests of spruce and balsam. Almost two-thirds (62.7 per cent.) of the wood used in the mechanical process is manufactured in Quebec; one-quarter (25.9 per cent.) is manufactured in Ontario; 6.2 per cent. of the mechanical pulp is manufactured in Nova Scotia, and 5.2 per cent. in New Brunswick.

Spruce furnished 79.3 per cent. of the wood used for mechanical pulp, the remainder was balsam. The average cord of wood reduced by the mechanical process in Canada in 1909 produced 1,651 pounds of pulp. This is almost twice as much per cord as is produced by the chemical processes.

Sulphite Process.

Ontario leads in the manufacture of sulphite pulp. Of the 231,422 cords of wood used in the sulphite process in 1909, 37.9 per cent. was used in Ontario, 33.6 per cent. in Quebec, 27.9 per cent. in New Brunswick, and .6 per cent in British Columbia.

Spruce formed 90.6 per cent. of the wood used in the sulphite process, balsam 8.1 per cent., and poplar 1.3 per cent.

The average production of pulp for every cord of wood used in the sulphite process was 914 pounds.

Soda Process.

The soda process is not in general use in Canada. The four provinces manufacturing soda pulp, with the percentage manufactured in each, are: Quebec, 48.6 per cent.; New Brunswick, 39.5 per cent.; Ontario, 10.8, and British Columbia, 1.1 per cent. Spruce, poplar and hemlock were used in the manufacture of soda pulp; of the total, spruce formed 71.2 per cent., poplar 20.7 per cent., hemlock 7 per cent., and wood manufactured as an experiment in British Columbia, 1.1 per cent.

The average pulp production per cord of wood used in the soda process was 961 pounds.

Many of the details of the pulp manufacturing business are presented in Table 4.

One-half the pulp mills of Canada are in Quebec, one-fifth in Ontario, and the remainder in the three provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Measured by their average annual consumption of pulpwood, the largest mills are those of Ontario, which used 18,735 cords each in 1909. The average consumption per mill for 1909 in Quebec was 12,797 cords, in New Brunswick 12,636 cords, in Nova Scotia 4,179 cords, and in British Columbia 658 cords. The average pulpwood consumption for Canada was 12,442 cords per mill per year; 73.1 per cent. of the pulp manufactured was mechanical, 25.8 per cent. sulphite, and 1.1 per cent. soda.

Exports.

Canada's foreign trade in wood pulp and pulpwood has consisted entirely of exports. Unfortunately, the tendency has been to export wood in the raw form of pulpwood rather than in the manufactured form of wood pulp. The data in Tables 5 and 6 refer to the calendar years.

According to Table 5, about 63 per cent. of the pulp produced in Canada is exported. The proportion of mechanical pulp exported is comparatively large; 86.1 per cent. of the pulp exported in 1909 was mechanical pulp, whereas only 73.1 per cent. of the pulp manufactured in Canada was mechanically prepared.

The average value per ton of the pulp exported in 1909 was $13.97 for the mechanical and $38.99 for chemical pulp. The average price for all the pulpwood exported was $17.45 per ton. The prices paid to Canadian exporters by the different importing countries were per ton, for chemical pulp: United Kingdom, $40.04; United States, $39.09; other countries, $31.64. For mechanical pulp: United States, $16.09; United Kingdom, $10.26; other countries, $9.98.

		Total.	Quebec	Ontario.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.
Number of mills		50	25	10	7	6	2
Pulp Produced—							
Aggregate	Tons.	445,408	238,286	132,491	49,991	23,996	644
Mechanical	"	325,609	198,576	84,286	18,751	23,996	
Sulphite	"	114,926	37,321	47,765	29,240		600
Soda	"	4,873	2,389	440	2,000		44
Wood Used—							
Aggregate	Cords.	622,129	319,935	187,352	88,450	25,076	1,316
Aggregate	Cost.	$3,464,080 00	1,866,700 00	1,070,740 00	414,689 00	101,945 00	10,006 00
Average	"	$ 5 57	5 83	5 72	4 69	4 07	7 44
Spruce—							
Total	Cords.	516,030	230,584	174,461	86,450	23,335	1,200
Total	Cost.	$2,793,318 00	1,293,748 00	992,341 00	402,689 00	94,940 00	9,600 00
Average	"	$ 5 41	5 61	5 69	4 66	4 07	8 00
Mechanical	Cords.	299,077	163,897	94,100	17,745	23,335	
Sulphite	"	209,728	63,462	80,361	64,705		1,200
Soda	"	7,225	3,225		4,000		
Balsam—							
Total	Cords.	100,095	84,651	11,791	2,000	1,653	
Total	Cost.	$ 637,065 00	546,796 00	71,524 00	12,000 00	6,745 00	
Average	"	$ 6 26	6 46	6 07	6 00	4 08	
Mechanical	Cords.	81,401	73,454	4,294	2,000	1,653	
Sulphite	"	18,694	11,197	7,497			
Soda	"						
Poplar—							
Total	Cords.	5,188	4,000	1,100		88	
Total	Cost.	$ 30,135 00	23,000 00	6,875 00		260 00	
Average	"	$ 5 81	5 75	6 25		2 84	
Mechanical	Cords.	88				88	
Sulphite	"	3,000	3,000				
Soda	"	2,100	1,000	1,100			
Hemlock—							
Total	Cords.	700	700				
Total	Cost.	$ 3,156 00	3,156 00				
Average	"	$ 4 51	4 51				
Mechanical	Cords.						
Sulphite	"						
Soda	"	700	700				
Others—							
Total	Cords.	116					116
Total	Cost.	$ 406 00					406 00
Average	"	$ 3 50					3 50
Mechanical	Cords.						
Sulphite	"						
Soda	"	116					116

Table 4

The pulp exports for 1909 were 40.939 tons greater, or 17 per cent. more than those for 1908. The increase was all in mechanical pulp. There was a decrease of 1,693 tons, or about 4 per cent., in the 1909 shipments of chemical pulp.

Each year the United States takes an increasing proportion of the pulp shipped from Canada. Excepting a slight increase in the export of mechanical pulp to the United Kingdom, the entire increase in the export of pulp for 1909 is due to the United States demand. The United States took 63.8 per cent. of the mechanical pulp and 95.7 per cent. of the chemical pulp exported from Canada in 1909. There was a decrease of 86 per cent. in shipment of chemical pulp to the United Kingdom for 1909. The shipment of all pulp to other countries also showed a decrease as compared with 1909.

During the seven fiscal years, 1902 to 1908 inclusive, the United States imported 776,289 tons of wood pulp from Canada; this was 70.3 per cent. of the total wood-pulp imports of that country for that period.

Kind of Pulp and Countries to which Exported.	1908.			1909.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$	
Wood pulp exported—aggregate	239,805	4,070,928	100	280,741	4,898,842	100
Total mechanical pulp	199,118	2,523,736	83·3	241,750	3,378,225	86·1
Total chemical pulp	40,687	1,547,192	16·7	38,991	1,520,617	13·9
Mechanical Pulp—						
To United States	113,679	1,697,155	57·1	154,179	2,482,221	63·8
To United Kingdom	75,086	723,727	37·7	78,510	805,519	32·5
To other countries[1]	10,353	102,854	5·2	9,061	90,485	3·7
Chemical Pulp—						
To United States	32,326	1,150,422	79·5	37,336	1,459,340	95·7
To United Kingdom	7,519	359,812	18·5	1,049	42,007	2·7
To other countries[1]	842	36,958	2	609	19,270	1·6

[1] Includes in the order of their importance, as shown by exports for fiscal years 1908-09, France, Belgium, Mexico, Japan, China, Argentine and Cuba.

Table 5

The pulp manufacturing industry has developed rapidly during the past decade. The value of the exports of pulp for the fiscal year 1899 was $1,274,376. The value of the exports for the fiscal year 1909 was $4,306,929. This represents an increase in ten years of about 238 per cent. The indications are that the development will be even more rapid in the immediate future.

The exports of pulpwood are relatively larger than those of manufactured pulp. All the pulpwood goes to the United States, where it annually supplies 20 per cent. or more of the quantity yearly consumed.

Table 6 gives a detailed statement of the relative quantities of pulpwood manufactured in Canada and exported.

It is noticeable that more wood is exported than is manufactured at home. The figures for the quantity of wood domestically manufactured are more nearly correct for 1909 than those for 1908. In 1909 three-fifths of the pulpwood cut in Canada was shipped to the United States for manufacture. The consideration received for this 915,633 cords of wood was $5,752,659, or $6.28 per cord. This is an average value at the point of shipment of 71 cents per cord more than was paid by Canadian mills. Nearly all this wood went from Quebec. The average price received was only 45 cents per cord more than was paid by Quebec mills.

The wood exported from Canada was manufactured into 340,615 tons of mechanical pulp and 287,514 tons of chemical pulp. Forest Products Bulletin No. 10, issued by the United States Census Bureau, shows that on the average, in the United States, a cord of wood produces about one ton of mechanical pulp or one-half ton of chemical pulp, and that 37.2 per cent. of the wood imported is manufactured into mechanical pulp, 62.8 per cent. into chemical pulp.

	1908.			1909.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent
	Cords.	$		Cords.	$	
Pulpwood produced in Canada	1,378,186	7,830,450	100	1,537,762	9,216,739	100
Domestically manufactured	482,777	2,931,625	0·35	622,129	3,464,080	40·5
[1] Exported in raw state	895,409	4,898,825	0·65	915,633	5,752,659	59·5

[1] All pulpwood exported since 1902 has gone to United States.

Table 6

As the United States imports much more pulp than its exports, it would necessarily have imported this pulp from Canada, had it not imported the wood. Exporting the wood to the United States brought in $5,752,659. Exporting the pulp which that wood made would have brought, at the average prices paid by the United States importers in 1909, $16,719,418. If the manufacture were completed, and the pulp made into paper in its final form before exporting, the difference would be still greater.

The pulpwood shipped from Canada in 1909 furnished 46.4 per cent. of the raw material used by the 90 pulp mills of New York State, 10.3 per cent. of the raw material manufactured in the 62 pulp mills of New England, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, and 6.1 per cent. of the raw material used by the 16 pulp mills of Pennsylvania. A larger quantity of pulpwood was exported in 1909 than in 1908.

The manufacture of the 915,633 cords of wood exported in 1909 kept 69 of the 251 pulp mills in the United States running at full capacity for the year. If this pulpwood had been reduced to pulp in Canada, it would have supplied for the year 73 pulp mills of the average size of those already in Canada. The greater part of the pulpwood exported was cut in Quebec. If it had been manufactured in Quebec, it would have kept running 71 mills of the same size as those now existing in Quebec.

It was in the early eighties that Canadian pulp and paper began to be shipped abroad, and by 1900 our total exports of pulp alone reached a value of $1,816,016, of which $562,178 went to Great Britain, and $1,193,753 to the United States. In that year we shipped paper to the value of $61,012, of which $2,718 went to Great Britain, and $48,052 to the United States. We also shipped books and printed matter in that year amounting to $138,110, making an aggregate of over $2,000,000.

In 1910 Canadian exports of these products reached the following figures:

1910.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	to all Countries.
Pulp, mechanical	$888,898	$2,577,990	$3,545,751
Pulp, chemical	42,252	1,597,319	1,658,846
Paper and manufacturers of	912,524	1,293,435	3,156,096
Books, etc.	82,137	152,672	247,183
Stationery	......	......	23,380
	$1,925,811	$5,621,416	$8,631,256

In addition to these exports of manufactured goods, Canada exported in 1910, 965,271 cords of pulpwood, valued at $6,076,628, all going to the United States. This shows an increase of over 400 per cent. in ten years. It is a noteworthy evidence of the expanding home demands of the Canadian market that our imports of papers, books and other printed matter also increased from $3,467,354 in 1900 to $18,359,342 in 1910.

Personal News of the Lumber Trade

Samuel Parliament, formerly with M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont., has taken charge of the Hadley Lumber Co.'s yards at Chatham, Ont. On December 30, he was presented by the employes of the office and shipping departments of the Hamilton firm with a solid oak secretary.

The firm of Kernohan & Wilson, retail lumber dealers, of London, Ont., has been dissolved, and Mr. Geo. N. Kernohan has formed a new company under the firm name of the Geo. N. Kernohan Lumber Co., Limited. Mr. Kernohan has also bought out the retail business of the Ferguson Lumber Co., of London.

P. S. Dainerd, of Crookston, Minn., will have charge of the erection of the large mill of the Shevlin-Clarke Lumber Company at Fort Frances, Ont., and after the completion of the mill will be its superintendent. Mr. Dainerd has been in the employ of the company at their Crookston and St. Hilaire mills for 14 years.

Mr. H. W. Racey, who until quite recently was general manager of the business in Montmagny district for the firm of Price Bros., Limited, has severed his connections with the Quebec firm and has left for the West. Mr. Racey has been appointed general manager of the Big River Lumber Co., at Big River Mills, Sask., one of the largest concerns in the West.

Mr. Donald Ferguson, manager of the Ferguson Lumber Co., of London, Ont., and Mr. Charles C. Ferguson, assistant manager, who have disposed of their retail lumber business to the Geo. N. Kernohan Lumber Co., Ltd., will open an office at 5 Carling Block, London, and give all their attention to the wholesale lumber business. Mr. Donald Ferguson, as formerly, will be manager, and Mr. C. C. Ferguson, assistant manager. Mr. Ferguson decided upon making this change on account of the increasing nature of the retail business, which kept his time so fully occupied that he could not give all the attention he wished to his other interests.

A meeting of the retail lumber dealers of the city of Montreal was held recently, and a lumber dealers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada was formed. This was the initial step towards the formation of an association for the province of Quebec, similar to the association which has recently been formed in the province of Ontario. Mr. Wilfrid H. Pauze, 29 Place Guay street, was appointed secretary of the Montreal section, and Mr. J. A. Beaudry was appointed provincial secretary. The organization of the retail lumbermen in Quebec will now be carried out upon the same lines as those which have been followed in Ontario.

Increasing Volume B. C. Lumber Trade

A Fairly Satisfactory Year Reported for 1910, and Encouraging Prospects for 1911—Strong Competition from United States Lumber—The Importance of Immigration

The 1910 lumber trade in British Columbia was, on the whole, only fairly satisfactory. During the early part of the season it was good, and probably would have continued so for the rest of the year, had it not been for the fact that the competition from American mills became very strong, and large quantities of their lumber were dumped into the Canadian markets at prices which the British Columbia mills could not meet. During the last half of the season the American mills were especially active in their shipments into Canada. Their own home trade had been badly disturbed by the election campaign and the uncertainties which it caused, so that they were obliged to look for an outlet in other markets. In all grades, especially in the common and the lower grades, they had large accumulations of stock which had to be moved, even at a sacrifice. It is not at all improbable that their activities in this direction may be continued into the present year. The practical failure of the crops in Alberta also reduced the demand for British Columbia lumber from that province. The outlook for the year 1911 in Alberta, however, is encouraging. The winter wheat never looked better at this time of year than it does at present, and it is expected that there will be a very heavy immigration to both Alberta and Saskatchewan. Stocks of lumber in the retailers' hands in this territory are low, and the manufacturers' stocks are, as a whole, below the average.

In spite of disturbing factors, the volume of trade in British Columbia was greater than it had been in the previous year. Reports from a number of the larger mills indicate also that, on the whole, the profits for the year were better than those of the year 1909. One company reports that its net profits were "more than double those of 1909." A company manufacturing about 24.000.000 feet reports that its profits were "much better than those of 1909." One of the largest companies reports that its profits were "slightly better." Of a large number of reports received, practically all agree that profits were better. Taking the year as a whole, the prices received were about the same as those of 1909. During 1909 they were better for the last half of the season, and during 1910 they were better for the first half. A few reports state that better prices were received, and one company places the improvement at about $2 per thousand all round. Compared with a year ago, the stocks on hand at the beginning of 1911 were lighter. The larger mills, with few exceptions, report this to be the case.

The shingle market for 1910 was badly disorganized. Over-production is blamed. Price cutting followed the accumulation of large stocks, and the cutting off of the market in the United States, by the increase in the duty which went into effect near the end of 1908, compelled manufacturers to place much greater quantities of shingles on the Canadian markets than in former years. Towards the end of 1910, however, the shingle situation improved considerably. The producers acted more in unison and price cutting was largely brought to an end.

Views of a Large B. C. Manufacturer.

The British Columbia situation as seen by a large manufacturer is outlined in the following review by A. D. McRae, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., of Fraser Mills, B. C.:

"The year just ending, I believe, can be looked upon as a fairly satisfactory one by the manufacturers, although we have undoubtedly not received the price for our lumber which the high wages and consequent high cost of production have justified. The big wheat crop of 1909 did all, and more than was expected from it, and there is no denying that Western Canada has had in 1910 the greatest building boom in its history. The question we are all interested in is, 'Will it continue?' "

Mr. McRae continues, from statistics, to show that there will be, on a conservative estimate, 4.400,000 people in the four provinces west of the Great Lakes by 1920. This would be over two and a half times the present population.

Dealing with the production and consumption of lumber, Mr. McRae says:

"It has been a serious question for some years with the lumber manufacturers whether the home markets were sufficient to take care of the output of the mills. Undoubtedly, production was for many years in excess of the demand, but I believe, as the figures will show, this situation is now reversed, although the excess demand is not sufficient to justify manufacturers in increasing their next year's output. No figures are available as to the consumption per capita in our Western Provinces. The official figures of the Forestry Bureau of the United States for 1909 show that 44,585,000,000 feet of lumber was consumed in that year. The census just completed of the Continental United States for 1910 shows a population of 91,972,267, so after making allowance for the increase in population from 1910, we find that the consumption of lumber in the United States is 500 feet per capita, and this takes in every state, the South as well as the North, and includes the many large cities in which, owing to steel, concrete and brick construction, but a very small percentage of lumber is used. It will generally be conceded that the per capita consumption of lumber in Western Canada is greater than any place else, owing to the tremendous rural developments, concrete and brick forming such a very small per cent. of the present construction, and I venture the statement that the per capita consumption in our four Western Provinces is at least 750 feet annually, not including railroad and Government requirements. On the basis of 1.725.000 population, this would give an annual consumption outside of railroad and Government requirements, of 1,295,000,000 feet.

B. C.'s Estimated Output for 1911.

"The following estimate of the output for the combined mills, whose product reaches the Western Provinces, for the year 1910, will be found approximately correct, and the estimate of the output for 1911 is obtained from most reliable sources. Likewise, the statement of stocks on hand at the end of 1909, as well as the stocks on hand at the present time, I believe, will be found reasonably accurate:

	Output 1910 Feet.	Estimated Output 1911. Feet.	Stk. on hand Dec. 31st, 1909. Feet.	Stk. on hand Dec. 31st, 1910. Feet.
Spruce mills ...	100 000.000	115.000.000	40.000.000	25.000.000
Pine mills	175,000.000	225.000,000	140.000.000	90.000.000
Mountain mills .	425.000.000	425.000.000	200.000.000	200,000.000
Coast mills	560,000.000	590,000,000	160,000,000	155.000,000
	1,260,000,000	1,355,000,000	540,000,000	470,000.000

"From the foregoing it will be seen that the estimated output for next season of all mills is 1,355,000,000 feet. The basis of 750 feet per capita gives the home consumption of the four provinces as 1,295,000,000 feet. To this must be added railroad and Government requirements, which are not less than 100.000,000 feet; also the shipments from the coast to east of Lake Superior, which will aggregate at least 50,000,000 feet, as well as the lumber exported from the coast to foreign countries, which averages annually about 90.000,000 feet, making a total demand on the mills of 1,534,000.000 feet, against the probable production of 1,355.000.000 feet, or an excess of demand over supply in round figures of 180,000,000 feet.

"Let us see how this compares with the actual lumber consumed during 1910. From the foregoing statement, it will be seen that the combined output of the mills for 1910 was 1,260.000,000 feet. It will be observed from the statement of stocks that during the year the stocks on hand with the mills have decreased 70.000.000 feet, and from the best information obtainable, it is estimated that the stock on hand at the yards throughout the country is fully 15 per cent. less than last year. It is estimated that in the 1.000 yards in the three provinces, outside of the city of Winnipeg, there is an average stock of 310.000 feet per yard, or a total of 310.000.000 feet. To this must be added the stock with the 27 yards in the city of Winnipeg, reported at 40,000,000 feet, making the total stock on hand in all the yards in the three provinces 350,000,000 feet. As this is only 85 per cent. of the stock in the yards at the end of last year, the decrease in stocks in the country is, therefore, 55.000.000 feet. To these figures must also be added the 65,000,000 feet imported into the Western Provinces during the present year from the United States mills. The total of these figures is 1.450.000,000 feet, representing the demand on the mills for 1910, as against the estimated total demand for next year of 1,535,000,000 feet. In order to account for the increase in demand for 1911 over the actual lumber consumed in 1910, as shown above, it is only necessary to add less than 10 per cent. to this year's actual consumption to bring it above the estimated demand for next year, and it might be maintained, on the basis of population and in harmony with all other lines of trade, that the demand for lumber in 1911 should exceed the requirements of the present year by approximately 20 per cent., which, on the basis of this year's demand, would make the total lumber consumption next year 1,740.000,000 feet, or an excess of 385,000.000 feet over the estimated production. However, the demand for 1910, owing to the light building operations of the two preceding years, was undoubtedly unusually heavy, and, therefore, the 20 per cent. increase, showing a shortage of 385,000,000 feet, is likely to be too great, and it is more than probable that the previous estimate of an excess of demand over supply of 180,000,000 feet in 1911, while conservative, is nearer correct.

Outlook for Spring Trade.

"As the foregoing figures demonstrate, the demand for lumber last year was sufficient not only to take the entire output, but to reduce the stock on hand with the mills 70,000,000 feet, the stock in the country 55,000,000 feet, and in addition consume 65,000,000 feet of American lumber. Without this latter item, the stocks in the yards and at the mills would have been reduced 190,000,000 feet in order to take care of the year's requirements. As it is, the stocks have been reduced 125,000,000 feet this year, and in view of the fact that the combined inventories of the mills at the present time give only 470 000,000 feet, which is far below the average, the stocks are in no position to stand a further drain on them. On account of the light stocks now in the country, and the certainty of a big immigration, the spring requirements must necessarily be large. The stocks on hand with many of the mills are very much broken, and for this reason a very considerable percentage, possibly one-third, of the stock on hand is not available for immediate shipments. Many of the coast mills are about to shut down for repairs, and with the very large local demand which is keeping up this winter, there is no likelihood of a material increase in coast stocks during the next 90 days. The mountain, spruce and pine mills will have no opportunity to improve their present stocks before spring, so that it would seem, with only 470,000,000 feet in stock, not over two-thirds of which, or 315,000,000 feet, is available for spring shipment, and with 1,000 yards, outside of Winnipeg, each requiring at least ten cars as an opening spring order, shipment of which must be under way before March 1st, and adding to this the Winnipeg requirements, railway and Government orders, as well as local demand, there would certainly seem to be no occasion on the part of any manufacturer to be fearful of the future, as there is already sufficient business in sight to take care of more than the output of our mills for the first six months of the coming year.

American Competition.

"While some uneasiness was felt during the latter part of 1910, owing to the importation of American lumber, which aggregated 65,000,000 feet for the year, I believe the manufacturers can consider the worst over, so far as American competition is concerned. In the United States, it is found that the political unrest that has been so strong there for the past four or five years is subsiding, and that conditions throughout the entire country are much improved. The aggregate value of their farm products for 1910 was the greatest in the country's history, and undoubtedly they are on the eve of a general revival of business. The crop failures in the Dakotas and Montana, which had such a depressing effect on the mills in Idaho, Washington and Montana, are not likely to occur again. The increased demand from the railroads is already having its effect on lumber prices with the mills that have been bidding for Canadian business, and with the revival of business in the United States, which is evident in the spring, the American mills will be on a par with Canadian manufacturers, as to price, and will practically withdraw from the Canadian market, as the American, all things being equal, will prefer to sell at home. Even should he again be as strong a competitor in 1911 as he was in 1910, which is very unlikely, there would still be a very material shortage to be made up in order to meet the prospective demand. Besides the delay in American delivery, and the uncertainty as to securing the lumber in time for spring trade, will more than offset any slight difference that may still exist in prices.

"In view of the general situation, which cannot be regarded otherwise than as very favorable, and with the assurance of a big increase in immigration for next year, and also the certainty of ample foreign capital for all building requirements, it would seem that the lumber manufacturers, in common with all the other wholesale interests in the West, can look forward to next year with much confidence.

"The absolute certainty of a very large population in our Prairie Provinces, in a comparatively short space of time, and the consequent increase in the demand for lumber, again presses home to us the ultimate value of our stumpage. Another year has only emphasized the fact that the available timber, so far as this province is concerned, has been grossly overestimated, and that in a very short time, when the limited amount of stumpage available is fully realized, prices will advance accordingly.

Government Statistics of Lumber Production.

An official statement recently issued places the revenue of British Columbia from its timber resources during 1910 at about $2.500.000. This is made up as follows: Timber licenses, $85.875; royalties, $304,614; licenses, $1 940,251; scaling fees, $21,698; Crown grant taxation, $95.712. The timber actually scaled by the Provincial Government in British Columbia during the year 1910, and the revenue obtained therefrom, is reported by the Supervisor of Scalers as follows:

Crown Lands—		
Royalty 428,503 linear feet poles	$ 1,092 15	
Tax 2,067,233 linear feet poles	538 72	
Royalty 21,624.92 cords bolts	5,680 58	
Tax 25,106.63 cords bolts	392 08	
Royalty 64,944,081 feet logs	34,259 29	
Tax 100,460,500 feet logs	21,001 72	
Tax 39,560 feet ties	395 85	
		$63,360 39
Leaseholds—		
Royalty 15,491.49 cords bolts	$ 3,622 08	
Royalty 112,895,056 feet logs	56,429 05	
		60,051 13
Licence—		
Royalty 485,959,642 feet logs	$245,662 67	
Royalty 51,075.3 cords bolts	14,680 16	
Royalty 2,713,586 feet lin. poles	7,607 48	
Royalty 223,630 feet ties	2,236 30	
		270,186 61
Making a total of		$393,598 13

In addition to the above amount, there would be about 125,000,000 feet cut on Crown lands and other lands which have not been scaled by the Provincial Government. The cut of the year 1910 was very much in excess of any previous year, and, according to the report of the Supervisor of Scalers, the indications are that the cut for the coming year will be equal, and perhaps more, than it was during 1910.

Official Detais lof B. C. Trade During 1910.

Official statistics have just been published by the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia, giving details of the manufacture, shipment and stock of lumber in the mountain district for the year 1910 and the three previous years, and of all the western mills for the year 1910. The figures show a total output for the mountain mills of 427,822.304 feet, against 329,646,898 feet in 1909. The production of all the western mills in 1910 was 1,332,000,000 feet. Shipments during the year 1910 by all western mills amounted to 1,326,000,000 feet. Details of the production, etc., are as follows:

B. C. Mountain Mills—	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Manufactured ft.	321,273,184	201,746,501	329,646 898	427,822,304
Shipments	209,690,700	167,699,823	324,829,326	376,879.471
Aggregate mountain stock, 1st January, 1910 ft.				182,560,983
Aggregate mountain stock, 1st January, 1911				233,603,674

All Western Mills—	Production, 1910.	Stocks, Jan. 1, 1911.
Coast manufacturers ft.	605,000,000	174,000,000
Mountain manufacturers	427,000,000	233,000,000
Pine manufacturers	175,000,000	90,000,000
Spruce manufacturers	125,000,000	32,000,000
	1,332,000,000	529,000,000

Shipments, 1910—		
Coast manufacturers—Rail trade ft.	284,000,000	
Local B. C.	250,000,000	
Foreign	70,000,000	
		604,000,000
Mountain manufacturers		377,000,000
Pine manufacturers (including burned lumber)		200,000,000
Spruce manufacturers		145,000,000
		1,326,000,000
American importations during 1910 into the four Western Canadian Provinces		112,000,000

Kootenay Lumber Trade Unsatisfactory.

Mr. Peter Lund, managing director of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co., in an able review of the lumber situation in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, says:

"The business during the past year can scarcely be considered satisfactory. At the beginning of the year there was an apparent demand for all the timber and lumber products that were then in the hands of the manufacturers, and a very satisfactory business continued until about July 1st, when, owing to the excessive drought in the Prairie Provinces of Canada, and the unsatisfactory conditions existing among the American mills, which forced large quantities of foreign lumber into our markets, a decided change took place in the general conditions affecting the British Columbia manufacturers. Prices fell to a point considerably below the actual cost of production, and, owing to the arrangements made by the majority of the mills for a large output, there has been, in my opinion, over 100,000,000 feet of lumber sold during the present year, at a price below the actual cost.

"It is quite difficult to judge as to the future, excepting that with a normal demand in our Prairie Provinces, and a good export and local trade on the coast, all the lumber that is now in existence in British Columbia should be absorbed during the next nine months. It would, of course, be folly to expect to run the mills night and day during 1911, and expect to dispose of the lumber that is now on hand and also that which would be cut during that year, as the population that the British Columbia mills have to serve, in competition with the spruce mills in Northern Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the western pine mills of Ontario, and our American competition, is too small at the present time to enable the British Columbia mills to run full capacity more than four or five months in the year."

Mr. Lund continues with a discussion of the causes of the unprofitable manufacturing of lumber in British Columbia, which he sums up under the following heads:

1st. The inadequate and unstable market.

2nd. A steady and continual increase in the cost of production.

3rd. The rough and mountainous condition of the country.

4th. The large percentage of small timber growing in the mountain districts and the accumulation of a surplus of low-grade lumber.

5th. The comparatively small stand of merchantable timber per acre in the interior of British Columbia.

6th. The continual annual destruction of the most accessible timber by bush fires.

7th. The high carrying charge in the matter of ground rentals, royalties, etc.

8th. Lack of adequate car service and transportation facilities.

9th. Lack of adequate protection against foreign competition.

10th. The heavy investments of capital required in the business.

"It is a fact that the lumber manufacturer who owns a large quantity of standing timber will show greater profits in holding it and safeguarding its growth and perpetuity from destruction by fire and other causes.

Forest Fires in B. C. During 1910

Effective Preventive Measures taken by the Fire Ranging Service—Review of the Year's Experience

From a handful of fire wardens to patrol a few dangerous points in the the province, a few years ago, to a well-organized force of fire wardens, with laws governing the bush fire problem, and a supply of funds of $200,000 to carry on the protection of the forests of British Columbia from destruction by fire—this is an epitome of recent progress in the saving of British Columbia timber.

British Columbia has passed through another season, which was one of the driest, and most dangerous from fires, that has been experienced in the history of the province. The danger from fires increases greatly each year, from two causes: First, from greatly expanding lumber industries, and second, from the increasing population, which is fast settling the agricultural lands in the valleys of the province, and will continue to increase as each year passes. In view of this, the policy of the government is to maintain and improve the present system of protecting the forests of the province, by an adequate patrol, and by laws that will regulate the disposal of refuse, and also by amendments to the Act, that will control the causes of fire. The government are fully awake to the great necessity for protecting and preserving this great asset of the province by every possible means in their power.

The organization of the force of fire wardens for the province is as follows: The system is under control of the Chief Commissioner of Lands Department, the province being divided into divisions, under the supervision of divisional fire wardens. The divisions are divided into districts, each district in charge of a district fire warden. The whole province is under the supervision of a chief firewarden. These men numbered 76, all paid by the province. These, moreover, were assisted by 262 assistant fire wardens, composed of the government road superintendents and foremen of crews. These men, with their crews, comprised a large force, well equipped to control fires.

An idea of the value of the force is obtained from the fact that during the year, 1.184 fires were reported.

Of these, 615 were handled and extinguished by the wardens themselves without help; 502 fires they controlled by having crews of men to fight. The crews prevented the fires from doing damage to property in close vicinity; 67 fires got temporarily beyond control, and did serious damage before extinguished; 8.663 men were employed and paid by the government to combat the fires.

Standing timber, manufactured lumber and property at large, protected by the work of these men, is estimated at $15,175.500. The estimated damage and loss by fires was as follows: Standing timber, $193,976; cut timber, $63,974; improvements, $371,965; total, $629,915. Many fires could be prevented if those who make use of fire would be more careful.

The following descriptions are of three fires which did much damage. They arose from three different causes, which could have been avoided by care on the part of those who were responsible:

The Rice Lake fire started about noon on Sunday, July 10th. It was caused by campers, and spread very rapidly up a mountain side, into slashing that had been logged through. A large crew of men from the camp in the vicinity was put to work cutting a fire break to keep it from going up the valley and destroying the timber in the valley, and on the mountain side which protected the water supply of the cities of Vancouver and North Vancouver. The wind changed, blowing the fire through old cuttings, down the valley, endangering the village of Lynn Valley. Two hundred men were engaged controlling the fire for days, and they finally succeeded in protecting over $2,000,000 worth of timber and property.

This fire cost the government $1,620 in wages, and the lumber companies lost a large amount. It destroyed nearly $10,000 worth of timber and improvements, and endangered many lives. This was entirely the result of carelessness on the part of persons who, out for a good time, failed to extinguish their camp fires completely before leaving.

What was known as the Marysville fire broke out in three places on July 29th. Railroad locomotives were the cause. Government road men tried to control the fires, and succeeded in extinguishing two. The third, however, got beyond their control. The crews of lumber companies, some 400 men altogether, fought the flames. Fire guards were cut over 12 miles long, to head the fire off. The fight lasted for 12 days. Fifteen million feet of cut logs, several logging camps, many miles of timber land and a number of towns were successfully protected. The fire burned over some 10.000 acres of ground before being controlled, damaging and destroying some millions of timber, costing the lumber companies and the government over $6.000 to control it. The direct cause of the fire was that the railway locomotives had inefficient screens, and the company had no patrol to follow up trains, and extinguish fires started by their locomotives.

The Winlaw fire was caused by a settler clearing land, and not keeping an adequate watch and control on a fire which was smouldering on his property. A strong wind on July 13th carried the fire beyond control. The fire warden had to fight the flames at five different points, where they were endangering large stands of timber, estimated at four hundred million feet. He was finally successful in protecting this valuable stand. Eighty men were employed, costing the government $3.099. The Winlaw fire burned over 7,000 acres of land, of which 2.000 acres was timber land. This goes to prove clearly the extreme danger of not guarding and watching any fire that may be set out for clearing purposes. and indicates the proportions which a fire will assume if once beyond control.

While on the subject of forest fires, it is interesting to note the report which was made by the committee on forest fire legislation, which was presented at the recent Dominion Forestry Convention in Quebec. The report opened with an analysis of the laws existing in each province, showing that they include a great variety of method.

It was pointed out that, while the objects and main features or principles might be made more alike, the methods of application must vary with different conditions. The forest fire law of Nova Scotia was declared the best and most efficient, designed for a well settled country, but would only partially be applicable in other provinces.

The essentials of proper fire legislation were discussed in detail, and it was pointed out that proper organization of a protective service was more essential than legislation: that the legislation should not be specific, but allow wide latitude in making rules and devising methods, to the head of the fire service, who, with all his assistants, inspectors and fire wardens—a permanent organization—should be made responsible for the safety of the districts in which the country should be subdivided.

The construction of watch towers equipped with necessary apparatus, the building of trails and telephone lines, while not inexpensive, are essential to complete success, and a supreme effort should be made, even if expensive, to stop the evil. To discover fires rapidly and prevent their spread to unmanageable extent would be secured thereby.

A main need is to change the attitude of the people at large. Hence, an educational campaign by the fire service organization should go on at the same time with their exercise of police functions.

The burning of brush and "downing" of tops by lumbermen, not under a general prescription, but by rule in each particular case, is advocated.

The possibility of oil-burning locomotives is hinted at. The making of broad fire safety strips is condemned, and instead a forest covered strip, to exclude sun and wind, cleaned of easily inflammable material, is substituted. A regular bicycle fire patrol to follow each train is suggested, and it is pointed out that since the danger of fires spreading is confined to the hours of 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., the expense could probably be kept quite low. The inefficiency of spark arresters and ashpans is explained.

The report concludes with the statement of belief that the people are ready for a supreme effort to get rid of the fire evil, which threatens to wipe out a large portion of the natural resour Dominion, not only in timber, but in soil, thousands of of which are now turned into barrens.

Surveying and Mapping Timber Limits

How a large Manufacturing Company takes Stock of its Forest Resources—An Important Innovation in Economic Management of Logging Operations—

By Fred Cook

The two Head Cruisers

Attention was recently called by the Canada Lumberman to the new departure made by Price Bros., Ltd., of Quebec, in insuring their timber limits against fire. Apart from the success of the flotation of the company's bonds in England, Canada and the United States, nothing has caused more discussion among lumbermen in recent years than this innovation. How can the values of limits be arrived at? How would Lloyd's adjust losses on the insured property in the case of fire?

The system of surveying and mapping of limits has of late been brought to such perfection that in a few years its application will probably have become general. An excellent illustration of how the work is done is offered by the case of the Riordon Company's operations:

In July, 1909, the Riordon Paper Mills, Ltd., of Montreal, engaged Mr. C. A. Lyford, a forest engineer, to make a forest survey of their limits on the Rouge River. The limits lie on the west side of the Rouge River, a tributary joining the Ottawa, about sixty miles above Montreal. The area to be surveyed extended to the head waters of the Rouge, about ninety miles directly north of the mills at Hawkesbury. Approximately, 1,175 square miles were to be surveyed. This included some timber land not controlled by the Riordon Paper Mills, Limited, but in limits adjoining theirs, and tributary to the Rouge.

As appears to be the case with many large limit-holding companies, the Riordon Paper Mills, Ltd., had no reliable maps of their holdings. Even the government township maps proved to be incomplete and inaccurate, and the plans of limits outside the township surveys showed nothing accurately but the data along such limit lines as had been run. There was a large amount of information at hand as to areas of cut-over lands and areas still uncut, and the approximate gross area of the limits was known. Less was known as to areas of water surfaces, burns, windfalls, etc., and there was no inventory of the stock of raw material, nor accurate information as to its distribution and accessibility. Whatever was known in detail, however, was not in available form, but was recorded only in the minds of employes, and hence was of little use to their successors or the company. It was not surprising, therefore, that the need of a forest survey came to be felt.

Objects of the Survey.

In making the survey it was decided to collect complete data, including topography, forest conditions, and all other information that would be of use to the company. The maps were to be so designed that they could easily be kept up to date by plotting annually the new features that would naturally appear in the course of subsequent logging operations. The estimate also was to he compiled and arranged with the view of recording in detail all changes in the amount of wood. Accordingly, in the latter part of July, 1908, work was begun by Mr. Lyford on the uppermost limits, with a crew of eight men, besides a cook and two packers.

The main watercourses were first traversed by canoe. From the data thus gathered, a skeleton map was made, showing the limit lines and the larger streams, with connecting chains of lakes. The remainder of the summer and fall was spent in running a series of base lines with staff compass and chain, numbered stakes being set at intervals of twenty-five chains. Early in December the new ice and snow making conditions unfavorable for cruising, work was discontinued till the first of the year. During this interval a main camp was established on Lake Maison Pierre, about sixteen miles from the nearest winter road.

January, 1909, work was resumed at the camp on Lake party of four cruising crews of two men each. This camp consisted of a small log cabin with a tent roof. The cooking was done in a ten by twelve canvas tent. Two side trips were required to cover the more distant areas. These side trips, camping in small tents and cooking over an open fire, were attended with considerable discomfort, and the cruisers were always glad to return to the comparative luxury of the main camp, where they could at least wash occasionally without danger of freezing. In the course of the winter one of the company's logging camps was used as headquarters, and one more side trip was necessary. The last stage of the winter's work was done from the cabin of a fishing club, where the quarters were commodious enough, so that work could be started on the maps and estimates. At this time a complete set of instructions was drawn up and copied into a field notebook by each cruiser. This proved of great value in attaining uniformity in the arrangement and detail of the field notes.

Method of Cruising Adopted.

The cruising was done by crews of two men each. The assistant cruiser ran the hand compass and assisted in taking sample plots. The cruiser took all notes. The cruise lines were run between corresponding stakes on the base lines, and were paced by the cruiser, who, by continually working over known distances, soon standardized his pace. Knowing the length of the cruise line and the total number of paces, the average length of pace for each line could readily be calculated. All streams crossed by cruise lines were located for several chains on both sides of the lines. All water surfaces below a certain size were plotted on the topography page. Larger ponds and lakes were plotted on a separate page, on a scale of forty chains to an inch. Lakes and streams which had been mapped by canoe were checked with staff compass and chain on the ice, all inlets, outlets and portages being located. All changes in slope of cruise lines were recorded. The general slope of the country was given to the nearest quarter. The boundaries of all burns, windfalls, cuts, scrub areas, swamps, etc., were located for several chains on both sides of the lines.

The composition of the stands and amount of wood in the different timber types through which the cruise lines passed, were denoted by a set of symbols, which indicated the stand per acre and average size of the merchantable trees. On the upper limits, paper birch comprised practically all of the hardwood, the merchantable timber consisting almost entirely of spruce and balsam fir, cedar, however, occurring in considerable quantities in several places. All white pine trees within three chains on either side of the cruise lines were tallied separately. All thrifty conifers less than 4½ inches diameter, breast high, i. e., diameter 4½ feet above ground, were classed as reproduction and noted by an arrangement of symbols similar to that used for the larger trees, the species, number of trees per acre and average size being noted. Sample plots were taken in all merchantable types at intervals along the cruise lines, their number and location being determined by the variation in the types. The sample plot was taken in the form of a circular half acre, the radius of which is approximately 83¼ feet. Its diameter, 166½ feet, was measured along the cruise line with an 83¼-foot cord. The cruiser stood in the centre of the circle and tallied all the trees in the plot as they were measured by the assistant cruiser. The foregoing will serve to give some conception of the methods employed in making a forest survey.

Varying Conditions Met With.

When the spring break-up came the first week in April, 250 square miles had been covered. Headquarters were now established at L'Annonciation, where a rough draughting room was fitted up in one of the hotels. Work in the field was carried on by a party of seven crews, and by the 10th of December following a total of 1,060 square miles had been cruised. On the lower limits in the townships which had been surveyed for settlement by the government, new conditions were met with. The surface of the country was rough, in marked contrast to the generally rolling nature of the low hills on the west side of the Upper Rouge. Here, too, the forest area was broken by numerous cleared farms and much burn and slash. The character of the timber also changed considerably as the work was carried further south. Merchantable hardwoods, such as yellow birch and basswood, appeared in the stands, also hemlock and more cedar. Space was allotted to these in the type columns, and all new conditions recorded in the notes. The range lines, generally a mile apart, were used as base lines wherever they could be found, and alternate lot lines were run as cruise lines, the lot stakes being slightly over 13 chains apart. This gave the cruisers opportunity to observe the conditions on each settled lot, and to note the apparent status of he occupant. Ownership conditions, wherever the settler and limit holder come in contact, are always a bone of contention. Hence, it was decided to make reports on all lots as they were cruised.

Extension of the Original Area.

In the meantime plans had been made for combining the Riordon Paper Mills, Ltd., and G. H. Perley & Co., the new company to be called the Riordon Paper Co., Ltd. This enlarged the area to be surveyed by about 680 square miles, all of which lay adjacent to the Riordon limits on the east. A party of one cruiser, with an assistant and two packers, was sent out in the fall of 1909 to make an exploratory survey of the Perley limits, gathering data for rough field maps, to be used as a basis for planning the winter's cruising.

In October, 1909, the office force took up quarters in the office building of the wood department, at St. Jovite Station, and one of the cruisers was put in charge of making the maps and working up the estimates. This position of office chief was held by Mr. S. L. de Carteret, who left the Riordon Paper Co., Ltd., in July, 1910, to take charge of a forest survey for the Quebec and St. Maurice Industrial Co., Ltd., at La Tuque, P. Q.

During the first three months of last year, with a base line crew and two parties of four cruising crews each, the field work was finished, except for an area of about 350 square miles, which will be covered this winter. The summer was devoted to working up the estimate and making the maps, no field work being done except in the way of revision, i. e., mapping the boundaries of the 1909 cuts, etc. In May, 1910, Mr. C. A. Lyford resigned his position with the Riordon Paper Co., Ltd., being retained, however, as consulting forest engineer, and went into partnership with Judson F. Clark, formerly forester for Ontario, opening an office in Vancouver, B. C., under the firm name of Clark & Lyford, Forest Engineers. Mr. P. L. Lyford, a brother of C. A. Lyford, thereupon assumed charge of the work.

Valuable Maps Prepared.

The maps in their final form are one of the most important results of this forest survey. They are on a scale of four inches to a mile. An index map of the same size as one of the final sheets is provided on a scale of one-half inch to a mile. This shows the whole area included in the survey, with the drainage, limit lines, township lines, and range lines, and the division of the whole into sections of six by twelve miles, each section comprising a final sheet, identified by a number. Thus a glance at the index map will show just what area can be found on any particular final sheet. Watershed lines and block boundaries are also shown on the index map. Outside the townships, the limits are divided into blocks whose boundaries are natural features, such as watercourses or watershed lines and permanent survey lines, each block being considered as a unit in working up the estimate. In the townships a portion or whole of a township serves as a block.

On the final sheets the drainage is shown complete. Lakes above a certain size, or already having names, are given names on the maps. Smaller lakes and ponds are numbered according to a simple system. All driveable streams are shown with a double line. All improvements, such as dams, side piers, chutes, etc., are shown by conventional symbols. Rapids are indicated either by the contour crossings on the streams or by a special symbol. Twenty-foot contour lines give a clear conception of the lay of the land, each hundred-foot contour line being drawn in heavier than the others, and numbered, as is customary on topographical maps. Five timber types are shown on the maps in color—C, CH, HC, H and Scr.

C=over ninety per cent. of the stand conifers.

Mr. Lyford (wearing hat) and his party

Cruisers starting for summer's work

CH=mixture of conifers and broad-leaved or hardwood trees, fifty to ninety per cent. of the stand being conifers.

HC=mixture of hardwood and conifers, fifty to ninety per cent. of the stand being hardwoods.

H=over ninety per cent. hardwoods.

Scr=scrub conifers.

Cleared land is left blank. This gives no conception of the quality of the stands, only the general composition being indicated. The quality and quantity factors of the stands are obtained in detail from the sample plots and field notes. Burns, windfalls and cuts are shown by a system of cross-hatching in three colors, one for each condition, the amount of timber left standing being indicated by the spacing of the lines, and the condition of the reproduction by a set of symbols enclosed in a small circle. Roads, winter roads, bridges, portages, trails, swamps, meadows, old and new logging camps, railroads, railroad stations, etc., are all shown by conventional symbols, which appear on the legend sheet.

Maps of the whole of the company's limits will be completed by the fall of 1911. The estimate will also be complete and all the information collected during the past three years will be in such shape that all or any part of it can readily be obtained when required. All this information will be kept up to date by the Forester and his staff, a permanent department of the company.

Results Secured by Forest Survey.

In conclusion it may be well to set forth, in brief, the results to be expected from the forest survey. They are:

1. A more effective general plan of operation.
2. A reliable valuation of the property.
3. The best possible location of roads, camps and other improvements.
4. A reduction in loss from windfalls, insect damage and normal decay. The felling areas can readily be adjusted with reference to the need of promptly cutting damaged or over-mature timber.
5. The preservation of all knowledge relating to the property. Without a survey system much of this knowledge passes away with those who happen to possess it.
6. A great reduction in possible heavy losses incident to a change in management. An adequate survey system provides a new manager with a mass of essential knowledge thoroughly digested, which he would otherwise be years in accumulating.
7. An increase in efficiency of any system of fire protection.
8. The gradual accumulation of an amount of data sufficient to serve as a reliable basis for estimating future possibilities.
9. The development of a corps of young men, superior in training and ability, who will gradually become competent to take a most effective part in the management of the property.

The new regulations which the Ontario Government is putting into effect for the improvement of the fire ranging force will apply solely to the service in the Provincial Forest Reserves. The fire rangers on timber limits which are under license are selected by the owners of the licenses, and paid by them, although the actual appointment is made by the government, which also appoints supervising rangers. The decision of the government to make the fire ranging in the reserves efficient will be generally approved. In no other case is there more urgent necessity for protecting the natural resources of the country, and the old system, which made it possible for amateur rangers to secure a pleasant holiday at the expense of the government was more or less of a laughing stock with the public.

Among the new bills to be submitted by the Government to the British Columbia Legislature is one for the inspection of logging and railway construction camps.

Lumber Trade of Maritime Provinces

Unsatisfactory Markets for Spruce Exporters During 1910—N.B. Shipments of Lumber Increased Only Slightly—Nova Scotia ExperiencedAverage Year's Trade

During the year 1910 a number of causes contributed to make the English market for spruce an unsatisfactory one from the point of view of the shippers in New Brunswick. Political disturbances in the Old Country, which lasted pretty well throughout the year, interfered greatly with general commercial conditions, and were reflected directly in the markets, especially that for lumber. Trade disturbances also were numerous, notable among them being the shipbuilders' strike, which, for a time, caused a serious stoppage in the consumption of lumber. In spite of all this, however, the shipments from the port of St. John were slightly in excess of those for 1909. An interesting feature of the year's trade was the fact that Liverpool had to take third place in the list of ports to which most of the St. John lumber is shipped. Mancheser came first, and was closely followed by London. The total amount of lumber shipped from St. John during 1910 was 145,564,036 feet, which was shipped in 173 vessels. In 1909 the total was 144,931,454 feet, in 174 vessels. Of the St. John shippers. W. M. MacKay was the only one who increased his shipments during the year, as compared with those of the year previous. The first place in the list, however, is still held by John E. Moore & Co., Ltd., with 46,678,658 feet. Following is a list of the shipments, with those of 1909, 1908 and 1907:

	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.
John E. Moore & Co., Ltd...	70,294,047	43,727,541	48,182,020	46,678,658
W. M. MacKay............	75,017,207	40,060,416	42,548,238	46,501,944
George McKean	24,822,944	15,970,059	26,662,679	23,097,386
Alex. Gibson Co..........	29,915,822	25,173,212	20,238,517	19,738,343
Others	7,004,612	10,677,743	7,300,000	9,547,705
	207,054,632	135,608,971	144,931,454	145,564,036

During the year 1910, shipments of birch timber from St. John amounted to 852 tons, compared with 3,293 tons in 1909, 2,249 tons in 1908, 2820 tons in 1907 and 4,507 tons in 1906.

A Slight Increase in Shipments.

The shipments from the New Brunswick ports during 1910, 1909, 1908 and 1907 were as follows:

	1907. Sup. ft.	1908. Sup. ft.	1909. Sup. ft.	1910. Sup. ft.
St. John	207,054,632	135,508,971	144,445,196	146,564,036
Campbellton	17,592,977	35,583,102	32,737,124	31,089,040
Dalhousie...............	17,500,000	15,000,000	19,500,000	24,000,000
Bathurst	10,787,900	10,087,319	13,937,000	10,934,024
Chatham.................	35,931,982	50,698,668	48,375,296	55,259,922
Newcastle	36,436,115	24,917,440	23,913,871	23,750,322
Richibucto..............	1,623,549	2,455,120	3,899,290	3,226,585
Buctouche	1,254,750	463,288	908,730	385,601
Sackville Outports	3,722,652	11,683,896	14,029,204	10,191,619
Shediac	....	2,094,000	3,305,589	5,044,827
Hopewell Cape	19,072,568	7,224,504	....	....
Riverside	3,688,082	10,728,448	20,162,033	17,073,445
Totals	354,665,207	306,445,756	325,213,333	327,519,421

The principal increases, it will be seen, were at Dalhousie, Chatham and Shediac; the principal decreases at Bathurst, outports of Sackville, and Riverside. Some of the cargoes from Campbellton were sent to South America and several to Australia.

Compared with four previous years, the total shipments for last year were as follows:

	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Deals, etc. Sup. ft.
1906..................	379	754,274	420,182,246
1907..................	312	722,157	354,665,207
1908..................	296	720,904	306,445,756
1909..................	339	822,272	325,213,333
1910..................	334	847,845	327,519,421

St. John River Operations.

The lumbering operations on the St. John River are well indicated by the report of the St. John River Log Driving Co. During the season of 1910 the company drove and rafted 82,327,729 superficial feet. This is a decrease of about 18,000,000 from the average quantity, which for the past few years has been about 100,000,000 superficial feet. The amount of lumber stranded on the river is estimated to be at least 35,000,000 feet. The lumber cut on Crown lands in the province during the past season amounted to about 280,000,000 feet.

The cut of lumber in Northern Maine, on the St. John and Allegash Rivers, is a subject of much interest to New Brunswick lumbermen. Present indications are that there will be a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. in the cut in this district. This falling off is attributed to the unsettled condition of the lumber trade, while the large amount of logs hung up from last year and the closing up of the Cushing concern at St. John, also had their effect, that company having been one of the heaviest operators. The entire cut on the St. John and Allegash Rivers in Maine will be less than 50,000,000 feet this year, while in an average season there are nearer 100,000,000 feet taken out. The amount of logs that will go from Maine down the St. John into the booms next spring in the drives will also show a big falling off, the Stetson-Cutler Co., which has its mill at St. John, planning to send down only about half as much as last year, and 15,000,000 feet will cover their logs from Maine waters.

The St. John Lumber Co. at Van Buren is one of the largest lumber harvesters in that section, but that company has cut down considerably, taking out but about 20,000,000 feet instead of its usual 40,000,000 or more.

Conditions were unusual in the woods last fall. In Northern Aroostook County there was very little water. The dry condition in the forests had its benefits, however, and favored the yarding of logs.

The report of the Auditor-General of New Brunswick shows that the province had a very large revenue last year. The total from all sources was $1,847,988. The ordinary revenue is $1,324,440. The territorial revenue, chiefly from timber on Crown lands, was $494,491, compared with $321,000 last year. During the year the stumpage paid on lumber cut on Crown lands amounted to $320,360, compared with $246,724 in the previous year. This creditable showing was in spite of the fact that the prices for lumber throughout the year were far from being satisfactory.

Reduced Exports to United States.

The value of shipments of lumber to the United States from New Brunswick during the years 1908 and 1909 is given by the American Consul at St. John as follows:

From Canadian Logs—	1909.	1910.
Boxwood	$ 500 00	$ 325 00
Kiln wood	1,333 00	1,820 00
Laths...................	336,933 52	348,768 77
Lumber	376,777 21	339,531 50
Piling..................	5,410 08	....
Pulp wood	116,932 25	75,318 02
Shingles................	53,726 49	15,303 81
Ship knees	2,055 75	....
Spruce unmanufactured	2,000 00	....
Staves	987 87	554 40
Railroad ties	....	356 25
Fire wood	....	1,461 00
Wood pulp	....	385,413 58
Total Canadian	$1,671,194 69	$1,168,852 33
From American Logs—		
Laths	$147,107 23	$ 67,482 15
Lumber..................	833,405 14	477,865 07
Shingles	80,162 81	60,115 07
Shooks..................	136 00	....
Total American	$1,060,811 18	$ 605,462 29
Total Canadian	1,671,194 69	1,168,852 33
Decrease in 1910.........		$957,691 25

Extravagant Cutting on Private Lands

Editor Canada Lumberman:

The output of lumber in New Brunswick during 1910, compared with that of 1909, has been about the same, except that the British market has been somewhat better this year than last, and the American market has been just the reverse.

There is one very bad feature in the lumber business, the effect of which is not being felt at present, perhaps, but I am afraid it will cause serious injury to the country at large in years to come. I refer to the policy adopted by people who are not in the business, who own their land, and are selling their stumpage to the highest bidder. These people sell the stumpage without limiting the purchaser to any size of trees he is to cut. I know of several very nice pieces of standing timber that have been sold in this district lately, from which only a few years ago the large trees were cut, leaving a very nice growth of small trees. The late purchaser bought the right to cut down at the stump what would make a 2 x 3 inch scantling. The reason given for selling in this way is that they get big prices, but the man who buys makes little or nothing, and in many instances loses heavily. This is not confined to this district alone, but is going on all over the province, and also in Nova Scotia. Time alone will tell what the effect of this policy will be, but I am afraid the consequence will be serious.

I know of no remedy unless the legislatures of the provinces enact some law to prohibit such slaughter. It may be that they have not the power to make such a law. The Crown Land Department of this province adopted a regulation making the licensee cut the limbs from the tops of the trees and pile all the brush on the ground. This allows the body of the tree to lie on the ground, where it would rot more quickly and would not catch fire so easily. Personally, I doubt very much whether this would lessen the danger from fire, but, in any case, what is the use of the operator going to all this bother, when his neighbor, who perhaps owns his land outright, refuses to obey such a regulation, and the department has no power to make him do so. There is no denying the fact that, in this province, at least, logs are getting smaller and scarcer each year. When you cut the sapling you cannot go back over that ground again for several generations.

I would like to see a Lumbermen's Association formed in the Maritime Provinces, and such matters as this I have been writing about could come up for consideration and action. I think such an association, rightly run, would be of everlasting benefit to the lumbermen, especially, and to the whole country at large.

I. C. PRESCOTT, Albert, N. B.

With millions of feet of lumber tied up in the woods and in some cases no possible chance of getting it out, the lumbering situation throughout the province of New Brunswick, owing to the scarcity of snow, is said to be serious. In comparison with last winter, which had a comparatively light fall of snow, this winter is considered by the lumbermen to be much worse. Speaking of the situation at St. Martins, A. F. Bentley, M.P.P., reported that unless there was a heavy fall of snow in the near future the lumbermen in that vicinity will be placed in a serious predicament. Personally, he has about 1,000,000 feet of lumber cut and ready for yarding. Much of this will be tied up unless snow comes soon. Fortunately they had their mill this winter on the main road and as a result several thousand feet of lumber had already been stocked. Chopping operations were being carried on and would likely be continued for some time. The situation in the Salmon River District he reports as not being so bad. In the highlands there is considerable snow, and much progress is being made. The reports which come from up the river are discouraging. The chopping operations were discontinued some days ago and everything is now in readiness for hauling the logs to the streams, a work which cannot be carried on without considerable snow.

An Average Year for Nova Scotia

Production was about Three Quarters of the Average—Prices showed Little Change—Strong Competition Abroad

The products of the forest manufactured in the province of Nova Scotia during the year 1910 are estimated at a value of $5,480,000. Of the 13,483,000 square acres which make up the province, 2,000,000 acres are estimated at present to be in woods and 5,750,000 acres in forest lands.

The quantity of timber cut in Nova Scotia during the winter of 1909 and 1910 probably did not exceed 75 per cent. of an average cut. The winter was very mild, and the snowfall light. There was a remarkable lack of frost, and conditions generally combined to increase the cost and reduce the cut considerably below what was anticipated. In its effect upon lumber market conditions, however, this combination of factors was not a serious drawback. The demand from foreign markets during the year was scarcely sufficient to absorb the supply.

The Argentine Republic, Cuba and other foreign markets took about an average quantity of lumber. The United States market, which was expected to increase its activity, was disappointing, and the season closed with unsatisfactory shipments to that market, both hemlock and lath being sold at prices lower than the cost of production. The Cuba and West India markets were about normal, taking a full average quantity at prices which brought a fair profit. The decline in shipments to the Argentine Republic amount to about 7,000,000 feet of white pine, 23,000,000 feet of spruce, and 58,000,000 feet of pitch pine. A considerable quantity of this decline is attributable, no doubt, to the extensive shipments which were made during the year 1909.

A Fairly Satisfactory Year's Trade.

Viewed from the standpoint of a lumberman, the record of the business of the year 1910 was fairly satisfactory. It was not by any means a banner year, yet it showed a healthy and flourishing condition, and concluded with fairly bright prospects for the year 1911. The prices realized were about the same as those during 1909, but on account of the increased cost of production, particularly in wages, supplies, etc., the profits of the lumber trade were smaller than in the previous year. In spite of the increased cost of production, manufacturers were not able to force prices upward because of the strong competition in their foreign markets from the producers of other countries. In Great Britain, for instance, the products of Norway, Sweden and Russia were imported in great quantities, so that consumers were able to do without Nova Scotia spruce, unless they could get it at figures which showed no advance to correspond with the increased cost of production. The home market for hardwoods in Nova Scotia was seriously depressed by the heavy importations of pitch pine. The American markets for both spruce and hemlock fell off early in the summer, and failed to recover during the balance of the year. The indications, however, are for a recovery in the near future. In the past the production of these woods has been in excess of the demand.

Exports About Two Hundred and Ninety Million.

As nearly as can be estimated at present, the total exports of lumber to all countries from Nova Scotia during 1910 amounted to 290,000,000 feet, which were made up approximately as follows:

	Feet.		Feet.
Halifax	43,000,000		
Lunenburg	46,269,113	Yarmouth	13,597,452
Bear River	3,500,000	Colchester	70,000,000
Pugwash	19,204,020	Windsor	12,000,000
Liverpool	5,954,000	Hantsport	4,500,000
Maitland	5,147,744	Walton	1,200,000
Pictou	12,227,164	Cheverie	200,000
Sherbrooke	4,500,000	Parrsboro	32,000,000
Weymouth	12,000,000		
Ingram Docks	9,000,000	Total	294,299,493

To these figures there must be added an equal or considerably greater quantity for home consumption, which places the quantity of lumber manufactured at from 600,000,000 to 650,000 feet.

Markets Not Over-Supplied.

Information received from the various markets to which Nova Scotia exports lumber is to the effect that there is no over-supply at present. If industrial conditions in the United States should return to their normal channels, it is confidently expected that there will be an active demand for all the lumber that Nova Scotia can produce. The English market, which is of especial importance to the shippers in Eastern Nova Scotia, was badly disturbed by the political situation in 1910. The demand, however, throughout the year was fair, and prices were better than 1909. Stocks at present are reported to be light, and everything points to an increase in the demand.

The year 1910 was a record year for the province of Nova Scotia in the matter of forest fires. No definite information can be given as to the loss entailed, but it is believed that hundreds of millions of feet of timber were destroyed. This is all the most regrettable because, since the year 1903, no serious fires had occurred, and it was believed that on account of its excellent fire ranging system, the province had in a large measure passed the age of serious forest fires.

Shipments of lumber from the Miramichi, N. B., during the year 1910 were as follows:

Miramichi Lumber Co.—	
Rossed pulp wood, 33,600 cords, value	$353,300
Laths, 9,540,200 pieces, value	23,850
J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd.—	
Deals, 13,366,979 sq. ft.; scantling, 1,608,474 sq. ft.; boards, 1,477,655 sq. ft.; ends, 841,608 sq. ft. Total 17,294.716 ft. Value	285,350
J. A. Rundle & Co.—	
Scantling, 689,867 sq. ft.; laths, 1,605,100 pieces; value	13,958
R. Corry Clark—	
Spoolwood, 2,662,541 sq. ft.; value	66,742
Geo. Burchill & Sons—	
Deals, 1,122,000 sq. ft.; scantling, 86,000 sq. ft.; ends, 35,000 sq. ft.; total value	18,112
F. E. Neale—	
Deals, 26,661,087 sq. ft.; scantling, 2,416,418 sq. ft.; boards, 1,332,914 sq. ft.; ends, 1,155,156 sq. ft. Total, 31,565,575 ft. Value	447,371
Total invoice value	$1,208,683

The conclusion of the sawing season on the Miramichi found the total output for the season somewhat smaller than the average, though greater than was at first expected. Stocks of manufactured lumber wintered by Miramichi firms are also lighter than usual, and amounted at the close of the season to about 11,500,000 superficial feet of spruce deals (English), and 7,000,000 spruce lath and 2,250,000 shingles. The indications at present are that stocks of long and short lumber manufactured this winter by the portable mills will be light.

The New Brunswick Railway Co. reports that there will be cut on the company's properties this year about 55,000,000 feet of logs, which is about the average. The Miramichi Lumber Co.'s cut will not be as large as usual.

Complete statistics of the lumber trade of Nova Scotia not being available as yet, they cannot be published in this issue. It is hoped in the issue of February 15 to publish an interesting and comprehensive review of the lumber trade in Nova Scotia during 1910.

Newfoundland's export lumber trade for the year has decreased half a million dollars in 1910, the figures for the year's exports being $1,785,267, as compared with $2.355,476 in 1909. The decrease is ascribed to the dull condition of the lumber trade in England.

Great Britain's Lumber Trade Improved

Imports for the Year 1910 show a Considerable Increase—Relative Decrease in Canada's Importance in English Lumber Markets — Reports from Chief Importing Centres—

Statistics published by the Board of Trade show that the importations of wood into the United Kingdom during 1910 were considerably larger than those of any of the three previous years. If the figures are compared, however, with the average of the previous five years, they show only a fractional increase. On the other hand, there has been a decided increase in the average cost. On the same basis of comparison, the cost shows an advance of upwards of 5 per cent. The steady increase in the cost of supplies is shown in the following figures of average import cost per standard:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
In 1910.....	9	9	3	1907.....	9	11	0	1904.....	8	10	3
1909.....	9	0	3	1906.....	9	4	9	1903.....	9	0	0
1908.....	8	16	6	1905.....	8	10	0	1902.....	8	11	6

These figures are the more remarkable when it is considered that there took place, during the same years, a noticeable reduction in the consumption of wood. During the previous four years this reduction in the consumption was not accompanied by commensurate reduction in supplies. The limit of the drop, however, was reached a year ago, and since that time a gradual recovery has occurred, sufficient to justify the increase in stocks which has taken place.

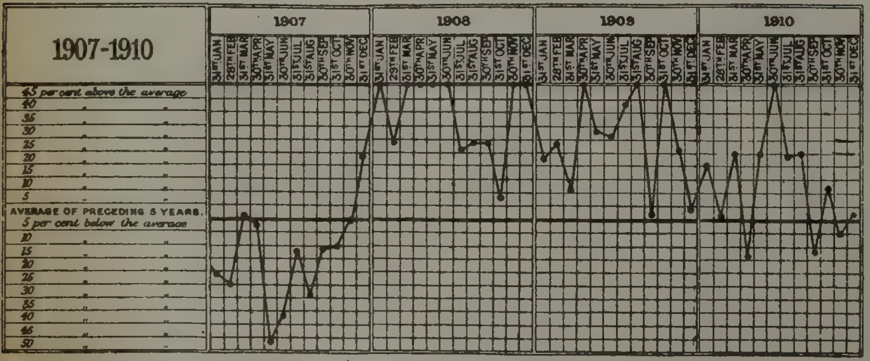
Throughout the year 1910 there have been steady market prices at a level leaving foreign and colonial shippers little to complain of, and there is at present no evidence of any accumulation of stocks. It is thought, therefore, that the consumption has taken that turn for the better which has been awaited so long and so anxiously. This is considered as justification for the unusually large amount of buying that has already taken place for the new season. A definite increase in price has been obtained for the larger sizes.

Imports Into the United Kingdom During 1910.

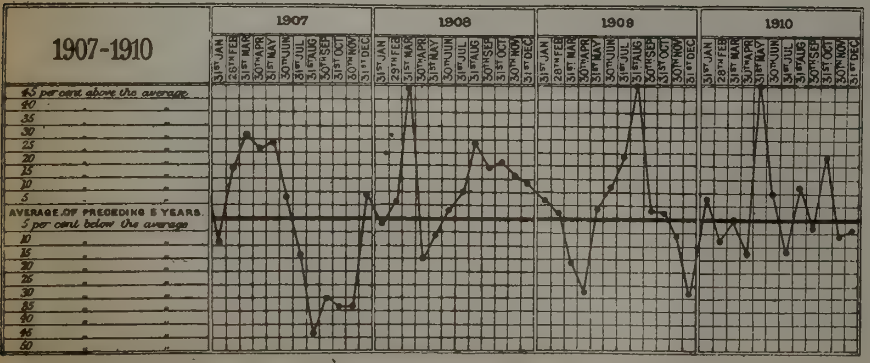
The following table shows the quantity of wood imported into the United Kingdom from 1907 to date:

	1907. Loads.	1908. Loads.	1909. Loads.	1910. Loads.
Colonial deals, battens, etc......	1,128,544	1,000,356	1,050,106	1,105,545
Colonial timber and hardwoods..	45,086	39,660	34,045	33,147
Foreign deals, battens and boards	4,856,879	4,488,091	4,671,975	4,888,084
Foreign timber and hardwoods..	3,467,898	3,843,665	3,394,116	3,613,787
Colonial and foreign staves.....	171,721	147,028	126,339	167,208
Total, in loads.............	9,670,128	9,518,800	9,276,581	9,807,771
Value	£24,873,976	£22,081,622	£21,799,880	£24,331,718

The following diagrams showing the periodical estimates of the duration of supply, in comparison with the averages of the same, at the same time in the previous five years, are based on the monthly statistics issued by Foy, Morgan & Co., London:



Canadian Pine



Canadian Spruce

An important feature during the year, one, in fact, which has been growing more noticeable for the past eight or nine years, was the change in the source of supplies. This is being brought about by the diminished capacity for production in exporting countries, and by the increasing demand within the producing countries themselves. This change is clearly shown by the following table:

	Per Cent. 1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Russian goods	47	46	42	37	35	35	32	29
Scandinavian goods	26	25	29	32	33	34	33	33
Canada and United States goods...	25	27	26	28	29	28	31	33

Pine.—The local markets in Great Britain were exceedingly quiet during last winter and spring, and seemed, therefore, very unlikely to respond to any increase in import cost. In Canada, however, the new productions were meanwhile being disposed of at an average advance of about 4 per cent. on the previous year, which fact, beyond assuring stockholders of the wisdom of a "waiting policy," did little to help a revival in business here. The truth is, that after a long endurance of continually rising prices, pine users are being forced to experiment successively with substitutes of various kinds, some of which have been adopted for special purposes. The season's trade was confined to sales in small parcel lots, buyers not having dared to venture upon transactions of a wholesale character. Prices c.i.f. ruled for 3 x 11-inch £32 10s., £23 10s. and £16, and for 3 x 7/10-inch £22 10s., £17 10s. and £13 5s. for 1sts, 2nds and 3rds, respectively. 1sts and 2nds, and especially 1sts, were in good demand, but 4ths were a drug throughout the season. The stock wintering in Canada is likely to be one of the smallest on record, and as an all-round advance on the prices of the 1911 productions has again been paid by the exporters, the market will have to face a still higher import cost for the coming season.

Spruce.—Owing to the conditions prevailing last January—the shortage of stocks both in Great Britain and at the shipping ports, as well as the firmness of European whitewood—prices opened at an advance of 5s. to 7s. 6d. over the previous year. For Quebec spruce £10 5s. c.i.f. for 3 x 9-inch 2nds, £9 15s. for 3 x 9-inch, and £8 5s. for 3 x 7 and 8-inch 3rds, were the prices established in January, and these have remained practically without change during the season. In the early weeks of the year a considerable business was done, but later on the competition with Rigas and kindred productions was severely felt. The early sales of Lower Port spruce were concluded on the basis of £8 10s. for cargoes of 60 per cent. and 40 per cent. The unsatisfactory character of the logging operations in Lower Canada during the winter, indicating a possible shortage in production, and the improving prospects for the lumber trade of Canada owing to the lowering of the American tariffs, induced the exporters to pay an increase in prices which it proved exceedingly difficult to recover from the markets in Great Britain. Some relief, however, from the burden of the growing proportion of batten sizes in all productions was obtained from the increased demand for boxmaking purposes consequent upon the boom in the export trade of the country. Sales became more frequent about midsummer, when it was evident that prices for all classes of cheap whitewood were likely to strengthen. In August the fact that freights were beginning to move upwards gave a further impetus to buying, and about this period the balances remaining for sale were practically cleared, without any change in prices. The effect of the rise in freights was to check further selling for the remainder of the season (except what was possible by means of the liners) and helped, of course, to keep consignments off the market.

The Year's Trade at London.

The timber trade in London commenced the year with a large over-accumulation of stocks, which had been shipped at the termination of the strike of the Swedish laborers in the previous summer. A dull market resulted, which continued until the end of March. At that time, however, a better tendency appeared, and the markets became much more stable. The results to importers of prepared boards, however, were never very satisfactory during 1910. The stocks which were available throughout the year were too large to make profitable re-sale at all frequent. During September and October there was quite a tendency towards price cutting, which made matters even worse. The general situation, however, commenced to improve in November, and buying ahead commenced at better prices than those which had been in force during the earlier part of the year. This continued in large volume right until Christmas, and at the new year, shippers found themselves comparatively independent for the coming season. Sacrificing of stocks came to an end, and as the consumption also improved, a satisfactory record has been made.

Political Disturbances Affect Trade.

Many political events of importance interfered with business during the year. The death of King Edward the Seventh was the outstanding calamity of the year. Two general elections also served to disturb commercial conditions. The actual consumption of wood depending as it does very largely upon the building trade, was hampered materially by the land legislation enacted by Parliament, and also by what the Government's opponents have styled "the political persecution of capital." In spite of all these factors, however, the wood trade of London experienced a good year, and the indications are that if it is allowed to pursue its own course during 1911, it may look forward to another satisfactory season of trade.

Messrs. Denny, Mott & Dickson, Limited, of London, in their annual review of the wood market, report as follows upon Canadian timber:

> **Waney Pine.**—The quantities of both first and second class waney imported this year have been smaller than for many years past. The demand from Belfast for long wood has absorbed so large a percentage of the limited supplies that the Clyde has received very little, and that market is consequently now bare of stock. The considerable rise in prices, and the further increase which seems inevitable, will naturally force consumers to substitute other timbers wherever practicable.
>
> Oak.—The market has been unsatisfactory all the year, with only a very fitful demand, as the railway requirements were issued; outside such demands for special-sized logs, there has been very little business.
>
> Elm.—The excessive stocks with which the year commenced have been reduced, and with smaller imports during the past season, stocks are in a healthier condition, although the demand is somewhat uncertain.
>
> Spruce.—This market has not been a satisfactory one this year, as the consumption generally has been disappointing. Stocks in the early part of the year were light, and the first shipments arrived on a bare market—when the prospects seemed to be encouraging; the demand, however, was unsatisfactory, and stocks had been gradually accumulating until the autumn, when only the fact of a very appreciable rise in freights having discouraged autumn shipments, prevented a drop in values on this side. As it is, stocks are not excessive; and with any improvement in the demand, better prices should be realized.
>
> Oregon Pine.—The year opened with unduly heavy stocks all round; but with little encouragement from importers here. Shippers abstained from sending forward timber, with the result that although consumption has not been satisfactory, the excess in stocks has in a great measure disappeared, and the outlook so far as timber is concerned is more encouraging. Planking has been imported too freely, with the result that the stocks are excessive in some centres. Decking also continues to be imported in excess of requirements, although with the ending of the shipbuilding strike an improvement in demand should result, especially in view of the fact that waney pine is practically impossible to obtain.

London Imports of Canadian Woods.

Importations of Canadian wood into London during 1910 and previous years was as follows:—

	1906. Pieces.	1907. Pieces.	1908. Pieces.	1909. Pieces.	1910. Pieces.
St. Lawrence—					
Pine deals, etc.	898.000	801.000	521.000	612.000	563,000
Spruce deals, etc.	1,967.000	1,081.000	815.000	857,000	969,000
Birch deals, etc.	217,000	318,000	208,000	243,000	283,000
New Brunswick, etc.—					
Spruce deals, etc.	389.000	884.000	434.000	459,000	635,000
Birch deals, etc.	255.000	219,000	198,000	266,000	326,000

Timber.	1906. Loads.	1907. Loads.	1908. Loads.	1909. Loads.	1910. Loads.
Yellow pine from Quebec	1,009	58	...	74	...
Red pine from Quebec	...	34	...	118	2
Elm from Quebec	1,336	1,075	1,162	1,397	1,611
Ash from Quebec	75	252	210	151	10
Hickory from Quebec	...	...	...	...	...
Oak from Quebec	213	8	...	69	112
Birch from Quebec	3,259	837	899	1,524	1,215
Birch, Nova Scotian, etc.	802	123	310	487	238

London Pine and Spruce Deal Imports Small.

Messrs Churchill & Sim in their annual London circular make the following remarks upon the market for pine and spruce deals:

> The importation of pine deals into London during 1910 has been almost the smallest on record, and the same remark applies literally to the stock remaining in the docks at the end of the year. Prices have continued the slow and gradual process of augmentation which has been their history now for years past. There must always be a market for the sort of quantity of fine pine deals which now comes here; regardless of cost altogether. If more came than could be disposed of in this limited fashion, prices for the excess would halve themselves directly, but that has not been the case in 1910, and it is very improbable that it ever will be the case again. For spruce deals the London market has been disappointing in 1910. Those coming from the St. Lawrence follow rather in the footsteps of the pine deal market. They are a superior article, commanding their price for certain purposes and only shipped here in sufficient quantities for those purposes. The London market has more to say to those from the Canadian Lower Ports. For these the shipping quotations have been higher than for a long time past throughout the season, and exporters have got and maintained these prices from other markets for the great bulk of their shipments. The quantity sent to London, however, has been somewhat in excess of that of the two previous years, and the demand has been abnormally poor all the while. The resulting dock stock is therefore bigger than in 1908 or 1909, and prices have sagged from month to month quite out of harmony with the extra cost of the importation. The extending supply of cheap white wood from Riga is the reason of this. Buyers would rather have spruce, it is certainly more dependable, but for some purposes Riga white does well enough, so that a cheap quotation turns the scale. Timber from Canada is becoming a thing of the past for this market. There has been no yellow pine timber sent here in 1910—practically none since 1906. Of the hard woods, elm and birch are the only two of which the market takes notice. The importation of elm has been larger than usual in the past season. It has been in good demand, and the increase in the dock stock is only a small one. Of birch the supply from the St. Lawrence has been about normal. It also has passed very freely into consumption. The supply of birch timber from the lower ports almost failed last year. The wood has come in the shape of planks. These were difficult to sell in the earlier months of the year, but have found a better market as time went on, and supplies being very scarce in the Colony, a substantial rise in prices has now been established.

The maple flooring business in London during 1910 was on a smaller scale than during 1909. The falling off is ascribed to the increased demand for roller skating rink floors. Prices, however, were maintained at a high level, though they were somewhat lacking in regularity. Fair prices were obtained for round oak logs of good size and quality. Inferior or small logs were practically unsaleable.

Values Well Maintained at Liverpool.

At Liverpool the year 1910 was characterized by fairly well maintained values in spite of the continual political disturbances. There was a satisfactory consumption and at the close of the year prospects were considered to be much more encouraging than they had been for a considerable time past. The aggregate arrivals in the Mersey during the month of December were above the average. The consumption in the aggregate shows an increase of 3½ per cent. as compared with 1909. With few exceptions stocks at the beginning of the year were light. As usual arrivals of Quebec square and waney pine timber were extremely light. The arrivals of Quebec pine deals, sidings, boards, red pine, etc., were slightly greater than those of the previous year, amounting to 21,535 standards, against 19,607 in 1909. The demand for pine deals was dull until late in the season when a better enquiry developed and values stiffened. It was difficult, however, throughout the year to obtain the cost of importation. The consumption was disappointing and stocks at the end of the year were too heavy, although less than a year ago. Red pine deals and boards were imported to the extent of 4,500 standards. Stocks continued adequate and values firm throughout most of the year. Arrivals of spruce deals totalled 10,000 standards, which is about 2,500 greater than in 1909. The deliveries were satisfactory and the stock continued moderate during most of the year.

Heavier Imports From Maritime Provinces.

The import of spruce and pine deals from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was considerably greater than during 1909, amounting to 93,530 standards, compared with 89.000. This is the heaviest import since 1906. About 60 per cent. of this went to Manchester, the balance to Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston. At the beginning of the season stocks were moderate. Consignment cargoes continued at steady values throughout the year. Deliveries kept pace pretty well with the arrivals, but importers had to face strong competition from Riga, etc. There was a fair importation of hemlock, but values were rather fluctuating. Pine deals from the Maritime Provinces arrived somewhat more freely than in 1909, but the demand was slow. At the beginning of 1911, stocks were not too large, but values were somewhat easier. The import of British Columbia and Oregon pine was much smaller than in the two previous years. The consumption increased considerably, so that stocks are now materially reduced. The demand for oak logs was restricted almost entirely to a few railroad requirements, and the arrivals amounted only to 54,000 cubic feet. At the beginning of 1911 the stock was 24,000 cubic feet, which is light, and the values were steady. It was difficult throughout the year to place second-class oak. Square rock elm arrived somewhat more freely than in 1909. Deliveries were satisfactory, stocks light and values advanced somewhat. Round rock elm was in better demand. An extensive business was done in round log ash. The import of Quebec birch was even less than that in 1909. Arrivals amounted to 123.200 cubic feet, against 131.380 in the previous year. The demand was quiet, but the stock was gradually worked off, leaving a bare market. Towards the end of the year the enquiry improved materially. Round maple logs of good size, sound and fresh, met with a limited demand.

Imports Into Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston.

The following is a table showing the consumption and import of Canadian lumber deals, etc., into Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston for the year ending December 31, 1910, with comparisons with the two previous years:

	—Consumption.— From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.			—Import.— From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Quebec square pine, ft.				27,000	19,000	3.000
Quebec waney pine	163,000	115,000	84,000	107,000	68,000	45,000
St. John and other ports pine	Nil.	Nil.	500	Nil.	500	Nil.
Red pine	7,000	Nil.	5,000	6,000	Nil.	5,000
Oregon pine	295.000	211,000	325.000	335,000	284.000	157.000
Oak, Can. and U. S.	182.000	125.000	114.000	273.000	63.000	92.000
Oak planks	1,886.000	1,280.000	1,333.000	1,992.000	1,259,000	1,196,000
Elm	31,000	31.000	41.000	25,000	24.000	38,000
Birch logs	220.000	231,000	161,000	187.000	238,000	136.000
Birch planks	306.000	361,000	318.000	348,000	377,000	269.000
Ash	134,000	151,000	155,000	127,000	144,000	163,000
N. B., etc. spruce deals stds	34,480	37,560	36,320	35,080	35,600	38,450
N. B. pine deals, stds.						
Que. yel. pine deals, stds.			16,140			14,210
Que. red pine deals, stds.	19,270	21,040	4.250	20.400	16.580	4,270
Que. spruce deals, stds.			4,620	2,750	4,000	4,730

Imports Into Manchester.

The following table shows the consumption and import of Canadian lumber deals, etc., into Manchester for the year ending December 31, 1910, with comparisons for the two previous years:

	—Consumption.— From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.			—Import.— From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Quebec board pine, ft.			406,000			266,000
Quebec square pine	533,000	484,000	19,500	473,000	447,000	2,000
Oak, Can. and U. S.	32,000	22,000	18,500	23,000	6,000	19,500
Birch logs	93,000	71,500	54,000	90,000	73,000	51,500
Birch planks	183,000	231,000	262,500	154,000	369.000	119.500
Spruce deals, stds.	56,370	58,930	56.980	52,490	55,390	57,520
Pine deals, stds.	4,650	5,340	5,570	5,940	5,290	5,560

Stocks of spruce and birch in Liverpool and Manchester at the close of the year 1910, with comparisons for previous years, were as follows:

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Spruce, Stds.—					
Manchester	26,580	20,100	16,220	12,680	13,220
Liverpool	11,620	7,160	7,760	5,800	7,930
	38,200	27,260	23,980	18,480	21,150
Birch Logs, Loads—					
Manchester	220	180	120	150	100
Liverpool	1,700	1,040	380	520	20
	1,920	1,220	500	670	120
Birch Planks, Stds.—					
Manchester	879	564	388	1,224	358
Liverpool	800	242	497	594	297
	1,679	806	885	1,818	655

The Year's Trade at Glasgow.

The lumber trade at Glasgow is reviewed by Messrs. Edminston & Mitchell in their yearly timber circular, in part as follows:

"In reviewing the trade of this market during the year just closing, we have to report that the conditions prevailing were more or less unsatisfactory throughout, and while there may be cause for congratulation that some little improvement is shown in the consumption as compared with the previous year, it still leaves very much to be desired. Few of the kindred trades have shown any great recuperation during the year, and shipbuilding, which was proving the mainstay of the trade in the earlier months, was latterly brought almost to a standstill on account of a general lock-out being declared, ensuing on labor troubles. This went far to upset the general stability of the market, and had a very adverse effect on the consumption, as it not only effectively closed this source of outlet for the time being, but caused buyers to adopt a policy of caution pending developments.

"The overhead consumption shows a gain on 1909 of approximately 10 per cent., but trade during that period was exceptionally dull, and the comparison is to some extent misleading. To take an average year, say 1906, when trade was normal, the total consumption then was 258,000 loads of log timber and lumber, as against 183,000 for the past year, revealing a shrinkage of as nearly as possible 30 per cent.

"Imports generally were on lines of moderation, the only outstanding exception being perhaps in the case of pitch pine, the import of which was in excess of that of last year by 7,000 loads. To the moderation in imports, more than anything else, is attributable the fact that values as a whole have kept comparatively steady. The stocks remaining on hand at this date may be said to be, with few exceptions, of a thoroughly healthy nature, and to favor the likelihood of values being at least maintained.

"With regard to the allied trades. Housebuilding has remained in a state of acute depression, from which there is little prospect of it emerging for a considerable time yet. Cabinetmakers have been quiet, as were also boxmakers. Wagonbuilders have been moderately busy, and the prospects in this industry are quite good.

"The Clyde shipbuilding returns reveal a rather disappointing output for the year, but this is not to be wondered at in view of the set-back experienced on account of the 'lock-out,' which caused an entire stoppage of work for fully three months. The total outturn for this and the two previous years is as follows:—1910, 350 vessels, aggregating 390,000 tons; 1909, 320 vessels, aggregating 405,000 tons; 1908, 569 vessels, aggregating 356,000 tons. But for the 'lock-out' the output would have shown a very considerable increase on either 1909 or 1908. It may be mentioned that in the record year of 1907, tonnage to the extent of 620,000 tons was launched from the Clyde. Prospects for the coming year are decidedly good, many of the yards being assured of steady employment for a long time to come, and the orders for new vessels recently placed include the new 50,000-ton Cunarder and several battleships and cruisers for the British Admiralty.

"The trade has been wonderfully free from serious financial difficulties, which is the more remarkable in view of the prolonged spell of depression it has come through, and this may be assigned to the indisposition of sellers to take any avoidable risks.

"It is pleasing to report that the market prospects for the coming year are, without being duly optimistic, reasonably good, as apart from the revival in shipbuilding, various other of the allied trades have shown decided improvement of late, and while it would be rash to prophecy anything in the nature of a boom year, the present prospects justify the expectation of business being much better than has been the case for many years back.

Imports From British North America.

"White or Yellow Pine Logs.—The popularity of this wood is manifested by the fact that for the last two years the consumption more than equals the import, and this in spite of the price advancing in proportion. The quantity available, however, permits of its use more as a luxury than as a commercial commodity. The total import for the year only amounts to 1,477 loads (1,431 loads waney and 46 loads square), while the consumption totals 2,000 loads. We are left with a stock on hand of 1,392 loads, 80 per cent. of which is waney. Various substitutes have been tried, with varying success, and during the year a few parcels of Siberian pine logs have reached this market. This timber resembles closely Canadian pine in texture and appearance, and the market awaits further developments.

"Red Pine Logs.—The business in this once extensively-used timber has practically reached the vanishing point, pitch pine having displaced its use almost entirely. One or two trifling shipments came forward during the year, these being sold with difficulty, and there is no stock on hand.

"Elm Logs.—The import during the year was moderate in extent, totalling 966 loads, in comparison with 1,322 loads last year, and was largely made up of contract shipments. A fairly steady demand was in evidence, chiefly for first-class rock elm of large average, and the consumption of 1,575 loads is on similar lines to that during the last few years. The stock remaining on hand amounts to 1,193 loads, average 47 cubic feet per log, and is by no means excessive. Values were maintained on a steady basis on the whole, and particularly as regards large average wood.

"Oak Logs.—The railway companies, who are the chief consumers of this timber, evinced little disposition to buy to any extent during the year, owing to their strict pursuance of economies in all directions. Considering this, the consumption for the twelve months works out wonderfully well, representing 1,596 loads, and is almost identical to that of last year, which must be looked upon as satisfactory under the circumstances. The stock on hand stands at 1,690 loads, and although somewhat heavier than a year ago, is of quite reasonable extent.

"Ash Logs.—This is another wood that has quite gone out of favor during recent years, being but little used nowadays. As a furniture wood it has ceased to exist, American oak having displaced it in this respect, and the cheap varieties of mahogany now available have also been a contributing factor to its detriment. Only one or two small parcels came forward, these being disposed of with difficulty and at low prices.

"Birch Logs (Quebec).—The past season's import only amounted to 750 loads, and was quite insufficient to cope with the market's requirements. The consumption shown is 975 loads, and there is no stock remaining on hand. Values ruled firm. Planks were also in good request at full prices, and there is no stock now in first hands. Low Port.—The import of logs was light, and was readily absorbed, and the market has been quite bare of stock for some time. Quite a good business was effected in planks, the consumption comparing favorably with recent years, and values ruled firm.

"Deals, Boards, Etc.—The import of Quebec goods, while in excess of last year by about 2,400 standards, was by no means heavy, but at the same time it proved of an ample nature to meet the rather apathetic demands existing in this market. The considerable increase revealed in the consumption is somewhat misleading, being attributable entirely to the increased import of spruce from the Quebec province, and it will be observed that there is a corresponding shrinkage in the consumption of Low Port deals. As regards pine, the little demand in evidence has run chiefly for the higher grades and specifications of broad average, values on which were well maintained; but the lower qualities were in poor request, and values receded somewhat. Spruce was a fairly good market, at steady values generally. Reds have again moved very slowly in sympathy with the continued depression in housebuilding. Stocks for the most part are of quite a healthy nature.

"Lower Port Pine and Spruce.—Arrivals during the year were on a reasonable scale, but were not too readily absorbed, the demand on the whole being rather slow, and the values in consequence not over steady. The stock of spruce on hand is about double of what it was a year ago, but at the same time is of quite normal dimensions. Pine was very little in request, and it was only by reducing prices that sales were made possible."

Canadian Borrowings Abroad

Canada's development in 1910 is indicated in fair measure by the extent of her commercial borrowings. The following figures give Canadian flotations in London, Eng., and abroad during 1910:

Government bonds	£10,975,000
Railway bonds	6,965,942
Municipal bonds	3,299,497
Mines, etc.	4,174,467
Industrial companies	1,856,252
Land and lumber companies	4,136,055
Financial and miscellaneous	1,116,500
	£32,523,713

Under the heading of land and lumber companies, the following flotations are included:

Jan. 10—Ocean Falls Co., Ltd., £300,000 6 p.c. 1st mort. ster. bonds, at 97 p.c.	£ 291,000
Apr. 14—West Canada Land Co., Ltd., £300,000 5 p.c., at 100 p.c.	300,000
Apr. 16—B. C. Development Assn., Ltd., £39,500 5 p.c., at 105 p.c.	41,745
Apr. 13—Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd., £1,500,000 5 p.c., at 88 p.c.	1,320,000
June 16—Dominion Sawmills & Lumber, Ltd., £800,000 6 p.c. 1st mort., at 95 p.c.	760,000
June 27—Swanson Bay Forests Wood Pulp & Lumber Mills, Ltd., £150,000 6 p.c., at 100 p.c.	150,000
Nov. 7—Canadian Mills & Timber, Ltd., 500,000 shares at 4s each	100,000
Nov. 14—Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., £1,000,000 5 p.c. 1st mort. bonds, at 87 p.c.	923,100
Nov. 21—Anglo-Canadian Lands, Ltd., 250,480 shares, at 100 p.c.	250,480
Total	£4,136,055

Ontario Will Keep the Pulpwood

The suggestion contained in the tariff arrangements recently concluded at Washington, that the provinces of Quebec and Ontario should remove their prohibition of the export of pulpwood cut from Crown lands is not likely ever to have any effect. Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario, in an interview upon the subject said: "It has not yet been considered or discussed by the Government, but I may say personally that I would be strongly opposed to any change in our existing policy. For three years past, in all pulp concessions advertised by the Crown, we have imposed the condition that the pulp should be manufactured into paper in Canada. My own view is that this is the proper course to pursue if we are to develop the natural resources of our back districts as we hope to see them developed. In justice to the industrial possibilities of our great north country, and in the interests of the settlers for whom we desire to provide local markets, and also having regard to the proper conservation of our resources, I could not recommend any other course."

The Forestry Convention

The second annual Canadian Forestry Convention, which was held in Quebec on Jan. 18, 19 and 20, was well attended. A great many matters of interest to the members were taken up and discussed. From a lumberman's point of view, the most interesting feature of the convention was the adoption of a resolution recommending that railways be held responsible for damages resulting from forest fires, whether due to negligence or not, for which their locomotives are responsible. This abrogates the section whereby, if the company has taken proper precautions, the penalty is limited to $5,000. A recommendation was also passed that the provinces should employ technically trained foresters in their work. Another resolution approved of the principle of having timber which is cut on Crown lands manufactured within the country.

An Active Season on the Prairies

Rapid Growth of the Country Makes Steady Demand for Lumber—An Excellent Outlook for 1911

The prairie provinces of Canada, lying half-way between the lumber-producing east and the lumber-producing west, and having of late years become quite an important factor also in the production of lumber, have a considerable bearing upon the lumber markets of the rest of Canada. The great expansion of the prairie provinces in a commercial sense during the last decade, especially during the last five years, has created a large and growing demand for lumber, which, in considerable measure, has been supplied by the mills of British Columbia and those of the middle northern States. Although the prairie provinces have been producing more and more lumber themselves each year, it is probable that for many years to come they will, on account of the extent of the country and its rapid filling up, consume a vastly greater amount than they can ever hope to produce.

An analysis of the events of the past year in the lumber markets of the prairies leads directly to the conclusion that the year was a satisfactory one, generally speaking. Unsatisfactory conditions developed at times, but their influence was confined to a brief period, and was not widespread in its effect. During the last five months of the year, for instance, the light crops of the southern part of Manitoba reduced the total volume of the year's lumber trade considerably. Throughout the other parts of the three provinces, however, the trade was above the average. The lumber dealers of Saskatchewan, in particular, enjoyed an active year's trade. It may be said, however, that the uncertainty in connection with the crop situation had a generally adverse affect throughout the provinces, and that, had it not been for this feature, there would have been a record year's business for the prairies. In the city of Winnipeg, there was an active trade during 1910. No less than 20 retail yards were competing for the business. There was a strong demand for the better grades, as a result of the increased number of more substantial buildings which were erected. The good demand enabled dealers to get along with much less of price cutting than was usual. The margin of profit was closer than formerly, but the volume of trade recompensed the dealers for this.

Competition From the United States.

An important factor in keeping down the margin of profit was the large quantity of lumber which was imported from the United States. These importations consisted largely of low-grade stock, and to some extent they caused fluctuation in prices at Winnipeg and throughout the provinces. A number of large contracts had to be cancelled because of the Winnipeg builders' strike, but the result of this disturbance was not so serious as it was expected to be. Taking the year as a whole, therefore, there was a fairly steady flow of business, at prices which were close, but nevertheless profitable, and the number of disturbing elements in the trade was comparatively small. Most of the dealers throughout the provinces commenced the present year with a feeling of confidence that they will have a satisfactory year's trade. The total volume of building is expected at least to be equal to that of last year, and it is not unreasonable to presume that it will be even greater. Immigration into the prairie provinces is expected to exceed that of any previous year. Although the crop conditions cannot be foretold, it is confidently expected that, even with an ordinary crop, the year will be a record one. An early resumption of business is expected in the spring. Generally speaking, the situation is normal and the country is prosperous. It is reasonable to expect, therefore, that the lumber trade will have a satisfactory year.

As a producing section, the district around Prince Albert is one of the most important in the prairie provinces. This district enjoyed one of the best seasons in its history during 1910, and as a result the logging industry during the present winter is being carried on with great zeal. There are many more lumbermen in the woods this winter than usual, and in addition to the large mills already located at Prince Albert, an extensive plant is being erected at Big River, on the Shelbrooke extension of the C. N. R. This branch of the railway has rendered available immense timber limits just over the height of land. As an indication of the extensive operations which the new plant will have, it may be mentioned that a steam-heated pond is to be installed where the frost can be taken out of the logs before they go to the saws. The plant will be one of the largest on the continent of America.

Shortage of Stocks at the Mills.

The volume of business done by the prairie provinces' mills during the year 1910 was possibly less than during 1909. This was not the result of any falling off in the demand, but was caused by a curtailment in the cut at the mills, as a result of the unfavorable logging conditions which prevailed during the winter of 1909 and 1910. In the spring and summer of 1910, also, the driving conditions on the rivers were unfavorable. Some of the largest mills cut considerably less than they had in the previous year. Reports from the same mills, however, indicate that during the present winter, conditions have been fairly promising, and that on account of the rapid growth and opening up of the country, an extra good season is anticipated during 1911. Retailers in the Prince Albert district and, in fact, in practically every district throughout the prairies, are counting upon a heavy year's business.

Local conditions had such varying effects upon profits of the lumber trade that it is difficult to give any definite figures of the results. One of the largest mills reports that profits were not so favorable as in 1909. Other mills, however, report that they were about the average, while one mill manufacturing about seven million feet during the year, reports an increase of 20 per cent. in profits, and another manufacturing some ten million feet annually, reports that its profits were about 50 cents per thousand better. This mill gives the average price for 1910 at $21.30, and for 1909 at $20.80. Stocks at mill points in the prairies at the beginning of 1911 are reported as low. As an indication of the general feeling throughout the trade, the following expressions of opinion are interesting:

A Few Views of Lumbermen.

S. Standish, Banff, Alta., says: "Business was much better in 1910 than in 1909, and will continue to grow as the Canadian prairies fill up with people."

Cushing Bros. Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta., say: "Trade conditions for the past year have been very favorable, and for the present we are anticipating a very prosperous year."

J. H. Stewart, Fortier, Man., says: "The lumber trade was good in this district this year. My trade is all with farmers, and they are in better financial condition than at any time in the history of this district. The prospects for 1911 are bright."

M. D. Irvine, Elstow, Sask., says: "Conditions of trade have been favorable—that is, the volume of trade has been good. The crop in this section has not been good, but collections have been fair, considering the crop and the newness of the country. The prospects for 1911 are not so bright, but just the same there is a good share of business in sight for next year. I feel sure if dry farming was adopted more here we would practically have no year that would be a failure. We expect as much, if not more, immigration next year as this."

Patterson Bros. Lumber Co., Birtile, Man., say: "We are pleased to report one of the most successful years in the history of Canada. We have harvested a 'bumper crop'; wheat has averaged twenty-five bushels per acre, and other crops in proportion. Prices are firmly good, and farmers are making money. The lumber trade has been good, with the best prospects for next season. We have more snow up to date than at the same time in past years. This will be a benefit to next season. We are looking for a big rush of emigrants to this section next year."

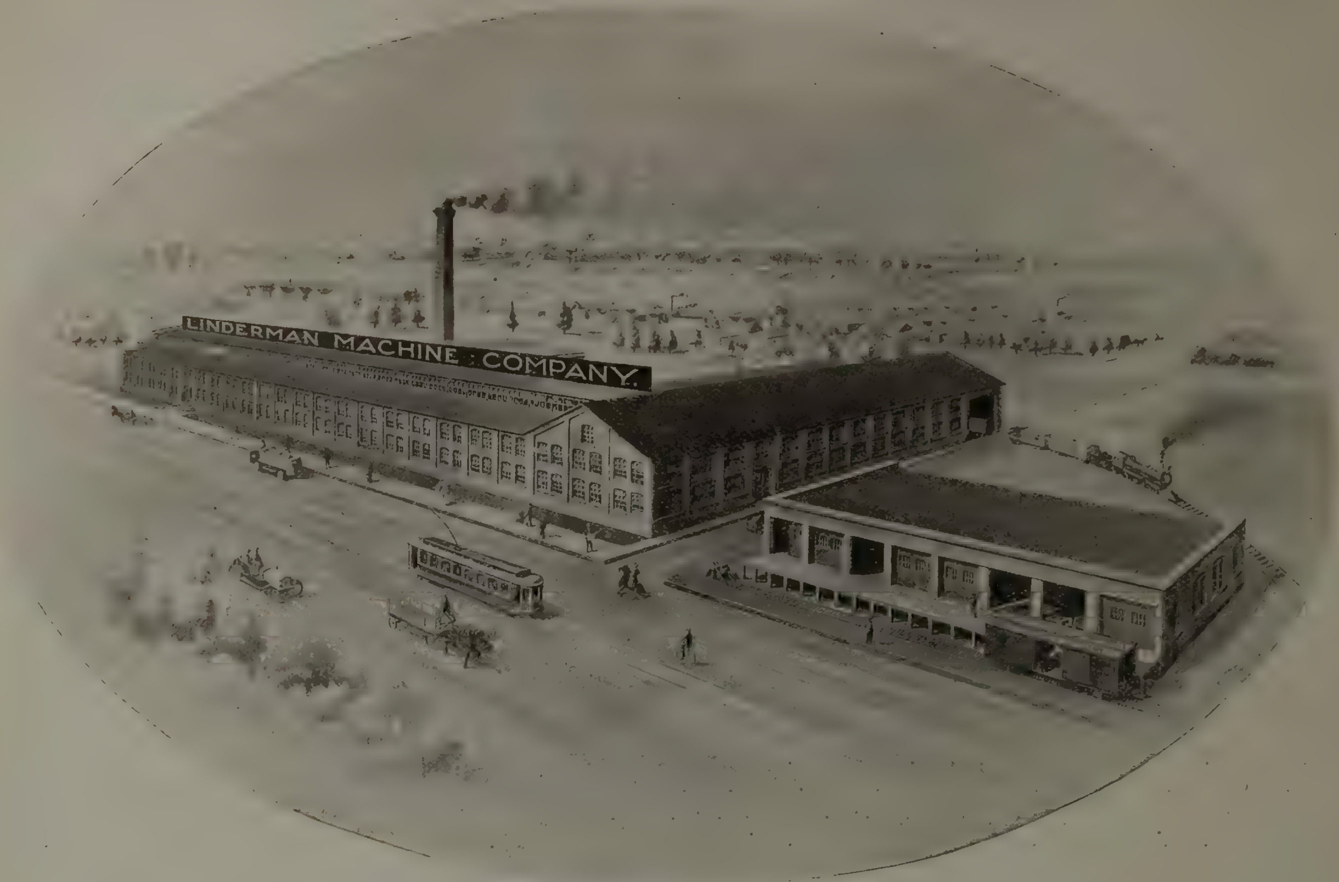
A. Johnstone & Co., Ltd., Hardisty, Alta., say: "Building conditions in the past year have been exceptionally good. Some parts of the district have suffered on account of the dry season, but this is only local, and as a rule is only confined to small parts of this district. The lumber business has been about 30 per cent. better than in the year 1909. We are looking for an increased business next season. All signs point to a heavier immigration to this country than ever before. With prospects for a good crop next spring, building in this part of Alberta will exceed all former years."

R. C. Thomas, Calgary, Alta., says: "Business conditions during the past year have been very bright, although the crops were reduced owing to the dry season, which prevailed generally over the whole of the western continent. The prices for all farming commodities are unusually high, which has somewhat counteracted the adverse country conditions, which otherwise would no doubt have prevailed. This is a phenomenal country, as no doubt you have heard. The fall wheat is a success when farmed on modern dry farming methods, as summer fallow conserves sufficient moisture in the land to carry the crop through under normal conditions. All small towns, and especially Calgary, which is the commercial metropolis of Alberta, have more than sustained their real estate values. Farm lands also have not been affected in price by the dry spell, and if anything have advanced, owing to their previous low values, coupled with the tremendous railway development going on all over this province and the provinces to the east of us. The building trade in our city has increased from somewhere about two millions in 1909 to something over six millions in 1910. There is work mapped out for 1911 for something over ten millions, and this I consider a very conservative idea. As I have pointed out previously, the whole of this district is in a phenomenal state of development, and somewhat difficult for an outsider to realize."

The British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association has sent the following wire to Premier Laurier: "The British Columbia lumbermen urge most strongly that lumber be included in the Australian preference as most important to the interests of this province."

The

D


LINDERMAN MACHINE COMPANY.

Linderman Machine Co.'s Plant at Muskegon, Mich., U.S.A.

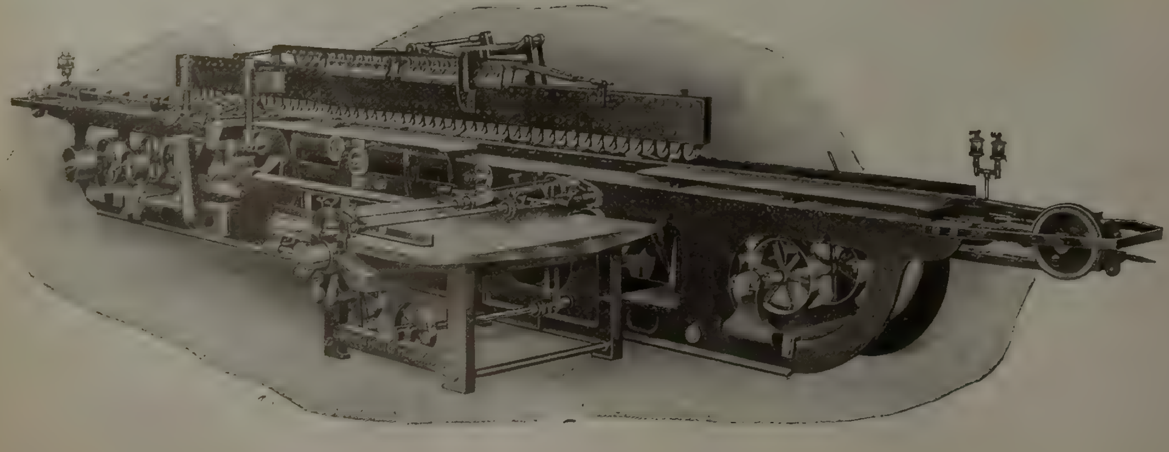
Our V
manufactur
in Canada
States for

Sampl

The Linderman AUTOMATIC DOVETAIL GLUE JOINTER A
joins lumber together on its edges—automatically—at one operation
minute, by feeding the lumber into the machine on two endless b
planer or matcher.

The machine joints the edges of the lumber, glues it, unites it
the stock completed all automatically accomplished with the Taper
which is an eternal plant, at a fraction of the usual cost.

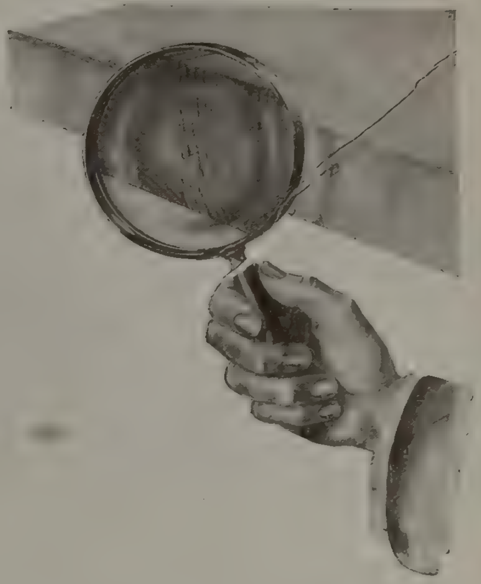
The machines have been in use for ten years for furniture, pack
age, interior trim of a
where ever wide lumb
any purpose, the machin



Canadian Linder

Woodstock,

nderman Automatic
etail Glue Jointer
and Matcher



NOW MADE IN CANADA

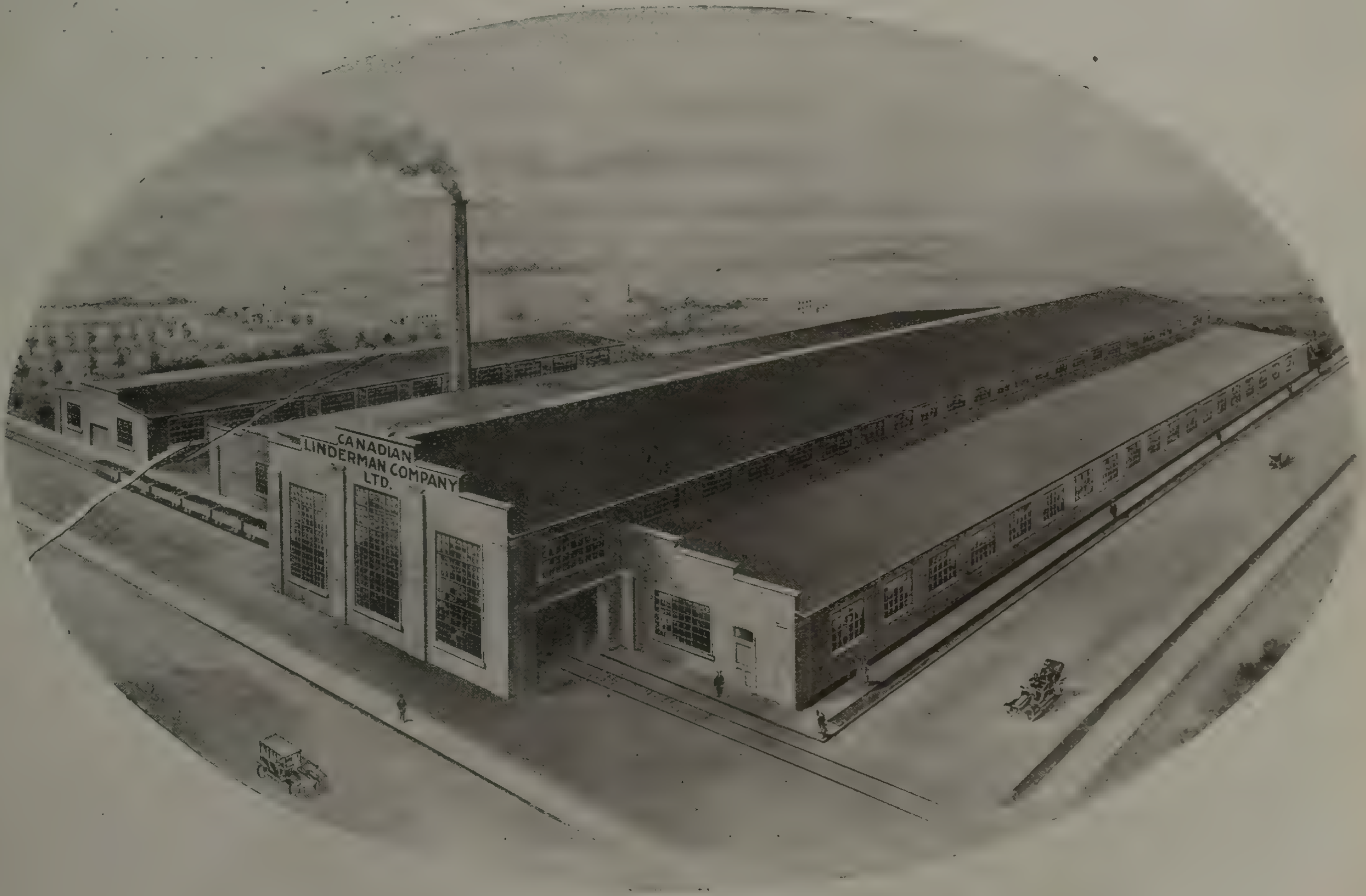
tock, Ontario shop is completed, and with 1911 we commence the
he AUTOMATIC DOVETAIL GLUE JOINTER AND MATCHER
tly the same as it has been made and perfected in the United
years.

ts mailed to any address.

MATCHER
o feet per
imilar to a

throws out
e Dovetail

ox, cooper-
ds, in fact
needed for
a necessity.


CANADIAN LINDERMAN COMPANY LTD.

Woodstock, Ontario Shops

Co., Ltd.

rio

Miscellaneous News from British Columbia

President Lockman, of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association of Kootenay, accompanied by W. A. Anstie, secretary of the association, interviewed the British Columbia executive recently with respect to the log scale used in connection with the prosecution of the timber industry east of the Cascades. The well-known Doyle scale is at present in vogue, and has been for some time past. In 1897, legislation was adopted conferring upon the Government power to adopt a uniform scale for British Columbia, and this scale was introduced in the territory east of the Cascades by an order-in-council passed in January, 1908. It is now held by lumbermen that, by reason of smaller timber growth to the east of the Cascades, this scale is not fairly applicable as it is with respect to heavier timber of the seacoast, and the present request of lumbermen is in effect that the provincial scale be not forced, and that authority be given them to continue the use of the Doyle scale. The interview terminated with a promise by representatives of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association that in the near future they will transmit to Victoria a concise statement supporting their application with an epitome of the evidence and arguments offered in their interview with the executive, This statement will be submitted to Chief Timber Inspector Andrew Haslam, and action thereupon by the executive will be taken,

With a cut that will total 100,000,000 feet for the year 1910, exceeding the previous year by 30 per cent. the Canadian Western Lumber Company is looking forward to a busier year than ever next year. The lumber shipments for the year will be about 85,000,000 feet. The prospects for next year are very bright, and the shipments for November and December have been 50 per cent. higher than for the same months last year. The stock of lumber is 15 per cent. lower than last year on account of these busy months. After March 1 it is the intention to operate the mill night and day in order to keep up with the orders. It is expected that the new sash and door factory and cedar mill will be in operation early next summer.

The decision of the Dominion Government to dredge the north arm and main channel of the Fraser River, in British Columbia, will be greeted by the lumbermen of that district with much approval, as it will render their plants much more valuable. The dredging will enable vessels to reach the mills of the Fraser River from the deep water in the south arm. For this reason the future development of the sawmilling industry on the Fraser River depends very largely upon the proposed improvement.

During 1910 there were, from data now collected, covering Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, 2,019 serious forest fires, doing great damage. This does not include the small fires, but only those that are regarded as serious. Neither does it include Quebec, nor the eastern provinces. Of these 2,019 serious fires the railway caused 489; unknown causes, 511; the remainder were caused by campers, prospectors and others.

Canadian Exports of Wood Goods

Exports of wood and manufactures of wood from Canada during the eight months of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1910, amounted in value to $40 140.150, against $40.758.172 during the corresponding period of 1909. The exports to Great Britain during the eight months of 1910 were valued at $10 586,124, and those to the United States at $25.923.239. The principal items of export during the eight months of 1910 and the corresponding period of 1909 were valued as follows:

		——1910.——		
	1909.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
Logs	692.004	834 010	22 748	807.173
Lumber—Deals, pine	1.575 817	1.394.310	1,337.629	22.746
Deals, spruce and other	5.383 382	5.673 603	5,370.542	199.118
Laths, palings and pickets	1.644.564	1.556.287	65.713	1.379 030
Planks and boards	17.460 042	16.818.494	1,363,271	12 661.361
Shingles	1,896 185	1.365 852	......	1,337.742
Timber, square	690.423	915.959	905,124	3.260
Wood blocks for pulp	4.764.108	4.871.585	......	4,871.585
Wood pulp	3 327,134	3,489,506	190 355	3,204,236

Forestry Branch, Collective Statistics of Cut

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, is sending out schedules to the various lumber manufacturing and woodworking companies throughout Canada, asking for information regarding their output for the year 1910. Upon the information received in this manner, the Forestry Branch bases the annual report of the lumber trade, which it issues each year, and which is of great interest and benefit to the trade. By filling up these schedules and returning them without delay, those who receive them will assist the Forestry Branch in completing the report at an early date. It is of much importance that all companies should return these schedules, so that the report issued by the Government may be representative of the whole lumbering and woodworking industry.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Charged with Theft of Logs—Switching Charges Dispute Importance of Using Safety Guards Emphasized—Jobber

That the use of a safety guard on a woodworking machine in which the operator is exposed to danger, is a wise precaution on the part of an employer, and not only a duty in the interest of the employe, is well indicated by recent events. In a factory at Dundas, Ont., an employe was recently injured by a saw, having two fingers and the thumb of his left hand taken off. He brought action against the company, and the company making no defence, he was awarded $1,000 damages. Recently two other accidents occurred, in the same factory, but, as the machines were equipped with safety guards, the employes did not bring any action against the company.

The frequency of accidents in woodworking establishments makes it essential that every possible precaution should be taken for the protection of the employes. Accidents, of course, will occur even where there are excellent safety devices in operation, but the duty of the employer is to see that all possible precaution is taken to protect his employes. Most of the safety guards in use, for the protection of employes who work with saws, are very efficient, but it is necessary in all cases that the employe himself exercise extreme caution to prevent accident. Recently, at the Westinghouse plant in Hamilton, a regrettable accident occurred, as a result of which an employe was struck in the stomach by a safety guard which he had failed to adjust properly, after another employe had been using it on a different class of work. The injuries proved fatal. The evidence showed that if the employe had used the guard properly, the accident would have been averted.

This, and numerous other serious accidents which are continually occurring, all point to the one moral that the only thing which will prevent accidents of this nature is a combination of an efficient safety guard and unremitting care on the part of the employe. So far as the employer is concerned, his first duty is to instal guards, and then to see that the employes understand them and use them invariably.

Malcolm Watts, a settler and lumber jobber of Foley township, Parry Sound District, Ont., who was arrested by Provincial Constable Connor, charged with cutting off the ends of saw logs and effacing the lumbermen's stamp in order to obtain pay a second time for the logs, was recently committed for trial. The logs in question were cut and paid for last winter, but were "hung up" by reason of a sudden break-up of the winter. Watts, who had a continuing contract with the Conger Lumber Co., is said to have had his men remove the logs from the old skidway to a new one, saw the ends off, and have them re-marked as new logs.

The Guardian Assurance and the Royal Insurance Companies have inscribed an appeal against a judgment of Mr. Justice Guerin of Dec. 1, which condemned them to pay $1,170.67 indemnity to the Eastern Townships Lumber Co. for some property in Bolstrode, Que., that was burned out. The ground of the appeal is that the company did not disclose the risk of fire attendant on the property in question, and that the policies were therefore invalid.

An appeal by the Laidlaw Lumber Co. against a decision given by Mr. Justice Clute in favor of the Grand Trunk Railway, in an action brought by the latter to recover switching charges paid by the plaintiff to the C. P. R. for switching shipments of lumber into defendant's yards, has been dismissed.

Ontario Sash and Door Association

The Ontario Sash and Door Manufacturers' Association held a meeting at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on January 27, at which there was a good attendance, and at which a quantity of routine business was transacted. In addition to the regular business, the members indulged in an interchange of their views about trade conditions. There was a distinct feeling of optimism displayed in regard to the benefits which are resulting from the formation of the association. Everyone was well satisfied that they were on the right track in being organized. The very fact that they were able to get together periodically and talk over their trade grievances was a distinct advantage, and the manner in which many of their troubles had already been overcome by the work of the association was a source of great satisfaction to them. The former officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, and the directorate was also re-elected, with the addition of the name of Mr. A. H. Diver, formerly of Trenton, now of Sarnia. A discount list for the province was drawn up and agreed to, based upon the revised Universal Price List.

Progressive Ottawa Lumber Company

McAuliffe-Davis Firm, though only Incorporated Last April, Making Excellent Name among the Trade

Mr. W. H. McAuliffe, Ottawa

Among the large and progressive firms of Ottawa, Ont., at the present time, is that of the McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co., Ltd., wholesale and retail dealers and manufacturers of rough and dressed lumber. Although only incorporated since April 7, last year, this firm is well known all over Ontario and Quebec.

On its incorporation, in April 1910, this company took over the then existing lumber business of W. H. McAuliffe, the McAuliffe Lumber Co., the Chaudiere Lumber Co., the Stewartton Lumber Co. and the Lumber Supply Co., all of Ottawa. The amalgamation under one business head has resulted in a very strong firm, which is forging ahead rapidly.

The personnel of the company includes men of long experience in the lumber business, who are thoroughly equipped personally to carry it on to success.

Mr. W. H. McAuliffe, president, has for years been a well-known authority on lumber conditions in the Ottawa Valley, as has also the vice-president and general manager, Mr. A. M. Davis. In D. J. O'Donohoe, secretary, and R. R. William, treasurer, the company have officers eminently fitted to fill those offices.

The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co. have five yards and three planing mills in Ottawa: on Duke street, a yard and mill; on Chamberlain avenue, a yard and mill, and large, up-to-date factory, and in connection with the mill a large dry kiln; a yard and mill on Herdmain road, and yards on Sussex avenue and in Ottawa East. Connected with these yards are sidings and every facility for prompt shipment. In fact, one of the features of the company's business is quick shipment. The head office is on Duke street, where the executive business of the different branches is carried on.

All the mills are operated by electricity, and have a combined capacity of 150,000 feet of dressed lumber per day. Besides these planing mills, the company control the output of three large sawmills. In rough or dressed lumber they are in a position to handle any orders, no matter how large. They specialize in dressed lumber, and do an enormous amount of dressing on orders for export from United States firms.

The MacAuliffe-Davis Co. carry heavy stocks of lumber on hand all the time, and, owing to the location of their yards, shipments can conveniently be made to any part of the country. The good quality of their stocks is already a by-word among the trade, and with the skilful management they will make rapid progress.

McAULIFFE DAVIS LUMBER Co
DRESSED AND ROUGH
LUMBER

View in Yard of McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co. Ltd., Ottawa

Offices of McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co. Ltd. Ottawa

Mr. A. D. McRae's Views Upon the Tariff

Mr. A. D. McRae, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., of Fraser Mills, B. C., paid a brief visit to Toronto last week, accompanied by his wife. Mr. and Mrs. McRae are on their way to London, Eng., and will spend three months in the Old Country on a holiday trip. Mr. McRae reports that the lumber trade of Western Canada at present is in excellent condition, and that the prospects for a good season's trade during 1910 are first rate.

Naturally Mr. McRae is much interested in the proposed changes in the tariff on lumber entering the United States. Speaking of the subject to the Canada Lumberman, he said the change would be welcomed by all lumbermen in Canada. The opening of the markets of the United States to Canadian lumber could not act otherwise than as a benefit to the manufacturers of lumber in Canada. The manufacturers of the west coast, for instance, will have access to the markets of the Pacific Coast States, and what that means to them can scarcely be over-estimated. The markets of San Francisco and other large consuming cities of the Southwest take large quantities of fir, which they have been securing from the mills of Washington State. In British Columbia the same timber is grown, and so far as freight rates to the markets of California are concerned, the Canadian manufacturers will have a distinct advantage. They will be able to ship to those markets in foreign bottoms, whereas the United States manufacturers, by the law of the country, are restricted to the use of American bottoms. By using foreign bottoms, Canadians can obtain a freight rate of about a dollar a thousand less than the Americans.

Just at present, said Mr. McRae, there will be no great amount of lumber shipped to the United States from British Columbia, because their markets are in a bad condition. As soon as a normal market returns, however, shipments of Canadian lumber will commence.

In the prairie markets the change should also be to our advantage, he said. When the United States producers of the middle and western States have flooded the prairie markets in the past, the Canadian manufacturers had to stand idly by and see the trade demoralized, because they could not get rid of any of their own surplus stock in the United States. Matters will be much more evenly balanced in future, and the evils of dumping low-grade lumber on the market by the United States can be counteracted to a large extent by Canadians finding a regular outlet for all classes of lumber across the line.

The reduction of the duty on shingles to 30 cents a thousand, said Mr. McRae, will be a good thing for the shingle trade in Canada. Since the duty was raised a little over a year ago, there have been too many shingles on the Canadian markets. We will now be able to sell across the line again, and the shingle men will soon get back into good shape.

W. A. Anstie, the well-known secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, has been appointed Vicegerent Snark of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo for the Mountain district of British Columbia. The appointment and the decision to create this new district of the Order was made a few days ago by the Supreme Nine in secret conclave at Index, Wash. . Previous to the decision to create a special district for the interior of British Columbia, the business of the Order was conducted from Vancouver, where the Snark, who at present is Mr. Arthur Hendry, had his headquarters. The number of members in the Mountain district has become so large, however, that is was decided to create a special district.

Noteworthy Hamilton Lumber Firm

Description of the Plant of M. Brennen and Sons Mfg. Co., Ltd., and of its Growth — Perseverance and Experience Result in Merited Success

One of the most significant developments in the lumbering industry of Canada of late years has been the appearance of instititions which not only manufacture lumber on a large scale, but, through the agency of other branches of the industry—conducted under the same general superintendence—carry on many of the other processes of manufacture and distribution which are connected with lumber in its progress from the forest to the finished product. An instructive instance of this expansion of business activity is afforded by the case of the M. Brennen and Sons Mfg. Co., Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., a company which not only conducts a wholesale business of the most successful description in lumber, lath and shingles, but, in its mills at Rainy Lake, Tioga, Huntsville and Callander, Ont., and in its retail establishment situated in the northeastern section of Hamilton, is possessed of an equipment and an organization capable of meeting every demand of those who make use of lumber in its numerous forms.

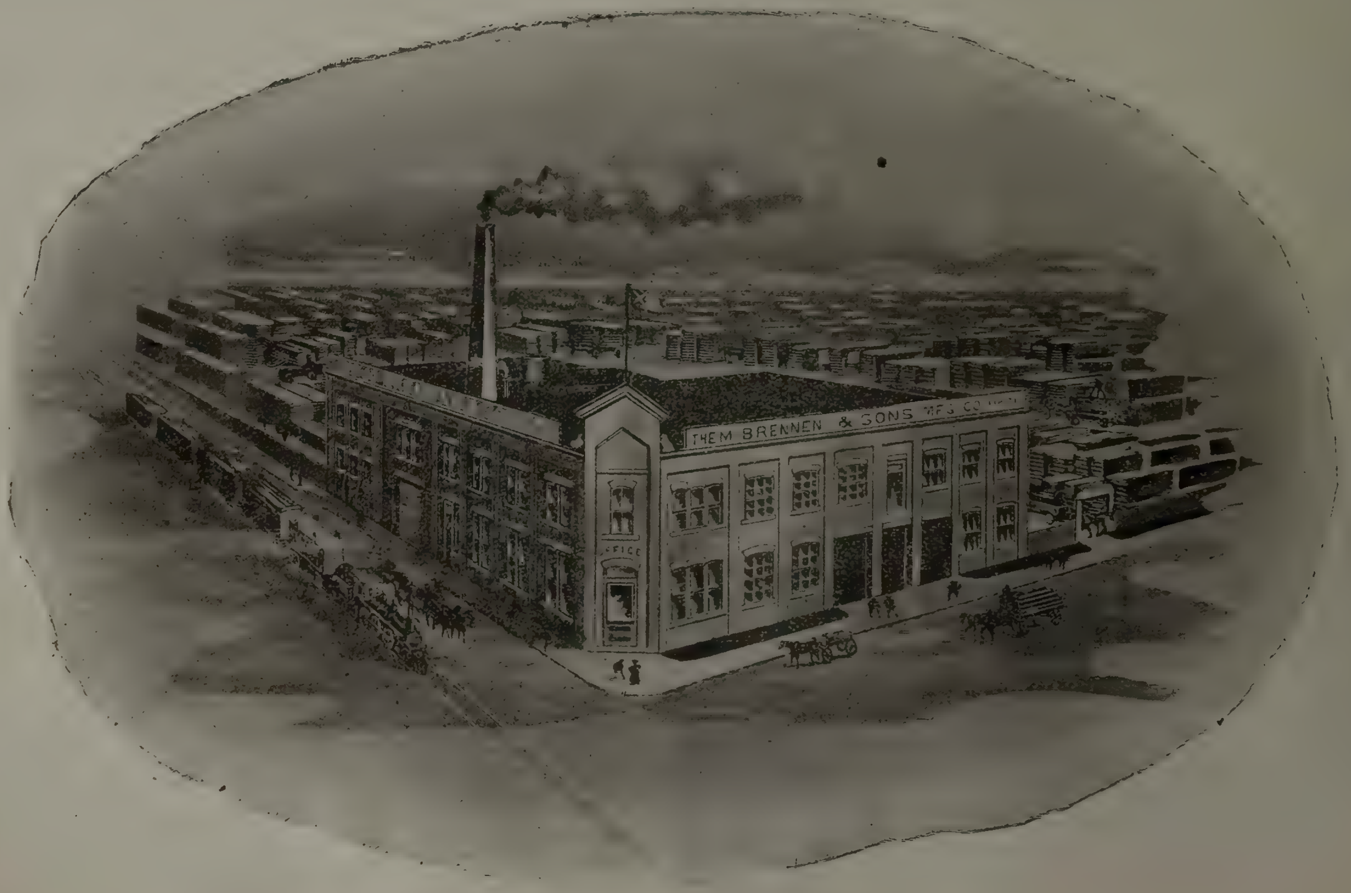
This group of industrial institutions has been developed out of a small business commenced many years ago. The progress of time has had something to do with the growth of this organization, as with all others, but it is no exaggeration to say that the most important factor has been the good judgment and innate business ability of those who have been associated with the management of the business, coupled also with that combination of perseverance and determination which are essential to the establishment of a great industrial institution. With these qualities, the members of the M. Brennen and Sons Mfg. Co., Ltd., are generously equipped by nature, and when one has been fortunate enough to visit their establishment and witness its wonderful organization, he realizes that such a growth can be the result only of these very qualities.

Personal Factors in the Company's Growth.

For the last twelve years the establishment has been under the direct management of Albert, Herbert and F. W. Brennen. These three men are the product of factors which have made so many successful Canadian business men. They have had all the advantages of a wide business experience, and to it they have added the educational advantages of an excellent university education. Herbert Brennen is the president of the M. Brennen and Sons Mfg. Co., Ltd. F. W. Brennen is president of the Canada Pine Lumber Co. Albert Brennen is secretary-treasurer of the two companies. They are also all keenly interested in everything that tends to the improvement of the lumber trade and industry. Mr. F. W. Brennen was first president of the Ontario Retail Lumbermen's Association, and secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Sash and Door Association.

Workmen's Cottages at Canada Pine Lumber Company's Plant, Rainy Lake, Ontario

The branch of the company's business which, perhaps, is best known to the lumber trade of Canada is their extensive plant in the heart of the city of Hamilton, Ont. The head office of the company is located at the corner of King William street and Ferguson avenue. There they have a splendid office building and general plant. The buildings are solidly impressive and are constructed of stone and brick. The main building of the sash and door department is a very


THE M BRENNEN & SONS MFG CO
OFFICE

Head Office, Yard and Plant of M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

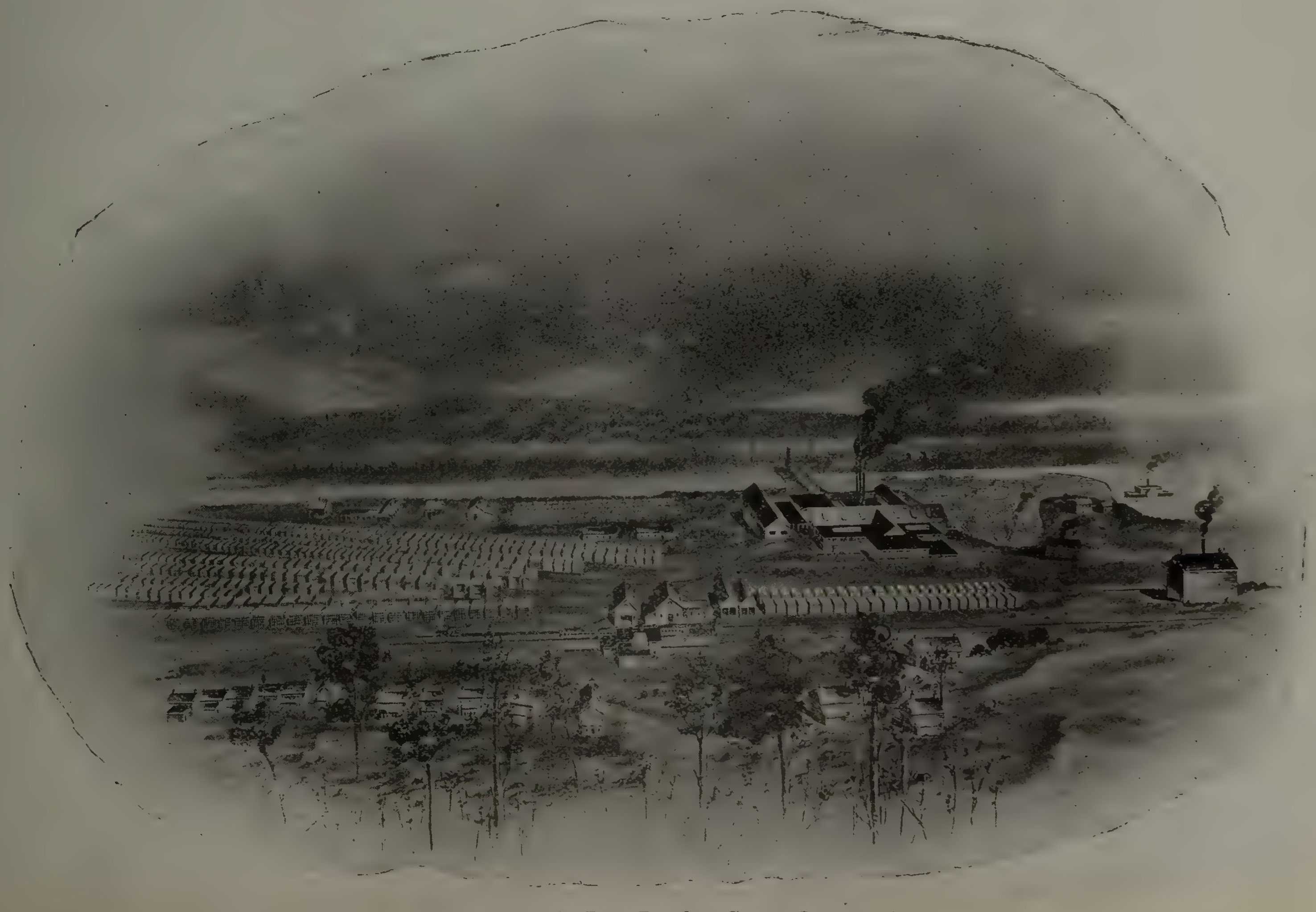
F. W. Brennen, President of the Canada Pine Lumber Company

Herbert Brennen, President of M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Albert S. Brennen, Secretary and Treasurer

solid two-story structure of brick and stone, 120 x 130 feet, which was built about eight years ago. This establishment, which has been growing continually since it was first instituted, is being added to from year to year, and during 1910 the company contemplate erecting a large addition to accommodate their extensive line of manufacturing.

The plant as it exists to-day is one of the most complete of its kind in America. It contains the most modern type of equipment, which includes excellent dry kilns and a large assortment of the very best types of machinery that are available in North America. Among the machines which constitute the equipment of the plant may be mentioned the following: Ballantyne stickers, S. A. Woods & Co. timber sizers, Woods matcher, Berlin Machine Co. large-size re-saw, Ballantyne inside mortiser, Chattanooga boring machine, overhead carriers for conveying timber to the big sizers, 200-h.-p. twin engines and boilers, two dry kilns, turning lathes of different kinds, all machinery necessary for sash and door manufacturing, including chain mortisers, dowel machine stickers, power mortisers, relisher, sash mortisers, dados, power-fed rip-saw, stair router, American sash plough, Berlin sander, blind slat tennant machine, jointer, band-saw and jig-saw, power clamps and shaper, and a number of other small machines that are necessary for well-equipped sash and door factories. Other companies whose machines are represented in the equipment include: J. A. Fay & Egan, Pennsylvania; H. B. Smith & Sons, New Jersey; Smith Phillips, Chicago; Greenlee Bros., Chicago; New Britain Machine Co., Connecticut, and S. J. Shimer & Co., Pennsylvania. The plant also contains machines of nearly every Canadian make, and its capacity is 100,000 feet of lumber and 500 doors daily. It will be seen, therefore, that the company are provided with every facility for the production of a large output of high-class products. It is little wonder that their business is increasing every year. In order to take care of the raw material and the product of this large plant, they



Mill and Yards of Canada Pine Lumber Co. at Rainy Lake, Ontario

Interior View of M. Brennen & Sons Plant Hamilton, Ont.

have over a thousand feet frontage of piling ground in the city of Hamilton. For the distribution of their lumber they have a large number of horses and conveyances of many varieties.

Their large assorting yard is connected with the Grand Trunk Railway, with switches on their premises, where they handle large quantities of lumber from all over North America. They have facilities for handling the largest timbers for construction, for dressing four sides at once, 20 x 34 for re-sawing any size, and for boring these timbers. For handling these large timbers in the shortest possible time, they are equipped with the latest devices, a feature which is of the greatest importance in connection with the transit trade. They carry in stock at all times a large and varied assortment of all kinds of dressed lumber, mouldings and stair material.

In the northeast section of Hamilton the company have their distributing yard. A large number of the manufacturing concerns of the city are located in this section, and the yard is an important factor in taking care of the large amount of trade which these concerns create. At this yard the company carry a great variety of lumber of all sizes suitable for the rapid industrial development of the district.

Where the Raw Material Originates.

To supply the raw material for so extensive a business it is necessary to have a lumber-producing plant of large capacity. This the company have in their several mills. Under the name of the Canada Pine Lumber Co., at Rainy Lake, Brennen P. O., Ont., the company have a thoroughly up-to-date sawmill, where they manufacture lumber, lath, shingles, shook and crating stock. This plant is supplied with power by five large boilers and three engines, of over 400 horsepower. The mill is equipped with the very latest machinery, and lighted by the company's electric light plant. Their planing mill and dry kiln produce grades of flooring that have made the company celebrated. There are 40 houses at this settlement for the employes and their families. A well-stocked general store is maintained for the accommodation of all, and there is also a fine school house. The settlement itself is one of the most picturesque sights one can find in Ontario, and it is a veritable beehive of industry and activity.

The company have very extensive standing timber holdings in this vicinity, some 100 square miles in extent, of the virgin forest. The product of this plant is shipped all over the world, and the grades of lumber produced are anxiously sought, as this quality of pine is the finest grown. The yard at Rainy Lake is a model of neatness and order, and a source of joy to all who see it. The mill has a capacity of 75,000 feet per day.

Interior View of M. Brennen & Sons Plant Hamilton, Ont.

The company also have at Rainy Lake, an alligator tug, which they use in bringing their logs down the river.

The conduct of such an extensive business demands the services of a large staff of expert employes, and it is one of the boasts of the company that they have retained in their service a number of their employes over a period of many years.

The company's customers are well acquainted with the excellent catalogue which they issue regularly. Those who have never seen this list will be the gainers if they write for a copy and obtain therefrom an idea of the variety and excellenec of the company's plant and products.

The Changes Proposed by New Tariff Arrangement

The changes included in the new tariff agreement which has just been drawn up between representatives of Canada and the United States have an important bearing upon the lumber trade. The following table shows the changes which will affect the lumber interests of Canada:

Article.	Former U.S. Duty.	Proposed Duty.
Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.....	½c per cu. ft.	Free
Sawed boards, plans, deals and other lumber not further manufactured than sawed..........................	$1.25 per 1,000.	Free
Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar and other woods.......	10 p.c.	Free
Wooden staves of all kinds not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts	10 p.c.	Free
Pickets and palings....................	10 p.c.	Free
Laths	20c per 1,000.	10c per 1,000.
Shingles................................	50c per 1,000.	30c per 1,000.
Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber planed or finished on one side, per 1,000 feet board measure...........	$1.75 per 1,000 ft.	50c per 1,000 ft.
Planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planed or finished on two sides	$2.00 per 1,000 ft.	75c per 1,000 ft.
Planed or finished on three sides, or planed or finished on two sides and tongued and grooved, per 1,000 feet board measurement	$2.37½ per 1,000 ft.	$1.12½ per 1,000 ft.
Planed and finished on four sides, per 1,000 feet board measure................	$2.75.	$1.50.

The important item on the above list is that of sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber not further manufactured than sawed. Under this head are included the great majority of Canada's lumber exports to the United States, which will be permitted to enter that country free of duty, when the new arrangement has been put into operation.

British Columbia Overseas Trade

As an indication of the export trade during 1910, the figures of the Hastings mill are fairly representative of conditions in general. During the year 1910, twenty vessels loaded lumber for off-shore points at this mill, as compared with twenty-three vessels during the previous year. Australia was the best customer, thirteen ships carrying cargoes thither, as compared with seven in 1909. Three vessels were sent to South Africa, two to Wales, and one to the Fiji Islands. Shipments to the Old Country fell off, only one cargo being sent thither, as compared with three in 1909. In spite of the fact that the number of cargoes was smaller than in 1909, the actual quantity of shipments shows a slight increase. The total shipments for the Hastings mill to off-shore points were 36,000,000 feet during 1910, as compared with 34,677,386 during 1909.

In an interesting review of the lumber trade of British Columbia, by Professor Judson F. Clark, it is stated that the estimated value of British Columbia's forest products during 1911 ($18,000,000) is equal to the value of the production in the State of Washington in the year 1890. During the 17 years which have intervened, the State of Washington increased its lumber output six-fold. It is argued by Professor Clark that every indication points to the probability of British Columbia at least equalling this wonderful record.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which is to be held in Ottawa on Feb. 7th, promises to be the best that has yet been held. A good attendance is already assured. On the evening of the same day, the third annual banquet to the association will be held at the Laurentian Club, Ottawa.

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to Buy for Cash

WOOD SLABS AND EDGINGS, IN ANY quantity. C. E. FIZETTE, 265 Davenport Road, Toronto. 1-4

Logs Wanted

WANTED WHITE PINE LOGS ON GEORGIAN Bay, state price, quantity, quality, no., per, im, and time of Delivery. Box 198, LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

Basswood and Elm Wanted

1″ BASSWOOD, DRY, WIDE, AVERAGE width. 1″ Elm, dry, wide, average width. Mill culls out. Write Palmer Lumber Co., Kemptville, Ont. 3-6

Lumber Wanted

SHORT LUMBER WANTED CUT TO SIZE ex waste, also long lumber of all kinds. Send samples and prices. JENNINGS & Co, Timber Importers, Pennywell Road, Bristol, England. 2-t.f

Lumber Wanted

WISH TO BUY OR CONTRACT FOR Spruce and Hemlock lumber, Pine and Spruce Lath and Cedar Shingles. Send full particulars to Box 180 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

Pump Squares Wanted

WE REQUIRE 5″ x 5″ AND 6″ x 6″ QUARTER cut White Pine Pump Squares Good price for the right material. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. 1-4

WANTED

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET OF BASSwood, Elm, Ash, Pine and Cedar logs and ties delivered to Georgian Bay, on North Shore or Manitoulin Island. State price and quality expected. Box 177, CANADA LUMBERMAM, Toronto, Ont. 1-tf.

Logs Wanted

WE WANT LOGS FOR EARLY SPRING sawing in our Penetang Mill, capacity 120 m. feet per day, lowest insurance rate on Bay, best results as to grade, sawing, and economy of material. THE FIRSTBROOK BOX CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. 1-4

Wanted

Two Million Hard Maple Lumber

1 INCH TO 4 INCH THICK FOR SHIPMENT soon as dry or can accept quantity soon as sawn. Spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply for further particulars to Box 164, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4

Wanted Birch, Spruce, Basswood

WE DESIRE TO CONTRACT FOR THE whole output of your mill in good Birch, Spruce and Basswood lumber sawn to our order. Let us know what you have and if quantities are reasonably large we will send our man to look over your logs and mill. BARTRAM BROS. Limited, Ottawa, Ont. 2-7

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

SLACK BARREL HEADING. BOX 16 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1″	M.C. Ash	50,000 ft. 1″	M.C. Elm
5,000 ft. 1¼″	" "	29,000 ft. 1¼″	" "
40,000 ft. 2″	" "	45,000 ft. 1½″	" "
3,000 ft. 3″	" "	33,000 ft. 2″	" "

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Tug For Sale

TUG FOR SALE, SOO, MICH., LENGTH 54′, Beam 13′; in first-class condition. Apply Box 186 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

FOR SALE

SMALL BAND SAWMILL, WATEROUS make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing Etc. also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.

JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound 2-T.F.

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1	48 x 13′6″	39 3½″	tubes.
1	48 x 12	52 3″	"
1	54 x 12	52 3½″	"
1	54 x 14	52 3½″	"
2	58 x 12	78 3″	"
1	60 x 14	74 3″	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST LOGGING OUTFITS IN B.C.

comprising six Donkey engines with full equipment. Four of these are practically new; one steam tug. boat in good condition; two blacksmith outfits complete; two camp outfits complete; and over thirty million feet of timber. Twenty million or more of this is on Crown Grant land and exportable.

The owner of this outfit has made sufficient money to retire. This being his only reason for selling. The timber alone is worth what we are asking for all complete.

For full particulars, etc., address

REX REALTY AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE,
163 Cordova St., West
VANCOUVER, B C.

3-4

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE 40 pound second hand rails for 1 mile of logging railroad. Address the YALE-COLUMBIA LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, Nelson. B. C. 2-3

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED. MILLWRIGHT AND FILER for 40,000 capacity circular mill, apply with references. Address, Box D, Cranbrook, B.C. 3-4

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept. 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont, tf

COMPETENT MILLWRIGHT AND FOREman to take charge of 60,000 capacity double cut band mill, apply with references. ADDRESS, Box D. CRANBROOK, B. C. 3 4

WANTED. 2 BAND SAW SETTERS, 2 edgesmen, 2 trimmermen. Must be competent men. Mill starts about April 1st. Apply PRINCE ALBERT LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Prince Albert, Sask. 3-r

WANTED. BAND SAWYER FOR DOUBLE cutting band. None but those who can furnish good references need apply. Duties to commence at opening of sawing season for 1911. GEORGE GORDON & CO., LIMITED, Cache Bay, Ont. 3-3

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

LOG BAND FILER or Resaw wants position, good references. W. Hollingshead, Barrie, Ont. 4

WANTED POSITION. BAND SAW FILER. Single or double cut. Fifteen years experience. Address Box 185 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2-5

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BUSINESS man from retail lumber yard and planing mill will be at liberty March 1st, Box 203 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-3

WANTED POSITION AS LUMBER INspector or manager, seventeen years experience with large wholesale lumber firms. Address J. HECTOR LATOUR. Midland, Ont. 24-4

POSITION WANTED BY A FIRST CLASS band saw filer, single or double cut or a factory where there are hand resaws. Good references. Box 206, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-3

WANTED POSITION BY EXPERT BAND saw filer for season; would like double mill, either single or donble cut saws, 20 years' experience. Box 193, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

EMPLOYMENT. HAVE YOU VACANCIES for employment, clerical, labor, etc. If so write WILSON'S ADVERTISING OFFICES, Oldhall St., Liverpool, England, stating requirements. No charge. 1-6

YOUNG MAN WITH SIX YEARS EXperience with lumber firm, desires position as book-keeper or salesman. Considerable knowledge of lumber. Excellent references. Box 204 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-3

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE FOR ANY branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Ont.

YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION AS bookkeeper for lumber firm, experienced, competent, steady. Capable of handling any books. Some knowledge of shipping and inspecting At present employed but obliged to make change before March 1st, 1911. Address, Box 202, CANADA LUMBEMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

BAND SAW FILLER WANTS POSITION for the coming season, have had twenty-two years experience in Uuited States and Canada. Can furnish Guilt Edge reference, will go where highest wages and where quantity and quality are wanted, guarantee satisfaction or ask no pay. Box 188 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-7

WANTED POSITION AS GENERAL MANager of lumber company. Have had ten years successful experience in the above capacity with concerns logging manufacturing and marketing. At present employed but wish to make change by March 1st. Reply to Box 190 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto Ont. 2-4

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LUMBERMAN'S MECHANICAL BUREAU; we supply lumber mills with expert help. 50 MONTROSE AVE., Toronto 3-3

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

B.C. SHINGLE MILL 120,000 DAILY CAPacity, or would sell part interest, could add small lumber plant. ADDRESS Box 201 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

Agents Wanted

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF Canada to handle wood preserving for Poles, Cross-Arms, Railroad Ties and Construction Timber. For particulars write W. D. WARD, Tribune Building, New York. 2-4

For Sale

SAW MILL OF 30 TO 35 M. FEET DAILY capacity, complete with engine, two boilers and lath machinery. For particulars write to E. D. CRODEN, Box 596, North Bay, Ont. 34 tf

Wanted Contract

TO SAW BY THE THOUSAND IN PINE, spruce or hemlock, have good steam plant, capacity 100 h.p. could move this spring. Apply Box 205, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-3

Timber Limits For Sale

CAN BE QUICKLY AND PROFITABLY disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

FOR SALE

IN ORDER TO CLOSE AN ESTATE I OFfer for sale at Metcalfe, Ont., Saw and Shingle Mill in running order. Also planing mill with planer, moulder, turning lathe and and other machines. ADDRESS W. HIGGINS, Metcalfe, Ont. 3-3

WANTED

General Manager

GENERAL MANAGER WANTED FOR prosperous lumber manufacturing company in Ontario. Must invest $25,000.00 company owns plenty of timber and complete mills. To the proper man good salary will be paid. Reply Box 191 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-3

For Sale

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY SITUATED IN situated in Killaloe on Grand Trunk line. No factory within 20 miles East and 150 miles West. Well equipped and in a good farming community, doing a good business. Reason for selling (death) For further particulars apply to MRS. C. T. ECKEL, KILLALOE, STA. ONT. 2-5

Retail Lumber Business for Sale

COMBINED LUMBER AND BUILDERS supply business, livest town in Ontario, no opposition, invertigation welcomed, will furnish statement and references to intending purchasers, best reasons for selling, apply at once. McNAIRNIE BROS., Box 215, Wallaceburg, Ont. 2-3

FOR SALE

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY AND SAW mill with splendid water power, in a large and growing town in Ontario. If interested write to Box 196 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-3

British Columbia Timber For Sale

WE OFFER FOR SALE 29 SECTIONS OF timber on main land in and about Lougboro Inlet and Thompson Sound, on or near the water edge with approximately 600,000,000 feet of Spruce, Red Cedar, Balsam, Fir, Hemlock, etc. BROOKLYN TIMBER CO., 116 Fifth Ave., New York City. 3-3

Planing Mill For Sale

FOR SALE—$6.000 PLANING MILL, LUMber yard and box factory; old-established business, good reasons for selling, easy terms. D. C. BAIRD, St. Mary's.

Timber and Land Investment

FARM OF THREE HUNDRED ACRES within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE U. S. TERRA COTTA COMPANY desires high class agencies for Canada. Send particulars to W. D. Ward, Tribune Building, New York. 2-3

Timber Limit for Sale

To close an estate

BERTH NO 3 TOWNSHIP OF GURD Parry Sound District, containing Hemlock Birch, Maple, Oak, Basswood, Spruce and Cedar Apply Box 1456, Guelph. 4

For Sale by Tender

Eighty (80) Paid Up Shares of the Capital Stock of the St. Clair Construction Company, Limited

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to twelve o'clock noon of **Friday, the third day of February, 1911**, for the purchase of eighty fully paid up shares (par value $100) of the Capital Stock of the St. Clair Construction Company, Limited, representing four-fifths of the total paid up Capital of the Company.

Terms—25 per cent. cash, and the balance in 2, 4 and 6 months satisfactorily secured. A marked cheque for 10 per cent. must accompany each tender which will be returned if tender be not accepted. No tender necessarily accepted.

For further particulars and auditor's statement, apply to

E. R. C. CLARKSON, Liquidator,
John Donogh Lumber Co., Ltd.,
33 Scott Street, Toronto.
3-3

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD LIMITS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 10th day of April next, for the right to cut pulpwood on certain areas situate:

(1) On the Abitibi Lakes and River tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and Northern Ontario Railway, in the District of Nipissing.

(2) On Rainy Lake and around the shores of Lower Manitou Lake, tributary to Fort Frances on Rainy River, in the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora.

Tenderers shall state the amount they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 40 cents a cord for spruce, and 20 cents a cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the right to operate a pulp and paper industry on or near the areas referred to. Such tenderers wil be required to erect mills on or near the territories and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tenders will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for ten per cent. of the amount of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.
Toronto, Ont., Jan. 10, 1911. 3-7

How to put Rubber Bands on Band Saw Wheels

This may appear a simple matter, but it is not always properly done, consequently loose bands are not unknown. In the first place, mount the wheel horizontally on a wooden pin screwed into a vice. Then thoroughly clean the wheel with muriatic acid, removing the old cement and all dirt and grease. When dry apply a coating of beltmakers' cement to the rim of the wheel, and put on a strip of canvas or heavy cotton cloth, making it perfectly smooth on the face.

When this is quite dry, apply a coating of cement to the canvas and a light coat to the inside of the rubber band.

Now place one side of the band on the wheel, and take a smooth taper stick and go round the wheel prising and stretching the band gradually as you go, when it should slip on to the rim. Care must be taken that the new band is sufficiently small in diameter to give a tight fit, but it should not be forced on or it may fracture. Be sure that the brand bears evenly over the surface of the rim, and that no air can penetrate, or it may become loose when in motion. When quite dry place the wheel in a lathe and dress its surface with sandpaper.

Natural Color in Wood Finishing

During the last few years furniture makers have placed on the market a large portion of their goods that have been stained and filled in such a dark color as to practically obscure the original grain and tone of the various woods. This has not only been true of oak and birch, but also of mahogany. Alleged mahogany finish in furniture, and even in house trim, has been executed in a way to absolutely "kill" all the original beauty of the wood.

It must be confessed that the grain of the lower grade furniture production has been darkened largely through economy in manufacture. It is much easier and cheaper for the furniture maker to smear wood to a dark and uniform color than it is to match up lumber and finish the furniture in light and natural tones.

Right now there is a renaissance for the finishing of furniture in approximately the natural wood coloring, and it is a desirable change that is coming about. The various woods are being filled and stained in tones just deep enough to emphasize the beauty of the grain, and the leading producers have ceased to fill the wood with disfiguring pigments.

It must be noted there is a manifest difference between staining to improve the tone of wood and coloring and staining a wood so completely as to obscure its natural color and distinction of grain. The only excuse for this excessive staining is when light woods like maple or birch are to be made into furniture to imitate mahogany or some of the darker woods, and where wood is improved by heavy staining there is no objection to it. What good taste does repudiate is the "doping" of mahogany, black walnut, Circassion walnut or oak to an extent as to absolutely disfigure the beauty of the grain. The renaissance of good taste in furniture and interior finish is much to be commended.

Green Heart Timber from Guiana

Green heart timber from British Guiana was used in the construction of the 50 large pairs of lock gates in the Manchester Ship Canal. Practically all the lock gates of the Bridgewater Canal, and for the past fifty years all the dock gates in the Mersey Harbor, have been built of that wood. It is being extensively used in the new naval docks at Methil in Scotland, and it has been specified for use as sills and fenders in the lock gates of the Panama Canal.

The durability of green heart is well known. A leading authority says that it is hard to fix a limit to the durability of lock gates built of green heart; the only element in their construction limiting their age is the iron bolts and other fastenings, which are usually renewed without serious difficulty. It is said that in rebuilding the gates of the Canada dock in 1894 it was found that the green heart, after thirty-eight years' use, was as good as at first, and it was again used in the construction of the new gates.

Every wharf in the port of Georgetown is built on green heart piles, which successfully withstand the attack of the pile worm. Teak and oak or any other hard wood would be destroyed in a few years. The immunity of green heart from the teredo is said to be due to the large quantity of the alkaloid bebeerine found only in this wood.

$16.00 per Acre

In Saskatchewan

Six or eight miles from Yonkers Station, on Grand Trunk Pacific. Specially selected section from 15,000 acre block. Address Yonker, c/o Hugh C MacLean Co., Ltd., 220 King Street West, Toronto.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT

Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed

A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

IMPERIAL TIMBER AND TRADING CO., LTD.

Vancouver, B.C.

FIR
CEDAR AND SPRUCE
LUMBER

Red Cedar Shingles

LONG FIR TIMBERS
a Specialty

Our facilities for handling all class of orders are Unexcelled.

Write for our Prices before ordering

IMPERIAL TIMBER & TRADING CO., Ltd.

318 Hastings St., W.
Vancouver, B.C.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The lumber trade in Ontario continues on the quiet but fairly satisfactory basis that it has been on since the beginning of the year. It is much too early to foretell what the spring trade will be like, but the enquiries which have come to hand so far, indicate that there will at least be no falling off. With the excellent prospects for a generally good building year throughout Canada, lumber dealers are justified in expecting that trade will be good. From the statistics published in the present issue, and from information which has been secured from manufacturers generally, it is to be expected that there will be only an average cut in the woods this winter and that there will be no surplus of any of the important stocks. With a fair demand for lumber these conditions would mean that as soon as the spring trade becomes active, fair prices will be obtainable and the trade will experience a more satisfactory season than it has had for some years. Manufacturers in the Georgian Bay district report business conditions as quite encouraging and the outlook is that most of the yards will have plenty of space in their yards for the new stock when the sawing season commences.

A recent sale of several millions of mill cull sidings by J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, is looked upon by some in the trade as a good omen. It can hardly be taken as a real indication of improvement, however, as the price, of course, is the principal moving feature in such transactions. The removal of this stock from the market, however, gives cause for satisfaction. Lath are pretty firm for this time of year. Shingles also are held at better prices, but as the west coast manufacturers are now idle, this may not be of much significance. The test of the shingle situation will betheir behaviour when the manufacturers commence sawing again. Hemlock is pretty firm and the prices are steady. Spruce is firm and unchanged.

Eastern Canada.

Trade conditions in Nova Scotia are extremely dull. The quantity of rain has been phenomenally large this winter. An almost entire lack of snow or frost has interfered seriously with logging operations. Nearly all the lakes are open and the rivers running full. If this condition continues much longer the cut will be greatly reduced. For those who are able to stand this situation, the result would not be very serious, as it would give the consumption a chance to catch up to the over-supply of the past few years. The English market is not so good as it was a short time ago, but purchases are being made at fair prices, and a satisfactory market is expected next season. Trade with the United States continues dull. Fairly decent hemlock was recently sold at $17. Lath has met with a great deal of competition in the United States markets and prices have been depressed. Enquiries regarding St. John random spruce which were recently made in New York showed that at present it would sell at only about $18.50. Prospects for better prices were not encouraging. No changes are noticeable in the South American market, shipment to which is practically over for the year. Freights during 1911 are expected to be about as low as in 1910 and cargoes are expected to be somewhat scarce. The impassable roads and lack of snow are making it difficult for the dealers, who find it almost impossible to get out their stocks for liner shipment from Halifax. One firm reports that it cannot fill its small hemlock contracts which were made for December, January shipment.

Disappointment still is the principal feature in the Boston market for spruce. Retailers have not been placing large orders and in fact improvement is not expected during the next four or five weeks. Offerings are smaller than usual but this has not helped the prices. Dealers who were holding frames at $23 are now willing to take $22.50. The demand for random has been light with prices fairly steady. Spruce covering board are selling only moderately, at prices ranging from $18.50 to $19. Very little new business is reported in hemlock at Boston. Stocks in first hands are not large and an improvement in the demand would probably strengthen the market. Eastern clipped boards are selling at $19, but random can be secured for $18 and less. The demand for shingles at Boston continues quiet. Manufacturers, however, are not forcing sales as they expect an improvement in the demand when the spring trade opens. Cedar extras are selling at $3.15 to $3.40. The demand for lath is light. 1½-inch are bringing $3.40 to $3.50 and 1⅝-inch, $3.80 to $3.90.

At New York the trade in spruce is dull and is not expected to improve materially until the beginning of March. Stocks in yards are not at all extensive. The trade in hemlock at New York is dull because of the slow building situation. Retail yards are only buying for immediate use and will not come actively into the market until spring.

Great Britain.

The c. i. f. value of spruce deals in Great Britain is reported unchanged, but there is a general impression that an advance in prices is to be expected very shortly. Shippers in fact are already asking for an increase for their parcels on consignment, but recent advices were to the effect that higher prices had not as yet been actually realized. The prices which rule at present are rather variable, according to the class of shipment and specification. Misleading figures, therefore, are very easy to quote. Contracts for forward delivery have as yet been scarce. This is taken rather as an indication of the strength of the market so far as shippers are concerned, as the prices which obtained a month ago were such that the shippers would probably have made forward contracts if they had been in a position to do so. The indications are that stocks available for shipment per liners are small and for this reason the market is likely to stiffen.

At London the deliveries from the docks during the first week of the new year were not at all unfavorable. The good movement is taken to mean that other channels of consumption, besides the building demand which is poor, are continuing fairly active. The Board of Trade and railway returns indicate that the general trade of the country is good. The tone of the lumber market is quite hopeful and favorite sizes in good condition are improving in value as stocks are none too plentiful. The London deliveries for the week ending January 7th amounted to 4,095 standards, as compared with 3,905 standards for the corresponding month of last year. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale 3 x 11 second regulars Montreal pine brought £21 15s. and £21. 3 x 9 dry second red pine sold at £12 15s., while unsorted ditto brought £10 5s. and £9 15s. In spruce, 3 x 11 third Quebec sold for £13. 3 x 9 ditto brought £10 5s. and £10, while 11-foot was sold at £9 15s. 13-foot fourths brought £9. 3 x 8 first ditto sold at £14 10s. and 3 x 7 at £12 15s., with fourths at £8. Planed boards were again in good demand. The floorings offered were chiefly in narrow widths and showed little variation from previous rates.

The lumber trade at Liverpool is rather dull, though apparently settling down for steady business. For this time of year the business in fact shows an increase in the consumption in some of the principal woods. The feeling all round is somewhat more optimistic than it was a year ago. In spite of this, however, importers do not entertain the same high ideas of prices as shippers of wood goods from abroad. The brokers, therefore, are not enjoying the situation very much. There is plenty of talk about the spot spruce market improving. More enquiries are being made but large orders are extremely scarce. Purchases are mostly in small lots for immediate use. Prices are about steady. They do not show any working margin for the importer and it is reasonable to expect that if the consumption increases, prices will have to advance. There are no importations of Canadian pine deals or other forms of pine at this time of year, but apparently consumers are alive to the fact that higher prices for the coming season will be in order and some of them are coming into the market now rather than wait for the future. Birch c. i. f. values are very firm, with a tendency to advance, both for log and plank. There is a good demand and stocks are being reduced rapidly. Most of the inferior wood has been disposed of. The business at Manchester has been somewhat brighter of late and enquiries are becoming more numerous. Prices generally, however, show little or no variation. At Glasgow, business has opened up again and is about normal. A fair movement in spruce is reported with firm values. The arrivals are not too numerous and an advance in prices is considered probable.

United States.

The lumber business at Chicago is reported to be improving steadily since the holiday season. Building operations are numerous and were it not for the very keen competition among retailers, business would be quite satisfactory. Good northern pine lumber is scarce, with prices firm. There is not a very heavy demand, but dealers are not concerned about this as they expect to be able to dispose of this stock later on at an advance. There has been a little firming up in box material, which has become more active. This is probably the result of a number of the manufacturers making out their contracts for the year. The hardwood trade at Chicago shows little change. Heavy enquiries are reported from all parts of the country. Stocks of plain oak at the mills are broken but prices are likely to be well maintained on account of the good trade. Woodworking factories are settling down to a steady run and are stocking up steadily. Plain oak is still well in the lead. Quartered red oak is quite active but quartered white oak is dull. A fairly large cut is expected from the northern mills. Birch is doing well and the same may be said of maple. Basswood stocks are plentiful and it is prob-

"Cleveland-Sarnia QUALITY"

BEAR IN MIND

we run our mills right through the Winter months and can furnish railroad, ship-building and heavy construction timbers in

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

in fact anything in special or regular sizes, cut to order in any size 10 to 60 feet long on short notice.

We also carry a heavy stock of assorted grades in White pine and Red pine as well as LATH.

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO.,

SARNIA ONTARIO LIMITED

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

able that it will be in good demand as a substitute during the coming year. Maple is firm and maple flooring manufacturers are confident of a good year during 1911. The trade in hemlock at Chicago is dull but a fairly good season is expected. Spruce is the principal feature on the Chicago market so far as west coast woods are concerned. Railroads are making a little more enquiry for fir, but orders are still scarce. Southern pine prices have advanced from 50 to 75 cents during the last month and numerous sales are reported at these figures. Red cedar clear shingles have advanced a little and are now selling at $3.17 on Chicago basis, while stars are bringing $2.64. The demand is expected to improve in the near future. White cedars are fairly active and firm. Lath are strong. Cooperage business continues unsatisfactory and barrels are still being sold at less than cost.

At Buffalo the trade in white pine is quite as good as was expected, both the export and pattern makers' trade being good. Building operations are not calling for much stock for immediate use, the weather being unfavorable. A normal volume of business at least is looked for this year. There is not much demand for low grades and prices are low. The hardwood situation at Buffalo continues firm. Plain and quartered oak are selling well and so are the other prominent woods, particularly maple and birch. Maple flooring has been selling well. Ash is not quite so active. The quiet building trade is causing a rather dull market for hemlock. The demand for yellow pine at Buffalo is quiet. Retailers as a rule are waiting until after the convention season before giving their orders. There has been a fair demand for shingles at Buffalo when one considers the unfavorable weather. Prices are steady and show no likelihood of change. Red cedars are still in the lead.

Canadian Wood in the United Kingdom

Liverpool, Jan. 20.—The year has opened with brighter prospects for Canadian timber in the United Kingdom. The trade of the country, generally, improved greatly last year, and the settlement of the dispute in the shipbuilding industry of the northeastern building ports, in December, gave the year a more satisfactory close than otherwise it would have had. Much timber is still used in connection with shipbuilding, and the closing of the yards led to a stoppage of the consumption of timber in the industry for the time being. The lockout lasted rather more than three months, and caused a stoppage of work in industries allied with that of shipbuilding, so that, taking all in all, it was a serious matter for industry in the north and northeast of England. That, however, is past and gone, and the new year opened with the yards in the full flush of their fresh activity after the long stoppage; with much unfinished work in hand, and with new orders waiting to be carried out. A busy time is therefore assured in the shipbuilding industry.

Though frames, bulkheads and shells of new vessels are made almost entirely of steel, decks, deckhouses and fittings are still of timber, and lately a branch of fitting has opened out which has made a new and good demand for timber of kinds which Canadian exporters can well supply. Deck planks are of pitch pine or red pine, and the framing and doors of deckhouses, companionways and staircases are mostly of teak. The new branch of fitting spoken of is that of "insulating" holds, and subdividing holds with wood-built walls, in order to form rooms or chambers in which food products may be carried at low temperatures. The lining and insulating of the sides or shells of steamers, the subdividing of large holds and the insulating of the walls forming the smaller rooms, is being done generally, in the case of new steamers, and a large amount of such work has lately been done on steamers already afloat.

The work of insulating steamers in the way spoken of makes a demand for soft woods, relatively, very large, and one in which a good deal of oddment timber can be used up. To begin with, large quantities of battens, or scantling, rough from the saw, are wanted to fix to the skin, or side, of a ship, to form "wall plates," to afford a bearing for the boards which will form the "insulation" proper. Spruce or pine of any of the cheaper sorts is used for these wall plates. It may be in battens, 2½ x 1½ inches, or in scantling of 3 x 2 inches, 3 x 3 inches, or thereabouts, though a good deal of light plank wood is used, according to the conditions of the work in particular parts or places. Scantling and planks are used as uprights, extending from deck to deck, to form supports for the boards, which will serve as the walls or divisions of the different holds or chambers. A good deal of plank wood, of 6 or 7 x 3 inches, will be used, with the scantlings and battens, for the stronger constructional parts, in insulating holds and rooms of steamers of 8,000, 10,000, 12,000 or more tons, which are meant to be used for carrying meat or colonial food products. Then there is the boarding—the "lining," "wall work," or "insulation" proper, as it is variously termed. This is almost entirely of spruce boards, the boards being of almost any usable width, 5, 6 or 7 inches wide, planed by machine to finish, nominally, to ⅞ inch in thickness, and tongued and grooved.

Boards used for this new insulating work are almost invariably tongued and grooved, and are usually ⅞ inch, nominal, in thickness. In places, or for a "second sheeting," ⅝-inch boards may be used, but generally boards ⅞ inch in thickness are used.

This work, from the common plan of construction, uses up a large quantity of boards of the kind. The complete and finished insulation will be from 8 to 10 inches in thickness over all, according to the trade in which the steamer is to be engaged, and the latitudes in which she is likely to travel. A common "build" of such insulation is, to begin with the battens, then to nail a layer of ⅞-inch boards across them, and then to nail another layer of the boards at right angles with the first layer. Then, lengths of scantling or of narrow planks, 4 or 4½ inches wide, and of practically any thickness readily obtainable, would be set up, 4 or 6 feet apart, to form the main cavity for the insulating material. These upright planks would be "faced up," on their outer edges, with two more layers of the ⅞-inch tongued and grooved boards. A layer or two of a special waterproof paper would probably be laid between the layers of boards. As the building up of the boards went on, the cavity would be filled with the insulating material—silicate cotton, charcoal or granulated cork, as might be. Charcoal and cork are being used most largely for ship work. Charcoal is generally regarded as the best, as it is not affected by the damp, which is inevitable at sea, as both of the other materials are. "Flaked" charcoal, specially ground for the purpose, is regarded as most suitable, as it packs more closely in the cavities than charcoal in lump. A "build" of insulation such as that described will be 8 or 8½ inches over all. It will have four layers of the ⅞-inch spruce boards, a large use of such boards, in relation to the whole extent of the work.

Work of this kind is now being done very largely, as every new steamer which is built and which is intended to carry food products is having some of her holds insulated, on the general principle described. The demand for battens, scantling, planks and boards, which the necessity for insulating steamers has created, is a new one, and a large and important one, which will be well maintained for some years to come.

The house-building industry, which makes the most important demand for soft woods in the United Kingdom, was moderately active last year. The great improvement in trade generally, last year, and the satisfactory finish which was made in the old year, have aroused the expectation that house-building will go on more actively through the present year than last year. It may be taken as certain that it will go on at least as actively this year as last year. This will mean a good average consumption of roofing spars, of 3 x 3 inches, 3 x 2½ inches, or 3 x 2 inches, and of such heavier roof timbers as may be suited to work in hand. For inside work the chief consumption, apart from flooring joists and boards, will be of yellow pine, chiefly cut from 1¼, 1½ or 2-inch boards. Doors, window frames, sashes and shutters, cupboards and shelves are made almost entirely of yellow pine, for houses of the middle class and working class, such as will be chiefly built. Yellow pine, in fact, is used largely in fittings of the kinds named, in houses for well-to-do people, but in such cases, boards of a selected or "first quality" are more used, whereas, "second" or "third" quality of wood is used chiefly in the other cases. For such wood, one can safely predict a good demand in the United Kingdom through the present year.

A Good Outlook for Trade at Montreal

Montreal, Jan. 28.—The outlook for the paper and wood pulp trade is very encouraging. Newspaper manufacturers report their product fully sold up for a satisfactory period ahead, and while no extreme bulges in price are in evidence at present, the fair price now obtainable seems likely to be maintained throughout the year. Should dry weather follow the spring rains, and cause the power screens to remain low, thus forcing a curtailment of the output, there will be a moderate advance in price, but this would not be effective for long, for, although newspaper stocks are very low throughout the entire continent at present, there seems to be just about sufficient paper made to cover the demand.

In the case of wrapping papers, the competition among Canadian mills has been so keen throughout the past year that prices have been cut to a point which leaves very little margin, so that any change in the manilla and wrapping paper market must be upward. Mills which have accepted such low prices now desire to obtain more reasonable figures, and it is thought that this year will restore better times and methods.

In boards there appears to be an over-production, although prices are well maintained.

Book and writing papers, which have been at the top of the market in respect to demand, continue in a satisfactory position; the prospects for all the finer grades, in fact, are excellent.

In mechanical pulp, the market should be stronger in the winter, but the shipments from tide-water mills during the period of navigation will tend materially to reduce prices to United States points. Several large mills which can ship by ocean steamers sold from fifteen to twenty thousand tons and upwards during the past

ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?

When your **Annual Inventory** is completed and your
need for **Additional Insurance** is ascertained **wire the**

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

E. D. Hardy, Canadian. Manager
Ontario and Quebec

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast
Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency
611 Lumbermen's Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

Jenckes Boilers in Stock

for Quick Shipment subject to prior Sale

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR	VERTICAL	LOCOMOTIVE TYPE
2-72 in. x 18 ft. 135 lbs. Pressure	1-45 H.P. 125 lbs. B.C. Inspection	1-80 H.P. 110 lbs. Open Bottom Pattern
2-72 “ x 16 “ 135 “ “	1-30 “ 125 “ “ “	1-50 “ 110 “ “ “ “
3-66 “ x 16 “ 135 “ “	2-30 “ 110 “	1-50 “ 125 “ Open Bottom Pattern B. C. Inspection
2-60 “ x 16 “ 135 “ “	1-25 “ 110 “	2-40 “ 110 “ Open Bottom Pattern
1-60 “ x 16 “ 125 “ “ B. C. Inspetion	2-15 “ 110 “	1-50 “ 110 “ Water “ “
2-60 “ x 14 “ 135 “ “	2-12 “ 110 “	1-40 “ 110 “ “ “ “
	1-12 “ 125 “ B.C. Inspection	

All built to rigid Specifications, tested and inspected.
If you need a Boiler, not on this list, we probably
have it under construction.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works : Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Thomas A. Low

EVERYTHING IN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber, Lath, Etc.

Prompt Shipments. Inquiries Solicited.

Renfrew, Ont.

We specialize in the manufacture of

Axe and Peavie Handles

and turn out nothing but the best quality—no seconds are to be found in STILL'S HANDLES. Our

Hickory Axe Handles and Maple
Cant Hook and Peavie Handles

appeal specially to the lumbering trade. Insist on STILL'S HANDLES and if your jobber cannot supply you, write us direct for prices.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

season, which was delivered in New York State points by fresh-water steamers, as the market in Europe gave lower returns than on this side. The European demand for ground woods has, however, been gradually stiffening, and there will not be the same inducement to ship this pulp to fresh-water points during 1911, so far as can be determined at the present time.

The sulphite and kraft pulp markets are steady, with an upward tendency in prices.

The chemical pulp market for some years, particularly the past two, has experienced low prices, but an upward trend is now apparent, and is likely to continue until former prices are approached.

A more optimistic tone is observable in the general lumber trade, especially for high-grade stocks. According to some dealers, the demand is in excess of the visible supply, and prices are showing an upward tendency. Mill culls are low, there being practically no demand locally. Birch timber and planks are in good demand, and there is every promise for an all-round advance in the prices of the better qualities of lumber.

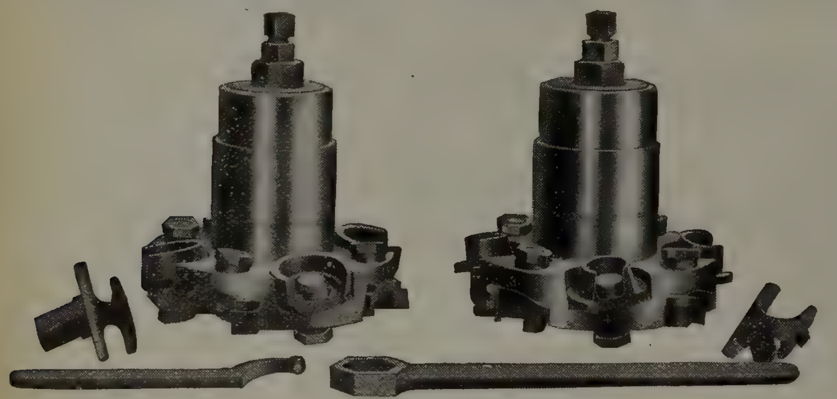
Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

A New Cutter Head

The user of every high speed matcher is interested in the production of flooring at the lowest price consistent with good work. He feels the necessity of procuring tools and appliances that will not only do good work, but also such as will add convenience for the workmen, with genuine labor-saving advantages.

We illustrate herewith the "Shimer Limited" Cutter Head, the latest member of the large family of Cutter Heads on the market.



The "Shimer Limited" Cutter Heads

In construction this head closely resembles the regular "Up-to-Date" and "Best of All" Cutter Heads which have been standard tools for several years, but differs therefrom in the method of attaching it to the spindle; in the construction of the bit seats and of the bit designed for faster cutting; in the greater strength of the holding bolts, and especially in the self-centering device which clings to the spindle when drawn up, securing it firmly thereto.

The spindle gripping device is positive and effective in its purpose of holding fast to the spindle, as also in centering the head for a more uniform action of the cutters. This is accomplished by having the central bore of the head tapered, and having a rotatable cap and nut fitted in the upper portion. Into this bore a taper collet projects, having an upper threaded portion fitting the rotatable nut. When the top nut is drawn up the collet contracts and binds itself firmly to the spindle. This device is simple and effective and not likely to get out of order.

To match flooring at the rate of 150 to 170 lineal feet per minute the side heads must be in perfect balance and the bits must be jointed. The foregoing description shows that these heads are bound to be perfectly centered, and for the jointing the manufacturers provide a practical band jointing machine.

These heads are made either solid or with the expansion feature, as may be preferred. All cutters are preferably made of high quality tool steel, tempered to file. They hold an edge for any hard lumber for five hours and in many instances for a ten hour's run.

Further information and literature describing these tools will be sent upon application to Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Milton, Pa.

Disstons Entertain Their Representatives

An informal banquet was given early in January by Henry Disston & Sons to representatives of the big saw and tool-making concern, who went to Philadelphia from all parts of the Union and from Canada to attend a series of trade conferences. There were present a large number of saw experts, who spend their time in lumber camps and sawing centers to aid millmen and employees in the handling of their tools. All the executive departments of the home organizations were also represented at the banquet.

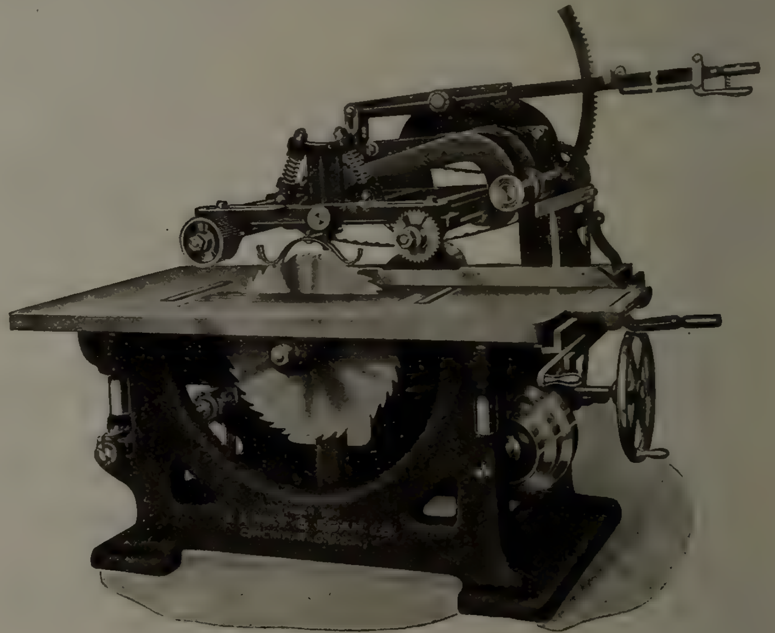
The conferences brought out the fact that it is the general sentiment of all Disston salesmen and representatives that the next twelve months will be the best selling year of their experience, despite the fact that 1910 was a record breaker. Business reports brought in from every section of the United States are optimistic, and men who are in the closest possible touch with actual conditions are confident of excellent trade for the lines they represent.

A New Self-Feed Rip Saw

The accompanying illustration shows another new machine, manufactured by J. A. Fay & Egan Co. This new machine is a Self-Feed Rip Saw, designed for general ripping, and will be found a satisfactory tool for light and heavy work.

In the manufacturer's large illustrated circular treating of this new machine, particular attention is called to the feed which consists of a power driven spur and a fluted outfeeding roll, both of which are adjustable to and from the saw to permit of handling very short, as well as long stock. The driving mechanism consists of a train of sprocket gears and chains regulated by a three step cone pulley.

The frame is cast in one piece and is free from vibration when working at its full capacity. The machine rips 4 inches thick with a 16-inch saw and 8 inches with a 24-inch blade. It takes 19 inches between saw and fence. By lowering the table and raising the feed out of the way, a timber as large as 12 inches thick can be ripped by reversing the timber. When this machine is arranged as a hand feed, it will rip 14 inches thick and take 18 inches between saw and fence.



J. A. Fay & Egan Co.'s New Self Feed Rip Saw

The table is raised and lowered by worm segments and is 37¼ inches wide by 5 feet 6 inches long. The fence is 2¼ inches high and 40 inches long and is instantly moved and clamped at any position. A graduated index is furnished for accurate ripping.

The mandrel is made of crucible steel and runs in long self-oiling bearings. The mandrel pulley has an outside bearing supported by a heavy arm bolted on to the side of the frame.

For further information concerning this machine, readers are invited by the manufacturers, J. A. Fay & Egan Co., to write for large illustrated circular. The proper address of the manufacturers is 465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Why buy wood pulleys when you can save money by purchasing

"Positive" Combination Pulleys

Waterproof Wood Rim.

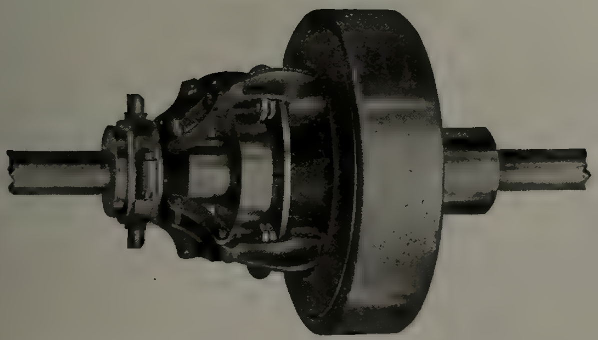
Pressed Steel Arms.

Malleable Hubs.

Will transmit more power and consume less power than any other Pulley.

Write us for the Opinion of Users.

"Positive" Combined Jaw and Friction Clutches



SAVES BELTS **INCREASES OUTPUT**
SAVES POWER **INCREASES SAFETY**

The only positive clutch that can be operated under load. The load is picked up by friction and transmitted to steel jaws.

Write us for Catalogue

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works
Limited
11-13 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

TALK No. 1

Some Men Damn

Themselves as Salesmen by trying to sell you Goods quick enough to make your head swim. But solid

BUYERS OF LEATHER BELTING

Want Reasons.

That's why we've bought this space—just to give virile reasons why our Leather Belting is Best.

Over thirty years of keen concentration on one subject is bound to bring results of quality.

Won't you share them?

Watch for this series as you watch for Dollars.

NOTE THE NAME:

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

Carhartt's
"Overall Uniforms and Gloves"

First in the Hearts of all Lumbermen

You will not find these goods in every store. The profit on them is too small for most dealers.

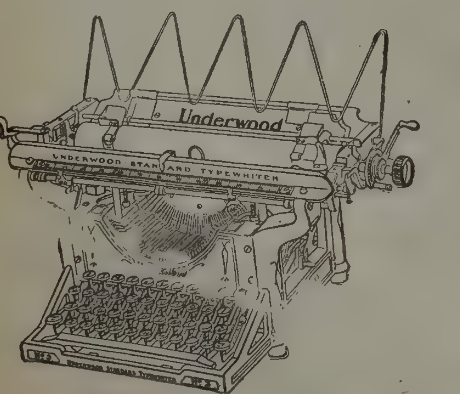
HAMILTON CARHARTT MFR., LIMITED
Toronto, Canada
United States Trade supplied from our Detroit Factory.
Write for handsome souvenir and time book, mailed free if you mention this publication.

Cedar

SHINGLES

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL



The Underwood Biller

One Girl

and an Underwood biller do all the billing for a firm with over 5000 active accounts.

Another firm effected a direct saving of $2500 a year by installing one Underwood Biller.

Let us consult together.

United Typewriter Company, Ltd.
Toronto **Montreal** **Winnipeg**
Hamilton, London, Halifax, St. John, Edmonton.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission have placed an additional order for about 40 car loads of red cedar poles with the Western Lumber and Pole Company, of Denver, Colo.

M. Brennen & Sons Manufacturing Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., are contemplating the erection of a large addition to their sash and door plant during 1911.

The Erie Timber and Land Company, Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated, with a capital of $100,000, the incorporators are A. H. Royce and F. B. Henderson, barristers, both of Toronto.

The Twin Lake Lumber Company, Limited, Nipissing, Ont., has been incorporated, with a capital of $40,000. The incorporators are H. E. Hurlburt and E. F. Armstrong, lumbermen, both of Nipissing, Ont.

Mr. J. D. McDonald, of Owen Sound, Ont., formerly a partner in the McDonald-Rowland Lumber Company, has registered and commenced a lumber business under the name of "The Lad From Glengarry Lumber Company," of Owen Sound.

Since the passing of a by-law by the town of Fort Frances, Ont., granting special privileges to the Shevlin-Clark Company, work has been commenced upon the erection of the company's mill. The capacity of the mill will be over 60,000,000 feet per annum. A planing mill will also be erected, and the company will employ 400 men.

The mills of the Howard Cooperage and Lumber Company, Ridgetown, Ont., will soon be running again after being closed down for the past two years. Thomas Johnston has taken over the enterprise and has associated with him the Leitch brothers, who started the mills about fifteen years ago. They will handle lumber, baskets, veneer and fish boxes extensively.

E. R. C. Clarkson, of Toronto, the liquidator appointed by the court to wind up the business of the Sturgeon Falls Pulp & Sulphite Mills, states that requests for options on the property have all been declined and that it will be sold by auction early in April. Among several applicants for options were W. R. Hearst, of New York, and two Chicago syndicates. The mills have an estimated value of $1,250,000, and the company has concessions from the Ontario Government to cut pulp on a territory of 2,750 square miles, north of Lake Nipissing that is estimated to contain 13,500,000 cords of pulpwood.

Work will soon be commenced on a new manufacturing plant to be manufacture of doors, boxes, egg crates and other classes of wood-work. erected at Sarnia, Ont., by H. Diver. The new industry will be for the The plant will be erected on Nelson street in the north ward, on land acquired from the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company. The main building will be two stories in height and will be 80 by 200 feet of reinforced concrete. There will be a storage building of 20 by 200 feet; dry kilns of 60 by 60 feet, and a building for the steam power plant of 40 by 80 feet. It is expected that the new plant will be in operation in the early spring.

The organization meeting of the Great Lakes Lumber Company, Limited, was held recently at the head office of the company, new Kilbourn Block, Owen Sound, Ont. The following officials and directors were appointed: President and general manager, W. A. Rowland, formerly of McDonald-Rowland Lumber Company; vice-president, H. E. Rowland, president and general manager of Owen Sound Lumber Company, Limited; secretary-treasurer, Ed. J. Dedrich; directors, Hon. A. G. MacKay, K.C., M.P.P.; William Taylor, president and general manager Taylor & Pringle Company, Limited; W. H. Merritt, managing director National Table Company, Limited.

Eastern Canada

The Eastern Paper Company, St. Basile, Que., has been incorporated, with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators are E. R. Pepin and J. O. Collette, of St. Basile.

The Louise Lumber Company, Megantic, Que., has been incorporated, with a capital of $20,000. The incorporators are T. M. Craig, lumber dealer, Sherbrooks, Que., L. Bolduc, lumber merchant, and E. Huard, Megantic, Que.

The Maritime Lumber Company, with an authorized capital of half a million dollars, and St. John, N.B., as the chief place of business, has been granted a Dominion charter. Among the incorporators are T. A. Linton and W. C. Jordan.

The St. Maurice Industrial Company are completing plans for large extensions to their pulp and paper mills at La Tuque, Que. It is stated that the new plant will cost in the neighborhood of one million dollars and will be devoted largely to the manufacture of news paper.

The plans of Price Brothers, Quebec, include the erection of new pulp and paper mills at Riviere aux Sables with the opening of spring. About 14,000 h.p. will be developed and a village established to accommodate in the neighborhood of 4,000 people. The mill will have a capacity of 150 tons of paper per day. Riviere aux Sables is about ten miles north of Chicoutimi in the district of Saguenay. The company state that there is no truth in the report that they are securing sites for the erection of mills in the pulpwood country north of the St. Lawrence River in Quebec.

A Montreal despatch says: One of the biggest financial propositions, in which Montrealers are interested, will be consummated when a charter is granted to the Quebec Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, of Montreal, with a capital of $15,000,000. The necessary papers have been sent to the Secretary of State at Ottawa. The intention of the company is to purchase a number of running concerns and options have already been secured which will give the Quebec Pulp and Paper Company an output of great proportion within a few months. It is possible that the names of the companies absorbed will not be changed, but that the Quebec Pulp and Paper Company will simply become a holding company. The money comes from both English and French capitalists in Montreal. It is understood that Mr. R. Forget, M.P., has a big share, and that Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., is heavily interested.

Fire completely destroyed the pulp and saw mills of the Campbell Lumber Company, on the night of January 22, and as a result the three hundred men employed at the mills are idle. The loss will be over $50,000. The fire was discovered shortly after eight o'clock, but as the mills are isolated, being situated about three miles up the river from Weymouth, very little assistance was available until the fire had gained such headway that it could not be checked. In addition to the plant being destroyed, all the machinery with the exception of the flume turbines and six grinders were rendered worthless, the turbines and grinders being saved by the fact that there was water in the flumes. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Last fall over $15,000 worth of new machinery was installed. The total insurance on the buildings and plant was $38,000. The plant destroyed was capable of producing over thirty tons of pulp a day, and will probably be rebuilt at an early date. When the buildings are rebuilt the new ones will be of concrete, and will be thoroughly fireproof.

Western Canada

The British Canadian Lumber Corporation, Limited, Montreal, has been incorporated, with a capital of $20,000, the incorporators are R. H. Chrysler and C. J. R. Bethune, solicitors, of Ottawa.

The British Columbia Gazette gives notice of the following incorporations: The Cranbrook Sawmill Company, Limited, capital, $50,000; Iowa Lumber and Timber Company, capital, $250,000; Island Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $100,000.

The second lumber company within a week to purchase property in Lethbridge, Alta., with the object of opening up a yard in the city is the Farmers' Lumber Company. The company has purchased a half block and has commenced to erect office buildings and lumber sheds.

The British Columbia Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: The Realty Fruit and Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $500,000; Island Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $100,000; The Wolverine Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $75,000; The Granite Creek Lumbermen, Limited, capital, $65,000.

The British Columbia Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: The Cranbrook Sawmill Company, Limited, capital, $50,000; Iowa Lumber and Timber Company, Limited, capital, $250,000; The Interior Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $20,000, to carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill and shingle-mill proprietors; Oliver Scrim Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $100,000; The Granite Creek Lumbermen, Limited, capital, $65,000; The Wolverine Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $75,000.

The machinery for the Powell River Paper Company has reached Powell River, B.C., and is being installed. The company expects to be in shape to commence operations in May. When completed the plant will employ from 1,250 to 1,500 men. The mill is to have a capacity of 100 tons of news print and 135 tons of wood pulp per day. Contracts for the output of the mill have been made for a long time ahead, and 25 per cent. of it will be taken by the domestic markets. The balance will be sold in the United States. The ground wood and chemical pulp will be sold to foreign paper manufacturers for making expensive grades of paper. The company has a water power capable of developing 65,000 horse power. It also owns 212 square miles of pulp wood limits.

Mr. G. H. Robertson, of Victoria, B.C., who is interested in standing timber with his brothers in Victoria, under the name of the Western Finance Company, Limited, and Robertson Brothers, spent the last three months in London interesting British capital in British Columbia timber. He had for sale 200,000 acres of timber for which British investors are to pay two millions. Representatives of English companies are now visiting the district. The timber limits are situated along the West Coast of Vancouver Island, in the Quatsino, Nootka, Clayoquot and Nitinat Lake districts. The timber on the area in question is principally composed of cedar and fir with some hemlock, and a sparce scattering of spruce. The limits have been estimated to contain in varying proportions from 20,000 to 30,000 feet to the acre.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the Canada Lumberman may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry.

43. **Pine.**—A Manchester firm desires to correspond with Canadian exporters of British Columbia pine.

45. **Shovel handles.**—A Manchester firm asks for prices of shovel handles from Canadian manufacturers.

46. **Wood pulp boards.**—A Manchester firm asks for samples and prices of wood pulp boards from Canadian manufacturers.

49. **Yellow pine deals.**—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and dimensions of yellow pine deals from Canadian exporters.

50. **Red pine.**—A Manchester firm asks for prices of first quality of red pine c. i. f. Liverpool or Manchester, from Canadian exporters.

52. **Oak spokes.**—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of oak spokes from Canadian manufacturers.

53. **Pick and shovel handles.**—A Manchester firm asks for prices, all sizes of pick and shovel handles, from Canadian manufacturers.

54. **Broom handles.**—A Manchester firm wishes to obtain prices of broom handles, all sizes, from Canadian manufacturers.

58. **Box boards.**—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of box boards.

"The New Arrival at the Inn," is the title of the colored picture which has been selected by the Digby Lumber Company, Limited, of Lindsay, Ont., for the decoration of their calendar for 1911. The picture is a reproduction of a painting by the well-known artist, the late W. Verplanck Birney, A.N.A. This was the last of Mr. Birney's great National Academy pictures and is admitted to represent him at the height of his power. The Calendar is of generous proportions and will be gladly welcomed by those who are fortunate to be numbered among the company's friends.

FOR SALE!

One 52in. Wickes Gang

COMPLETE

One pair Twin Circulars

Cut from 6" to 24" Stock,
— With Steam Feed. —

One Edger

FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

Gilmour & Hughson, Limited
HULL, QUEBEC

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine

We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

Red Pine

We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

The Ladysmith Lumber Co.
Limited

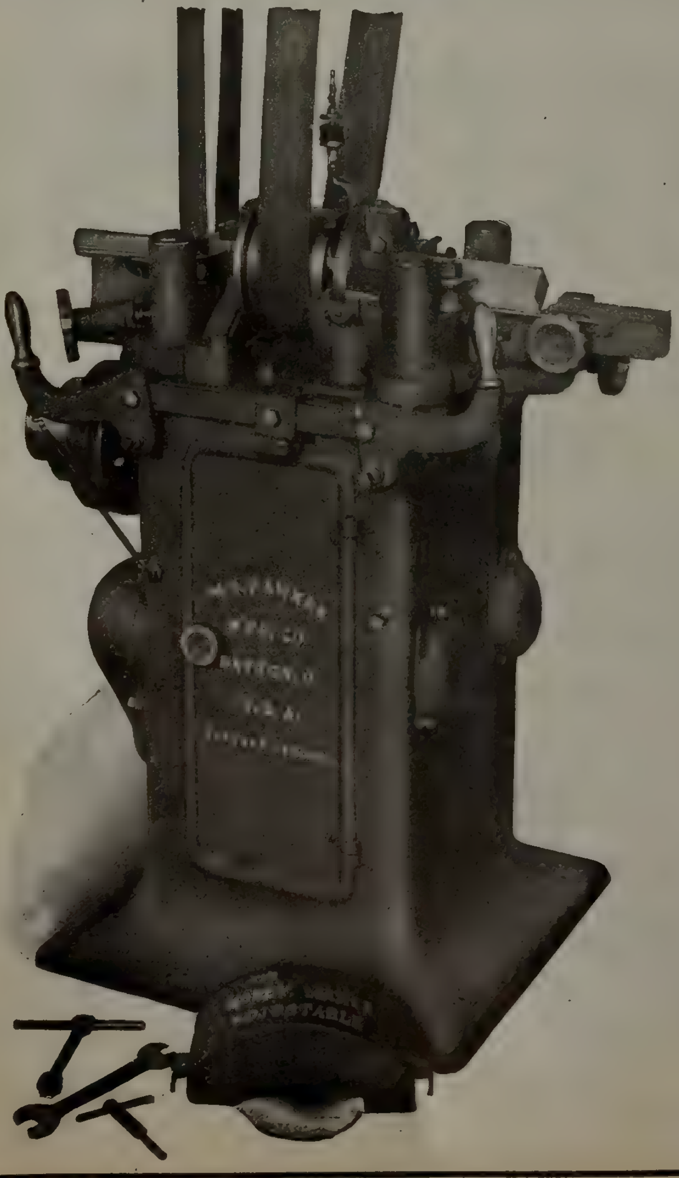
FIR
Dimension
Boards
Shiplap
Flooring
Ceiling
Siding
Finish, etc.
Lath

CEDAR
Casing
Base
etc.
High
Grade
Cedar
Shingles

LONG TIMBERS

Mills at Nanaimo, East Wellington, Ladysmith

Head Office Nanaimo, B.C.



The Money Maker Adjustable Rod and Dowel Machine

For converting waste edgings and cuttings into high-grade marketable product.

For factory use where accurate fitting dowels and rods of nice, smooth finish are required, this machine has no equal.

One cutter head turns any variation in sizes from ¼ to 2″. Turns hard or soft woods, green or dry equally well. No choking of the head.

Feed rolls center all variations in squares.

Double the product of any solid chuck machine for the same labor cost.

Machines built to turn as large as 6″ diameter.

All machines sold direct to the user under a demonstration plan that insures the satisfaction of every purchaser.

Send us a list of the sizes you wish to turn and get our guaranteed proposition with full information as to capacity on your requirements.

W. S. Hawker Manufacturing Co.
DAYTON, O. - U. S. A.

WANTED

Your Inquiries For

White and Red Pine

Lumber

Southern Pine B. C. Fir

Hemlock Pine and Oak

Timber

The **Elmitt Lumber Co.** Limited

OTTAWA, ONT.

N. B. We can Deliver 6,000 Tamarac Piles on St. Lawrence River

KEBO

BALATA BELTING

is recommended in preference to all other belts for its

Perfect Uniformity

Exceptional Strength and Durability

Straight and Steady Driving

Every Belt is thoroughly stretched and seasoned before being sent out and is fully guaranteed.

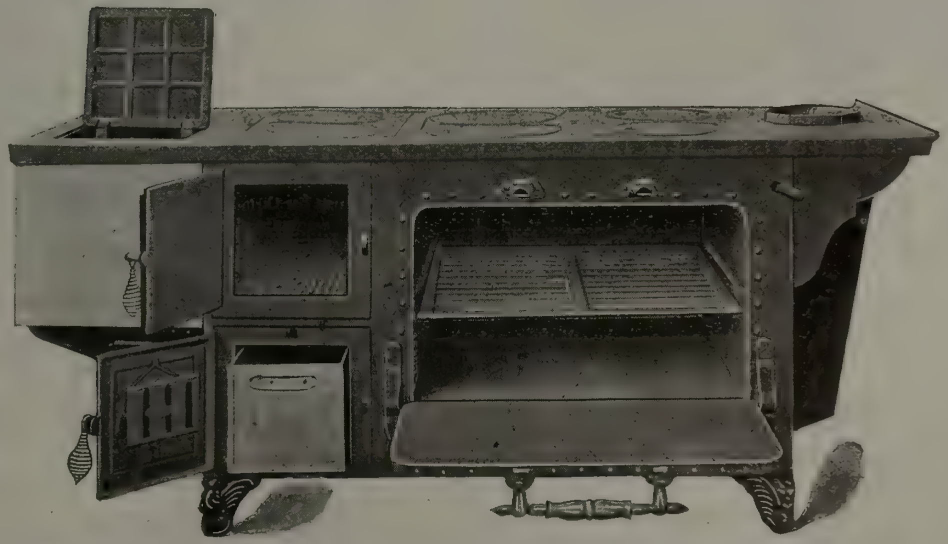
J. R. Baxter & Co.

Mill Supplies MONTREAL

The Algonquin Steel Range for Lumber Camps

Can be fitted to burn Wood, Coal or Coke

A durable, strong well-made Range specially adapted fo Lumber Camps, and possessing all the latest features in an up-to-date Range. Is a quick heater and good baker. One of the many advantages to the cook is the one piece Drop Oven Door, as shown in cut.



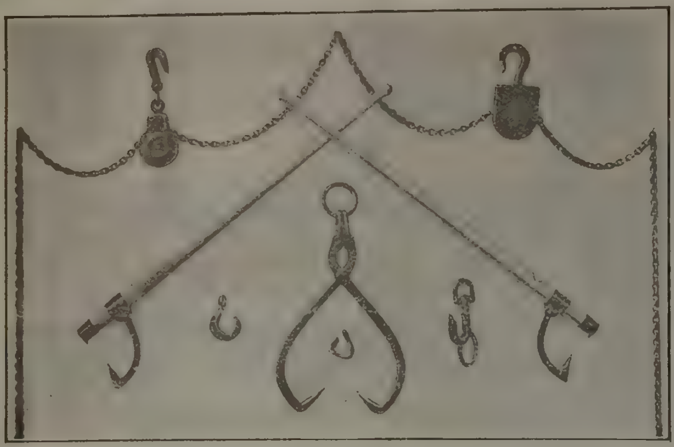
With Flush Reservoir and on Feet. Can be supplied with or without feet.

DESCRIPTION:

Top cooking surface, 52 x 28 ins.; size of oven, 24 x 27 x 14 ins; reservoir capacity, 15 gallons; large fire door, 10 x 10 ins.; ash-pan door, 10 x 10 ins; length of firebox, 27 ins; extra heavy grate bars in four sections, and lengthwise in firebox; large copper reservoir with galvanized iron casing.

Write us for Catalogue and Prices

NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, OTTAWA, CANADA



When ordering from your Jobber specify

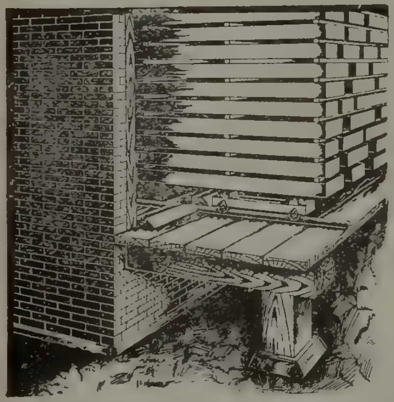
Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co. **Limited**

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada



Out on Time

The Grand Rapids Veneer Works Dry Kiln is dependable. It gives you

Dry Lumber

***Like* you want it ~ *When* you want it ~**

Visit one of the many kilns we have installed in Canada and you will be shown what it means to have absolute control of the dry lumber situation, both as to quantity and quality of output.

Write us for the names of plants in which you will be interested and location of our nearest representative.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Grand Rapids, Mich.

DOUGLAS'
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED
EGYPTIAN
LINIMENT.

DOUGLAS & COMPANY, NAPANEE, ONT. CAN.
SOLE PROPRIETORS MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

Will Stop Bleeding at once.
It Removes Proud Flesh and all Inflammation, and Cauterizes the Wound.

Badly Calked Horse Saved by timely use of this Liniment

The season of icy roads and sudden heavy snowfalls is an anxious one for horse-owners, because it is so easy for a sharp-shod horse to cut himself seriously when floundering in the deep snow.

A bottle of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment on hand then, may be the means of saving a valuable animal for you. It not only stops the bleeding at once, but keeps the wound clean and healthy and quickly heals it.

Read what Mr. G. P. Ashbocker, Evan Mills, N.Y., says about it.

"Egyptian Liniment has made extraordinary cures for me. One of my horses got badly calked and everyone said he would have the lockjaw The wound gathered and broke, and there was a great hole between the hair and the hoof. I used only Egyptian Liniment and the horse's foot was soon sound and well. It made a permanent cure. In my estimation there is nothing equal of this Liniment for cuts or sores of any kind."

SURE CURE FOR THRUSH

Worst Cases Yield to Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

Mr. J. L. Boves, secretary of the Napanee Driving Park Association, has had a good deal of experience with thrush on horses' feet and has tried various remedies. He writes:

"I have cured bad cases of diseased feet or thrush on horses with Egyptian Liniment with two or three applications, after calomel, salt, coal oil etc., had completely failed to do the work. I consider it a waste of time to use anything but Egyptian Liniment for thrush."

Such an emphatic statement from an experienced horseman speaks volumes for Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

Twenty-five cents at all Druggists. Free sample on request. **DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont.**

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

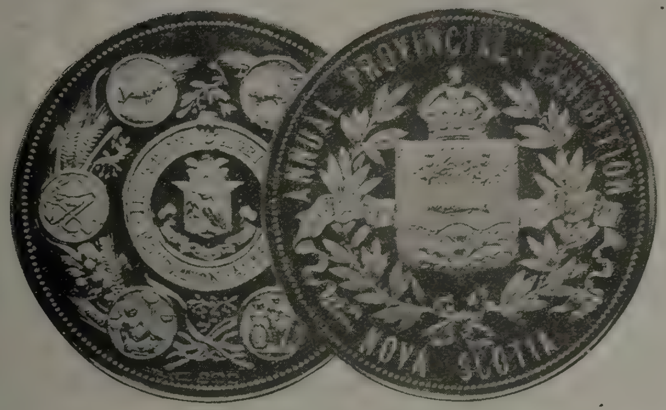
COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

From Halifax, N.B. to Port Alberni, B.C.

OUR

"Electric Test Tempered" Saws

are being used and giving good satisfaction



Our method ot tempering guarantees uniformity and toughness.

Our Inserted Tooth Saws are fitted with our patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks that will not slip sideways.

Guaranteed to cut easy and free and to have no equal in frozen or hardwood timber.

Write for further information to

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

Box 848 Vancouver, B.C. **Phone 748**

Universal Barrel Machinery

Makes Barrels, Half Barrels, and Tubs of matchless quality, for all requirements, at a greatly reduced cost, from oak or 19 other woods, from tree to finished package; profitable capacity, 300 Barrels or more daily.

All inquiries should specify class, quantity and size of packages to be made.

Manufacturers and Builders of Saws, Tools and Machinery

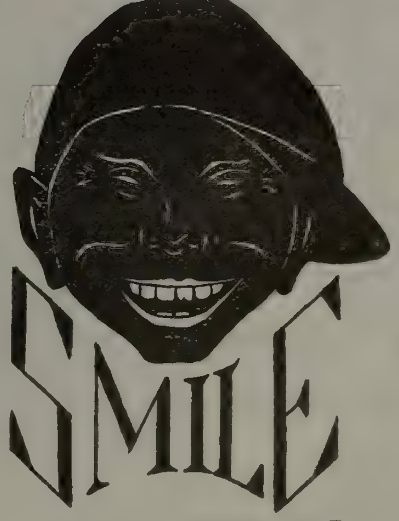
For the manufacture of Staves, Heading, Barrels, Kegs, Cooperage, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Hoops, Woodenware, Short Box Boards, Chair Stock, Handles, Fish Kits, Shingles and Lumber.

Complete Plants our Specialty

The Peter Gerlach Co.

Cleveland, Ohio.

To Employers wanting Employees



To Employees wanting Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee

We Smile

When you receive a pile of applications

You Smile

When one of the applicants gets the position

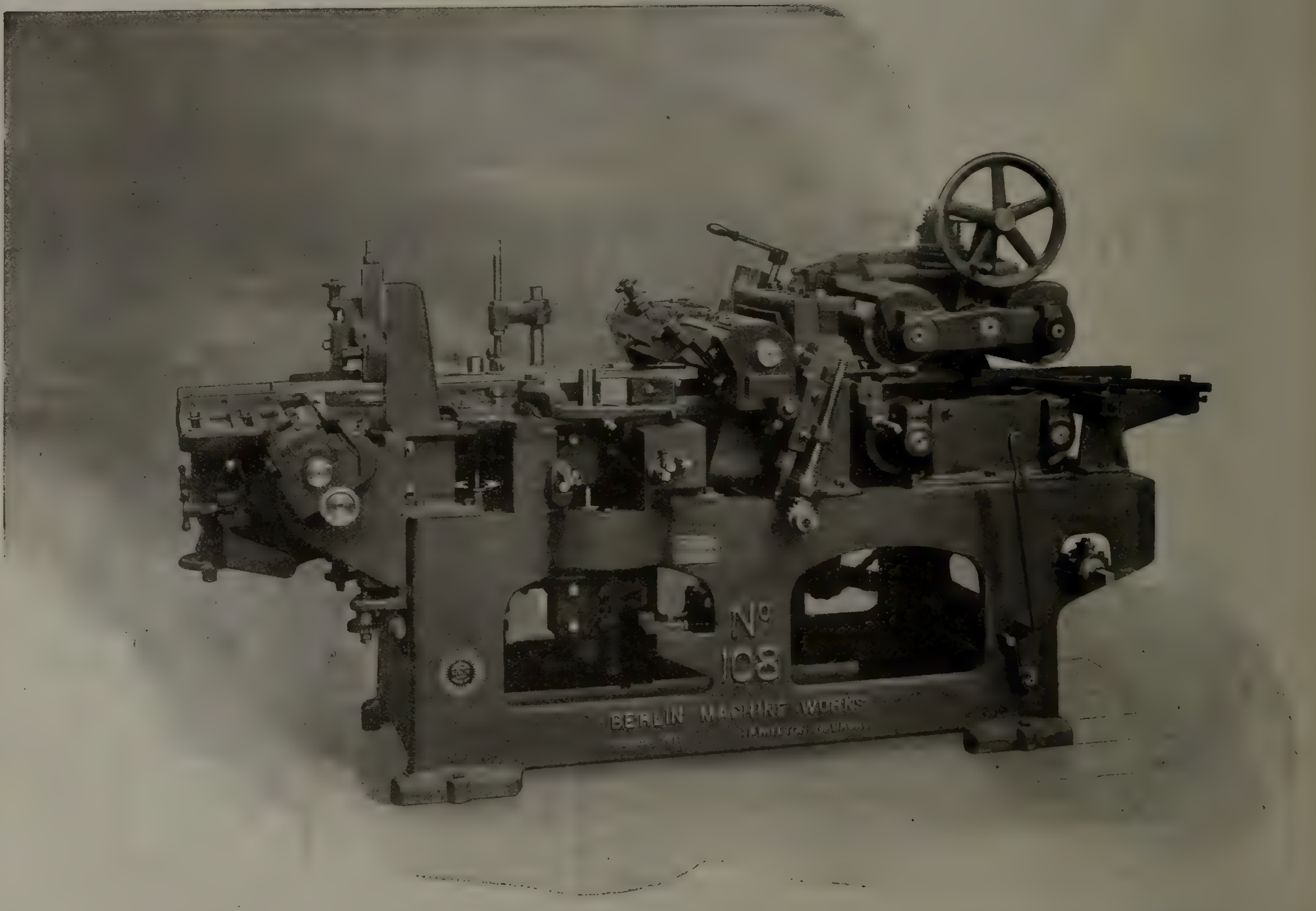
He Smiles

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

TORONTO, Canada.

"The

BERLIN 108 OPEN


No 108
BERLIN MACHINE WORKS

Berlin Machine

Hamilton

Original"

SIDE MOULDER

The No. 108 is not an inside moulder nor an outside moulder. It is a combination of the good features of both these types. From the inside moulder we have used the solid bed, the powerful feed works, and the rigid cylinders. From the outside moulder we have used those desirable features of accessibility.

The No. 108 is a heavy substantial machine built on a rigid one-piece frame which forms a very solid foundation for the working parts. There is no overhanging machinery, for the working parts are all built directly over the frame. This one feature goes a long way toward making it the most substantial moulder built.

The No. 108 has other features which you will appreciate. Glance at the picture and note the large powerful feed works, the rigid mounting of the cylinders and side head spindles, and the long adjustable wooden shoe which bears firmly on the stock all the way through the machine.

Then there are features of accessibility which can not all be seen in the picture but you will appreciate these when we tell you. The knives are easy to get at when you want to alter or sharpen them. All adjustments are made from the front side of the machine.

But, here is the point which is most significant in the value of the No. 108. It is the product, obtained by expert designers who have been over the moulder proposition from A to Z and back again a great many times. In this moulder are contained the latest improvements known to modern wood working machinery construction.

To you these fine mechanical points are of little interest but, you who are daily using wood working tools appreciate most keenly how much profit there is to be obtained from a good moulder.

45 108's sold and shipped last year. Why? Because one man bought, others learned what he was doing with it and bought too.

If Berlin Tools are a "dollars and cents" proposition in his business why not in yours?

Before you decide on a moulder, we would like to explain the No. 108 to you. We are sure you will then appreciate what we mean by the term "Original Open Side Moulder."

Works, Limited,

- Canada

Book-keeping Without Books!

Abolish the day book, the journal and ledger—and make a salesman out of your book-keeper.

For, if there is one place in your business where you are losing money, it is in the endless posting from sales slips to one book after another.

You are losing money in extra book-keeping—in the wages of a book-keeper—in expensive mistakes—and in costly misunderstandings with customers.

You are losing money in hundreds of ways, due to carelessness and forgetfulness, that cannot exist with a McCaskey Gravity Account Register in your store.

Just so long as you sell on credit, for cash or on approval—pay money out or receive money on account—you can be sure of an accurate record only by using

Only One Writing

The McCASKEY SYSTEM

"First and Still the Best"

With one writing, the McCaskey Gravity Account Register will handle every detail of your business from the time the goods are bought until the money for them is in the bank.

It automatically limits credit and flags the merchant at every danger point.

Your customers get a copy of each and every purchase at the time it is made. This copy shows the date, the clerk that sold the goods, the items comprising the same, the amount, the balance brought forward, *and the grand total due by the customer down to the minute.*

There is no chance for dispute.

The "McCaskey" is an automatic book-keeper that makes no mistakes, displeases no customers, has no temptations.

It is ready for business any minute of the day, never late for work—*and draws no salary.*

The McCaskey Gravity Account Register is admirably adapted to the needs of the dealer with 50 or the merchant with thousands of accounts.

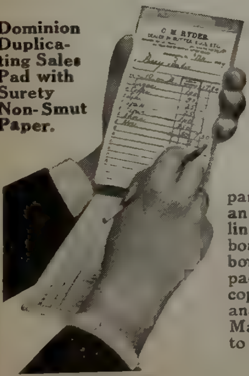
It is equally satisfactory to the Lumberman, or dealer in **camp supplies**, grocer, butcher or baker—drygoods, hardware or drug store—as well as merchant, manufacturer or professional man in any line of business.

Learn about the "McCaskey" to-day. You needn't wait for the "other fellow" to try it out.

Over 60,000 merchants, storekeepers, manufacturers and professional men have proved the "McCaskey" a money-saver and a money-maker.

Dominion Register Co., Ltd., 94 Ontario St., Toronto, Ont. Can.
Licensees

Dominion Duplicating Sales Pad with Surety Non-Smut Paper.



The Quickest and Best Duplicating Sales Book Ever Made.

Dominion Pads, which form a part of the McCaskey system, put an end to the annoyance of handling torn, worn and wrinkled carbons. Every other sheet has a carbon back that will not smut. These pads insure 100% perfect copies—copies that are just as legible, plain and clean as the original itself. Made in different sizes and styles to suit the needs of any business.

What it has done for others it will do for you.

If our salesman calls allow him to demonstrate, or send coupon for booklet, "Book-keeping Without Books." It is really a gold-mine of information that will assist you in stopping the leaks and losses in your business.

Fill Out and Mail This Coupon NOW!

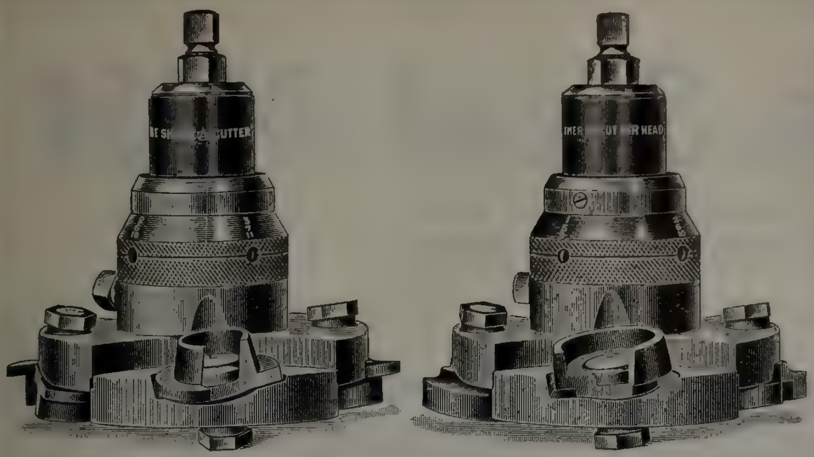
Send me free booklet, "BOOK-KEEPING WITHOUT BOOKS"—and testimonials of dealers in my line using the McCaskey Gravity Account Register.

Name..

Address..

Business..

I have...credit accounts.



MULTIPLY YOUR SALES

By giving patrons Better Work—Neater Work—Standard work—work that fits with that made a year or more ago.

The SHIMER CUTTER HEADS are the only tools that make this possible at a reduced cost and with an increased output, besides putting a finishing touch to your work that will favorably advertise your mill and facilities.

Shimer "Quality" and "Quantity" will be found a big help when you are fighting competition. A finer quality of flooring means better prices—the increased quantity a saving in the cost of production.

Be choice about your Cutter Heads because their worth is based on what they will do and how long they will last. Many Cutter Heads are carelessly made, of material that is not intended for high running speeds; sometimes they are out of balance, frequently they break or wear out entirely before their users have had reasonable service.

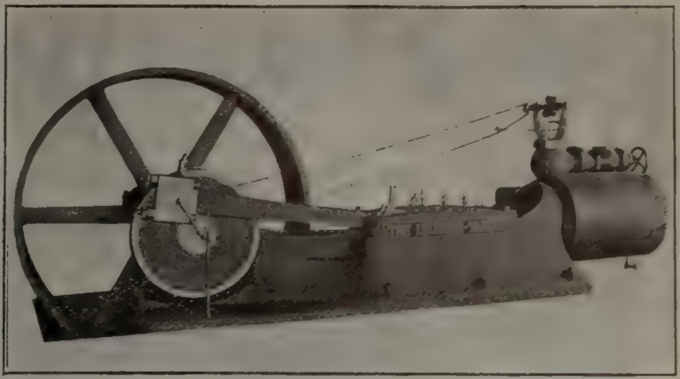
Feeds are faster, strains, wear and tear are greater to-day than ever before, because the hardest woods are being manufactured into flooring and other products. The Shimer Cutter Heads have been keeping pace with the growing needs and are made of Steel Forgings for strength, designed for durability, with labor and lumber-saving propensities.

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK **"The Shimer Cutter Head"** stamped on every head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Branch of Milton, Pa. **Galt, Ontario, Can.**

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES



Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.

Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

THE

"ATLAS"

CAR MOVER

PATENTED IN CANADA 1901.

THE "ATLAS" CAR-MOVER

The best and the most powerful Car-Mover made—

Why waste your money on inferior imitations

WHEN YOU CAN BUY THE "ATLAS" CAR-MOVER

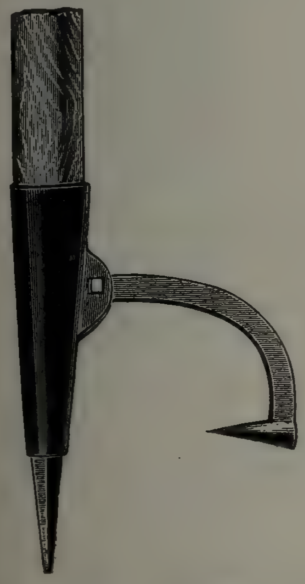
DELIVERED AT WOODSTOCK, ONT., FOR THE SAME PRICE AS AN INFERIOR ARTICLE

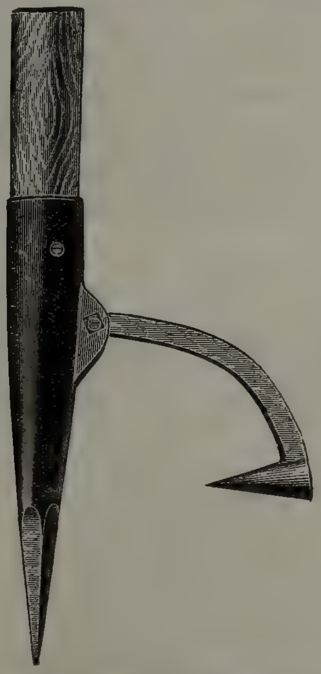
THE WISE MAN BUYS THE BEST.

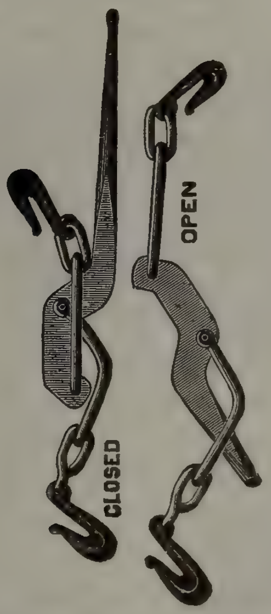
FOR PARTICULARS WRITE TO

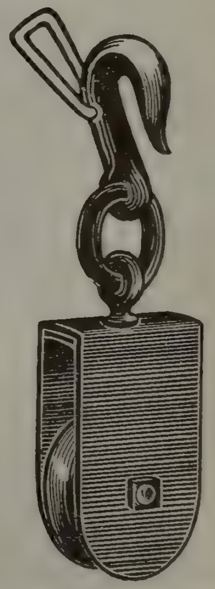
W. McLEISH, APPLETON, WIS., U. S A.

The Soo Line Lumbering Tools are lightest, strongest and best made in Canada









Peavies, with steel or malleable sockets, with round and duckbill hooks. Maple, Elm or Hickory Handles. All sizes and lengths. Everything which is good and practical in the line of Peavies and Cant Dogs you can get from us.

Log or Load Binder, (As per cut above.) This is a labor saver, which will pay you to investigate, ours is all hand forged of mild steel and swedes iron.

Improved "Soo Line" Loading Block, (as per cut above.) This Block has heavy Steel Shell, re-inforced at top with iron billet, through which is riveted swivel, hand forged, of extra heavy swedes iron, also swedes iron link with heavy grab hook, hand ring attached. This hand ring is a practical improvement which every lumberman will appreciate.

Pike Poles - Skidding Tongs - Saw Wedges - Hookaroons, etc. When ordering from your Jobber, specify "Soo Line" only.

Made by **Canadian Logging Tool Company Ltd,** Sault Ste Marie, Can.

New Simonds Steel Mill

A Complete New Steel Mill for Simonds Saws has been built and is now in operation near Niagara Falls

Simonds Saw orders for the spring of 1911 will not be delayed in the least because of any lack of steel. The new mill settles that question.

Simonds Saws made from Simonds Steel are now up to the highest known standard of material in the steel from which they are constructed. The Lockport mill is to make this special grade of saw steel almost exclusively, and it is only for use in the manufacture of Simonds Saws.

"Go find a suitable location and build an entirely new Simonds Steel plant," was the startling suggestion offered by a director of the Simonds Manufacturing Company when the subject of "service" was being discussed in a meeting, one day last spring.

Simonds Saws were selling faster than they could be made and delivered satisfactorily. The trouble was with the amount of steel being made by the original mill. The three factories Fitchburg, Mass., Chicago, Ill., and Montreal, Que., could make the goods all right, but they couldn't get enough of our own high grade crucible steel, which is the only kind that will be put in Simonds Saws.

The problem had to be met. The suggestion of the director proved the best solution. Plans were at once made for a new mill. Lockport, N.Y., was selected as the location. Work of construction began early in the summer. The first steel was rolled Monday, January 2nd, 1911.

Briefly, that is the story of one of the biggest tasks ever accomplished by a Saw manufacturer. A more detailed account would tell of the months of strenuous work, getting men and materials on the grounds at Lockport; inspecting and passing the materials purchased for construction; and the constant pushing of construction work. To-day the buildings are up as planned, the machinery is installed, and everything is being rounded out in the most convenient shape.

The accompanying illustration gives a view of the outside of the Simonds Steel Mill. Fourteen acres of land are covered by the buildings and immediate yards; and in all there are eighty acres of land here belonging to the Simonds Company.

All raw material is brought right into the mill by the private switch tracks of the Simonds Company.

At the crucible furnaces each crucible is prepared for the melting by being carefully filled with just the right ingredients. The mixture is made according to definite formulas obtained from the chemical laboratory, where records and results of all previous mixtures have been carefully kept for the past fourteen years. The special saw steel properties which Simonds Steel possesses is primarily the result of using, in the first place, the right mixture for Steel making. Our principal reason for embarking in the steel business eleven years ago was on account of our not being able to buy from existing mills a uniform steel with a guaranteed mixture made to our specifications.

Different chemicals melted in the crucible with the iron give to the steel formed very different properties —thus does Simonds Steel get its individuality. Thus it is made according to a secret formula that is not elsewhere duplicated. A considerable proportion of the iron used is the famous Dannemora iron imported direct from Sweden, on which there is a high duty. Nothing that bears the name of "Simonds" has ever been made from anything but the very best of materials and in a crucible furnace.

Uniformity—uniformly good—is our constant watchword. To make sure of this desired uniformity, careful chemical analysis is made on every heat turned out of the mill. The physical properties of the steel are also tested out. We know of no other steel mill in the United States that is so thorough as the Simonds Lockport mill in the testing of steel.

The Lockport mill is equipped with a series of rolls for each kind of saw blades. Simonds patented tempering process is a part of the work of the saw factories.

The machinery of the Lockport mill is thoroughly modern. All that is latest and most up to date in scientific crucible steel making is made use of here. New machinery and new methods enable us at once to double our former steel production. The mill is entirely electrically equipped, each machine being supplied with individual motor drive. Electric current is brought on high voltage wires direct from generators at Niagara Falls.

When the difficulties of making Saw Steel are fully realized it will at once be seen why we do not go into the open market and buy any old steel for the making of Simonds Saws. It cannot be done, at least not to our satisfaction, and our satisfaction never stops short of a Saw that will satisfy the most exacting saw mill man. So, making our own Simmonds Steel is a necessity to maintain the quality which has put and will keep Simonds Band, Circular, Cross-Cut and Hand Saws in the leading position which they now occupy.

The increase of our steel-making ability which the new Lockport mill brings to us is an excellent investment, the benefits of which will be enjoyed wherever Carpenters use Hand Saws or Mill and Lumber men use Mill Saws.

Simonds Canada Saw Co. Limited

MONTREAL, QUE. VANCOUVER, B.C. ST. JOHN, N.B.

Simonds Manufacturing Company

Fitchburg, Mass Chicago, Ill. New York City New Orleans San Francisco Portland, Ore. Seattle, Wash. Lockport, N.Y. London, Eng

Butterworth Foundry, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

HIGH GRADE—THE DIAMOND LINE—RIGHT PRICES

Diamond Shanty Steel Range

SIX HOLES

Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24x27x15. Elevated reservoir as cut or flush reservoir.

Made of extra heavy steel closely rivetted. Malleable oven door frames.

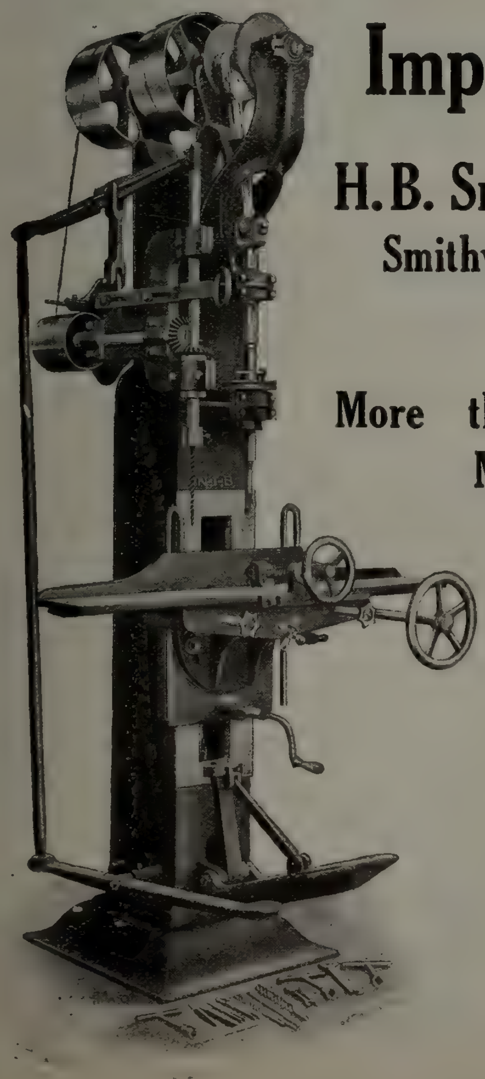
Used by a great many of the leading lumbermen in Canada. Would be used by all if the good points were known by all.

Lumbermen's Heaters

IN THREE SIZES 36, 42 and 48 inches long

Strong and durable. Right Quality. Right Prices.

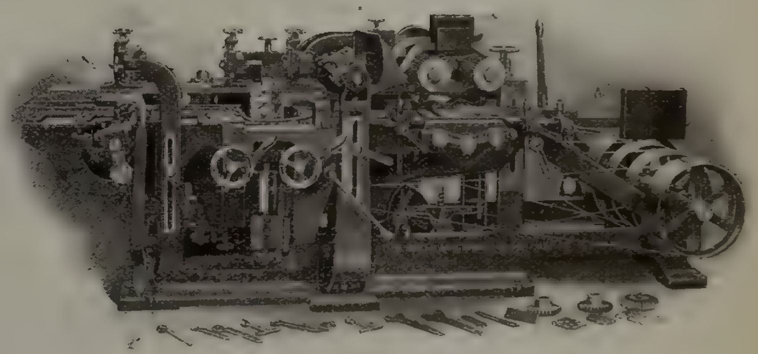
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.



Improved Wood Working Machines

H. B. Smith Machine Co.

Smithville, N. J., U. S. A.

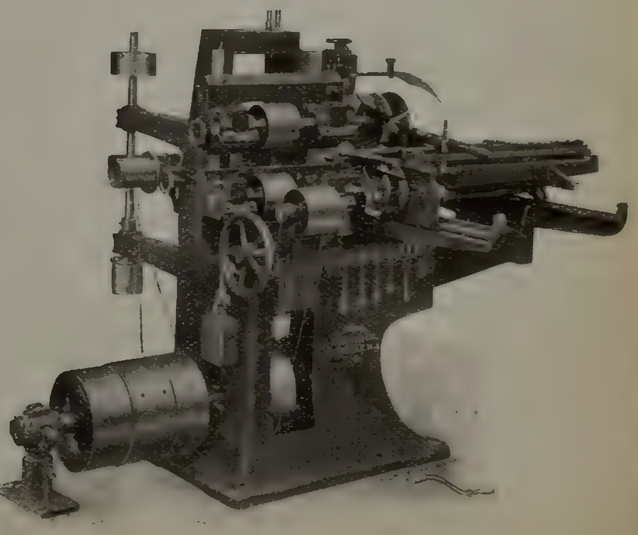


Makers of

More than 150 different Machines for

Working Wood

including Planers, Molders, Tenoners, Mortisers, Shapers, Sanders, and all kinds of Sawing and Boring Machines.



Send for
Loose Leaf Catalogue
also for
Molder Catalogue

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$50 00	55 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better.	62 00	66 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	65 00	70 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
⅝" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run siding	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		18 50
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		32 00
" " 1½"		34 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
1x14, 12 x 12,12 x,		

014,14x14,14x16	34 50
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12,10x10,12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20	35 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20	35 50
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20	36 00
10x20	36 50
6x18, 8x18	37 00
6x20, 8x20	38 00

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 75
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine Shingles		1 05
XX Pine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 20
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	2 90
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 20
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
ine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	25 50	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up. 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Pine, box boards		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 0
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. cull r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18' average, according to lineal	80	85

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30
Average 16 inch	40

BIRCH.

14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments	"	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	"	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		58 00
8/4 ,, ,, ,,		61 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 ,,		47 00
8/4 ,, ,, ,,		49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 ,,		42 00
8/4 ,, ,, ,,		46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in, "		55 00
1½ in. "		56 00
2in. "		58 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		41 00
1½" "		43 00
2" "		45 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		35 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"		21 00
1" x 5"		24 00
1" x 6 and 8"		25 00
1" x 10"		27 00
1" x 12"		32 00
1" x 13" and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	22 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 50
No. 3 48' Pine	2 50
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 8 to 16 2 x 8 }	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.50
XX B. C. Cedar	1.80
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hard	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00
1st and 2nd, soft	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

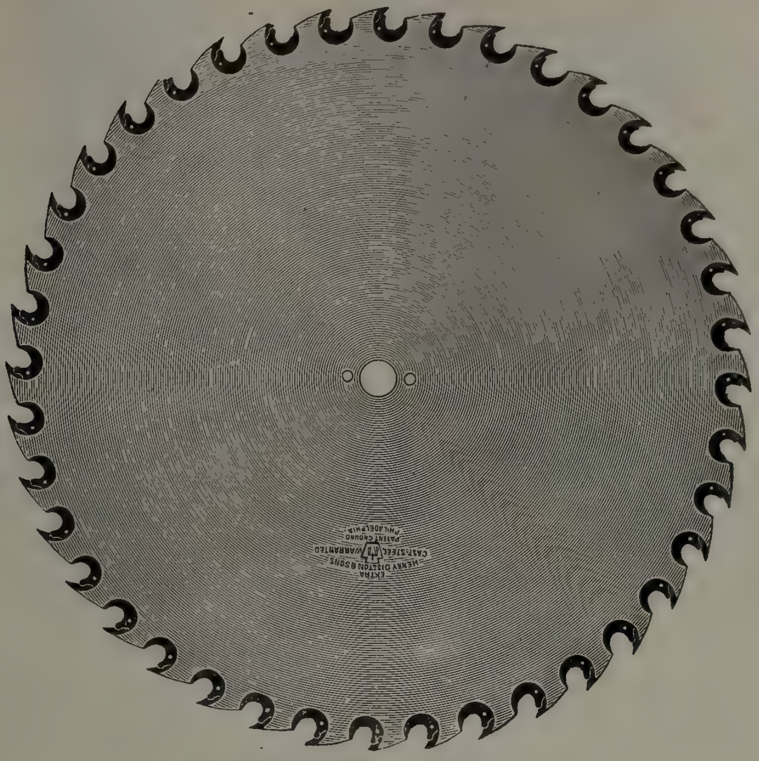
White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	69 00	73 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	22 50	23 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1⅜" " "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¼		4 75

For Over Seventy-one Years

Disston Saws have remained the BEST



DISSTON CHISEL TOOTH-SAW

Disston Saws have remained the BEST

Why Disston Saws are the Best

While DISSTON Crucible Steel is almost enough in itself to make the finest saws, something more than that goes into DISSTON SAWS. To our own seventy-one years' practical experience and scientific research is added **the experience of the most skilful sawyers and lumbermen in the world.**

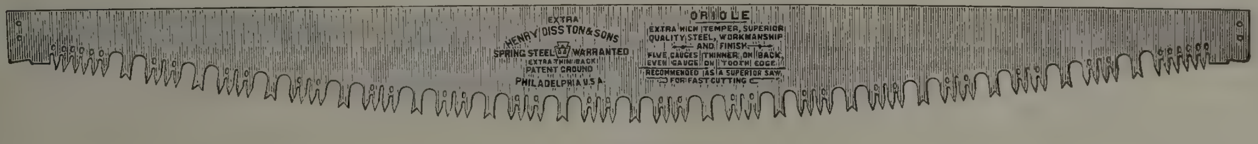
The natural result is—DISSTON SAWS do the greatest amount of work in a given time, with the least labor and operating expense.

The Disston Chisel Point Saw is one of the products of the experience referred to and combines perfection in design, material and workmanship.

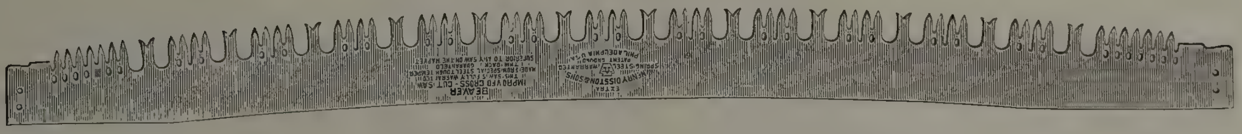
POINTS.

The Saw always remains the same diameter. Never requires gumming. "Points" or Bits are absolutely interchangeable, can be changed in a few minutes. After each insertion of new Points saw is practically good as new. Unnecessary to joint, side-dress or sharpen new points before starting work. Shanks or Holders fit the sockets perfectly. Will cut all kinds of timber—frozen or otherwise. Consumes less power. Ample throat-room and clearance—cannot be choked down. Will carry more feed than any other inserted tooth saw made. Guaranteed to stand up to any given speed.

ORIOLA



BEAVER



Both these saws—"ORIOLE" and "BEAVER" are tempered as only the DISSTONS have been able to temper saws; THE PROCESS IS EXCLUSIVELY OUR PROPERTY. There is no other known way for getting the superior edge and set-holding qualities of cross-cut saws.

They cut clean. The teeth hold their edge and set under conditions which would conquer saws made of a different steel or by any other process.

They are ground on lines which conform exactly to the breast of the saw. The blade is left perfectly uniform in thickness throughout the entire length of cutting-edge. Being tapered, also, to an extra thin-back, these crosscut saws have the maximum amount of clearance without any sacrifice of the necessary elasticity and stiffness.

The Disston reputation for Seventy-one years makes the following assertion worth its face value—**We guarantee Disston Saws to run easier, cut faster and last longer than saws not made by DISSTON.**

FREE—A request, even on a postal, will bring our latest catalogue. It describes not only the saws named above, but many other styles, together with the various tools every saw user needs.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL STEEL & FILE WORKS: PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.
CANADIAN WORKS: FRASER AVE., TORONTO. VANCOUVER, B.C., 128 CORDOVA ST.

Lumbermen's Clothing

BRAND

"Clarke's," The Brand
with a
Trade Mark and Guarantee

Buyers for lumber camps will find our goods to be more than what we claim for them.

Our line is complete.

Gloves
Shirts
Coats
Socks
Cloth
Mitts
Vests
Caps
Mackinaws
Larrigans

Write for our interesting illustrated literature and prices.

A. R. CLARKE & CO.

Works: 611-617 Eastern Ave., TORONTO
Sample Rooms and Shirt Factory, 12 Front St. East, Toronto

Absolutely Watertight Lumbermen's Footwear

Style No. 9—Oil Tan Vamp, long Sole and Heel, Mennonite leg, absolutely water tight and full of hard wear

We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing Lumbermen's Footwear that are watertight in every way, and do not need any guarantee.

We Produce the Goods

Over thirty years in this business and still growing

Write for our catalogue, sent free on application

A. W. YAGER

Midland - Ontario

Style No. 11—Mennonite leg, Oil Tan Vamp Sole and Heel absolutely watertight

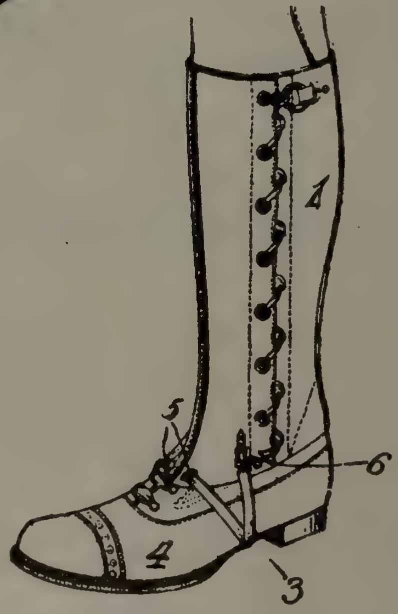
---

THE R. M. BEAL LEATHER CO. LIMITED
JOHN BULL LARRIGANS
LINDSAY, ONT.

Look for "John Bull" on Every Pair

"John Bull" Larrigans

are like John Bull himself unbeaten, strong and the recognized leader. Why should you buy "John Bull" Larrigans? Because they are made honestly. Made from our own choice oil tanned leather.



HAVE YOU OUR LITERATURE

R. M. Beal Leather Co. Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"** —In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

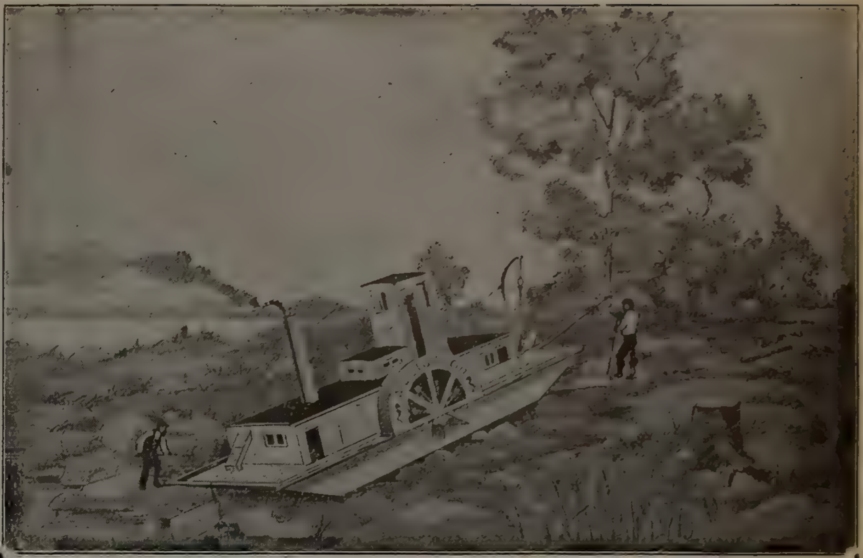
2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**



Not altogether what we say but what Users say

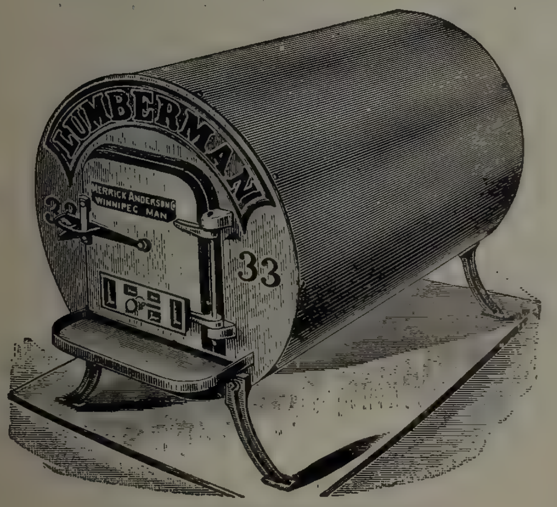
"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

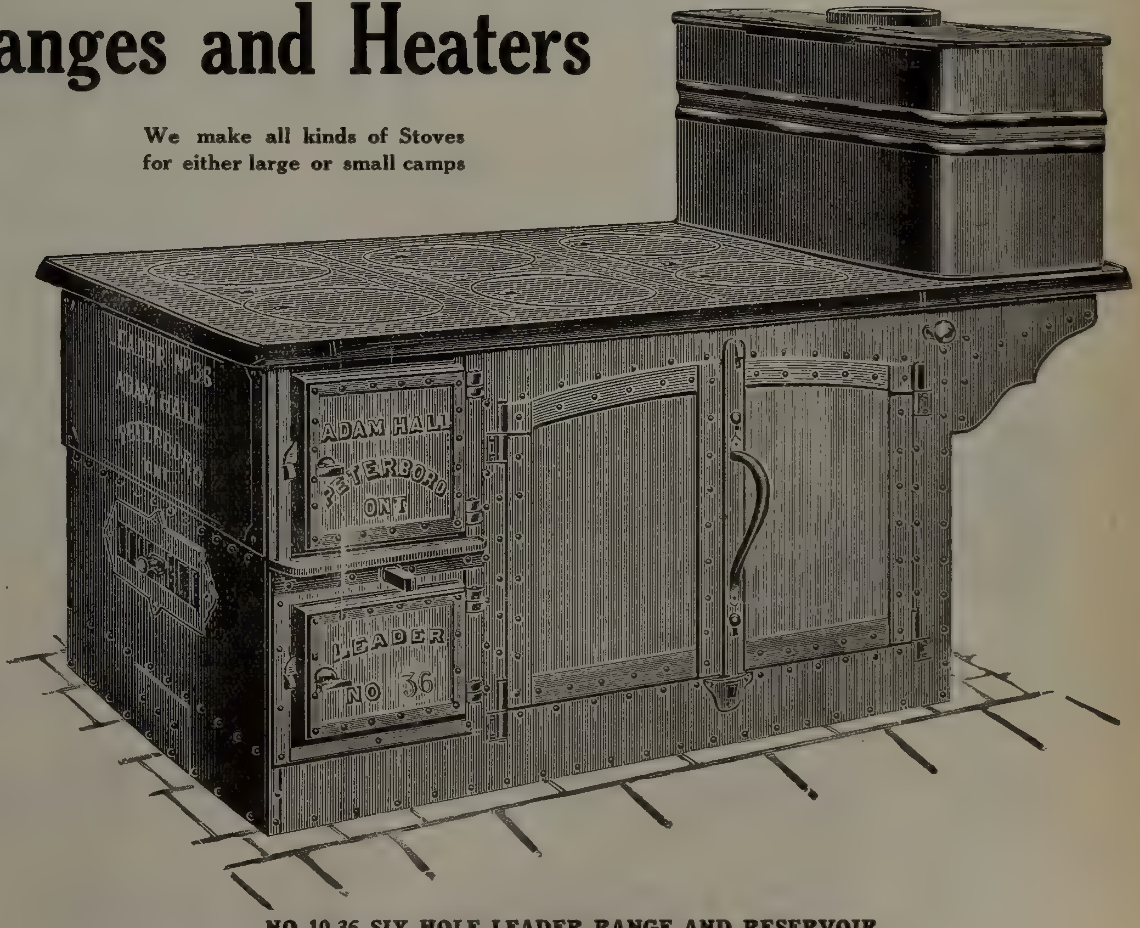
We make all kinds of Stoves for either large or small camps



THE LUMBERMAN HEATER.
Built with heavy boiler plate body and ends of heavy cast metal with large fire door. Made in four sizes, taking wood from 30 to 48 inches.

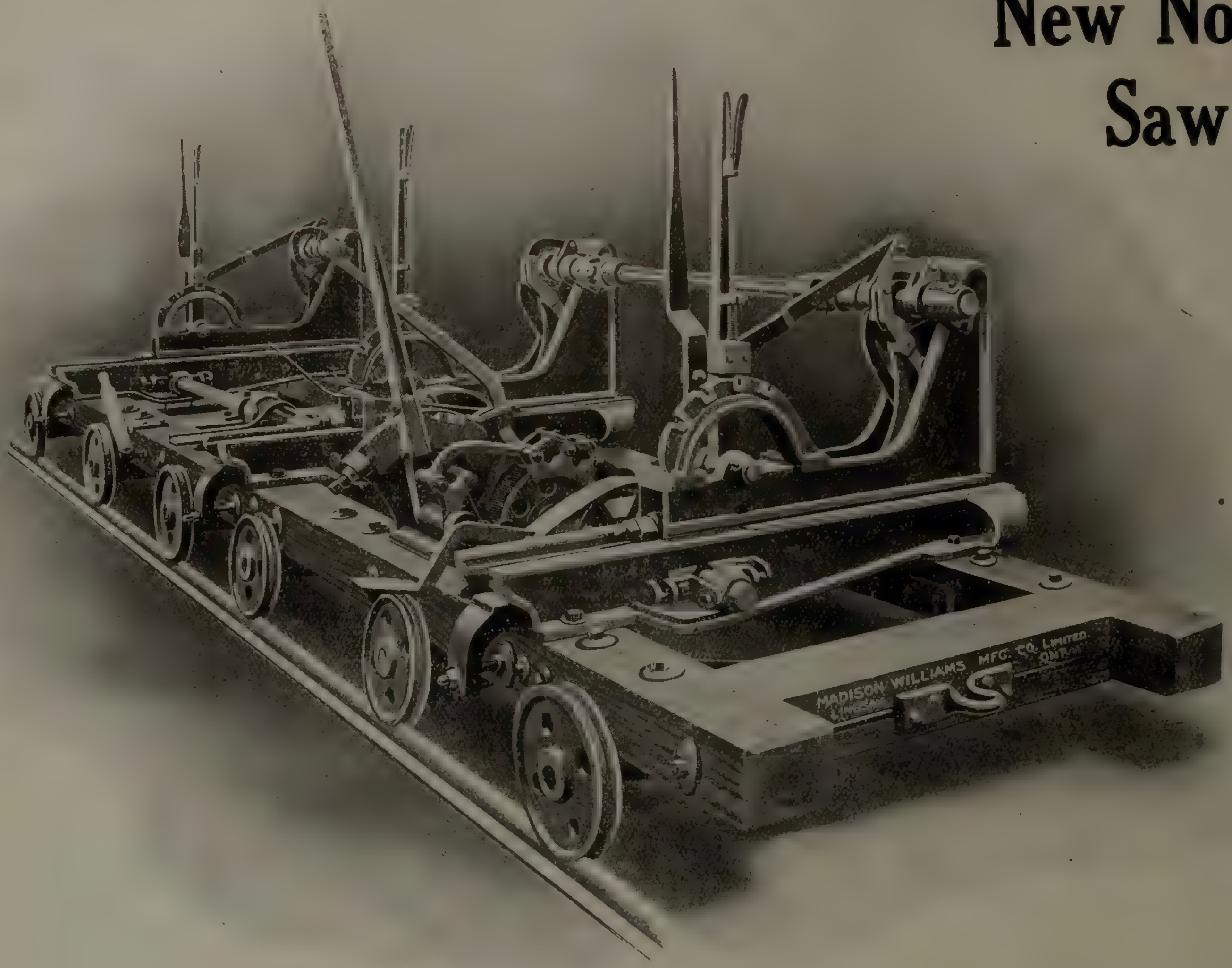
We do business throughout Canada. Do not hesitate to write us, no matter where you may be operating.

ADAM HALL,
Peterborough, Ont.



NO 10-36 SIX HOLE LEADER RANGE AND RESERVOIR
Will burn either Coal or Wood. Fire box for wood, 28 inches. Size of oven, 24 x 28 x 16. Body of very heavy English Steel. Size of top 54 x 30.

Manufacturer of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



New No. 4 Saw Carriage

A Machine worthy of a place in the world's largest sawmill

The
Madison Williams Mfg. Co.
Limited

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal Que.

Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

TRADE MARK
HANCHETT
U.S. REG. 59,352. JAN 8, 1907

The Filing Room

In the best equipped most efficient mills all over the country, where the value of standard equipment is appreciated—there you will find Hanchett Filing Room Equipment installed. Please note the advantages these mills have secured.

The Hanchett Filing Room Machinery are modern machines, are practical, simple, efficient, easy to adjust, easy to operate, and do first-class work. They are solid, rigid, heavy machines. Made upon honor, and they have genuine merit. The adaption of Hanchett Tools and Machinery for the care of saws and knives means quick installation, low cost of maintenance and renewals, and economy of operation.

THERE WAS A REASON WHY:
Schwager & Nettleton, Seattle, Washington, demanded Hanchett Filing Room Machinery.
Lee Wilson Co., Wilson, Ark. " " " " "
The Santee River Cypress Co., Ferguson, S.C. " " " " "
Gulf Lbr. Co., Fullerton, L.A. (2 outfits) " " " " "
U. S. Government (3 outfits) " " " " "
Porter Wadley & Co., Cotton Valley, La. " " " " "

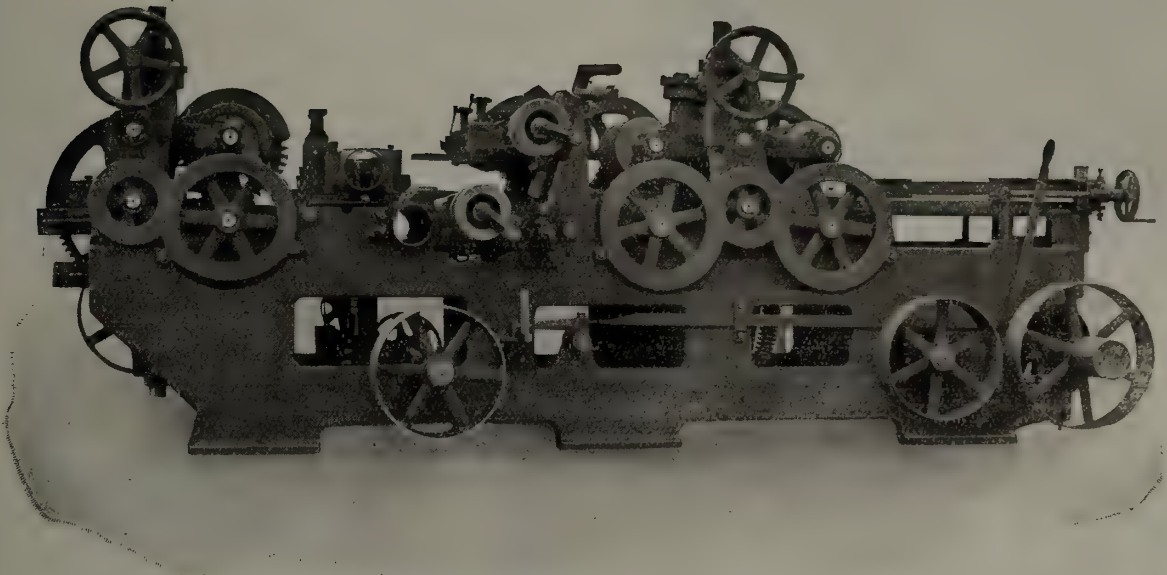
Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6

Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

Canada Machinery Corporation
LIMITED
GALT, ONTARIO

This name on your woodworking machinery is a guarantee of quality and represents the best and most modern.



No. 105 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

The above cut shows our latest general purpose matcher and challenges comparison with any medium weight machine on the continent. It is very simple and rigid and easy of operation.

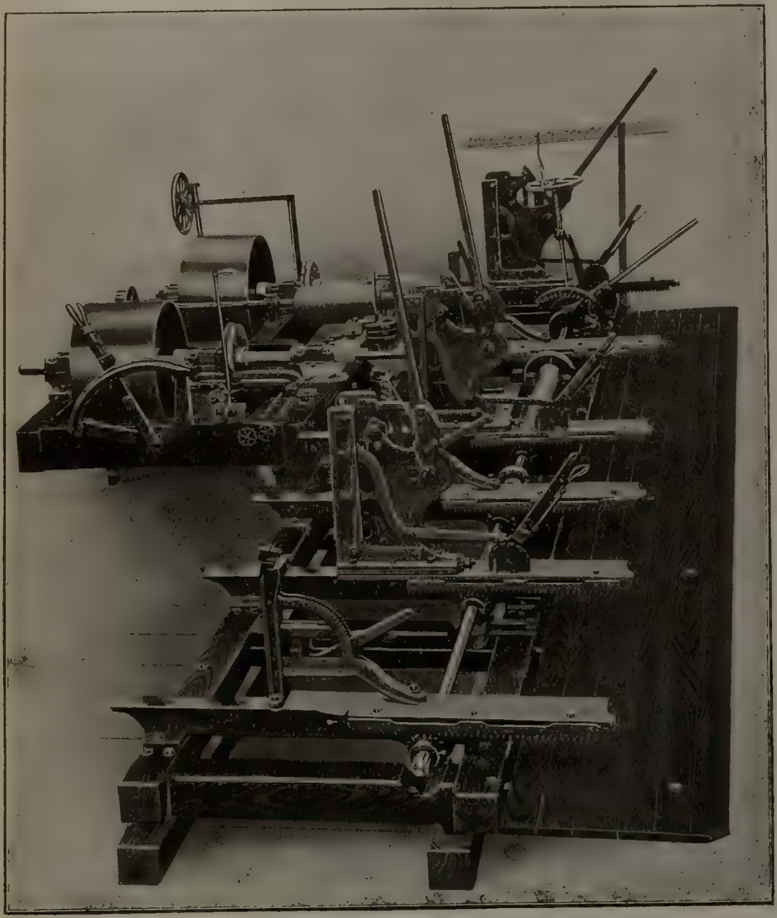
NOTE—The guarded gears and the belt drive to feed rolls.

Canada Machinery Corporation
Limited
Galt, Ontario

AGENTS:—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver
Williams & Wilson, Montreal

Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd.

Oxford, Nova Scotia



Manufacturers of all kinds of

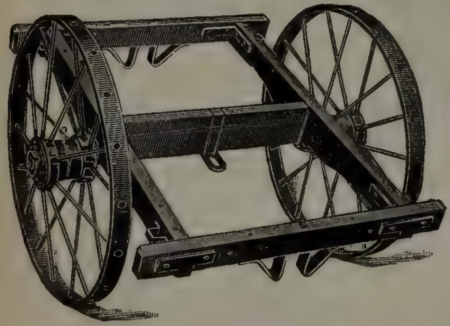
Saw Mill Machinery

Killam Patent Double Saw-Bed, with Heavy Frame Carriage

arranged for Dogger and Setter to ride on Carriage.

This photo shows the double saw-bed without saws. The front saw will move from 0 to 6 inches, and will increase the output of the men at least 50 per cent.

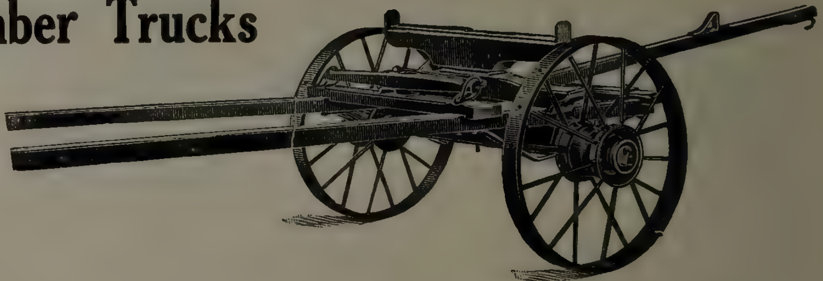
Write for Quotations



Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

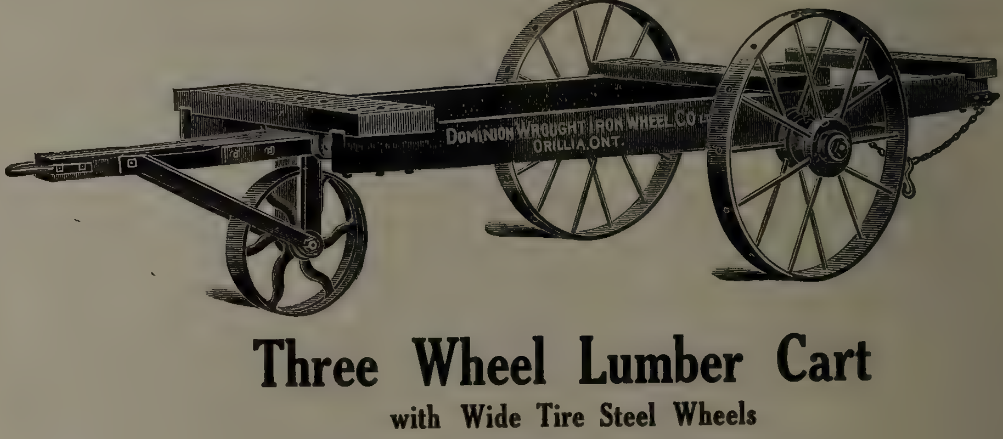
For Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.

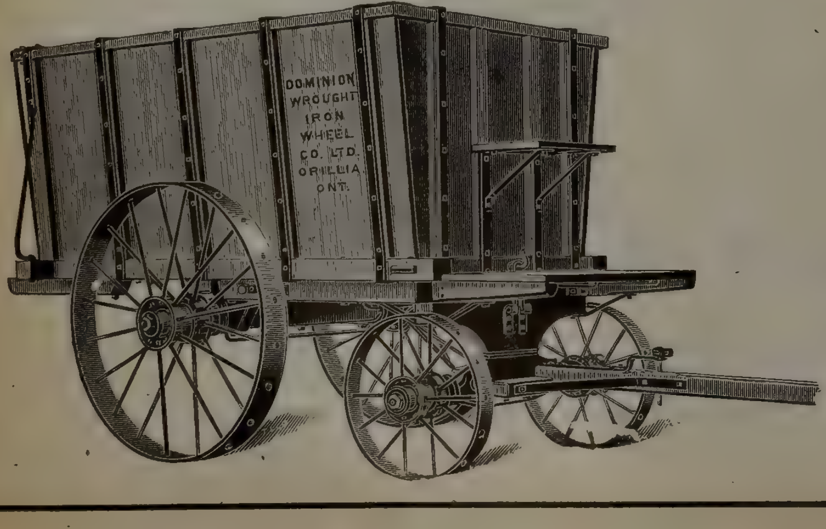


Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO LTD
ORILLIA, ONT.


DOMINION
WROUGHT
IRON
WHEEL
CO. LTD.
ORILLIA
ONT.

Three Wheel Lumber Cart

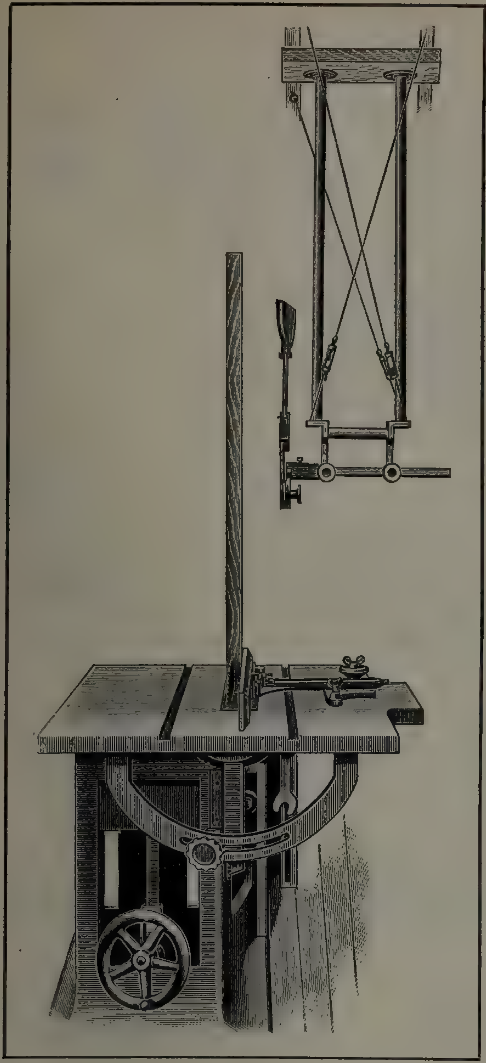
with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

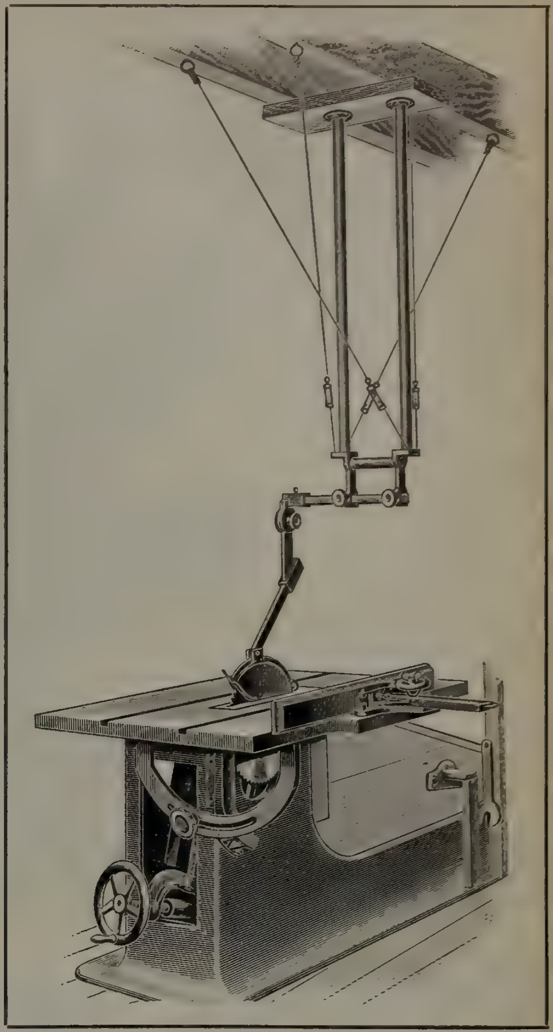


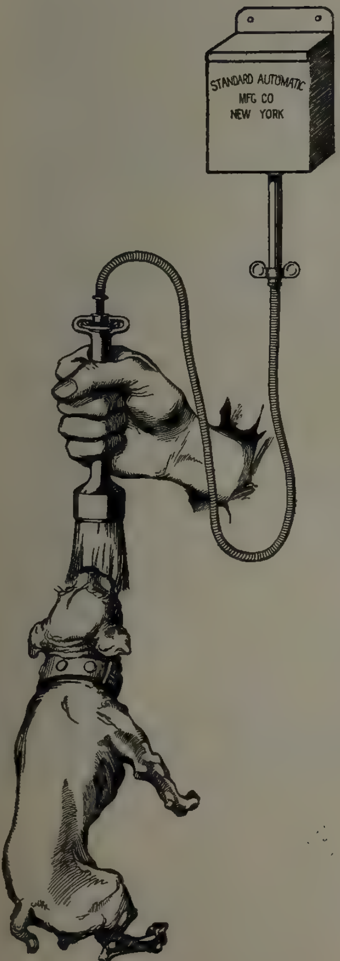
Protection
for
You and Your Men

The Jones Safety devices have saved a great many, serious and fatal accidents, and also many expensive law suits. These devices are made to suit nearly every kind of machinery, and no manufacturing concern should be without them. They save time and avoid delays, protect you and your men, and cost comparatively little to install.

Write for our Literature

JONES
Safety Device Co.
Hamilton, Canada





THE

Standard Automatic Brush

does your painting work in a new way, better, quicker, cheaper, eliminating all waste of paint. An equal flow at all times; thickness of coat can be accurately adjusted. Absolutely clean and fireproof.

THE STANDARD AUTOMATIC SYSTEM

does away with the paint can. It eliminates the dip and is far superior to the spray, but it does rub it in. No air pressure is needed. Will work with any kind of paint. Get next to this method. Made especially for manufacturers of automobiles, automobile bodies and wheels, all kinds of vehicles, carriages, etc. It is most useful for manufacturers of furniture. It will also save a lot of time in painting structural work, such as bridges, elevated roads, etc. House and sign painting can be done effectively and quick.

Wherever duplication of work exists, this device will increase your output and reduce the cost. Buy just one outfit to-day and be convinced. We are sure that we will have to equip your entire plant. Special equipments can be made to suit your purpose.

Complete outfit consisting of a large paint tank, either stationary or movable, with automatic valve and six feet of flexible tubing together with the automatic adjustable brush made of aluminum, costs $7.50, and it is still cheaper than the ordinary brush.

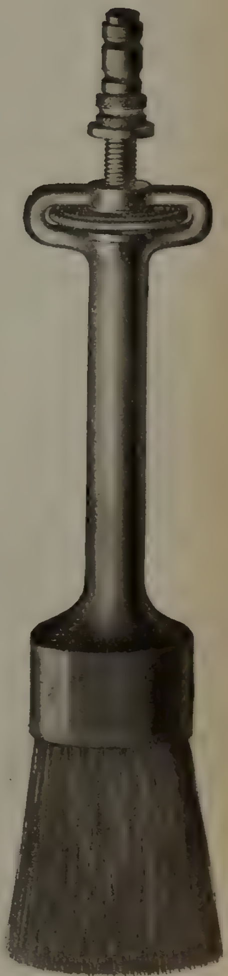
The outfit is also made with a tank to be strapped on the back which will cost $2.50 extra.

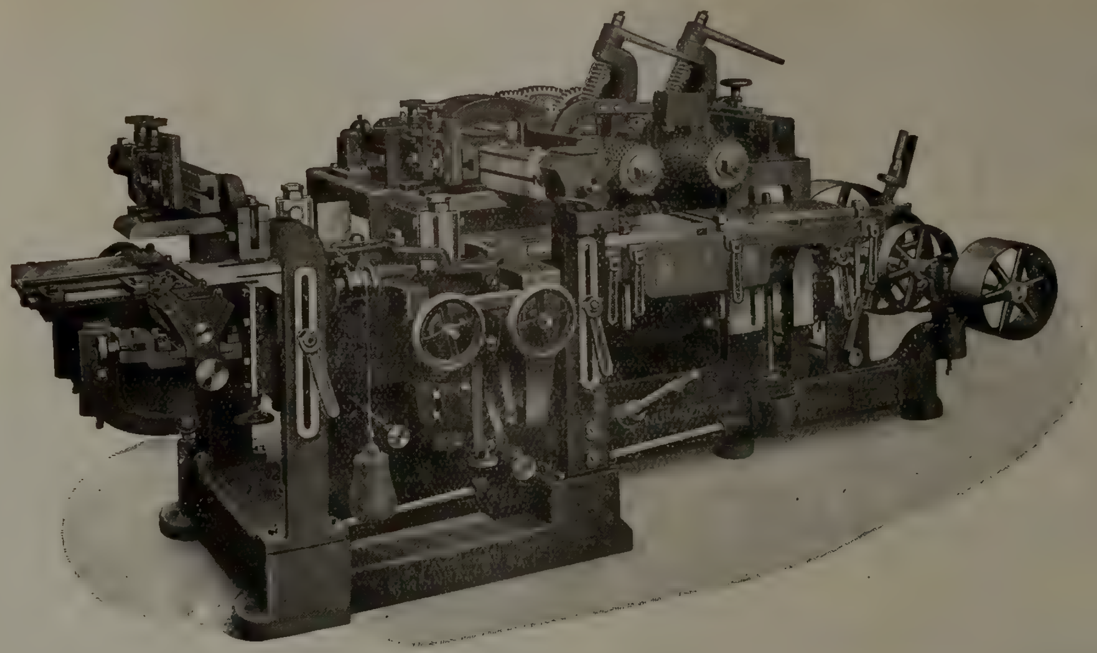
Our booklet will tell you why. Write for one to-day. Send in your order. Your outlay will only be once. Apparatus will last a life-time. Let us know to day what you are manufacturing and we will effect a saving for you.

Jobbers and Dealers wanted everywhere.

Standard Automatic Manufacturing Co.

50 Church Street NEW YORK





No. 184 Four-Side Molder.

Notice the extension of the base, forming an outside bearing for the upper head and eliminating overhang of the lower head.

Molder-Value is Measured by the Quality and Quantity of Output

The best results can only be attained by using the best Molder the Market affords—a Molder that is as near perfect as human ingenuity can make it—a Molder that has stood the test.

We have been building Molders for eighty years—you have the reputation and guarantee of the world's largest manufacturers of high duty woodworking machinery back of the assertion that the latest models of Fay & Egan Molders are in advance of any other make now on the market. You also have the verdict of the most discriminating buyers, such as the Otis Elevator Co., Pullman Co., Illinois Central Ry., Sante Fe System, International Harvester Co. and many others, who have bought and still continue to buy our Molders in preference over all others.

LASTLY—our Molder catalog goes into the details of our complete line of high duty Molders—showing that our machines have all the points claimed by other manufacturers, many features exclusive in our machine and that built-in quality that is absolutely necessary in making a good Molder. This catalog gladly mailed free of charge upon receipt of your request.

465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

SALES OFFICES

Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway
New York City

625 Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

532 Pender St., West
Vancouver, B. C.

401-2 White Building
Seattle, Wash.

139-149 Townsend Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

410-412 Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

164 N. Los Angeles Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

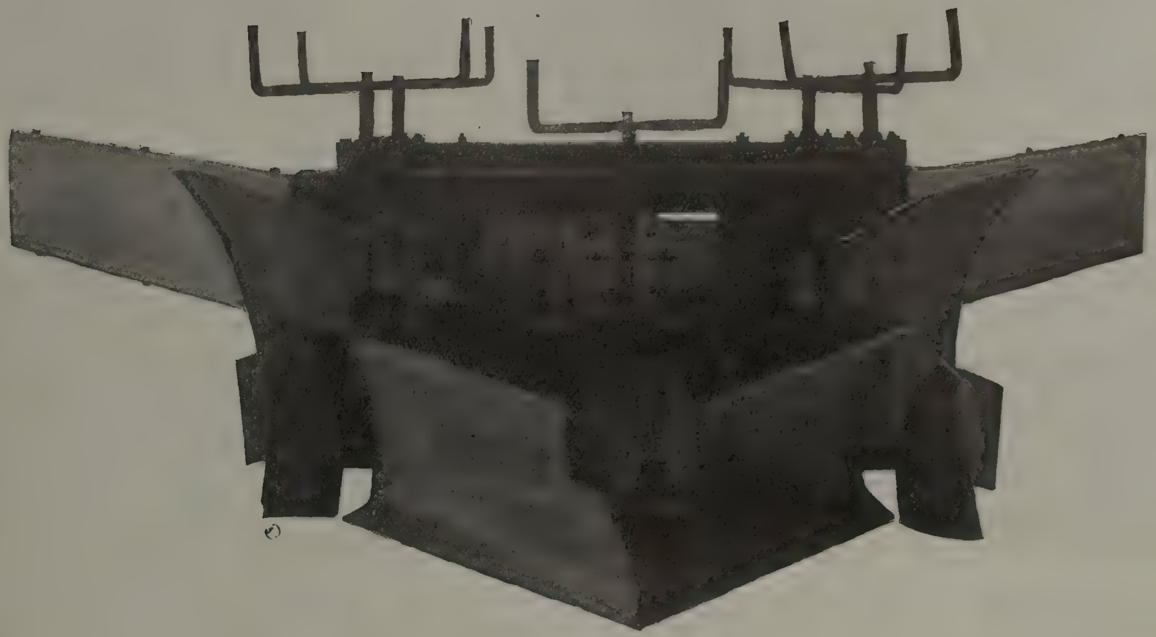
921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

1322 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

281 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y.

306 Laurens St., Baltimore, Md.

SNOW PLOWS



A careful examination of the above illustration will demonstrate to you what a complete and practical snow plow this is.

Important Points

Rutter attachment for cutting into the ice to make track for the sleigh.

Nose Piece is cast with steel points and may be raised and lowered by screws shown in illustration.

Wings of hardwood on back may be set to shove the snow back 7 feet on each side of the road.

Weight about 1,800 pounds.

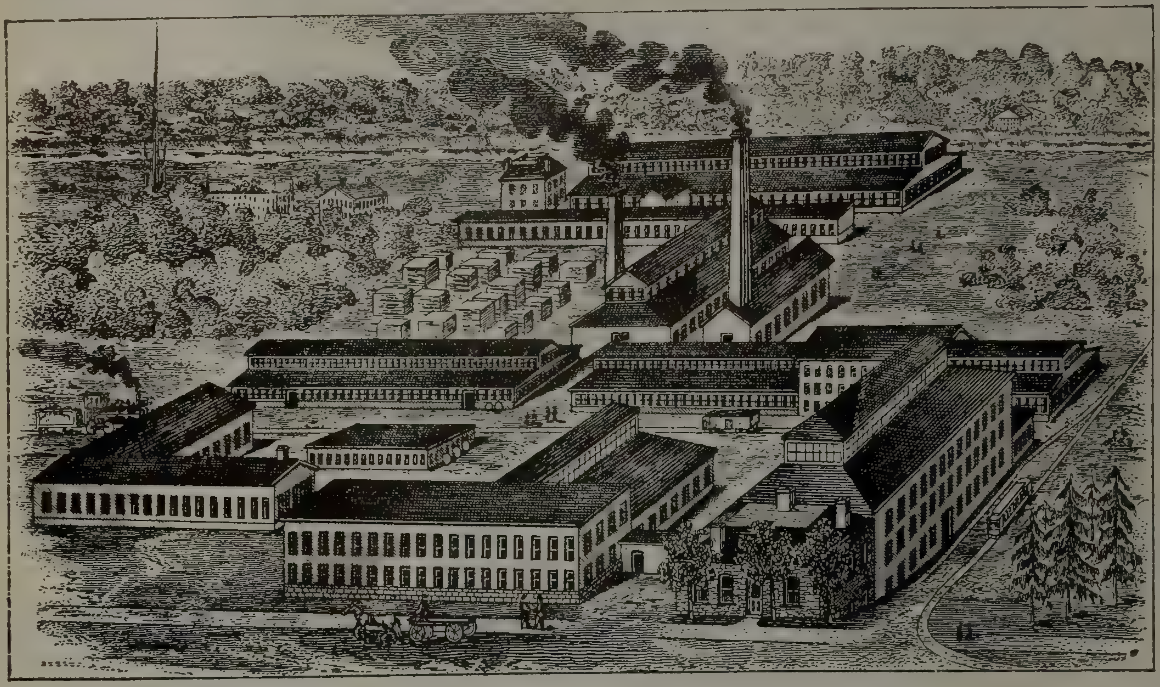
We have sold over 75 of these Snow Plows

Send us your enquiries.

MOWRY & SONS **Gravenhurst**
Ontario

MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made

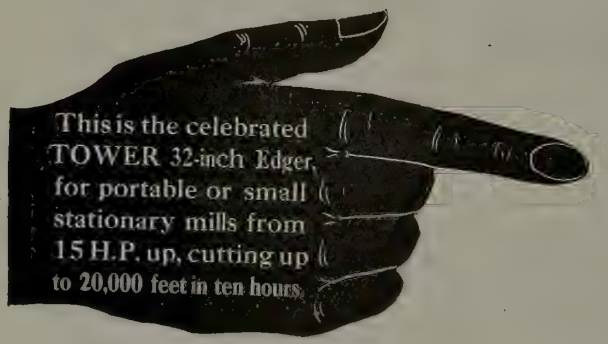


The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited Galt, Ontario



This is the celebrated TOWER 32-inch Edger, for portable or small stationary mills from 15 H.P. up, cutting up to 20,000 feet in ten hours.

Front and main pulley side, No 4 Tower 32-inch Edger with levers for shifting saws. Rear table not shown. Back press roll raised.

The bed of the husk is in one piece, instead of being held together with rods.
The vital parts therefore always retain their proper relative positions.
The saws may be readily removed without disturbing the arbor.
There is an outside support for the main pulley, which is very much better than to have it overhang.
The adjustable guide is by far the simplest and most accurate and reliable to be found on any machine, however expensive.
The arbor is provided with a steel featherkey for driving the saws.
The indexes are on the front end of the front table, where they are readily seen by the operator. This is especially important on dark days or where the edger stands in a dark part of the mill.
The indexes are adjustable, to adapt the machine to cut scant, exact or plump, according to the requirements of the trade.
Each table is ten feet long, and is provided with iron cross girths and legs.
Every part of the machine is made to template, which insures a perfect fit and perfect adjustment.
Every piece of the machine is also lettered and numbered, which makes it easy to obtain repairs in case of fire or other accident.
Notice that these edgers contain many features usually found only in large and high priced machines.
We also make larger and heavier edgers, our line comprising seventy-two standard sizes and styles. We build them all with either levers or hand wheels to shift the saws.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., - Greenville, Michigan

Also manufacturers of the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate and the celebrated "TOWER" One-man 2-Saw Trimmer

Wire Rope

We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes
Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions
Blocks — Clips — Thimbles — Shackles, Etc.

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Double Strand Chain Conveyer handling shavings in Woodworking Plant.

Jeffrey Conveyers

are time and labor savers in Woodworking Plants. Give us an opportunity to prove this claim. Standard malleable and steel chains, attachments and devices, including cable conveyors, carried in stock.

Catalog 57 mailed upon request.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Canadian Works: MONTREAL, Cote and Lagauchetiere Sts.
TORONTO OFFICE, 174 King St. East

When Renewing Your

Tram Car Wheels

for the coming season

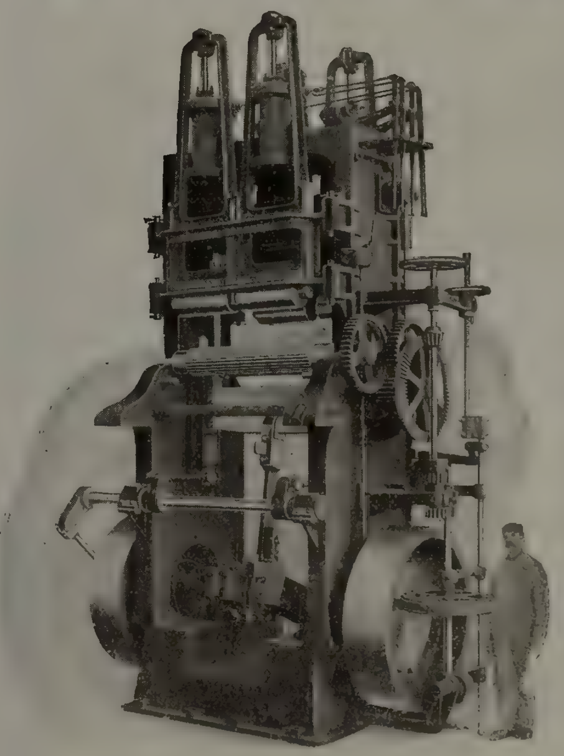
Secure Our Prices

Old shafts straightened and new wheels fitted on. Our special grade of Charcoal Chilled Iron Wheels, our method of treating them after casting, makes a wheel that will outlast anything on the market.

Further information on request. :: ::

The
Canada Iron Corporation
Limited
Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Wickes Gangs



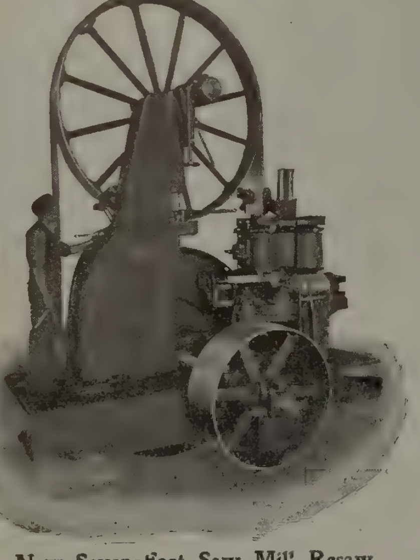
cut the thinnest board which will dress to Standard, using 18 to 14 gauge saws and removing 3/32" to 9/64" kerf, depending upon class of timber and amount of output desired.

With the installation of a **Wickes Gang,** the output of a mill can be largely increased with very little additional cost of labor and the product will be of perfect manufacture insuring higher prices.

Send for
Catalogue

Wickes Brothers
Saginaw, - Mich.

Band Resaws



New Seven-Foot Saw Mill Resaw.

"A Specialty NOT a Side-Line"

GET THE GENUINE

FROM

Wm. B. Mershon & Co.

Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

Branch Office and Warehouse
New Orleans, La.

CLYDE IRON WORKS
Sole Manufacturers of the
McGiffert and Decker Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.
Duluth, Minn.

Branch Office
Savannah, - Ga.

G110

When you want

Leather

We are the people

Ask for the

Round Knife Brand of Harness Leather

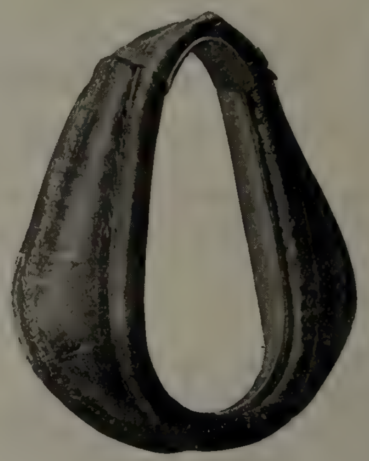
ROUND KNIFE BRAND

Leather of quality bears this stamp. It has no equal.

Lace Leather

"B. B. Lace"

In sides or cut into laces any width required. It has stood the severest test—strong,—pliable and durable. We tan and finish it ourselves and stand behind it.



Our Lumber Horse Collars

Are made on scientific lines to fit the horse. May be had with the Gall Cure Curled Hair Pad when required.

We make all kinds of horse collars, short or long straw.

If you want satisfaction get our make. Handled by all reliable dealers.

If they don't supply them send to us direct.

Oil Tanned Mocassins and Sporting Boots

We surpass all other makes on the market.

Style No. 407

WHY?

Because every pair is made with our Patent Heel which insures against running over and ripping at the heel like other makes.

It acts like the stiffener in your boot but is easy and pliable and has no rough seams to hurt the foot.

All well made and of leather of our own tannage.

Lists on application

Beal Bros. Limited

Tanners and Manufacturers

52 Wellington St. East - Toronto, Ont.

Isn't it Better to Investigate

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

than to wish you had

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Does away with all kilns
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

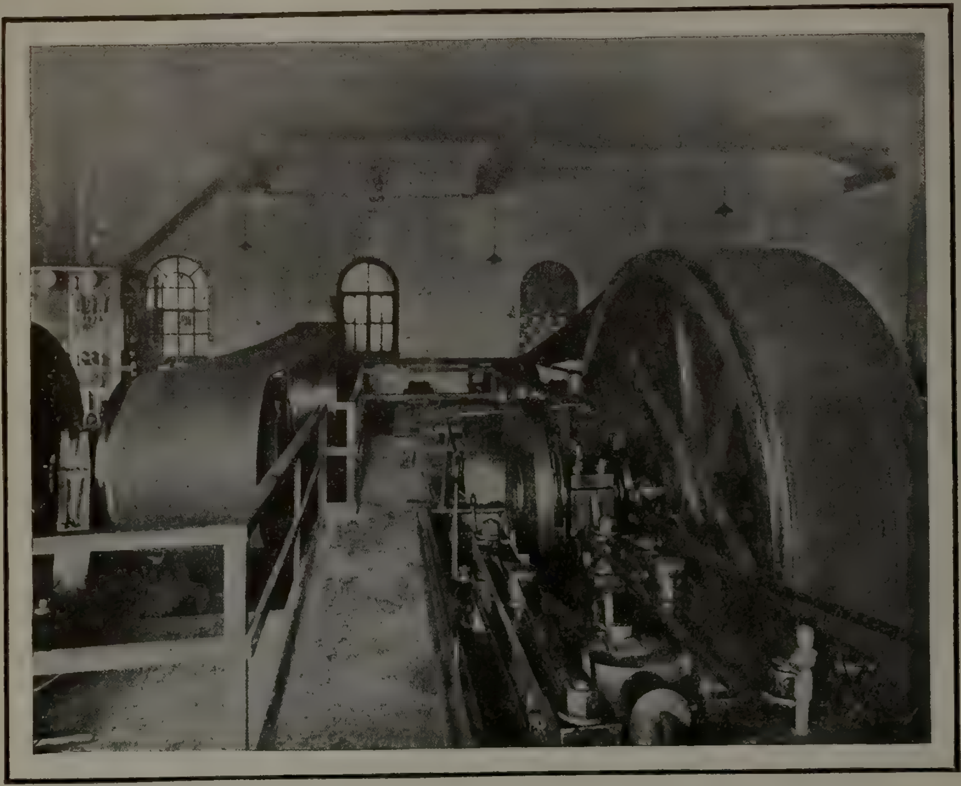
---

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Descriptive Booklet on Request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation
of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO



Scandinavia Belting

As a Main Drive

For straight or crossed drives it is unsurpassed.

Equally good in wet or dry places.

Not made in plies.

Federal Engineering & Supplies, Limited, 284 Yonge St. **TORONTO**

AGENCIES: Montreal, Power Economies Limited Ottawa, McDougall's Limited Calgary, Great West Saddlery Co.
Cobalt, Geo. Taylor Hardware Co. Port Arthur, Marks-Clavet-Dobie Limited

AGENTS WANTED IN OTHER CITIES

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long

The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
115 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

CHAIN

Weldless Steel Chain

"The Strongest Chain in the World"

Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices of this and all kinds of Chain and Chain Sundries to

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited
Office and Works: MONTREAL

Canada's Greatest General
Trades Journal

Established 1882

THE COMMERCIAL

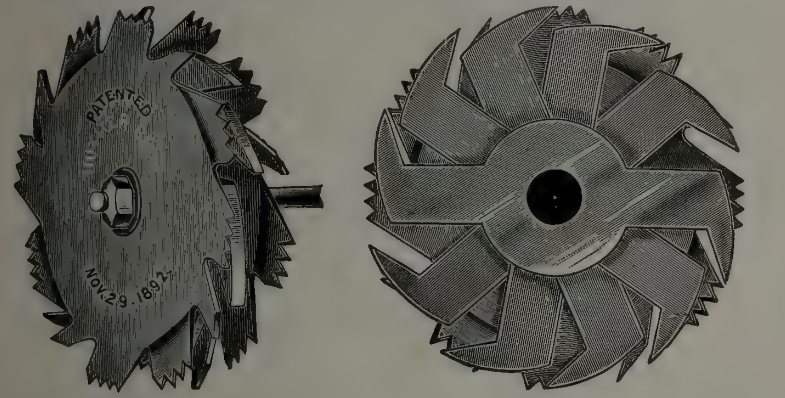
The WEEKLY FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL & GENERAL TRADE NEWSPAPER of the GREAT WEST.

WINNIPEG - - MANITOBA

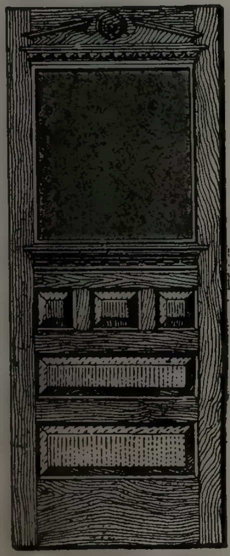
$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD
For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.



THE DEWEY DOOR

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

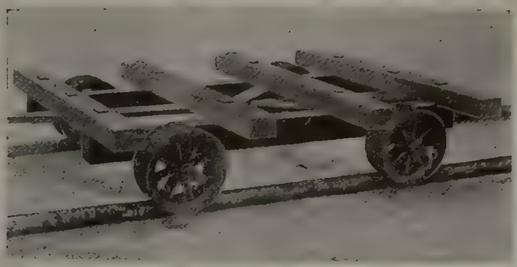
DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles
Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

The Keystone Pole Tram Car



Indispensable to every saw mill. It runs on poles from 6 to 10 inches in diameter and the wheels are concave.

This method of conveying logs, pulpwood, or coal is undoubtedly the best and the cheapest that jobbers and mill-men can use. It can be used to great advantage on low and marshy ground.

We would appreciate the opportunity of furnishing you with further particulars.

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works
Williamsport - Pennsylvania

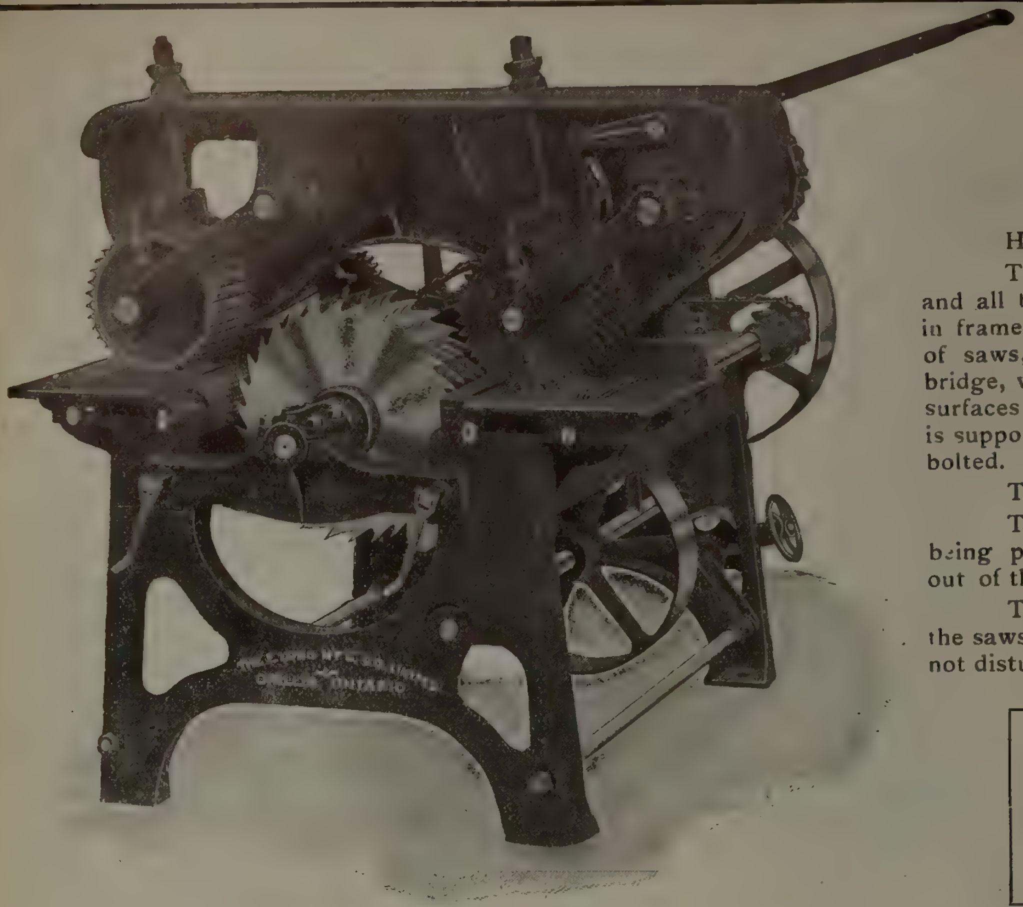
RUBBER BELTING

for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
of Toronto, Limited
Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver



4-SAW LATH BOLTER

Lath Bolter

4-Saws

Here are a few of the important features:

The frame of this machine is made solid in one piece and all bearings for mandrel and feed roll shafts are cast solid in frame, with the exception of the mandrel bearing outside of saws, which is removable for taking out saws. This bridge, when in place, is held securely in alignment on planed surfaces by large cap screws with wrench handles Frame is supported by two stands with planed surfaces, and securely bolted.

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Manufacturers of

Saw Mill, Shingle and Lath Machinery and Accessories.

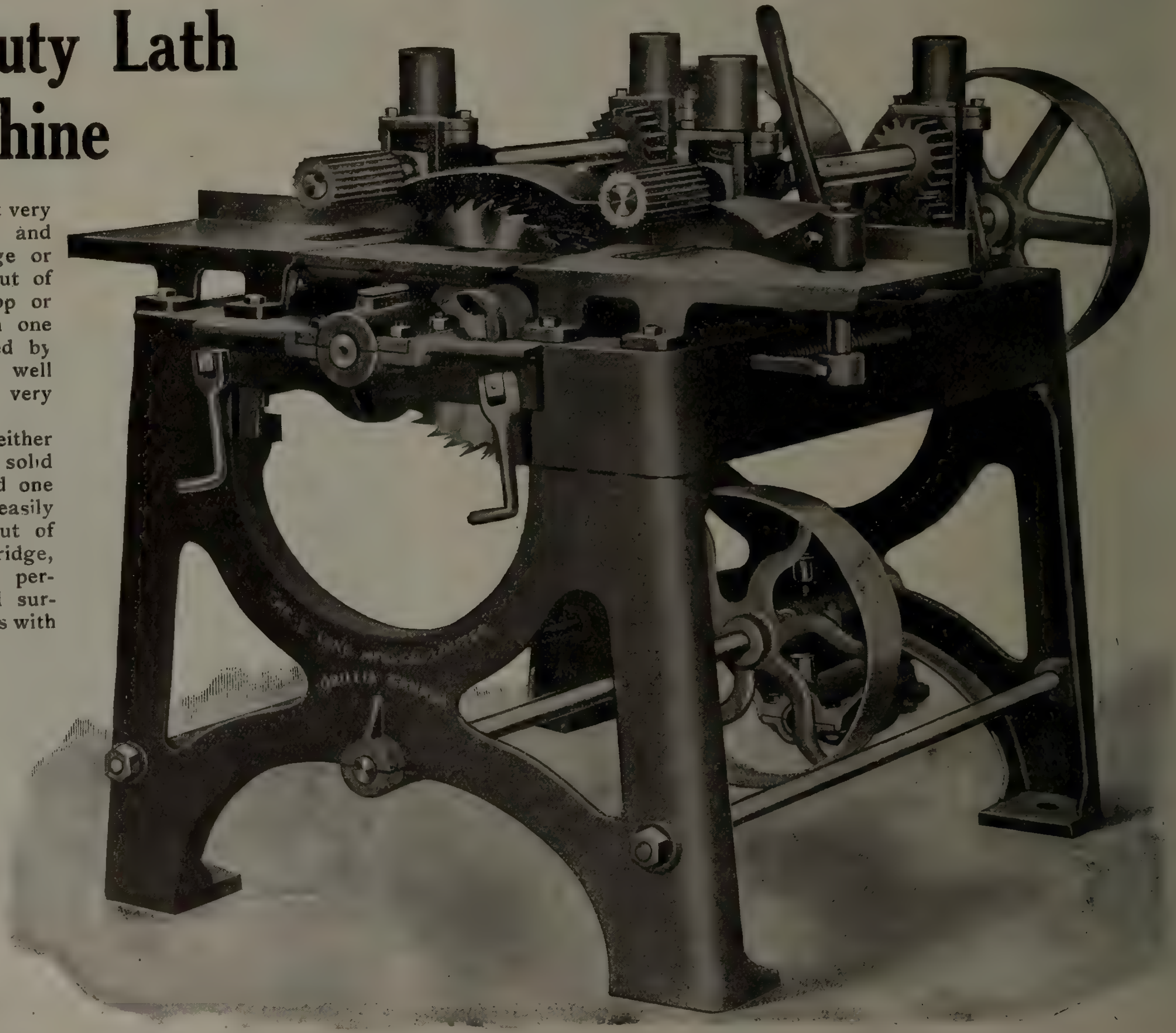
Engines, Boilers and Steam Pumps, Transmission Machinery.

Full Particulars Given on Application.

Heavy Duty Lath Machine

This machine is built very strong and substantial, and will suit any mill, large or small where a large output of lath is required. The top or main frame is made in one casting, and is supported by two heavy iron stands, well braced, which makes a very rigid machine.

The bearings on either side of drive pulley are solid in frame, while the third one is so arranged as to be easily removed for the taking out of saws. This bearing, or bridge, when in place is kept in perfect alignment on planed surface, by large cap screws with wrench handles.



Full Specification on Application

Agencies:

Williams & Wilson
MONTREAL

Stuart Machinery Co. Limited
WINNIPEG

Gorman, Clancey and Grindley, Ltd.
EDMONTON

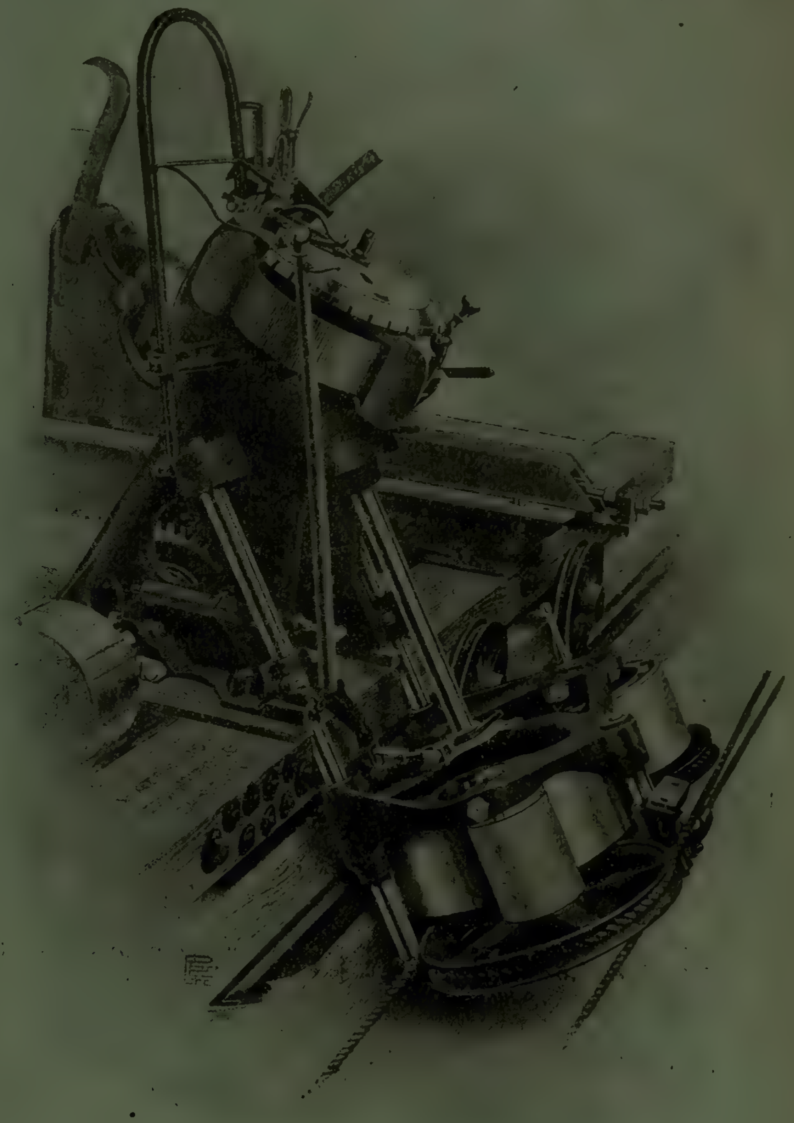
Robt. Hamilton & Co.
VANCOUVER

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings.

"No Heat - No Work - No Lost Motion"

THE TROUT POWER SETWORKS



Positively the Most Powerful, Accurate and Efficient Setworks Built.

The Trout Power Setworks is rope-driven. It combines a set and receding works in one machine and will turn out more lumber and better lumber than any other setworks on the market.

JUST FOR THESE REASONS:—

¶ There are only two levers to operate.

Setting is accomplished without stooping or bending.

There is no heat from the steam cylinder.

¶ There is nothing to tire the setter.

He can give his undivided attention to the sawyer's signals and cut as much lumber at the end of his shift as at the beginning.

¶ Working parts throughout are of finest selected steel.

The operation is without rack or jar, eliminating any destructive wear.

No lost motion can possibly develop.

¶ The setworks will set by 1-32 inch up to 6 inches at one manipulation of the lever.

The size of the logs does not affect the speed or the accuracy of the set.

¶ Further, the machine is entirely self contained.

It requires no change in the carriage frame.

Can be attached to any size of carriage, Rack or Screw movement.

¶ We are the sole builders of this machine. Perhaps you have seen it at work. If not the best thing to do is to visit us or to write for a fuller description than we can give here.

Bulletin No. 107

The Waterous Engine Works Co.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch: Winnipeg, Man.

Wholesale Lumber Yards

Retail Lumber Yards

Sash and Door Factories

Lumber Warehouses

Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills

Planing Mills

Rossing Mills

Pulp Mills

Box Factories

BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

Door No. B. L. 312

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

Veneered Doors

Newel Posts

Sashes

Flooring

Trim

Pine Doors and Frames

Turned Newel Posts and Balusters

Cypress Greenhouse Material

Write for our Catalogue

Batts Limited
MANUFACTURERS
West Toronto, Ont.

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN

OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING Co.
OAK EXTRA TANNED
EST 1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

The John Inglis Company Limited

TORONTO, - CANADA

Engineers and Boilermakers

We build and erect **Penstocks, Water Towers, Stand Pipes** and **Heavy Plate** work of all kinds.

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

14 Strachan Ave.

Standard Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.

Boilers of all kinds **Engines, Power** and **Marine, Saw Mill Machinery, Special Machinery.**

ENGINEERS AND BOILERMAKERS

Toronto. Canada

Vol. 31 Toronto, February 15, 1911 No. 4

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kerney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Your business credit demands the best in fire insurance

We can satisfy the most critical.
Dividends to Policy Holders now 40 per cent.

The
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

B. C. AGENTS. WOOD, VALLANCE & LEGGAT VANCOUVER.

ARCTIC METAL
FOR COOL BEARINGS
IT'S RELIABLE

Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
HAMILTON, ONT.

GENUINE OAK

"Genuine Oak" LEATHER BELTING
Every Belt Guaranteed

FULL STOCK OF
Pressed Steel Pulleys and Mill Supplies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

D. K. McLaren, Limited
Montreal Toronto Quebec
St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B.C.

WOODS LIMITED
Ottawa, Factory: **Hull, Que.**

Everything for the Lumberman and Contractor

TENTS, CLOTHING, TARPAULINS, GLOVES and MITTS.

Woods Special Non-Absorbent Duck Tents

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Peterborough, Ontario
The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in
LUMBERMENS', CONTRACTORS' and SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES
Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King & Water Sts., **Peterborough, Ont., Can**

DICK'S BALATA BELTING
CANADA
FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

World Powers!

Canada
Dick's Balata Belting
Fairbanks Wood-split Pulleys
Universal Giant Hangers

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Limited
Fairbanks Scales—Fairbanks Morse Gas Engines
SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS:
Montreal, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

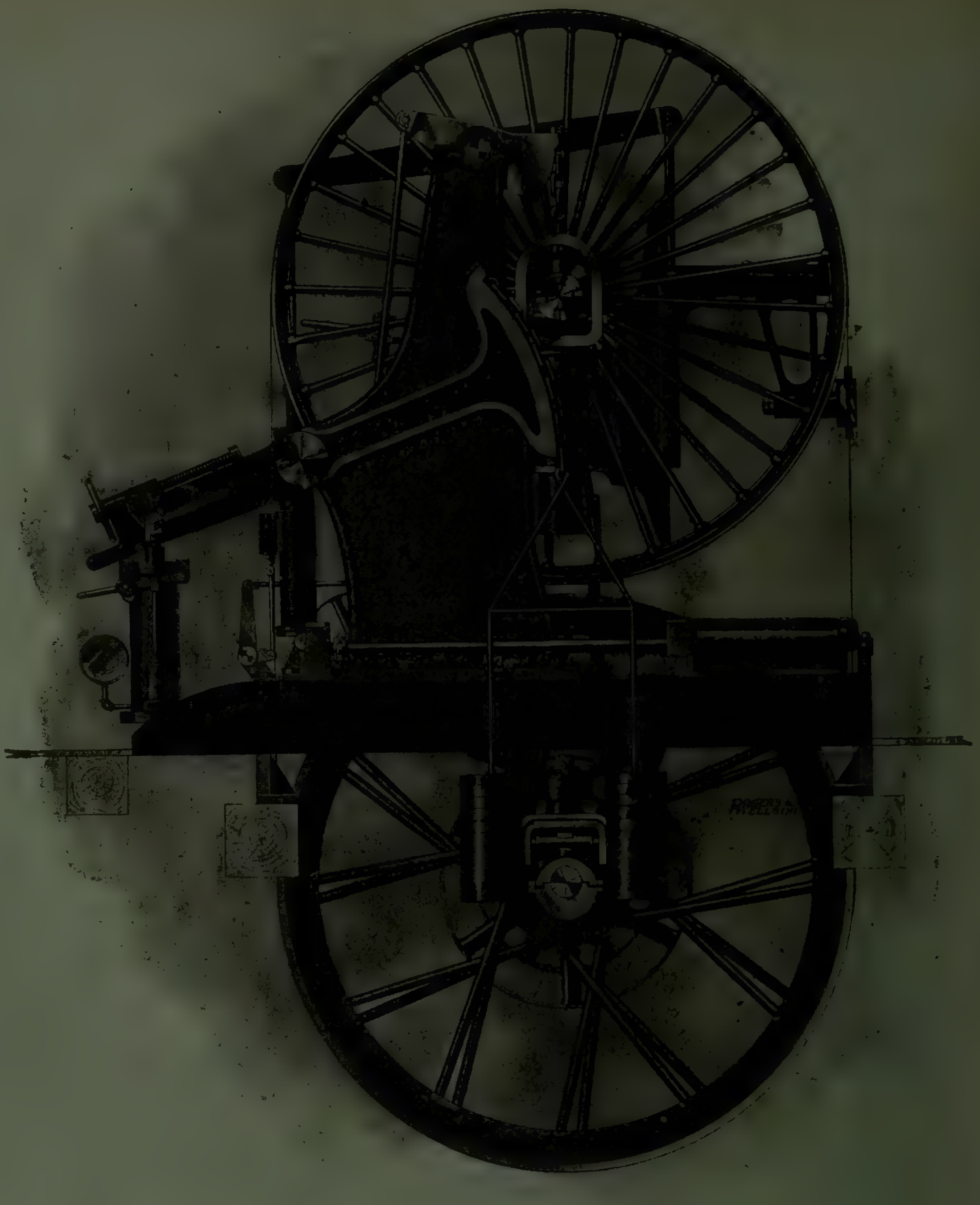
Chains Springs Wire Rope Tools

Are you particular in getting the right article? These four lines have been our special study for over forty years we have been manufacturers. It will pay you well to write us.

Order Forms, Catalogues and Price Lists on Application

B. J. COGHLIN & CO., Limited ∴ ∴ **MONTREAL**

The Steam Tension Band Mill



is made with 8 foot, 9 foot and 10 foot wheels. As you know, the top wheel and upper guide are operated by separate steam cylinders.

Some obvious advantages of this are, the great speed with which the guide can be raised and lowered, the extremely sensitive tension on the saw, and the quick time with which saws can be changed.

You will see at once that considerable time is saved in one day, over the usual weight tension mill.

And no tensioning system has yet been made, that is as sensitive as our steam tension ; so that your saw is more easily kept in perfect shape and at the right tension at all times — which means better lumber.

Any mill which will increase your cut, and probably improve its quality is worth your while looking into ; and besides, there are other special features which increase its value to you.

Shall we send our catalogue?

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Right in the heart of Northern Ontario's pine forests

our lumber camps are busily engaged taking out the finest

White and Red Pine Timber

for next season's cut.

Dealers who appreciate good lumber, the kind that makes customers and holds them, should lose no time in letting us know their requirements.

Our lumber is noted for being perfectly milled and properly graded.

Always write us when in the market for White or Red Pine, rough or dressed

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills

Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The

**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

Birch Canadian Hardwood Basswood

White Pine Box Lumber, all sizes.

White Pine and Spruce Lath, Cedar Shingles.

Our factory stock in White Pine, S.C. Sidings, strips and shorts is complete in dry 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. and 2 in.

We would like to answer your enquiries concerning this line.

We have some very desirable lines in White Pine for manufacturers of doors, sash, etc., also a nice line in White Pine Mill Run Stocks.

Write us for prices, we are sure we can interest you.

We Make a Specialty of Prompt Shipments

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

NEW YORK CITY: Bible House, Astor Place

OTTAWA, ONT.: Citizen Building

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

James Davidson - - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

We have a full assortment of

White Pine, Norway, Hemlock, Posts, B. C. Shingles and Lath

Write us

LeBel, Turnbull Lumber Co.
Limited
Sarnia, Ont.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.
Room 4,
Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

We offer for sale the following:

QUEBEC SPRUCE

Quality 2nd and better, aired, dried and ready for immediate shipment.

273,000 ft. 1 x 4, 10/16 long
223,000 ft. 1 x 5, " "
335,000 ft. 1 x 6, " "
125,000 ft. 1 x 7, " "
37,000 ft. 1 x 8, " "

100,000 ft. 1 1/4 x 4, 5 and 6, 6/16 long
100,000 ft. 7/16, 4 and 5 wide
100,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up Merchantable Cedar 8 and up long.

All the above P. and M. to order.

25 cars of 2nd Clear Shingles
25 cars Specials Shingles
17 cars of Extra No. 1.

Send us your enquiries and we will be glad to name you very attractive prices. As shingles are likely to advance in the near future now is the time to place your orders before the raise.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

Oyamel Company

B. A. SCOTT, Vice-President and General Manager.

Manufacturers of

**Lumber, Pulp Wood,
Railway Ties, Telephone Poles**

Mills at
Roberval, Lake St. John

Head Office:
Hochelaga Bank Bldg., Quebec

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). **TORONTO, ONT.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co.
Limited

Suite 66, 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We own and offer, subject to prior sale,

1,750,000 feet

of Birch logs, which we are prepared to cut in dimensions to suit purchaser, for next season's delivery.

1,850 Standard Cedar Poles principally 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 ft., with about 500 60 and 70 ft. Also 150,000 1 in. Dry Birch, Log run, Mill Culls out, for quick shipment.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester treet West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

**Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles**

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.**

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 inch mill cull white pine shorts
For 1 inch mill cull white pine strips
For 1 inch mill cull white pine sidings

Write us before placing your orders and be money in pocket.

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

The
Thomas Nagle Lumber Co.
Limited

St. John, N.B., and Montreal, P.Q.

We have an exceptionally large stock of

Dry Spruce and Pine

for immediate shipment. Send us your enquiries.

Main Office
Globe Atlantic Bldg.

Branch Office
Montreal, P.Q.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

St. Clair Construction Co.
Limited

DEALERS IN

**Rough and Dressed Lumber
Sash, Doors, Lath and Shingles**

Yard and Planing Mill:
Campbell Ave. and Davenport Road
Davenport Station, G. T. R.
TORONTO

Buyers of Hemlock, Spruce and Red Pine, Etc.

RALPH LOVELAND E. A. STONE

LOVELAND & STONE

Lumber Manufacturers

CUTLER, ONT.

Dimension Timber a Specialty

HELLO! MR. MANUFACTURER!

It is just possible I can furnish you with the

Hardwood Lumber

that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.

J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The **Brockville Lumber Company** LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune

Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**

Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring

End Matched, Bored, Polished and Bundled

Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
22 St. John Street, MONTREAL

C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
434 Shaw Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Our Prices will Interest You

We offer for Quick Sale at a very low figure

1,000,000 feet
OF
2 x 4-5-6-7-8 to 11 ins. 12 to 18 ft.

COMMON WHITE PINE

Inquiries Invited

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our price for anything you require in lumber.

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario

Manufacturers of

Sawn Lumber, Lath, and Dimension Timber

Pine Doors

We have long appreciated the fact that price is not the only requisite a dealer must seek in placing his order for doors. Poorly manufactured doors can scarcely be considered a bargain at any price.

Door Making is our Specialty

We have equipped our plant with the best door machinery made, and we are turning out doors that **are right in quality and right in price.**

Our doors need no commendation. They prove themselves. They are business builders for every dealer who handles them.

If you have not received our latest quotations on Doors, Sash, and Interior Trim, write us to put you on our mailing list. It will be mutually advantageous.

L. A. DeLaplante Limited

Head Office Manning Arcade 24 King St. West Phone M 5912 TORONTO

Planing Mills: EAST TORONTO Phone Beach 230

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Ferguson Lumber Co
London, Ont.

SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.

B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited

Bruce Mines, Ontario

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders

Orillia, Ont.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber
Red Cedar Shingles

Long Fir Timbers a Specialty

Our facilities for handling all class of orders are unexcelled.

Write for our Prices before ordering

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO. Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

Ralph Loveland, Pres.
L. K. Loveland, Vice.-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.

Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER AND SALT

Mills at Thessalon, Ont.
SAGINAW - - MICH.

J. D. SHIER LUMBER CO., Limited
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.
Manufacturers of Lumber, Lath and Shingles

A fully equipped Planing Factory in connection. Dressed Lumber, Flooring in Pine, Hardwood or Hemlock, ⅜ Ceilings, Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Wood Turning, etc. Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a specialty at current prices.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety — No Keys
No Bolts — Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices.
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

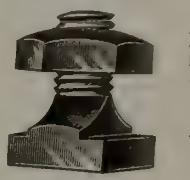
Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

For Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Reinforced
Sticker Head Bolts



Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.

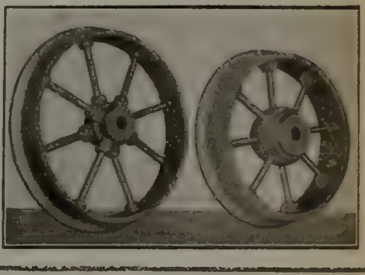
Prices:
½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.

Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

Louis Bamberger

Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods
2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."
Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quautity, price and freight rate to
J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard, etc.

President and General Manager D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg
Assistant General Manager WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver
Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B.C., and Harrison River, B.C.

Booth & Shannon

Biscotasing, Ont.

White & Norway Pine Lumber Manufacturers

Will have stocks during sawing season 1911 at Biscotasing, C. P. R. main line and Georgian Bay points.

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW PRICES for QUICK sale:

60,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
22,000 ft. 1 x 10/12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
42,000 ft. 1 x 10 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
500,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
14,000 ft. 6/4 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
35,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
300,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 White Pine Mill Cull.
210,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
21,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
90,000 ft. 1 x 12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

J. K. MUIR H. J. TERRY A. E. GORDON

Muir, Terry & Gordon

SUCCESSORS TO MUIR & TERRY

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto

Offer first class stocks of White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, Lath Shingles, etc., to the trade at reasonable prices.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES. 'PHONE No. MAIN 2545

The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in Toronto for immediate delivery—

2 Cars 4/4 x 6″ and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
1 " 4/4 x 10″ and up " " " "
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up No. 1 Common " "
2 " 4/4 and thicker Honduras Mahogany
3 " 5/4″ Sound Wormy Chestnut
1 " 3″ 1sts and 2nds Plained Red Oak

The Quartered Oak is extra choice for figure, even color and good percentage of long lengths. Write or phone for price

A. W. Eyer & Co.

We are in the market and pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of lumber, will contract for this season's cut or buy what you now have to sell. Correspondence with mills solicited.

A. W. Eyer & Co.

43 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Quotations solicited for Hemlock Bill Stuff. We have also stocks of Ash, Elm, Birch, Spruce and Basswood now cutting. Try a car of our specially graded Cedar Shingles, X, XX, XXX, XXXX, 16 and 18 inches.

Head Office: 22 Toronto Street - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

LEAK & CO.,

**18 Aberdeen Chambers
Toronto, Ont.**

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Yours truly,

LEAK & CO.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles
Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The
East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine, Larch,
and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B. C.

HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough *and* Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B. C.

Thomas A. Low
RENFREW, ONTARIO

Pine, Spruce, Hemlocks, Hardwoods, Lumber, Lath, Shingles

Winter cut Basswood
A large stock always on hand.

P.O. Box 526 Renfrew, Ontario.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited
"All Coast Forest Products"
Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B. C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B. C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO
Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf
Yellow Pine
LUMBER

CAPACITY - 500,000 FEET DAILY

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE
Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE
We have appointed Frank H. Harris, Room 8, 32 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario, our Selling Agent and all inquiries sent him will have prompt attention

THE LONG LUMBER COMPANY
HAMILTON CANADA

Given Away for the Asking

One handsome "Bull Dog" Paper Weight. If you happen not to have one, write us, and by the way, don't forget to send us your want list.

The
Long Lumber Co.
Hamilton, Canada

For low prices and prompt shipment of
Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles
TRY
Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SMITH & TYRER

26 Chapee Street
LIVERPOOL

WOOD AGENTS

Cable Address: "Walmer," Liverpool

HALIFAX, N.S. Office:
Frost & Smith, Agents
Pickford & Black's Wharf

We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)

Staves, Hoops Heading

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

British & Foreign Import & Export Co.

Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

---

LOG STAMPS

OUR SPECIALTY

SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

E. J. CHAMBERLAIN, President
J. W. SMITH, Vice-President
W. R. BEATTY, Secretary

The

Colonial Lumber Co.

Limited

Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill
20,000,000 feet

Double Cut Band Mill
Large Circular
Twin Circular
Gang Circular and Resaw

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

Laguna Mahogany

The Finest of Mexican Mahoganies
We own and operate 600,000 acres in Mexico. From tree to consumer

San Jago Mahogany

The Finest of Cuba Mahoganies

"Poti" Circassian Walnut

Lumber and Veneers

Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc.

Home Office: 1801 Cambria St., Phila., Pa.
Mill and Yards: Astoria, Long Island, N.Y.

WESTERN LUMBER & SHINGLE Co
VANCOUVER B.C.

PACIFIC COAST LUMBER AND SHINGLES
WHOLESALE

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS

Unloading a train of Logs into Mill Pond

Rapid Rail Facilities Reduce Cost of Production

Our ideal rail facilities from **Limits** to **Mill** enable us to produce Manufactured Lumber at a minimum of cost, which results in a great saving of money for you.

We Specialize in

Long Timber

and are in a position to fill special orders at **any time of the year.**

We can assure you of Prompt Shipments—Good and Uniform Grades—Unexcelled Millwork.

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

FASSETT, QUE.

Manufacturers of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods

View of Mill

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

To be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound ; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows : Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern aud Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

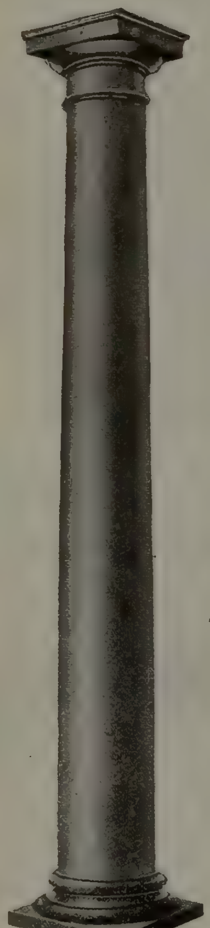
1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

The patronage of Canadian consumers of Hardwood is most earnestly desired and respectfully solicited.

With our several mills and large stumpage holdings we are in position to produce good high grade stock, while our location is such that we can render exceptionally prompt service, and the favorable freight rates enable us to give splendid values.

Send us your enquiries and give us a trial.

John Dulweber & Co.
CINCINNATI, O.



Doors and Columns
That Sell

There it a big demand for doors and columns that are durable, well made and ornamental.

Our doors are made from choice stock, selected for its clearness and beautiful figuring. They are scientifically built by expert workmen and are proof against warping, checking and shrinking. Our doors are great sellers, they possess the distinctive features and handsome finish that make a door sell and they have **"the goods"** in them and will bring repeat orders.

You should have a few samples of our doors and columns in stock to show your customers.

We make both hard wood and pine doors in every style and size.

Send for our catalogue
and other literature

M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

Yellow Poplar

30,000 feet 1 x 18" to 23" Panel & No. 1
20,000 feet 1 x 24" to 27" Panel & No. 1.
15,000 feet 1 x 28" and up Panel & No. 1.
90,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd.
80,000 feet 4/4 Sap and Select.
90,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com.
30,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
30,000 feet 5/4 Sap and Select.
50,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
60,000 feet 8/4 1st and 2nd.
30,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com.
80,000 feet 10/4, 12/4 and 16 Com. and Better
200,000 feet High Grade Boxing.
Special Sizes Cut to Order

Ash

40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
60,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
45,000 feet 6/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
80,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.

Oak

45,000 feet 1 x 10 and up, 1st and 2nd Quartered White, uniform color, flashy figure.
60,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd Quartered White.
40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. Qr. White.
60,000 feet 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Com. and Better Qr. White. Red.
150,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd plain White.
100,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com plain White.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and better Plain
80,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd finish White
70,000 feet 5/4 No 1 Com. and Better plain White
140 000 feet 6/4 No 1 Com. or Better plain White.
90 000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Betterplain White
80,000 feet 10/4 and 12/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White.
Special Oak Sills, sizes 10 to 40 feet.

Cherry

4/4 to 10/4 all grades.

The American Lumber & Mfg. Co.
Publication Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED

Your Inquiries For
White and Red Pine
Lumber
Southern Pine B. C. Fir
Hemlock Pine and Oak
Timber

The **Elmitt Lumber Co.** Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.

N. B. We can Deliver 6,000 Tamarac Piles on St. Lawrence River

To
Employers
wanting
Employees

To
Employees
wanting
Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee
We Smile
When you receive a pile of applications
You Smile
When one of the applicants gets the position
He Smiles

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
TORONTO, Canada.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Long - Knight Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Gum, Walnut

Thin Oak a Specialty

THE BIGGEST BAND MILL IN INDIANA
LONG TIMBER UP TO SIXTY FEET

Hardwood Specialties

Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

We sell Hardwoods in Europe. We sell Hardwoods in Canada, you should be one of our customers. We always keep them, no matter where located.

Perrine-Armstrong Co.
FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - INDIANA

The Roy Lumber Co.

Bank St. and McLean Ave. - Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIALTIES

Quarter Sawed and Plain

Red and White Oak

Chestnut, Poplar, Ash

Hickory, Basswood, Walnut

Send us your inquiries, our prices are right

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Northwestern Representatives

For Long and Satisfactory Service

use

Greening's Refuse Burners

They are in use to-day by many of Canada's largest saw mills.
We are operating the oldest established and best equipped wire cloth weaving plant in the Dominion, and are able to quote the closest of prices and to make the promptest shipments.
Get our quotations also on

WIRE ROPES and ALLIGATOR ROPES

Write for Illustrated Catalogues

The B. GREENING WIRE CO., Limited

Hamilton, Ont. Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man.

Disston Circular Saws

Progressive mill owners all over the world have been using Disston Saws nearly three-quarters of a century.

No saws have given such satisfaction—no saw has proven so economical.

The steady increasing demand is the best evidence of efficiency.

The name DISSTON has become synonymous with saw satisfaction, saw economy.

Seventy years of experience, perseverence and achievement has earned us the confidence of thousands.

Disston Saws require least power, stay sharp longer and give greater results.

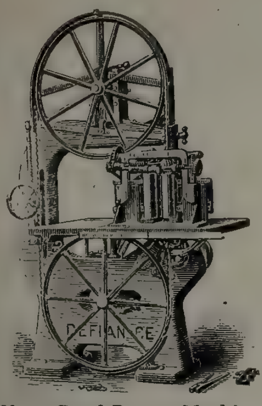
HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

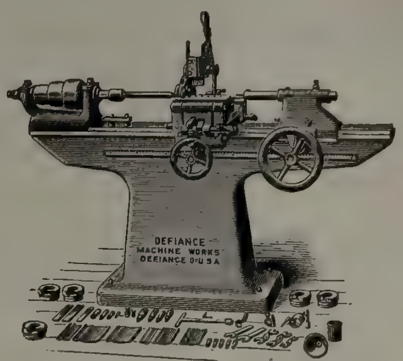
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel & File Works: PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.
Canadian Works: Fraser Ave., TORONTO. VANCOUVER, B. C., 128 Cordova St.

Concentration of mind on being able to purchase good machines is a faculty when you buy **"DEFIANCE" WOOD WORKING MACHINES** you become the possessor of the pride of the 20th Century.

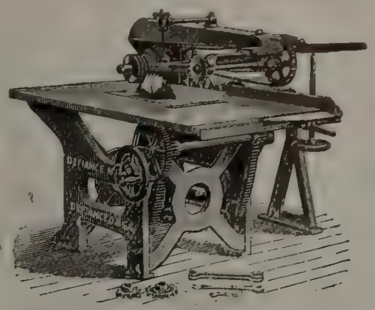
Single machines and complete equipments for making spokes, hubs, rims, wheels of all kinds, wagon, carriage and automobile wood-work, shafts, poles, neck yokes, singletrees, handles of every description, spools and bobbins, chair and table legs, hoops, balusters, oval wood dishes, insulator pins, and general wood work.



No. 9 Band Re-saw Machine



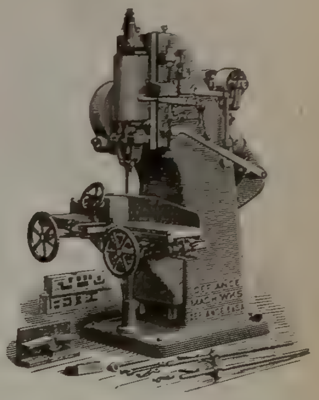
Variety Turning and Boring Lathe



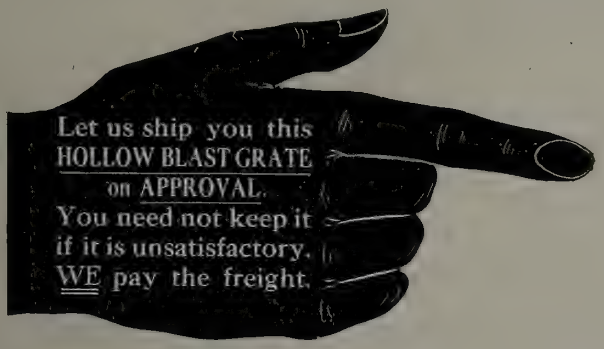
No. 3 Power-Feed Rip Saw
Invented and Built by

The Defiance Machine Works

DEFIANCE, OHIO, U. S. A.



No. 1 Hollow Chisel Mortiser


Let us ship you this
HOLLOW BLAST GRATE
on APPROVAL.
You need not keep it
if it is unsatisfactory.
WE pay the freight.

On the market twenty years, first in its original and then in its improved forms. Over 6,000 sets in daily use.

The following is a sample of our correspondence :

Before Using

Cleveland, O., Dec. 10th, 1907

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.
Greenville, Mich.

Gentlemen :

I have three 300 H.P. Wickes Vertical Boilers with Dutch ovens attached to a 4-ft chimney in use at my saw mill, burning all wet fuel but I am not able to raise enough steam. Each grate surface is 7 ft. wide by 6 ft. long.

Will your hollow blast grate improve my condition and raise my steam? If so, I would kindly ask that you give me your price on same.

Awaiting your reply, I remain,
Very truly yours,
THEODORE KUNDTZ

After Using

Cleveland, O., July 24th, 1909

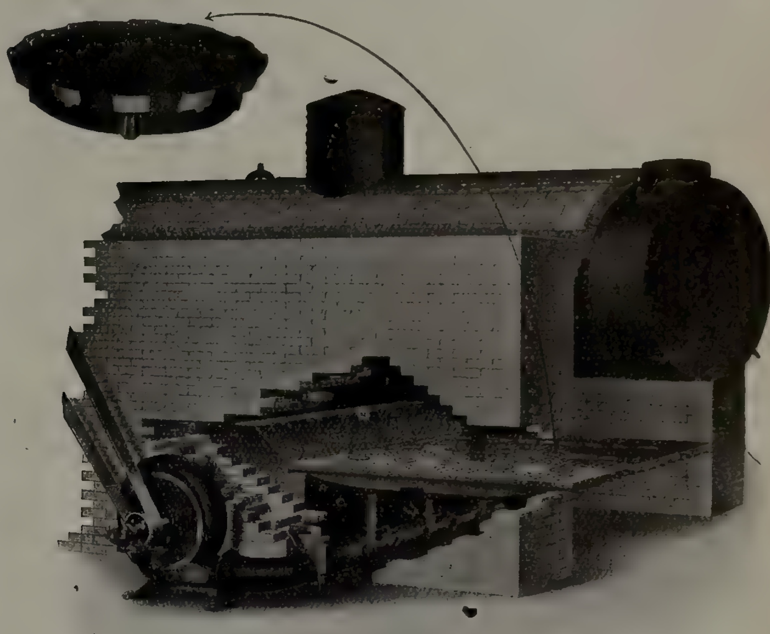
The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co
Greenville, Mich.

Gentlemen :

I had three 300 H.P. boilers in use at my saw mill, burning mostly wet fuel, and WAS NOT ABLE TO RAISE STEAM ENOUGH TO KEEP RUNNING

Since installing your hollow blast grate I have been using only TWO of the boilers and have STEAM TO SPARE and I would recommend your grate to anyone using WET FUEL or NOT HAVING CHIMNEY DRAFT.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE KUNDTZ



The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate can be used in plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and with any number of boilers, from one up. Calls for no change in construction. Easy to install and operate. Saves labor in firing. Is kept comparatively cold by the current of air within, which makes it practically indistructable. Does not throw sparks. Can be fired on without running the blower, if desired, this is often necessary at night.

In writing for prices state how many boilers you have and whether you have ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens, and give width and length of grate surface or surfaces

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., - Greenville, Michigan

Also manufacturers of the celebrated "TOWER" line of Edgers and Trimmers

---

Eclipse No. 5 Board Saw Mill

YOUR LOSS IF YOU DON'T

WRITE US

Before you place your order for a Board Mill.

WRITE US

No matter how attractive an offer you may have.

WRITE US

Pay no attention to what others may tell you regarding what we will offer you.

WRITE US

Don't get our prices from anyone else.

WRITE US

Think twice before buying your Mill Machinery. If you want to know why.

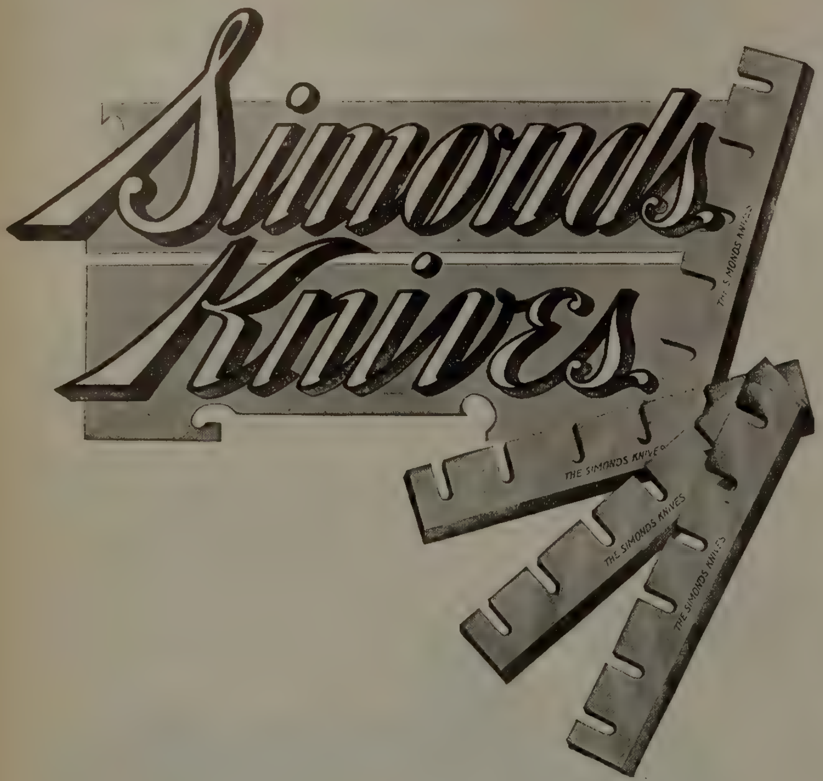
WRITE US

You, no doubt, want the Mill that will give the best service for the longest time and with the fewest repairs.

WRITE US

For anything in the SAW MILL LINE.

SLEEPER & AKHURST, Coaticook, Que.



We have been making Knives seventy-eight years, long enough for us to be sufficiently sure of the Knives we make, to give an unqualified guarantee of satisfaction with them.

The steel used in Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited, Knives is our special crucible steel, made in the Simonds Steel Mill especially for Simonds Saws and Knives.

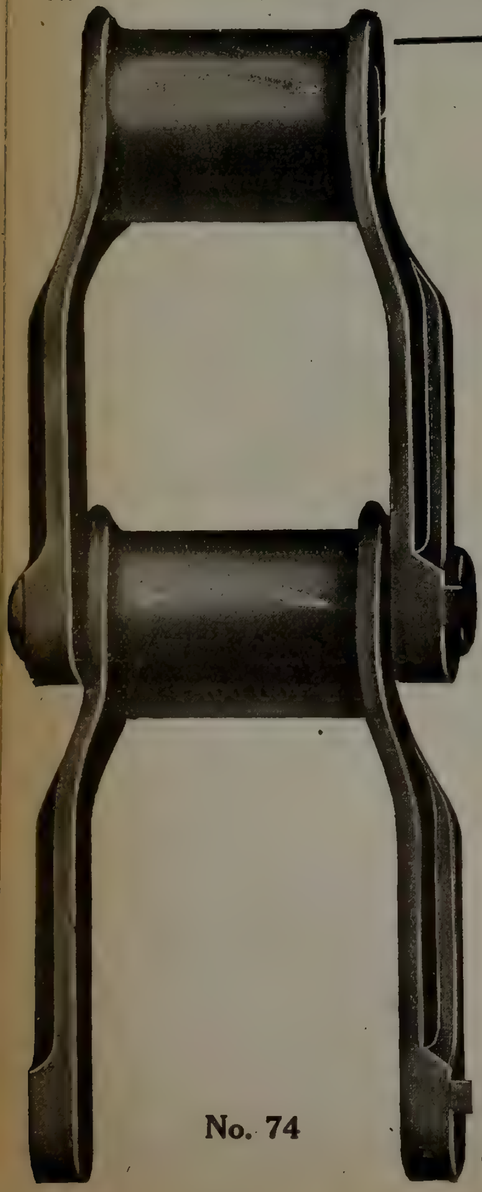
Thus you will see we start right, and thereafter the steel is handled most skillfully until the finished knife is produced.

Whether you want planer, Veneer, Stave, Shingle, Moulder or any other woodworking machihery knives, you may go as far as you like, try as many makes as you like, you cannot improve on Simonds Knives. Of course, different conditions require different knives, a difference in the temper most likely. Given an idea of the kind of woods to be cut, the machine on which the knives are to be used, and the dimension, we guarantee to give you Simonds Knives that will be perfect in balance and temper, exactly right to do the greatest amount of smooth cutting with the least amount of wear and care.

When you buy Knives, always buy Simonds

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

Montreal, Que, St. John, N. B. Vancouver, B.C.



No. 74

DODGE

Elevating and Conveying Machinery

We manufacture a very complete line of Machinery for the handling of Materials of all kinds economically.

Belt Conveyors, any length, any capacity.
Bucket or **Cup Elevators,** any capacity.

We are headquarters in Canada for

Chain, Sprockets, Take-ups, Head Pulleys, Car Pullers, Friction Hauls, Belt Tighteners, Rope Sheaves, Gearing all kinds, Friction Clutches, Manilla and Wire Transmission Rope, &c.

Send for our B7 Catalogue, also Chain and Sprocket Catalogue.

Dodge Manufacturing Co.

Toronto and Montreal

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856. Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, February 15, 1911 No. 4

A Good Year's Record for C. L. A.

The third annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which was held at Ottawa on February 7, afforded good proof of the value of co-operation among the members of the lumber industry. When one considers the benefits which have actually accrued to the lumbermen of Canada as a direct result of the work of the Association, it is a matter of some surprise that the Association has not grown more rapidly. There can be only one reason for this, namely, that the lumbermen in general have not yet learned of the importance of the Association to their own interests.

During the three years of its existence, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association has obtained results which would otherwise have taken years, and in some important instances might not have been secured at all. Since the annual meeting last year, for instance, the Association has been engaged in the carrying on of several campaigns of the utmost importance. At about this time last year the lumbermen of Canada were threatened with the creation of an insurance monopoly in Canada, which would have prevented them from insuring in the mutual companies of the New England States, which carry on business co-operatively and not for profit, and which therefore are able to charge much lower rates than any that can be secured from the old line companies. The old line companies did their utmost to prevent these mutual companies from doing business in Canada without being registered in this country. Inasmuch as the cost of registering in Canada was too high to make it profitable for these companies to register, it looked for a time as though lumbermen and others who wished to insure in them would not be permitted to do so. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association was one of the most active opponents of the proposed measure, and succeeded finally in having it killed in the Canadian Senate.

Another direction in which the Association made its influence felt for the benefit of industry was in the matter of a new regulation which was required by the United States Department of Customs in connection with the statements of quantities of lumber shipped to that country from Canada. The new regulation required that the tally sheets accompanying all lumber which was shipped into the United States should not simply state the estimated amount of lumber in the shipment, but should give in detail the exact measurements of each piece in the shipment. This would have been an expensive and almost unbearable burden upon the lumber exporters of Canada. There seemed to be some excuse for the order, as the Treasury Department at Washington had learned that, in some cases, advantage was being taken of the Government, and the amounts shipped by Canadians or imported by Americans were occasionally considerably in excess of what was mentioned in the customs statements. The Treasury Department, however, seems to have given little thought to the practical end of the matter. They thought to overcome the loss by ordering that, in future, the statements should include complete details of measurements.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association took the matter up and communicated with the Department at Washington, pointing out to them the great expense that such a requirement would involve. At the request of the Association, an official of the Treasury Department was sent to Ottawa, and the secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association took him in charge. One visit to a lumber yard and a demonstration of the method of estimating lumber with the stick, was sufficient to persuade the visitor of the extra work that would be involved if the actual dimensions of each piece of lumber had to be entered on a statement. He went back to Washington, and the new regulation was immediately withdrawn. The desired object is now being obtained in another manner, namely, by the careful attention of the secret service corps to the actual cases in which wrongful statements are suspected.

These are a few only of the instances of the excellent work which has been done by the Association during the past year. In some other rspects they have not been so successful, but this has not been for any lack of painstaking attention to the interests of the industry. In the matter of the new freight rates on lumber, for instance, it appears for the present as if the lumbermen have got the worst of it in the argument before the Board of Railway Commissioners. The Association, however, is still sticking to it, and the next move will be an application to the Board for a review of its orders in connection with the export freight rates on lumber.

These are matters of direct practical interest to the industry. There is, however, another respect in which the value of the Association is, if anything, even greater than in regard to these. This is in the spirit of friendliness and co-operation which it has engendered among the representatives of the industry from widely separated parts of the Dominion. When the Association was formed three years ago, there were those who declared that it was doomed to failure on account of the widely divergent interests of lumbermen in different parts of the country. The outcome of events has proved that these fears were unfounded. The very opposite, indeed, has been the case, and it is a matter of surprise even to those who were most ardent in the promotion of the Association that so many opportunities for co-operation have developed, and that the supposed difficulties have turned out to be so unimportant.

Forest Resources Must be Protected

Canadians have an important matter to bear in mind in regard to any international agreements of the nature of that which is now under consideration between this country and the United States. They must not forget that the people of the United States have been wasteful of their natural resources, and that they now want to use those of Canada. Any of the natural resources of this country which are in danger of destruction, such, for instance, as the forests, and which can be preserved by a careful conservation policy, should be fenced round and a watch set upon them, to see that they are used only in such a manner as to leave them unimpaired for posterity. The Governments of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia have already done much in this direction by forbidding the export of their logs. In the proposed tariff arrangement there is a clause which provides that paper will be allowed to enter the United States free of duty, if these restrictions against the export of pulpwood logs are removed by the provinces. This clause should never have been permitted to appear in the agreement. It is an insult to the provinces, and its purpose is so clear that no one has ever attempted to deny it. It is placed there simply as a sop to the paper manufacturers of the United States, in order to show that the party at present in power has done its best to secure free pulpwood. Fortunately, there is no fear of this being brought about. Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the Province of Ontario, has already shown his hand, and there is no chance of the province ever losing one single sawlog, so long as he is in charge of the department. The same is practically the case in Qeubec.

A review of the situation, so far as it is possible to review it at the present time, leads to the belief that Canada would have been just as well off without it, that her dignity, in fact, would have been better preserved, if she had shown less haste about accepting the proposals of the United States, and that possibly a few years from now we shall be wondering why the matter created such a stir.

The Value of British Columbia Timber Properties

In a recent article in the Canada Lumberman, the opinion was expressed that it was a fortunate matter for the lumber industry of Western Canada that capitalists in Great Britain had not taken very kindly to some of the recent British Columbia timber propositions which were placed on the English market last year. The possibility of a boom in Western Canada timber stocks in Great Britain was looked upon with considerable anxiety by many of those who were in close touch with the lumber and timber situations in Canada. Had there been anything in the nature of a well proportioned boom the results might have been extremely serious, for not only were conditions in the lumber markets of Canada unsuitable to any such developments, but it was felt strongly that timber stocks were not of the kind in which such speculation should be encouraged. Had there been anything similar to the speculative fever which developed in the rubber markets, there would have been inevitable loss.

This is not to say that there are not many fine opportunities in Western Canada to-day for the investment of money in timber properties or sawmilling propositions. It is simply to say that the conditions of the lumber industry do not properly lend themselves to any such manipulation as it seemed for a time was imminent. The manner in which the subject is viewed in the old country is indicated by the following article appearing in the last issue of the "Timber Trades Journal," of London, Eng.:—"The persistent efforts made to interest the investing public in this country in British Columbian forest properties for some months past have, we understand, been only partially successful. This is not a matter of surprise, as some of the estimates put forward are open to criticism. The value of the manufactured lumber, for instance, appears to be pitched at too high a level. A profit of seven dollars per thousand feet super on the marketed product would, of course, give a very handsome return, but practical men who thoroughly know the business put the probable profit at a much lower figure. It is also significant that few of these ventures have practical men connected with the timber trade on the directorate. In fact, we do not remember, except in one particular instance, that timber merchants have been prominently connected with the management of these properties. The timber trade, in fact, look askance at these ventures, and the sensational articles which have recently appeared in the daily press, foretelling a rapidly approaching famine, fail to impress the minds of those who are more conversant with a glut of timber on the market, instead of a shortage. There is, of course, a very extensive timber business carried on in the coast regions of British Columbia and Washington State, but principally for export to countries across the Pacific Ocean, a very small fraction of this manufacture reaching Europe, the voyage by the circuitous route round Cape Horn being too costly. In the Pacific Coast districts the climate permits the operation of the mills on an average for eleven months in the year, but in the mountain districts of the interior sawing is suspended for at least five months in the winter, and during this time little or no profit is made on capital outlay, which is a serious consideration. By latest advices from Western Canada, the prairie district supplied from the mountain regions of British Columbia, we hear that the lumber trade was in a very depressed condition during the latter part of the year just closed. Last July, owing to the excessive drought in the prairie provinces and the unsatisfactory conditions existing among the American mills, large quantities of lumber were forced into the Canadian markets, prices fell to a point considerably below the actual cost of production, and, owing to the arrangements made by the majority of the mills for their output, it is stated that over one hundred million feet of lumber were sold last year at a price below the actual cost. In British Columbia, as in other places, complaints are rife concerning the constant fluctuations of prices, especially amongst retailers, and, like us, they suffer from foreign competition, their market being swamped with dumpings from the United States, when opportunity serves. The European timber importing countries have only a limited interest in the productions of the North Pacific coast forests, and this interest is not likely to be increased until the completion of the Panama Canal cheapens the cost of transit."

Canadian Spruce in the United States

Manufacturers of eastern Canadian spruce will be interested in the reappearance before the courts of the United States of the customs case which has already been the subject of two decisions. In the matter of 1⅞-in. spruce imported into the United States from Canada, the Treasury Department made a ruling about a year ago that 1⅞-in. short spruce should be dutiable at the full 2-in. measure, because, while purchased at the mills as 1⅞-in., it was claimed that the custom of the trade was to sell it in the local markets as 2-in. stock. This ruling of the board was appealed to the Board of General Appraisers and after a full hearing the ruling of the Treasury Department was reversed. It is now reported from Washington that the Treasury Department, not being satisfied with the decision of the Board of Appraisers, has taken steps to appeal the case to the new Customs Appeals Court. It seems scarcely possible that the United States will construe their tariff act in such a manner as to make it include a direct contradiction of terms, and yet stranger things than this have been done in connection with tariff affairs. If, in the future 1⅞-in. lumber is to be known as 2-in. lumber, to the customs officials, a large volume of international trade will be effected, the duty will be rendered higher, and, in order to protect their interests the importers will have to resort once again to the courts. No doubt, however, the importers will put up a strong case against the proposed change when the case is opened before the new Customs Appeal Court, and as the facts are so clearly in their favor they are likely to receive a favorable decision.

Another customs matter which is somewhat more complicated, but which involves a point of much interest to shippers of Canadian spruce, is also to be appealed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Customs Appeal Court. On November 30th last the customs appraisers held that certain spruce planed on two sides and two edges 1 in. to 1¼ in. in thickness, which was assessed as lumber planed on four sides, was properly dutiable under the same paragraph as lumber planed on two sides. As far back as 1904 a decision was given on practically the same subject in the following terms: "There is no mention in the paragraph of the planing of two edges and we think it to be clearly manifested that the intent of Congress was to impose upon such lumber, in addition to the duty of $2.00, fifty cents if planed on one side, $1.00 if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, and $1.50 if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, and that it was not intended that any additional duty should be imposed on account of one or even both edges being planed, if not tongued and grooved."

It is believed, however, that in spite of the above decision, the present appeal is to be based on the new tariff law passed a little over a year ago, the phraseology of which, applying to lumber, is materially different from that of 1897, the new act mentioning distinctly the four sides of lumber, which is construed in some quarters as of necessity including the adges. The new law says: "But when lumber of any sort is planed or finished there shall be levied in addition to the rates herein provided the following: for one side so planed or finished fifty cents per thousand; for planing and finishing on one side and tongueing and grooving, or for planing and finishing on two sides, seventy-five cents; for planing or finishing on three sides, or planing and finishing two sides and tongueing and grooving, $1.12½; for planing and finishing four sides, $1.50."

It looks as though the lumber importers will have to make a strong fight to overcome this threatened increase in the duty. Eastern Canada manufacturers have much at stake in these two matters

The Pulp and Pulp Wood Situation—Canada's only Course

There can be no question that the representatives of the Canadian Government have taken a wise course, in fact the only course which was open to them, in connection with the export of pulpwood to the United States. They have made it unmistakeably plain to the people of the United States that however desirable the free interchange of paper between the two countries may be, the control of the export of pulp wood cut from Crown lands is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments alone.

For the provinces, the question involves a mixture of expediency and national interest. If these two interests clashed it might become the duty of the Provinces which prohibit the export of pulp wood to remove the prohibition. Fortunately this is not the case and the interest of the Provinces is in a large measure the interest of the Dominion. The position of Canada in the matter of pulp wood is very strong. We have merely to be content for a few years while the pulp wood resources of the United States are being exhausted, and th logic of events will force the manufacturers of that country to establish mills in Canada. Even at this early date the movement has already commenced. Then, so far as the duty on paper is concerned, Canadians can afford to be patient, and for the time being indifferent. With a shortage of pulpwood and a considerable shortage of water power, the mills of the United States will, in a few years, be unable to meet the demand of that country. Even to-day the production of news paper in the United States is having difficulty in keeping up with the supply. As the supply falls more and more below the demand, the powerful publishing interests of the United States will be able to force the paper duty down to a low point. It is not unreasonable to look forward to an entire removal of the duty on paper entering the United States, notwithstanding the continued maintenance by Canada of an embargo upon the export of pulp wood

In an editorial reference to this subject the Toronto Globe says: "In a large view of the problem it must not be forgotten that Canada may have reserves of pulpwood great enough to maintain for all time a very large and profitable paper manufacturing industry, but certainly not large enough to meet for all time the tremendous demand for pulpwood that must spring up within a few years when the United States reserves are exhausted. Whatever the decision of the Provinces may be, Ottawa has done all that could be expected in leaving the door open for absolute free trade in the raw materials for papermaking and in news print and coarse papers."

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

After full consideration of the text of the proposed reciprocity agreement, the B.C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association decided to forward a telegram to the Dominion Government at Ottawa, asking what the exact situation is with respect to the reciprocity arrangement on the export and and import of shingles. From the information so far obtained, it is stated that the duty on Canadian shingles going across the border line will be reduced from 50 cents per thousand to the old basis of 30 cents. If there is to be reciprocity, the shingles of the Canadian and American manufacturers ought to be on an even basis, say shingle men, and if that were the case, there would be little fear of the Canadians failing to hold their markets. Under the terms of the agreement as published at Ottawa, no duty is provided for on shingles entering Canada.

The National Association of Lumber Manufacturers of the United States, through their President, Edward Hines, of Chicago, have protested to the Ways and Means Committee against the Canadian reciprocity bill as threatening disaster to the lumber manufacturers of the United States. Mr. Hines says that the proposed trade agreement permits the entry into the United States, free of duty, of wood for the manufacture of wood pulp, but still excludes logs for the manufacture of lumber. He said that there are billions of feet of pine timber on the Canadian side, in close proximity to American sawmills, and that the logs can be floated down stream into American territory, but that they are excluded by prohibition of the Provincial Governments of Canada.

He suggested an amendment to the bill to include free admission of logs for the manufacture of lumber. Chairman Payne, of the committee, said that any amendment of the bill meant simply killing the bill.

Lumber is the cheapest article of commerce on the market today compared with present values of what the producer has to sell. To-day the producer can buy one-third more lumber for the price of a horse, steer or hog than at any other time in the last ten years, except possibly a short period in the early part of 1910. More than that, immediately following the financial flurry of October, 1907, values of practically all commodities, including lumber, struck the toboggan. But shortly after the summer of 1908 values of nearly all commodities began to spring upward until the high water mark in prices was reached during 1909. Lumber, however, did not waken up; did not take the spring. It remained down at or near the point of value immediately following the October, 1907, panic, and has remained there ever since. More than this, lumber is sold at retail at a lower percentage of profit than any other article of commerce, except possibly sugar and nails.—C. A. Kinkbine, before the Northwestern Retailers' Association.

The exact wording of the pulp and paper section of the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States, as reported to the United States House by the Ways and Means Committee, is as follows:—"Pulp of wood mechanically ground, pulp of wood, chemical bleached or unbleached, news print paper and other paper and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp or from chemical wood pulp or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, colored in the pulp or not colored and valued at not more than four cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper, being the products of Canada, when imported therefrom directly into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty on the condition precedent that no export duty, export license fee or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation (whether by law, order, regulation, contractural relation or otherwise, directly or indirectly) shall have been imposed upon such paper, board or wood pulp, or the wood used in the manufacture of such paper or board."

Third Annual Convention of the C.L.A.

Representatives of Lumber Industry from Many Parts of Canada Discuss Important Trade Issues — Railway Freight Rates the Chief Subject — The Tariff Arrangement

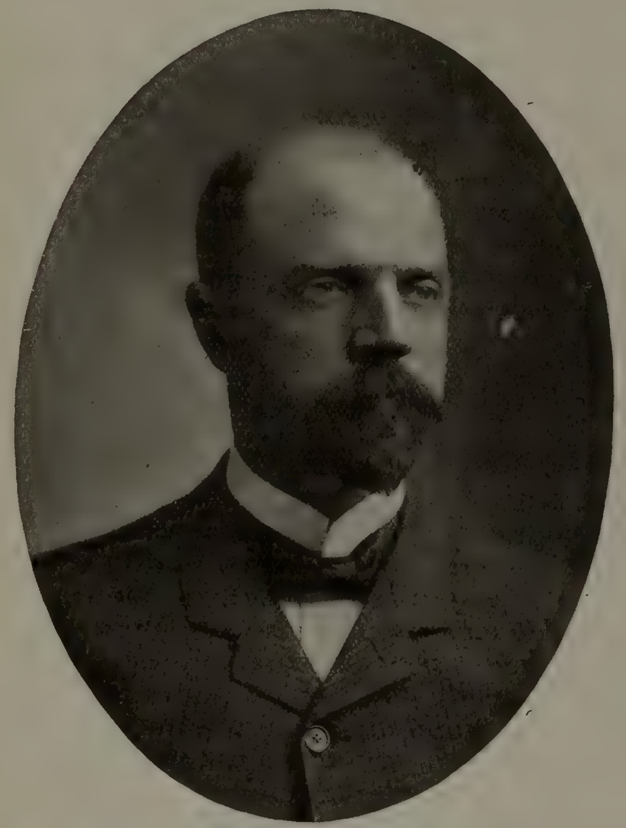
The third annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held at Ottawa on February 7, at the headquarters of the Association, in the Carleton Chambers. In spite of the fact that a heavy snowfall in many parts of the country had delayed the arrival of a number of the members who counted upon attending, there was a good representation from the various provinces, and the business of the meeting was disposed of in a most satisfactory manner.

The President of the Association, Lt.-Col. J. B. Miller, of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, Toronto, presided, and in his annual address spoke as follows:—

President Miller's Address.

Since our last annual meeting, held on February 1, a year ago, there have been several important matters, to which I desire to call your attention at this time.

At the previous session of the Dominion Parliament, as you are aware, the long-promised Insurance Bill became law. The part played by this Association in securing for the insuring public of Canada the freedom to place their insurance with companies, underwriters, mutuals or reciprocals, had undoubtedly much to do with the final result, and in addition to the financial benefit in securing reduced premiums, had the views of the "All Canada Insurance Federation" prevailed, it would have meant an absolute monopoly of the fire insurance business in Canada for the old line insurance companies.



Lt.-Col. J. B. Miller, Toronto, re-elected President of the C.L.A.

With regard to the question of the providing of car stakes and fastenings for lumber loaded on flat car, as you are aware, the application of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in which this Association joined so far as the lumber shipments were concerned, was heard first on April 6, 1909. A subsequent hearing was held on February 15, 1910, and although there have been very many interviews between our secretary and the officials of the Board of Railway Commissioners, we have no been able yet to secure a definite order on the matter.

The Lumber Freight Rate Case.

This is probably the most serious question to which I have to invite your very careful attention to-day. After four hearings before the Board of Railway Commissioners, in addition to an informal meeting in the office of the chief traffic officer of the Board, an order was issued on May 10, 1910, dismissing our application, in so far as the rates on domestic shipments of lumber are concerned. The principle of rates for export being lower than those for domestic, was clearly annunciated in the same order, and the railways were instructed to file tariffs to be made effective not later than the 15th of June, 1910. The railways did not comply with this order, and the matter being pointed out to the Board of Railway Commissioners, by our secretary, the question was put down for the fifth hearing on September 20, 1910. A subsequent order was issued on November 17, 1910, specifying certain territory in which export rates therefrom, to Montreal, shall be lower than the domestic rates. Taking the records of actual shipments, furnished by the railways themselves during the progress of this case before the Board, it shows that over 77 per cent. of the cars shipped for export are not provided with export rates, which are less than the domestic rates from the same points. This, it is felt, is discrimination, and it will be for you to determine what course this Association should adopt. I will leave it to the report of our Transportation committee to give you the details of this matter.

Under the rules and regulations of the Board, we have the privilege of asking for a review of any order or orders, within 30 days of the date of the final order, and as it was deemed advisable that we should ask your opinion, request was made to the Board of Railway Commissioner for an extension of time to, say not later than February 15, 1911, in which to make an application for such review. This request was granted. Altogether apart from this request for a review, under Section 56 of the Railway Act, we have the right of appeal direct to the Governor-in-Council, against any order. It is not necessary for us to get permission to do this from the Board of Railway Commissioners, and beyond the cost of having our solicitor appear in support of the appeal, there are no costs attached thereto. In view of the enormously increased takings of the railways for carrying freight, it is felt that the tariffs which became effective on May 1, 1908, are abritrary, unjust and unnecessary. I hope that some member will make a motion in this connection, so that full discussion may be had on the matter.

With regard to limits held under license, which are constantly being alienated for the purpose of so-called settlement, a representative delegation of the members of the Association waited upon the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario, October 26, 1910. Mr. Cochrane took very strong ground in opposition to the lumbermen, and claimed that some means would have to be adopted whereby limits which have been cut over would have to revert to the Crown. The seriousness of this proposition would seem to call for the very active co-operation of every lumberman in the country, and I think it will be admitted that this Association should take up this question seriously, and that your officers should be authorized to take such steps as will protect the holders of licenses in their rights. I would like full discussion to be had on this matter.

I, myself, with many other members of our Association, attended the convention of the Canadian Forestry Association, held at Quebec in January. The proceedings were very interesting, and, as far as I can see, there is nothing suggested at this convention which would in any way clash with the interest of the lumbermen.

The Tariff on Lumber.

In regard to the trade relations with the United States, it looks as if the proposed trade arrangements between Canada and the United States would become law on both sides of the border. This will put the lumber trade in the two countries on an equal footing. Therefore, there will be no necessity for the Association taking any further action upon the question of duty on lumber coming from the United States into Canada.

Trade conditions for the past year have not been altogether satisfactory. While the demand and prices of the upper grades have been good, the lower grades have been slow of sale and at poor prices, largely, I take it, on account of political unrest on the other side of the border, which has caused people to buy from hand to mouth, rather than stock up. These conditions seem to be changing, and the prospects for better trade in the lower grades this year are much brighter. If the tariff changes above referred to are put through in the near future, it will no doubt have the effect of making sales much freer, and there will probably be a hardening of prices at the same time.

Tally Sheet Difficulty Overcome.

Regarding order No. 30,439, of the United States Treasury Department, March 21, 1910, calling for copy of the tally sheet, or in lieu thereof a specification of the number of pieces of each size and length of lumber laden in each car, on representations being made by your Association, the Department sent a representative to Ottawa, and the matter was gone thoroughly into by our secretary. The result was that the order was modified, and all that is now required, as you well know, is the commercial description, kind of lumber, number of pieces and the aggregate number of feet, board measure, laden in each car.

Depredations of Log Pirates

Our friends in British Columbia have suffered great hardship from the depredations of log pirates, and as no relief could be obtained, application has been made by this Association to the Department of Justice for amendment to the Criminal Code. All papers are now before the Minister of Justice, and it is hoped that, during the present session, this suggestion will be translated into law, and if it is, we feel that it will do away in a large measure with the disabilities under which the Pacific Coast lumbermen are suffering.

The visit of the grain growers' deputation to this city is no doubt well known to you all. The particular part in connection with this matter was a statement made by one of the delegation, that they were going to organize sawmills and start lumbering operations on their own account.

The recent organization of retail lumber dealers would seem to call for some action on the part of this meeting. If the retail lumber trade is to determine grades, terms, prices, etc., you will perhaps decide to what extent these demands are to be met, if at all.

At the last annual meeting, the question of the payment of expenses to directors and members of committees was laid over for a year. If you are prepared to discuss this matter, opportunity will be given you to do so.

Certain firms who have been approached by your secretary to join this Association have demurred, owing to the fact that they were operating solely in hardwood. There are not many of these firms in Canada, but perhaps you will decide as to the advisability of forming a hardwood section in connection with this Association.

The Secretary's Report.

The report of the secretary was then presented as follows:—

The detail coming under the immediate supervision of your secretary has been followed as carefully as possible, and the effort has been to place in your hands, by means of circulars, etc., apart from the regular information taken from the weekly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, figures showing the volume of foreign trade in lumber and forest products. These, with others, have been submitted to you during the year, together with comparative statements of Canadian and United States exports to various countries of the world. It is hoped that these circulars are of interest and value to the trade, and if any member has any suggestion to make regarding this or other kindred subjects, it will be very gladly received and acted upon.

In connection with the recommendations contained in the report of the transportation committee, your secretary is of the opinion that the returns made to the Government by the railways should show the operating expenses incurred in freight traffic, as distinct from other operating expenses. The earnings of each class of traffic are shown separately, and it should be easily possible to distribute the operating expenses in a like manner.

Referring to the subject of membership, we have now an active membership of 81. In my report last year, I suggested the advisability of forming a committee of three to devise means for increasing the membership. Perhaps some action may be taken at this meeting in this regard.

Your secretary also begs to suggest to you the advisability of now organizing a collection department, more particularly with regard to the collection and settlement of claims against railways, etc., for overcharge in freight and so forth.

Another matter which has been suggested by Mr. D. H. McLennan, of Montreal, and which I think is becoming a very important one, is the question of collecting reliable data, in connection with the weights of various kinds of lumber, per thousand feet, both dry and green. At the present time, the only thing of the kind we have in Canada is the estimated weights of lumber, as per Canadian classification, published by the Canadian Freight Association. I urge this point for your very careful consideration.

Proposed Closing of Rideau Canal.

Your secretary, in his private capacity as a member of the Board of Trade of Ottawa, was appointed by that body to act on the joint committee of members of the Board of Trade, and of the City Council, of which His Worship, the Mayor, was chairman, to confer with Vice-President McNichol and other officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, regarding the proposal to close the Rideau Canal in Ottawa, and thereby give the Canadian Pacific Railway access to the Central Station over their own tracks. The proposition is to construct a tunnel under the city, which would connect the main line west with the short line to Montreal, without having to go over the two bridges above and below the Chaudiere Falls and around through Hull. As the closing of the canal would forever prevent the shipments of lumber to Montreal from the very extensive yards of Mr. J. R. Booth, or, on the other hand, prevent the shipment of lumber from the mills, situate on the lower Ottawa River, via the Rideau Canal to Kingston, the proposition was not looked upon favorably. Apart from this feature of the case, there is the additional one that if the canal were closed, it might very easily, and undoubtedly would, be urged by the railways as a further evidence, that Ottawa was not a water competitive point, and on the grounds of public interest, the closing of the canal should be strongly objected to.

At the conclusion of this report a brief discussion ensued regarding the proposal to establish a collection department. It was the general opinion that under present conditions this would be too great an undertaking. No action, therefore, was taken.

The report of the treasurer was then presented. It showed that financially the Association was in a satisfactory condition.

Duty on Lumber From the United States.

The report of the executive committee, which was then presented, was as follows:—

Since the last annual meeting, your executive have met for the discussion of various topics in which the Association was vitally interested, and we have now to report on several matters which were specifically referred to your executive committee, at the last annual meeting.

The resolution passed by the British Columbia lumber associations, asking for certain duties on lumber, lath and shingles, coming in from the United States, which was adopted also by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was laid before the proper Minister, with the recommendation that this Association concurred fully therein. As you all know, the negotiations looking to the adjustment of the customs tariff between Canada and the United States recently terminated in Washington, and on January 26, the agreement arrived at between representatives of the two governments, was submitted concurrently to the Canadian Parliament and the United States Congress.

The effect of the reduction of the United States duty on lumber from Canada, made in August, 1909, was not very marked, but the increase of duty on shingles resulted as follows:—1910, 631,875,000 pieces, valued at $1,380,071; 1909, 852,091,000 pieces, valued at $2,003,776; 1908, 870,924,000 pieces, valued at $2,052,828.

Regarding the question of jumpers, the only means of getting relief would seem to be by having the Criminal Code amended in the various provinces, somewhat on the lines of the 1901 amendment to the Statutes of Ontario, as follows:—

> In case any person enters into an agreement under which he receives as an advance of wages, money, food, lodging or railway or steamboat ticket, to enable him to reach any place at which he has engaged to perform labor, work or other services, if such person thereafter without the consent of his employer leaves his employment before the money or cost of such food, lodging or transportation has been repaid, he shall on proof thereof before a Justice of the Peace be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding $25, and in default of payment of such penalty, to imprisonment in the common gaol of the county or district for a period not exceeding thirty days, as the Justice may direct.

This was repealed in 1904.

Uniform Grading of Lumber.

Our secretary has devoted considerable attention to this question, but it would appear as though there were insuperable obstacles to successfully accomplish uniformity in grading. We have on file the rules of grading adopted by the Spruce Manufacturers' Association of West Virginia, the inspection rules submitted to the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Louisville, Ky., June 9, 1910; suggested grading of white pine, Buffalo and Tonawanda, etc. If uniform grading could be adopted, it would undoubtedly eliminate many difficulties which arise in the lumber business, and would go a long way towards the accomplishment of the aims and objects contemplated in the following subject.

This Association is in receipt of communications from the American Lumber Trades Congress of Chicago, containing several amendments to the Code of Ethics, as adopted by the Congress at Chicago, on June 8, 1909. The suggested amendments are in line with the simplification and betterment of the Code of Ethics, which was adopted as above-mentioned. The purpose is to hold another meeting of the Congress, when these amendments will be submitted. Without committing this Association in any way, your secretary promised to lay the matter before this annual meeting. Intimately connected with this Code of Ethics is the question of arbitration. Your Association, as you are all aware, is committed to the principle of arbitration. See the Constitution, Section VI., Par. (b).

The questions of grading, terms, arbitration and, in fact, the acknowledgement of the principles embodied in the Code of Ethics, seem to your executive, to provide a working basis for the settlement of any questions that may arise between manufacturers and retailers. Care needs to be particularly observed in drawing the line of demarcation, between where the right of the one leaves off and that of the other begins, otherwise a charge might readily be laid that the observance of any particular rules were in contravention of the law governing restraint of trade, etc.

Transportation Committee's Report.

The Transportation Committee reported as follows:—

As is doubtless known to all members present, the application of this Association, protesting against the freight tariffs filed by the railways, which became effective May 1, 1908, has been disposed of by the Board of Railway Commissioners, by Orders Nos. 10.528 and 12,301, with judgment attached to the former and memo. attached to the latter.

The report then gave an outline of the principal events in connection with the application to the Board of Railway Commissioners, pointing out in the first place how completely in harmony with the claims of the shippers were the utterances of Chief Commissioner Mabee on the evidence in connection with domestic shipments. After quoting the principal remarks of the Chief Commissioner on this occasion, the report continued as follows:—

Subsequent to this, the railways had a hearing before the Board with a view of justifying the reasonableness of their rates. The result was Assistant Chief Commissioner Scott's judgment, concurred in by Commissioner Mills only, dismissing the application so far as domestic rates were concerned.

In the same order there was a ruling regarding export rates—practically granting our application.

These two rulings in the same order are entirely inconsistent.

When the railways filed export tariffs, they did not comply with the order of the Board, and your committee asked the Board to instruct them to do so. The result of this request was that the case was put down for another hearing on the export rates, and in consequence thereof, Order No. 12.301 was issued, providing as follows:—

> "It is ordered that the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, and the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Companies, publish and file tariffs, to be made effective not later than the first day of January, 1911, reducing the export rates to Montreal on lumber from points in the Province of Quebec, north and east of the City of Montreal, so that the same difference shall exist between the present domestic rates on lumber to Montreal and the said rates for export as existed between the old domestic rates and the old rates for export."

This means that the Board simply abrogated the original order—the principle laid down in which was satisfactory to shippers. This last order also has the effect of permitting a further increase in the export rates of about ⅙ cent per 100 pounds over and above the rates at present in effect, from a number of points, and further brings about discrimination as between territories, which is contrary to the Railway Act, inasmuch as it sanctions export rates on less than 23 per cent., while over 77 per cent. of the actual shipments of lumber to Montreal for export, do not enjoy export rates which are lower than rates for domestic shipment.

By agreement between the parties, during the hearings before the Board, refund of all charges in excess of the ultimate rates which might possibly govern, was to be made by the railways on and after July 16, 1909. This is not ordering a refund; it is simply directing the railways to carry out an agreement arrived at between the parties.

The question also regarding the charges re increasing the minimum carload rates, has not been covered by the orders.

Review of the Orders to be Sought.

Under the rules and regulations of the Board, clause 19, we have the privilege of asking for a review within thirty days of the date of the last order. To enable this Association to determine what course to adopt under the circumstances, we asked the permission of the Board for an extension of the time in which to make a request for a review of the orders, to not later than February 15 next. This permission has been granted.

Apart entirely from a further reference to the Board of Railway Commissioners, we can, under the Railway Act, appeal direct to the Governor-in-Council.

Your committee is quite clear that the orders referred to, Nos. 10,528 and 12,301, conflict with one another, and establish the principle of discrimination, which is a violation of the Railway Act, and on this point alone, we believe that an appeal to the Governor-in-Council would prevail.

Proposed Railway Act Amendment.

As to the general proposition and the relative positions of shippers and carriers in this country, we are firmly of the opinion that the Railway Act should be amended. Your attention is called to the fact that the C.P.R. is reported, in the press, to be about to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. The stock of the C.P.R. has been quoted recently at 204, and it is further publicly announced that the railway will issue an additional $20,000,000 worth of stock. For your information, we quote from a brief which has been filed by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association before the Interstate Commerce Commission, relative to the proposed increase in freight rates in the United States:

> "A carrier is not entitled to capitalize that part of its assets given to it by the public.
>
> "A carrier is not entitled to capitalize the increase in value of the road brought about through lapse of time, commonly called the 'unearned investment.'
>
> "A carrier is not entitled to capitalize the value of the road as a going concern.
>
> "A railroad is not entitled to earn the same rate on the cost or value of its terminals as upon its main line, as terminal property is not self-sustaining and constantly increases in value. The burden, therefore, rests on the carrier to show what part of its basis is terminal property.
>
> "A carrier is not entitled to earn as much on money put back into its property from earnings as on other capital.
>
> "The reasonable return on whatever basis it is adopted, to which a carrier is entitled, is a sum not to exceed 6 per cent., and this sum represents everything to which the carrier is entitled."

The amendments to the Railway Act, which we would suggest, would be something on the following lines:—

> "5. Any special freight tariff of any transportation company, subject to its jurisdiction, which may hereafter be filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners, to which exception is taken by any person, company or other party interested, making formal protest, either before or after the effective date mentioned therein, against the adoption of said tariff, shall at the discretion of the Board be disallowed, until after such time as the Board shall determine, after hearing evidence produced for or against the adoption of such tariff. The Board may of its own volition, without protest or complaint on the part of others, disallow any such tariff with or without hearing evidence in support of or against same.
>
> "6. In any special tariff the rates contained in which are increased, the burden of proof,
>
> (a) that old rates are inadequate, unsatisfactory, or unworkable,
> (b) that a larger freight revenue is requisite and necessary, and the reasons therefor,
>
> shall be on the transportation company or companies, or its or their representative or representatives, filing such tariff."

We would also suggest that the Railway Act be amended so as to provide that in all cases where railways increase their capital stock, that the entire proceeds shall go into the treasury of the railway company, whether such stock is below or above par.

Your committee, therefore, are of the opinion that this Association should join with the Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade, Montreal, in asking for a review of the orders, so far as export rates are concerned, and that the whole question be left in their hands for whatever action they may deem desirable.

With regard to the car stake question, this matter has received very careful and constant attention of your committee. We have had many interviews with the Board of Railway Commissioners, and we are hoping that within a very short time we shall receive an order, which shall be satisfactory to the shipping interests of this country, and at the same time be fair to the railways.

A discussion then occurred upon the freight rate question, and it was agreed to proceed no further with the application for more equitable domestic rates. The secretary, however, was instructed to proceed with an application for a review of the orders of the Board in connection with the export rate. During this discussion the secretary pointed out that the rates were not based (as the railways had claimed) upon the mileage schedule of rates adopted in certain of the United States. In some cases, where this schedule gave the railroads the maximum rates, the figures had been used, but in others, where the rates in the schedule were not satisfactory to the railroads, higher rates had been adopted.

Mr. Tilston, transportation manager of the Montreal Board of Trade, appeared before the meeting and, upon request, expressed the feeling of that organization upon the subject, saying that while they were not in favor of going any further in connection with the domestic rates, they would give every assistance possible in seeking for more favorable export rates.

Report of Committee on Insurance.

Your Committee on Insurance reported as follows:—

It will be remembered that during the last annual meeting, the new Insurance Bill was at that time before Parliament, and that you authorized your committee to join with the Premium Payers' Committee in endeavoring to have the proposed bill so amended that it would admit of the continuance of the practice of placing insurance on lumber and sawmill property, with any British or foreign unlicensed insurance company or underwriters, or with those who reciprocally insure for protection only, and not for profit. Representatives of this Association were constant in their attendance before the Banking and Finance Committee of the Senate, and we are gratified to be able to say that the combined efforts of the insurance premium payers of Canada resulted in Clause 139 of the Act finally becoming adopted. It was a long, hard fight, but we believe the legislation, whilst it gives property holders in Canada freedom to place their insurance outside if they so desire, has not worked to the detriment of the companies licensed to do business in Canada.

In this connection your particular attention is drawn to paragraph two (2) of section 139 of the Act, which reads as follows:—

> 2. Every person so insuring property situated in Canada shall make a return to the Superintendent giving the location and a brief description of the property insured, the amount of the insurance, and whether insured in Lloyds or some similar association, or in mutuals, reciprocal or other class of insurers, each return to be made by delivering or mailing it in a registered letter addressed to the Superintendent not later than the first day of March in each year for the year ending on the preceding thirty-first day of December.

A full supply of these forms has been secured and will be sent out to all our members who have not received them direct from the Department of Insurance. We would urge upon our members the desirability of completing these forms and returning same to the Superintendent of Insurance not later than the first day of March next, for the calendar year ending thirty-first day of December last.

A letter was read from Mr. E. F. Perry, secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, inviting the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to send representatives to the annual meeting of the Association, which is to be held at Washington on March 1 and 2. The President, Lt.-Col. J. B. Miller, and Mr. Denis Murphy, of Ottawa, were chosen to represent the Association on that occasion.

Officers Re-Elected.

The election of directors for the ensuing year resulted in the old board being re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the appointment of executive officers resulted in the former officers being reappointed. The officers and Directors are as follows:—President, Lt.-Col. J. B. Miller, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, J. C. Browne, Ottawa; John Hendry, Vancouver; D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg; Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal; Secretary, Frank Hawkins, Ottawa; Treasurer, R. G. Cameron, Ottawa. Directors—Ontario: G. C. Edwards, Ottawa; J. B. Miller, Toronto; J. S. Gillies, Braeside, J. C. Browne, Ottawa; J. J. McFadden, Renfrew; H. K. Egan, Ottawa; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto; Dwight J. Turner, Toronto; George Gordon, Cache Bay; W. H. Rowley, Ottawa; W. A. Firstbrook, Toronto; Quebec: D. H. McLennan, Montreal; Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal; Wm. Power, Montreal; British Columbia: John Hendry, Vancouver; Otto Lachmund, Arrowhead; A. D. McRae, Fraser Mills; Wm. McNeill, Vancouver; D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg, and Wm. Cowan, Prince Albert, Sask.

Committees were appointed as follows: Executive committee, J. B. Miller, Toronto; J. C. Browne, Ottawa; G. C. Edwards, Ottawa; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto; Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal.

Committees on legislation—Dominion: Ward C. Hughson, Ottawa; J. C. Browne, Ottawa; Peter Whelen, Ottawa. Quebec: Wm. Power, Quebec; Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal; R. M. Beckett, Quebec. Ontario: W. D. Lummis, Toronto; W. A. Firstbrook, Toronto; H. J. Bartlett, Toronto. Western: John Hendry, Vancouver; A. D. McRae, Fraser Mills, B.C.; D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg.

Committee on insurance—J. C. Browne, Ottawa; H. K. Egan, Ottawa, and J. J. McFadden, Renfrew.

Lumbermen Enjoy Annual Banquet

Interesting Speeches Delivered by Senator Edwards and Others—Trade Relations with U. S. Vigorously Discussed

On the evening of February 7, the annual banquet of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held at the Laurentian Club, where a large number of lumbermen and their guests sat down to an excellent dinner. The president, Lt.-Col. J. B. Miller, presided. At the conclusion of the repast, the toast list was introduced by drinking the health of the King, after which the toast of "Canada" was proposed by Mr. Denis Murphy, Ottawa, who coupled it with the names of Mayor Hopewell, of Ottawa, and Mr. John F. Orde, K.C., solicitor for the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. Mr. Orde made a brief reply, and dealt forcibly with the reciprocity situation, expressing serious apprehension regarding the outcome of the proposed tariff arrangements. He feared that these arrangements might become the entering wedge in the weakening of our ties with the British Empire.

The only other toast was that to the "Trade," which was proposed by Mr. John Hendry, vice-president of the Association. Mr. Hendry made a few remarks relating to the reciprocity arrangement now under consideration between Canada and the United States. He did not think there was any great fear, if these arrangements were completed, that the trade of Canada would trend north and south, in such a manner as to be a menace to our national trade from east to west. He referred, by way of substantiating this belief, to the fact that Canada was already a strong manufacturing country, and that her manufacturing interests were spreading throughout all parts of the country. Winnipeg, for instance, had already become quite a manufacturing centre, and Calgary was following suit. He believed that the Pacific coast also would, in the future, become a great manufacturing country. This would come about inevitably with the growth of our population.

An Advocate of Free Trade.

Senator Edwards, who replied to the toast of the "Trade," made the most interesting speech of the evening. As was to be expected, he came out strongly in favor of unrestricted free trade between Canada and the United States. His remarks, although they were not entirely acceptable to the majority of the guests, were received with the utmost good feeling, causing much comment and continual entertainment. Speaking of the lumber trade, Senator Edwards said that it was certainly one of the most considerable industries in Canada: second, so far as our natural products were concerned, only to agriculture.

There were those, however, who thought the lumber trade would soon be at an end, and others who accused the lumbermen of having enormously diminished the forests of Canada, and with having been careless in their operaitons, to such an extent that they themselves were bringing about the end of the industry. He asserted, however, that, of all the people in Canada who were laboring for the preservation of the forests, the lumbermen stood first. That the lumbering industry should continue to be a great factor in Canadian industrial life was certainly a most important matter, not only on account of the industry itself, and of the many uses to which its produces were applied, but also for the sake of the continued maintenance of our water powers, which constituted one of the greatest of our natural resources. If our forests should be depleted, this great asset of water power would be seriously injured, and in many places it would be destroyed altogether. Fortunately, however, there had, within recent years, been established a Conservation Commission and a Forestry Association, whose work was now beginning to have a very wonderful effect upon the people of Canada. If to these instrumentalities, the assistance of the lumbermen were given for the preservation of the forests, as completely as it should be, it was safe to say that the lumbering industry of Canada would continue to a greater or less extent forever.

The Urgency of Conservation.

All countries were not so well off, in this respect, as Canada. For instance, our neighbors to the south of us possessed enormously more lumber than we did. The fact was that at the present rate of production and consumption, their forests would last at least twenty-five years. There were those who believed that after this, Canada could supply them. The truth was, however, that if the United States possessed no lumber to-day, and Canada had to supply them, we could only do it for about eight years. The United States consumed each year forty billion feet of lumber. It was estimated that Canada possessed sufficient only to supply this product for eight years. This question, therefore, was a very serious one, both for Canada and for the United States, and it behooved every good citizen of the North American continent to aid in the preservation of this very valuable and very necessary natural resource.

Senator Edwards then took up the question of reciprocity, dealing with it vigorously. He had never felt that there was any danger in a course which would bring greater happiness and contentment to the people, nor did he believe that by increasing our prosperity we would be endangering our loyalty. On the other hand, he believed that if we restricted the rights of the people, we would create disloyalty. He believed in the greatest possible liberty of trade. He wanted liberty to purchase from the Hindoo or the Chinese, if these people could produce best the articles which he needed, and he wanted to sell to the people who could give him the best value for anything he had to offer. He did not believed that there was any foundation for the fear that, with freedom of trade between Canada and the United States, there would come about a decrease in the operations of Canadian railroads, eastward and westward. On the other hand, he believed that the eastward and the westward trade of Canada would be greately increased. He considered that the reciprocity arrangement was the best move that had ever been made, so far as Canada was concerned, for the benefit of the Empire.

Senator Edwards dwelt upon this theme for some time, and concluded by asserting that he did not believe that if the duty was removed from lumber entering the United States, any important results would occur. He did not believe it would increase the exports of Canadian lumber to that country. He believed the lumbermen would probably benefit, but he felt sure that the manufacturers of lumber in Canada would not be foolish enough to increase their cut materially. The wise lumbermen of Canada, indeed, would diminish their cutting.

Before resuming his seat, Senator Edwards, in a few words, proposed a toast to the United States, calling upon Hon. J. G. Foster, Consul-General for the United States, and R. Patchen, of the New York Herald, who made brief replies.

Permanency of the Lumber Industry.

The chairman then proposed an additional toast to the Forestry Association, calling upon Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, to reply. Mr. Campbell said that many people in Canada had an impression that the lumber industry was disappearing. They were, however, badly mistaken, and so long as we had forests in the country we would have lumbering. The lumber industry of Canada had had a great share in the development of the country. It was an index of the growing spirit of unity throughout Canada, that such an association as the Canadian Lumbermen's Association had been formed. Its principal object was a most commendable one, viz.: to study the great questions of the trade, and to assist in the wise development of the Canadian lumbering industry. The lumbering industry of Canada was of great importance to the country, not only on account of the extensive wealth which it produced, but also because it developed the best and the strongest type of citizen. The lumberman was physically strong and mentally alert, and his contribution to the development of the country was of the utmost importance. The greatest question in any country was the character of its citizenship, and this was shown clearly by the method in which the citizens dealt with the natural resources of the country.

If we wished to prevent our forests from being burned up and destroyed year after year, we must not only secure the interest of our lumbermen, but we must, in addition, educate the people generally to the importance of this question. The Forestry Department was endeavoring to do its share in the work of educating the people, and he hoped that the lumbermen and the Forestry Association would always work, hand in hand, for the promotion of this great ideal.

An interesting programme of music was contributed by several of the guests.

The banquet was then brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the King."

Forestry Association Annual Business Meeting

The annual business meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association was held at Ottawa on February 7, in the Council Chamber of the City Hall. The chair was occupied by the retiring president, Hon. Senator Edwards, one of the leading lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley, and among those present were Herbert M. Price of Quebec City, Hiram Robinson and Denis Murphy of Ottawa, R. H. Campbell, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry; Alexander MacLaurin, Montreal, and John Hendry, ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and one of the largest operators in British Columbia. Owing to the blizzard which had been raging for two days in Canada, a number of other prominent men wired that they were stalled in the snow at various points.

The reports presented showed that the association was in a flourishing condition, and it was decided to press on the work of organizing conventions, having illustrated lectures delivered and spreading literature. The work of the recent convention at Quebec was reviewed, and the incoming executive was advised to hold the next large convention in Winnipeg in the winter of 1911-12. The number of directors was increased from twenty-one to thirty, and the following added to the directorate to complete this number and fill vacancies: Senator Edwards, Msgr. O. E. Mathieu, Dean of Laval University, Quebec; Wm. Power. Wm. Price, M.P., and Lt.-Col. J. W. Harkom of Melbourne, Que; Denis Murphy and C. Jackson Booth, of Ottawa, and C. E. E. Ussher, general passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Montreal. Mr. George Y. Chown, registrar of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., former vice-president, was elected president, and Mr. John Hendry. Vancouver, vice-president.

The report of the Board of Directors, which was read and adopted, showed that the association had made good progress during the year, both in its work and in the enlargement of its membership. The membership list now totals 2.703, which is an increase of 232 for the year. This excellent showing is made in spite of the fact that the list had been carefully revised during the year, and 504 names struck off the list because of death or non-payment of fees.

Responsibility for Measure—An Unjust Act

Editor "Canada Lumberman:" In your issue of January 1st you have an article under the following heading: "Deficiency in Measure—The New Law." A great deal of feeling has been engendered in consequence of this Act. How it ever passed the House of Commons passes our comprehension. A nation who cannot by any stretch of imagination be described as a ship-owning nation, thus legislates exclusively in favor of ship-owners, while, at the same time, legislating against their own lumber shippers, and all the manufacturers throughout the country. This is no exaggeration, inasmuch as it will entail on the manufacturers and shippers, and their agents on this side, no end of trouble and expense.

There were undoubtedly under the old regime frequent claims against ship-owners for shortage, some of which claims might not have been attributable to losses off deck, or otherwise constituting a claim on the underwriters, but the ships, when entertaining a freight, could very well—and did—in the rate of freight, cover themselves by making provision against any such problematic contingency. As it is now, the shippers will be called upon to reimburse buyers for shortages over which they—the shippers—cannot have any possible control, whereas the ship during discharge might very well have had control, by the exercise of supervision, which the shippers, or their agents, could not possibly have unless they had representatives to meet all vessels—whether steam or sail—at the port of discharge, and keep watch during the whole course of discharge—an operation which would be practically impossible, to say nothing of the very heavy expense.

For our part, we never knew of legislation undertaken with such a light heart, and apparently without much regard to consequences.

How long is this iniquitious condition in the new act to be allowed to stand without repeal?

Yours faithfully,
H. W. Lightburne & Co.

Increased Cut from Dominion Lands

Annual Report of Department of Interior Shows Increase in Timber Revenue of $57,585—Ouput Nearly 250,000,000 Feet

The operations of manufacturers of lumber owning licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion lands are set forth for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, in the last annual report of the Department of the Interior, which has recently been issued. The operations show a marked increase of activity in timber, the amount derived from royalty alone being $57,585.52 in excess of that received during the preceding fiscal year.

The average ruling price of lumber during the year in the different agencies was as follows:—Calgary, $14.81; Edmonton, $16; Prince Albert. $18.47; Winnipeg, $14.63; New Westminster, $14.15. The area of timbered lands held under license and permit in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Northwest Terirtories and the railway belt in British Columbia. totaled 7.905.98 square miles under license, and 827 under permit. This showed a decrease in land under license of 384 square miles, and in land under permit of 686 square miles.

The output of lumber at the mills operating in timber cut upon Dominion lands, during the year under review, amounted to 240,408,390 feet, board measure, which amount exceeds that of the previous year by 58,598.930 feet. The demand for lumber throughout the West was at no previous time more active. The cut of logs upon Dominion lands was between 3,500.000 and 4.000,000 pieces. The millmen in British Columbia who had timber areas under Dominion license continued to draw their supply of logs chiefly from their provincial holdings, due in a large measure to the high ground rent charged by the province, which renders these lands more expensive to carry than those of the Dominion, upon which a much lighter rental is charged. The total amount of lumber marketed in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. during the year, was 943.843 098 feet, of which amount about 500.000.000 was brought in from British Columbia. The total shipments from the mountain mills during the year were 324,829,326 feet. The estimated quantity of logs on hand at these mills at commencement of 1910 sawing season was 350.000 000 pieces. The selling price of lumber of the different kinds was higher than in the previous year by from $2 to $4 per thousand feet.

The present mode of disposing of Dominion timber under license, which came into force on September 1, 1908, is reported to have proved highly satisfactory. By it the Government secures the market value for the standing timber upon the tract sold.

The Crown Timber Agent at Winnipeg reports the selling price of the different classes of lumber, during the year, together with that of the year previous, as follows:—

Pine, cedar and fir—	1908-9.	1909-10.
Dimension lumber	$20.00 to $27.00	$22.00 to $28.00
Fir for interior finishing	40.00 to 50.00	40.00 to 50 00
Flooring, siding and ceiling	33.00 to 40.00	33.00 to 40.00
Ship lap and common boards	20.00 to 23.00	20.00 to 25.00
Spruce—		
Dimension lumber	18 00 to 25.00	19.00 to 27.00
Siding, flooring and ceiling	23.00 to 28.00	23 00 to 28 00
Ship lap and common boards	18.00 to 24.00	19.00 to 25.00
Lath	3.75 to 5.00	3.75 to 5.00
Shingles	2.70 to 3.00	3.00 to 3.50

The cut of logs from Dominion lands during the winter of 1909-10 exceeded 100,000.000 feet, upwards of 25 per cent. larger than in the year previous. Owing to the early break up of the winter, however, not more than 80,000,000 feet was got out of the woods. This was expected to cause a shortage of supply which would result in an advance of the price of lumber of from $4 to $6 per thousand feet.

A good concatenation of Hoo-Hoo was held in Moose Jaw on February 2. Under the direction of Snark W. W. Davidson, several new members were initiated. At the conclusion of the ceremony the members adjourned to the Moose Jaw Dining Hall, where a banquet was held, followed by an entertainment.

Nova Scotia's Trade During 1910

Conditions Which Led to a Moderate Amount of Business Only—Small Profits Secured—Outlook for 1911

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 9.—The year 1910 will not be remembered by lumber operators in general throughout the Province of Nova Scotia as being a particularly successful one. A combination of circumstances tended to increase the cost of production, and in other ways to produce poor results. Unusually mild weather prevailed during the earlier part of the winter, and, as a whole, the season was a poor one for hauling logs or sawn stock throughout the Province, increasing the cost of logging and hauling by a good dollar, to the average operator and his contractors.

The opening of the year also found the markets all well stocked, and dealers with no great inclination to purchase. English buyers who purchased Nova Scotia deals paid about $14 to $14.50 f.o.b. for the same, while St. John and North of New Brunswick stock sold as high as $16 f.o.b., 50 per cent. 7 and 8, 50 per cent. 9 and up.

Fortunately the English market, to which the bulk of the provincial lumber goes, showed the least variation of any of our markets during 1910, and most of the dealers came out fairly well in their purchases.

Buyers of American stocks were not so fortunate. A number of dealers took a flyer on the markets, paying high prices for hemlock and lath, considering the market at time of delivery of the stock. Fourteen dollars f.o.b. was paid in many cases for fair hemlock schedules, and $2.50 f.o.b. for spruce lath, which prices were readily netted by anyone shipping stocks on the market up to June, providing they obtained reasonable freights. After that the market went off steadily, and as yet has shown no sign of recovery, prices being from $3 to $4 below the last spring market on lumber, and 40 to 50 cents lower on lath. For cargoes shipped early, some good prices were realized, spruce random, not sized, 35 to 40 per cent., 8 and up wide, netting over $16. Hemlock running a good percentage of 10 and 20 foot lengths, brought $14 to $14.50, and spruce laths $2.50 to $2.60. After June, however, the markets yielded no such prices, and came down to the level above mentioned.

The South American market, while not suffering any changes such as this, did not hold the spring prices, and a number of cargoes are being held over by the buyers.

Shipments to the United Kingdom were somewhat in excess of last year, the quantity reported being 110,000,000.

New York imported 49,439,947 feet lumber and 36,407,300 pieces of lath from Nova Scotia.

Of the lumber imports, 30,512,631 feet was hemlock, 14,759,682 feet spruce, and 4,167,666 feet pine.

Bridgewater, with 17,629,911 feet, leads the exporting list to New York, while Windsor, with 9,939,832 feet, is second, and Halifax, with 3,167,000 feet, is third.

Statistics of the Boston, Sound ports and Philadelphia are difficult to get, but would not run over 15,000,000 from Nova Scotia, if they reached this figure.

Statistics of the shipments to the West Indies and South America are not available, but are reported to be somewhat less than last year.

The total export from Nova Scotia for 1910 was about 290,000,000, which, considering the poor winter of 1909-10, was much more than expected, and perhaps much more than was good for the market.

It is undoubtedly true that much of the stock that went forward last season was shipped at very little profit, if any, to the manufacturer, and, on the other hand, one of the New York buying houses that stands well up on the list of shipments from Nova Scotia, admits that they dropped considerable money on their purchases in Nova Scotia. Never since the bad season of 1907 has the New York market been given a chance to fully recover, and, not unless shipments decline, or there is a considerable change in general conditions, will the market return to high level. It looks as if the simplest way to remedy this would be to decrease shipments.

One frequently hears the statement that Nova Scotia exports are so small as not to affect any market, but 50,000,000 of lumber exported to New York and the adjacent country has a very material affect on this market, and New York practically controls the United States markets to which Nova Scotia exports.

New Brunswick exports to New York by water were 28,079,169 feet, and 187,222,500 pieces lath, this being practically all spruce. Apart from this there were large shipments to the Sound ports and Boston, on which statistics are not available.

Shipments to New York from Quebec by water were 5,662,807 feet of lumber and 20,869,400 pieces lath, all of which was spruce.

Consignment business in Nova Scotia seems to be on the increase, at least so far as the business with which the writer is personally connected is concerned. No American firms have any objection to buying if sufficient margin is obtained, but the cost of survey, uncertainty of freight and incidental expenses make a much larger margin necessary than handling on consignment. One good feature about Nova Scotia stock is the better quality of manufacture than formerly.

During the past season, in the writer's experience, not more than an average of 1 to 2 per cent. of culls were found by the American surveyors, and shipments show an excess more frequently than a shortage.

The outlook for 1911 is not good by any means. Should weather conditions continue as they are, and shipments be small, it would probably be an advantage to shippers in general in the long run, and though there may be an unlooked-for change, the safest stand would be to go slowly for this year at least.

Nepisiguit Lumber Co., Reported in Difficulties

It is reported that Justice McLeod, of St. John, N. B., granted an order for the winding up of the Nepisiguit Lumber Co., of Bathurst, on the petition of the Sherman Lumber Co., of Potsdam, N.Y. George Gilbert, lawyer, and Edward P. McKay, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Bathurst, were appointed provisional liquidators. Shareholders to the extent of $225,000 and creditors for $12,000 were represented at the meeting. The Bank of Montreal is advancing the money to get this year's cut out of the woods.

East Canada Power and Pulp Company's Plans

Plans have been prepared for the new ground wood mill of the East Canada Power and Pulp Company, Limited, which is to be located at Nairn Falls, five miles from Murray Bay, on the line of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway. The hydraulic development will produce approximately 10,000 h.p. The dam to be erected is of the Ransom hollow type and the head will be 65 feet. The pen stocks are to be erected by Walsh's Holyoke Boiler Works, who put in the pen stocks for the Anglo Newfoundland plant at Grand Falls. The wheels are to be furnished by the S. Morgan Smith Company. Twelve grinders, built by the Holyoke Machine Company, will be installed in three lines, each line to have 2,400 h.p. The grinders will take wood 30 inches in length, and will have a capacity of eight to nine tons a day dry weight.

The wet-machines and save-alls are to be built by the Sherbrooke Machine Company, and the press outfit by the Canadian Boomer & Boshert Press Company. Quiller & Stubbs centrifugal screens are to be used, which will be manufactured by the Waterous Machine Company, of Brantford. The machinery for the cutting-up mill will be built by Ryther & Pringle, and the wood-room will be equipped with a combination of Green Bay barkers and Wytham automatic barkers, with the Lombard & Baldwin attachments.

The railway from tide-water to the mill will be completed by July 15th, 1911, and it is expected that the mill will be ready for operating by October 1st. The Bishop Construction Company, of Montreal, have the general contract, and also the contract for the branch of the railroad.

The East Canada Power & Pulp Company have taken over the limits of the Murray Bay Lumber & Pulp Company, which contain a perpetual supply of spruce, and the property of the Labrador Power Company, which handles the franchises for furnishing light and power to the villages of Murray Bay, Point a Pic, Cap a l'Aigle, and St. Irenee.

The engineer in charge is Mr. Geo. F. Hardy, of New York City, and the intention of the company is to erect a plant which will incorporate the most advanced Swedish and Canadian practises in the manufacture of ground wood. The officers of the company are: President, Rodolph Forget, of Montreal; Vice-president, Chas. W. Tooke, of Syracuse; Secretary-Treasurer, L. C. Haskell, of Montreal.

S. P. Musson, Son & Co., Barbados, report as follows under recent date: Lumberstuffs.—White Pine—no arrivals during the fortnight, but a cargo which we have sold to arrive is now about due. Market is good, and a couple of cargoes would sell well. Spruce—the only arrival has been a small lot of 38 M. feet ex Schr. "Pilgrim" from Gaspe, of rather indifferent quality. This shipment was divided into two small lots of 22 M. feet and 18 M. feet, former of which sold at $19.50, and latter at $20.02. Shipping quality is in good demand, and we recommend consignments. Pitch Pine—The Trn. Schr. "J. L. Nelson" arrived from Scranton on the 15th inst. with 218,500 feet, all heart, which had been sold to arrive some time ago, and we ourselves have a cargo on the way, also sold to arrive. Shingles—no arrivals of Long Gaspe. The "Pilgrim" brought down an assorted cargo of 400,000 laying, which were sold at the following prices:—120 M. No. 1 cedar laying at $1.87; 100 M. spruce laying at $1.93; 100 M. second clears at $2.77; 80 M. clear whites at $2.60.

Lumber exports from Halifax, N. S., to United Kingdom ports during 1910 totalled 51,965,909 superficial feet.

Convention of Mountain Lumbermen

Annual Meeting Held at Nelson B.C. — Reciprocity Condemned by Resolution—Otis Staples Elected President

The annual convention of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association was held in Nelson, B.C., on Jan. 30, and was one of the most important, as well as one of the best attended conventions in the history of the association.

Mr. Otis Staples, of Wycliffe, B.C., vice-president of the Association for the past year, was elected president; F. E. Sine was elected vice-president, and W. A. Anstie was re-elected secretary.

A strong resolution was adopted condemning the reciprocal tariff agreement with the United States, not only so far as lumber was concerned, but on all commodities, and particularly on fruit and farm produce.

A resolution was adopted drawing to the attention of the Provinial Government the disparity in timber license rentals exacted in the interior as against the coast. It was shown that the average stand of timber in the interior was only about one-quarter that at the coast, while the rentals on interior timber were $115 per mile, those at the coast being $140 per mile. Taking into consideration the inferior quality of interior timber, owing to the smaller growth, this was considered unfair, and the Government, in framing its new forestry legislation, was asked to place these rentals upon a more equitable basis.

Another resolution adopted called the attention of the Government to the fact that, contrary to the statutes, a large amount of timber was being removed from mineral claims and placed upon the market.

The association strongly endorsed a memorial which a deputation presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Feb. 9, complaining of the policy of the Department of the Interior in entertaining applications from settlers for land included in timber berths. It is set forth that these applications, generally speaking, are made, not for bona fide settlement, but for the purpose of obtaining the timber, which very often is offered to the original owner for sale. The notice which operators are given, to remove the timber on the sections to be withdrawn, is usually so short as to make it utterly impracticable to comply with the order, and the timber has to be sacrificed. The injustice to the people who have invested their money in these timber berths and erected immense plans in the expectation of having an adequate timber supply is obvious, and it is hoped, when the matter is set forth in proper light, that the Government will adopt a more reasonable policy, in line with the well-known principles of conservation for which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has repeatedly pronounced.

It was decided to retain the headquarters of the association in Nelson, and it is probable that this point will be the permanent headquarters.

Speaking after the meeting, W. A. Anstie said: "While 1910 was, from the standpoint of production, the best year in the history of the mountain industry, we having exceeded 427,000,000 feet, still the results have not been satisfying to our people, not owing to the fact that the Canadian market could not take the lumber, but because we were forced to meet ruinous competition from the American manufacturers of the Western States. It is well known that the mountain manufacturers produce 85 per cent. common lumber, and it is equally well known to those conversant with the lumber trade of the West that the Western States are continually glutted with over-production of this same class of low-grade lumber. The consequence is that, having no protection, we have been forced to meet competition at ruinously low prices, considering the high and increasing cost of producing lumber in this province. As an instance of the conditions existing in the Western States, at the present time quotations are being made for lumber from mills in that territory at prices less than the cost of logs to our producers.

"The outlook for 1911 is, of course, good, but to what extent the lumber manufacturers of this district will share will depend upon the improvement of conditions in the United States, and the relief, if any, which the Government at Ottawa may see fit to extend to the only unprotected industry in Canada."

In the evening a banquet to the lumbermen was tendered by the Board of Trade at the Strathcona Hotel.

B.C. Wants Reciprocity in Shingles

Great interest is being displayed among the lumber and shingle manufacturing interests of Vancouver, B.C., regarding the effect which the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States will have on the industries in which they are engaged. A telegram has been sent to Ottawa by the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Association asking for information as to the exact standing of the trade in respect to the reciprocity arrangement. It is understood that the present practically prohibitive tariff on shingles entering the United States of 50 cents per thousand is to be reduced to 30 cents. It seems to be the concensus of opinion among the lumber and shingle manufacturers of Vancouver that if any duty is imposed on these products, it should be equal on both sides of the line, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of establishing absolute free trade so far as shingles are concerned. Manufacturers of Vancouver express no fear about being able to compete with their American neighbors, and they further state that a much higher grade of shingles is manufactured in Canada than in the United States, for the reason that the highest grade cedar there is manufactured into lumber products to meet a demand which does not exist on this side of the line at the present time, and that therefore the higher grade Canadian shingles would soon make a name for themselves among users of high-grade materials.

To Protect B. C Forests from Fire

As a result of representations made to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners by the Government of British Columbia, the Commissioners are considering the question of making regulations for the protection of the forests of the Dominion from fires along the railway lines. Mr. James Mills, of the Board, has recently secured from Mr. J. L. Englehart, chairman of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, full details of the system of forest protection followed on the Government road, a system which is said to be far in advance of the provisions against forest loss by fire made by other railways. Practically every man on the T. & N. O. Railway is on the watch for fires. The section men, who are constantly up and down the line on the light one-man hand cars of the T. & N. O., are always on the lookout, and the crews on the trains have instructions, upon noticing a fire anywhere, to stop at the first point from which they can send a warning to the fire rangers and section hands. Added to this, the T. & N. O. has on all its engines a finer screen than the law requires. In recent years very few fires have occurred along the line, and the only serious one was not traceable to the railway.

B. C. Log Scale Orders Rescinded

The British Columbia Government has rescinded its order enforcing the B.C. log scale throughout the entire province. The provincial application of this rule will therefore be postponed, probably for another year. The position taken by the lumber manufacturers of the interior of the province in respect to an official log scale is that the Doyle scale, while it shows a nominal over-run which allows an apparent advantage to mountain operators, is really offset by other disadvantages under which they operate, as compared with their more favored competitors at the coast. Pending further investigation, the interior operators are permitted to use the Doyle scale for the payment of royalty.

The Canada Lumberman has received a copy of the "Okay" Lumber and Log Code, published by Wm. Rider & Son, Ltd., of 164 Aldersgate Street, London, E. C., and 18 Warren Street, New York. The code is specially compiled for merchants, shippers, agents, etc. The compilation has been carreid out by Mr. T. W. Rayment. The code is intended for the transatlantic export trade, and will be found equally useful for the pine and spruce trades as for hardwoods and other lumbers. It is constructed on a new principle, and the publishers claim that by its use a saving of from 60 to 70 per cent. can be effected on messages as compared with cabling by many of the codes at present in use. The book is strongly and handsomely bound in limp leather, and is sold in America at $8.00 and in the United Kingdom at one guinea and a half.

Because the contract between the Alberta Lumber Co. and Mr. A. H. Cole, Jr., in which the latter agreed to supply the former with 5,000,000 shingles, did not contain a clause (barring accidents), Mr. Justice Clement awarded the Alberta Lumber Co. $1,298.50 damages in the Supreme Court yesterday. Last spring the shingle mill owned and operated by Mr. Cole was destroyed by fire after he had only delivered 500,000 of the contract figure. The lumber company sued him yesterday for $2,000 damages, as they were compelled to purchase from another firm at a higher figure than the contract price.

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., in their financial statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1910, show a net cash surplus of $413,130.63. The total assets of the company amount to $1,647,167.36. During 1910, the losses paid amounted to $162,640.62, and the dividends paid to policy holders amounted to $137,475.29. There was a gain in the net cash surplus for the year of $25,407.90. Payments from 1895 to 1910, inclusive, amount to $763,097.86 for losses paid to policy holders, and $653,149.09 for dividends paid to policy holders. The rate of dividend to policy holders on terminating policies continues at 40 per cent.

The Making of Hardwood Mantels

Rapid Progress which has been Made in the Manufacture of this Line of Product During Recent Years—By G. D. Crain, Jr.

There are few industries which have been making more rapid strides of late years than the wooden mantel manufacturing interests. The great vogue of the bungalow, which demands the wooden mantel of the craftsman style, and the fact that in such buildings open fireplaces are essential in carrying out the general scheme of things, have done much to stimulate the business, which is, of course, one of the most important trades consuming hardwoods.

For a while the wooden mantel business looked as if it were on the verge of collapse, because the brick mantel, as well as the elaborate tile affair, was in great demand for a few seasons. The fact that it was difficult to secure proper harmony when any material other than wood was used in the construction of the mantel, did much to cause the wooden mantel to regain its popularity, and now the manufacturers report a heavier demand than ever before in their history.

Another contributing factor of recent years has been the change in the type of apartment houses which have been going up. When these structures were first built, steam heat was, of course, provided, and the owner thought it unnecessary to put in an open fireplace. After a while, though, the occupants of the apartments learned that they were missing something which the comfort of having steam heat did not altogether atone for. They wanted fires they could look at and be cheered by, and the result has been that every apartment of any pretensions has at least one room which is fitted with a beautiful mantel. That, too, is something the mantel man has been able to rejoice at.

While oak is the commodity which is consumed in the largest quantity by the mantel trade, a good deal of birch and poplar are also used. In addition to this, a large volume of veneer finds it way into the mantels, both mahogany and quartered-oak stock being used. The following figures on the trade in the United States are from an unusually authoritative source, showing the annual consumption of the various items: Quartered oak, red and white, 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet; plain oak, 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet; birch, 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet; poplar, 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet; mahogany veneers, 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet; quartered-oak veneers, 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet. Thus it would appear that in the twenty principal plants upon whose operations these figures are based, there is used every year from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 feet of high-grade hardwood lumber, and from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet of veneers; and with the trade growing as it is, there is no reason to doubt that still greater consumption of high-grade lumber will be recorded in the immediate future.

While a good many mantels of the craftsman type used in bungalows are of solid wood, practically all the birch used is veneered with mahogany, the columns and shelves especially being treated in this way. The veneers, as a rule, are bought, few of the mantel manufacturers caring to go to the trouble and expense of having their own veneer mills.

Dry Stock an Absolute Necessity.

In the mantel manufacturing trade, as nowhere else, is the demand for dry stock emphatic. As a rule, lumber that has been seasoned for at least a year is specified, and when it is being prepared for the factory it is dry-kilned for at least two weeks, the temperature it is subjected to during that period ranging from 165 to 170 degrees.

The reason why "bone-dryness" is essential in the case of mantels especially, is that they are attached permanently to the walls of buildings, and usually to outside walls. Usually, also, the buildings are new, and therefore contain a lot of moisture. If the mantels were not thoroughly seasoned, moisture would be absorbed and the glue joints would become loose and the mantel lose its adjustment.

After the lumber intended for use in the mantel factory comes from the kiln, it is run through the planer, one face being thus exposed that the figure may be seen and an idea of the proper use of that particular board gained. It is then cut into the proper lengths, and the figures matched up as nearly as possible. It is ripped to the proper widths, run through the planers, and is then ready for the moulders and sanders. After it has passed these machines, the mantel proper is put together. Labor-saving devices to reduce the amount of hand work necessary are being constantly introduced, but it is admitted that there is still a tremendous amount of such labor necessary, especially in the finishing process.

Staining and Filling.

After the mantel has been completed, as far as its actual construction is concerned, it is stained and then filled, thirty-six hours being allowed for the filler to dry and for the pores to absorb it. It is then sanded and a flint filler used on it. After standing forty-eight hours, it is sanded to a smooth finish, and the first coat of varnish applied. Three coats of varnish are put on, and the mantel is sanded after each coat. After the last coat has thoroughly crystallized (varnish doesn't "dry"), which takes from six to ten days, it is rubbed down by hand, water and pumice-stone being used to get the proper lustre, and then "sweats out" for twenty-four hours. The highly prized "French polish," which is gained by rubbing with the palm of the hand, is then finally put on if desired, while the dull finish which is now in vogue is secured by rubbing the mantel off with oil after it has been gone over with pumice-stone.

The fact that great care has been taken and much labor expended in securing the necessary finish, makes it necessary that the mantel be packed for shipment with an unusual degree of care. This is where the lumberman comes in for another share of the business. It is estimated that for crating and core lumber—the mantel is built up on a core of low-grade lumber, which rests against the wall—fully 10,000,000 feet of chestnut and pine are used. The grade usually required is No. 2 and 3 common, strips being specified for crating purposes.

So much attention has been paid of late years to the beautifying of homes, and so much money is now expended, compared with former years, in securing the desired effects, that a larger number of designs are used in the manufacture of mantels than would have been thought possible ten years ago. Regular architectural designs are followed in making plans of mantels, and the style varies greatly. As indicated, the simple craftsman mantel is in great demand for the popular bungalow, which is being built in such great number at present, while mantels following classic lines, with Ionic or Doric columns, are in demand for larger residences.—The Wood-Worker.

The Importance of Skilful Re-Sawing

It is not out of the way to mention that in the earlier days of band re-saws it was feared that efforts to reduce the kerf too small would result in the "snaking" of the saw blade to such an extent that there would be no real economy, for the variations in thickness caused by the irregularity would have to be dressed away at the planer, and thus there would be more loss than in using a heavier saw that would run straight. This was an early trouble that was more in the imagination than anywhere else, and even where it did actually exist it is now being left behind, by reason of a better knowledge in respect of the care of band-saw blades, and we are finding that, along with the reduction of the amount of kerf, we are also attaining a higher degree of perfection in band-saw work. The two really go hand in hand. The man that builds a machine, if he designs it for finer work, does his building better and more scientifically. The operator gets educated up to the same high standard, so that the natural result, where the plan is carried out properly, is for finer work and better and smoother sawing to be done with the machines and saws that make the smallest kerf. This gives us not only a saving of saw dust, but economy in timber on another count, that of making it unnecessary to dress away in order to produce a perfectly smooth surface, which brings us rapidly to the point where success in the business consists in the art of re-sawing. It is those people who are in the best position to re-saw timber, and get the most out of it with the least waste, that stand the best show of making a profit out of the business. In other words, a mill properly equipped with a high-grade resaw may get two boards, or even three, of certain thicknesses; whereas the man with an indifferent equipment that makes too much sawdust or the saw dodges about in cutting, would have to buy the timber cut to special order a little thicker than the standard. And this extra cost would eat up his profits when in competition.

The subject of the conversion of square logs, flitches, deals, and the like, into boards of uniform thickness, by means of the band saw, is unquestionably one which has come in for a great deal of careful consideration during the past few years, while there are box makers of the keen go-ahead type who are prepared to assert that the band saw may be used in the box and case business more economically than the circular saw bench.

Lumbermen all over New Brunswick felt considerably relieved to see the snow that fell during the last days of January. It had been feared that much of the lumber cut would have to remain in the woods. From now on everyone will be busy hauling, and the most will be made of the opportunity offered by the sleighing.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Toronto Retailers' Meeting – A Straight Talk

Toronto Retailers' Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Lumber Dealers' Section of The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Toronto branch, which was held in the board rooms, 21 Richmond Street West, Toronto, on Tuesday evening, January 31, 1911, Mr. G. W. Booth occupied the chair. The treasurer, Mr. W. J. Hetherington, reported that after the expenses had been paid, there was a surplus to the credit of the association. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Chairman, G. G. Miles; first vice-chairman, G. W. Boake; second vice-chairman, W. C. Irvin; treasurer, W. J. Hetherington; secretary, E. T. Rathbone. Mr. G. W. Booth was chosen as representative at the Ontario Provincial Convention, to be held in Guelph on February 28, 1911. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Booth for the manner in which he had presided over the meetings during the past year, and the great interest that he had taken in an endeavor to place the lumber trade upon a higher plane.

The second Thursday in each month was fixed for the regular monthly meetings of the section. Any retail lumber dealer visiting Toronto at that date will be welcome to attend the meeting.

A Straight Talk to Retailers

By A. E. Watts

You suffer under many disabilities, for which you blame us as manufacturers, and very justly so, but at the same time the remedy is in your own hands, provided you will think! You have lots of time for that. It may be a painful operation—but try it.

The millman has had to think so much that his thinker is so tired or worn out, and his reflective capacity, owing to its environment, has become so closely allied to his product, that you can scarcely tell the difference; however, it is possible for you to evade that calamity if you will be honest, or at least as honest as you can afford to be. This may be another painful operation, but you will find it pays if practised long enough. Even farmers appreciate it, and they find it a blessing in receiving if not in giving, somewhat like railway corporations, who deal it out in the doubled inverse ratio.

There are degrees of honesty and truth. For instance, you may be afflicted, in times of depression, with the visits of one to fifteen drummers per day. "A." calls on you and quotes $1.00 off list. He passes on. "B." calls on you and you tell him you can buy at $2.00 off, and he, thinking "A.," whom he knows, has sold to you, wires his mills: "'A.' selling at $2.00 off; what shall I do?" Reply: "Meet competition." And you run the gamut its whole length until it recoils and hits you. In this way one large buyer went a little too far. The fifth drummer was looking at a lot of lumber just arrived, and was told the f. o. b. price was $17.50, but if he could go one better a twenty-car order would be given. He knew his mill's logs cost $9.00; cost of manufacture over $5.00; freight, $7.00. He knew also that his manager was intimate with the shipper of the alleged $17.50 lumber. Books were offered for examination to prove the honesty (?) of the retailer; the invoice price proved to be $21.50!

One millman in this case was so impressed with the breezy honesty inseparable from the mighty vastness of the magnificent prairies, with their pure and simple life, that he said to me: "Watts, it is no use. I shall be compelled to do it, though I hate to. These retailers always knew how to take all the cream—now they want the skim milk and the bucket, too. Now, I am going after some of the cream."

And he did. He opened up a line of retail yards and crushed out of existence many retailers; and to-day, over a vast proportion of the best territory, not a single independent retailer is left.

Other mill owners are preparing to do likewise on a large scale. This will be neither for the benefit of the retailers nor the consumers, because, when a few millmen and their satellites divide up a territory, the public have to pay the piper.

But you retailers still have the game in your own hands if you will use a little ordinary common sense. You need not combine nor break the law by boycotting. You just simply refuse to buy from any manufacturer who runs retail yards, and tell him plainly why you do so; whether they are under his manager's, his wife's, or his cousin's name, as some are. If you do not know which milling firms are doing that kind of business, drop a line to the writer, and he will tell you what he knows, and what he tells you, you may publish, as it is for the protection of legitimate trade and the public, from the narrow-minded selfishness of a certain class of mill owners.

The article printed above is from a pretty strong statement of the situation of the trade on the prairies, as one man sees it. Perhaps it is a little too strong. At any rate, the CANADA LUMBERMAN believes it will make interesting reading for retailers and give them something profitable to reflect upon. Possibly after doing so some of them may wish to express their own views in print, and we will be glad to hear from them.

Get After Them and Keep Going

It is the same new story every day. I wonder how many lineyard managers look forward to the auditor's "Good morning; how's collections?" and his departure with "So long; work hard on your collections," and the next morning, when you awake, find that your dream of the money coming in has all faded and the general office mail contains a two-page circular on collections, and then, when you send them a remittance of $1,000, they write you that you have only been guilty of sending in "easy money;" and the truth hurts, don't it?

All formulas and methods are good in a way, but do not fit all customers. Some of them must be handled in advance by their own terms, provided they are satisfactory to the company. I think the best method of collecting is to ascertain from each customer on the opening of his account the amount he desires, the payments he wishes to make, and the time of each. What he will do with the material, how his word is as to payments, and, in fact, all you can learn of his dealings at the time the account is opened; then use your desk calendar pad and notify him in advance of his time for payments, and see him personally when each payment is due and collect it each time.

Do not let any account run when it is past due without doing all in your power to collect it.

Do not take any person's word for any account when there is a possible chance to get the money.

A good account in many cases is open on account of a manager not being firm with the maker and insisting on settlement.

If each manager would look at each account as he would at drawing his salary, all money would be easy, as all accounts would be good.

Any account may be A No. 1 by making your first start at collecting when material leaves the yard.

Do not look upon any old account as being no good, but go after it and keep it up until you are able to run the red lines under it, and keep that account in your mind, as it will help you in making new ones and collecting them.

As a general rule all lumber is sold at a certain price, supposed to be low, and the "best price" on that certain bill, and when we do that, why should we not make our own terms and be able to use our own terms to collect. Most all lumber accounts are protected by law in a way, but the law protection is a very poor money maker, and in most cases a loss of all the profits and a part of the principal, a great deal of friendship and some time.

Try taking off the number of accounts from your ledger which should have been collected some time ago, and take a month to collect them, making so many each day that you will have to collect, and seeing more if possible, and then bet yourself a box of cigars for your wife that you get in two-thirds of the money, and see who smokes.—C. V. Chance, in the American Lumberman.

Stocks Carried by Retail Lumbermen

The transition from the retail lumber yard with a nondescript shed and a few straggling alleys, in which board and dimension were stored, to the modern business establishment of a retail lumber dealer has been remarkable, says The American Lumberman. At its inception the retail lumber yards in small towns and in some large cities were merely stopping places for lumber en route to the consuming trade. The retail dealer then handled rough and dressed lumber and stock sash and doors. The business was spasmodic. Occasionally for days scarcely a sale would be made. Such periods of idleness were followed by great activity, when material for a house or barn was ordered.

In some parts of the country retail yards may be found conforming in some degree to those described. In general, however, the retail yard has passed out of existence, having been succeeded by the merchant who handles building material, fuel and what might be termed "outdoor" necessities.

This change brought about the rise of the retail lumberman from a mere handler of bulky material to the dignity of a merchant. He is not a storekeeper in a general sense of the term, yet his investment frequently is much greater than that of those who handle general merchandise.

A list of materials constituting part of the stock carried by a well-known dealer is appended hereto. The attention of retail lumbermen is directed thereto, the attention of manufacturers also. It should be noted that while the investment in lumber doubtless is heavier than that in any other kind of stock, it probably is less than the combined investment in all other classes. It should be noted also that this merchant is handling materials that are competitive—for example, cement and lumber, prepared and corrugated roofing and shingles, plaster, board and lath, patent fencing and barbed wire, metal and wood ceiling, and probably some other kinds as well.

The list comprises a formidable array of materials. It is doubtful if any of the stock handled yields the dealer a better average profit than do the sawmill products, yet the others are in request, and naturally are supplied when called for. The mere fact that such a vast distributing business has grown out of the retail lumber yard is indicative of the business ability of those who have had the business in charge.

Following is the list of materials carried:—Lumber, cement, house paint, builders' hardware, ruberoid roofing, lawn swings, corrugated roofing, weather strips, floor finishes, metail ceilings, varnishes, wall finishes, stock fence, sewer pipe, cistern pumps, roof paint, buggy paint, floor paint, acme plaster, barn paint, screen doors, glass, wood preserver, straw board, plaster board, blinds, sash weights, ladders, dip tanks, stock food, yard fence, lime, steel brick, flue lining, fire brick, fire clay, barb wire, sash, shingles, door hangers, flooring, ceiling, glass doors, siding, brushes, muralo, enamel, etc.

Planing Mill Cost

By M. A. Baker

I have been asked to give my views on one of the worries of the planing mill business, and a very great worry it is—the overhead or shop cost. This is an item that we all have to contend with, and is an item that enters as much into the cost of a manufactured article as the material itself of which the article is made.

The experience of most planing mill men is that originally they started in a very small way, probably in some shed with a workman or two making frames by hand. There your shop cost began. It is true that it was small, but it was there nevertheless, and if figured in proportion to the work turned out, it would amount to quite a sum for each year's business. Now your business is growing, and you put in a saw, then a planer, and eventually, in order to compete with your neighbor, you are compelled to put in a fully equipped planing mill.

A great many men in the business say that a planing mill is a necessity and they must have one. If they can just make it pay even, they will be satisfied, as the additional business that is brought to the yard by reason of having the mill will make up for the loss of profit, or a small loss, that the mill may make. As a rule, this is the very man who entirely loses sight of his overhead expense, and in a great many instances is not getting actual cost for his goods.

Now why this condition? Why should not a planing mill, either large or small, operate at as much, yes, even more profit than a yard?

First, the risk of fire and accident is very much greater in the mill. You are forced to employ a very much higher grade of help, and pay for such service accordingly. If you have not had the required amount of experience yourself, you must employ a man with that knowledge, and be dependent on him. Your machinery, engine, boilers, buildings, etc., in a few years must be replaced with new ones. These and a dozen or more others are reasons enough why we should endeavor to make a fair profit from the planing mill product.

One of the main reasons for not getting a profit from the mill is the underestimating or entirely ignoring your overhead expense. If figured at all, usually it is put at about one-half of the actual amount.

If I am right in my way of looking at the matter, in order to get a proper conception of this item, you should take a fair rental value of your ground and buildings occupied for mill purposes. At least a 6 per cent. interest charge to expense should be made. The machinery investment should carry the same rate of interest. You should also add the cost of machinery repairs, tools, knives, bitts, belting, oil, greases, etc., and a certain per cent. of your machinery account should be set aside each year for replacing worn-out and out-of-date machinery. The expense of your team, or teams, to keep the mill supplied and deliver the product, the repairs on wagons, horseshoeing, harness repairing, etc., the depreciation of horses, the fuel, sandpaper, glue, nails, screws, fire, liability and boiler insurance should also be taken into consideration. In fact, it is a very hard matter to enumerate all of the large and small expenses connected with a planing mill.

Running Accounts.

Now take your pay roll and make two accounts. Make one of expense: that is, the producers or men who are a necessity to the business, but do nothing to change the raw material into a finished product. Also make one of productive labor: that is, your mechanics, bench and machine men, who are the only ones that it is practical to keep time on and who perform the labor of transforming the raw material into a finished product.

For example, we will say the work turned out by the mill equals 40 per cent. of your entire business. On this basis, beginning with yourself in the office, 40 per cent. of your salary, as well as all other salaries connected with the office, should be charged to your expense account. Then your mill superintendent, your foremen, your men who clean up, your engineer and all such men as you are using in the mill, who are non-productive, should go in your expense account. As I have said, these men are necessities to the business, but so far as producing goods is concerned, they do not add a dollar to the values. You should also take the proper proportion of your shipping clerk or yard foreman's wages and add to this account, as part of his time is put in looking after the delivery of your mill manufactured goods.

Now take your productive labor and go through it carefully, then charge it to your other account. This will be an easy matter. Add to your non-productive labor your expense account as before mentioned. Then compare this with your productive labor account, and you will find that the expense account and non-productive labor is very much the larger of the two. This may strike you offhand as absurd. Probably right now you do not believe it, but it is a fact nevertheless.

Now, if you go to the trouble to ascertain the actual figures in your own plant on the above items, you will be very much surprised at the result, and at first you will not believe your own figures, but will be looking for some mistake. I honestly can say that I, myself, was not guessing within 25 per cent. of the amount of shop cost in proportion to the productive labor, and could not believe the figures were right until they were verified by others.

Overhead Labor.

I feel the only true way is to proportion the overhead on productive labor only, as it costs practically as much in overhead to carry a yellow pine job, with a given amount of labor to produce the finished product, as it would with the same feet in some very much more expensive lumber. Therefore, if you figured the overhead on the amount of business turned out, or the labor plus the material rather than on the labor only, you would not get enough of the overhead on the cheaper grades of products, and as a rule there is much more of this class than the more expensive kind. It is no more than fair that each job should carry its proportion of overhead.

Another reason why you should figure overhead on labor only is the fact that the amount of labor varies greatly in our class of work. I mean by this that the job that goes through the mill may have only a few feet of lumber and require several days of labor to build up the required piece, where, on the other hand, the circumstances may be exactly the opposite. For instance, you are making a sideboard. This is a case where the labor is far in excess of the lumber costs. Being special, it requires your best workmen all the way through; it requires more attention from your foreman; you are obliged to be more careful in handling, and if you compute your overhead on labor and material costs, you do not come out even. This, I think, is true of a large per cent. of detail work.

In some localities that I am somewhat familiar with, the millmen and lumber dealers appear to have the idea that a window frame is a common article, and should have a common price, without regard to size or specifications. In fact, I have seen cases where circle-face frames were figured at the same average price as the plain frame, with no change in price for the difference in sizes. This I think is very poor business. This is probably a case of mistaken economy for the estimator. If it is done for this reason, why not go a little farther, and put a flat price on the rest of your goods? Say, a 2x10, without regard to length, would have a certain price each, and so on through your list. This part would not strike the same estimator favorably, for he knows what each length of 2x10s will cost him. But he has not taken the time to figure out the cost of the frame in proportion to its size, losing sight of both overhead and material, and as a consequence is guessing at the price. A frame changes in prices with every inch added or taken away from it.

Abuses in Mill Business.

The item of frames is just an illustration of one of the great abuses that have crept into the mill business. There are hundreds of others of more or less importance, and in time I hope to see this remedied by the estimator becoming educated up to the point where he recognizes the fact that on every article that is worked through the mill there must be an overhead charge added, and also that every size of frame, sash, table, door, etc., has its price of manufacture just as surely as does a certain size of glass or screw in other lines of work.

Several years ago I began work on a mill estimator along the lines I have spoken of, and have been perfecting it ever since, with the help of several other gentlemen in the mill business. While it is not entirely complete, it covers about 90 per cent. of the mill work. This book I guarded very closely, and kept from our competitors until I came to the conclusion that it was as much of an advantage to us for our competitors to know these things as it was to know them ourselves, and I would be glad to show them to any planing mill man interested.

THE WOODWORKER

Time and Money Saver

It has been said, "When you get a good thing, pass it along," so I am giving in this article drawings, etc., of what I know to be a profitable and serviceable attachment for ripping short stock on a self-feed rip saw, writes M. E. Hale in The Wood-Worker. Every manufacturer must use all the scrap possible to show good dividends on his investment, and with the device shown, stock as short as 5 inches long, ½ inch and wider, can be used—an exceptionally good attachment on a saw for chair manufacturers.

Figs. 3 and 4 show a saw on which all the feed rolls swing on a shaft (C), which had a plain set-collar on the end next to saw, to keep feed roll frames in place. Removing this, I put on the little attachment shown in Fig. 1. The opening (a) is slipped over the end of shaft (C) and acts as a collar, while a ¾-inch hole extends through casting (b) and a ¾-inch stud (c) fits into this, to support one or more saw-toothed dogs— (d), Fig. 4—that serve to keep stock from kicking back. To keep the dogs from dropping on the table when stock feeds out from under them, a 5/16-inch pin (e) is pressed into casting (b), shown in Figs. 1 and 4, for the shoulder of dog to rest against.

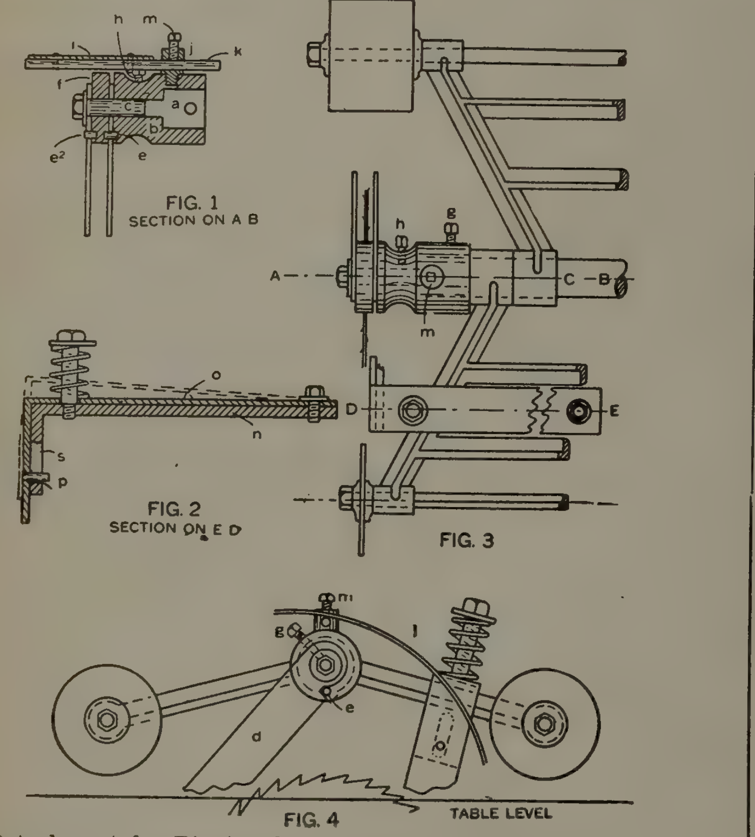


FIG. 1
SECTION ON A B

FIG. 2
SECTION ON E D

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

Detachment for Ripping Short Stock on Self-feed Rip Saw

Now, for using two dogs, turn a collar (f) ½ inch thick, to fit stud (c), and drill a hole in it to fit over pin (e); on the other side of collar (f) press another 5/16-inch pin (Ee) for second dog to rest against. Now notice when the saw table is raised, it will come up against the dogs, and for adjustment of this setscrew (g), Figs. 3 and 4, may be loosened, and casting (b), turned to the right, will cause pin (e) to raise the dogs—and vice versa for lowering. For using only one dog, loosen setscrew (h), Figs. 1 and 3, and remove stud (c); slip off collar (f) and one dog, then replace stud.

Another feature is that of a fender, to keep sawdust, etc., from flying in the operator's face, and is to put on by screwing a lug (j) into casting (b), Fig. 1, 1 inch diameter and 1 inch high, with ⅝-inch hole through it, for shaft (k). Onto this is riveted a 6x14-inch circle fender (l), Figs. 1 and 4, better seen at (l), Fig 4. To adjust it, loosen setscrew (m), and the shaft (k) is free to revolve, letting fender up or down.

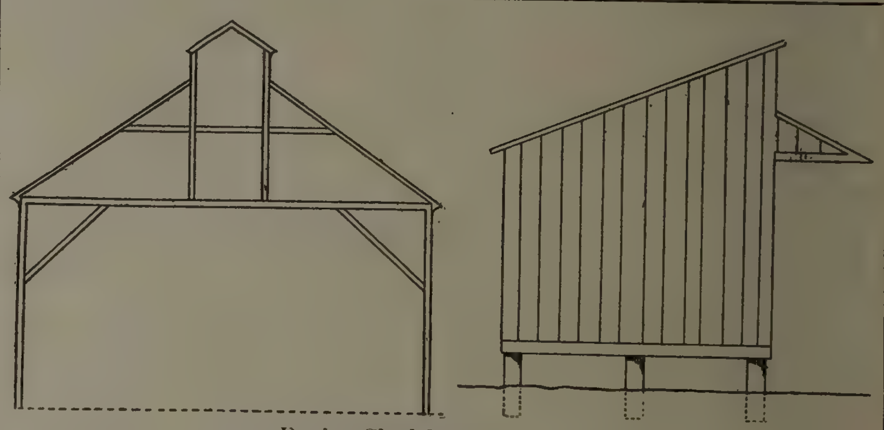
After putting this device on, I found that, for real short stock, the front feed roll would pick it up, so I added a spring dog that would hold stock firmly to the table, as will be seen in Fig. 2, and which hardly needs any explanation. First, angle (n) is bent from ½x2-inch iron, with ½x2-inch slot (s) cut in lower end, and two ½-inch holes tapped in top angle, one near each end. Then a second angle (o) is made of ¼x2-inch iron, and made long enough to come down level with front feed roll—see Fig. 4. A pin (p), Fig. 2, is pressed and riveted into this, to fit into slot of bar (n). Now put in a ½-inch capscrew at the end of bar (n), leaving hole in (o) large enough to work freely. Then put another ⅝x3-inch stud, with a shoulder and ½-inch thread, on the end next to bend, through a small coil spring, and screw into bar (n). Now bolt bar (n), Fig. 2, firmly to feed roll frame, as shown, and this will leave dog (o) to work under tension, as seen by dotted lines, to hold stock down firmly to table—Fig. 4.

Suggestions Upon Drying Sheds

Drying slack staves is one of the principal features of the slack stave business. Improper drying of staves means no end of trouble, says "Barrel and Box." Claims must be paid on this account because of a long train of defects which prevail from improper methods of drying. Mouldy staves are caused a great deal from the weather conditions, of course, but mould can be prevented to a great extent by care in the drying; and this, of course, means that care should be taken in selecting the location of the drying sheds as well as their proper construction.

There have been and are yet instances where staves are piled out on the yard without a shed. When the proper height is reached an improvised roof is made of cull staves to shed the water. This is false economy, for good drying results cannot be had unless sheds are properly built for the protection of the stock.

Most of the sheds are built entirely open from the roof down to the ground. However, many manufacturers to-day roughly board up the side of the shed that is exposed to the rain and snow. At some of the plants the sheds are built up from the ground from three to four feet with a floor to keep the stock free from the dampness of the ground. Sheds are also built in pairs, the two being close together so that their adjacent sides are protected on account of their position with reference to each other, and the same time far enough apart so that the air is allowed to circulate freely.



Drying Shed for Slack Staves

All of these things indicate that the trade is studying the drying methods and is making improvements upon old methods used.

The illustration in Fig. 1 shows a good construction for an ordinary drying shed, the height from the ground to the roof being 16 feet and the width of the shed 25 feet. The roof is so built that, as shown in the illustration, there is good ventilation at the top, and when properly braced it makes a substantial shed for all practical purposes and under ordinary circumstances.

Fig. 2 shows the end view of a warehouse used for storing dried staves, heading and hoops awaiting shipment. The extension on the front of this shed is made so that wagons can be hauled up to it and the stock protected from the weather while it is unloaded. It is intended that this warehouse be placed with its back directly along side of the switch, so that the stock can be unloaded from the shed into the car. The back of this shed is boarded up and nailed lightly, so that two or three boards can be easily taken off from any part of the shed and the stock taken out without any trouble.

This is a more convenient method of loading the stock from the warehouse into the car than if doors are provided, as it is often unhandy to get at just the stock that is wanted for the particular order in hand.

These two designs of sheds are in use by manufacturers and are some of the best types used to-day in any part of the country.

Some Peculiarities of Heading

An ordinary barrel head is a very simple-looking piece of wood, with no intricate lines and no very complicated machines or methods used in its manufacture, says a writer in the St. Louis Lumberman, yet there are quite a number of peculiar features about the barrel head if one studies it closely and from all sides. It is very seldom that one sees a solid head, that is, a head that is made from one piece. They are generally made of two, three and four pieces. Usually the fewer pieces the better it suits the cooper, and the better it suits the man that does the turning or finishing of it, because he can do more of it in a day. At a recent meeting the subject of beer stock heading was under discussion, and one manufacturer who turns heading, in speaking of a certain size beer keg head, said that he could turn 500 more a day from two pieces than he could from three, because it takes time and costs money to do the work of jointing and fitting the pieces together. The more joints the more time it takes, and the more work it requires in the process of jointing, the more boring of holes, and the more doweling.

It is easy to understand how it costs more to joint three or four pieces together than it does to joint two pieces, and on this point it would be less expensive yet, from the working side, to make heading out of one piece. There would be additional expense in an undertaking of this kind, however, from the fact that the wide stock necessary to this work would cost so much as to make it impracticable. Heading properly made is made of quartered stock, and to get quartered stock wide enough for a barrel head means to use only big giant trees, which is almost impossible in the everyday heading plant.

What the man that turns the heading and generally the cooper, too, wants is the fewest number of pieces practical in heading, not merely on the point of less trouble in working, but the average cooper will probably say when asked that the fewer number of pieces in heading the better the head, no matter whether beer barrel head or slack barrel head. Probably he would be in a large measure right, too, yet there is a chance for argument on this very point. Take oak flooring, for example, and the general practice is to make it into very small units as to width and make more joints, so that they will stay tight. Following this idea a little further, we can find that in building saw tables, shaper tables and various tables of this class in which it is desired to have strength and to retain a true, plane surface, it is quite a common practice to rip the stock into narrow strips and glue them together to get this, instead of using large units. It might be argued from this and other incidents of the same character that could be brought to light that the more pieces in barrel heading, within reasonable limits, the better, especially where it is desired to have the head retain its shape and keep tight. This, however, while it seems to be logical, will hardly hold the favor of heading turners, because it involves extra work. Still it is well to keep it in mind, because as timber gets scarcer the necessity becomes imperative frequently for using more pieces in heading than formerly, and it would be some relief to feel that the main handicap to using narrow widths in heading comes from the additional cost of jointing and putting together.

It would be an interesting and valuable experiment for some manufacturers of beer heading to take three or four heads of the same size, one made of a solid piece, if it is practical to find it, one made of two pieces, one of three, and one of four or more, dry all the stock thoroughly, joint it closely, and then lay all the heads away and carefully note the effect time has on the heads. It would probably be found that the head made of solid wood would do more shrinking, have more tendency to warp, and would be more difficult to keep in shape generally than the one made of the greatest number of pieces. This is partly because the larger the unit the more difficult it is to thoroughly season it in the centre, whereas the smaller the unit the more easily is the wood thoroughly seasoned and afterwards has less tendency to swell and shrink. Again, in matching and jointing together all the different pieces of wood, there is some variation in the texture, and in the tendency to shrink and warping inclinations, and these variations frequently counteract each other so that the heading made up of a number of pieces may really hold its shape better than when it is made of only one or even two pieces. There are more joints, it is true, and more chances for open cracks to develop, yet the more joints there are, the smaller is the chance for each individual joint to open up perceptibly, because the pieces are made up of smaller units and consequently have smaller range for shrinkage.

Among the peculiarities of heading developed in connection with jointing and matching together, it is found, for example, that if heading is jointed and rounded while it is green, when it dries out, the joints are tight in the middle and open at the ends, and an expert heading man can almost immediately on examining a lot of heading tell whether it has been jointed before it was thoroughly dry or not. He can't always tell, because the man that does the jointing may be aware of this peculiarity of heading, and even if he jointed the head while green he may have made his joints open enough in the centre so that when they dried and shrank at the ends they come pretty near fitting. The explanation of it all is that the ends dry out quicker and more thoroughly than the centre, and as they shrink from both sides, the joints which were once straight become slightly full from the process of drying and consequently a little tight in the centre and open at the ends.

Of course it is understood that heading swells and shrinks only in width, that is, so far as affecting the joints is concerned, and if the heading is turned before it is thoroughly dry, on shrinking it becomes narrower across its width than lengthwise. It also has more compressibility, crosswise, or sidewise, than endwise, and if put under pressure, which is sometimes essential in tightening the barrel, it may be shrunk a little in width, but not perceptibly in length. If it were practical, it would be quite an idea and contribute to a truer circle finally to turn heading so that, instead of being a true circle, it would be a little larger in diameter across the grain than lengthwise, and it is a wonder that some genius has not gotten hold of this point before now and devised a machine that would turn heading a little full on the sides.

The Electrical Driving of Wood-working Machinery

In saw mills and wood converting works usually the motor has to be fixed in a position where it is exposed to sawdust, shavings, etc., and in order to obtain satisfactory running it becomes necessary to prevent this matter from getting into the interior, where it would choke up the windings or brush-gear.

From the above point it would appear that the most suitable type of motor to use would be totally enclosed. As, however, this necessitates a large and therefore an expensive motor, it is usual to employ a small motor and to cover the apertures with brass or copper gauze of a fine mesh with a view to allowing a circulation of air for cooling whilst checking the dust. This method is not very satisfactory, as the sawdust blocks up the mesh, preventing the air from circulating, and thus nullifying the purpose for which it was fitted.

In order to get over the above difficulty the pipe-ventilated motor has been designed. This type has all the advantages of the totally enclosed, whilst being cheaper and also more efficient.

The following advantages are claimed for this type: Frictional losses are materially reduced; no oil is necessary, the bearings being filled with grease, which serves for long periods without refilling; the machine, without adjustment of bearings, will work in any position provided the shaft is horizontal.

It need hardly be said that in motor and dynamo management all bearings should be constantly and efficiently lubricated. A little finely powdered graphite added to the oil can be recommended, as it retains the lubricant between the rubbing surfaces and gives them a fine face.

The commutator should always be kept very clean. Emery cloth should not be used for this purpose, but fine glass or sand paper held on with a wooden block is to be preferred. Afterwards burnish and rub over with a rag damped with paraffin.

The brushes should be kept well trimmed and even in pressure. A good plan for the bedding of brushes is to place emery cloth round the commutator outwards) and turn same by means of the motor or dynamo pulley. The brushes by this means are ground to a true surface. Never remove the brushes from a shunt wound dynamo while the current is on, but the brushes should be out of contact while machine is standing.

Great care must be taken to prevent sparking, which, of course, causes undue wear and tear, and also may be the cause of fire. The chief causes of sparking are overloading, bad contact between brushes and commutator, incorrect adjustment of brushes, commutator bars rough or loose, etc.

Armatures and filed windings must be kept clean and dry and be well insulated. At intervals, when stopping the machine, all dust, etc. caught up by the armature should be blown away.

Overheating is generally due to an overload, leakage to earth, or various forms of short circuiting. These should, of course, be carefully guarded against.

Always start a motor slowly. A usual rule is to bring over the motor starter one notch or stud per second, as a sudden putting on of the load may cause the fuses to blow.

Care must be taken that all electrical machines are kept thoroughly dry, and when not in use should, if possible, be run for a few minutes every day.

The squirrel-cage induction motor is essentially a constant-speed machine, so that in cases where several speeds are required the motor is connected to the machine, through small countershaft, from different sized pulleys for obtaining the necessary range of speed. The motors are very simple, and, in the case of the larger sizes, are started by means of ''auto-starters.'' The handle of the auto-starter'' has three positions—''off,'' ''starting'' and ''running.'' It is first moved to the starting position, and then when the motor has attained a fair speed, to the running position.

In fixing electric motors, the usual plan is to solder or clamp a bit of copper wire from the leads piping to the bed-plate of the motor, and from the latter to the nearest inlet water pipe.

Should the motor drive with a belt, be careful to avoid short centres, as this means slipping belts and hot bearings, with their attendant loss of power. The belt should be of ample width and be kept pliable; also never drive from large to very small pulleys.

In installing lamps in suitable positions over or near the various machines, it will be found good practice to fit them with suitable reflectors, so as to deflect the rays to the required points, viz., on to the working parts of the machine itself, instead of allowing them to be scattered over the mill.

The ordinary incandescent lamps take from 3½ to 4 watts per candle-power, but have largely given place to metallic filament lamps of various types. The latter, according to the make, absorb from about 1.2 to 1.7 watts per candle-power, thus effecting a great saving in light and output. In factories, etc., .05 to .1 candle-power per square foot may be taken as a general rule, and every machine should have at least one lamp, or more if necessary, according to size of machine and nature of work. Installations are generally put in by the contractors, under specifications and directions of the lighting company in the district, and are passed by them after fulfilling leakage to earth test, etc.). The leads are then connected up to the company's mains.

Some companies do not compel wood casing or metallic conduit to be continuous in lighting circuits or over-motor leads, etc.

We append a few of the Board of Trade rules, which may be of service to those who contemplate electric installation:—

1. Pressure of Supply to Consumers.—The pressure of a supply to any consumer shall not exceed the limit of low pressure, except for special purposes, for which a medium pressure supply may be given on the consumer undertaking to comply with the following conditions:

Where the supply is for power purposes,

(1) The frame of every electric motor shall be efficiently connected with earth.

(2) The consumer's wires forming the connections to motors, or otherwise in connection with the supply, shall be as far as practicable completely enclosed in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, or they shall be fixed in such a manner that there shall be no danger of any shock.

(3) The supply to every motor shall be controlled by means of an efficient cut-off switch, placed in such a position as to be easily handled by the person in charge of the motor, and connected so that by its means all pressure can be cut off from the motor itself, and from any regulating switch resistance or other device in connection therewith.

(4) Switches, efficient fuses, or other automatic circuit breakers shall be provided, so as to protect the circuits from excess of current, and all switches and cut-outs shall be so enclosed and protected that there shall be no danger of any shock being obtained in the ordinary handling thereof, or of any fire being caused by their normal or abnormal action.

(5) A notice shall be fixed in a conspicuous position at every motor and switchboard in connection with the supply forbidding unauthorized persons to touch the motors or apparatus.

2. Introduction of Three-Wire System into Consumers' Premises.—When the pressure between the outer conductors of a three-wire system exceeds 250 volts, and the three wires of the system or two pairs of wires are brought into a consumer's premises ,the supply shall be given to two pairs of terminals arranged in such a manner that there shall be no danger of any shock, and the wiring from these terminals shall be kept distinct.

3. Extra High-Pressure Supply to Consumers' Premises.—An extra high-pressure supply shall not be given to any consumer's premises other than a factory, a mine, or electric traction works; and no such and subject to such regulations as the Board may prescribe.

New Era in Mill Constuction

We have reached what might be termed a new era in mill and factory construction, a time when greater thought is given, not merely to fire-proofing and permanency in building, but to extra cost and solidity for the sake of economy in the wear and tear of machinery afterward, says The Wood-Worker. Going way back to the early days, when mills were rare, we find there was a certain period of more stable construction, especially of foundations. We find carefully and expensively-built stone foundations for engines and heavy machines. At that time engines and other machines were very cumbersome, it is true, but for all that, we had a greater respect for properly bedding them than we did afterwards. With the coming into more general use of wood-working machinery and the eliminating of unnecessary weight in boilers, engines and machines, there seemed to be a loss of due regard for foundations and a proper respect for permanency. People took to sticking boilers down on the ground almost anywhere, and bedding engines on a couple of timbers, then hanging the shafting and journal boxes to almost every manner of post and bridgetree that happened to strike the fancy of the builder, or be most convenient. The result was that not infrequently the damage to machinery in the course of a year or two run, the settling and twisting out of line, was often more in dollars and cents than the original cost of putting in foundations and setting it up.

It has taken us a long time to get over all this, and lots of machinery has been ruthlessly spoiled and its life cut short, but we are now coming back to the idea of greater permanency and are taking it up in even a better and more practical form than in the earlier days. We are realizing that it pays to spend twice the money in putting up a mill foundation and frame and securing stability, than to do it cheaply and pay the penalty in damaged machinery and repairs at the end of every year. Meantime, concrete has come to help out, concrete and steel, and with these we are able to build mills and factories in such manner that shafting will stay in line, machines will set steadily and level, and there is not the excessive friction and waste of power in unnecessary strains, nor does the machinery wear out so rapidly as in the more careless days. Not only are engines being put on concrete foundations, but many of the machines are firmly bedded the same way, and then with steel, and even heavy timber posts, carefully dried first and then set on concrete foundations. We have more stability for hanging line and countershafting above the ground, have it so that we can put up machinery permanently and feel that it will stay there, whereas in some of the days gone by we put up machinery with means for adjustment attached, and feeling right along that it had to be adjusted from month to month to keep it in proper shape. In fact, there has been enough money spent in adjusting machinery and going over it from time to time to keep it running, to have built good mill and factory foundations all over the country, to say nothing of the damage done the machinery.

We, therefore, hail with enthusiasm the new era in building, and turn from the old haphazard and inefficient methods of construction, just as we have been turning from what is termed the reckless wood-butchering of the early wood-workers. One is just as wasteful as the other. The present is no time for building firetraps or making rickety structures of any kind in which to install machinery. It doesn't matter whether it is a saw mill in the woods or factory in town, it is cheaper in the end and much more satisfactory all the time, to do the work properly. There will still be need for portable plants, but a portable should be strictly portable, and handled accordingly, and a plant built on a plan of permanency should be built right at the start.

Scientific Cruising

Recent investigation carried on by the United States Government has shown the need of more improved methods of cruising timber in order to procure accuracy in determining the amounts on different tracts owned by private individuals, says the Lumber World. A glaring example of the evils of sight cruising was recently developed in the examination of the books of a large concern operating in the yellow pine region of the South. The cruise showed from four to eight thousand feet an acre, but in every instance the records of the company revealed the fact that from three to five thousand feet more than the original estimate showed, had been cut. The buyer of the timber had lost nothing by this low estimate, but at the same time the earning power and the life of the operation was improperly calculated, though fortunately without financial damage to the concern in question.

Scientific and necessarily more thorough methods are coming into use to-day in the estimating of timber. It is a science that can be attained only through long practical experience and training. Each cruiser of the old school had his own idea of the methods best suited to secure a rough approximation of the timber on the ground covered by him. But this depending upon the eye to judge distances, and at the same time observe average height and diameter of the individual trees, was largely a matter of guess work. Then, too, each cruiser had his own idea of what should be the proper allowance for defects. Taken altogether, the system was a poor one, and the only reason that severe financial loss was not occasioned was due to the custom of under-estimating so that the buyer might receive the benefit of any mistake.

Undoubtedly the most accurate method of cruising is that employed by the United States Government to-day, though it is decidedly more expensive than a cruise made by the older methods. This method is known as the "Strip Survey," and necesitates the use of a crew of three men. One of the crew, a tallyman, records the species and their diameters, the latter measurements being taken of individual trees by calipering. A surveyor's chain is used to measure the length by stretching it along the ground. The trees within an estimated distance of one-half chain, or thirty-three feet, on either side of the chain, are then calipered and the figures called off to the tallyman. Upon the completion of ten chains, detailed and accurate measurements are had for one acre. Sometimes a fourth man is added to the crew, one man devoting his attention to laying the course with the compass and thereby expediting the work of the others. Such cruises, particularly when topographical notes are taken, insure the basis for an admirable working plan for future lumber operations, and obviate the necessity of later surveying the tract for the building of a logging road.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Business Methods in Lumbering

The lumbermen as a factor in the conservation of the forest resources of the country, is a feature of the lumbering situation that is all too frequently overlooked. A concise review of the importance of careful operating methods in the manufacture of lumber was given by Prof. Thomas, of Wabash College, in an address before the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association at their recent annual meeting. Prof. Thomas asked what the lumbermen could do to hasten the era of conservative lumbering, and his own reply to the question was as follows:

1. By introducing better machinery and methods for decreasing the waste and increasing the output from your mills. The modern saw mills of America are to-day the best in the world and the man who wastes by the use of antiquated machinery or obsolete methods is a public spendthrift. What is meant by this your own observation and the literature of your profession will make clear. One-third of the log is lost in the ordinary process of sawing, and by reasonable care this can be reduced by one-half. No doubt that would more nearly correspond to the purposes for which the lumber is intended.

2. By specializing in cutting and marketing the different kinds of timber. No man is competent to get the most out of any considerable variety of timber and what such efforts waste for the employer could if discontinued be made to add materially to the increase in profits from the business. With the introduction of up-to-date methods the lumbermen will turn the logs over to experts to saw and sawing will become a profession, the subdivisions of which will correspond more nearly to those in other professions.

3. By construction of mill waste utilization plants in convenient centres and rescuing from waste much valuable material. About $3,000,000 worth of hardwood is used each year for this purpose and the value of the products is over $5,500,000. Michigan derives a revenue of nearly $2,000,000 annually from its hardwood distillation business and makes use of 25,000 cords of mill waste and stumps. It has been estimated that in the United States in 1907 the waste in yellow pine lumber would have yielded if steam treated all the gum turpentine used that year; if spruce, hemlock, poplar and cottonwood all the pulp used in paper; if chestnut twice as much tanning extract as was produced from this wood that year. The waste in beech, birch and maple was nearly as much as the total amount used in the wood distillation business and the waste in oak lumber twice the amount of all the hardwod used for distillation.

Utilize Tree Tops for Firewood.

4. By looking after the utilization of the tops of trees and in some economical way converting them into wood instead of allowing them to decay and waste. Last year Indiana used nearly $11,000,000 of wood for fuel with average value of $4.03 a cord. That too much high priced timber is used in this way is evinced by the fact that the cost of firewood in Indiana is higher than in most states where similar forest conditions prevail. In Kentucky ($2.11), Ohio ($3.47), Illinois ($3.69), Iowa ($4.01), Missouri ($2.67), Tennessee ($1.77), Pennsylvania ($2.37), Maryland ($3.34).

A careful utilization of the tops, inferior portions of poor trees and those worthless for lumber or that could not be cut and marketed with profit would save for valuable lumber many perfect trees now cut for wood. In private logging operations in the United States one and one-half times more merchantable timber is wasted than in the logging operations conducted in the forest reserves.

5. You should be the first to protect and encourage the care of the second growth timber in your region. Perhaps you will not be the one to cut all of this, but remember that the future supply of lumber affects the present value of your plant, and this is the investment upon which you or your heirs must some day realize. The young second growth trees which are as a rule destroyed in logging operations would cost more than the $10 per acre to replace and as the chances of immediate replacement are uncertain and the loss to the wealth of the state is much above this. Also remember that second growth grows faster than the original tree and in a very few years it will have a substantial market value.

6. By securing information from the Forest Service (Bulletin No. 73) about the quality of the product that can be cut from trees of a given diameter and cease cutting trees too small or too poor to yield only enough good lumber to pay for the loss of handling the poorer grades. This information referred to, if applied, will leave many trees uncut to yield valuable logs later or to be used for other purposes at a good profit, and the time given to handling a volume of unprofitable business can be put on introducing better methods in a smaller volume. Many acres are completely denuded yearly at a loss to the mill men, who make good this loss only by handling a larger quantity of first grade timber. At least stop destroying that part of our forest that actually loses you money. This saving may apply not only to the size of the tree cut but also to the manner of arranging log lengths to eliminate defects in the finished product and discarding or cutting out crooked or hollow sections, the handling of which would be a distinct loss.

How to Save Money.

7. By reducing the mill force to a point that will be sufficient to keep pace with the sawyer, but allowing him time to study with care each log, rolling it over on the carriage until he is certain of securing from it the very largest quantity of the best grade of lumber. A sawyer who is judged solely by his speed or the number of board feet he is able to put through in a day is often a most expensive man and a real loss to his employer. The same can be said of the edger and trimmer.

8. By considering the possibility of extending your operations and securing low priced lands in the vicinity of your mills, and, through the assistance of the state or federal department of forestry, inaugurating a system of conservative lumbering, forest planting and cultivation until sufficient acreage has been secured to insure permanency to your business, enabling you to protect your investment from possible depreciation through lack of raw material. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that raising trees on low priced lands is a profitable business and with the added incentive of an investment that depends on the availability of such a supply, the profit will be correspondingly large to the investor.

9. By giving attention to the care of brush, piling and burning them at the proper time when the adjacent trees will not be jeopardized. Our state loses annually probably between $50,000 and $75,000 worth of lumber from forest fires and an unestimated amount from the destruction of the forest litter, soil and young trees. The presence of worthless tops and brush is one of the principal menaces to adjacent timber, not only from fire but also from destructive insects and fungi.

10. By advancing the value of your products to take cognizance of the present cost of growing timber and in some way curtailing our extravagant per capita consumption. The higher cost of first grades would encourage the use of cheaper kinds and so help to conserve our supply. We could easily adjust ourselves to the use of one-fourth the present amount without inconvenience, and now is the time to economize while we have still a little bank account rather than to wait until even our credit is exhausted.

11. You will greatly aid the cause by being leaders in your respective communities in foestry matters and taking a personal interest in legislative affairs that have to do with taxation, fire, state reserves, education, arbor day and the like.

Education in Lumber Camps

Alfred Fitzpatrick, superintendent of camp education, is on a tour of organization and preparation, embracing the lumber and construction camps of Western Ontario and the Western Provinces, and is making ready for the summer education work among the laborers in these places.

The Reading Camp Association, with which Mr. Fitzpatrick is affiliated, is nine years old. Not only the lumber camps in the region north of Lake Superior, but the construction centres of the three great Western railroads, are included in the field which the association covers; and the list of officers includes such prominent figures in the world of transportation as William Whyte, of the C.P.R., who is the honorary president; D. B. Hanna, third vice-president of the Canadian Northern, and James Playfair, president of the Midland Navigation Company.

"To be personally popular with the shanty men one must handle the axe, saw and cant-hook with any of the old-time beavers, fallers, junkers, loaders and skidders. The river driver's standard of character is ability to handle the peavey, ride a log and break a jam. Hence, the student who would win the frontier toiler and help develop his mind and soul, must first be his hero; that is, he must excel in the special work of that laborer. Were adult education compulsory, this heroic method of winning men might not be necessary; but when the education of children is not compulsory in some parts of Canada, we can scarcely hope for the ideal condition in the very near future.

"The Reading Camp Association has always maintained that, as the present systems of education are inadequate, leaving the average boy, as they do, in the third reader, the state should remodel these systems and fit them to the needs of boys in frontier settlements in the woods, mines, railway and other camps. It is just as practicable to supply books, magazines and newspapers to men in the farthest confines of civilization, as it is to supply pork, beans and butter, and surely instructors fresh from the college campus or farm are as portable as the average cook, cookee and bull cook.

Men Eager to Learn.

"The reports of our night schools in the lumber camps from year to year are abundant testimony that when given the opportunity and encouraged, 90 per cent. of the men who can read, take advantage of the reading material afforded, and 50 per cent. of all the men in the camp will attend study classes more or less regularly, making the average regular attendance about 90 per cent.

"The clergyman who casually visits the camp is regarded as living in a sort of paradise beyond the reach of men who have to turn out of their hard bunks at the sound of the gong long before sunrise, who eat only one meal by the light of day, and for whom society provides nothing better than the saloon. His ideal, they think, is scarcely realizable for them in their present condition, and he would catch them better if he would spend his time trying to get the state to better their actual environment on earth.

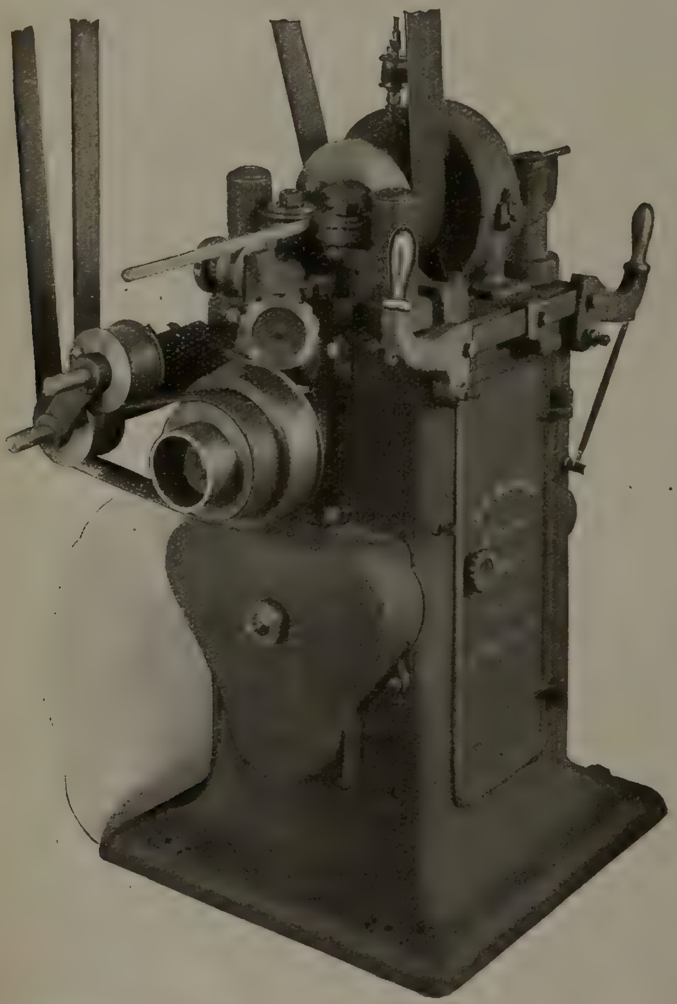
Mr. Fitzpatrick, in proof of the success of the association's work, presented the reports of instructors in the various camps where the work was being carried on. C. V. Combe, instructor at the Winnipeg hydro-electric plant at Point du Bois, remarked that his was a large camp of from two to four hundred men, representing nearly all the European immigrant peoples. He had found that pictorial instruction was the best method of teaching the English language to foreigners.

E. H. Clarke's report from the Canadian Northern construction camps of the West was summed up in an enthusiastic paragraph at its conclusion. Mr. Clarke said: "'The results of the past few years in our railroad camp show a great change in the camp life. Our camps are not little heavens yet, but old-timers will tell you that the life is changing, and changing for the better; and they are not slow in praising the Reading Camp Association for the change.'"

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

The accompanying illustration shows the well-known "Money Maker Adjustable Rod and Dowel Machine." These machines have but one adjustable cutter head with which any desired variation in sizes between $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 2 in. may be quickly obtained. They are being widely adopted by saw mills to convert edgings into high grade chair stock, curtain poles, dowels, etc. For chair and furniture factory use where the requirements for nice fits and smooth finish are very exacting, these improved machines are of great assistance. The facility with which they convert short cuttings and long edgings into high grade, marketable product commends them to every systematic, watchful manufacturer.



W. S. Hawker Coy's "Money Maker Adjustable Rod and Dowel Machine

By reason of the many radically new features embodied in this new tool and the resulting capacity which exceeds the expectations of users of this class of machinery, the builders have adopted a demonstration plan of business which satisfies prospective purchasers of the profit-making capacity of their machines, before they are accepted.

Another view of this tool with a few of its many advantageous points will be found in the advertising pages. The builders, W. S. Hawker Manufacturing Company, of Dayton, O., will be pleased to give detailed information on request.

Big Steel Mill Finished

A complete new steel mill for Simonds Saws has recently been built and is now in operation at Lockport, N.Y. The steel making part of the Simonds Manufacturing Company's Chicago factory was too small to meet the constant growing demands for Simonds Saw Steel. More steel had to be provided, and consequently, plans were prepared for a new mill. Construction began at Lockport, N.Y., early last summer, and the first steel was rolled on Monday, January 2, 1911.

At Lockport there is a separate rolling mill for band saw plates, cross-cut saw plates and circular saw plates. Ample room is also provided for plates for Simonds hand saws and steel specialties. One general building is located adjacent to the end of the rolling mills for the making of steel ignots.

A considerable portion of the iron used is the famous Dannemora iron, imported direct from Sweden, on which there is a high duty. Nothing that bears the name of "Simonds' has ever been made from anything but the very best of materials and in a crucible furnace.

Uniformity—is still Simonds constant watchword. To make sure of this desired uniformity, careful chemical analysis is made on every heat turned out of the mill. The physical properties of the steel are also tested out.

A modern gas producing plant is in operation next to the crucible furnace building to produce the great amount of gas used in the furnaces.

The machinery of the Lockport mill is thoroughly modern. All that is latest and most up-to-date in scientific crucible steel making is made use of. New machinery and new methods have enabled them at once to double their former steel production.

Direct from Niagara Falls to the Simonds Steel Mills, high voltage wires carry current sufficient for four thousand horse-power, and an electric plant of no mean size is required to house the transformers and necessary switchboards.

At the entrance to the grounds at Lockport, a substantial two-storey brick building has been built to accommodate the office force and the laboratory. The laboratory has always been one of the chief points of interest around Simonds Steel Mills, as experts make careful tests of every lot of steel produced for saws that bear the name Simonds.

For passenger traffic an electric line has half-hour fast service direct to Buffalo. All trains stop at the Simonds station. The New York Central Railroad has freight connections with the Simonds private switch track, which has four spurs, running right into the buildings of the steel mills, so that raw material may be unloaded and finished plates shipped with the least possible delay.

The John McDougall Caledonian Iron Works Co., Ltd., Montreal, have issued an interesting bulletin (106) relating to the "Volute Pump." Volute pumps are well adapted for handling "stuff" and other heavy liquids in pulp and paper mills.

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to Buy for Cash

WOOD SLABS AND EDGINGS, IN ANY quantity. C. E. FIZETTE, 265 Davenport Road, Toronto. 1-4

Logs Wanted

WANTED WHITE PINE LOGS ON GEORGIAN Bay, state price, quantity, quality, no. per, im. and time of Delivery. Box 198, LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

Basswood and Elm Wanted

1″ BASSWOOD, DRY, WIDE, AVERAGE width. 1″ Elm, dry, wide, average width. Mill culls out. Write Palmer Lumber Co., Kemptville, Ont. 3-6

Lumber Wanted

SHORT LUMBER WANTED CUT TO SIZE ex waste, also long lumber of all kinds. Send samples and prices. JENNINGS & Co, Timber Importers, Pennywell Road, Bristol, England. 2-5

Lumber Wanted

WISH TO BUY OR CONTRACT FOR Spruce and Hemlock lumber, Pine and Spruce Lath and Cedar Shingles. Send full particulars to Box 180 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

Pump Squares Wanted

WE REQUIRE 5″ x 5″ AND 6″ x 6″ QUARTER cut White Pine Pump Squares Good price for the right material. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. 1-4

Rock Elm Logs Wanted

WE WOULD LIKE TO COMMUNICATE with parties who could ship us Rock Elm Logs, 15 and 16 feet long. Address JAMES SHEPPARD & SON, Box 309, Sorel, Que. 4-7

Basswood Lumber Wanted

WANTED ABOUT 100,000 FEET DRY, White, 1″ and 1¼″ Quote lowest cash price for log run. 1's, 2's, Common No. 1 and 2. Box 212 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4-4

Lumber Wanted

PINE, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE, AND HARDwood lumber of all kinds. Will contract for this season s cut. Highest Cash price. Leak & Co., Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

WANTED

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET OF BASSwood, Elm, Ash Pine and Cedar logs and ties delivered to Georgian Bay, on North Shore or Manitoulin Island. State price and quality expected. Box 177, CANADA LUMBERMAM, Toronto, Ont. 1-tf.

Logs Wanted

WE WANT LOGS FOR EARLY SPRING sawing in our Penetang Mill, capacity 120 m. feet per day, lowest insurance rate on Bay, best results as to grade sawing, and economy of material. THE FIRSTBROOK BOX CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. 1-4

Wanted Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Oak, Elm, etc.

MANUFACTURERS IN ONTARIO AND and Quebec of dimension and lumber with with cuts of any kind or size to sell, write Box 217 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

Wanted
Two Million Hard Maple Lumber

1 INCH TO 4 INCH THICK FOR SHIPMENT soon as dry or can accept quantity soon as sawn. Spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply for further particulars to Box 164, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4

Wanted Birch, Spruce, Basswood

WE DESIRE TO CONTRACT FOR THE whole output of your mill in good Birch, Spruce and Basswood lumber sawn to our order. Let us know what you have and if quantities are reasonably large we will send our man to look over your logs and mill. BARTRAM BROS. Limited, Ottawa, Ont. 2-7

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

SLACK BARREL HEADING. BOX 166 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1″	M.C. Ash	50,000 ft. 1″	M.C. Elm
5,000 ft. 1¼″	" "	29,000 ft. 1¼″	" "
40,000 ft. 2″	" "	45 000 ft. 1½″	" "
3,000 ft. 3″	" "	33,000 ft. 2″	" "

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Tug For Sale

TUG FOR SALE, SOO, MICH., LENGTH 54', Beam 13'; in first-class condition. Apply Box 186 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

Portable Saw Mill

FOR SALE—A 25 H.P. PORTABLE SAW mill in good running order. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply to M. Hermiston, Dayton, Ont., Algoma. 4-4

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1	48 x 13′6″	39 3½″	tubes.
1	54 x 12	52 3½″	"
1	54 x 14	52 3½″	"
2	58 x 12	78 3″	"
1	60 x 14	74 3″	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

Saw Mill Machinery for Sale

1 boiler 16′ x 4′6″ x 68-2½″, flues 65″ P.
1 boiler 14′ x 5″ x 108-2″ flues 65 H.P.
1 35-light dynamo
2 pulp wood barkers, each
1 bull wheel rig complete
1 slab saw rig complete
1 power splitter
Lath Machinery only run a few months
1 Madison Williams Improved Bolter
1 " " " lath mill, 6 saw
Quantity of carrier chain, 64, 84, and 88

Lots of saw mill machinery, slightly damaged by fire, including board saw rig. THE FLETCHER PULP AND LUMBER CO. LTD., Sherbrooke, Que. 4-7

FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST LOGGING OUTFITS IN B.C.

comprising six Donkey engines with full equipment. Four of these are practically new; one steam tug boat in good condition; two blacksmith outfits complete; two camp outfits complete; and over thirty million feet of timber. Twenty million or more of this is on Crown Grant land and exportable.

The owner of this outfit has made sufficient money to retire. This being his only reason for selling. The timber alone is worth what we are asking for all complete.

For full particulars, etc., address

REX REALTY AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE,
163 Cordova St., West
3-4 VANCOUVER, B C.

FOR SALE

SMALL BAND SAWMILL, WATEROUS make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing Etc. also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.

JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound 2-T.F

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED. MILLWRIGHT AND FILER for 40,000 capacity circular mill, apply with references. Address, Box D, Cranbrook, B.C. 3-4

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept. 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont, tf

COMPETENT MILLWRIGHT AND FOREman to take charge of 60,000 capacity double cut band mill, apply with references. ADDRESS, Box D. CRANBROOK, B. C. 3-4

WANTED—A FRENCH-CANADIAN RETAIL yard Manager. Must have experience and furnish good references. Security Lumber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba. 4-4

WANTED. 2 BAND SAW SETTERS, 2 edgesmen, 2 trimmermen. Must be competent men. Mill starts about April 1st. Apply PRINCE ALBERT LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Prince Albert, Sask. 3-5

WANTED—AN ALL-ROUND SAW MILL man for small hardwood mill, must understand band saw filing. Steady employment for good man, Apply with references to Box 209 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-4

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR LARGE SASH and Door factory, to lay out and supervise the manufacture of work. Good opportunity for capable man. Apply Box 210 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4-4

WANTED—GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT for Woodworking Factory employing fifty men, a man who can make bills of quantities from plans and prepare costs preferred. Apply, Murray & Gregory, Limited, St. John, N.B. 4-t.f.

WANTED. FIRST CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge as General Foreman of Saw Mill and Yard, must be capable of taking charge of ordinary Saw Mill Repairs. Forward applications with recommendations to Box 218, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4-t.f.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

LOG BAND FILER or Resaw wants position, good references. W. Hollingshead, Barrie, Ont. 4

CIRCULAR FILER, GOOD HAMMERER, wants position. Strictly sober. Box 362, Midland, Ont. 4-5

A FIRST CLASS BANDSAW FILER, WITH references, open for engagement. Apply Box 211 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont, 4-5

WANTED POSITION. BAND SAW FILER. Single or double cut. Fifteen years experience. Address Box 185 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2-5

AS YARD MANAGER, YOUNG MAN WITH six years experience, first class book-keeper, best of references. Box 215, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-4

WANTED POSITION AS LUMBER INspector or manager, seventeen years experience with large wholesale lumber firms. Address J. HECTOR LATOUR, Midland, Ont. 24-4

WANTED POSITION BY EXPERT BAND saw filer for season; would like double mill, either single or donble cut saws, 20 years' experience. Box 193, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

CIRCULAR OR HAND SAWYER WANTS position for the coming season, single or double cut, Eight years experience on a right hand rig. Good references. Box 220 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 4-4

EMPLOYMENT. HAVE YOU VACANCIES for employment, clerical, labor, etc. If so write WILSON'S ADVERTISING OFFICES, Oldhall St., Liverpool, England, stating requirements. No charge. 1-6

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE FOR ANY branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Ont.

LATH MILL FOREMAN, THOROUGH EXperience both with machines, saws and spruce. State wages and length of season's cut. Am steady worker all year round. Apply Box, 214 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-5

YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION AS bookkeeper for lumber firm, experienced, competent, steady. Capable of handling any books. Some knowledge of shipping and inspecting At present employed but obliged to make change before March 1st, 1911. Address, Box 202, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

BAND SAW FILLER WANTS POSITION for the coming season, have had twenty-two years experience in Uuited States and Canada. Can furnish Guilt Edge reference, will go where highest wages and where quantity and quality are wanted, guarantee satisfaction or ask no pay. Box 188 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-7

WANTED POSITION AS GENERAL MANager of lumber company. Have had ten years successful experience in the above capacity with concerns logging manufacturing and marketing. At present employed but wish to make change by March 1st. Reply to Box 190 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto Ont. 2-4

A BAND SAWYER WANTS POSITION, 11 years' experience, steam feed and steam rigger always give the best of satisfaction, both as to quantity and quality. Age 35 years and a hustler. Looking for season's job. State wages, length of seasons' cut and particulars in first letter. Address, Box 216, Oanada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-5

A MAN WITH FIFTEEN YEARS EXPERience in the lumber trade wants position with a good firm on salary or as agent Capable of looking after yard and making sales. Superintendent on a large timber cut by contract or on commission will be preferred. Box 192 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

SAW MILL OF 30 TO 35 M. FEET DAILY capacity, complete with engine, two boilers and lath machinery. For particulars write to E. D. CRODEN, Box 596, North Bay, Ont. 3-t.tt

FOR SALE

B.C. SHINGLE MILL 120,000 DAILY CAPacity, or would sell part interest, could add small lumber plant. ADDRESS Box 201 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

Agents Wanted

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF Canada to handle wood preserving for Poles, Cross-Arms, Railroad Ties and Construction Timber. For particulars write W. D. WARD, Tribune Building, New York. 2-4

Wanted Sawing Contract

THE UNDERSIGNED IS OPEN TO CONtract the coming season for the sawing of lumber by the thousand, can go anywhere. No contract too large. First Class Mill. Address J. R. BAIRD, Thornbury, Ont. 4-4

Timber Limits For Sale

CAN BE QUICKLY AND PROFITABLY disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Planing Mill For Sale

FOR SALE—$6.000 PLANING MILL, LUMber yard and box factory; old-established business, good reasons for selling, easy terms. D. C. BAIRD, St Mary's. 3-8

For Sale

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY SITUATED IN situated in Killaloe on Grand Trunk line. No factory within 20 miles East and 150 miles West. Well equipped and in a good farming community, doing a good business. Reason for selling (death) For further particulars apply to MRS. C. T. ECKEL, KILLALOE, STA. ONT. 2-5

Timber and Land Investment

FARM OF THREE HUNDRED ACRES within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation thirteen acres bearing apple orchard Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $19,000. Box 160, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber Limit for Sale

To close an estate

BERTH NO 3 TOWNSHIP OF GURD Parry Sound District, containing Hemlock Birch, Maple, Oak, Basswood, Spruce and Cedar Apply Box 1456, Guelph. 4

For Sale
Timber Limits in B.C.

IF YOUR TIMBER IS EXHAUSTED, AND you want to move our Mill, I can supply you either ten million or one hundred million feet. Price from forty cents to one dollar per M. Write for particulars, W. MARK DE CEW, Paulson, B.C. 4-4

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD LIMITS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 10th day of April next, for the right to cut pulpwood on certain areas situate:

(1) On the Abitibi Lakes and River tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and Northern Ontario Railway, in the District of Nipissing.

(2) On Rainy Lake and around the shores of Lower Manitou Lake, tributary to Fort Frances on Rainy River, in the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora.

Tenderers shall state the amount they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 40 cents a cord for spruce, and 20 cents a cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the right to operate a pulp and paper industry on or near the areas referred to. Such tenderers wil be required to erect mills on or near the territories and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tenders will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for ten per cent. of the amount of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not neressarily aucepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.
Toronto, Ont., Jan. 10, 1911. 3-7

Smoke-Dried Pine

The old saying that there is nothing gained without some loss, is verified in connection with drying yellow pine finish. We have lost the flavor and the deep, rich tone of the old "smoker" kiln, and, strange to say, now and then we hear people expressing regret over this loss and asking for the old smoke-dried stock in finish. Yellow pine finish carefully dried in the modern kiln comes out as bright and white as it was when it was freshly sawed and put into the kiln, whereas smoke-dried stock that is dried in the old-fashioned way, with a fire underneath and the smoke passing up through the lumber, has a sort of meat-frying smell to it, and has a deep yellow tone that is very beautiful for natural finish, and very desirable in certain classes of work. The old smoke dry kiln was a dangerous proposition, and much of the lumber itself went up in smoke. Yet it is possible to do smoke drying and be comparatively safe about it. There is no question of the attractiveness of the tone or the colour of yellow pine finish when it has been thoroughly and properly smoked.

There are two points in which red oak differs from white oak that gets special attention in the cooperage world. One of those is in the structure of the wood and the other is in the sap. There are certain properties of sap in red oak that differ from white oak, and there is even quite a difference in white oak. Some of the very discriminating buyers abroad insist on having just a certain kind or species of white oak, because they claim to get from it those acids or sap qualities that best combine with the liquid contents for such purposes as coloring or flavoring beverages. The main difference, however, that makes the white oak most sought after is in the structure of the wood. Red oak is more porous and it is difficult to fill the pores with glue or silicate so that it will hold oil or other penetrating liquids. It seems that the glue will come right through the wood. It is probable that some day a filler will be developed for red oak that will insure its holding just as well as white oak, and then with the development in chemical coloring and flavoring for beverages the difference between the two woods may disappear, because they will no longer need the char of white oak to give color to whisky or anything of that kind. This is not likely to happen suddenly, but as the white oak is cleared out and the trade is forced to use red oak, they will probably learn how to use it satisfactorily for all purposes and eventually it is likely that more money will be paid in the past for white oak cooperage, because timber will become scarce and more valuable.

Spliced Leather Belts

It has long been considered that the proper way is to put a spliced belt on the pulleys so that it runs with the splice or joint on the pulley side and against the splice on the outside of the belt, but I have found that this is not so. The inside can take care of itself, as the joint is kept smooth by the contact and pressure of the pulleys (especially is this the case where any belt dressing is used). It is always the outside of a splice that opens up and causes trouble. As it runs over the pulleys the tendency is to open the splice on the outside and close it on the inside. When once the thin edge starts to open the air is forced under it (as it runs thin edge first on the outside) and it soon becomes detached, so now I run my spliced belts against the splice on the pulley side, so as to offer no resistance to the air on the outside of the belt.—J. M. N.

Farm Lands
$16.00 per Acre
In Saskatchewan

Six or eight miles from Yonkers Station, on Grand Trunk Pacific. Specially selected section (640 acres) from 15,000 acre block. Address Yonker, c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN, 220 King Street West, Toronto.

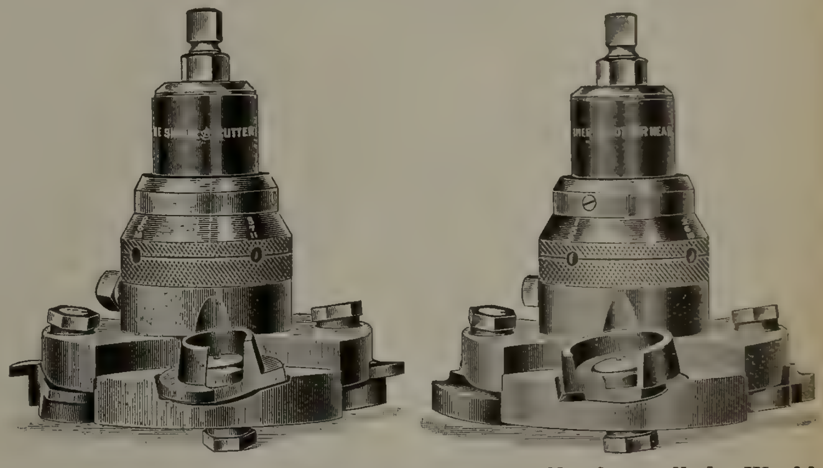
BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Establishd 1892
Oille & McKeen
Wholesale
Lumber
North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Trade with Canada Solicited

The Shimer Cutter Heads
Taken from the Solid Never-break Steel Forgings



Are the Strongest and Most Durable Cutter Heads in all the World

They are made with precision, care and judgement by skilled tradesmen in this line. Each cutter is fixed upon its seat, pitched for clearance, and as a result it works with the freedom of a saw tooth when set, producing outlines of lumber, accurate, clean and smoothly finished.

In the filing and fitting department The Shimer Cutter Heads for tongue and groove flooring are so easily sharpened with an ordinary three-cornered file and the Bits are so easily set to the gauge that a uniform size of tongue and groove is maintained until the full circle (tool cutting edge) of each Bit is used up. Duplicate cutters can be had promptly at very reasonable prices.

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons
Branch of Milton, Pa.
Galt, Ontario, Can.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Trade conditions in Ontario have been steadily improving since the beginning of the year, and at present there is a general belief that when the spring season opens there will be a good demand and an active movement of lumber, such, indeed, as has not existed early in the year for a number of years back. Stocks of the good grades of white pine are very scarce. The demand for these has been good all through the past year, and with the good demand of the present season, the available supplies are rapidly disappearing. Before the new stock appears next summer, it is likely that stocks will have all gone into consumption. Dressing white pine is also growing very scarce, as there is a much better demand than is usual at this time of year. Even mill and dead culls are moving at better prices. Purchases of mill cull sidings have recently been reported on a Toronto basis of $16, whereas, the price a year ago was more like $14.

Lath are advancing in price and moving well. No. 1 white pine lath are worth $4.50 at Toronto. A year ago they were selling at $4. The fairly open winter is largely responsible for the improvement in lath, and also for the betterment in the shingle demand. Shingles have recently advanced in price 20 cents a thousand. XXX B.C. shingles are bringing $3.30 at Toronto.

Some sizes of hemlock are growing extremely scarce, and the prices of hemlock generally are showing a hardening tendency. A scarcity is reported in No. 2, 2x8, and 10-inch, 10 to 12 feet. Also there is rather a shortage of 1x8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch hemlock stocks. The spruce situation is reported to have improved, and so has the demand for Norway pine. The enquiries for spring deliveries are good in practically all lines.

Eastern Canada.

The amount of spruce which is being cut in the Province of Quebec and in other parts of Eastern Canada this winter is reported as so great that it will be a drug on the market. It is believed, however, that market conditions are scheduled for an improvement, and that spruce will sell well if it is held for a while. At present, purchases are being made at as low as $7 per thousand. The demand, however, is strong, and some of the yards are paying good prices. Planks, for instance, are bringing $17, and larger sizes $20. There is practically no demand for the low grades. Good prices are being paid for cedar shingles, clears bringing $2.35 to $2.45.

In Nova Scotia, trade is reported as having brightened up a bit since matters have quieted down in the Old Country. Prospects are that good prices can be obtained for stocks to be shipped during the next three or four months. There is a general belief that deal prices will range much the same as last year, as the general trade of the country is in a good condition. A steady market throughout the year is expected.

The open winter which has prevailed at Boston has enabled many of the dealers to do a better business in spruce than is usual during the winter. The result is that yard stocks have been depleted, and many of the dealers are now thinking of replenishing. As a rule, however, the buyers at present are not interested in more than single carload lots. The general price now being asked for frames, 9-inch and under, is $22.50, although a few of the manufacturers are asking for $23. Sales, on the other hand, are reported to have occurred at a little less than $22.50. There is a moderate demand for random, and prices are unchanged. The demand for spruce covering boards is quiet. Hemlock at Boston is rather dull. An improvement has taken place in the market for shingles, and prices show a small advance. The best cedar extras are bringing at least $3.25, and some brands are being held at $3.40. Lath are a little weaker and in poor demand. The asking price for 1⅝-inch ranges from $3.75 to $3.80, and for 1½-inch from $3.35 to $3.40.

At New York the demand for spruce is irregular, and largely of a hand-to-mouth character. Buyers are still able to control the market for quick deliveries. The building outlook is slowly improving. Hemlock is a little stronger at New York.

Great Britain.

A number of Quebec shippers are now in Great Britain in connection with contracts for next season's stock. They report that the stocks wintering in Quebec constitute a new low record in practically every line except oak timber. The stock of waney pine is down to some 64,000, and though the quantity being manufactured this winter is likely to slightly exceed the small production of last year, there will, owing to the light wintering stock, be very little, if any more, available for export than was the case last season. The stock of rock elm is also reported light, with only three or four lots being manufactured this winter. Prices of both waney pine and elm are much in excess of those of last season. The market for birch is reported to be very strong for both timber and plank. Small waney pine has practically superseded square white pine.

The c.i.f. market for spruce deals on the west coast of Great Britain is in rather a peculiar position. Very little is being offered for forward delivery, shippers confining themselves to shipping parcels on consignment, for which the prices vary considerably, according to specification and quality. It is almost impossible, therefore, to gauge the real value with any accuracy. The spot market is not very reassuring. It is, in fact, quite quiet, and parcels arriving on consignment are consequently difficult to place except at prices much lower than shippers would care to make for forward contracts.

The demand at Manchester is improving, and liner parcels at present are not too plentiful, so that better prices are being obtained. Stocks of spruce deals at Manchester are very broken, it being almost impossible to obtain anything over 15 feet. Holders of spruce stocks at Manchester are making what hay they can while the sun shines. It is expected, however, that arrivals of liner parcels will check any extensive advance in prices of ordinary sizes. Special dimension stuff is, however, very scarce. Waney board pine is meeting with a fair trade at top figures.

The tone of the timber markets at Liverpool is somewhat more cheerful, and a good year's business is anticipated. Spruce shipments from Halifax have declined somewhat, and consequently there is no pressure to sell. It is reported that it would be a good thing if these shipments could be stopped altogether for a time, so that stocks on hand could be reduced. The c.i.f. birch market at Liverpool is as firm as ever. Practically no planks are being offered, though a few contracts for logs have been placed at good figures. The spot market is also firm, and stocks are extremely scarce, especially planks. Consumers of Canadian pine deals are finding that it is a losing game to wait for lower prices. Arrivals at present are only in small quantities. At London the spot market continues quiet. There is only a moderate demand, not enough to make anybody really busy.

Stocks of spruce at Manchester and Liverpool combined, on January 31, amounted to 17,060 standards, of which 10,380 were at Manchester and 6,680 at Liverpool. In 1910, at the corresponding date, the stocks amounted to 16,920 standards, and in 1909 they amounted to 21,090. Stocks of birch logs at the two ports were nil. Last year, at the corresponding date, they amounted to 540 loads. Stocks of birch planks amounted to 540 standards. Last year, at the corresponding period, they amounted to 1,745 standards. The stocks in each of these classes show an almost uninterrupted decline since 1907.

United States.

The lumber trade in the United States is making a good start this year, and reports generally state that conditions at present are verging towards the normal. This is encouraging operators, and they are taking a bright view of the prospects for trade after the spring demand opens. In spite of this, however, there is still a marked degree of conservatism in the matter of stocking up. A gradual increase in the general demand for the principal classes of lumber, however, is distinctly noticeable. The winter has been a favorable one, having been open enough to permit of a moderate continuance of building in many parts of the country. In the Chicago wholesale yards there is a steady increase in the demand for all classes of building material, and reports state that the country retail trade is also improving. The demand for northern pine is better than it has been at Chicago for some months. Stocks of No. 3 are light, and prices are firm. Lower grade stocks have been greatly reduced, especially No. 4.

The demand for hardwood at Chicago is improving daily. Plain oak is the most active hardwood, while red oak, firsts and seconds, are so rare that they can seldom be found. Quartered red oak is active, but quartered white oak is rather quiet. Upper grades of the northern woods are in good demand, and the prices are firm. This applies particularly to maple, beech and birch. Stocks as a rule are small. The demand for basswood is slow. Hemlock conditions are a little more encouraging at Chicago than they have been for some months. The demand is not heavy, but the enquiries are numerous, and there are those who are looking for an advance of from 50 cents to $1.50 some time in the near future. The improvement in the demand for yellow pine has had much to do with the better prospect for hemlock. Large quantities of yellow pine have been sold at Chicago on the new increased price basis. It looks as though the advanced prices of yellow pine were going to stick. The depression in the cooperage business at Chicago is reported to exceed that of any previous year.

"Cleveland-Sarnia Quality"

BEAR IN MIND

we run our mills right through the Winter months and can furnish railroad, ship-building and heavy construction timbers in

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

in fact anything in special or regular sizes, cut to order in any size 10 to 60 feet long on short notice.

We also carry a heavy stock of assorted grades in White pine and Red pine as well as LATH.

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED

SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

Red cedar shingles at Chicago continue dull. White cedars are unchanged and firm. Lath are strongly held, and an advance would not cause any surprise.

White pine dealers at Buffalo are looking for an improvement in trade as soon as other classes of lumber begin to improve. At present, however, the amount of business in white pine is rather small. In the better grades there is a fair demand and the prices are firm, but in the lower grades the prices are weak. The box business is rather quiet, though makers report that the slump which usually comes at this time of year has not arrived. The hardwood trade at Buffalo is quiet, but prices are firm. The general impression is that it will pay to hold stocks for better prices a little later on. Hemlock is quiet at Buffalo, on account of the unfavorable weather, and the lull in building operations. Stocks are heavy and prices low. There is a fair demand for fir lumber at Buffalo, and the improvement in the prices of yellow pine is helping fir, with which it competes. An advance of about $1 a thousand feet is noted in the price of yellow pine at Buffalo. Trade is quiet.

A fair amount of business is reported in northern pine at New York. Enquiries for future deliveries are also satisfactory. Prices on the upper grades are better, and even in the lower grades there is a better feeling. The hardwood markets at New York are healthy in tone. Yellow pine at New York is depressed. Prices are low, and dealers can with difficulty make profitable sales.

Market Correspondence

Montreal Exporters Expect Record Year

Montreal, Feb. 11.—Although the export business to Europe is naturally dull, men engaged in connection with local and United States business report prospects for a record year. The demand for birch is far in excess of the supply, and prices have been steadily rising since the fall, the cut being forced further back into the forest and the cost of haulage naturally increasing. Large logs, which at the beginning of the winter were fetching $14.50 per thousand feet at the shanty, had jumped $2 by the middle of January, whilst one cutting of 4-inch logs brought as high as $18.50 this week.

That the limit has not by any means been reached, is the feeling expressed in many quarters, for the demand from across the border keeps constantly ahead of the visible supply, without taking the local market into consideration. Large cuttings of birch are reported from Wisconsin, and these compete favorably with Canadian shipments, but they are only in small sizes. The best shipment so far appears to have been to Chicago at $48.

Spruce is being cut to such an extent this year that it is spoken of in some quarters as a drug on the market, though optimistic dealers say it will fetch good prices in cases where it is held for a while. At present, it is being bought as low as $7 a thousand. This low price, however, is mainly due to the large supply, for the demand is better than at this time last year, and the lumber yards are paying good prices: from $17 for planks to $20 for the larger sizes being reported as paid by Montreal houses recently. The lower grades, however, find practically no demand, one big purchasing agent saying he would not touch a million feet of mill culls if they were offered to him for freight charges only.

Cedar shingles find good markets at $2.35 to $2.45 for clears, $2 for second clears, $1.90 for clear whites, and $1.15 for extra No. 1.

The recent storms have caused considerable inconvenience to the retail yards. the employees having to spend much of their time shovelling snow. Yards in exposed positions found it impossible to get at their stables, rigs and mills until many hours had been spent clearing away the snow, and when the rigs were dug out. they had to be utilized for carrying the snow out of the yard. Mill labor had to be used for this. for all the casual labor was monopolized by the city and street railway.

Good Logging Conditions in Ottawa Valley

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Reports from the shanties indicate that lumbering operations were almost paralyzed for a few days as as result of the recent heavy snow storm. It was even more strenuous in the woods than it was in the cities, and the roads were badly blocked. However, this winter, until this storm came, was almost ideal for logging. There had been little or no snow to interfere once the ice roads had been formed. For that reason, the operations were so well advanced that this drawback did not affect things seriously. Most of the firms are taking out about the usual number of logs, and the smaller firms, if anything, a little more than usual. Taken all round, the stocks are pretty well sold up, and as money is quite plentiful, the smaller manufacturer, who is much guided by his finances, is in a position to get out a larger quantity of logs than usual. The big firms will, in most cases, take out about the same.

The manufacturers around Ottawa calculate that it takes a year to bring the logs down, and therefore any change in the amount of logs is not felt at the mills until the year following.

There has been considerable difficulty recently with regard to the water power at the Chaudiere Falls. There has been a great scarcity of water in the river. The engineers state that not for many years has the flow been so small. This has resulted in trouble with regard to the amount of water over the city intake pipe, and the epidemic of typhoid fever has inclined people to believe that this occurred because the power owners were using too much water, leaving it too low and compelling the city engineer to open valves nearer the shore, when there was any fire in the city. However, the great fault is not with the mill owners, but rather the size of the city intake pipe. The water above the dam at the Chaudiere had been kept as high and, as a rule, higher than it was before the dam was built. Efforts are being made to come to a definite understanding about the height at which the water above the dam shall be kept, and the mill owners have shown every willingness to curtail the use of the water when it is necessary for the welfare of the city. The low water has induced both the E. B. Eddy Company and J. R. Booth to reduce their operations at times, as much as 60 per cent. This chiefly affects the pulp industry of the two firms, as there is little or no sawing done during the winter.

The indications for the spring market in lumber are very bright. The smaller wholesalers, those who supply the Canadian demands and do exporting on a smaller scale, are receiving a lot of orders. particularly those who make a specialty of the better class of lumber and hardwoods. The indications are, they say, that building operations throughout the Dominion will be as heavy as, if not heavier than, they were last year, and most of the contractors seem to be prepared to stock up fairly well.

The planing mills in Ottawa anticipate a busy local trade. The indications are that there will be a lot of building here this year. As a rule, they seem to think that more commercial and other large buildings proportionately will be built than residences, and while in some of them lumber will not figure very prominently, in a great many cases it will. Residential building will be fully as large as ever. Contractors, as a rule, buy just as they need the lumber, and quite a number of them have already left orders for lumber to be delivered on the first of March.

Canadian Timber in the United Kingdom

Liverpool, Eng., January 25, 1911.—January is closing with a very fair demand for Canadian lumber at London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow. Inquiries have come to hand on a fairly satisfactory scale, and importers are now looking forward to an improvement in prices at an early date. Spruce deals which have lately come to hand have sold privately, but in view of prices paid at the public sales, the prices received for consignments sold by private treaty can hardly have been remunerative. The spruce-deals branch of the trade is at present spoken of as the least satisfactory branch, as much timber of the kind has lately come to hand, to be sold at the best prices obtainable. The sales of these consignments have tended to keep prices low, and to cause merchants to wish that shippers would keep some of their surplus deals back until prices have improved. Apart from prices, business is better than it was a short time ago, and, as far as spruce is concerned, quantities coming to hand find ready purchasers. At London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, a very fair demand for spruce exists at the time of writing. The later arrivals have been from St. John's and Halifax, and have quickly found purchasers.

With regard to the sizes of timber which have found a ready sale, it may be stated that Quebec pine, 3 x 11 of 4 h.y. classification, has sold at £11 5s. and £11 per standard; 3 x 8, dry, 2nd y., at £15, and 3 x 7 at the same price. Quebec pine of 4th quality, 3 x 11, has sold at £11:2:6, and 3rd, red, 3 x 6, at £8 10s. The ordinary quotations for Quebec pine are, 1st quality, £22 10s. to £36 10s. per standard; second quality, £16 15s. to £26; third quality, £13 10s. to £17. Quebec spruce, 9 x 3, of 19 and 20 feet lengths has sold at £10 15s. per standard, and 11 ft. at £9 15s. Fourth quality, 13 ft., has sold at £9; first quality lots, 3 x 8 have brought £14 10s., and 3 x 7, £12 5s. In other sizes, 3 x 5, of 9 ft., has sold at £7 15s.; 3 x 8 of 11 to 13 ft., at £14 10s.; and 3 x 7 of 10 to 13 ft., at £12 15s. Dry third quality, 3 x 9, of 11 ft., has sold at £9 15s., and of 13 ft., at £10; and, 3 x 7, of 10 to 14 ft., at £8 5s. St. John's spruce, 3 x 9, unassorted, has brought £9 5s.; 3 x 8, £8 5s.: and 7 and 6 in., £7 15s. per standard.

At Manchester, spruce, 3 x 7 and 3 x 8, has lately sold at £8 12s. 6d. to £9; 3 x 9 and 3 x 10, at £9 5s. to £9 12s. 6d.

At London, Montreal pine, 3 x 11, seconds of regular lengths, has sold at £21 15s. and £21, and 3 x 9, dry seconds, red pine. at £12 15s. Unassorted has sold at £10 5s. to £9 15s. per standard.

At Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow a better feeling prevails. At each of these cities trade generally is more active than it was a

FOR SALE!

One 52in. Wickes Gang

COMPLETE

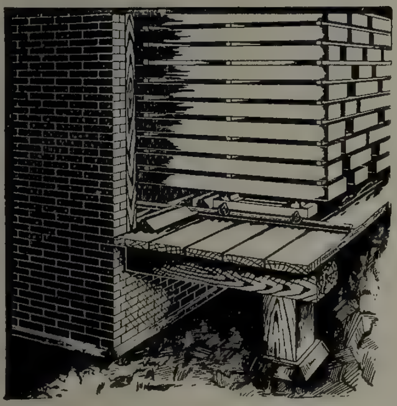
One pair Twin Circulars

Cut from 6″ to 24″ Stock,
— With Steam Feed. —

One Edger

FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

Gilmour & Hughson, Limited
HULL, QUEBEC



Out on Time

The Grand Rapids Veneer Works Dry Kiln is dependable. It gives you

Dry Lumber

Like you want it ~ ***When*** you want it ~

Visit one of the many kilns we have installed in Canada and you will be shown what it means to have absolute control of the dry lumber situation, both as to quantity and quality of output.

Write us for the names of plants in which you will be interested and location of our nearest representative.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works
Belleville, Ont.
HENRY PRINGLE, Agent

TALK No. II.

NOW YOU REMEMBER

that in Talk. No. I we said that 30 years' of experimenting and concentration on Waterproof Leather Belting must inevitably bring forth a result of rare quality.

We spoke truth. The

"AMPHIBIA"

Wateproof Leather Belt

is entirely satisfactory where belting is required to resist dampness. Just that—entirely satisfactory—no high flown adjectives are needed.

You may ask "How do I know this is true and not one of those senseless exaggerations which sometimes creep into ads?"

BECAUSE in the last two years we have shipped thousands of feet of it to all parts of Canada, and not a single complaint has come through.

Why are we willing to let our reputation stand or fall by AMPHIBIA?

Because the whole process of the manufacture of AMPHIBIA is in our hands. Yes Sir, we are busy putting merit into that belt from the moment a good sound hide is taken from a heavy steer to the moment it is AMPHIBIA.

AMPHIBIA is made in Heavy Single, Light Double and Heavy Double.

There are also AMPHIBIA PLANER and AMPHIBIA THRESHER.

More about these next issue. Cut these talks out and you'll get to know something about BELTS.

NOTE THE NAME:

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of
OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

few months ago, and the timber trade has felt the improvement. This has produced a better tone in the timber market, and prices tend upwards at the time of writing.

Pine deals of the best quality have been scarce at Glasgow and the inquiry for such is well maintained. The poorer qualities have however, moved slowly, and the prices of these are low. Generally, however, the tendency is upwards and a higher run of values is eagerly awaited.

Furniture makers continue to be well employed. They are the principal users of first and second qualities of yellow pine, and a large and steady consumption of timber of the classes named goes on among them. In the making of the cheaper kinds of furniture, practically no first quality pine is used at any stage, and in some of the cheapest furniture little wood of second quality. Paint is freely used on such goods, and for painted surfaces, anything which is sound and free from knot-holes, serve sfor the time being; that is, until the goods can be sold to some uncritical purchaser. On the other hand, a good deal of spruce is used in making very cheap furniture. Kitchen side tables, "dressers" as they are termed in England, and kitchen centre tables, are made largely, if not wholly, of spruce. A "dresser" top will be finished to 1-in., 1⅛-in., or 1¼-in. thickness, as it may be. This, excepting the legs, will be the most substantial part of the structure. In first-class furniture, the top would be of sycamore, 1⅛ in. or 1¼ ins. in thickness, finished. Rails, drawers and legs would be of first quality wood, possibly of selected second quality. In the cheap furniture, these parts would be of third quality pine, or of spruce, the legs being of spruce; 3 ins. x 3 ins., almost certainly. Notwithstanding this large use of low quality pine and of spruce in the making of soft-wood furniture, a large amount of first quality pine is used in making furniture of the better class, even though the white wood surfaces will be covered by leather, leather-cloth or veneer. Tables or desks, which are to have veneered or leather covered tops, and to be finished off creditably, have tops of first-quality pine, well-seasoned and carefully jointed. Work of this kind is done largely and maintains a good demand for first quality wood. The cheap furniture trade is, however, of great extent in the United Kingdom, and represents a steady consumption of pine of second and third quality in 1 inch and 1⅛ inch boards, and of spruce, as aforesaid.

Consumption of Poles During 1909

Statistics of Output—Great Increase in Purchases of Poles —Cedar Poles the Most Popular—By H. R. MacMillan, M.F.

The following figures for the quantity of poles purchased during 1909 were received from the telegraph, telephone, electric light and power companies, and electric and steam railroads operating in Canada. The figures fall a little short of the total for telephone companies, as there are a large number of small rural telephone lines from whom it has so far been impossible to secure returns. Almost without exception, these lines use stout cedar poles.

The total number of poles reported as purchased in Canada during 1909 was 358,255. The total value at the point of purchase was $497,052. The purchases in 1909 were 92.9 per cent. greater than in 1908. The large increase of 172,448 poles was entirely due to an increase in the purchase of short cedar poles by the telephone and telegraph companies. It is for this reason, the large increase in the proportion of short cedar poles used, that the average price of all poles used fell from $1.53 in 1908 to $1.39 in 1909.

Cedar Poles the Most Popular.

Cedar is the wood most frequently used for poles in Canada, as it is practically the only Canadian wood growing to a convenient pole size which is cheap, easily handled and durable. There were 338,366 cedar poles purchased in Canada in 1909, or 94.5 per cent. of the total. Larch, furnishing 4.5 per cent. of the total, stands next in the list. The remaining 1 per cent. is made up of spruce, Douglas fir and poles of unspecified species. The latter are, on the average, more expensive because a large proportion of them belonged to the higher length classes. Accompanying the great increase in cedar, there was a decrease in the use of larch, spruce and Douglas fir for 1909.

Telephone and telegraph companies are the greatest users of poles. They bought 83 per cent. of the poles used in 1909. The use of poles by these companies was 141.8 per cent. greater in 1909 than in 1908. The increase was all in cedar.

Steam roads used 11.9 per cent. of the poles purchased in 1909. They purchased 2,131 fewer poles than in 1908. The demand from the electric roads, power and lighting companies, the least important users, was about the same in 1909 as in 1908. They account for about 5.1 per cent. of the pole consumption in Canada.

Where sufficient quantities of each species are purchased to afford a basis for value, as the 20 to 25 foot class, spruce poles were cheapest, then cedar, larch and Douglas fir; the latter most expensive. This in itself would explain the great popularity of cedar, for it gives, for the money, more service than any of the other woods used.

The prices paid for poles ranged from 79 cents each, for spruce poles, 20 to 25 feet long, to $6.71 each paid for poles of unspecified species, 41 feet long and over.

In every length class nearly all the poles were cedar. Spruce also appears in every class, but neither larch nor Douglas fir were used over 35 feet in length.

Poles 25 feet long or less compose 77.5 per cent. of the total number of poles used in Canada. About 86.1 per cent., or 308,577, of the poles purchased in 1909 were 20 to 30 foot cedar.

Excepting in the length classes, 36 feet and over, cedar poles were more expensive in Canada than in the United States.

The Importance of Preservative Treatment.

Even with cedar poles cheaper in the United States, many companies have found it economical to give poles, both those of cedar and other species, a treatment with a chemical preservative, so as to prevent decay and lengthen the life of service received from the pole; 10.6 per cent of the poles used in the United States in 1908, 344,388 altogther, were given such a treatment. The steam railroad companies of the United States treated 30.9 per cent. of the poles they purchased in 1908, the electric companies 14.7 per cent., and the telephone and telegraph companies, 8.5.

This preservative treatment, though hardly in the experimental stage in Canada, has become a settled procedure of economy in the United States, where it has been the subject of extensive investigation by the Government for many years, and where are now in operation 83 commercial plants for the treating of timber.

The treatment consists first in the seasoning of the wood, then thoroughly impregnating it with some preservative. The preservative that has been found to give the best satisfaction is creosote, a heavy oil which is a by-product of the manufacture of coal or petroleum tar.

A thorough creosote treatment costs about $1.40 a pole, assuming that labor is $1.75 per day, creosote 8 cents per gallon, and fuel $15 per cord. At this rate it pays to treat cedar poles. The annual charge on untreated cedar poles, costing $9 net in the line, and lasting twelve years, is in the average given by Canadian users, 6 per cent.; $1.07 treated cedar pole will cost $10.39 set in the line, will last twenty years or more, and will thus cost only 91 cents for each year of service. This is an annual saving of $6.40 on each mile of line.

The preservative treatment of poles has many features to recommend it in Canada. The supply of cedar in Canada is comparatively small; cedar grows so slowly, 175 to 200 years are required to produce a 30-foot pole, so that it is by no means reproducing rapidly enough to supply the annual demand. The preservative treatment of the cedar poles used would both save money for the pole users and lessen the annual drain on the forest. Preservative treatment would also render available for efficient pole use cheaper woods, such as pine and spruce. These woods can be purchased more cheaply than cedar, and when treated give as long and satisfactory service. They are much more plentiful than cedar, and for that reason should be used if possible.

Experiments which could be conducted would probably demonstrate that preservative treatment would render available for pole use in the prairies the fire-killed Engleman spruce and lodgepole pine of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. This timber is sound, strong and well seasoned. It exists in fairly large quantities, has been satisfactorily treated in the United States, and there is every indication that when so treated it would make as good and better poles than cedar. It stands in good pole sizes, and is more convenient for the extensive prairie market than the poles now brought from the East. At present it is going to waste, save when used for running timbers.

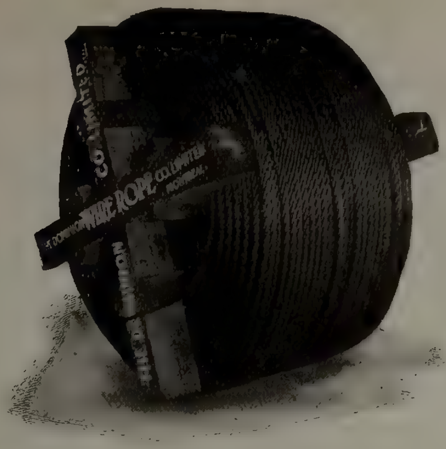
Canadian Carriage Stock In Australia

The Department of Trade and Commerce, in its weekly report, contains the following from the Trade Commissioner in Australia:

The close attention of United States manufacturers of carriage wood stock to the requirements of the Australian trade has resulted in their securing the bulk of the business. Importers for a number of years have proved the goods as being—in the main—satisfactory in price and quality. Buyers have become conservative in regard to new brands from experience gained in occasionally handling goods obtained outside the usual channels.

Until recently Canadian makers of carriage wood stock were apathetic, and the Australian market appeared of little interest to them. This year the direct representatives of two Ontario manufacturers have been over the territory with varying success in different centres. One traveller was ordered by his principals to meet competition from other sources, and, considering the line was unknown, he secured fair initial business. The other traveller was not so successful, as he lacked the support and latitude essential to obtain intro-

Continued on Page 50



Wire Rope

We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes
Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions
Blocks — Clips — Thimbles — Shackles, Etc.

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Double Strand Chain Conveyer handling shavings in Woodworking Plant.

Jeffrey Conveyers

are time and labor savers in Woodworking Plants. Give us an opportunity to prove this claim. Standard malleable and steel chains, attachments and devices, including cable conveyors, carried in stock.

Catalog 57 mailed upon request.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Canadian Works: MONTREAL, Cote and Lagauchetiere Sts.
TORONTO OFFICE, 174 King St. East

Jenckes Boilers in Stock

for Quick Shipment subject to prior Sale

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR
2-72 in. x 18 ft. 135 lbs. Pressure
2-72 " x 16 " 135 " "
3-66 " x 16 " 135 " "
2-60 " x 16 " 135 " "
1-60 " x 16 " 125 " " B. C. Inspetion
2-60 " x 14 " 135 " "

VERTICAL
-45 H.P. 125 lbs. B.C. Inspection
1-30 " 125 " " "
2-30 " 110 "
1-25 " 110 "
2-15 " 110 "
2-12 " 110 "
1-12 " 125 " B.C. Inspection

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE
1-80 H.P. 110 lbs. Open Bottom Pattern
1-50 " 110 " " " "
1-50 " 125 " Open Bottom Pattern B. C. Inspection
2-40 " 110 " Open Bottom Pattern
1-50 " 110 " Water " "
1-40 " 110 " " " "

All built to rigid Specifications, tested and inspected. If you need a Boiler, not on this list, we probably have it under construction.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited
Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Carhartt's
"Overall Uniforms" and Gloves

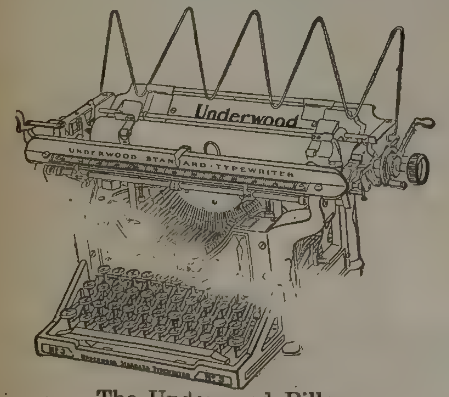
First in the Hearts of all Lumbermen

You will not find these goods in every store. The profit on them is too small for most dealers.

HAMILTON CARHARTT MFR., LIMITED
Toronto, Canada
United States Trade supplied from our Detroit Factory.
Write for handsome souvenir and time book, mailed free if you mention this publication.

LATH

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL



The Underwood Biller

One Girl and an Underwood biller do all the billing for a firm with over 5000 active accounts.

Another firm effected a direct saving of $2500 a year by installing one Underwood Biller.

Let us consult together.

United Typewriter Company, Ltd.
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
Hamilton, London, Halifax, St. John, Edmonton.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The Belding Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, are reported to have assigned.

D. C. Baird, manufacturer of boxes, St. Mary's, Ont., is advertising his business for sale, it is reported.

P. W. Gardiner & Son, of Galt, Ont., have decided to erect two more additions to their plant this year, one immediately, to enlarge the glue room.

The Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated, with capital of $6,000,000. The incorporators are J. Wood and T. W. Lawson, barristers, both of Toronto.

The George N. Kernohan Lumber Company, Limited, London, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000. The incorporators are G. N. Kernohan, lumber merchant, and J. M. McEvoy, barrister, both of London.

The Dominion Cooperage Company, Limited, Brigden, Ont., whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, have placed orders for their new machinery and expect to begin rebuilding this month in order to have the mill going in the spring. They will continue to make a full line of cooperage—staves, heading and hoops.

An order winding up the Belding Lumber Company, of Gerrard street, East Toronto, has been granted by Mr. Justice Sutherland. G. T. Clarkson is named interim liquidator, and a reference is directed to the Master in Ordinary. The company's nominal stock is $40,000. The assets are placed at $18,000, and the liabilities at $20,000.

The Durable Box Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000. The head office is in Toronto, and the company is empowered to manufacture and deal in paper and other boxes, card boards, wooden and fibre goods. The provisional directors are O. H. King, T. W. Webb, R. J. Dickinson, J. H. Phippin and N. S. Macdonnell, all of Toronto.

What proved to be the largest load of logs delivered in Owen Sound this season, or possibly any other season, was delivered in the yards of the John Harrison & Son Co., recently, by Mr. Alex Johnston of Derby. The load was made up of six soft elm logs which scaled 2,098 feet, and would weigh between ten and twelve tons, and was hauled from near Woodford, a distance of ten miles.

The Dryden Timber and Power Company, of Dryden, Ont., have drawn up the plans for their new mill site. The plans provide for a new building 400 feet in length and varying in width to 250 feet, which is to include shipping rooms, screens and wet machines, digester and bluing tanks, acid and making rooms, wood and boiler rooms. A log conveyor will carry logs to an adjacent cutting up mill, 50x30. The architects are the Fibre Development Co., of Appleton, Wis.

Eastern Canada

The Eureka Lumber Co., Ltd., Bathurst, N.B., are applying for a charter.

The Louisa Lumber Co., Lachute, Que., composed of Arch. McFaul, W. McFaul, J. McFaul, H. Morrison and W. Bery, have registered.

L. Villeneuve & Cie, Ltd., lumber merchants, Montreal, have registered. L. Villeneuve is president.

Blackadar & Blackadar, manufacturers of lumber, Millville, N.S., have formed a partnership.

The Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons has passed a bill authorizing the E. B. Eddy Company to increase its capital to $5,000,000.

The Quebec Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of $15,000,000. The incorporators are C. G. Greenshields and E. R. Parkins, advocates, both of Montreal.

Hayden's sawmill and wood-working factory, at Woodstock, N.B., were destroyed by fire on January 31st, with a large quantity of boards ready to ship. There was no insurance. This is the fourth time the mill has been burned, and it will be rebuilt.

Since the middle of November there has been excellent sleighing in the district near Glassville, N.B., and so far the lumbermen have had an unusually favorable season. At the present time every available team is in the woods rushing the hauling of timber.

The British Canadian Paper Mills, Ltd., Montreal, Que., have been incorporated, with capital of $500,000. The incorporators are Hon. T. H. Berthiaume, publisher; P. Lacoste, advocate, and T. Bienvenu, bank manager, all of Montreal, Que.

The North American Fish and Game Protective Association, at its recent meeting in Montreal, passed a resolution recommending that railways be required to electrify those sections of their lines which pass through forests, in order to lessen the danger from fire.

The Davison Lumber Co., of Bridgewater, N.S., propose to build a railway to carry lumber from Caledonia to Port Medway, Queens County, a distance of 29 miles. They offer to equip it, also, for passengers if the local government will grant the usual subsidy.

Joseph R. Clarkson, manager of the Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, St. John, N.B., reports that the company's paper mill will be erected in the near future. Mr. Clarkson has recently returned from England, where he went to discuss the matter with Mr. Partington. The plans for the mill are at present being prepared in the Old Country.

Negotiations are reported to be progressing satisfactorily for the sale to New York capitalists of the Anglo-American Development Company's large timber land interests in Labrador. The property embraces 13,853 square miles, or 8,865,000 acres, about equal to the area of the State of Massachusetts, or to the entire area of the timber lands of Maine.

An order has been issued for the liquidation of the Guay Lumber Company, Limited, of Montreal, for the benefit of its creditors and shareholders. The application was not contested by the company, a minute being submitted of a meeting of the directors, where it had unanimously decided that it was in the interests of the shareholders and creditors of the company that its affairs should be wound up.

The Campbell Lumber Company, of Weymouth Bridge, N.S., whose plant was destroyed by fire on January 23rd, will commence rebuilding as soon as they have completed the details of their plans. They are undecided at present whether to install a pulp mill or a power plant, but will probably decide in favor of the pulp mill. It is expected that the building will have concrete foundations, with steel superstructure and corrugated iron. If it is decided to put up a pulp mill, a modern plant will be installed with the latest improved wet machines, screens, etc. The company's dam, flumes, water wheels and grinders are still intact, not having been injured to any extent by the fire. They also intend to install an up-to-date saw mill in connection with the proposed pulp mill.

Judge Barry, of Fredericton, N.B., has granted an order to allow the liquidators to grant an option on the property of the Miramichi Pulp and Paper Co. for three months at $345,000. According to the terms of the option, $15,000 is to be deposited within thirty days and if the option is not executed within three months this amount will be forfeited. An order was also passed authorizing the liquidators to reimburse Mr. George Keeyes of the Nashua River Paper Co. to the amount of $8,100, which he is advancing to pay the overdue wages of the men of the Miramichi Pulp and Paper Co. Mr. W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, one of the liquidators, is leaving for England in a few days to interest English capitalists in the industry. It is understood that several Canadian and American capitalists are becoming interested, although the representatives of the company state that the time has not yet arrived to make the names public.

A meeting of the Canadian Wood Pulp Association was held in Montreal a few days ago, at which reports were presented by the president and the various committees. The meeting was very largely attended, owing to the interest allowed in regard to the proposed tariff changes in regard to pulp and paper. The members of the association were unanimous in their opinion that it would be unwise for Canada to open her pulpwood resources to the United States. The consensus was that nothing would come of the proposed tariff changes owing to the fact that the provinces controlled their pulpwood areas and would refuse to forego their rights. The total production of mechanical wood pulp for the year ended December 31, 1910, was reported as 267,000 tons, or about 900 tons a working day. The mills contributing the largest proportion of this total are the Chicoutimi Pulp Co., 41,000; Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., 36,000 tons; Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., 29,000 tons; Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Co., 28,000 tons; James Maclaren, Limited, 24,000 tons.

Robert Connely, manager of the Penobscot Lumber Co., whose head office is in Brunswick, Maine, has returned to St. John, N.B., from an extended trip, which included Washington, Albany, the Adirondacks, Yale University and other places, where he looked in to the question of reforestration, a matter which is of the utmost importance to New Brunswick, and which his company is going to take up in connection with its lumbering operations in this province. Mr. Connely, under the guidance of experts in this line of work, made a thorough examination of the forestry work of New York State and of Yale University, and visited also the American National Forestry Bureau at Washington, and he returns not only armed with a satisfactory knowledge of the best American methods, but enthusiastic as to the real good that may be done by applying those methods with such variation as may be required by local conditions. He has been authorized by his company to prepare for a start in reforesting some of the New Brunswick lands on which the company operates, and this year he will establish nurseries on a modest scale at Salmon River and Marins Head. The company will also establish one at Cookshire, Quebec, where it has 50,000 acres. They will plant trees from the seeds.

Western Canada

Finch & Jones, lumber merchants, Corbin, B.C., are stated to have been succeeded by the Riverside Lumber Company, Limited.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: The Interior Lumber Company, Limited, capital $20,000; Iowa Lumber and Timber Company, Limited, capital $250,000; Oliver Scrim Lumber Company, Limited, capital $100,000.

The plant of the Jarvis Inlet Lumber Co. at Ladner, B.C., near the mouth of the Fraser River, was totally destroyed by fire on February 1. The cause of the fire is unknown, but when the blaze was discovered so much headway had been made that there was no chance of saving the building. The offices alone were saved. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $20,000, almost wholly covered by insurance.

At the upset price of $3,759, the amount of dues still unpaid, the Waterways railway timber, including ties, fence posts, telegraph posts, etc., seized for default in dues, and valued at $35,000, was offered for sale by public auction at Edmonton on February 7 at the Dominion Land Office. It is possible that private tenders may be given by representatives of the Canadian Northern Railway, which is the nearest line to the point where the timber lies. The timber was offered in two sections, on the first of which a total of $2,905 in dues was overdue, and the second a total of $854.44 overdue. The lack of interest was chiefly due to the fact that the timber lies so far from the nearest railway that it would be very unprofitable to handle it. The bulk of the timber lies 23 miles east of the Athabasca Landing line of the Canadian Northern and 35 miles north of the main line of the C.N.R. The cheapest tender which Dr. McInnis was recently able to secure for hauling the timber to the railway line was 40 cents per tie, and an equal figure for the other portions of the cut. Much of the timber too, has been damaged in one way or another chiefly by fire.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry.

128. WHITE PINE LUMBER.—A firm in Colombia, South America, wishes to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of the above article.

108. TIMBER AND WOODWORK.—A north of England firm dealing in timber and woodwork desires to hear from Canadian manufacturers wishing to do business in Great Britain.

86. MAPLE DOWELS.—A London firm who are in the market for supplies of maple dowels invite quotations from Canadian manufacturers. Sizes required: 7/16 inch, 7½/16 inch, 8/16 inch diameter; 30 inches, 31 inches and 32 inches long. 12/16 diameter; 32 inches long. Dowels must be made from best hard wood, free from flaws or knots. Quotations, c.i.f., London.

91. SOFT ELM BOARDS.—One of the largest firms of timber importers in Liverpool, England, is anxious to get in touch with Canadian shippers of soft elm boards in the following dimensions: 1 inch x 13 inches and up wide (with all the wide in) 1st and 2nd grade soft elm boards in lengths of 6½ to 8 feet and 13 to 16 feet, principally the latter range.

KEBO
BALATA BELTING

is recommended in preference to all other belts for its

Perfect Uniformity
Exceptional Strength and Durability
Straight and Steady Driving

Every Belt is thoroughly stretched and seasoned before being sent out and is fully guaranteed.

J. R. Baxter & Co.
Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

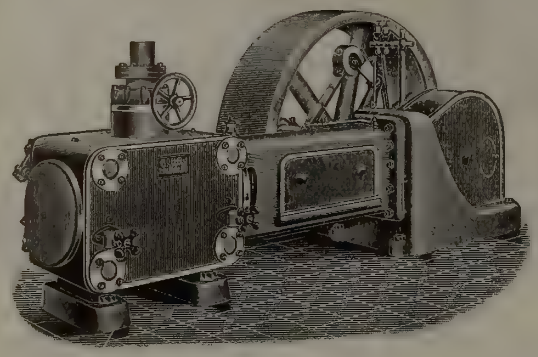
White Pine

We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

Red Pine

We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

Robb Corliss Engines



Have the Armstrong-Corliss valve gear, which will operate at a higher speed than the ordinary releasing gear.

This valve gear does not depend on springs or dash pots for closing and runs without noise.

The wearing parts of the valve gear are enclosed in a casing and run in oil so that friction is reduced to a minimum.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited
AMHERST, N.S.

District Offices:
Canadian Express Building, Montreal - - - - R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto - - - - - Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg - - - - - - W. F. Porter, Manager
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary - - - - - J. F. Porter Manager

Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - - ONTARIO

ductory indents. When manufacturers send a traveller 10,000 miles away, he should have some discretionary powers in meeting the proved competition of business rivals. The object is to secure the first order, after which the quality of the goods may prove superior to the brands now holding the trade, and better prices are then more readily obtainable.

In a third instance, the Autralian agents were supplied with unsuitable samples and prices were too high, thus causing the loss of valuable time. Imported wood stock enters largely—in some cases entirely—into buggies and light rigs constructed by Australian carriage builders, and this trade will continue for the reason that there is no indigenous timber suitable for such purposes. The recent enterprise of Canadian manufacturers should result in making satisfactory connections with leading importers and a consequent expansion in trade.

Importations of carriage wood stock into Australia comprise high and medium grades suitable for ordinary buggy, carriage and light wagon construction. Well-seasoned wheels (of which "the sarven" type is in most demand), hubs, spokes, shafts, rims, bows and k.d. carriage bodies, are heavily stocked by importers. Axles, springs, undergears, hoods, lamps, dashes, whips, whip sockets, steps and minor parts of coach-builders' hardware are a necessary complement to the wood stock. The trade lost to Canadian exporters of finished buggies is, to some extent, compensated for by the large market offering for wood stock and parts. In these hardware lines some Canadian makes already enjoy capable representation.

There is no prejudice with regard to the source of origin of vehicles imported into Australia. Given equal prices, there is always a desire to obtain supplies within the empire, but price and quality are the main features. Canadian—alike with United Kingdom—goods are assured of a sympathetic field to exploit in Australia on the basis indicated.

Causes for the Low Prices of Southern Yellow Pine

In view of the continual complaint among Canadian lumbermen that their markets are depressed by the competition of yellow pine from the southern States, it is interesting to read the opinion of C. S. Keith, a prominent member of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association. In an address delivered before the association at its recent convention Mr. Keith referred to the present situation and to the causes of the low prices which have prevailed for some years, as follows: "This year, in the absence of a general depression of business, the consumption of lumber should overrun the production of it, and from the figures quoted it appears that the large stocks of lumber in the hands of the retailers January 1 last year was the direct cause of the unhealthy prices which we secured for lumber during 1910, inasmuch as the retailer was in a position where he could hold in reserve his orders, keeping the supply and demand closer together, furnishing the excess demand from his stocks on hand, and having the effect of generally demoralizing our price situation. This situatio has changed, as their stocks are less and our stocks are broken.

If every saw mill in the South should operate every day in the month, with the exception of Sundays and the first and third Wednesdays of each month, in other words, should curtail its production two days of each month, the effect would be to create a stringency in the supply of lumber, with advancing prices.

In conclusion we can sum up the situation as follows:

The production of the South has increased rapidly until it has reached practically 50 per cent. of the total production of lumber in the United States.

The stumpage areas in the South are becoming depleted at the rate of 3,152,000,571 acres per annum.

The population of the United States is increasing 1,512,000 a year.

The consumption is increasing at the rate of 750,000,000 a year, in view of the decreasing supply of timber, the increasing population of the United States, and the increasing demand for lumber, should be productive of higher values, not only on timber but lumber as well, and show better earnings for all.

In the face of the foregoing conclusions the greatest trouble we have had to contend with in 1910 has not been overproduction or underconsumption but has been due to the fact that our sales departments have been too ambitious to make sales, and the managers of the properties have not given to that branch of the business sufficient supervision, and have been working on the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish theory that the only way to make money out of the business was to reduce their costs of manufacture, and have been permitting their sales departments to give away not only what they have saved in the manufacture of lumber but several times more. What we need during 1911 and each succeeding year is to have more attention paid to the distribution end of the business than has been given to it for the last four or five years."

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separtely.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

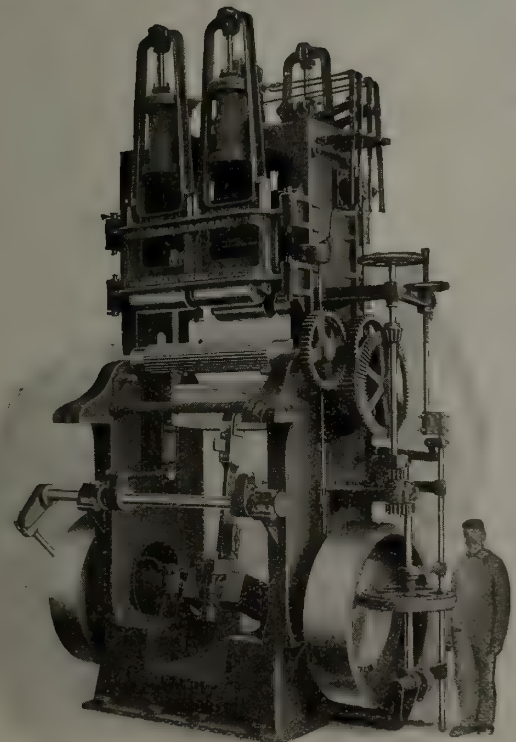
Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.
Midland, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Londonderry, N. S.
Three Rivers, P. Q.

The
Canada Iron Corporation
Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Wickes Gangs



cut the thinnest board which will dress to Standard, using 18 to 14 gauge saws and removing 3/32" to 9/64" kerf, depending upon class of timber and amount of output desired.

With the installation of a **Wickes Gang,** the output of a mill can be largely increased with very little additional cost of labor and the product will be of perfect manufacture insuring higher prices.

Send for
Catalogue

Wickes Brothers
Saginaw, - Mich.

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES

Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.

Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

---

"Positive"
Combination Split Pulleys
for Saw Mills

Wood Rims

No Slip

Steel Arms Reduce Windage

Malleable Hub

Positive Grip Without Keys

Transmit more power and consume less power than any other pulley.

Save their entire cost in less than a year.

This pulley is one of several installed in a sawmill in Quebec, 76" diameter, carrying 18" belt and running at a rim speed of 8300 ft. per minute.

Write us for Complete Illustrated Catalogue

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works
Limited

11-13 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2″ No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½″ No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2″ No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½″ No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2″ No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1″ Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1X12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1″ mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1″ Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1″ dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1″ mill run Norway		20 00
2″ " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1″		35 00
" " 1½″		36 00
" " 2″		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet: 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		34 50
6 x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 [illegible]
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 50
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12X20, 14X20 & 16 x 20		36 [illegible]
10x20		36 50
6x18, 8x18		37 [illegible]
6x20, 8x20		38 00

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1″ Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2″ Fir rough		47 10
1½″ No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½″ No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½″ 32″ pine		1 60
1½″ No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½″ mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 25
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2″	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6 to 23-16″		3 60
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 X 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1″ No. 2, 10 to 16′		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2″	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2″	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼″ and 1½″ x 8″ and up	56 00	60 00
2″ x 7″ and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8″ and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1″	40 00	44 00
1¼″ and 1½″	46 00	50 00
2″	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1″ x 7″ and up	38 00	40 00
1″ x 4″ to 6″	30 00	33 00
1¼″ and 1½″	45 00	48 00
2″	48 00	52 00
7″ to 9″ A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12′ to 16′	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1″	22 00	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2″	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1″	17 00	19 50
1¼″, 1½″ and 2″	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2″	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
ine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards..		
1″x4 & up 6′-11′	13 00	14 00
1″x3″ to 6″, 12′-16′	15 00	16 0
1″x7″ & up 12′-16′	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6′ to 11′ 1″ x 10″	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1″	15 00	16 00
do 1¼″	17 50	19 50
do 1½″	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1″x4″ & up, 6′-11′	14 00	16 50
1″x4″ & up 12′-16′	16 00	17 50
1″x9″-10″ "	18 00	19 00
1¼″x7 8-9″ "	18 00	20 00
1¼″x10″ "	19 00	20 00
1½″&2″x12″ "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1″ clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1″ cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1″ log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16′	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2″	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8″ x 4′	4 00	4 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1″x4″ & up, 12′ & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1″x4″ & up, 6′ to 11′	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½″	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32″ lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18″	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18″	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18″	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18″	2 50	3 00
18″, xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT. cts.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18″ average, according to lineal	80	85

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	

BIRCH.

14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8″		54 00
1 in., 8″ and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½″ "		65 00
2″ "		68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		58 00
8/4 " " "		61 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		47 00
8/4 " " "		49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8″ and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		55 00
1½ in. "		56 00
2 in. "		58 00
2½ and 3″ "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6″ and up wide		31 00
1¼″ "		41 00
1½″ "		43 00
2″ "		45 00
2½, 3 and 4″ "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6″ and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½″ "		33 00
2″ "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4″ "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1″ x 4″		21 00
1″ x 5″		24 00
1″ x 6 and 8″		25 00
1″ x 10″		27 00
1″ x 12″		32 00
1″ x 13″ and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2″		30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2″	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3″		40 00
4″		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2″	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3″		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	22 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2″	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2″	18 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2″	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1″	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2″	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32″ Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48″ Pine	3 50
No. 3 48′ Pine	2 50
No. 1, 48″ Pine	4 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8″, 10″ and 12″ Shiplap 10/16′	23 50
B. C. Fir 6″ Shiplap 10/16′	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.50
XX B. C. Cedar	1.80
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00
1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00	23 00
Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	69 00	73 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	22 50	23 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1⅝″ Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
½″ " "	3 50	3 00

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16″ 5 butts to 2″	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18″ " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¼		4 75

From Halifax, N.S. to Port Alberni, B.C.

OUR

"Electric Test Tempered" Saws

are being used and giving good satisfaction

ANNUAL PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION
NOVA SCOTIA

Our method ot tempering guarantees uniformity and toughness.

Our Inserted Tooth Saws are fitted with our patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks that will not slip sideways.

Guaranteed to cut easy and free and to have no equal in frozen or hardwood timber.

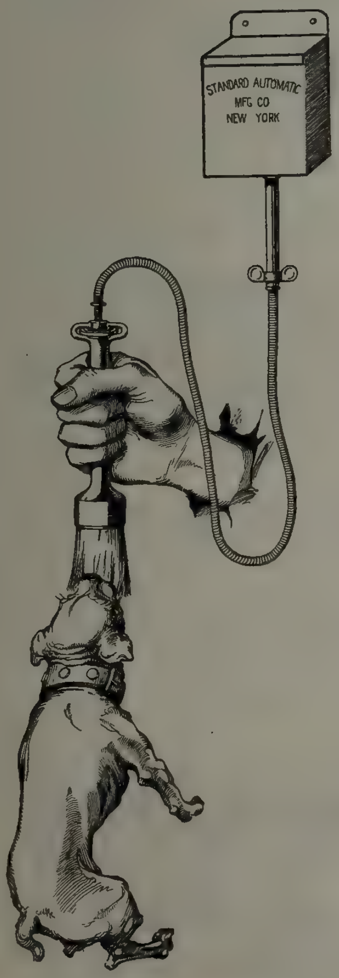
Write for further information to

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

Box 848
Vancouver, B. C.
Phone 748

THE

Standard Automatic Brush



does your painting work in a new way, better, quicker, cheaper, eliminating all waste of paint. An equal flow at all times; thickness of coat can be accurately adjusted. Absolutely clean and fireproof.

THE STANDARD AUTOMATIC SYSTEM

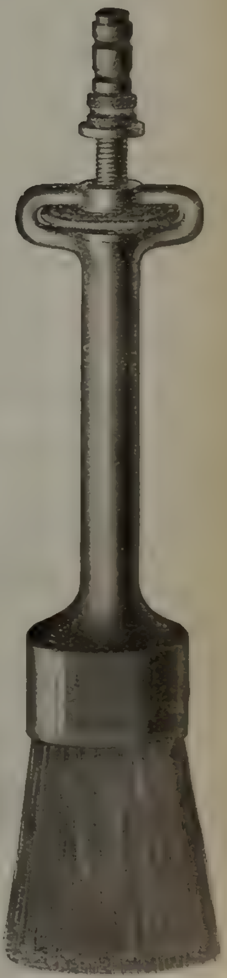
does away with the paint can. It eliminates the dip and is far superior to the spray, but it does rub it in. No air pressure is needed. Will work with any kind of paint. Get next to this method. Made especially for manufacturers of automobiles, automobile bodies and wheels, all kinds of vehicles, carriages, etc. It is most useful for manufacturers of furniture. It will also save a lot of time in painting structural work, such as bridges, elevated roads, etc. House and sign painting can be done effectively and quick.

Wherever duplication of work exists, this device will increase your output and reduce the cost. Buy just one outfit to-day and be convinced. We are sure that we will have to equip your entire plant. Special equipments can be made to suit your purpose.

Complete outfit consisting of a large paint tank, either stationary or movable, with automatic valve and six feet of flexible tubing together with the automatic adjustable brush made of aluminum, costs $7.50, and it is still cheaper than the ordinary brush.
The outfit is also made with a tank to be strapped on the back which will cost $2.50 extra.

Our booklet will tell you why. Write for one to-day. Send in your order. Your outlay will only be once. Apparatus will last a life-time. Let us know to-day what you are manufacturing and we will effect a saving for you.

Jobbers and Dealers wanted everywhere.

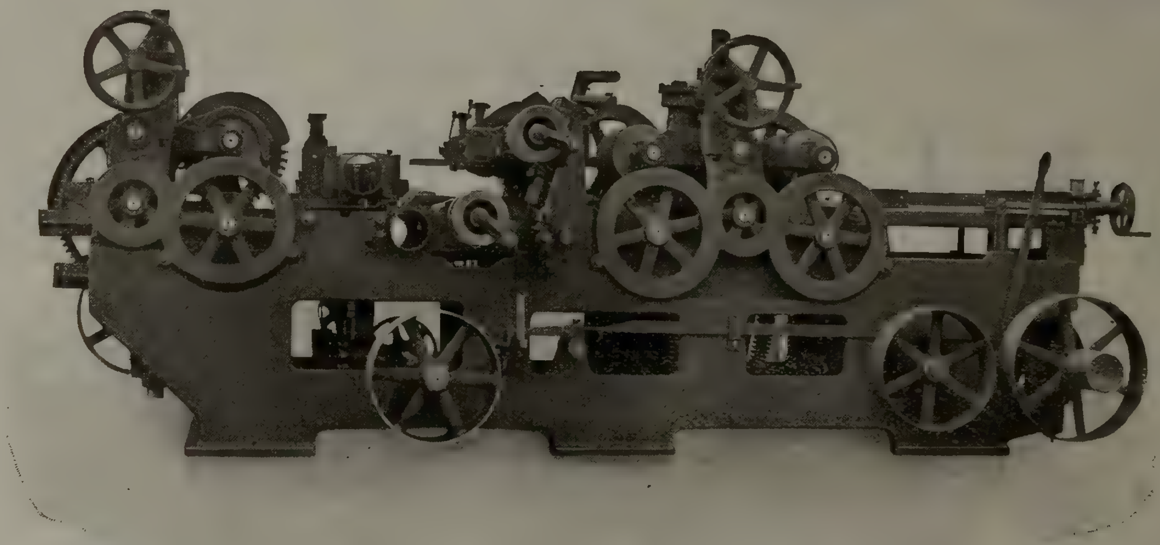


Standard Automatic Manufacturing Co.

50 Church Street NEW YORK

Canada Machinery Corporation
LIMITED
GALT, ONTARIO

This name on your woodworking machinery is a guarantee of quality and represents the best and most modern.



No. 105 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

The above cut shows our latest general purpose matcher and challenges comparison with any medium weight machine on the continent. It is very simple and rigid and easy of operation.

NOTE—The guarded gears and the belt drive to feed rolls.

Canada Machinery Corporation
Limited
Galt, Ontario

AGENTS:—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver
Williams & Wilson, Montreal

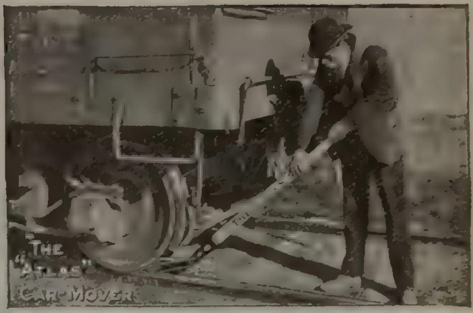
Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstock.



One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Universal Barrel Machinery

Makes Barrels, Half Barrels, and Tubs of matchless quality, for all requirements, at a greatly reduced cost, from oak or 19 other woods, from tree to finished package; profitable capacity, 300 Barrels or more daily.

All inquiries should specify class, quantity and size of packages to be made.

Manufacturers and Builders of Saws, Tools and Machinery

For the manufacture of Staves, Heading, Barrels, Kegs, Cooperage, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Hoops, Woodenware, Short Box Boards, Chair Stock, Handles, Fish Kits, Shingles and Lumber.

Complete Plants our Specialty

The Peter Gerlach Co.

Cleveland, Ohio.

The

Algonquin Steel Range

for Lumber Camps

Can be fitted to burn Wood, Coal or Coke

A durable, strong well made Range specially adapted for Lumber Camps, and possessing all the latest features in an up-to-date Range. Is a quick heater and a good baker. One of the many advantages to the cook is the one piece Drop Oven Door.

Write us for Catalogue and Prices

National Manufacturing Co., Limited
OTTAWA, - - CANADA

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

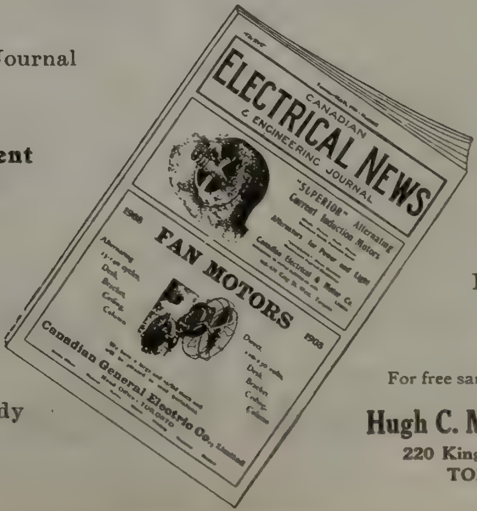
We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

A National Journal for
Managers
Superintendent
Electricians
and
Engineers
of
Electric Light Plants
and Everybody Interested in Electricity



The Only Electrical Paper in Canada

Useful to Subscribers

Profitable to Advertisers

For free sample copy address

Hugh C. MacLean, Ltd.
220 King Street West,
TORONTO

Lumbermen's Clothing

BRAND

"Clarke's," The Brand
with a
Trade Mark and Guarantee

Buyers for lumber camps will find our goods to be more than what we claim for them.

Our line is complete.

Gloves	**Mitts**
Shirts	**Vests**
Coats	**Caps**
Socks	**Mackinaws**
Cloth	**Larrigans**

Write for our interesting illustrated literature and prices.

A. R. CLARKE & CO.

Works: 611-617 Eastern Ave., TORONTO
Sample Rooms and Shirt Factory, 12 Front St. East, Toronto

Style No. 10—Sole and Heel with Mennonite Leg. Water Tight and Serviceable. Good for all kinds of work.

Absolutely Watertight Lumbermen's Footwear

We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing Lumbermen's Footwear that are watertight in every way, and do not need any guarantee.

We Produce the Goods

Over thirty years in this business and still growing

Write for our catalogue, sent free on application

Style No. 11—Mennonite leg, Oil Tan Vamp Sole and Heel absolutely watertight

A. W. YAGER

Midland - Ontario

STRENGTH

THE R. M. BEAL LEATHER CO. LIMITED
JOHN BULL
LARRIGANS
LINDSAY, ONT.

In Larrigans

is a most important point and one that receives much attention in "John Bull Larrigans." Our long experience has taught us what hard usage a larrigan must stand and we make them to stand it. In our goods you get honest value for your honest coin. . .

OUR LITERATURE WILL INTEREST YOU

R. M. Beal Leather Co. Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

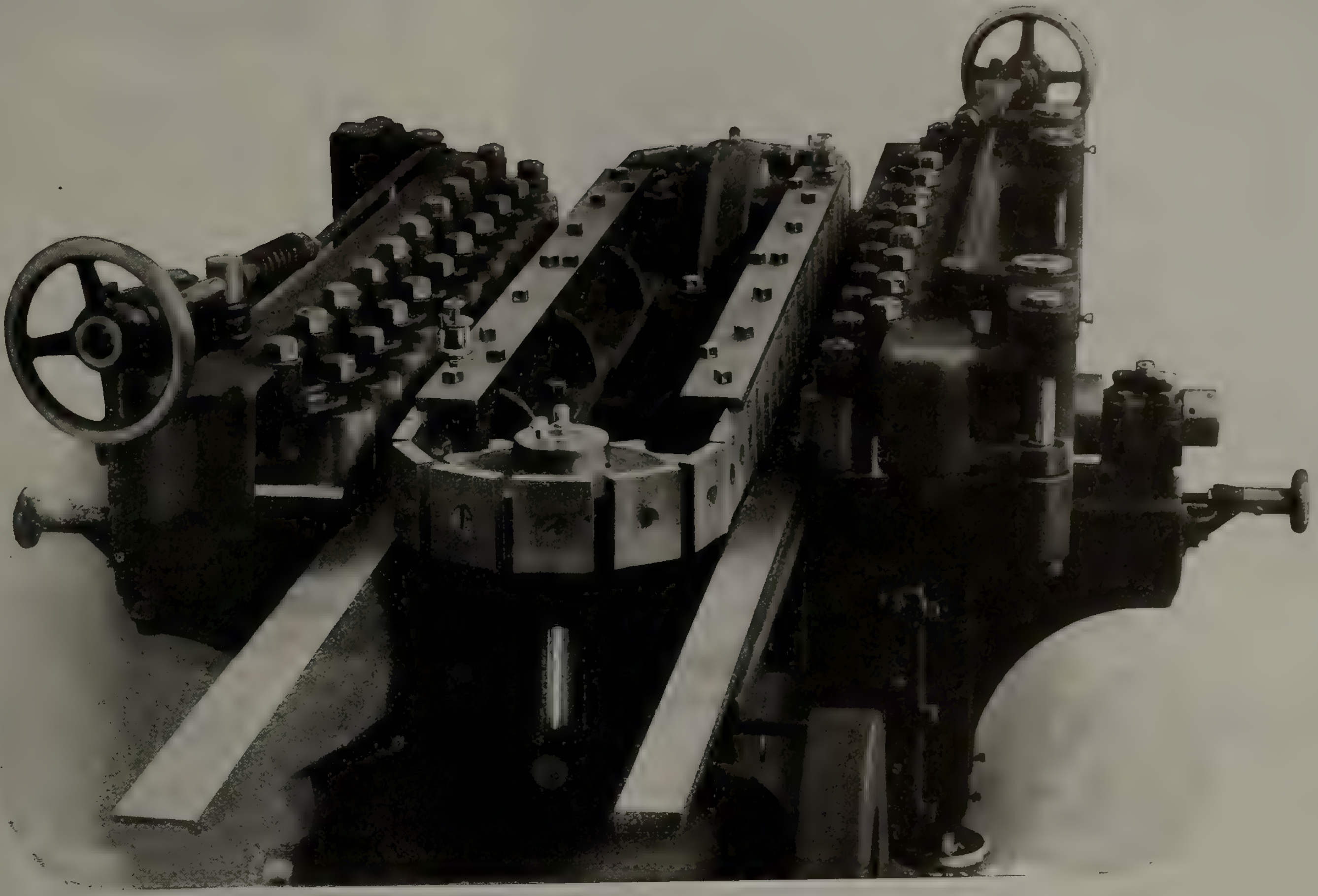
All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.

Berlin No. 213 Glue Jointer



Your Conception of a Glue Jointer

There was a time when we didn't make a glue jointing machine.

During a conversation between one of our branch office managers and a furniture man who had bought several of our sanders, the later stated that he had just bought some new machines.

Their conversation follows:

"What did you buy?"

"A couple of glue jointers from So-and-So."

"Do they make a good machine?"

"Oh, as good as any. But, do you know, none of them are what I want. Why don't you people make one."

"Tell me what you expect of it, and perhaps we will."

"Well, I want a machine first, that will handle short stock up to, say, six feet long and handle it four or five times as fast as we can handle it on a hand feed machine. Next, I want a feeding mechanism that will be absolutely positive, that will hold the stock firmly so it cannot slip backwards, jump forward or raise up. Then I want the working parts accessible and some sort of a lever so the machine can be started and stopped instantly from the infeeding end.

"Now, if you will make such a machine and mount it on a one-piece base to prevent vibration, you can have my order for several."

Isn't that **your** idea of what a glue jointer should be?

It describes, with one exception, our No. 213.

The exception is this:

Instead of an output of four or five times as great as a hand-feed machine, our No. 213 has an output **eight times greater.**

The automatic feed makes this possible. It is the one feeding mechanism which provides maximum output yet is absolutely accurate and positive.

Every provision is made for making quick adjustments. A lever at the in-feeding end starts and stops the feed. The cutter-head carriages are adjustable in three directions, providing for perfect alignment with the feeding mechanism.

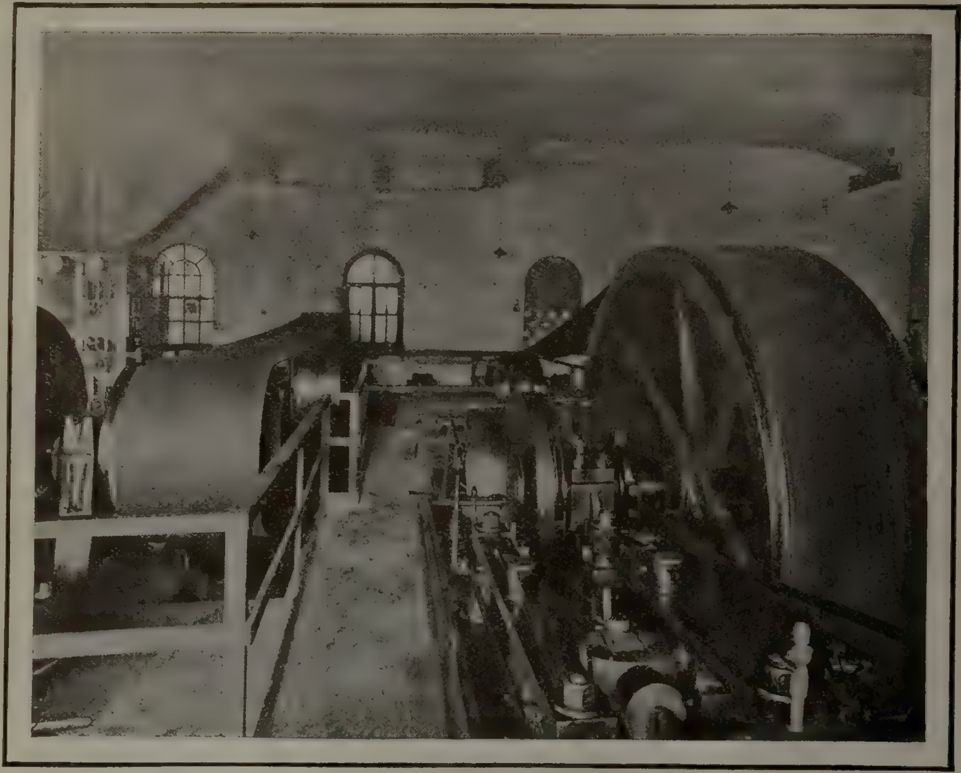
The four-page folder of the No. 213 goes into detail regarding construction, and contains several pictures. Send for a copy—**to-day**—and learn how to cut your glue-jointing costs.

The Berlin Machine Works

Manufacturing Plants

Beloit, Wisconsin **Hamilton, Canada**

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Boston, Winnipeg, Nelson, B.C. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.



Scandinavia Belting

As a Main Drive

For straight or crossed drives it is unsurpassed.

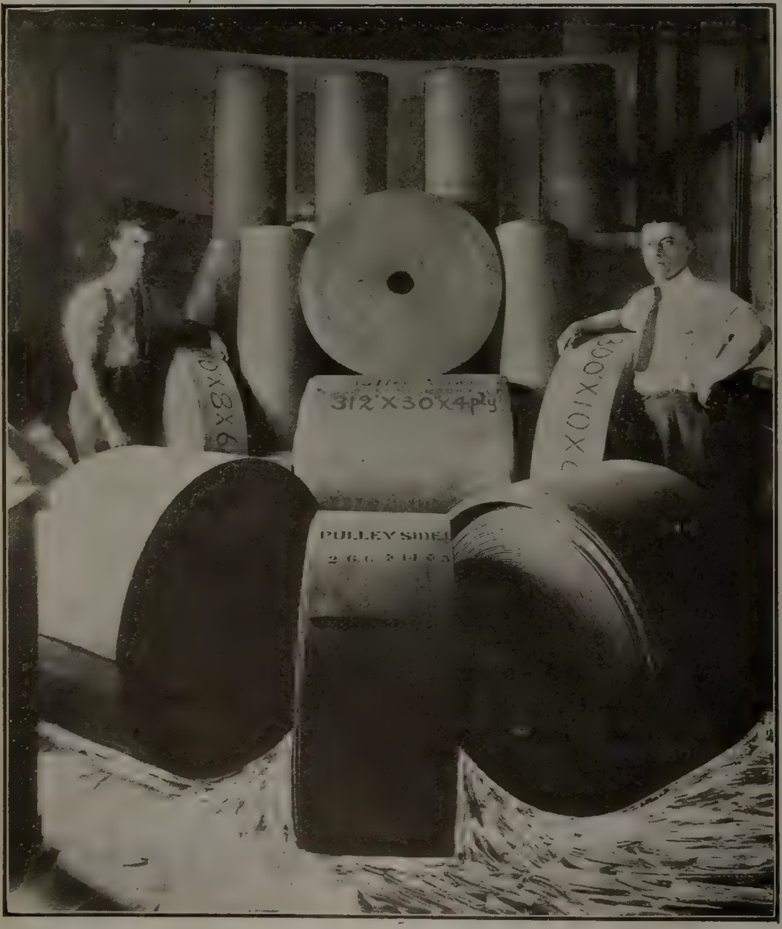
Equally good in wet or dry places.

Not made in plies.

Federal Engineering & Supplies, Limited, 284 Yonge St. **TORONTO**

AGENCIES: Montreal, Power Economies Limited Ottawa, McDougall's Limited Calgary, Great West Saddlery Co.
Cobalt, Geo. Taylor Hardware Co. Port Arthur, Marks-Clavet-Dobie Limited

AGENTS WANTED IN OTHER CITIES



This equipment of Vi-Balata Belting was supplied by us to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, for their new elevator at St. Boniface, Manitoba. We also supplied some 2000 ft. of the same belting, ranging from 34" to 48" in width to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. for their new elevator at Goderich, Ont.

VI-BALATA BELTING

Large Stocks Carried
at all Branches

Sole Canadian Agents

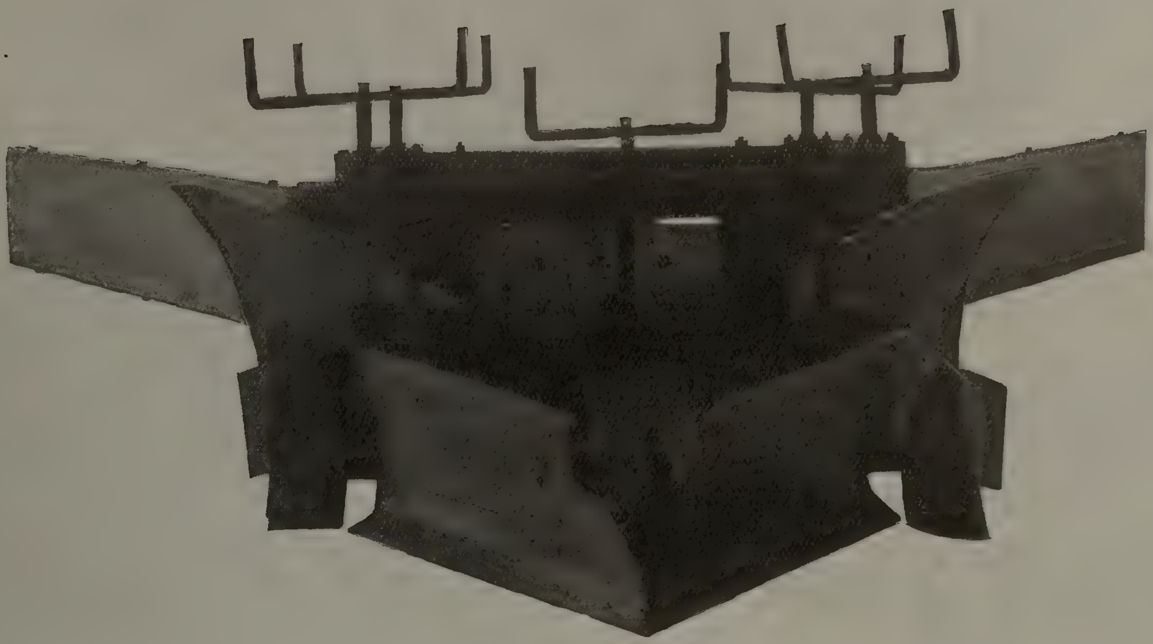
The
General Supply Co.
of Canada, Limited

Woods Western Bldg., Cor.
Market and Louise Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.

356-58-60 Sparks St.
OTTAWA, ONT.

Montreal Agents: Canada Ford Co., 485 St. James St., Montreal
181-125 Adelaide Street West, Toronto

SNOW PLOWS



A careful examination of the above illustration will demonstrate to you what a complete and practical snow plow this is.

Important Points

Rutter attachment for cutting into the ice to make track for the sleigh.

Nose Piece is cast with steel points and may be raised and lowered by screws shown in illustration.

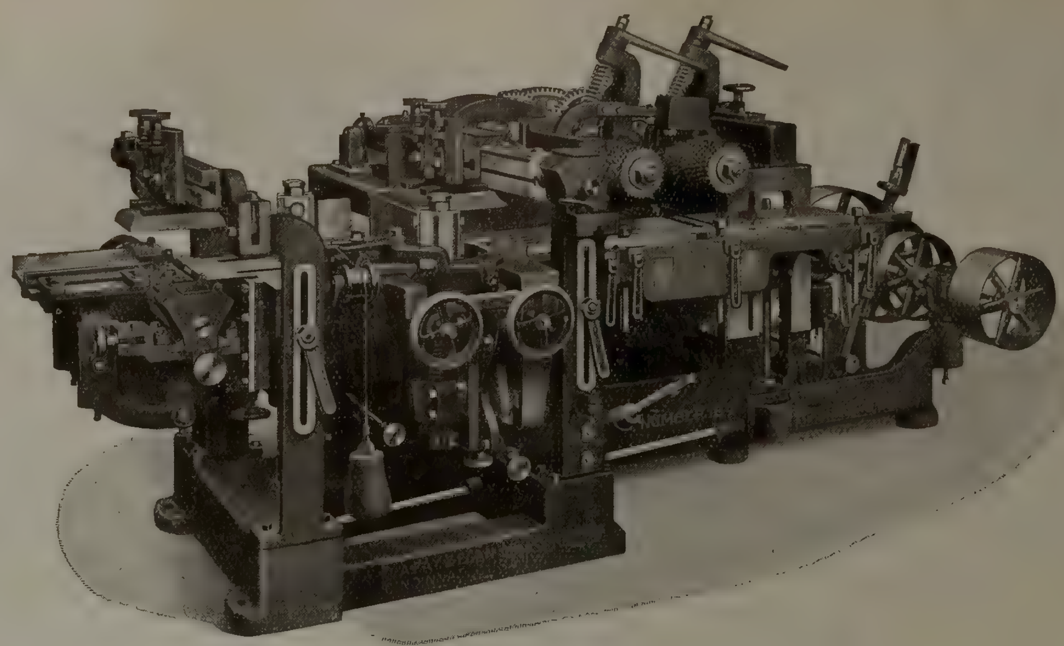
Wings of hardwood on back may be set to shove the snow back 7 feet on each side of the road.

Weight about 1,800 pounds.

We have sold over 75 of these Snow Plows

Send us your enquiries.

MOWRY & SONS **Gravenhurst**
Ontario



No. 184 Four-Side Molder.

Notice the extension of the base, forming an outside bearing for the upper head and eliminating overhang of the lower head.

Molder-Value is Measured by the Quality and Quantity of Output

The best results can only be attained by using the best Molder the Market affords—a Molder that is as near perfect as human ingenuity can make it—a Molder that has stood the test.

We have been building Molders for eighty years—you have the reputation and guarantee of the world's largest manufacturers of high duty woodworking machinery back of the assertion that the latest models of Fay & Egan Molders are in advance of any other make now on the market. You also have the verdict of the most discriminating buyers, such as the Otis Elevator Co., Pullman Co., Illinois Central Ry., Sante Fe System, International Harvester Co. and many others, who have bought and still continue to buy our Molders in preference over all others.

LASTLY—our Molder catalog goes into the details of our complete line of high duty Molders—showing that our machines have all the points claimed by other manufacturers, many features exclusive in our machine and that built-in quality that is absolutely necessary in making a good Molder. This catalog gladly mailed free of charge upon receipt of your request.

465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

SALES OFFICES

Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway
New York City

625 Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

532 Pender St., West
Vancouver, B. C.

401-2 White Building
Seattle, Wash.

139-149 Townsend Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

410-412 Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

164 N. Los Angeles Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

1322 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

281 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y.

306 Laurens St., Baltimore, Md.

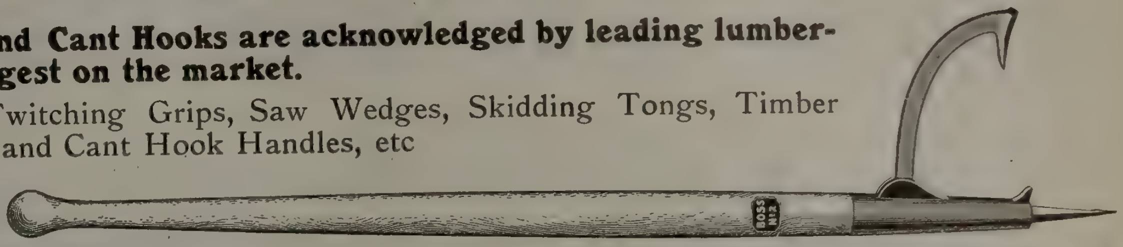
Boss Line Lumbering Tools

Manufactured by

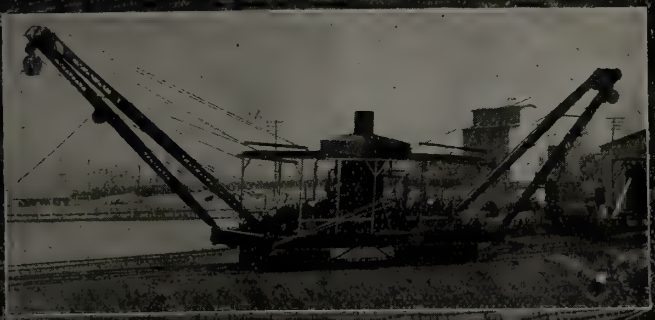
The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Tongs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc



Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application



Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

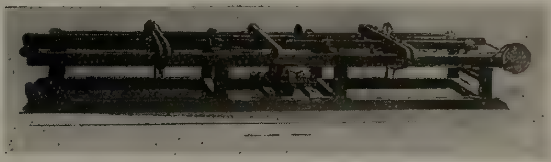
CLYDE IRON WORKS

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, GA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

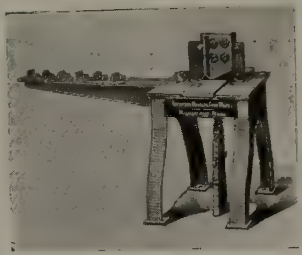
G110

Keystone Sawmill Machinery



Keystone Two-Saw Trimmer

Best Machine on the Market



Keystone Picket Header

For Pointing Pickets and Shingles

Circular Saw Mills	**Picket Header**	**Edgers**
Lath Mills	**Trimmers**	**Gang Bolters**
Head Blocks	**Saws**	**Saw Grinders**

Two or Three-Saw Double Edger
Pole Tram Cars
Two-Saw Trimmer or Equalizer

OUR LITERATURE IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works

Williamport - Pennsylvania

We specialize in the manufacture of

Axe and Peavie Handles

and turn out nothing but the best quality—no seconds are to be found in STILL'S HANDLES. Our

Hickory Axe Handles and Maple
Cant Hook and Peavie Handles

appeal specially to the lumbering trade. Insist on STILL'S HANDLES and if your jobber cannot supply you, write us direct for prices.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General Trades Journal

Established 1882

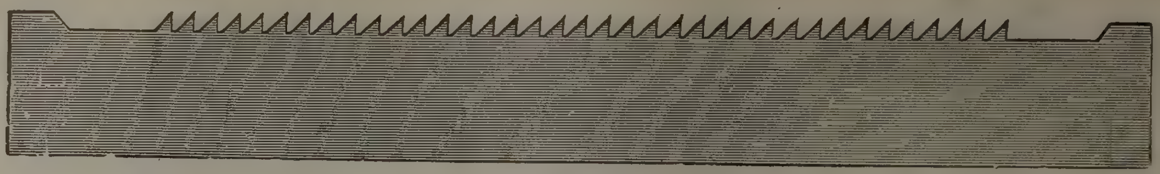
THE COMMERCIAL

The WEEKLY FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL & GENERAL TRADE NEWSPAPER of the GREAT WEST.

WINNIPEG - - MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket



Order Your GANG SAWS Early

This is the time of year when mill men begin their repair work for the coming season. Better order your Gang Saws right away and order them from us because

We specialize in the Manufacture of GANG SAWS

The **Steel** that is used in our GANG SAWS is manufactured especially for these Saws on account of its **Toughness, Durability** and the length of time it keeps its **Keen Cutting Edge.**

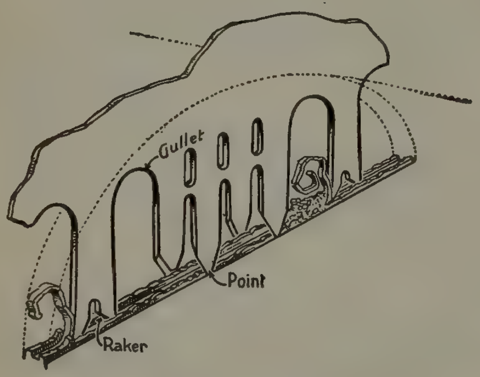
By using our GANG SAWS you will NEVER have any trouble with the corners of the teeth breaking off when swaying.

The above qualities are the most essential points in GANG SAWS.

Before placing your orders write us for further information and prices.

We manufacture all kinds of Saws, and solicit your enquiries.

R. H. Smith Company Limited
St. Catharines, Ont.

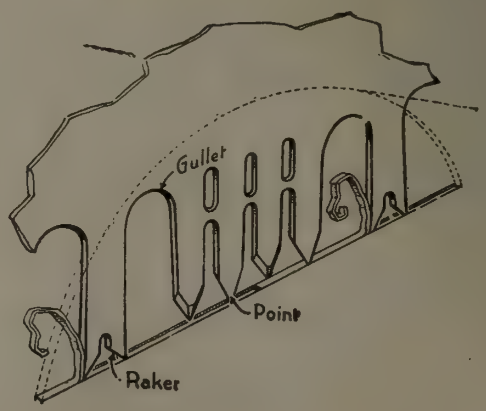


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

Isn't it Better to Investigate

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

than to wish you had

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

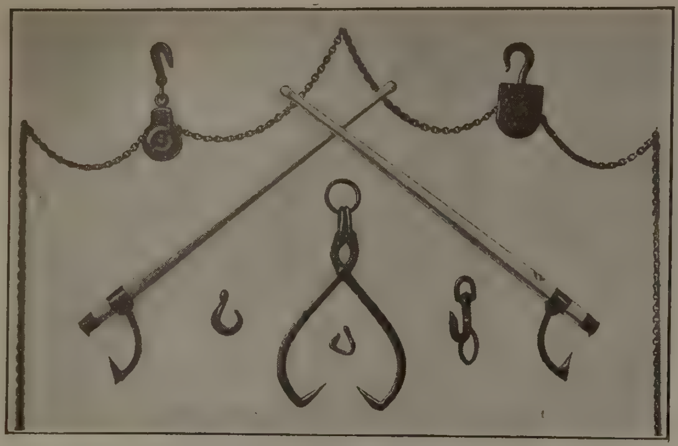
Does away with all kilns
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Descriptive Booklet on Request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

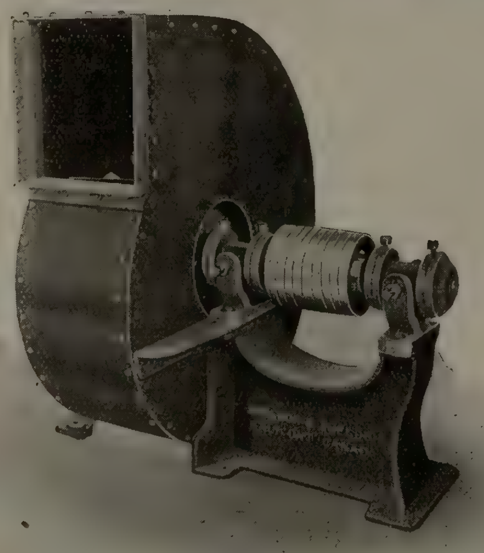
and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



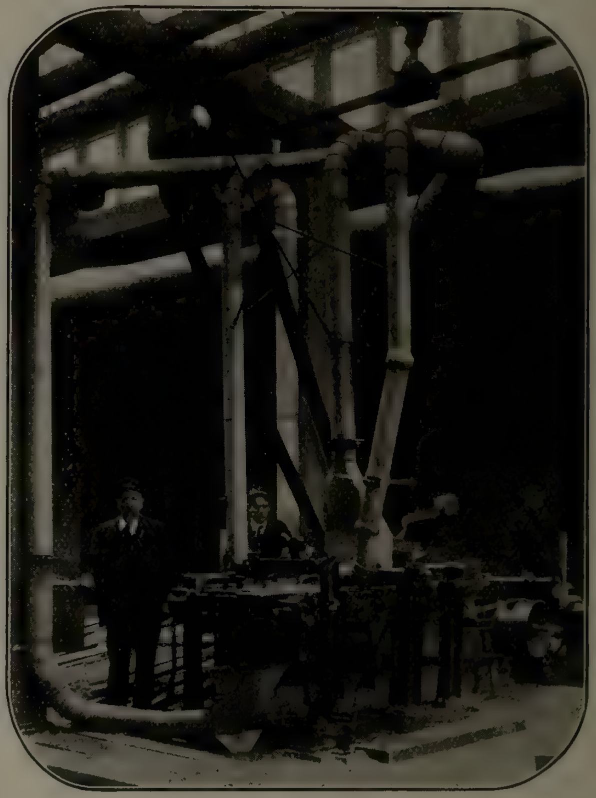
The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

W. E. Dillon Company
Limited

76 and 78 Richmond Street East, TORONTO



Cut shows part of plant installed by us in the Mickle-Dyment Lumber Co's. mill, Toronto, and is one of the most complete plants in Canada. We make a specialty of dust collecting systems and have expert mechanics on this work. Systems designed and installed.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES

Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

Steep Grades

Sharp Curves

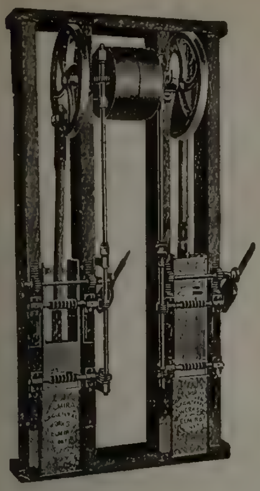
Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.
Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

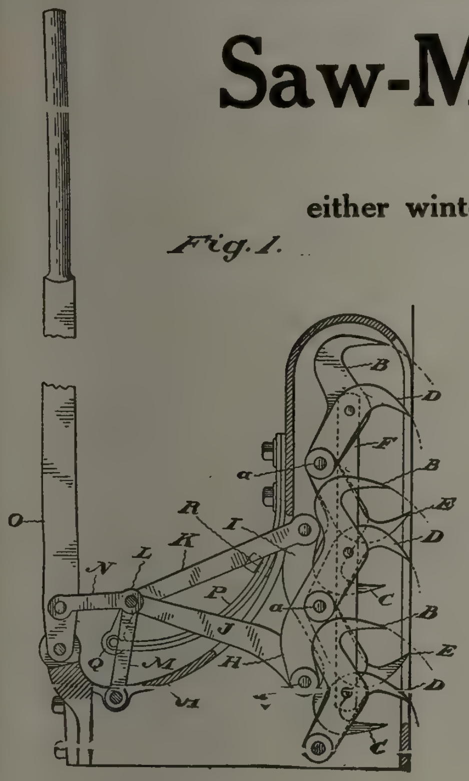
P. Payette's New Patent

Saw-Mill Dog

for

either winter or summer

Fig. 1.


O
a
R
I
K
L
N
P
J
Q
M
H
B
D
F
E
C

Will operate in soft or hardwood timber, or frozen timber of any kind, with perfect ease and safety.

Booklet and all information mailed free upon request.

Also ask for our booklet on our new High Grade Saw Mill **Carriage** and **Lath Mill Machinery**

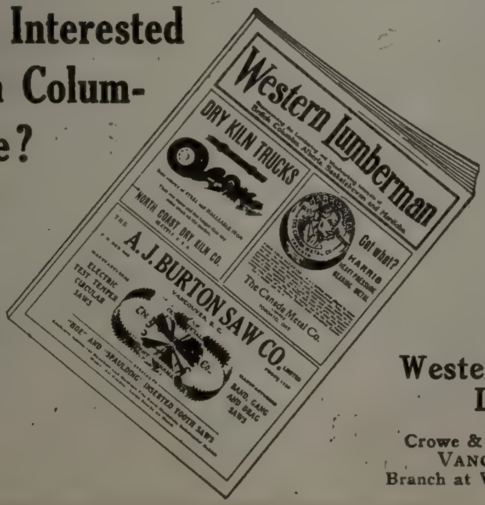
300 in use

P. Payette & Company

Engineers and Machinists
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

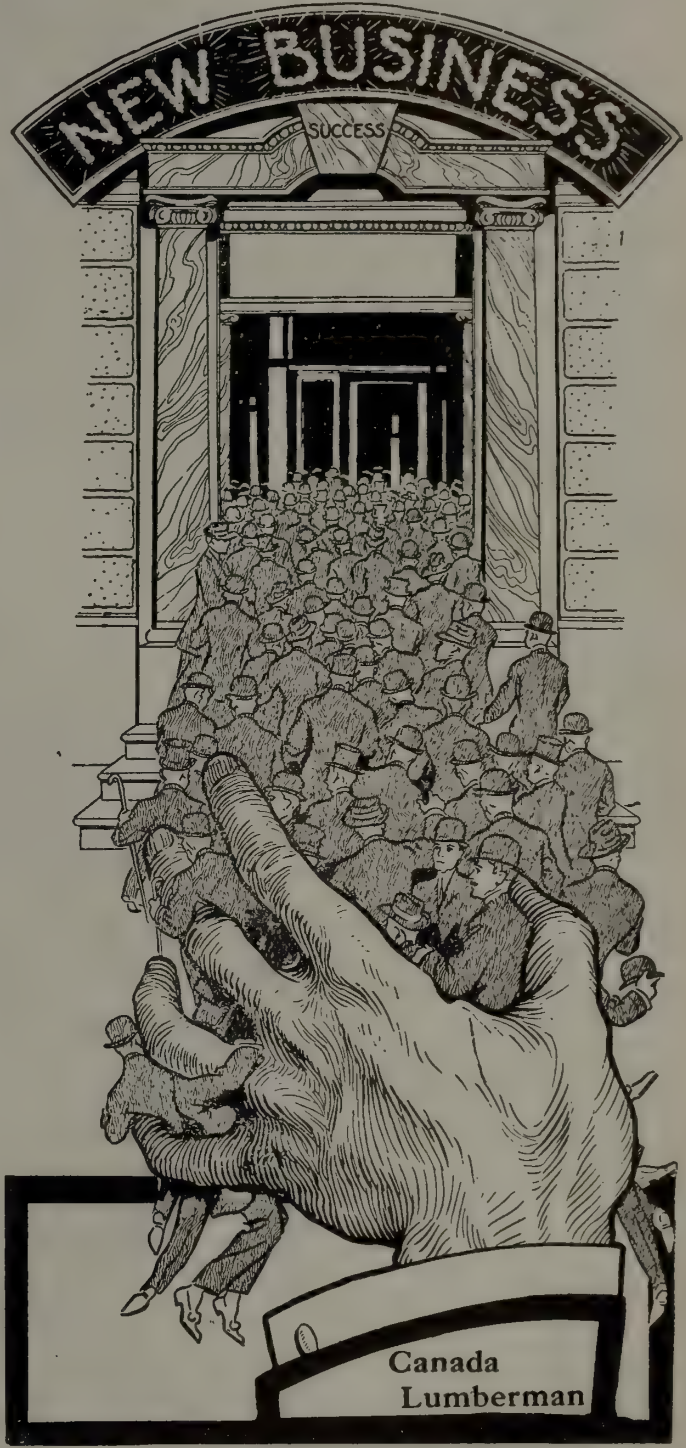
The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.


Western Lumberman
DRY KILN TRUCKS
NORTH COAST DRY KILN CO.
A. J. BURTON SAW CO.
The Canada Metal Co.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman
Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

What An Ad In THIS Paper Will Do

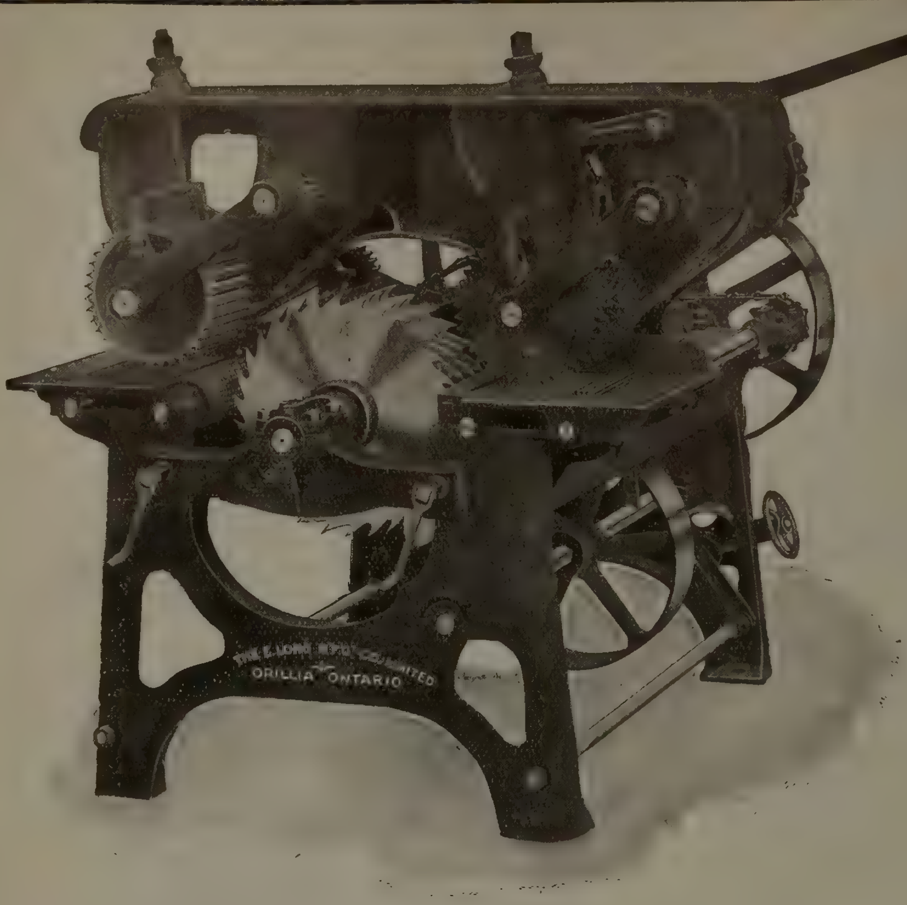

NEW BUSINESS
SUCCESS
Canada Lumberman

WE HELP YOU PUSH THEM YOUR WAY

The illustration shows what we ARE doing for others and what we CAN do for you.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto, Ontario



4-SAW LATH BOLTER

Lath Bolter

4-Saws

Here are a few of the important features:

The frame of this machine is made solid in one piece and all bearings for mandrel and feed roll shafts are cast solid in frame, with the exception of the mandrel bearing outside of saws, which is removable for taking out saws. This bridge, when in place, is held securely in alignment on planed surfaces by large cap screws with wrench handles. Frame is supported by two stands with planed surfaces, and securely bolted.

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Manufacturers of

Saw Mill, Shingle and Lath Machinery and Accessories.

Engines, Boilers and Steam Pumps, Transmission Machinery.

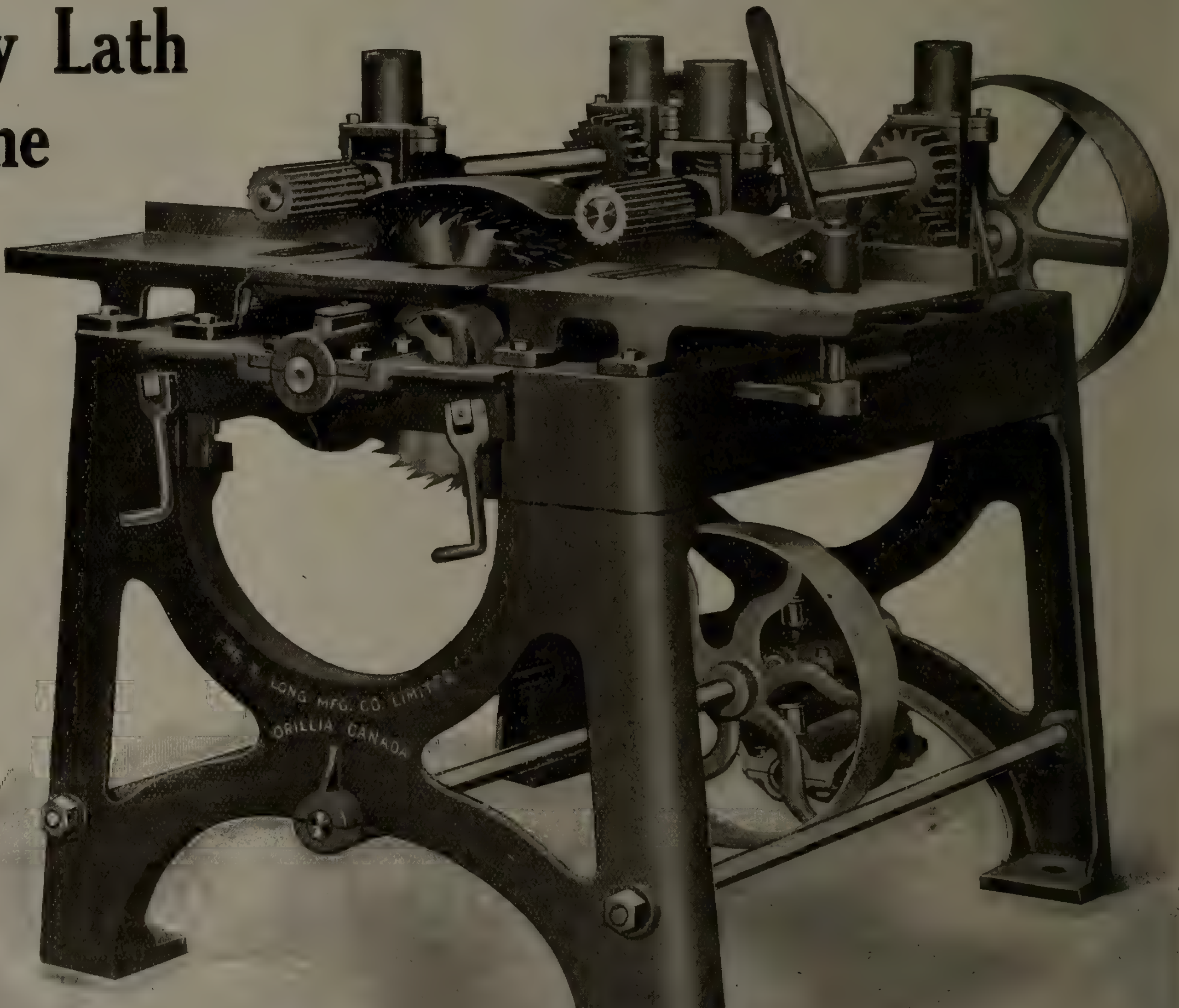
Full Particulars Given on Application.

Heavy Duty Lath Machine

This machine is built very strong and substantial, and will suit any mill, large or small where a large output of lath is required. The top or main frame is made in one casting, and is supported by two heavy iron stands, well braced, which makes a very rigid machine.

The bearings on either side of drive pulley are solid in frame, while the third one is so arranged as to be easily removed for the taking out of saws. This bearing, or bridge, when in place is kept in perfect alignment on planed surface, by large cap screws with wrench handles.

Full Specification on Application



Agencies:

Williams & Wilson
MONTREAL

Stuart Machinery Co.
Limited
WINNIPEG

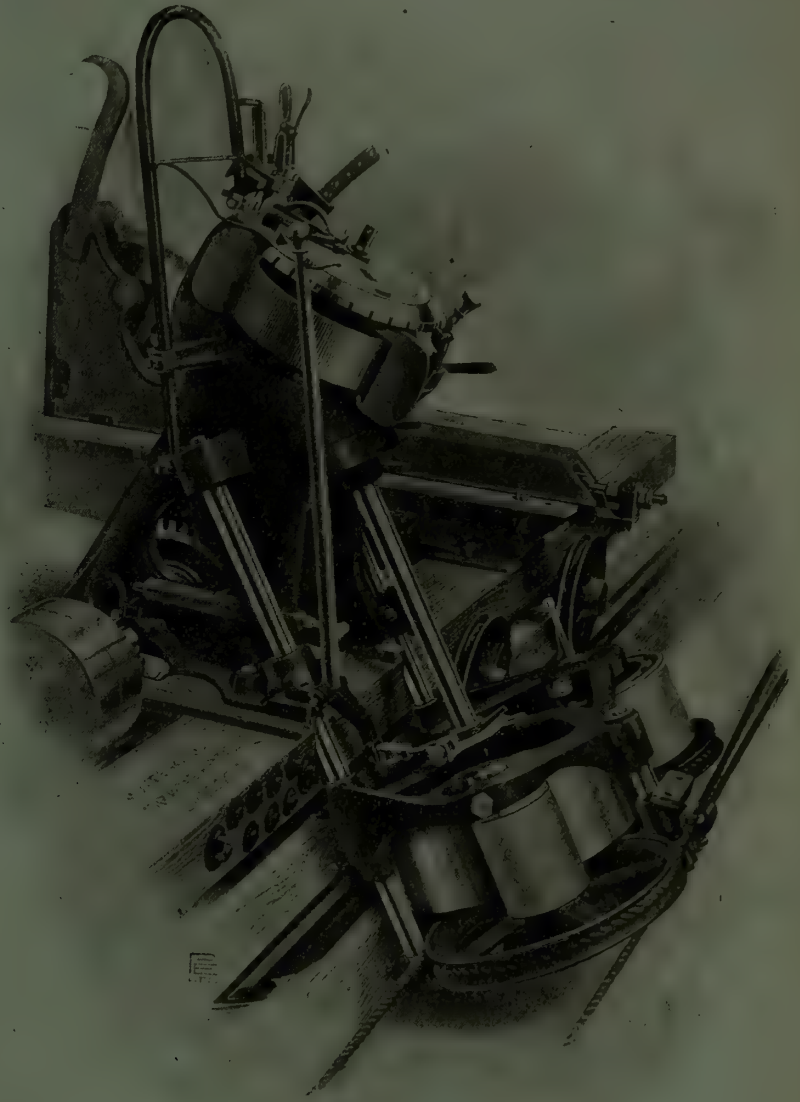
Gorman, Clancey and
Grindley, Ltd.
EDMONTON

Robt. Hamilton & Co.
VANCOUVER

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings.

"No Heat - No Work - No Lost Motion"



THE TROUT POWER SETWORKS

Positively the Most Powerful, Accurate and Efficient Setworks Built.

The Trout Power Setworks is rope-driven. It combines a set and receding works in one machine and will turn out more lumber and better lumber than any other setworks on the market.

JUST FOR THESE REASONS:—

¶ There are only two levers to operate.

Setting is accomplished without stooping or bending.

There is no heat from the steam cylinder.

¶ There is nothing to tire the setter.

He can give his undivided attention to the sawyer's signals and cut as much lumber at the end of his shift as at the beginning.

¶ Working parts throughout are of finest selected steel.

The operation is without rack or jar, eliminating any destructive wear.

No lost motion can possibly develop.

¶ The setworks will set by 1-32 inch up to 6 inches at one manipulation of the lever.

The size of the logs does not affect the speed or the accuracy of the set.

¶ Further, the machine is entirely self contained.

It requires no change in the carriage frame.

Can be attached to any size of carriage, Rack or Screw movement.

¶ We are the sole builders of this machine. Perhaps you have seen it at work. If not the best thing to do is to visit us or to write for a fuller description than we can give here.

Bulletin No. 107

The Waterous Engine Works Co.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch: Winnipeg, Man.

Wholesale Lumber Yards

Retail Lumber Yards

Sash and Door Factories

Lumber Warehouses

Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills

Planing Mills

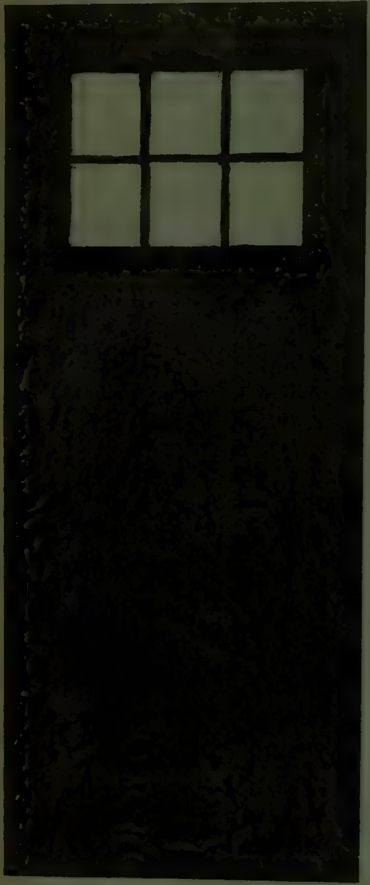
Rossing Mills

Pulp Mills

Box Factories

BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO



Door No. B. L. 312

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

Veneered Doors

Newel Posts

Sashes

Flooring

Trim

Pine Doors and Frames

Turned Newel Posts and Balusters

Cypress Greenhouse Material

Write for our Catalogue

Batts Limited
MANUFACTURERS
West Toronto, Ont.

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO. OAK EXTRA TANNED EST 1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

H. Walters & Sons

Limited
Head Office and Factory: HULL, CANADA

Branches:
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Corner Powell and McLean Sts.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Corner Market and Louise Sts.

THE LARGEST FACTORY FOR LUMBERING TOOLS IN CANADA. :: :: ::

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives

Vol. 31 Torono, March 1, 1911 No. 5

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kerney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Your business credit demands the best in fire insurance

We can satisfy the most critical.
Dividends to Policy Holders now 40 per cent.

The
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

B. C. AGENTS. WOOD, VALLANCE & LEGGAT VANCOUVER.

ARCTIC METAL
FOR COOL BEARINGS
IT'S RELIABLE

Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
HAMILTON, ONT.

GENUINE OAK

"Genuine Oak"
LEATHER BELTING
Every Belt Guaranteed

FULL STOCK OF
Pressed Steel Pulleys and
Mill Supplies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

D. K. McLaren, Limited
Montreal Toronto Quebec
St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B.C.

WOODS LIMITED
Ottawa, Factory: Hull, Que.

Everything for the Lumberman and Contractor

TENTS, CLOTHING, TARPAULINS, GLOVES and MITTS.

Woods Special Non-Absorbent Duck Tents

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Peterborough, Ontario
The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in
LUMBERMENS', CONTRACTORS' and SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES
Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King & Water Sts., Peterborough, Ont., Can

DICK'S BALATA BELTING
CANADA
FAIRBANKS' WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

World Powers!

Canada
Dick's Balata Belting
Fairbanks Wood-split Pulleys
Universal Giant Hangers

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Limited
Fairbanks Scales—Fairbanks Morse Gas Engines
SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS:
Montreal, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Chains Springs Wire Rope Tools

Are you particular in getting the right article? These four lines have been our special study for over forty years we have been manufacturers. It will pay you well to write us.

Order Forms, Catalogues and Price Lists on Application

B. J. COGHLIN & CO., Limited ∴ ∴ **MONTREAL**

Refuse Burners

We can build you a brick lined or a water jacket burner in any size.

Our experience in this line has been so extensive that we know just how to build any burner, and and if you let us know your conditions, we can tell you just what burner you need.

A large, modern, well equipped steel plate shop is part of our equipment for doing this work and this means good workmanship and low prices.

If you are thinking of a burner, write us.

If you are interested in Band Mills write to us for photographs of our new portable band mill

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Right in the heart of Northern Ontario's pine forests

our lumber camps are busily engaged taking out the finest

White and Red Pine Timber

for next season's cut.

Dealers who appreciate good lumber, the kind that makes customers and holds them, should lose no time in letting us know their requirements.

Our lumber is noted for being perfectly milled and properly graded.

Always write us when in the market for White or Red Pine, rough or dressed

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills

Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The
**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
Lumber
and **Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

Birch **Canadian Hardwood** **Basswood**

White Pine Box Lumber, all sizes.

White Pine and Spruce Lath, Cedar Shingles.

Our factory stock in White Pine, S.C. Sidings, strips and shorts is complete in dry 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. and 2 in.

We would like to answer your enquiries concerning this line.

We have some very desirable lines in White Pine for manufacturers of doors, sash, etc., also a nice line in White Pine Mill Run Stocks.

Write us for prices, we are sure we can interest you.

We Make a Specialty of Prompt Shipments

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

NEW YORK CITY: Bible House, Astor Place

OTTAWA, ONT.: Citizen Building

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

James Davidson - - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

We have a full assortment of

White Pine, Norway, Hemlock, Posts, B. C. Shingles and Lath

Write us

LeBel, Turnbull Lumber Co.
Limited
Sarnia, Ont.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.
Room 4,
Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

We offer for sale the following:

QUEBEC SPRUCE

Quality 2nd and better, aired, dried and ready for immediate shipment.

273,000 ft. 1 x 4, 10/16 long
223,000 ft. 1 x 5, " "
335,000 ft. 1 x 6, " "
125,000 ft. 1 x 7, " "
37,000 ft. 1 x 8, " "
100,000 ft. 1 1/4 x 4, 5 and 6, 6/16 long
100,000 ft. 7/16, 4 and 5 wide
100,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up Merchantable Cedar 8 and up long.

All the above P. and M. to order.

25 cars of 2nd Clear Shingles 25 cars Specials Shingles
17 cars of Extra No. 1.

Send us your enquiries and we will be glad to name you very attractive prices. As shingles are likely to advance in the near future now is the time to place your orders before the raise.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.
(Telephone Main 6244).

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co.
Limited
Suite 66, 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We own and offer, subject to prior sale,

1,750,000 feet

of Birch logs, which we are prepared to cut in dimensions to suit purchaser, for next season's delivery.

1,850 Standard Cedar Poles principally 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 ft., with about 500 60 and 70 ft. Also 150,000 1 in. Dry Birch, Log run, Mill Culls out, for quick shipment.

Thomas A. Low

RENFREW, ONTARIO

Pine, Spruce, Hemlocks, Hardwoods, Lumber, Lath, Shingles

Winter cut Basswood
A large stock always on hand.

P. O. Box 526 Renfrew, Ontario.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

**Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles**

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.**

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 inch mill cull white pine shorts
For 1 inch mill cull white pine strips
For 1 inch mill cull white pine sidings

Write us before placing your orders and be money in pocket.

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

The
Thomas Nagle Lumber Co.
Limited

St. John, N.B., and Montreal, P.Q.

We have an exceptionally large stock of

Dry Spruce and Pine

for immediate shipment. Send us your enquiries.

Main Office
Globe Atlantic Bldg.

Branch Office
Montreal, P.Q.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

St. Clair Construction Co.
Limited

DEALERS IN

**Rough and Dressed Lumber
Sash, Doors, Lath and Shingles**

Yard and Planing Mill:

Campbell Ave. and Davenport Road
Davenport Station, G. T. R.
TORONTO

Buyers of Hemlock, Spruce and Red Pine, Etc.

RALPH LOVELAND E. A. STONE

LOVELAND & STONE

Lumber Manufacturers

CUTLER, ONT.

Dimension Timber a Specialty

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!

It is just possible I can furnish you with the

Hardwood Lumber

that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me Try it.

J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune
Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**
Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring

End Matched, Bored, Polished and Bundled

Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.

Our Prices will Interest You

We offer for Quick Sale at a very low figure

1,000,000 feet
OF
2 x 4-5-6-7-8 to 11 ins. 12 to 18 ft.

COMMON WHITE PINE

Inquiries Invited

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our price for anything you require in lumber.

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario

Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, and Dimension Timber

Pine Doors

We have long appreciated the fact that price is not the only requisite a dealer must seek in placing his order for doors. Poorly manufactured doors can scarcely be considered a bargain at any price.

Door Making is our Specialty

We have equipped our plant with the best door machinery made, and we are turning out doors that **are right in quality and right in price.**

Our doors need no commendation. They prove themselves. They are business builders for every dealer who handles them.

If you have not received our latest quotations on Doors, Sash, and Interior Trim, write us to put you on our mailing list. It will be mutually advantageous.

L. A. DeLaplante Limited

Head Office
Manning Arcade
24 King St. West
Phone M 5912
TORONTO

Planing Mills EAST TORONTO Phone Beach 230

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Ferguson Lumber Co
London, Ont.

SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.

B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited

Bruce Mines, Ontario

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Bitch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders

Orillia, Ont.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber
Red Cedar Shingles

Long Fir Timbers a Specialty

Our facilities for handling all class of orders are unexcelled.

Write for our Prices before ordering

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO. Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

Ralph Loveland, Pres.
L. K. Loveland, Vice.-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.

Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER AND SALT
Mills at Thessalon, Ont.
SAGINAW - - MICH.

J. D. SHIER LUMBER CO., Limited
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.
Manufacturers of Lumber, Lath and Shingles

A fully equipped Planing Factory in connection. Dressed Lumber, Flooring in Pine, Hardwood or Hemlock, ⅜ Ceilings, Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Wood Turning, etc. Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a specialty at current prices.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices.
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers
we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland
after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

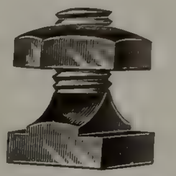
Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

For
Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Reinforced
Sticker Head Bolts



Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.

Prices:
½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.

Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods
2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quautity, price and freight rate to
J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL

Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser
& Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,
etc.

RED GUM

(America's Finest Hardwood)

OUR SPECIALTY

Also

Sap Gum Elm Oak
Ash Cottonwood

Special attention given to Canadian Trade. Write for description of our stock and delivered prices.

The Hyde Lumber Co.
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Booth & Shannon

Biscotasing, Ont.

White & Norway Pine Lumber Manufacturers

Will have stocks during sawing season 1911 at Biscotasing, C. P. R. main line and Georgian Bay points.

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW PRICES for QUICK sale:

60,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
22,000 ft. 1 x 10/12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
42,000 ft. 1 x 10 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
500,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
14,000 ft. 6/4 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
35,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
300,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 White Pine Mill Cull.
210,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
21,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
90,000 ft. 1 x 12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Taders Bank Building, TORONTO

J. K. MUIR H. J. TERRY A. E. GORDON

Muir, Terry & Gordon

SUCCESSORS TO MUIR & TERRY

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto

Offer first class stocks of White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, Lath Shingles, etc., to the trade at reasonable prices.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES. 'PHONE No. MAIN 2545

The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in Toronto for immediate delivery—

2 Cars 4/4 x 6" and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
1 " 4/4 x 10" and up " " "
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up No. 1 Common " "
2 " 4/4 and thicker Honduras Mahogany
3 " 5/4" Sound Wormy Chestnut
1 " 3" 1sts and 2nds Plained Red Oak

The Quartered Oak is extra choice for figure, even color and good percentage of long lengths. Write or phone for price

---

A. W. Eyer & Co.

We are in the market and pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of lumber, will contract for this season's cut or buy what you now have to sell. Correspondence with mills solicited.

A. W. Eyer & Co.

43 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Quotations solicited for Hemlock Bill Stuff. We have also stocks of Ash, Elm, Birch, Spruce and Basswood now cutting. Try a car of our specially graded Cedar Shingles, X, XX, XXX, XXXX, 16 and 18 inches.

Head Office: 22 Toronto Street - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

LEAK & CO.,

18 Aberdeen Chambers
Toronto, Ont.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Yours truly,

LEAK & CO.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles
Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits — We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The
East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine, Larch,
and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B. C.

HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited
"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B. C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B. C
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO
Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf
Yellow Pine
LUMBER

CAPACITY - 500,000 FEET DAILY

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE
Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE
We have appointed Frank H. Harris, Room 8, 32 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario, our Selling Agent and all inquiries sent him will have prompt attention

LUMBER
COMPANY
THE
HAMILTON
CANADA

Given Away for the Asking

One handsome "Bull Dog" Paper Weight. If you happen not to have one, write us, and by the way, don't forget to send us your want list.

The
Long Lumber Co.
Hamilton, Canada

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SMITH & TYRER

26 Chapee Street
LIVERPOOL

WOOD AGENTS

Cable Address: "Walmer," Liverpool

HALIFAX, N.S. Office:
Frost & Smith, Agents
Pickford & Black's Wharf

We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)

Staves, Hoops Heading

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

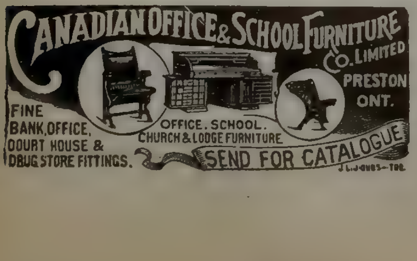
WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

British & Foreign Import & Export Co.

Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms


CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL. CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

E. J. CHAMBERLAIN, President
J. W. SMITH, Vice-President
W. R. BEATTY, Secretary

The
Colonial Lumber Co.
Limited
Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill
20,000,000 feet

Double Cut Band Mill
Large Circular
Twin Circular
Gang Circular and Resaw

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

Laguna Mahogany
The Finest of Mexican Mahoganies
We own and operate 600,000 acres in Mexico. From tree to consumer

San Jago Mahogany
The Finest of Cuba Mahoganies

"Poti" Circassian Walnut
Lumber and Veneers

Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc.
Home Office: 1801 Cambria St., Phila., Pa.
Mill and Yards: Astoria, Long Island, N.Y.

WESTERN LUMBER & SHINGLE Co
VANCOUVER B.C.
PACIFIC COAST LUMBER AND SHINGLES
WHOLESALE
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES
RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS

Unloading a train of Logs into Mill Pond

Rapid Rail Facilities Reduce Cost of Production

Our ideal rail facilities from **Limits** to **Mill** enable us to produce Manufactured Lumber at a minimum of cost, which results in a great saving of money for you.

We Specialize in

Long Timber

and are in a position to fill special orders at **any time of the year.**

We can assure you of Prompt Shipments—Good and Uniform Grades—Unexcelled Millwork.

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

FASSETT, QUE.

Manufacturers of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods

View of Mill

---

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

To be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound ; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

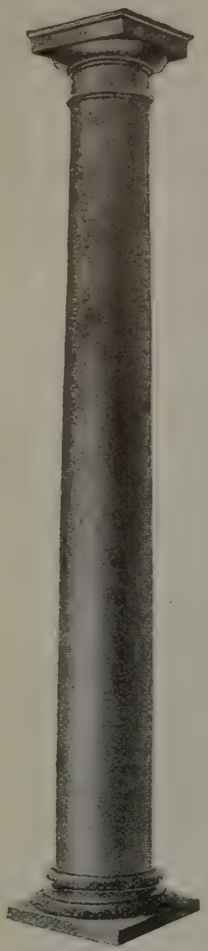
THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows : Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern aud Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA



Doors and Columns
That Sell

There it a big demand for doors and columns that are durable, well made and ornamental.

Our doors are made from choice stock, selected for its clearness and beautiful figuring. They are scientifically built by expert workmen and are proof against warping, checking and shrinking. Our doors are great sellers, they possess the distinctive features and handsome finish that make a door sell and they have **"the goods"** in them and will bring repeat orders.

You should have a few samples of our doors and columns in stock to show your customers.

We make both hard wood and pine doors in every style and size.

Send for our catalogue
and other literature

M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

WANTED

Your Inquiries For
White and Red Pine
Lumber
Southern Pine B.C. Fir
Hemlock Pine and Oak
Timber

The **Elmitt Lumber Co.** Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.

N. B. We can Deliver 6,000 Tamarac Piles on St. Lawrence River

LUMBER

We carry Heavy Stocks of

White Pine (All grades) **Spruce**
Red Pine **Hemlock**

The **McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co.,** Limited

TIMBER BILLS SAWN TO ORDER
Five Yards and Planing Mills Milling Work a Specialty
Square Cedar, Posts, Shingles, Lath.

Wire, write or phone your enquiries to our Head Office :
OTTAWA, ONT. - 55 DUKE ST Phone 428

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

---

Long - Knight Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Gum, Walnut

Thin Oak a Specialty

THE BIGGEST BAND MILL IN INDIANA
LONG TIMBER UP TO SIXTY FEET

Hardwood Specialties

Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

We sell Hardwoods in Europe. We sell Hardwoods in Canada, you should be one of our customers. We always keep them, no matter where located.

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - INDIANA

The Roy Lumber Co.

Bank St. and McLean Ave. - Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIALTIES

Quarter Sawed and Plain

Red and White Oak

Chestnut, Poplar, Ash

Hickory, Basswood, Walnut

Send us your inquiries, our prices are right

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

Mr. Commissary Man—*It is a Fact that*

Coin Operated Machines pay Big Cash Dividends

Hundreds of men have grown wealthy solely from their earnings. Our records (and they are open to your investigation) contain the proofs. They are interesting—ask for them.

The machines can be most successfully operated in connection with a commissary. They will quickly increase its profits from 10 per cent. to 100 per cent. without adding a penny to overhead expense. The machines are handsome and fascinating. They occupy little room, require practically no attention and are one of the best trade stimulators to be had. Then too, they effectually

Solve One of the Lumberman's Hardest Problems

by enabling him to keep his men contented and amused. A few bag punchers, moving picture machines, phonographs, card machines, etc., prove an acceptable substitute for the attractions of the city. By thus rendering the camp more agreeable you will not only retain your best men but **increase your profits as well.** Our very large and varied line contains machines for every need at moderate prices. They have **paid** so well for others that they should prove a very profitable investment for you. It will cost you nothing to investigate—and it **may** mean a great deal—in dollars and cents to **you.**

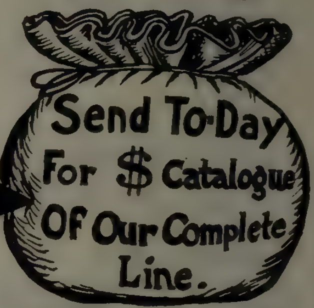
My Mills Operator's Bell has earned nearly $1000.00 so far. Rush my order for the other eight Bells as time is money.
C. L. Henderson.

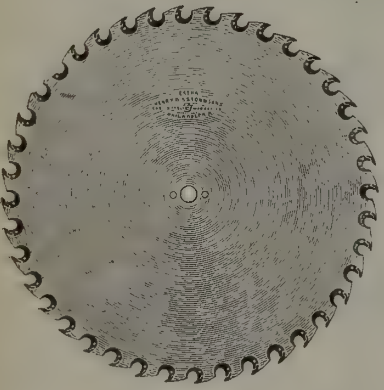
The Reward-Paying Punching Bag machine you shipped me June 11th arrived O.K. on the 19th. It is surely a money-making wonder.
Peter Johnson.

Mills Novelty Company

Largest manufacturers of Coin Operated Machines in the World

Mills Building, - - - CHICAGO.





Disston Circular Saws

Progressive mill owners all over the world have been using Disston Saws nearly three-quarters of a century.

No saws have given such satisfaction—no saw has proven so economical.

The steady increasing demand is the best evidence of efficiency.

The name DISSTON has become synonymous with saw satisfaction, saw economy.

Seventy years of experience, perseverence and achievement has earned us the confidence of thousands.

Disston Saws require least power, stay sharp longer and give greater results.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel & File Works: PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.
Canadian Works: Fraser Ave., TORONTO. VANCOUVER, B. C., 128 Cordova St.

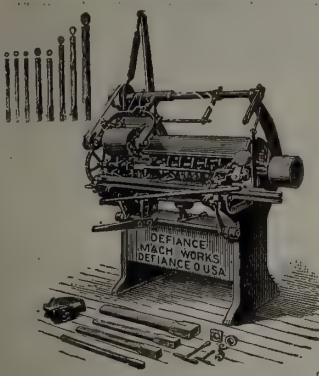
The characteristic features of **"DEFIANCE" WOODWORKING MACHINES** are durability, rapidity, smoothness of work, safety and guaranteed economy. What more can you ask for? Our tools are strong and well built for producing Hubs, Spokes, Rims and Wheels, Wagon, Carriage and Automobile Woodwork, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Singletrees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Chair and Table Legs, Hockey and Golf Sticks, Skis Ball Bats, Gun Stocks, Oval Wood Dishes, and for **General Woodwork.**

Our Heavy Auto-Truck Wheel Machines now ready for the Market

Designed, Patented and Built by

The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio, U. S. A.

Send for Catalogue and Prices

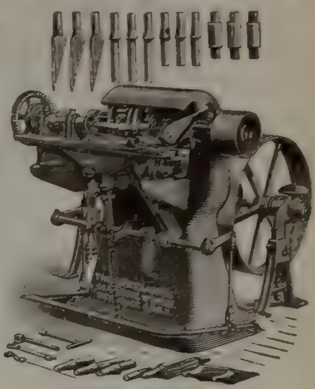


32 in. Spoke Lathe

Automatic Hoop Cutter

DEFIANCE MACH. WORKS DEFIANCE O. U.S.A.

26 in. Double Surface Planer



Insulator Pin Lathe

Let us ship you this
HOLLOW BLAST GRATE
on APPROVAL.
You need not keep it
if it is unsatisfactory.
WE pay the freight.

On the market twenty years, first in its original and then in its improved forms. Over 6,000 sets in daily use.

The following is a sampe of our correspondence :

Before Using

Cleveland, O., Dec. 10th, 1907.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.
Greenville, Mich.

Gentlemen:

I have three 300 h.p. Wickes Vertical Boilers with Dutch ovens attached to a 4-ft. chimney in use at my saw mill, burning all wet fuel, but I am not able to raise enough steam. Each grate surface is 7 ft. wide by 6 ft. long.

Will your hollow blast grate improve my condition and raise my steam?

If so, I would kindly ask that you give me your price on same.

Awaiting your reply, I remain
Very truly yours,
THEODORE KUNDTZ.

After Using

Cleveland, O., July 24th, 1909.

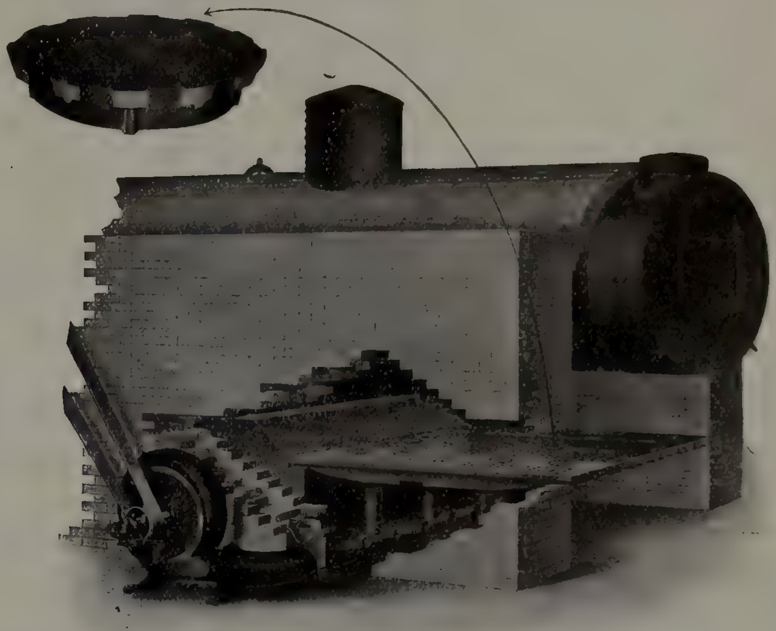
The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.,
Greenville, Mich.

Gentlemen:

I had three 300 h.p. boilers in use at my saw mill, burning mostly wet fuel, and WAS NOT ABLE TO RAISE STEAM ENOUGH TO KEEP RUNNING.

Since installing your hollow blast grate I have been using only TWO of the boilers and have STEAM TO SPARE and I would recommend your grate to anyone using WET FUEL or NOT HAVING CHIMNEY DRAFT.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE KUNDTZ.



The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate can be used in plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and with any number of boilers, from one up. Calls for no change in construction. Easy to install and operate. Saves labor in firing. Is kept comparatively cold by the current of air within, which makes it practically indestructable. Does not throw sparks. Can be fired on without running the blower, if desired. This is often necessary at night.

In writing for prices state how many boilers you have and whether you have ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens, and give width and length of grate surface or surfaces

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., - Greenville, Michigan

Also manufacturers of the celebrated "TOWER" line of Edgers and Trimmers

---

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES

Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

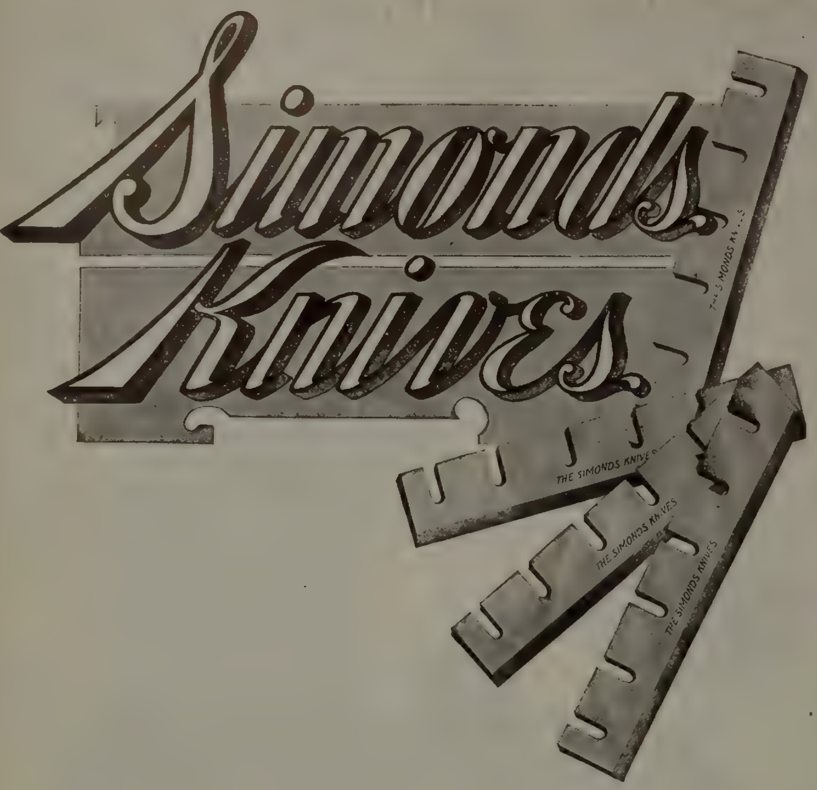
Steep Grades
Sharp Curves
Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA



We have been making Knives seventy-eight years, long enough for us to be sufficiently sure of the Knives we make, to give an unqualified guarantee of satisfaction with them.

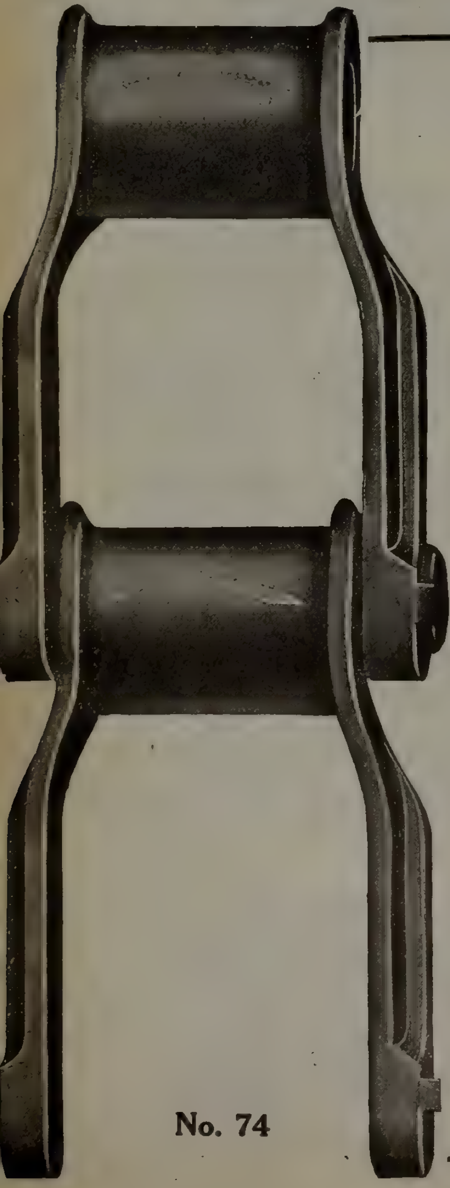
The steel used in Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited, Knives is our special crucible steel, made in the Simonds Steel Mill especially for Simonds Saws and Knives.

Thus you will see we start right, and thereafter the steel is handled most skillfully until the finished knife is produced.

Whether you want planer, Veneer, Stave, Shingle, Moulder or any other woodworking machinery knives, you may go as far as you like, try as many makes as you like, you cannot improve on Simonds Knives. Of course, different conditions require different knives, a difference in the temper most likely. Given an idea of the kind of woods to be cut, the machine on which the knives are to be used, and the dimension, we guarantee to give you Simonds Knives that will be perfect in balance and temper, exactly right to do the greatest amount of smooth cutting with the least amount of wear and care.

When you buy Knives, always buy Simonds

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited
Montreal, Que, St. John, N. B. Vancouver, B.C.


No. 74

DODGE

Elevating and Conveying Machinery

We manufacture a very complete line of machinery for the handling of materials of all kinds economically.

Belt Conveyors, any length, any capacity.
Bucket or **Cup Elevators,** any capacity.

We are headquarters in Canada for

Chain, Sprockets, Take-ups, Head Pulleys, Car Pullers, Friction Hauls, Belt Tighteners, Rope Sheaves, Gearing all kinds, Friction Clutches, Manilla and Wire Transmission Rope, &c.

Send for our B7 Catalogue, also Chain and Sprocket Catalogue.

Dodge Manufacturing Co.
Toronto and Montreal

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856. Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, March 1, 1911 No. 5

The U. S. Trade on Reciprocity

With very few exceptions members of the lumber trade in the United States have taken serious objection to the proposed reciprocity with Canada. This was naturally to be expected, as possibly the most sweeping provision of the arrangement is the proposal to allow rough lumber from Canada to enter the United States free of duty, instead of paying $1.25 per thousand feet, which is the tariff at present in force. The most interesting view expressed by the trade in the United States so far, is that which the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association embodied in a series of resolutions passed at the recent annual meeting of the Association, which was held at Cincinnati. Inasmuch as the hardwood manufacturers of the United States have little or nothing to fear in the way of competition from Canadian hardwood, the actual lumber trade situation does not effect them. Their opposition to the arrangement is based on quite a different ground from most of the other objections which have been made. They fear that the removal of the tariff on products of the soil will reduce the value of lands which they own, after they have been cut over and are on the market for settlement. This fear is expressed concisely in the following resolutions which were adopted by the association:

"Whereas, The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, whose membership consists of individuals and firms who are interested in the manufacture of forest products produced in the southern States:

"Whereas, the major portion of the lands from which these forests are removed are more suited and valuable for agricultural purposes than for reforestation;

"Whereas, The proposed reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada purposes the removal of the tariff on products of the soil, both forest and agricultural;

"Whereas, This action would be inimical to the interests of the membership of this association who are the possessors of these lands, and would retard their development by settlers, farmers and agriculturalists; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this association is unalterably opposed to any form of reciprocity that singles out for a reduction of tariffs the products of the soil;

"Resolved, That the efforts of each member be directed to protest against the infliction of an injury to our section, so vitally interested in agricultural development and progress;

"Resolved, That the secretary of this association be, and is hereby instructed to convey copies of this resolution to the members of Congress and senators of the United States."

The "Southern Lumberman," of Nashville, Tenn., has always paid special attention to the question of tariff. A large number of its readers are interested in southern pine and as this lumber enters extensively into competition with Canadian white pine, they are closely concerned about the proposed removal of the duty from lumber entering the United States. The "Southern Lumberman" expresses itself upon the subject in part as follows:

"Even a cursory glance at the terms of the proposed treaty will show that its chief excuse for existence is an effort to redeem party pledges—that there may be something more than the Payne-Aldrich Act to which to point the finger of Republican pride in 1912. . . The balance of trade under the terms of the treaty is easily in favor of Canada. . . A summary of the total values of the principal articles (of import) affected by the proposed agreement amounts to $48,487,942. Of this $20,607,086, or 42½ per cent. of the total, is for boards, deals and planks, laths and shingles. Thus it is seen that the lumber industry has to carry the greater portion of the load. . . . By the reciprocity agreement we are given access, not to Canadian forests, but to the products of Canadian sawmills, for there is nothing in the reciprocity agreement which would prevent the Canadians continuing their regulations forbidding the export of saw logs, etc., and requiring their manufacture in Canadian mills. It is a measure, so far as the above features are concerned, directly for the benefit of Canadian saw and shingle mill operators, at the expense of those of the United States. . . The present treaty will, it seems, effect the yellow pine industry more directly than that of the other woods, as it comes into competition more keenly with Canadian lumber. It is, in fact, not without its good features for the hardwood people, as it calls for mutually reduced rates on a line of manufactured commodities which includes motor vehicles, agricultural implements and a number of other articles into the manufacture of which hardwoods enter very largely."

The "Mississippi Valley Lumberman," taking much the same view as the "Southern Lumberman," sums up the situation as follows: "It may not be altogether accurate to attribute the continued depression in the lumber industry, so far as values are concerned, entirely to the reduction of the duty by the tariff bill now in force, but we do believe that this reduction of the duty contributed to it to a considerable extent. The fact that the importation of lumber from Canada has increased substantially since the present act became effective and in spite of the fact that the lumber business has been very unsatisfactory during the past two years, would indicate that the reduction in duty was influential to a considerable extent in keeping lumber prices at a point where manufacturers have made little or no profit. Only within the past few months has there been an improvement in the market for low grade material. To remove the remainder of the duty on lumber threatens our markets for all classes of wood and particularly for the low grade stock."

Edward Hines, the well known lumberman of Chicago, in his evidence before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, said: "Under reciprocity the American Lumber Industry would give up protection on $23,000,000 Canadian exports in order to get a market for $4,000,000 of exports to Canada. The pending bill," he said, "makes the lumber industry bear by far the largest portion of the reciprocity burden. Lumber imports have increased under the Payne law, which reduced the tariff 37½ per cent., and the lumber duty is not protective, but for revenue."

The "Lumber Trade Journal," of New Orleans, in the course of an argument against the agreement, says: "The removal of the present duty of $1.25 per thousand, freight rates remaining the same, will give the Canadian mills an advantage practically equal to a reduction of three cents per hundred pounds, and enable them to push their market a corresponding distance south. The proposed abolition of export duties on logs, of course, would furnish to the southern mill men no relief, but, on the contrary, it would further aggravate the situation by strengthening the competition of the northern United States mills."

The paper trade of the United States has, perhaps, as little reason to be pleased with the proposed arrangement as any other industrial section of the country. They find that they cannot secure supplies of raw material from Crown lands in the principal pulpwood producing provinces of Canada, and that their government, realizing this to be the case, has included in the proposed arrangement a provision for the free entry of news print paper, as a bait to the Canadian provinces to induce them to part with their pulpwood. The paper trade is therefore to be hit which ever way the matter results. The "Paper Trade Journal," of New York, in an editorial upon the subject, concludes with the following: "There is no gainsaying the fact that this is a serious business to the paper manufacturers of this country, and while there is yet time, no effort should be spared to rectify the injustice of the arrangement. With all the friendly feeling possible to our good neighbors, we cannot see why we should be either asked or forced to hand over to them a ready made market which is ours by birthright, and why an industry which has been built up after many years of unceasing enterprise and enormous expenditure of capital, should be presented as a gift to pay a political debt of gratitude."

The gist of practically all the criticism which appears in the United States lumber papers is, that in return for the sacrifice which the lumber trade of that country may be called upon to make, nothing is given by way of compensation. The reason for this is that there is practically nothing left for Canada to give to the United States lumber trade. Already, for many years, we have admitted their rough lumber into this country free of duty, and were we to give anything further it would have to be free access to our stumpage without any proviso that it should be manufactured in Canada. If this were done the timber resources of Canada would be doomed to rapid extinction. President Taft and others who have been active in the promotion of the reciprocity arrangement on the other side of the line, have not hesitated to state that one important object of the move is to give the people of the United States access to Canadian forests, so as to aid in the conservation of their own timber resources. This is a matter which Canadians cannot watch too jealously. If the agreement is definitely enacted into law, Canadian lumbermen will owe it to themselves and to the country to take the utmost care that they do not kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Conservative methods of production will be more urgent than ever. An effort to manufacture and sell enough lumber to meet the extra demand which is to be expected from the United States would neutralize any advantage resulting from the removal of the duty. It is probable, however, that lumber manufacturers in Canada will know their own interests better than any one else; that they will be content to accept whatever improvement results in the market for low grades, if the reciprocity agreement is passed, and that they will not endanger their entire market by overproduction.

The New York Lumberman's Review is one of the few lumber trade papers in the United States which comes out decidedly in favor of the reciprocity arrangements.

"The purpose of this bill," it says, "is to be commended; . . . there is nothing in the new schedule applying on lumber which should or will cause apprehension in lumber circles. The reduction in the various duties upon lumber will have no material effect upon the industry and perhaps will result in little shrinkage as a revenue producer. From the Pacific Coast there will doubtless come more or less objection to that feature of the bill which reduces the duty on shingles, restoring the old Dingley rate of 30 cents. The advance from 30 cents to 50 cents in the Payne-Aldrich bill came as a result of very persistent work by the Pacific coast manufacturers. It was never demanded or desired on the eastern side of the continent on either side of the line. . . . Eastern white cedar shingles are produced chiefly in Maine, Quebec and New Brunswick. Most of the extras and clears are sold in New England. There is a limited market in Canada and practically no market in the United States, outside of New England. Maine, as a rule, produces 25 per cent. of the number of white cedar shingles required in New England, the remaining 75 per cent. coming from the two Canadian provinces noted above. The Canadian mills find an adequate home outlet for the grades below clears. It should be noted that when a tariff of 50 cents is placed upon shingles and $1.25 upon rough lumber, the percentage of tribute from every carload of shingles is all out of proportion to that exacted from lumber. Under the tariff of $1.25 on rough lumber, a carload would pay $18 to $20 duty, while a carload of shingles, running from 150,000 to 200,000 in a car, will pay $80 to $100 duty. Such a handicap is neither protective nor is it a producer of revenue. It is simply prohibitive, as it applies to the shipper on the other side of the line. When we stop to consider that New England wants and must have these white cedar shingles, coupled with the fact that, since the tariff was increased from 30 to 50 cents, the selling price has gone steadily downward from $4.10 to $3.10, though at present, happily, it is again gaining with some of the standard brands, bringing as high as $3.60; most of the mills on the other side of the line stopped cutting shingles, for they could not market the high grades. It is well to consider, also, the fact that very much of the capital invested in shingle manufacture over the line is American capital seeking a product for its American trade. There is much to commend and little to condemn in the reciprocity bill now before Congress."

Western Retailers Furnish Encouraging Example to the Trade

The twentieth annual convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, which has just been concluded at Winnipeg, showed that organization to be in a flourishing and vigorous condition. The retailers of the prairie provinces have long ago realized the benefits which are to be secured from co-operation of this nature and have, in their success, provided an example worthy of emulation in other parts of Canada. Having simplified many of their most difficult problems, they devoted their efforts to a consideration of such subjects as insurance, trade ethics, freight rate troubles, and the hundred and one other features of the retail trade which present daily obstacles to the individual retailer, but which, when dealt with by a representative organization, can be handled with reasonable expectation of success. In the matter of insurance alone they have met with the greatest possible success. They have reduced the cost of insurance, by their mutual insurance association, to such an extent that every retailer is now able to carry sufficient insurance to make him practically independent of the anxiety which formerly attached to the fire problem. In other parts of Canada, fortunately, advantage may be taken of lumber specializing companies which also provide insurance on a mutual plan at much lower rates than those charged by the old line companies. The western retailers, however, by establishing an insurance company of their own, have greatly increased the attractiveness of membership in their association.

The association movement is spreading among the retail lumbermen of Canada, and it is not an impossibility that in the near future there will be associations in practically every province. With this accomplished, the time will be near, when it will be worth while to consider the amalgamation of these associations into a Dominion association.

Already an active retailers' association has been formed in Ontario, which is growing rapidly and has taken vigorous steps to bring about a general improvement in the relations existing among the retailers themselves and among the retailers, the wholesalers and the manufacturers of lumber. It is possibly in this latter direction that the formation of a retailers' association can be of most benefit. At present, in practically every part of Canada, the three branches of the trade and industry are working very much at cross purposes. There is an astonishing lack of co-operation and a much more astonishing distrust of the other branches of the trade. This sort of thing should be stopped as soon as possible, not only for the benefit of the trade but also for the benefit of the consumer who invariably suffers when manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are unable to act harmoniously. Proof of the importance of this point is afforded every time the subject of trade relations is brought up in a conversation among lumbermen.

The chaos which prevails in the grading of lumber in the different provinces of Canada and even among the different mills in a given district, is the cause of great loss to the trade, which many old lumbermen believe could be prevented. The retailer is the logical man to inaugurate a movement for the remedy of this situation. If he demands a uniformity in grading, the mills will have to provide it. There are great difficulties in the way of such a revolution, but they have been tackled in other fields and it seems reasonable to believe that they could be overcome. One of the greatest difficulties would be the continual deterioration in the class of lumber which is available, and which would render revision of the grades necessary. Periodical meetings for this purpose, however, would probably go a long way to remove the difficulty.

The success of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association leads one to believe that a great deal more could be accomplished than has been in the past, if similar live associations were in existence in other parts of the country. The Ontario Association will probably in the near future be as progressive and as successful as the Western. Other associations are now being projected in Eastern Canada. The example of these two associations will be an encouragement to the spread of the movement which it is to be hoped will not stop until something in the form of a general association for the whole of Canada has come into existence.

Misrepresentation of Canada's Tariff Attitude

The persistence with which some of the trade papers of the United States continue to misrepresent Canada's position in regard to the pulpwood question, suggests a little more than ignorance. One of the worst offenders is "The Paper Mill," of New York, which has published several articles of late about what it terms "Canada's Vaulting Ambition." Because the people of Ontario and Quebec have come to fear that the continued use of their pulpwood for the production of paper in the mills of the United States, would soon lead to the exhaustion of the supply of pulpwood in Canada, and have taken measures to prevent the export of the raw material from Crown Lands, "The Paper Mill" periodically takes a fling at them, in the expectation, apparently, that continued nagging will induce them to revert to the old order. Canadians are ridiculed as "ignorant provincials inflated with a firm belief in their own importance and nursing a fantastic notion that they can force the paper manufacturing industry of the United States to close its mills and establish new ones in this country."

Language of this nature in an editorial or in argument, generally indicates something wrong with the argument. In the present case "The Paper Mill" has no excuse for such ill-natured criticism as it publishes in its latest issue, which is a sample of much which has gone before. Canadians have no ill-will against the paper manufacturers of the United States, but they have a reasonable ambition to see developed in this country, a paper manufacturing industry such as the natural resources of the country and the ready markets justify them in expecting. If the people of the United States have used up much of their raw material for the manufacture of paper and are anxious about future supplies it is their own concern. If they have still plenty of raw material, well and good, and they should not be so concerned about the situation in Canada. "The Paper Mill" is doing its best to create ill-will towards Canada among the paper manufacturers of the United States and to exasperate the people of Canada into a frame of mind which they imagine will lead them to take down the barriers against the export of pulpwood. They had much better go about the matter in a more neighborly manner.

Whether Canadian resources are necessary to the mills of the United States is not of much concern on this side of the line. The question is whether by retaining possession of our raw materials we can build up a prosperous paper-making industry in Canada. Those who ought to know something about the situation have no doubt that this can be done. In fact, it is in course of accomplishment to-day. Time alone will show what truth there is in the reports that the pulpwood resources of the United States are nearing exhaustion, and possibly also, in the course of time, the excited authors of these uncalled-for attacks upon Canadian enterprise will come to their senses.

Remarkable Report upon U. S. Timber Ownership

The somewhat startling report presented by Herbert Knox Smith to the United States Senate upon timber ownership in the United States, which is published elsewhere in this issue, has been long and anxiously awaited, by the lumber trade. Frequent predictions have been made that this report, when it was presented, would show that there was little or no foundation for the reports that a lumber trust existed. The report as presented does not really take up the question of the regulation of prices but is confined to a consideration of the ownership of timber lands. It is stated in the letter accompanying the report, however, that a discussion of combinations in the manufacture and sale of lumber will be included in part two, which is to be presented later. The curiosity of the lumber trade will therefore be unappeased for a further indefinite period.

That the first section of the report should have been presented alone at this particular time is looked upon in some quarters as having a political significance, the belief being that the object of the President in having the report made public, is to appease the farmers of the west, who are inclined to rebel at the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada. If it can be shown that, by providing free trade in lumber, an alleged lumber trust is to be given a death blow, the opponents of the Taft administration believe that the President would gladly avail himself of such a course. It is said, in fact, in some quarters, that this was the exact purpose in publishing the report at this juncture.

However all this may be, it is not likely that the lumbermen of the United States were expecting anything quite so radical as the section of the report which has been presented. It goes exhaustively into a consideration of the ownership of timber and shows that a vast proportion of the timber of the country is privately owned, and that of this timber, three companies: the Southern Pacific Company, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company together own 238,000,000,000 feet, or nearly 11 per cent. of all privately-owned timber. The gist of the whole report is contained in the following sentence: "such concentration in standing timber, if permitted to continue and increase, makes probable a final central control of the whole lumber industry. A few strong interests, ultimately holding the bulk of the timber, can set the price of timber and its products."

The net result of the investigation has apparently been a conclusion that, in the past, the public land policy of the country has not been in the public interest, a fact which has been pretty well acknowledged in many respects. As to the existence of a timber trust, there is only the merest hint, and it is to be supposed that the government will in future place any blame for existing evils in the lumber business, where they actually belong. A trust, according to history, has usually been a concentration of interests in any one industry, which has been able to produce enormous profits for its members at the expense of the public. Of late years a few of the leading lumbermen have made a profit out of their operations, but the majority have been struggling against heavy loans from the banks and many of them would gladly have changed places with some of the public whom it was supposed they were milking through their alleged trust.

Canadian lumbermen, although not so seriously menaced by public ignorance of their financial operations, have from time to time been asked to offer themselves up as a sacrifice to the trust hunters. They have suffered considerably in the matter of the tariff upon lumber, and it is to be presumed that the trust cry has had something to do with the refusal of the governments of the country to impose a protective duty upon lumber from the United States. If the present tariff arrangement goes through, however, they will have compensation for this, in the shape of a free market in the United States. The whole situation is both interesting and complicated.

Consumption of Cross-Ties in Canada

Valuable Report upon Production and Use During 1909 – Slight Increase in Purchases by Steam and Electric Railways—By H. R. McMillan, M. F.

The data upon which this report is based were furnished by the steam and electric railways of Canada. The value given for the ties is the cost at the point of purchase.

There were 14,178,241 cross-ties, costing $5,210,490, purchased in 1909 by the steam and electric roads of Canada. This was an increase of 199,825, 1.4 per cent., over the purchases recorded for 1908. Owing to a decrease of one cent in the average price paid per tie, $71,195 more was paid for the ties used in 1908 than for those used in 1909.

More woods are reported as used in 1909 than in 1908. This is partly explained by a lack of care in reporting the minor species in 1908 and partly by the growing scarcity of the woods commonly used for cross-ties in Canada and a consequent growth in the use of new or imported species.

Though not as many cedar ties were purchased in 1909 as in 1908, cedar is still the chief species used in Canada. In 1909 it furnished over one-quarter, 28.9 per cent., of the ties purchased by Canadian roads. Nearly all the cedar used is eastern cedar, only 10,500, or .2 per cent., of the cedar ties purchased were western cedar. Western cedar is too soft for satisfactory use as cross-ties.

Jackpine is the second in importance in cross-tie production; in 1909 is supplied about one-quarter, or 24.2 per cent., of the ties used in Canada. Though the figures for 1908 were only approximate, it is evident that there was a much larger proportion of jackpine used for ties in 1909 than in 1908. In 1908 jackpine (including other pines) furnished only one-tenth of the ties used, in 1909 one-quarter of the ties used were jackpine.

Tamarack occupied the same relative position as a tie producer, third, both in 1908 and 1909. There was a slight increase in 1909, when one-fifth of the ties were of tamarack as compared with 1908, when the proportion was only one-sixth. About one-quarter of the tamarack ties used, 713,261, or 25.4 per cent., were of western larch. The remainder were the eastern larch or tamarack.

Hemlock is extensively used for ties in Canada. Over one-eighth, 13.1 per cent., of the ties purchased in 1909 were hemlock.

The four species above noted, cedar, jackpine, tamarack and hemlock, furnished six-sevenths, or 86.2 per cent., of the ties used in Canada. Nearly all the remainder, 10.8 per cent. of the total, is made up of spruce and Douglas fir.

Several species, white pine, chestnut, oak, cypress, red pine and southern pine (yellow or hard pine, probably loblolly), are used to a small extent for ties. The chestnut, nearly all the oak, the cypress and the southern pine are imported. The use of oak is usually confined to switch-ties.

Average Price About Stationary.

The average price of ties in 1909 was 37 cents each, as compared with 38 cents in 1908. Of the important woods cedar cost the most, 45 cents per tie, and spruce the least, 25 cents per tie. The prices of the other important wods are tamarack, 39 cents; hemlock, 33 cents, and jackpine, 30 cents. The woods used to a smaller extent vary greatly in price—from southern pine, at 67 cents, to red pine, at 19 cents. The best value of all, without a doubt, is cypress at 36 cents.

The reports received for 1909 do not all indicate what proportion of the ties used were hewn or sawn; 52.5 per cent. of the ties used in 1908 were sawn, the remainder hewn. The data received for 1909 would indicate that about two-thirds of the ties purchased in 1909 were hewn.

Steam railways used 99.2 per cent. of the ties purchased in 1909. They used 98.3 per cent. of the ties purchased in 1908.

The electric railways depended upon cedar for nearly half their supply, next in importance was Douglas fir, furnishing one-quarter of the total, and oak was third with one-tighth. Other woods used in smaller quantities were tamarack, spruce, hemlock and white pine. The electric railways, most of them at a distance from the jackpine regions, reported the use of no jackpine, the wood which furnished one-quarter of the ties used for the steam railways. No chestnut, cypress, southern pine or red pine were used by th electric roads.

Though one-half the ties used by the electric railways were cedar, for which only 39 cents was paid, as compared with the 45 cents paid for cedar by the steam roads, the average cost of all ties bought by the electric roads was 47 cents as against an average cost of 37 cents for the steam railways. The reason of this higher average was that the electric railways bought very few ties for less than 39 cents, and paid 61 cents for oak, 58 cents for Douglas fir, and 56 cents for tamarack. A few white pine ties were bought at $1.14.

Comparisons With the United States.

There is a great difference between the conditions governing the supply of cross-ties in Canada and in the United States.

Just about eight times as many ties are used annually in the United States as in Canada; about four-fifths of them are hewn and about 95 per cent. of them are used by the steam roads.

Ties cost more in the United States than in Canada and are of better quality. The price paid for ties in the United States in 1908 was 50 cents each and in Canada was 38 cents each. But the Canadian ties were over one-half of short-lived species, hemlock, tamarack, jackpine and spruce, while 86.6 per cent. of the United States ties were of such durable woods as the oaks, southern pines, cedar, chestnut, Douglas fir and cypress. Over 48,000,000, or 42.8 per cent. of the ties used in the United States in 1908 were oak, yet, with a far larger supply of durable woods than exists in Canada, the railroads of the United States, largely educated by government demonstrations, have generally adopted the preservative treatment of ties. Over one-fifth of the ties purchased by United States railroads in 1908 were chemically treated before being laid in the track. Altogether 23,776,060 ties were so treated in one year. In the beginning of 1910 sixteen of the large railroads in the United States had erected 23 plants for the preservative treatment of their supplies of ties and other timbers. Still more railroads buy large supplies of chemically preserved ties and timbers from the 61 private corporations who make a business of supplying them.

It is necessary that some means of lengthening the life of cross-ties be soon adopted in Canada.

The supply of timber in Canada is not so large as is commonly supposed. There is a great waste of timber in the manufacture and in the use of ties. About one-eighth of the ties in all the tracks of Canada must be replaced each year because of decay. The average length of life of ties of the important woods as reported by the steam roads is: cedar, 9 years; tamarack, 8 years; hemlock, 7 years; Douglas fir, 7 years; jackpine, 6 years; spruce, 6 years. It is the experience of the railroads of Europe and of many in the United States that if cross-ties of any of the above or even less durable species are thoroughly impregnated with some preservative such as creosote, carbolineum, crude petroleum or zinc chloride, materials which prevent or delay decay in timber, a much greater length of satisfactory service is assured. At the 10th annual convention of the Maintenance of Way Association a committee reported that when ties were thoroughly treated with creosote they gave a service of 15½ to 19 years; when treated with zinc chloride they lasted 10 to 14 years and when treated with zinc-creosote they gave a life of 12 to 18 years. If protected from mechanical abrasion by tie plates the life is in some instances still longer.

Preservative Treatment Would Cause Large Saving.

The general introduction of some preservative treatment would greatly lessen the annual demand upon the forest. There are, not including yards and sidings, about 28,300 miles of railway with about 85,000,000 ties in operation or under construction in Canada. Under present conditions one-eighth of the ties, 10,625,000, must be renewed every year. Were the preservative treatment of ties general and an average life of 16 years secured, the annual renwals would only be one-half as great, one-sixteenth of the total, and there would be a saving each year of 5,300,000 ties. Supposing it were thoroughly protected from fire and under better forest management than can be expected in Canada, before many years it would take from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres of our northern forest belt to produce 5,300,000 cedar, jackpine and tamarack ties annually. For this reason alone it is important that the government, by experiment and demonstration, encourage the use of timber preservatives.

There would be great economy for the railroads in the use of chemically preserved ties. Allowing that the average length of life of untreated ties of different species, as was stated above (adding to the cost 20 cents for the expense, labor and freight of placing the tie in the track) it is seen that cedar ties give 9 years service for 65 cents, tamarack 8 years for 59 cents, hemlock 7 years for 53 cents, Douglas fir 7 years for 54 cents, jackpine 6 years for 50 cents, and spruce 6 years for 45 cents.

Spruce and cedar are soft-fibred woods and when used for cross-ties are so easily cut by the creeping and pounding action of the rails that by the time they are decayed they are also worn out. Preservative treatment would enable these species to resist decay for 15 years or more, but spruce and cedar ties would only last this time under heavy service if protected from mechanical wear by tie-plates. The other common Canadian species of tie timbers, tamarck, hemlock, Douglas fir and jackpine might not require tie-plates, but even if they did, there would still be economy in giving them preservative treatment, though these woods are not so easily treated as porous woods; they can be thoroughly impregnated with creosote and furnished with suitable tie-plates for 25 to 35 cents per tie, and when treated will last 15 years or more in the track.

If 30 cents is allowed as the cost of creosoting ties and equipping them with tie-plates, so that they will last 15 years, the annual charge with an interest rate of 4 per cent. is for spruce 6.74 cents, jackpine, 7.19 cents; hemlock, 7.47 cents; Douglas fir, 7.55 cents; tamarack, 8.00 cents, and cedar, 8.54 cents. This is a saving of 2.35 cents per year on every jackpine tie, 1.85 cents on spruce, 1.45 cents on Douglas fir, 1.36 cents on hemlock, .76 cent on tamarck and .20 cent on cedar.

For every mile of track preservative treatment would bring about an annual saving in maintenance charges of $70.50 where jackpine ties are used, $55.50 on spruce ties, $43.50 on Douglas fir ties, $40.80 on hemlock ties, $21.80 on tamarck ties, and $6 on cedar ties.

This reduction in regular yearly maintenance expenses represents the earnings at 4 per cent. on $1,762.50 per mile of track where jackpine ties are used, $1,387.50 for spruce, $1,087.50 for Douglas fir, $1,020 for hemlock, $545 for tamarack, and $150 for cedar.

These figures are conservative. The economies possible to the large railroad organizations of Canada would probably enable them to bring the price of treating ties and furnishing them with tie-plates, down to less than 30 cents each. On the other hand, it is likely that well treated ties will give efficient service for more than 15 years, Mr. W. F. Sherfesee, in Bulletin 78 of the United States Forest Service, estimates that thoroughly creosoted ties will last, on the average, 17 years in the United States, where, on the whole, the climate is more conducive to decay than it is in Canada. Creosoted jackpine ties lasting 16 years would bear an annual charge of 6.86 cents; if they lasted 17 years, which might reasonably be expected, the annual charge would be 6.58 cents. Compared with the present method of using raw or untreated ties, the cost of maintaining the road would be $79.50, or $88.80 less per year if treated ties were used, giving a service of 16 or 17 years each; at 4 per cent. the capital invested in maintaining the road would be $1,987.50, or $2,220.80 less per mile than it is now.

Financial inducements such as these should commend to the leading Canadian railroads the preservative treatment of ties. No doubt the general adoption of the policy would be hastened if the government undertook to co-operate with the railroads and demonstrate that the preservative treatment of timber is true economy from all standpoints.

Inferior Species Rendered Available

Preservative treatment would encourage the use for ties of timber now wasted. It would give value to timber now considered almost or quite valueless. There are comparatively large areas of fire-killed timber standing in different regions in Canada. This timber is well seasoned, light and strong, and may be cheaply handled. It is checked and cannot be used for lumber. It lacks only durability to make it very suitable for cross-ties. It is so well seasoned that preservative treatment is as a rule easy and efficient. The adoption of preservative treatment would prevent the now common waste of large quantities of this material and would turn it into first class ties. It is now believed in Canada that unless fire-killed timber is taken out within one, two or three years after the fire, it is lost. So long as it is sound it will make good ties if it is given a preservative treatment. Preserved ties made of Engelmann spruce and lodgepole pine killed 50 years ago are giving satisfactory service in the western United States.

The introduction of the chemical preservation of wood would make available, for use as cross-ties, woods which cannot be used now because of their lack of durability. Such species when thoroughly treated resist decay as long as do the most durable Canadian woods. Species which are of small value now, but which would give adequate service as tie timbers, if chemically treated, are poplar, cottonwood, birch, red maple and beech. Poplar and birch especially are widely distributed throughout Canada, grow rapidly and reproduce well, commonly coming up densely over large areas after fires and lumbering operations. These timbers, among the fastest to grow and the readiest to reproduce in Canada, have a very poor market at present. To prove them available for tie timbers would be doubly beneficial; it would solve the problem of marketing them and provide for the use of the railroads, to replace the more naturally valuable species, already disappearing, a large supply of timber hitherto unappreciated.

Every means should be taken to encourage the use of inferior species of timber for cross-ties. Cedar, tamarack, Douglas fir and oak are woods of such high technical value that they are to some extent wasted when used for cross-ties. Cedar, tamarack, and oak are becoming scarce in Canada and being of slow growth, cannot be quickly replaced; the use of these timbers, together with that of Douglas fir, should be restricted to those situations in which they have no substitutes.

The wisest use of the forests of Canada will demand that the chief tie timbers of the future will be the cheap, fast-growing species, together with what dead timber can be utilized. These are the two with which, of the timbers now used, preservative treatment effects the greatest economies, jackpine and spruce, and the others, poplar and birch, which can be used only after preservative treatment.

Sensational Report upon U. S. Timber

Bureau of Investigation After Four Years of Inquiry Presents Statement that Existing Conditions Render Probable a Final Central Control of the Whole Industry

The long awaited report of the Bureau of Investigation which was appointed four years ago by the Senate of the United States to investigate the lumber industry of that country, with a view to determine what foundation there was for the oft-repeated reports of the existence of a lumber trust, has at last been presented by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations. The report is not as yet complete. The section which has been presented deals with conditions existing so far as they are concerned with the ownership of timber. The balance of the report, which will be presented later, will deal with the manufacture and sale of lumber.

The section of the report which has been presented is a lengthy document in itself, and is accompanied by a letter of submittal which gives a concise summary of the main points of the report. The letter is as follows:

I have the honor to submit herewith Part I of a report on the lumber industry of the United States. This part deals with the amount and ownership of standing timber. It does not treat of combinatioins in the manufacture or sale of lumber (as distinguished from ownership of standing timber), a discussion which is reserved for a further part.

The foremost facts shown are:

(1) The concentration of a dominating control of our standing timber in a comparatively few enormous holdings, steadily tending toward a central control of the lumber industry.

(2) Vast speculative purchase and holding of timber land far in advance of any use thereof.

(3) An enormous increase in the value of this diminishing natural resource, with great profits to its owners. This value, by the very nature of standing timber, the holder neither created nor substantially enhances.

These are the underlying facts of tremendous significance to the public welfare. They are primarily the results of our public land policy, long continued. The laws that represent that policy are still largely operative. The past history and present status of our standing timber drive home upon us the imperative necessity of revising our public policy for the future management of all our remaining natural resources. That history is here outlined.

From Government to Private Ownership

Only forty years ago at least three-fourths of the timber now standing was (it is estimated) publicly owned. Now about four-fifths of it is privately owned. The great bulk of it passed from government to private hands through (a) enormous railroad, canal and wagon road grants by the federal government; (b) direct government sales in unlimited quantities at $1.25 an acre; (c) certain public land laws, great tracts being assembled in spite of the legal requirements for small holdings. Such laws were wholly inappropriate to forest regions; but, though vigorously condemned in several public reports, they are still largely in force. In theory, they were intended to distribute the public lands in small tracts as homes for freeholders. In fact, they actually furthered timber concentration in vast holdings. The 1,802 largest holders of timber now own 88,579,000 acres of land, as compared with a vastly wider distribution of public lands in non-timbered agricultural sections.

During this interval, and chiefly in the latter half thereof, the value of standing timber has increased ten-fold, twenty-fold and even fifty-fold, according to local conditions. The present annual growth is only about one-third of the present annual cut. Replacement by new growth is very slow.

Examples of the increase during this interval are: From 5 to $30 an acre, $7 to $40, $20 to $150, $1 to $13, $4 to $140, $1 to $50. Specific tracts have been sold first for $24,000, and later for $153,000; $10,000, and later $124,000; $240,000, and later $2,500,000; $23,000, and later $500,000; $19,000, and later $1,125,000. These examples illustrate the remarkable profit made by certain individual holders.

What did the government get for the timber? Of the southern pine sold for $1.25 an acre, much is now worth $60 an acre. Large amounts of Douglas fir in western Washington and Oregon, which the government gave away, or sold at $2.50 an acre, now range from $100 to $200 an acre. The great redwood belt in California was alienated on similar terms, and some of it is now worth hundreds of dollars an acre. Practically none of the great forests in the public land states was sold by the government for more than $2.50 an acre. The great increase of value gives grave importance to the concentration of ownership.

The former chief of field service of the general land office, H. H. Schwartz, stated officially (1909) that the Timber and Stone Act:

"has resulted in the sale of over 12,000,000 acres of valuable timber lands, of which fully 10,000,000 acres were transferred to corporate or individual timber land investors by the entrymen. These lands brought to the people or general government a gross sum of $30,000,000. At the date of sale they were reasonably worth $240,000,000. The profit of over $200,000,000 went, not to the needy settler engaged in subduing the wilderness, but to the wealthy investors. Not over a fractional part of 1 per cent. of the timber purchased from the United States under this Act is held, consumed or even cut by the men and women who made the entries."

An effective illustration of what has happened under our land laws appears in the report of the United States Forester for 1910:

"An investigation emphasizes the probability that heavily timbered lands, if opened to entry, would pass into the hands of large owners of timber. Of 705,000 acres eliminated from the Olympic national forest in 1900 and 1901 on the ground that the land was chiefly valuable for agriculture and that the settlement of the country was being retarded, 523,720 acres passed ultimately into the hands of owners who are holding it purely as a timber speculation. Three companies and two individuals own over 178,000 acres, in holdings of from 15,000 to over 80,000 acres each. Of timbered homestead claims on this eliminated area, held by 100 settlers, the total area under actual cultivation is only 570 acres, an average of but 5.7 acres to each claim. It will be seen that the original purpose of the elimination was defeated, and that bona fide settlement was not materially advanced."

Control of Timber Controls Whole Industry

Whatever power over prices may arise from combinations in manufacture and distribution (as distinguished from timber owning), such power is insignificant and transitory compared to the control of the standing timber itself or a dominating part thereof. The Senate and House resolutions, to which this investigation is responsive, ask for the causes of the high prices of lumber and the effect of combination upon such prices. The resolutions, therefore, required determination of both the amount and the control of standing timber.

Amount of Standing Timber

There is now left in continental United States about 2,200,000,000,000 board feet of privately owned standing timber, of which 1,747,000,000,000 is in the "investigation area," covered in great detail by the bureau. This area includes the Pacific Northwest, the Southern pine region and the lake states, and contains 80 per cent. of all the private timber in the country. In addition there are about 539,000,000,000 feet in the national forests and about 90,000,000,000 feet on other non-private lands. Thus, the total amount of standing timber in continental United States is about 2,800,000,000,000 board feet. The present annual drain upon the supply of saw timber is about 50,000,000,000 feet. At this rate the timber now standing, without allowance for growth or decay, would last only about 55 years.

The present commercial value of the privately owned standing timber in the country, not including the value of the land, is estimated (though such an estimate must be very rough) as at least $6,000,000,000. Ultimately the consuming public will have to pay such prices for lumber as will give this timber a far greater value.

This is the first comprehensive and methodical investigation of the amount and ownership of our standing timber. It rests on the best information obtainable from records of timber owners or the knowledge of men in the industry, information which daily forms the basis of actual business dealings. (A physical canvass of the forests was out of the question.) The data, collected by field work in about 900 counties, assembled, mapped, checked and weighed in the office, are reliable within a relatively small margin of error. All figures relate to merchantable saw timber, in terms of lumber yield. The unit "board foot" is a foot square and an inch thick.

Concentration of Timber Ownership

Three vast holdings alone, the greatest in the country, those of the Southern Pacific Company, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company (including their subsidiary companies), together have 238,000,000,000 feet, or nearly 11 per cent. of all our privately owned timber. They have 14 per cent. of that in the "investigation area." With the five next largest they have over 15 per cent. of the total privately owned timber and over 19 per cent. of that within the investigation area. Finally, nearly one-half (48 per cent.) of the private timber in that area is held by only 195 great holders. The term "holder" covers any single interest—individual, corporate or group—which is so united as to be under one control.

The Pacific Northwest

Five-elevenths of the country's privately owned standing timber is in the Pacific Northwest (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana), 1,013,000,000,000 feet. One-half of this is now owned by 37 holders; many of these are closely connected. The three largest holders (named above) alone have nearly one-quarter. This section now furnishes only one-sixth of the annual cut. Thus its timber is being largely held for the future, and the large owners there will then be the dominating influence in the industry.

The Southern Pacific Company holding is the greatest in the United States—106,000,000,000 feet. This is about 6 per cent. of the private timber in the investigation area, and 10 per cent. of that in the Pacific Northwest. It is difficult to give an adequate idea of its immensity. It stretches practically 680 miles along that railroad between Portland and Sacramento. The fastest train over this distance takes 31 hours. During all that time the traveller thereon is passing through lands a large proportion of which for 30 miles on each side belongs to the railroad, and in almost the entire strip this corporation is the dominating owner of both timber and land.

The second largest holder is the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company (including its subsidiary companies), with 96,000,000,000 feet. This does not include further very extensive timber interests of the Weyerhaeuser family and close associates.

These two holdings would supply the 46,584 sawmills in the country for four and two-thirds years. They have one-eleventh of our total private timber.

The third largest, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, has 36,000,000,000 feet.

These three holdings have enough standing timber to build an ordinary 5 or 6-room frame house for each of the 16,000,000 families in the United States in 1900. If sawed into lumber and placed in cars, their timber would load a train about 100,000 miles long.

The holdings of the two railroad companies are government grants, and 80 per cent. of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company holding was bought from the Northern Pacific grant. Many other large holdings (here and in other regions) were mainly purchased from some land grant.

Southern Pine Region

In the southern pine region there are 634,000,000,000 feet of privately owned timber. Concentration in total timber is much less than in the Pacific Northwest. There is, however, a high concentration in the more valuable species, longleaf yellow pine and cypress. Sixty-seven holders own 39 per cent. of the longleaf yellow pine, 29 per cent. of the cypress, 19 per cent. of the shortleaf and loblolly pine, and 11 per cent. of the hardwoods.

The Lake States

In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan there are 100,000,000,000 feet of privately owned timber. In Wisconsin ninety-six holders have three-fourths of all the timber. In Michigan 113 holders have 66 per cent. In Minnesota, six holders have 54 per cent. of the very valuable white and Norway pine, 16 per cent. of the other conifers and 2 per cent. of the hardwoods. Taking all three states, 215 holders have 65 per cent. of all the timber.

Effect of Concentration

Such concentration in standing timber, if permitted to continue and increase, makes probable a final central control of the whole lumber industry. A few strong interests, ultimately holding the bulk of the timber, can set the price of timber and its products. The manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association recently said to lumbermen on the Pacific coast:

"The day of cheap lumber is passing and soon will be gone, but the men who make the money will be those who own timber and can hold it until the supply in other parts of the country is gone. Then they can ask and get their own price."

Certain further factors, not exactly measurable, increase still more the real concentration. First, a further interweaving of interests, corporate and personal, connects a great many holdings which the bureau has treated as separate; second, there are very large totals of timber so scattered in small tracts through larger holdings that they are substantially "blocked in" or "controlled" by the larger holders; third, the concentration is much higher in the more valuable species.

General information obtained indicates a very high concentration in timber ownership outside the investigation area.

Policy of Great Holders

The largest holders are cutting little of their timber. They thus reserve to themselves those incalculable profits which are still to accrue with the growth of the country, the diminishing of timber supply, and the further concentration and control thereof. Many of the very men who are protesting against conservatism and the national forest system because of the "tying up" of natural resources are themselves deliberately tying them up far more effectively for private gain.

The fact that mature timber is thus withheld from use is clear evidence that great additional profits are expected to accrue through further increase in value.

Land Monopoly

Standing timber is not the only question. When the timber has been cut the land remains. There has been created, therefore, not only the framework of an enormous timber monopoly, but also an equally sinister land concentration in extensive sections. This involves also a great wealth of minerals. The Southern Pacific has 4,318,000 acres in northern California and western Oregon, and, with the Union Pacific, which controls it, millions of acres elsewhere. (The government, however, is now suing to annul title to the Southern Pacific lands in Oregon for non-compliance with the terms of the original grants.) The Northern Pacific owns 3,017,000 acres of timber land and millions more of non-timbered land. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company owns 1,945,000 acres. In Florida five holders have 4,600,000 acres, and the 187 largest timber holders have over 15,800,000 acres, nearly one-half the land area of the state. In the whole investigation area the 1,802 largest holders of timber have, together, 88,579,000 acres (not including Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific lands in non-timbered regions), which would make an average holding of 49,000 acres, or seventy-seven square miles.

Finally, to timber concentration and to land concentration is added, in our most important timber section, a closely connected railroad domination. The formidable possibilities of this combination in the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere are of the gravest public importance.

The Future

These are the facts of the lumber business in its most important feature, the natural supply. The paramount consideration remains still to be stated. There are many great combinations in other industries whose formation is complete. In the lumber industry, on the other hand, the bureau finds now in the making a combination caused, fundamentally, by a long-standing public policy. The concentration already existing is sufficiently impressive. Still more impressive are the possibilities for the future. In the last forty years concentration has so proceeded that 195 holders, many interrelated, now have practically one-half of the privately owned timber in the investigation area (which contains 80 per cent. of the whole). This formidable process of concentration, in timber and in land, certainly involves grave future possibilities of impregnable monopolistic conditions, whose far-reaching consequences to society it is now difficult to anticipate fully or to overestimate.

Such are the past history, present status, and apparent future of our timber resources. The underlying cause is our public land policy, resulting in enormous loss of wealth to the public and its monopolization by a few interests. It lies before us now as a forcible object lesson for the future management of all the natural resources still remaining in the hands of the government.

Lumber Advertising—Its Recent Growth

Reasons Why the Lumber Industry has Benifited from the Extensive Employment of Publicity—Advertising vs. Simple Price Quoting

One of the most significant developments of recent years in connection with the lumber producing and selling business, has been the increased appreciation, on the part of the leading lumbermen, of the importance of advertising. Producers of lumber, in common with the important producers of other classes of commodities, have come to look upon advertising as a scientific method of assisting their salesmen to dispose of their goods at a profit. An excellent statement of the lumberman's interest in advertising was given at the recent convention of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, by Mr. John B. Crosby, Chicago.

I know of no producing industry, said Mr. Crosby, more amenable to advertising benefit than the lumber industry in its various distinct departments. I know of no industry which should more logically spring to advertising as its benefactor, and perhaps its saviour, than the lumber industry. I know of no industry hitherto more unanimously uninformed and therefore contemptuous of advertising than the lumber industry. I know of no other industry whose captains are keener in their discernment of advertising possibilities, when properly presented, than the lumber industry, as far as my associates and myself have acquaintance with them.

Advertising vs. Simple Price Quoting

It is my belief that this phrase embodies the whole philosophy of a question much discussed and upon which the disagreement might almost be said to mark the line between careful and exact students of successful advertising and those whose judgments on advertising are either impetuous and inexact, or whose lack of practical experience with it detracts from their authority to judge it, without always lessening the positiveness of their opinions.

I would as soon refer a bet on the proportion of nitrogen in the reclaimed soil of Louisiana to the off-hand decision of the admiral of the Swiss Royal Navy, as to entrust my case in court to the legal skill of the most accomplished carver of gravestones, or my sick child to the medical ministrations of a pre-eminently able clam-digger, as to accept as final and authoritative the judgment upon advertising methods of the man who thinks advertising "may be all right for patent medicines and breakfast foods and silk petticoats, but it is no good for my business."

I have heard that a man of recognized business success and proven business ability recently was moved to ridicule, good-humoredly, a very important lumberman, who is one of our clients, and to say, "I see you are handling lumber the same as oatmeal now."

To quote a famous line, "This was considered a good joke in thim days," but its point does not make the same dent now.

Those who hold that view should remember that, not many years ago, the manufacturers of breakfast foods and silk petticoats were saying the same thing. They naturally felt that advertising was all right for patent medicines and other things which were already being advertised, but that goods not being advertised were thereby proven, prima facie, to be inappropriate or impossible subjects for advertising. A little later the manufacturer of silk petticoats might well have said, "Advertising is undoubtedly all right for patent medicines and breakfast foods, but it is no good for my business."

It is hard to explain, but it has every appearance of a fact, that, among all classes of important business men, lumbermen have been until very lately the slowest and most reluctant to either understand or grasp the modern prescription for stability of their market.

They seemed to think that, because wood "had the world by the tail" as a building material, and for many other so-called standard uses, wood always must remain immune to both competition and substitution. They apparently relied too much upon the antique doctrine that what was and had been always must be.

But Providence, in its guardianship of imagined commercial "rights," as in other things, is interested only in the vigorous the daring, the cautiously courageous. Lumbermen had records of brilliant commercial success behind them, but don't you know that there is no more insidious malady, and none more hard to cure, than the dogmatism of established success—the blind and deaf unreasoning egotism that sits in the chair of a supposed business "cinch."

It is not much over a year ago that lumbermen, while acknowledging the solid establishment of advertising as a vital and permanent factor in commerce, had no better encouragement than a pitying smile to give to the advocate of general advertising for their business.

I believe there must be a certain sort of quiet satisfaction felt to-day by those lumbermen who first determined to make, under the pleasing disguise of a "long-shot' speculation, one of the most definite and imperishable investments known to the business world of to-day, namely, public interest, public confidence, and, therefore, public support, none of these being acknowledged as for sale, yet all of them being subject to purchase by indirection. I am convinced that this satisfaction, always felt by the successful pioneer, ere long will increase to a legitimate sense of pride, and we trust that no one will grudge us the right to modestly share this feeling with them.

Two important groups of lumber producers, those who manufacture red gum and those who manufacture cypress, are entitled to the sense of gratification (entirely aside from the material profits) always properly felt by the man who blazes a trail through a wilderness, and then sees it become a little path, and then a straggling road, with excellent chances that it may one day be an historic highway.

In advertising lumber to the general public through general media we have had no advantage from established precedents. There were no precedents in the history of advertising for the presentation of lumber to the ultimate customer. It was necessary to make our own precedents as we went along, and we have had to solve many points of a character doubly puzzling because of their importance as precedents, without the aid of any references, and solely upon comparative deductions from successful experiences in various widely differing lines of advertising.

In talking straight to my title, "Advertising vs. Simple Price Quoting," I should say that while advertising often includes price quotation, mere price quotation is not advertising as I would define it. I should no more describe the simple quotation of prices and printing of a business card as advertising than I would call the mere presence of a litigant in court a masterly legal argument.

I should almost be willing to stand on the definition of advertising as "the deliberate purchase of public confidence," which involves the paradox that it must be earned after it is secured. Confidence bought and then abused or betrayed will give ptomaine poisoning to any business. By the above definition, advertising is a short cut to the faith of the people in your goods, which otherwise could be achieved only by the individual energy and individual fidelity of three generations. It is the purchase of friendship at wholesale, and it does not disparage or vulgarize the word friendship to acknowledge that friendship is cashable, in one way or another, or else it is not friendship, for friendship must be reciprocal—it must be an exchange of benefits, whether consciously or not.

To describe advertising as the simple quotation of prices, coupled with a signature and address, is about the same as calling a deaf mute eloquent, or, to make a better simile, it is about the same as confusing hunger with the knowledge of how to get food.

When you insert a business card in a magazine, merely stating that your name is so-and-so, that you are at such-and-such a place, and that you have such-and-such a commodity for sale, you might just as well fill that advertising space with something to this effect:

"Here I am, and I want your money because I want it. I don't care much whether you want my goods or not, or whether you need them or not. I want to sell them to you. In fact, I want to sell them to you so badly that, if you want them, you will find me energetically sitting here at home, with my feet on the mantel-piece, and my derby hat in my lap upside down. Please come around and drop in your money—I certainly do want it."

Is it not better salesmanship to give the possible customer some reason why it would be of benefit to him to secure your product?

Is it not better salesmanship to make people want your goods than to try to make them buy your goods?

No one can make you buy anything unless they can show you an advantage to yourself by so doing. Why should you expect to make anyone else buy of you unless you can first make them want your product?

In the old days, manufacturers acknowledged but a single function in trade—or at most one and one-tenth functions.

They admitted that their function was to produce goods—and, in a kindly and condescending way, to lift a lordly finger now and then by way of assisting in selling the goods they made.

Those manufacturers who hung to this genteel but weather-beaten business doctrine in the course of time found themselves sick abed and wondering what was the matter with them.

The matter was (and in isolated cases, including most lumbermen —broadminded and sportsmanlike as they really are in every other direction) that they failed (and most of them still fail) to get hold of the vital and dynamic idea that the evolution of commercial practice has determined that the manufacturer who is a big enough man to master his market, instead of playing tiddley-de-wink with it, must acknowledge two responsibilities and two full-sized functions—both equally important, and both demanding the keenest action of his very best brains.

The manufacturer nowadays must make his market as well as his product.

Get that in deep—make his own market.

A volume of business formerly called wholesaling is now retail in its comparative dimensions.

The old idea of meeting the market has given way to the new idea of making a market.

Meeting the market meant, and still means, selling to those who already want or who must have a given product. The method—individual salesmanship—one at a time.

The 1911 concept of distribution is to make your own market—as big as you want it, or as small as you want it—by multiplying the people who want your goods. Once you make them want your product, your salesmanship is scarcely more a problem than a quick and economical delivery system.

That is what man-handling advertising can do for you.

Advertising means to me the gradual infusion of a blend of desire and of confidence into the system of every possible purchaser. Sometimes the method of approach to him should be careful and delicate, and sometimes rough and full of iron, but in the hands of the skilful advertising writer the one method is no less subtle than the other. Both are carefully forecasted and calculated. In countless cases the substitution of a simple word for another word, or a transposition of points, or even a trick of punctuation, will make a medium winner into a big winner. The ideas you wish to inject into your maximum possible public should have a certain haunting quality which will not be realized when it enters the reader's consciousness, but will linger there and express itself without any conscious process of his own mind—without any definite argument with himself—without any definite decision of his own to go and get action—and will yet, inevitably, sooner or later, induce action, to your profit.

The quotation of prices and the publishing of business cards is easy; anybody can do it. Advertising is a science, an art, and a profession—not a kindergarten pastime—and, considering what it confers upon its clients, it is the most underpaid of all professions. In view of the fundamental error of the basis of compensation to those who place advertising for others, the wonder is not that there are, or have been, so many abuses, but that there are not more. Most advertising agencies of the ordinary type and methods derive all their compensation from commissions received from publishers, which renders it almost a superhuman exaction that no bias whatever should be felt or shown in the selection of mediums which pay higher commissions over some other mediums which look just as well to the outsider. All advertising agencies, even those which command superior fees from those desiring superior service, derive a part of their compensation in the form of commissions. It is about the same as the attorney for the plaintiff receiving pay from the defendant in the same case.

In every advertising situation there exists a triangle of interests—the advertiser, the agent and publishers as a class. The interesting question in very such case is based upon the fact that in every such triangle there is always an alliance of two, more or less avowed. This alliance of any two of the three within the triangle may not signify abuse of the third factor, but that does not diminish the interest as to which two within the three are coupled together, the advertiser and his agent in the interest of the advertiser, or the publishers and the agent in the interest of the publishers. These allusions are not in any way a disparagement of either publishers or agents in general, and do not indicate that there are not many cases wherein all three parties within the triangle may be striving for the same object, namely, the greatest development of the success of the advertiser. There are many publishers whose vision has comprehended the wisdom of this sort of co-operation, just as there are many advertisers whose horizon is so small that their methods become exasperating and thereby increase the temptation to publishers and agents to leave the advertiser the isolated third party.

There may be some who would object to the description of advertising service as professional, but they should remember two things: First, that distorted ethics are less likely to obtain where a high conception of professional fidelity enters a case, than where there is nothing to it but bald-headed "modern business"; and, second, that so far from the words "professional service" indicating any lack of straight-cut business ability and of definite commercial sense and precise commercial practice, they indicate the merging of all these abilities, and consequent benefits to the client. The hot-air legal advocate, sucking a lemon between paragraphs of his oratory, cuts small figure these days; a big lawyer nowadays is not only a master of the technique of his own profession, but he also must have a comprehensive and masterly grasp of every angle of commercial practice—he must be a business man who is a lawyer besides—and an advertising counsellor nowadays must be first a business man, who then adds to that the mastery of a special psychologic science.

You, as hardwood manufacturers, whose annual production is approximately one-fourth of the total of all woods, and whose stumpage is approximately only one-eighth of the total stumpage remaining, have before you the problem not of how to sell your product—that is no problem—it will all be sold anyhow—but of the price you are going to get for what you have left.

Although in the past ten years hardwood prices have shown a heavy average rise, the advance has not been, in my judgment, in proportion to the advances in other things when considered in relation to the actual utilitarian value and the indispensable character of wood to humanity.

Hardwood prices, and soft wood prices, too, are still (speaking in general terms, of course) much under the cost to the consumer of available or desirable substitutes for wood.

The only excessively high prices for wood that I have any knowledge of are those which are in some places exacted by the intermediaries between yourselves, as producers, and your ultimate customers.

The amount of money you can get for your product, while you remain in business, will be determined by the extent of the demand for it. The demand upon you comes chiefly from retailers or their equivalent. The only reason they demand it of you, and the extent to which they demand it of you, is determined by the demand upon them for your product—by whom? The ultimate consumer, of course; it answers itself.

No one will deny that every dollar you ever get through the sale of your lumber is the dollar of the ultimate user, which percolates to you through any kind, or any number, of intermediaries. The consumer's money is the only money that ever buys anything. The consumer is the last man. There is no one to get behind him. He "pays the freight," and in every ultimate analysis he determines the salability and consequent market success or failure of everything that is ever sold.

It is highly proper, courteous, "good business," and in every way desirable, to convert the intermediary between the producer and the user; but the only logical motives sufficiently strong to induce an intermediary dealer to dig up and hand out a particular article is a positive insistence upon that and nothing else by this same "last man"—the ultimate user.

This is so entirely beyond debate the moment we make a careful survey of the commercial world, that it seems hardly to need assertion, yet there still are advertisers confining their energies and salesmanship upon the intermediary who, in the final classification, is a dignified and highly efficient development of a delivery boy, who, to quote a recent editorial in a prominent lumber journal, "only recently awakened to the fact that the selling of lumber is something more than loading up a customer's waggon."

You want the good will and confidence of those charged with delivery of your goods to your customers, and your logical point of contact with them is through the lumber trade press.

There is no greater value, within an essentially restricted field, than the trade paper. It is a guide and reference invaluable to those whose particular interest it avowedly serves to the exclusion of all other interests.

Your lumber papers are supporting your interests to the best of their abilities, in some cases very high abilities, and you in turn should support them.

To increase consumption advertise to the consumer, through the channels which his patronage proves to be his favorites.

To establish and sustain sincere and intelligent team-work between your distributors and yourselves, advertise in the lumber press. Tell your distributors through their own distinctive trade papers what you are doing to enhance the market from which they will derive a benefit as definite as you will.

I should define the "general medium" as a publication which is read in homes instead of in offices.

To reach the consumer, catch him at home. The trade press is read in offices. To reach the dealer's mind when he is thinking of business, address him through that channel. That is in every way appropriate and profitable—but, how very unreasonable it would be to demand of trade papers that they cover the area or exercise the functions of a totally different class of publications. It would be as unreasonable as to expect of a lumber paper that it should prove valuable as a medium for druggists' sundries or laundry machinery. Let them serve you, and make no changes unless to do them better justice by printing in them a character of advertising likely to prove yet more profitable, and thereby enable them (to their own greater credit) to show you even better returns than heretofore.

With the total lumber production increasing in ten years over 27 per cent., and the total population increase for the same period showing only about 22 per cent., proving a rising per capita use of lumber, there might seem to be a suspicion of over-production, the effect of which upon prices would sooner or later be disastrous.

But how can you call it over-production of woods, when you take into account the tremendous present volume and the immense increase in the volume of substitutes for wood in all kinds of construction and for all kinds of other purposes?

And how can you attribute to the theory of over-production of lumber the present unsatisfactory conditions in the lumber trade in general when you consider that the substitutes for wood for every imaginable use are usually bringing higher prices than the wood which they replace?

Advertising to the Consumer

Back it up intelligently and vigorously in the trade press.

Figuring back our cypress advertising appropriation to a basis of the cut, we find that for ten cents a thousand, with our present list of publications (which is by no means a complete one, nor yet as complete as it will be shortly) we are enabled to repeat a definite cypress thought twelve times each year upon over five and one-half millions of paid circulation of the highest class of buying power, which means between twenty-five and thirty million readers per year. Figured down, this means that we are talking cypress to practically six people for a solid year for each one cent of their total space-cost. Or, to put it still otherwise, for the ten cents a thousand on cypress we are "cypress-izing" one paid subscriber to the most valuable general mediums continuously for twelve months for 8⅓-tenths of one cent, and, taking account of the other four average readers of every number of every magazine, we are carrying within one year definite and ineradicable knowledge of cypress values and cypress desirability to one good live person, at a cost of a fraction over one-tenth of one cent per year.

And some people think that advertising is expensive. And that they cannot afford it. And that they would better wait until they need it worse, and therefore can afford it less, before they do it. Heaven help them—we cannot, unless they are willing.

Cost of Producing Yellow Pine Lumber

This is a question that has absorbed perhaps more attention of late than almost any other of a kindred character, says the "American Lumberman. Its consideration has even led to the conclusion in some quarters that the industry will never have done itself full justice until it shall have adopted a uniform method of bookkeeping that, for purposes of comparison, would be upon the same principle as that enjoined upon railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission. That such a system so adopted would greatly enlighten manufacturers and serve to avert many grave errors of management can hardly be doubted. As a result of extended inquiry and discussion among millmen a wide diversity of opinion has been elicited, except as to the need in a general way of a better understanding.

It is upon the question of accounting methods that diversity occurs, with a discrimination more or less general to furnish specific data for discussion in print. Regarding this branch of the subject a few leading operators hold that any such exhibit honestly compiled would inevitably show a loss at lately prevailing prices, and that the trade, knowing this, would be in a more pliant mood, or less inclined to resist advances shown at the same time to be fully justified as a matter of simple fairness. On the contrary, individuals willing enough to find out exactly what their neighbors are doing are not equally ready to impart similar facts for the benefit of anybody else. The value of such information is, of course, modified in individual cases by diversity of physical conditions sometimes amounting to perhaps several dollars a thousand feet. This fact naturally would rob any mere consensus of a symposium of figures of any value applicable to particular cases. The whole question seems for these and perhaps other reasons finally to be reduced to, first, the almost indispensable need of self-information on the subject and the means whereby it can best and with sufficient completeness be ascertained. The effect of this sort of education would be to avert the manner with which many individuals deceive themselves by failure to take into their account of cost items that, if included, would operate to lessen profit or increase loss.

The following table, a bona fide showing per thousand board feet, is submitted here as that of a methodical and capable management of a strong, well known plant, but less on account of the figures which may or may not be representative in a general way than the enumeration of items believed by the company to be essential to a proper showing in the case of anybody operating a sawmill and owning the timber:

Cutting	$0.49	Planing	$0.68
Skidding	1.21	Selling	.23
Loading	.61	Shipping	.18
Railroad building	.90	Miscellaneous	.29
Hauling	.75	Superintending	.49
Repairing equipment	.31	Interest on plant	.49
Railroad upkeep	.15	Depreciation	.59
Sawing	1.46	Insurance	.18
Sorting	.20	Taxes	.14
Dipping	.02	Stumpage	5.00
Yarding	.79		
Drying	.51	Total	$15.67

As a further matter of fact, this mill on this basis showed not a ruinous but a very considerable loss. Had the stumpage been reckoned on the basis of its original cost and certain items, such as interest, depreciation, etc., had been omitted, the same balance sheet would have disclosed a profit, but a deceptive profit. With reference to the item of depreciation, it is conceded that it should be on an annual basis, operating to wipe out the plant as an asset with the exhaustion of the timber back of it. This seems to be amply justified by the fact that a useless sawmill is practically a worthless sawmill.

U. S. Government Starts Experimental Wood Pulp Mill

The experimental ground wood pulp mill which the United States Department of Agriculture has equipped at Wausau, Wisconsin, in cooperation with the American Pulp & Paper Association, has begun to grind. The carrying on of the tests now announced as under way was provided for by a special appropriation, placed at the disposal of the Secretary of Agriculture by Congress last winter, to conduct tests of the suitability for paper making of plants and woods which seem likely to become valuable sources of supply of new material.

Secretary Wilson considered that the best use which could be made of this money would be to conduct experiments on a commercial scale, with various kinds of wood. Some of these have already been studied in the laboratory, and found to be intrinsically suitable for pulp manufacture. The Forest Service has actually made paper by one of the chemical processes from several of them. In order to know whether they can profitably be utilized, under present conditions, it is necessary to test them under methods of manufacture comparable to those employed in actual business operations. In particular, it is desired to find out to what extent new woods can be used for ground pulp, the cost of which is usually less than that of chemical pulp.

While the experiments are intended to cover woods from all parts of the country which, from the standpoint of physical properties and available supplies, promise to furnish new material for the paper-making industry, a special point will be made of tests of western woods which are abundant in the national forests. There are enormous supplies of various softwoods in these forests for which there now exists little demand, and this fact constitutes one of the serious problems of management of the national forests. If ground pulp of the requisite quality can be made from new and abundant woods as cheaply as it is made from spruce, one of the most serious problems of the newspaper publisher nowadays will or should be considerably simplified.

A Change in Pulpwood Reciprocity Clause

The only change made in the reciprocity bill in its passage through the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives was one clerical in its construction, but important in its result. The pulp and paper clause is removed from the reciprocal list, in the centre, and made a separate section at the end, thus having the effect of being an enactment of this country alone. "We leave Canada to deal with the entrance of pulp and paper into that country as it sees fit," said Mr. Hill, a member of the committee in explanation. To further questions, Mr. Hill replied, confirming the interpretation the American paper consumers put upon the pulp and paper clause. "Pulpwood is made free," he said, " and any product of pulpwood up to four cents a pound is from any part of Canada, if it is made from land on which there are no restrictions." This will admit free pulp and paper from wood cut on private lands, even in Ontario and Quebec, where there are restrictions prohibiting the export of pulpwood cut from Crown lands."

Lumbering operations on the Tobique river, N.B., are reported to be progressing satisfactorily. There was about two and a half feet of snow at last report, making ideal hauling. The favorable conditions for yarding will make the cut larger than was anticipated.

Rules Adopted for Wagon Oak Plank

Exporters Approve of Regulations Arranged in Conference with English Trade—Important Trade Agreement

The special committees representing the National Lumber Exporters' Association and the American Waggon Oak Plank Association, which went last fall to lumber centres in Great Britain and upon the Continent in the interest of uniform inspection and forms of contract, have completed their report and submitted it to their respective organizations. The committees visited London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Antwerp and at each point met with representatives of the lumber interests. It was only at Antwerp that they did not fully accomplish the object of their mission and this was due to the fact that in this city, and even in all of Belgium, the lumbermen have no organization, and are only affiliated with and are a part of the Board of Trade of Antwerp. At the other three cities they reached a basis of agreement.

At Liverpool the committees met with a committee from the Liverpool Timber Trade Association, and after an interesting and lengthy discussion the following rules were adopted unanimously:

Specifications for Wagon Oak Plank

Waggon oak planks shall be:

1. Sound oak sawn full to size, ends trimmed, square on edges, except that wane not to exceed 1½ inches wide in the aggregate on one face at extreme point one-third from the end of the plank, shall be admitted if not exceeding 10 per cent. of the pieces.
2. Free from grub-wormholes, rotten knots and rafting pin-holes.
3. Sizes 5 inches and up thick admit heart centres, hearts to be well boxed. Sizes under 5 inches thick to be clear from heart centres.
4. All planks must be clear from wind shakes. Ordinary surface cracks shall not be objected to.

At Glasgow the Clyde Timber Brokers' Association were the hosts to the visiting committees. The Glasgow committee approved of the provisions for the waggon oak plank rules adopted at Liverpool, and with the visitors they reached the following agreements:

1. Measurement of oak planks shall be made at square end of pieces and no allowance shall be made in measurement of waney pieces as mentioned in first paragraph, section 1.
2. In the event of any dispute arising with buyers of any description of wood goods, the matter shall be left in the hands of each timber broker in Clyde to adjust his own disputes, and in exceptional cases he shall be empowered, if he considers it advisable, to call in the services of a third party.
3. That it is advisable to accept contracts for sap gum free from stains. This, however, is only a recommendation when it can be so arranged.

Variation in Measurement

4. To define the variation in measurement reasonably accepted and allowed on a carload was found to be impracticable, as the basis of sales to buyers was made on landed measure, as ascertained by sworn neutral measures, and this matter was consequently dropped.
5. That the method by which additional evidence may be obtained in support of claims against steamship owners, shall be taken up by the Clyde Timber Brokers' Association.
6. A general discussion initiated by the Clyde timber brokers took place upon the mixing of grades, to ascertain if it could not be prevented, but as it was impossible to have this done, the matter was dropped.

These rules have now been approved in the United States.

As an indication of the extent of the waggon building business in the United Kingdom, at the present time, it may be mentioned that the Great Central Railway Company have given an order for the building of 6,500 waggons to the Metropolitan Amalgamated Railway Carriage and Waggon Company, of Saltley. The order is believed to be the largest for waggons ever given to a single company in the United Kingdom, though larger orders have been given at times in the past by foreign railway companies. It will keep the waggon building branch of the "Amalgamated's" works busy for about two years, and will make a large demand for materials.

Reducing Waste on Broken Staves

Variety is not only the spice of life, but in the cooperage business is sometimes a saving grace. At least in one respect it is a good plan to develop a business including several lines of packages, because when a cooper has an outlet for barrels of different sizes he need not worry much about the disposition of broken or defective staves.

While the proportion of staves which are intended, say, for use in whisky barrels, and which are found to be, by reason of too much sap, defects in the texture of the wood, or other reasons, unfit for use, is comparatively small, yet the number that is thrown out during the course of an active season's work is considerable. The cooper who has no method of disposing of these is probably the exception, but at the same time it may be well to point out that it is unnecessary to consign the casts-off to the boiler room or the furnace.

Usually, unless the stave is so badly broken that its length is reduced below 20 inches, it can be cut so as to be of value in packages of smaller size than that for which it had been intended. Most tight barrel plants have departments devoted to the manufacture of kegs, and they get a good part of their supply of staves from the cast-offs of the barrel department.

After being cut down, the amount of the reduction depending upon the location of the defect of the sap, the stave is put to whatever use it seems most adapted for. Half-barrels, beer kegs, well buckets—half a dozen different packages requiring staves of smaller than the standard size used for whisky barrels, are possible outlets for the stave which has fallen out of the running in the main shop.

Of course, the use of a broken stave which was bought at the full price of a sound one redeems its value to a large extent, and prevents its being a total loss, but the reduction in value is always considerable. No one is inclined to throw out a good piece of stock without good reason, simply because, by proper handling, it can be converted into use in another direction. The original cost price should be borne in mind, and an effort made to use the defective stave in such a way as to recover as large a part of this value as possible.

A leading cooper was discussing the broken stave proposition recently with the representative of the "Barrel and Box."

"Come out in the yard," he suggested. When they reached the open he led the way to a section near the keg shop, and pointed out a big pile of stock composed of staves of varying lengths and thicknesses.

"Practically all that material," he said, "is the result of staves being thrown out as unfit for use in our tight barrels of the largest size. We don't believe in throwing away good material, however, and make a point of turning everything we can into cash. So every stave that is broken or found defective is taken up carefully and is cut to as large a size as possible in view of its defects. Then it is used in the making of half-barrels, kegs, or whatever other use it seems most adapted for."

The cooper referred to did not believe that his method was particularly new or had the merit of originality, but he asserted that careful attention to this point saved him hundreds of dollars every season, that would have been lost had not the stave been converted from its original purpose to another.

The experience of another prominent tight cooper will also be of interest in this connection. He said:

"In the process of the manufacture of cooperage there is a daily percentage of broken staves, which, however, is not very large. These broken staves we accumulate, inspect them again and then cut them off to certain lengths suitable for liquor kegs and half barrels. In this way we save about 80 per cent. of such material for such purposes as stated and the balance goes into the firehole.

"We have a cut-off department where an experienced sawyer takes care of our accumulation of so-called waste, who is supposed to use his very best judgment in making merchantable cut-off staves out of the broken material. We have gauges for the several lengths of keg staves to which these broken staves are measured up. In our case, we save the straight as well as the bent staves."

Plenty of Snow in Rainy River District

The heavy snow storms this winter are very welcome to contractors and lumbermen in the Rainy River district of Ontario. Last spring was one disappointment so far as the contractor was concerned. There was not a great deal of snow in the woods during the winter, and it was such a gradual spring season that the snow disappeared without raising the rivers much. The result was that thousands of logs and ties were hung up along different streams and were not brought down to the lake where they could have been realized upon. The Pigeon River Company had a large number of their logs hung up last season in the streams. With these and the logs taken out in the swamps this winter, the company will have enough pieces, it is stated, to keep the mill humming all next summer and winter, and this will mean a lot of employment to men. There were several of the tie contractors who had practically all their contracts out on the rivers awaiting the freshets that never came. These men will await the opening up of the river with impatience. At the present time builders and the trades people are looking forward to a very busy season in the building line. Architects state that they are busier than ever before at this season of the year and they anticipate quite a building boom to commence the first thing in the spring.

Owen Sound's New Furniture Industry

The North American Furniture Company, Limited, of Owen Sound, Ont., have their new factory completed and machinery installed and will start operations in a few weeks. This concern, which will be one of the largest of its kind in Ontario, has been started by several Owen Sound business men. The main building is 386 x 60 feet, four storeys high. The latest machinery has been installed for the manufacture of high class furniture. A modern dry kiln has been built, 86 x 102, with a capacity of 250,000 feet of lumber. The officers are J. H. Kilbourn, president; A. Hayse, vice-president, and H. B. Smith, secretary-treasurer. The manager, J. A. Minchener, is a practical man of long experience in the furniture business. It is estimated that upwards of 2,000,000 feet of hardwood will be consumed during the year.

Lumbermen Protest at Washington

Prominent Representatives Testify that Reciprocity Arrangements would be an Injustice to a Great Industry—Evidence of Edward Hines and D. E. Skinner

By Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Feb. 20.—The American lumbermen had a field day before the Finance Committee of the Senate to-day, during which they made their protests against the provision in the reciprocity agreement for free admission of rough lumber into the United States. It was evident from the demeanor of the two men who spoke that they are in deadly earnest and want the country to feel that a rank injustice is being done to them. It is fair to say that the committee showed no sensations of terror at the onslaught; but they are used to such gatherings, and if the Senators possess any emotions they have learned to conceal them even in the face of a threatened or dying industry. When the lumbermen represented that the southern mills are even now working without profit, it seemed a natural question to the members of the committee, why they should continue. The reply was that it was better to keep the mills going even without any profit, in hope of bettering conditions, than close them down and incur the danger of rapid deterioration.

The first to speak for the lumbermen was Edward Hines, of Chicago, whom Senator Cullom introduced as one having "more lumber than anybody else in the world." Mr. Hines changed that to read, "We are the largest distributors of lumber in the United States." Mr. Hines gave evidence before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and his statement to-day, while traversing somewhat the same ground, contained considerable new material. He said that as president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association he had been called upon to voice in the strongest terms possible a protest from 48,000 lumber manufacturers of the United States against the provision for free lumber in the reciprocity agreement. Half of those manufacturers did not own any standing timber. Under the Payne-Aldrich tariff, lumber suffered a cut of 37½ per cent. ad valorem, being the largest cut of any of the important commodities. Under the working of that tariff law importations from Canada had increased enormously during the past year. They had risen from 836,795,000 feet to 1,043,823,000 feet in one year, and the indications were for a still larger increase this year.

Mr. Hines complained that of the total amount of imports from Canada affected by the proposed tariff agreement of $47,000,000, no less than 49.9 per cent. were lumber products, so that that industry had to bear more than its share of the burden of competition that would result. The protection Canada would have on dressed lumber would be 300 per cent. more than existed in the United States under this agreement. The Canadian lumbermen, Mr. Hines said, enjoyed a great natural advantage in proximity to the great consuming markets for American lumber, namely, the middle and western States, and this advantage amounted to about $6 to $8 per thousand.

"If your figures are correct, why is it that Canada does not shut up your southern manufacturers?" asked Senator Taliaferro.

"Canada is shipping to us at the present time her low grade of lumber," Mr. Hines replied. "She is exporting to England and to Europe her better grades, and is flooding us with the low grades and the common kinds of lumber."

"If Canada has such an advantage as you say, I do not see how the southern States can ship lumber at the present rate to New York," commented Senator Taliaferro, further.

"At the present time the southern manufacturer is marketing his lumber at actual cost," Mr. Hines replied. "Many of the concerns in the south are practically in bankruptcy. Their bonds and their indebtedness are practically eating them up at the present price of lumber. That is the condition to-day in the south."

Replying to further questions, Mr. Hines said the removal of the $1.25 duty would put the southern lumbermen in just that much worse position. At the present time the sawmills were just about getting the stumpage price. In over 75 per cent. of the cases in the south the timber that had been bought in the last eight or ten years was practically not netting the manufacturer any profit over the price he paid for it. Mr. Hines figured out that the last reduction in the lumber duty had resulted in a lessening of lumber prices of about $2 a thousand.

"Inasmuch as the reduction in the tariff was not $1 per thousand, you could not say it was the reduction in the tariff that brought it down," observed Senator McCumber.

Mr. Hines insisted that it was, and attributed it to the fact that following the reduction in duty large quantities of lumber had been dumped on the American market, resulting in a depreciation in prices.

The Canadian lumberman had several distinct advantages over the American, in Mr. Hines' opinion. In this country the lumberman bought outright at a fixed price, subject to immediate interest and taxes, while in Canada the State owned the timber and ran the risk of fire and cyclone. Besides this, the taxes were much higher here. There were, too, higher wages to pay, as in Canada the lumbermen employed Chinese, Japanese, Hindoos, etc. In face of those conditions the American lumbermen were now confronted with the prospect of free lumber.

At this point Mr. Hines challenged the statement of President Taft that the American forests were in the hands of comparatively few owners. The investigation authorized by Congress in 1906 had resulted in no report until very recently, and now it came at a time when it would be very useful in influencing public opinion to the view that there was a trust and that therefore it was desirable to remove the lumber duty, while it gave no time for the lumbermen to meet the charge. "The President is laboring under a great misapprehension in this whole proposition," said Mr. Hines.

The witness went on to argue that if the paper manufacturer were to have free raw material in the form of the removal of the restrictions on the export of pulpwood from Canada, the lumbermen ought to have the right to import logs from Canada.

"Do you think that would help these southern mills?" asked Senator Taliaferro.

"I say it would not."

"You argue in favor of it?"

"No, I do not; my position is thoroughly against this bill. I am arguing against this bill absolutely; but I say after presenting that argument—"

"You are just presenting this point to show what you think is the inconsistency?"

"Yes, the inconsistency and the discrimination against the lumberman."

David E. Skinner, of Seattle, spoke for the coast lumbermen. He presented a long telegram from banking and business interests of his city protesting that the lumber, coal, fish, fruit, shipping wheat and Alaska trade of the coast would be jeopardized by reciprocity. Taking the duty off lumber would destroy the coastwise trade, for it would fall into the hands of foreign vessels. "This seems to me," said Mr. Skinner, "the most inconsistent, the most reprehensible, the most unreasonable proposition that the American people have ever had to confront, that on the Pacific coast we are to be compelled, by the Administration or by anybody else, to live under a free trade enactment, which puts the sale of our commodities that are used in the United States in free trade competition, when the balance of the United States practically is protected. It is practically impossible for the western half of the United States to live and prosper under such conditions. We might as well go back to President Lincoln's statement and have half slave and half free."

Nova Scotia's Excellent Forest Protection Service

In the matter of freedom from forest fires, the Province of Nova Scotia has made a splendid record during the past seven years. Since the year 1903, when serious loss by fire occurred among the forests of the province, there has not been a serious forest fire in the province. This is due largely to the excellent Forest Protection Service, of the province, and partly to the awakening of public interest in the importance of fire prevention. The year 1910 was no exception to the rule, as the Forest Protection Service reports that there were throughout the year practically no fires. In the "Canada Lumberman" of February 1st there was published a reference to the forest fires of the province, which stated, in error, that the loss from fire during the year 1910 had been serious. This was an injustice to the Forest Protection Service of the province, which has been so instrumental in preventing the occurrence of fires and has in this manner been of inestimable service to the province.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Forest, Fish and Game Association was held at St. John, N.B., on February 15th. In addition to the election of officers, a quantity of important business was transacted, one of the chief matters decided upon being a reorganization of the association and its incorporation. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. Fraser Gregory; Vice-President, W. H. Thorne; Treasurer, John White. The association placed itself on record as strongly opposed to the proposition for the erection of a dam at the mouth of the Tobique river, or across the St. John river at Hawkshaw, and the executive were authorized to take any steps they considered necessary to prevent the passing of legislation with this object in view.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Annual Meeting of Western Retailers—Cost Publicity

Western Retailers' Annual Meeting

The 20th annual convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association was held in Winnipeg on February 15th. There was a record attendance at the opening session when over 200 members answered the roll call. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. R. Godfrey, who extended a hearty welcome to the delegates. The report of the secretary, Mr. Alan M. Stewart, showed a gratifying increase in membership and a very satisfactory financial statement. At the afternoon session most of the time was occupied by the reading of a paper on "The Association Idea in Trade Relations," by Mr. G. H. Ketridge, of Evanston, Ill.

Mr. Ketridge referred to the code of ethics adopted by the American lumber and trades congress, which, it was claimed, had established a common law in connection with the lumber business which had eliminated 75 per cent. of litigations and disagreements. He had recently been appointed an arbitrator in a case which involved his wading through sixty letters, and the whole amount in dispute only totalled a little over twelve dollars. This showed the futility of squabbling among themselves, when a single reference to the code of ethics would have obviated all unpleasantness. He held that the seller should not be held responsible for delays incident to transportation beyond his control before allowing the shipment to be moved or disposed of otherwise. Mr. Ketridge then proceeded to deal with the difficulties met with in the transactions of the trade in connection with their dealings with the wholesale merchants, and argued that arbitration methods should be employed wherever possible in the settlement of all matters in dispute. The widest possible trade publicity should be given for the purpose of making known irresponsible and unscrupulous manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers. That men should be guided by a moral law is only beginning to be understood, but it is rapidly becoming a strong public sentiment and force.

Though the main theme of the address was the benefits of organization, Mr. Ketridge gave a brief resume of the retail lumberman's business from its initial stages to the present prominent position it holds in the commercial life of the community. With it he traced the growth of the association idea among the lumber interests, which had now reached the stage that a movement was on foot to spread the idea of a national association of retailers.

"In a great and growing country like this," said Mr. Ketridge, "where the development is so rapid that it can hardly be kept track of, there exists a necessity for the thorough organization and association of the several elements in the conduct of the lumber business. The interests of the three branches of the lumber trade are necessarily interrelated, and one is on an equality of necessity with the other. In no line of business has the old destructive competitive idea been so much in action as in the lumber business, and particularly in the retail branch. Individual selfishness has had its full sway ever since the second retail yard was opened."

The paper went on to show that conflicting interests led to the association idea becoming a necessity, and concluded: 'The idea has become a force in the lumber world. It has the seed of merit in it, and men are found who are willing to sacrifice their time and money and in every legitimate way to spread the gospel of its benefits. So that from being a private idea it has become a public one and has attained the force of a public sentiment."

An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper.

Mr. G. C. Ingram addressed the convention in connection with disputes that frequently arose between retailers and railway companies. There was, he said, a great deal of time wasted by retailers in trying to have their grievances redressed without knowing the best way to go about it. They often went to the railway agent for advice, and only succeeded in being more mystified for their pains. He strongly urged that those present should take advantage of the services of their secretary, who was more experienced in adjusting such matters.

Uniformity of Manufacture.

A. R. McDiarmid, Brandon, Man., speaking on "Generalities appertaining to the manufacture of lumber," advocated uniformity in the manufacture of material, or the adoption of a universal list, which, he claimed, would remove a great deal of the perplexities which arose between the wholesaler and retailer. It could be so arranged that they could have their own rate of discount to be allowed off the published catalogue. The dealers, themselves, were often greatly to be blamed for not being explicit in stating their orders.

The following resolutions were adopted: "That the manufacturers be asked to get together and make universal moulding," and "That the portion of the paper dealing with the uniform standard regarding moulding be sent to the members of the Manufacturers' Association."

Messrs. Macdonald and Anderson, both urged that the Retailers' and Manufacturers' Associations should be more in touch with each other. Both speakers agreed that none would be better pleased than the manufacturers themselves if a uniform standing of moulding were arranged. It was decided to hold the 1912 convention in Winnipeg.

The election of officers resulted in Mr. W. W. Ireland, of Carberry, Man., being chosen president. The other officers elected were as follows: Vice-President, W. Mergens, Weyburn, Sask.; New directors: W. W. Davidson, Moose Jaw; A. J. Ross, Unity; Charles Baker, Moose Jaw; J. E. Walker, Rocanville; H. E. Meilicke, Dundern; Mr. Carpenter, Yorkton; Mr. Grist, Watrous; C. Campbell, Forget; Mr. McElhaney, Outlook. Directors for Manitoba: D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg; G. F. Robertson, Winnipeg; G. E. Davidson, Manitou; D. E. Fraser, Kenton; A. H. Shaw, Elm Creek; J. Playfair, Baldwin; E. E. Finch, Strathclair; J. K. Robson, Treherne; A. B. Estlin, Melita.

A meeting of the Retail Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company was also held, and the following directors were re-elected for 1911: J. A. Thompson, J. B. Sinclair, R. K. Godfrey, K. H. Wall, J. P. Jansen, F. McPherson, H. E. Meilicke, A. B. Estlin, and A. W. Jones. The following officers were re-elected: J. A. Thompson, president; J. B. Sinclair, vice-president; A. K. Godfrey, treasurer; Alan M. Stewart, secretary. The following executive committee was re-elected: J. A. Thompson, J. B. Sinclair, A. K. Godfrey, G. H. Wall and F. McPherson.

Publicity of the Cost of Doing Business

One of the best addresses delivered at the recent convention of Northwestern Retailers at Minneapolis, Minn., was upon the subject of "Publicity of the Cost of Doing Business," by J. W. Barry. In the course of his address Mr. Barry gave the following suggestions for remedying some of the retailer's ills.

What does it cost you to do business? The old answer was: "None of your damn business." There were trade secrets then as to freights, stock bought in blocks, grades and other kinks—all of which are mere folk lore tales to the lumbermen of 1911. To-day wholesale prices are printed from week to week in builders' and even in farmers' journals, while freight rates are a matter of sign board record in every way station. As to grades, the manufacturers have carried their refinement to a degree unequalled even in the French code of dueling, so that even the "official" grader must carry a printed copy of the book on rules to avoid grading the same piece wrong twice. How different from the good old days when, according to eminent white pine authority, there were only two grades of yellow pine, namely, "Poor and Damn Poor." White pine grades, too, were almost as simple but like the Kentucky Colonel's whiskey, while some grades were better than others, there never was any poor white pine. The absence of old time conditions with other things that will occur to your mind, force a different answer to-day to the question: "What does it cost you to do business?"

The talk of the day is to eliminate the middleman—the retailer—while, on the contrary, the tendency of the time is to establish him more firmly than ever on enduring foundations. The motor pushing every business is "Personal Gain," and, like other motors, business motors are sometimes steered wrong into roads which, while they promise well at the beginning, yet soon taper to quicksands that "kill" the engine. Some manufacturers have joined, aided and abetted the "Talk" to eliminate the retailer, not from any love of the consumer nor yet from any hatred of the retailer or from a desire for the betterment of the community at large, but for the sole purpose of getting more for their product. Such talk seems to take on new life every time there is a lull in business. Then it is that the manufacturers cast longing eyes to the pastures of the retailers where all they can see is the "long green" lining the banks of the silver streams from which happy retailers are selling golden fish. Happy vision—but "bum steer." Here butts in the consumer—the other party to the constantly recurring talk. He finds himself ready to go to almost any lengths in joining to eliminate the retailer—not because he hates him—not because he loves the manufacturer, but solely because he wants to get the product of the manufacturer for less money. Two souls without a happy thought—another "bum steer." Between these two gentle forces, the manufacturer wanting to get more, the consumer seeking to pay less, the retailer lives and has his being. He is the distributor—wanted by neither—yet demonstrated to be economically vital to both. Neither the manufacturer nor the consumer has ever been able to make the final distribution in any line at a saving over the retailer's price. Every principle of political economy enforces the logic of the retailer's position as the final distributor of products.

Education of the Retailer

Indeed, economic conditions have combined to make the retailer much more than a mere distributor, for he is compelled to maintain an exhibition of forest products and other building material—an exhibition which is free to the public in more senses than one. Go with me to almost any yard in any of the larger towns in that great section of the country often referred to as the battleground of the woods. In going the rounds of the yard you will find practically every wood manufactured in the country. In this alley is the department of the south; here you see yellow pine, cypress, poplar, gum and oak and their products; in the next alley will be found the department of the north with northern pine, hemlock, birch, basswood, maple and their products. Over on the other side is the department of the west, with its red cedar, fir, spruce, western pine, California redwood, western white pine and gray fir and their products. Contrast this, the modern retail yard all under cover, with the few piles of but one wood piled in the open, which constituted the yard of a few years ago. Then the retailer was supplied from the jobber who shipped in cargo, and re-shipped in car-lot. But when the freight became no more when shipped direct from the mill to the retail yard—when the carload became the economic unit of final shipment, the double handling became a prohibitive charge and the jobber was so completely driven out that to-day the word jobber means to the average retailer the same as commission man or even scalper. So that now the retailer carries a greater variety than the old time jobber ever dreamed of. In addition to the size and variety of stocks necessary, other conditions have forced not only a less volume but also a constantly lessening margin, until to-day "What it costs to do business" has become the question of the hour. Indeed, with the manufacturer selling at practically uniform prices, and forced by his conditions to constantly scheme for more, and on the other hand the consumer in order to get his supplies for less, resorting to commercial persecution, the retailer finds himself in a most trying position. It recalls the story of the kind traveller who saw a sorrowful looking boy hoeing under the melting heat of a July run. He called, "Say, boy, what do you get for hoeing?" The boy looked up in astonishment, saying, "What do I get for hoeing? Nothing," "Then why do you do it?" "Get hell if I don't," said the lad. That is about the case of the retailer, except under the present law he faces the pen if he does and bankruptcy if he don't get a profit.

Doing Business in the Dark.

When the experience of others had convinced me of the value of cost information, I asked a dealer who carries a stock of $35,000 to $40,000 what it cost him to do business. He answered, "I know exactly—have just got through figuring. It is a shade under 9 per cent." Having this meeting in mind, I offered to bet him a new suit of clothes that 19 per cent. would be nearer than 9. So we got to talking about the costs of doing business. Asked, had he figured interest. "Well, no," he had not. That one addition jumped him to 15. Had he figured rent? Had not, didn't rent, owned the ground, but admitted it could be rented to others at about $800. So we went over the various items in a sort of estimating way. Later he reported to me that without figuring depreciation or interest on carrying accounts over six days, his total expense was "Just a shade under 20 per cent." So I put it up to you. What is your cost of doing business? Fill out the item approximately. It will vary for each firm and for each locality, but it is a "privileged communication," even under the anti-price-fixing laws in force in our respective states. I have called this rambling talk "Publicity of the Cost of Doing Business; A Remedy for Some of the Ills Retailers Have." By this I do not mean that it is desirable to shout from the housetop to every passerby, but I do mean that it is desirable beyond my ability to tell, that a complete record of actual costs, including your salary, interests and rent, should be always ready to exhibit to anyone interested or in any court of law. Let it all be open and above board. Let me illustrate with a story. In circuit riding days a minister had a portable bathtub which he forbade any member of his family to use. But from the appearance of the tub he concluded his housekeeper was using it, so he called her into his study. When she admitted it, he said, "Mary, what grieves me most is that you do behind my back what you would not do before my face." Don't make a record behind the desk you would not willingly make before your customer, if need be. Tell him you are charging a profit of 10 per cent. He will concede that it is reasonable, the general public will hold that it is reasonable, and courts of law will allow it. If it shall be contended that the publicity suggested might get into wrong hands, the answer is that it can be of no value to him or injury to you, and while it will get into the wrong hands once in a while, it will also go into the right hands all the time—the hands of your competitors, who will use your cost in checking up their own.

Every man should consider his business as a thing apart from himself—as that part of the world that owes him a living and more. Citizen Jones and Business Jones should be considered as separate. The main object in life for Citizen Jones should be to make Business Jones come across. If he does not do so, then the general public usually adds a third name, which sounds like Dam Fool Jones.

The Ten Commandments of Business.

In conclusion, Mr. Barry read the following ten business commandments and thirty-nine articles of business faith:

To arrive at YOUR cost of doing business:

1. On the beginning of your business year charge interest at the rate you could loan your money, on your total investment exclusive of real estate.

2. Charge rental on all real estate and buildings used in your business at the same rate you would receive if renting to others.

3. Charge in addition to what you pay for hired help, the amount your own services would bring from others; also charge in the same way for the services of any member of your family.

4. Charge depreceiation on all stock carried over, on which you have to make a reduction to sell.

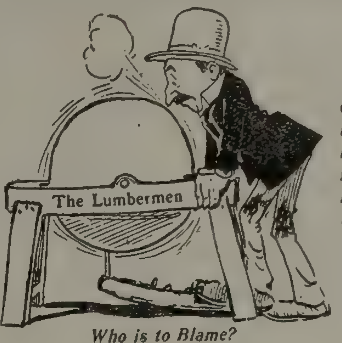
5. Charge all expenses, such as taxes, insurance, water, lights, fuel, drayage, postage, office supplies, maintenance of horses and waggons, advertising, telegrams, phones, canvassing and donations.

6. Charge losses of every character, including stock stolen or sent out and not charged, allowances made to customers, bad debts, etc.

7. Charge collection expenses; also any and all other expenses not enumerated herein.

8. To reach your inventory in January 1, 1910, and all your 1910 purchases plus the freight and from their sum subtract your inventory of January 1, 1911. Now divide by this remainder the sum of all your 1910 expenses. The result is the per cent. on the inyard cost of the stock you paid to do your 1910 business. For example, suppose your inventory to January 1, 1910, to have been $12,000; your 1910 purchases, $38,000, or a total of $50,000. From this total subtract your January 1, 1911, inventory of say $10,000, leaving a remainder of $40,000 as the inyard cost of the material you sold in 1920. Now, suppose your total expense to have been $6,000. Then divide $6,000 by $40,000, giving 15 per cent. as your cost of doing your 1910 business.

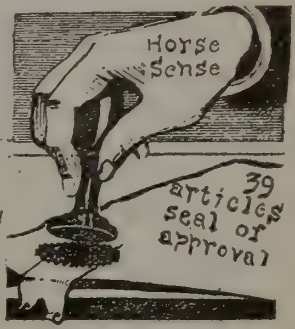
The 10 Commandments of Business



The Dry Grind is the Penalty for Breaking the Commandments.

Who is to Blame?

The 39 Articles of Faith



The 39 Articles show how the 10 Commandments of Business should be applied for the salvation of lost dividends

9. Hence in this assumed case the net cost of each item is the delivered price plus 15 per cent. When the delivered price of 2x4's is $20, you must add 15 per cent. to play even, making your net cost $23. To this add your profit. While all items can not sell at the same percentage of profit, yet no item should sell below your net cost, as determined by the above method which gives the nearest practical approximation to the real thing.

10. Record in even greater detail than suggested by the following "Thirty-nine Articles of Faith," all expenses as if to make a public exhibit of the actual cost of doing your business. Then when your books show a profit, it will be real when you collect it—and not merely apparent. Public inspection should be welcome—yes, even solicited.

The 39 Articles of Faith	Per Cent of Annual Depreciation	FIRST COST		Expenses for Year Ending ....191...	
EQUIPMENT					
1. Buildings					
2. Motors					
3. Office F'ur & F'r					
4. Office Machines					
5. Scales					
6. Teams					
7. Tools					
8. Trucks					
9. Wagons					
10. Woodworking and Sawing M'ch'es					
FIXED EXPENSES					
11. Association Dues					
12. General Office Expense (Not included elsewhere)					
13. Insurance—Fire					
14. Insurance—Liability					
15. Interest on net investment					
16. Interest on accounts running over 60 days					
17. Rent					
18 Salaries					
19. Taxes—Personal—on stock etc.					
20. Trade Papers					
Amount carried forward					

The 39 Articles of Faith	Expenses for Year Ending ..191	
RUNNING EXPENSES		
Am t brought forward		
21. Advertising		
22. Allowances on settlements		
23. Bad Debts		
24. Collections		
25. Depreciation of stock		
26. Donations		
27. Freight, Drayage, Express		
28. Heat, Light, and Water		
29. Interest on short time loans		
30. Miscellaneous, Postage etc.		
31. Pay Roll—ALL wages paid		
32. Power		
33. Repairs		
34. Shoeing teams		
35. Supplies for office		
36. Supplies, barn; mill; yard		
37. Telephone and telegraph		
38. Traveling		
39. Waste material		
Total expenses		
Inventory of ....191....$		
Purchases ensuing year ....$		
Total ....$		
Less Inventory of ....191....$		
In-yard-cost of stock in 191—sales		

By this last amount, divide total expenses. Now, OBEY ye henceforth the COMMANDMENTS that like Moses, YOU too may be permitted to view the "PROMISED LAND."

Thirty-Nine Articles of Business Faith.

The 39 articles of business faith as given by Mr. Barry were as shown above:

In explanation of some of the above articles Mr. Barry said:

The measure of the annual depreciation of any article is such a per cent. of its first cost, as will replace it new when repairs are no longer economical. Your experience is the guide.

7. Is to cover all appliances not included in other items of equipment.

12. If a line yard, include here the proportion of general office expenses.

13. Includes all paid for fire protection, not otherwise charged.

15. Interest. Net investment is total investment less real estate, if any.

17. If ground is owned, then the rent is such as might be secured if rented to others.

18. Salaries to include the same pay for the active proprietors or any working members of their families, as they would receive were they working for others.

21. Advertising—including newspapers, circulars, programmes, souvenirs, entertainment of customers—in short all paid for publicity.

23. Bad debts, include both notes and accounts.

24. Collections, include amounts paid in addition to regular pay roll.

25. Depreciation applies to any stock the sale value of which is damaged.

26. Donations—to cover all values given away and not elsewhere charged.

27. Freight to include all transportion charges except those for stock bought delivered.

29. Interest on temporary loans in excess of net investment. See No. 14.

30. Miscellaneous to include all times not otherwise herein provided for. But the less in "miscellaneous" the better.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Important British Columbia Judgment Regarding Responsibility for Forest Fires — Action for Injuries Sustained in Running Logs

Safety of Log Chutes—An interesting legal case relating to the safety of a log chute is at present in the British Columbia courts, in which the plaintiff, Mr. Mitchell, is suing the Rat Portage Lumber Company for $15,000 for the loss of an arm. The action hinges on the question of whether log chutes, for sending logs into the water, can or can not be rendered completely safe. To settle this vexed problem much evidence has been called, and some interesting logging lore was vouchsafed by western lumbermen. One witness said that he had been engaged in logging operations for 54 years. He said there was always danger on a swift-running slide, and that he always felt a sense of relief when a log was safely in the water. Asked what made logs jump the chute, he brought forward the suggestion that the swift-moving timber compressed the air in front and under it until this gathered force enough to throw the log from the chute. When asked whether the first duty of the man at the foot of the chute was not to keep the logs cleared away from that spot, the witness said no. "Then what is it?" he was asked. "To take care of himself," said the witness.

Timber License Not Seizable—That an interest in a special timber license is not an interest in land, and is therefore outside seizure under a court judgment, was the ruling laid down by Mr. Justice Morrison in an important judgment delivered at Vancouver recently in the case of P. F. Newell vs. John Trainor. The case was one in which the plaintiff secured a judgment against the defendant Trainor to the extent of $1,629.80 and costs. An application was then made before Mr. Justice Morrison in the Supreme Court for the defendant to show cause why his interest in certain special timber licenses held from the Provincial Government, as well as the timber governed by these licenses, should not be sold to realize the judgment against him. At the time of the application in chambers the point was raised, in reply, that a special license to cut timber did not constitute an interest in land within the meaning of the Judgments Act. Mr. Justice Morrison, in his finding, declares that he considers this point well taken. He proceeds to show that section 54 of the Provincial Land Act dealing with licenses draws a clear distinction between timber leases, crown granted timber land, hand-loggers' licenses and special timber licenses. "It seems abundantly clear to me," he says, "that the Legislature has not given, nor intends to give, an interest in land through special timber licenses. An interest concerning or affecting land is not to the present purpose." Referring to a judgment of Mr. Justice Murphy in the case of Vaughan Rhys vs. Clary, he quotes the words "any contract, or obligation, or liability affecting land or hereditaments," and then comments to the effect that this is a question of substance, not words, and that if a timber license meant an exclusive occupation of land it would constitute under the law a demise of the land itself. If this were meant, the instrument and the statutory provision would clearly state it in terms. "Trees while in the ground are merely in a warehouse" is a quotation given from another important legal finding in a similar connection.

In the definition of land under the Judgments Act, interest in it is referred to as "title in," etc., and the right of entry. Mr. Justice Morrison contends that this right of entry is the right known to real property lawyers and is not the right to enter for a special purpose such as provided for under a special timber license.

Responsibility for Forest Fire.—A law suit of great importance to the lumber industry of Canada has just been heard in the courts of British Columbia. The point at issue was the responsibility for a serious forest fire which commenced on July 16th last on limits purchased by Mr. E. R. Clarkson, of Toronto, from the Great Northern Railway Company in 1906. The defendants were the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company, who were accused by the plaintiffs of having caused the fire. The statement of the plaintiff was to the effect that the fire started near Ymir, B.C., as the result of the burning of some old railway ties which the railway company were destroying.

The principal witness was one of the foremen of the railway company who was in charge of a section gang in the district in which the fire commenced. This foreman in a telegram to the company at Nelson, on July 18, said "fire caused by burning old ties." In his evidence the foreman said that the last rain previous to the fire had been on June 30 and that by July 8 the conditions were favorable for a fire, as the right-of-way on his section was strewn with dry rotted hemlock logs, willow brush, kinniginic, ends of ties, leaves and grasses, and other inflammable materials. All the section foremen had instructions from the assistant roadmaster to burn at the end of each day's work all the old ties they took up. He first saw the fire on July 11. It had then burned over a small area and when he left, it appeared to be out. On the following day there appeared to be no signs of fire. He reported to the assistant roadmaster that gangs were setting fires, which practice ought to be stopped. The next day he saw fire rising from the ashes of the burned area and requested the assistance of the fire warden. A day later the fire revived and was running up the trees, so he and his gang of eight men dug around them, putting earth on the blaze. The next day he saw no sign of smoke. That evening, however, the fire warden summoned him. A gale had fanned the fire, which had spread across the river and crossed the railway track in three places. He knew of no other cause for the fire than the burning of the pile of ties on the section adjoining his, where he had first seen the flames. The witness was put through a long series of cross-questions but kept pretty closely to his story.

The defence presented witnesses to prove that the fire had been caused by prospectors or campers.

The case was heard by Mr. Justice Morrison and a special jury. A verdict was given placing the responsibility upon the railway. The responsibility was the only question to be decided by this jury. The question of damages will be decided by the Supreme Court. The plaintiff claims over half a million dollars and other claims aggregating as much more depend upon the result of this action.

International Paper Company Oppose Reciprocity

The International Paper Company have forwarded a protest to the United States Congress against the ratification of the reciprocity agreement. The memorial of protest is in part as follows: "If the proposal regarding paper and pulp in the McCall bill, covering the trade agreement with Canada, is enacted into law, it will, without question, paralyze the paper industry and eventually result in the almost complete annihilation in this country of the manufacture of paper made of pulp wood. Here and there may be a mill with exceptional advantages. . . but there is no doubt that, in the main, the industry will go over into Canada, and that a very large number of skilled laborers will have to leave this country to find employment. We regard the so-called 'trade' as being a very costly one for the United States, in so far as it relates to our industry. It is proposed to let in free paper and pulp in exchange for the privilege of getting Canadian wood, but when our mills have gone out of existence in this country, and no longer require Canadian wood, Canada will have the industry and we will have nothing. With a moderate duty on paper, the industry, as it exists to-day, can perfectly well be preserved in this country, and it is, in our opinion, a blunder to open our markets to Canadian competition for the sake of getting these restrictions on wood removed. No doubt, in any event, much of the future growth will be in Canada, but that is no reason why the existing industry should be blotted out."

S. M. Smith, general manager of the British America Mills & Timber Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, was in Toronto recently on a short business trip.

Mr. M. P. Kinsella, New York manager of Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Company, and Mr. M. H. Haney, Ottawa manager of the company, made a business visit to Toronto last week.

Mr. J. H. Simpson, of Detroit, who has considerable interests in timber lands in British Columbia, is on a trip to the east and recently visited Toronto and was a welcome caller at the offices of the "Canada Lumberman."

Lumber News from Quebec Province

Premier Gouin Makes Interesting Statement Regarding Policy on Pulpwood Export—The Township Forest Reserves

Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, in a reply to Mr. Bourassa in the Quebec Legislature, made an interesting reference recently to the pulpwood situation. Mr. Bourassa had asked whether the government would make an announcement of its policy in connection with the pulp resources of the province, as effected by the proposed reciprocity arrangement between Canada and the United States.

Sir Lomer Gouin's reply was as follows:

"I have followed this question very closely, but, as a matter of fact, I do not know yet, officially, if any decision has been reached respecting the signing of the treaty. I do not say this in any spirit of complaint of the procedure followed by any party to the negotiations, but to justify myself in saying that I cannot very well define what the Quebec Government's decision will be upon this matter.

It was only in April, 1910, that an Order-in-Council was passed prohibiting the exportation from Crown lands into the United States. We are putting that order into execution, and now that the question of reciprocity has come up I am asked to state if the Government intends to modify that order.

"That order was passed in response to a strong desire of the public in the province to have the Government take some such action, as witnessed by the attitude of the press of both political parties. I admit that we have received requests from limit-holders in the province asking that this order should be repealed.

"After having read much of what has been written in the newspapers, both in the United States and in Canada, it would appear that there is a very strong opinion in Washington in favor of admitting lumber, pulp, and paper free into the United States from Canada, whether the agreement now under discussion is approved or otherwise.

"I am not ready at the present time to state what decision this Government will take in relation to the matter—whether we will change the present conditions, or whether we will not change them. The ambition of the Government, I may say, is to make Quebec the centre of the pulp and paper industry of the world.

"The action of the Government would be, if I had to choose between the interests of our neighbors and Canada and Quebec, to stand first by Canada and the Province of Quebec; and if the choice were between Canada and Quebec, providing the interests were legitimate, I would stand by the Province of Quebec."

The report of the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Quebec shows receipts from the Department of Lands and Forests for the year 1909-10 to be $1,150,747, an increase of $75,980 over the figures of the previous year. It is expected that the revenue for the next fiscal year will show a further increase of at least $300,000. This increase is expected to come from the operations of the new tariff of timber dues which was recently put into force. The increased rate of $5 per mile ground rent is expected to yield an increase of at least $140,000 a year. As far as can be learned from present operations it is not expected that the changes in the tariff regarding stumpage dues will materially affect the annual lumber production of the province. The timber dues on the lumbering operations for the forthcoming year are expected to reach $1,000,000. In addition to the increase in revenue, as a result of the new tariff, the province is benefiting by the introduction of new industries and by the manufacture of raw products of the forest. This is giving a great stimulus to capital and increasing the demand for skilled labor in the province.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Quebec Legislature by Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands and Forests, in connection with the cutting of timber on township forest reserves. The object of the resolutions is to enable the small proprietor or farmer to cut timber and wood on these reserves, upon payment of the stumpage dues. The general object of these reserves is to insure constant supply of timber in each township of the province, to prevent the clearing off of land recognized as unfit for cultivation, and also to restore the value of land which has been injured by fire, as well as to protect the sources of the streams. When the resolutions were first presented a short time ago, they provided for the sale by auction of the right to cut timber, for a period of two years. This, it was felt, would be in the interests of the large investor instead of the small proprietor. A change was accordingly made as indicated above, and provision also included that the sales in each reserve must not exceed 1/20th of the total area of the reserve, and that no one applicant should receive more than one concession in the same year. A bill embodying these resolutions will shortly be presented to the House.

There are at present 25 pulp mills in the Province of Quebec, whose whose total average daily output is 2,839,000 pounds. There are 20 paper mills, with an average daily output in aggregate of 1,343,000 pounds. To turn a cord of wood into pulp costs $3.20, and to convert the pulp into paper it costs $15.20. During the past five years there have been exported from patented lots 480,000 cords of pulpwood. No substitute for spruce in making news papers has been found, although the United States Government has spent $30,000 in researches and has established a laboratory at Wausau, Wis., for this purpose. Black spruce is used for saw logs, wood pulp, posts, piers, matches and wooden bowls.

Mr. E. Stewart has established an office in the Lumsden Building, Toronto, to handle Canadian timber limits. We understand that he has some splendid properties to offer in British Columbia. Mr. Stewart was for many years Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion Government and has wide acquaintance with forestry and the timber possessions of Canada, placing him in a splendid position to give excellent service to his clients.

Following is the value of lumber shipped from the Ottawa Consular District, to the United States, during the calendar year 1910: Clapboards, $14,112.39; hemlock, $11,353.49; lath, $113,812.26; pickets, $64,022.48; railway ties, $20,700.48; shingles, $46,977.41; spruce lumber, $344,841.06; spruce plank, $18,006.43; white pine deals, $49,870.48; white pine lumber, $1,795,523.46; white pine plank, $18,711.58.

Special Reports on Foreign Trade

Dominion Government Obtaining Information Regarding Lumber Trade Opportunities in Other Countries

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce has requested its commissioners to make special reports upon the market for forest products in the countries where they are stationed. The following outline of suggested subjects was sent to each commissioner:

1. Amount of forest products imported and possibilities for developing Canadian trade.
2. (a) Timber—various kinds and sizes, sawn and hewn.
   (b) Lumber—kinds and sizes of deals, boards, planks, joists, etc.
3. Grades—commercial names of grades, classes, etc.
4. Market for logs, telegraph and telephone poles, posts, railway ties and sleepers, pulpwood, ground and sulphite pulp.
5. Transport facilities—labor problems, handling cargoes, steamers discharging at wharf or anchorage, wharfage dues, additional charges, such as towage, lighterage, transfer, etc.
6. Telegraph, cable and railway facilities, custom as to discounts and settlements.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Holland, in a brief report states that Holland was once rich in forests, but that the timber wealth has all been exhausted, and only within recent years have efforts been made to reforest the country.

Notwithstanding the extension of forest plantation in the Netherlands during recent decades, the active demand for foreign lumber that has existed for many centuries, is likely to continue. The re-export of timber and lumber developed enormously in the course of time, the result being that the initial trade with Northern European seas continues of great importance.

In 1908 the imports of all kinds of woods, except dye-wood, amounted to 2,792.346 tons of 1,000 kilograms each. The exports in the same year were 1,782.544 tons. In 1909 the imports were 2,624,689 tons and the exports 1,621,173 tons.

It will be seen from these figures that not only has the local consumption increased, but the transit trade is also of great importance to Holland. About 60 per cent. of the timber and lumber from the different countries of origin is received at Rotterdam, the greater part of which is exported via the Rhine to Germany. The remainder reaches Amsterdam, Zaandam, Dordrecht, Middleburg, Harlingen, Delfzijl, Terneuzen, and is mostly intended for local consumption.

Pitch pine from the United States, white and red pine from the Baltic and the White Seas, and pine and oak from the Black Sea and the Adriatic are mostly utilized in building and furniture. The railway sleepers are the beech of West Russia and the Rhine provinces, and the red pine from the Baltic and White Sea, the larch from Archangel, and the oak from Dantzic, Libau and Memel.

Square timber from the United States and Canada is principally required in the construction of dikes, scaffolds, and quays. Cedar from Dutch Guiana and Cuba and North America is chiefly used in the manufacture of cigar boxes. The demand for timber from the West Indies especially Dutch Guiana, is increasing. Greenheart and marbarklak are particularly adapted for hydraulic works; amaranth, brownheart, exclusively used in joinery; locust or teak for the waggon industry, and the bullet tree for parts of musical instruments.

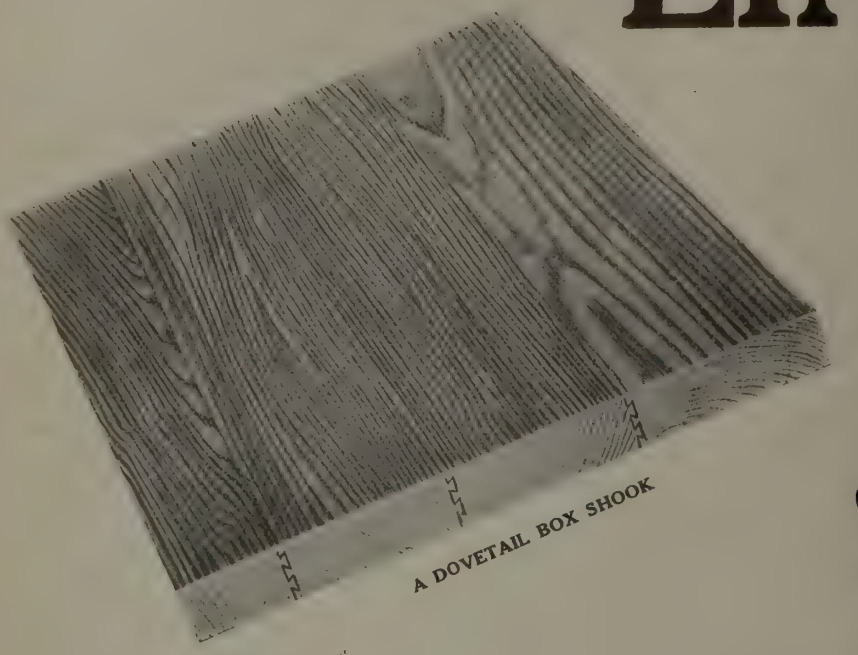
There is a large importation of staves for barrels and casks from the United States, the larger sizes required for the manufacture of hogsheads are mostly exported to Germany. The smaller sizes are used in Holland in manufacturing barrels required by local herring packers.

Timber, lumber and wood generally are of great commercial importance to the Netherlands. Outside of the fact that most of the buildings in Holland rest on piles, naturally causing an active demand for

(continued on page 38)

LINDERMAN

DOVET



JOINTER

A
N
I

Joins All Kinds of Lumber Toge

PACKING BOXES AND COOPERAGE

With the dovetail way of matching lumber installed in your factory, you can use narrow and low grade lumber. Merely cut it to length, feed it into the

Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer

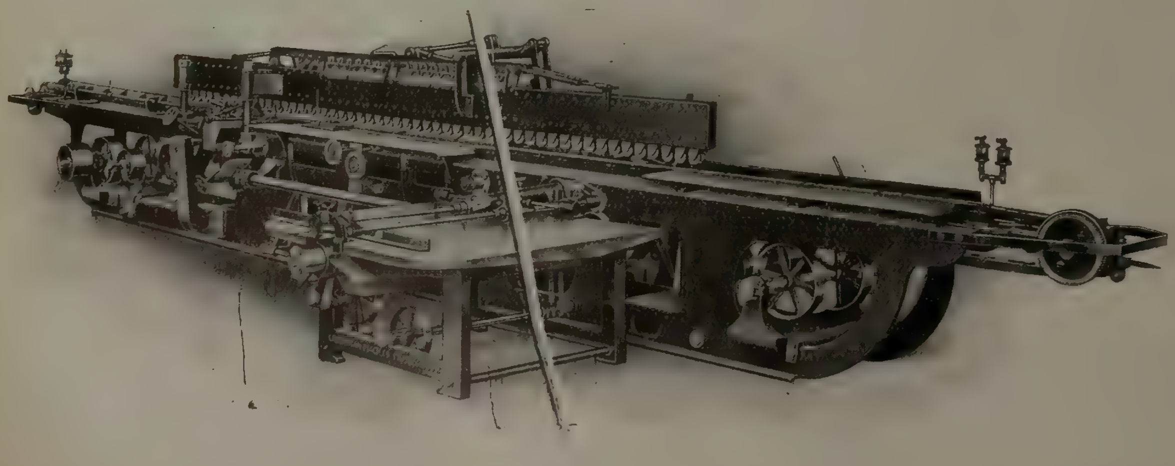
from both ends at the rate of 80 feet per minute and your packing box sides, ends, tops, bottoms and heading squares will come out of the centre of the machine complete and sized to the exact width without lumber waste.

Dovetail shooks are as perfect in appearance as one piece wide stock and are stronger than the natural wood itself. Dovetail shooks can be made at the same or less cost than ordinary tongue and grooved shooks; yet the value of the dovetailed product makes your low grade lumber worth the same price as wide.

The
late
of l
LIN
mak
toge

wed
boa
a gl

Wit
tion
it ju
get



CANADIA

WOODSTO

AUTOMATIC

IL GLUE

MATCHER

r Automatically at One Operation

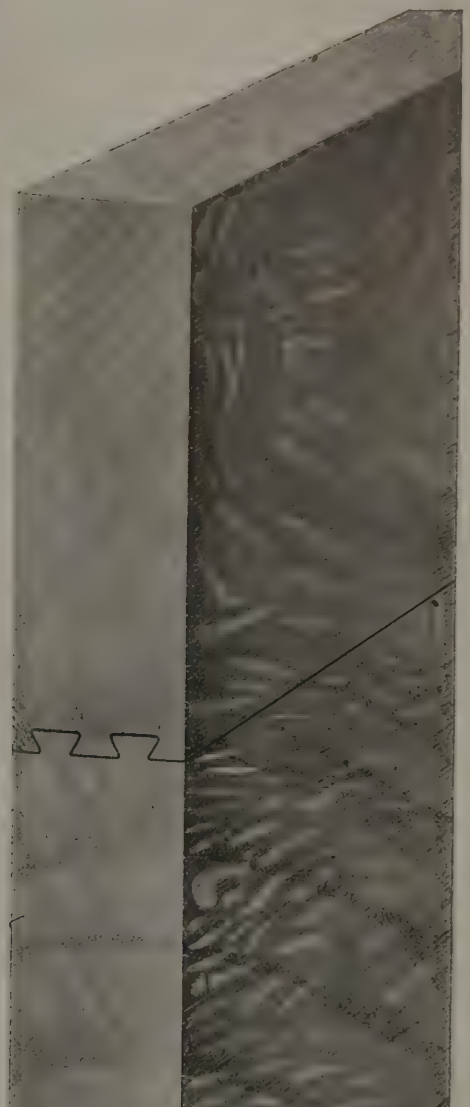
THE FINEST FURNITURE

st extraordinary achievement that has been made
 working lumber products is perhaps the jointing
er together automatically at one operation on the
ERMAN DOVETAIL GLUE JOINTER,
 a joint which is practically welding two boards
r with glue, because the

Tapering Wedge Dovetail Glue Joint

itself together and cannot come apart as the two
are always drawing on each other, which makes
oint that is stronger than the natural wood.

Dovetail Glue Jointer in your factory you can make an enormous reduc-
ur jointing cost—save all your lumber waste, considerable glue, because
ans cutting your lumber to length, feeding it into the machine and you
nel completed and sized to width.



LINDERMAN LIMITED

ONT. MUSKEGON, MICH.

timber of suitable dimensions, wood also serves as raw material to many important industrial branches, among them being: Saw and planing mills, turnery, joinery, manufacturing of carriages, waggons and push-carts, cooperage, packing boxes, wooden shoes, baskets, barrels, cigar boxes, furniture, etc.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there is a good opening for Canadian timber and lumber. The official figures for a recent year show importations of 250,000 standard battens or planks, and about 800,000 pieces of square timber. The cost of lumber is computed f.o.b. per St. Petersburg, standard of 165 English cubic feet. The ordinary method of retailing is per Amsterdam foot, 13 feet English is equivalent to 14 feet Amsterdam measure.

Last year the average prices of 165 English cubic feet were—11 inches wide, average 132 guldens, down to 4 inches wide at 92 guldens, f.o.b. The thickness of this lumber was from half an inch to three inches.

Round timber is used in pile driving for the foundation of buildings. These piles are usually from 16 yards long, 5 inches in diameter at the top and 9 inches at 1 yard from the butt. This timber costs about 40 cents Dutch (16 cents currency) per running meter c.i.f. in Russia or Sweden.

The Band Resaw—Theory of Its Use

Why it Holds Its Place On the Wheel—Correct Method of Fitting to Produce a Perfectly Straight Cut

An excellent paper upon the subject of "Band Resawing," by Mr. E. C. Mershon, of Saginaw, Mich., was presented at the recent meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. After referring historically to the development of the band resaw, Mr. Mershon's paper continued in part as follows:

We found that the same general principles apply to a band saw as to any saw, whether it be a hand saw, meat saw, circular saw or a band; that the toothed edge that does the cutting has to be taut; that the teeth themselves have to have proper clearance; that a band saw especially is a good, rigid tool for cutting in a plane parallel with the blade; and that it is a poor tool, indeed, to withstand any pressure perpendicular to this plane, or, in other words, to withstand any side pressure. We found that to give the blade the greatest capacity for withstanding shocks and pressure in a fore and aft direction, namely, in the direction of the feed, that the saw blade had to be fitted to the wheel, the greatest amount of strain being exerted by the wheel towards the toothed edge of the blade to give it the tautness referred to above; the next greatest strain towards the rear edge of the blade so as to form it in a truss, as it were, to withstand any tendency to deflect the blade by the crowding of the feed, dulling of the teeth, etc., and that it was necessary to expand the blade by means of the hammer or stretching roll so that the wheels would give the least strain to the central portion of the saw blade.

It will be seen that a saw blade thus tensioned by the hammer or roll, made to run on the wheels with the toothed edge projecting beyond the face of the wheel a sufficient distance, so that, say, ¼-inch, more or less, of solid metal would project beyond the face, likewise would be made to alter its form entirely if it be forced backward on the wheel this ¼-inch. This ¼-inch of ribbon just back of the base of the teeth, being the shortest part of the blade, being made to mount the wheel and being elastic, would stretch and tend to make the rear edge of the saw appear concave and thus would automatically guide the blade forward on the lower wheel until it regained its normal position and the blade again became straight in the back. It will thus be seen that we learned why it was necessary and desirable to properly tension the saw, that is, the correct tensioning of a band saw is that which forces it (against fore and aft strains) to retain its normal position on the wheel, as, in shifting forward or backward, the saw-blade changes its entire form, rendering the back edge more or less concave or convex as the saw goes backward or forward.

The Theory of Band Resaw Fitting.

Having indicated why the band saw holds its place on the wheel and becomes a rigid and substantial tool for withstanding strains and stresses exerted in the plane of the line of cut, the next thing I wish to explain is the theory on which a band resaw should be fitted in order that it may cut in a straight line and not be deflected from side to side. The two essential things to be borne in mind are to so treat the saw as to give the cutting points of the teeth the most rigid support. This is accomplished by the tensioning of the saws as above described. A saw thus tensioned and strained on the wheel has a "puckering string," as it were, located directly at the base of the teeth. A sheet of paper can be drawn in a straight line through a lump of soft wax and cut it through and through, leaving a plane surface, if the sheet of paper is held taut at its front edge. This would not be possible if the sheet of paper were made taut back an inch or two from its front edge. This shows that by the tensioning of a thin saw blade from edge to edge we have provided the best support for the saw tooth which projects from the extreme edge.

Thus having fitted the saw so as to support the tooth in the best possible manner, the next thing to be studied is to remove all possible side pressure from the points of the teeth, and, by so doing, to remove all tendency for the tooth to dodge from side to side. This is accomplished by allowing only the sharp cutting edge of the tooth to come into contact with the timber to be sawn. In other words, the point of the tooth is spread or expanded and filed so as to give a chisel like edge thereto. As this cutting edge is provided to cut solely in the direction of the line of cut or parallel with the saw blade, the corners of the teeth should represent only a line extended, namely, a needle point, and the steel supporting this needle point should recede so as to give clearance both in the direction in which the timber is fed and in the direction in which the saw blade travels.

The old Disston upset or conqueror swage gives an ideal form to the point of the tooth. We used to describe this form as being bugle shaped. With a saw fitted with the Disston Conqueror swage and not otherwise treated, I have no difficulty in sawing with what might be also termed "absolute accuracy." I have brought with me to-day for inspection some samples of picture backing; made seven pieces from stock 1 inch in thickness before resawing. The saw kerf in these cuts removed was but 1/20-inch. The saw blade which did this work was .030 inch thick, practically 1/32-inch thick. One-half pound pressure exerted against the saw blade from side to side would have made this saw dodge over 1/16-inch and spoiled this work. In actual practice we have run saw blades of the thicknesses stated, sawing this material, for days at a time and have had remarkably few saw culls.

Importance of Studying Technical Detail.

Other technical points have to be considered; the amount of hook given the saw—a sufficient amount to prevent its shifting on the wheel and not enough at any time to cause it to run ahead, as in doing so any teeth which might be at that instant in the cut might suddenly imbed themselves in the timber and great damage result. I have before now, in sawing black walnut, happened to give the saw a little too much hook, when suddenly an upward curve of the grain has caught the teeth of the saw in such a way that they have jumped forward like the teeth on the Boss dog, and the blade has been instantly stopped in the cut. This was done so suddenly that the lower wheel of the resaw continued to revolve for a short space of time, actually slipping around within the saw blade.

The difficulty which one has to encounter in advocating the use of the thin blade is largely due to the fact that sawmill men do not know the tensile strength of band saw blades turned out by the leading manufacturers. The strength of these saws in the braze, namely, the weakest part of the saw, is 140,000 pounds per square inch. Take a 14-gauge, 12-inch saw; each strand represents practically a square inch of cross section. Thus the descending strand and ascending strand would represent two square inches. The breaking strain of such a blade is this, that if the strain were evenly distributed it would be 280,000 pounds. If you allow yourself a factor of safety of twenty, you could safely carry a strain of 14,000 pounds on such a blade. I think it may safely be said that none of you are carrying a strain of over two-thirds this amount. Now, if you would decrease the thickness of your saw blade one-third and retain your present strain yould would do as good work certainly, as you would not require as much strain to take out 3/32-inch of saw kerf as you would to take out plump ⅛-inch saw kerf. This would be on the same principle that it does not take as much power to make a ½-inch chisel cut a ½-inch mortise as it does to cause a ¾-inch chisel to cut a ¾-inch mortise. The sawmill men are growing more and more to appreciate the ability of the resaw to increase the capacity of the mill.

On the Pacific coast they have standardized the mill, making a position for the resaw alongside of the sorting chains, placing jump rolls in the sorting chains by which the inspector can send any stock that he wishes to resaw by means of driven rolls, transfer chains, etc. The resaw feeds the material back again on the sorting chains, when it again passes to the jump rolls and may be returned for resawing a second or third time, as desired. In other words, they have this matter solved very nicely on the coast, making it a simple operation to install a resaw actually outside of the mill proper in a position adjacent to the front end of the sorting table, so that any stock which is sent from the sorting table to the resaw is returned to the table at the front end thereof and in such a position that it can be disposed of as seems best, to either resaw a second time or otherwise.

Here in the East where the timber is small, it is often desirable to install the resaw in the sawmill in front of the edger, as by so doing a saving can be effected in edging. A 2-inch plank with wane and bark thereon when made into two 1-inch boards, will yield one board much wider than the other. This extra width is just so much gained. This installation has become standard in the East.

5,000 Facts about Canada

The 1911 edition of this indispensable collection of concrete, crisp Canadian Facts, edited by Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, the well known lecturer and writer, and author of the new book, "Through the Heart of Canada," has been issued and is filled with fresh data of a most interesting and illuminating character. It is a marvel of condensation, presenting in small space striking figures relating to every phase and department of Canada's resources, trade and national life. Its popularity and wide sale can easily be understood. The booklet may be had from the leading newsdalers, or for 25 cents from the Canadian Facts Publishing Company, 667 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. C. FIR FLOORING

Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA }	A. Montgomery,	Travelling Representative
Sask. }	P. Hasselfield,	" "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B .C

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Rock Elm Wanted

WE ARE IN THE MARRET FOR 2½" AND 3" Rock Elm plank. B. H. PIPER CO., Manchester, N.H. 5-5

Basswood and Elm Wanted

1" BASSWOOD, DRY, WIDE, AVERAGE width. 1" Elm, dry, wide, average width. Mill culls out. Write Palmer Lumber Co., Kemptville, Ont. 3-6

Lumber Wanted

SHORT LUMBER WANTED CUT TO SIZE ex waste. also long lumber of all kinds. Send samples and prices. JENNINGS & Co, Timber Importers, Pennywell Road, Bristol, England. 2-5

Lumber Wanted

WISH TO BUY OR CONTRACT FOR Spruce and Hemlock lumber, Pine and Spruce Lath and Cedar Shingles. Send full particulars to Box 180 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

Pump Squares Wanted

WE REQUIRE 5" x 5" AND 6" x 6" QUARTER cut White Pine Pump Squares Good price for the right material. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Rock Elm Logs Wanted

WE WOULD LIKE TO COMMUNICATE with parties who could ship us Rock Elm Logs, 15 and 16 feet long. Address JAMES SHEPPARD & SON, Box 309, Sorel, Que. 4-7

Basswood Lumber Wanted

WANTED ABOUT 100,000 FEET DRY, White, 1" and 1¼" Quote lowest cash price for log run, 1's, 2's, Common No. 1 and 2. Box 212 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Lumber Wanted

PINE, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE, AND HARDwood lumber of all kinds. Will contract for this season's cut. Highest Cash price. Leak & Co., Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

Posts Wanted

WANTED 5 TO 10 M. CEDAR POSTS 4½ inches and up, 8 feet long, live green cedar peeled. Please state quantity and lowest price F.O.B. cars here or at shipping point. REID & Co, Toronto, Ont. 5-5

WANTED

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET OF BASSwood, Elm, Ash. Pine and Cedar logs and ties delivered to Georgian Bay, on North Shore or Manitoulin Island. State price and quality expected. Box 177 CANADA LUMBERMAM, Toronto, Ont. 1-tf.

Wanted Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Oak, Elm, etc.

MANUFACTURERS IN ONTARIO AND and Quebec of dimension and lumber with with cuts of any kind or size to sell, write Box 217 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

Wanted Birch, Spruce, Basswood

WE DESIRE TO CONTRACT FOR THE whole output of your mill in good Birch, Spruce and Basswood lumber sawn to our order. Let us know what you have and if quantities are reasonably large we will send our man to look over your logs and mill. BARTRAM BROS. Limited, Ottawa, Ont. 2-7

[Lumber Wanted]

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM MILLS having Spruce Lumber, Lath and Cedar Shingles to sell, which can be shipped to New England territory. Would contract for mill cut, or handle on commission basis. Address with full particulars. WENDELL F. BROWN CO., 38 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass. 5-10

Lumber Wanted

WE ARE CONTINUALLY IN THE MARKET for the following, in C/L lots:
1½" and 1⅝" spruce lath.
1 x 2 spruce furring.
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, and 2 x 12 in 10 to 30' random lengths. Dimension sizes
4/4 1s. and 2s. Red and No. 1 Com. Red Birch.
4/4 " " " and No 1 Com. Sap Birch.
Birch of these grades, also, in 5/4, 6/4, and 8/4.
16" white cedar shingles, in all grades.

Make prices delivered Boston.
TERMS: 80% Draft
HOTCHKISS BROS. CO.,
Torrington, Conn. 5-5

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Ash		50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Elm	
5,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"	29,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"
40,000 ft. 2"	"	"	45 000 ft. 1½"	"	"
3,000 ft. 3"	"	"	33,000 ft. 2"	"	"

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

For Sale

5,000 Cedar Posts 3 to 6 inches x 8 feet long.
2,000 " " 4 " 8 " x 10 " "

Box 224, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto' Ont. 5-5

For Sale

2 cars 1½" x 4' No. 1 White Pine Lath
50,000 ft. 5/4 x 4 and up Selects White Pine
50,000 ft 5/4 x 10 Smooth Common and Dressing White Pine
50,000 ft. 2 x 5 Smooth Common and Dressing White Pine
25,000 ft. 2 x 7/9/11 Smooth Common and Dressing White Pine
50,000 ft. 1 x 4 & 5 Smooth Common and Dressing White Pine.
100,000 ft 1 x 4 and up O Cull Pine good average width
15,000 ft. 1 x 6 and 7 Common and Dressing Pine
25,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1. Spruce

QUINCY ADAMS LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Longford Mills, Ontario 5-5

FOR SALE

For Immediate Shipment

200,000 ft. 1" Dry Beech
150,000 ft. 1" Dry Maple
50,000 ft. 1" Dry Soft Elm
200,000 ft. 2" Dry Hemlock
15,000 ft. 1" Dry Ash

Write us for prices

THE GEDDES-TYSON LUMBER CO.,
Wiarton, Ont.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Tug For Sale

TUG FOR SALE, SOO, MICH., LENGTH 54', Beam 13'; in first-class condition. Apply Box 186 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 2-5

Saw Mill Machinery for Sale

1 boiler 16' x 4'6" x 68-2½", flues 65" P.
1 boiler 14' x 5" x 108-2" flues 65 H.P.
1 35-light dynamo
2 pulp wood barkers, each
1 bull wheel rig complete
1 slab saw rig complete
1 power splitter
Lath Machinery only run a few months
1 Madison Williams Improved Bolter
1 " " " lath mill, 6 saw
Quantity of carrier chain, 64, 84, and 88

Lots of saw mill machinery, slightly damaged by fire, including board saw rig. THE FLETCHER PULP AND LUMBER CO. LTD., Sherbrooke, Que. 4-7

For Sale

ONE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE horse power Laurie Corliss Engine and one eighty horse power Horizontal boiler in good working order, Apply to GEORGE LONG, Sherbrooke, Que. 5-t.f.

Engine and Boiler For Sale

FOR SALE ONE 25 H.P. PORTABLE BOILER and Engine on wheels. Waterous make. Address JOHN KAUFMANN, Cassel, Ont. 5-8

Machinery For Sale

ONE WATEROUS ENGINE. ROCK VALVE, 14 x 18 cylinder, with fly wheel, brasses, drive shaft, pillow block, complete. Just out of shop after thorough overhauling. Also one second-hand boiler, 60" x 15', with 60 ft smoke stack, in first class condition. One number 2 William Hamilton saw-carriage complete, just out of shop after being thoroughly rebuilt.

KENT COOPER LUMBER CO. LTD.,
Collingwood, Ont. 5-6

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1	48 x 13'6"	39 3½"	tubes.
1	54 x 12	52 3½"	"
1	54 x 14	52 3½"	"
2	58 x 12	78 3"	"
1	60 x 14	74 3"	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

FOR SALE

SMALL BAND SAWMILL, WATEROUS make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing Etc. also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.

JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound 2-T.F

Second Hand Hoop and Stone Machinery for Sale

In Good State of Repair

One Hoop Cutter
One Double Ward Hoop Planer
One Hoop Pointer and Sapper
One Hooper Coiler
One Stone Cutter
One Stone Jointer
One Stave Bolt Equalizer

JOHNSTON, WHITE & CO.,
Kolapore, Ont. 5-8

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED. SHOOK FACTORY FOREMAN. Capacity eight to ten cars weekly. Must be experienced and strictly temperate. Good opening for a man who can produce results. Box 236 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5-5

LUMBER SALESMAN WANTED; A PRACTical lumber salesman who understands selling Pine and Hardwood, to travel Western Ontario and Eastern States. Applicant to give reference, stating salary required. Apply Box 231, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

WANTED—GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT for Woodworking Factory employing fifty men, a man who can make bills of quantities from plans and prepare costs preferred. Apply, Murray & Gregory, Limited, St. John, N.B. 4-t.f.

WANTED. FIRST CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge as General Foreman of Saw Mill and Yard, must be capable of taking charge of ordinary Saw Mill Repairs. Forward applications with recommendations to Box 218, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4-t.f.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

CIRCULAR FILER, GOOD HAMMERER, wants position. Strictly sober. Box 362, Midland, Ont. 4-5

SAWYER; DOUBLE CUTTING BAND OR circular or filer on round saws. Box 228, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5-5

A FIRST CLASS BANDSAW FILER, WITH references, open for engagement. Apply Box 211 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4-5

WANTED POSITION. BAND SAW FILER. Single or double cut. Fifteen years experience. Address Box 185 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2-5

WANTED SITUATION AS MECHANICAL Superintendent to build or operate Saw Mill. 25 years experience in large capacity mills. Address THS. SISSONS, 89 Church Ave., Verdun, P.Q. 5-6

AS MANAGER OF YARD YOUNG MAN with six years experience; first class bookkeeper, Best of references. Apply Box 232, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5-5

POSITION WANTED AS SUPERINTENDent or manager of saw mill operation, stump to market. Eastern Canada Preferred. Box 234 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. Ont. 5-7

CIRCULAR OR HAND SAWYER WANTS position for the coming season, single or double cut, Eight years experience on a right hand rig. Good references. Box 220 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 4-7

EMPLOYMENT. HAVE YOU VACANCIES for employment, clerical, labor, etc. If so write WILSON'S ADVERTISING OFFICES, Oldhall St., Liverpool, England, stating requirements. No charge. 1-6

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE FOR ANY branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Ont.

LATH MILL FOREMAN, THOROUGH EXperience both with machines, saws and spruce. State wages and length of season's cut. Am steady worker all year round. Apply Box, 214 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-5

BAND SAW FILLER WANTS POSITION for the coming season, have had twenty-two years experience in Uuited States and Canada. Can furnish Guilt Edge reference, will go where highest wages and where quantity and quality are wanted, guarantee satisfaction or ask no pay. Box 188 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-7

A BAND SAWYER WANTS POSITION, 11 years' experience, steam feed and steam nigger always give the best of satisfaction, both as to quantity and quality. Age 35 years and a hustler. Looking for season's job. State wages, length of seasons' cut and particulars in first letter. Address, Box 216, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-5

A MAN WITH FIFTEEN YEARS EXPERience in the lumber trade wants position with a good firm on salary or as agent Capable of looking after yard and making sales. Superintendent on a large timber cut by contract or on commission will be preferred. Box 192 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

SAW MILL OF 30 TO 35 M. FEET DAILY capacity, complete with engine, two boilers and lath machinery. For particulars write to E. D. CRODEN, Box 596, North Bay, Ont. 3t.tt

Timber Limits For Sale

CAN BE QUICKLY AND PROFITABLY disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Agents Wanted

LARGE AMERICAN FIRM MANUFACTURing a complete line of lineman's tools, and portable saw rigs for builders, contractors and lumber yards, wants Canadian Representatives. For particulars apply Box 222, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

Planing Mill For Sale

FOR SALE—$6.000 PLANING MILL, LUMber yard and box factory; old-established business, good reasons for selling, easy terms. D. C. BAIRD, St Mary's. 3-8

For Sale

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY SITUATED IN situated in Killaloe on Grand Trunk line. No factory within 20 miles East and 150 miles West. Well equipped and in a good farming community, doing a good business. Reason for selling (death) For further particulars apply to MRS. C. T. ECKEL, KILLALOE, STA. ONT. 2-5

Timber and Land Investment

FARM OF THREE HUNDRED ACRES within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

Canadian Timber Limits

Bought and Sold in all parts of Canada

Some excellent investments open in British Columbia at moderate prices.

E. STEWART

Room 504 Lumsden Building, Toronto. Telephone Number Adelaide 105. Correspondence invited. 5-10

MISCELLANEOUS

Headquarters for Timber, Mills and Farm Lands.

WE HAVE TIMBER IN ALL PARTS OF British Columbia Tracts from 3,000,000 to 500,000 000 feet; some on water, some on railroad propositions. All with good harbours. Full particulars given. Address KEY WEST REALTY CO., 333 Cambie St., Suite 8, Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B.C. 5-5

For Sale

OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND acres of the finest mixed timber in Ontario, consisting of hemlock, cedar, spruce, basswood, black ash, balsam, elm, tamarac, birch, maple, beech; also considerable pine. This timber can be bought in block of from 1,000 to 10,000 acres. There are several good mill sites on the property, good water privileges and good railway accomodation. This would be a chance for parties already cut out and looking for a new location. For further particulars apply to the owners.

THE CANADIAN LAND & IMMIGRATION COMPANY of Haliburton. Limited, 79 Adelaide St., East, Toronto. 5-6

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD LIMITS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 10th day of April next, for the right to cut pulpwood on certain areas situate:

(1) On the Abitibi Lakes and River tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and Northern Ontario Railway, in the District of Nipissing.

(2) On Rainy Lake and around the shores of Lower Manitou Lake, tributary to Fort Frances on Rainy River, in the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora.

Tenderers shall state the amount they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 40 cents a cord for spruce, and 20 cents a cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the right to operate a pulp and paper industry on or near the areas referred to. Such tenderers wil be required to erect mills on or near the territories and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tenders will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for ten per cent. of the amount of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not neressarily aucepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.
Toronto, Ont., Jan. 10, 1911. 3-7

Australian Railway Ties for America

A shipment of 70,000 railway ties of "stringy bark" (Eucalyptus obliqua), sometimes termed Tasmanian oak, left Hobart for the United States at the end of October. Two similar shipments will follow, probably in March and June of 1911, making a total of 210,000 sleepers of Tasmanian timber for the United States.

Stringy bark is much in demand for railway sleepers, being nearly everlasting. Some forest tramways in use by Tasmanian saw mills were laid with stringy-bark sleepers more than fifty years ago, and they are still perfectly sound, after withstanding an enormous heavy timber traffic daily. The average use of these sleepers resting on gravel ballast and subjected to a rainfall varying between 20 and 60 inches per annum, is about fifteen years, but they have been taken up after twenty years of use and found perfectly sound. The wood, being practically non-inflammable, makes a valuable safeguard against conflagrations in tunnels, and is especially suitable for underground railways. Stringy bark is marvelously non-absorbent and resistant of damp, making some of the finest railway sleepers in the world, and is comparatively immune from the ravages of white ants and other land insects.

The Tasmanian wood being hard, bedplates are not required under the rails of the Vignoles section of rail. The holding for spikes is good and the splitting of a sleeper is a rare occurrence. On the Tasmanian main line (3-foot 6-inch gauge) stringy bark sleepers are used. The alignment of the track is very sinuous, many of the curves being only 330 radius, and yet even on these sharp curves so great is the holding power of the spikes in the sleepers that no bearing plates or re-enforcing braces are used.

Stringy bark is especially suitable for harbor construction, being one of the densest timbers in the world and immune from the attacks of marine insects. It is one of the few kinds which can be obtained in great lengths and contains a resinous substance which resists the Xylophages. There is an essential oil in the wood which prevents it rotting under exposure to moisture, and at the same time acts as a preservative to iron. It stands great exposure to heat and damp, besides possessing the valuable property of repelling the white ant and teredo worm.

The timber is of great value in building breakwaters, docks, etc., as its high specific gravity is such that it is unnecessary to weight the piles to get them into position when in deep water, thus saving a great expense. As an instance of the durability of stringy bark when used for piles, a sample of this wood was recently taken from a Hobart pier. It was certified to by the engineer of the Hobart Marine Board; after being under the water for thirty to forty years it was still perfectly sound.—Vice-Consul-General Henry D. Daker, Sydney.

Straight or Twist Belts

Whether it is better to run belts straight or twisted seems to be a question worth considering. Both methods have many supporters. Some will not have a twist belt at any price, others have them wherever possible, while there are others (the writer included) who are not on either side of the fence but have a leg dangling on each side. There are so many things to be considered in laying out a drive for any particular machine that it is impossible for anyone to say off-hand which will make the best drive—straight or twist. A main driving belt should always be straight where possible, and arranged in such a way that the under side is the pulling side, while the top will have the benefit of the slack or sag of the belt to make it hug the pulley closer and so save slipping. The distance between pulley centres, and the relative position of the driving to the driven pulley, must necessarily play an important part in the summing up of the engineer's decision as to whether a straight or twisted belt will give the best results. If your pulleys are placed wide apart and there is not too much difference between the diameters of them, use a straight drive by all means. But should you have to drive a countershaft or a machine, and the pulley is directly underneath the driving pulley on the shafting, then use a twist belt every time, as the vertical drive is never satisfactory with a straight driven belt. Although the proportion between the diameters of a driving and driven pulley should not exceed 6 to 1, there are often cases where it is necessary to increase that ratio, in which case a twist belt becomes an absolute necessity, and not only a matter of opinion, as I found out by experience very recently.

The machine in question was a fan with a 3-inch pulley which had to be speeded to 2,000 revolutions per minute. It had to be direct driven from the main shaft, which runs at 250 revolutions per minute, so I fixed a 32 inch pulley on main shaft ($\frac{250 \times 32}{4} = 2{,}000$), and ran a twist belt to the fan, which has a contact of two-thirds of the pulleys. With a straight belt from a 32 inch pulley to one of only 4 inches in diameter, the contact of the belt with the pulleys would be very much less. On the larger pulley it would be 66 inches with a twist belt and 50 inches with a straight belt, while on the smaller pulley the difference would be a 7 inch contact with a twist belt and 4 inches with a straight belt.

So never mind what people say against the twist or the straight belt. Let the existing conditions of things be your guide—they speak plain enough to those who use their eyes and their judgment.

Japanese Hardwoods

It is authoritatively stated in Yokohama that the exportation of hardwood logs and railway sleepers from Hokkaido, Japan, which was inaugurated in 1896, has attained a rank next to fisheries and agriculture in industrial importance. The shipment of oak logs from that port began in 1901, the total annual export during the years since varying from 300,000 feet to 600,000 feet board measure, furniture manufacturers on the Pacific Coast being the most ready buyers. The first shipment of oak railway sleepers was sent to Mexico in 1906. Pine and mixed hardwood logs were sent to Australia that year. Oak logs and lumber for the use of furniture and railway car manufacturers were exported to Europe in 1907, in which year exportations of logs increased to 4,000,000 feet. On account of the high prices for fir lumber caused by the demand for building material in San Francisco, the number of feet of ties increased to 46,000,000. At present the supply is smaller than the demand, exporters frequently being unable to secure steamers for this trade. The tendency is toward a 10 to 15 per cent. increase in prices.

Circular Saws

It requires less power to drive a saw through the log when the circumference of the saw is just great enough to allow it to cut through than when the saw is considerably larger, the number of teeth, speed and thickness being equal. With equal speed, thickness and feed, a saw with a large number of teeth requires more power than a saw with larger teeth of fewer number. This is only efficient up to a certain point, at which a small number of teeth will not take the place of the finer teeth. The thinner the saw, the more teeth will it require to carry an equal amount of feed at each revolution. In this case the power is always sacrificed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The lumber trade in most parts of Ontario received a temporary check from the storms which prevailed recently. There were signs of the retail trade opening up, but they did not materialize to any important extent. It is a little too early as yet for the retail trade to show any decided activity. There is no disposition among retailers to buy except for immediate use. In spite of this, however, there is quite a hopeful feeling among the trade and a better spring business is expected, once the demand commences.

Stocks of the upper grades of white pine in the manufacturers' hands have been practically cleaned up. No. 3 cuts and better are almost off the market. The improvement in business which has taken place of late leads to a belief that it will be a long time before there will again be an accumulation of these stocks. The middle grades are maintaining their position and moving fairly well. On the other side of the line there is an optimistic feeling to the trade, though no great activity is noted. The winter has been a pretty hard one and retailers have not been selling as much lumber as usual, which means that the yards at Buffalo and Tonawanda are carrying a more complete stock now than a year ago. Wholesalers, however, report that they see a good trade ahead and that there is nothing to feel apprehensive about.

White pine mill culls continue to strengthen. The trade of the country, generally, is good, and this means that a large amount of lumber is being made into boxes. Northern Ontario box makers are turning their atention again to white pine as a box material, in the place of the substitutes which they turned to a few years ago, when white pine mill culls became very high in price. A representative of a prominent manufacturing firm states that 20 per cent. more of mill culls were used in 1910 than in 1909, and that during 1911 it is probable that from 30 to 35 per cent. more will be used than in 1910; in other words, that from 50 to 55 per cent. more mill culls will be used in 1911 than in 1909. Box makers are reported by this authority to be very busy at the present time laying in stocks of mill culls, which they expect will be needed for the trade in the northern States during the coming season. It is reported further, that the bulk of the mill culls at Duluth are already contracted for at prices considerably in advance of those of a year ago.

The lath situation continues strong, and shingles also are in good demand. Spruce is acting in sympathy with pine mill culls. Hemlock is in fair demand and steady. Stocks continue to decrease steadily. A scarcity is reported in 2-inch No. 2 in all lengths and widths, and in all widths, 16 feet and longer of 2-inch No. 1. Hemlock stock boards, 8-inch and wider, are also reported to be scarce. A favorable winter has been experienced so far, at Georgian Bay points for the cutting and taking out of logs. The probabilities are that the quantity taken out will be a little greater than last winter.

Eastern Canada.

Trade conditions in eastern Canada are rather at a doubtful stage, although there is a feeling throughout the trade that a gradual improvement is due. This is based upon the revival in general trade which has commenced and which is making itself felt slowly but surely. The result of last year's operations, in general, have been to leave manufacturers, dealers and exporters in a fairly satisfactory position for taking advantage of any improvement which may develop. Prices for next season's contracts for old country shipments have not yet been made, but there seems to be little doubt that they must at least be as good as, if not better than, they were last year. The United States markets are the only doubtful feature of the situation and no one can foretell at the present stage what the outcome in that country will be. So much depends in the first place upon the reciprocity arrangements, and in the second place it is so difficult to foresee whether, when this matter has been disposed of, some other serious political or trade disturbance will not develop, that it is unsafe to indulge in prophesying. There is a feeling of some confidence, however, that if the reciprocity measure is disposed of, one way or the other, in the near future, the prospects are good for a better season's trade than has been experienced for several years.

At Montreal, an upward tendency in prices is expected this spring. The market at present is quite firm. Most lines of softwoods are in good demand. This applies as usual mostly to the high grades, the low end still being rather slow. Hemlock and spruce are rather quiet. Hardwoods continue in strong demand. Lath are moving well. Building operations at Montreal are expected to be unusually brisk this year. Already good orders are making their appearance.

There has been a fairly active demand for eastern spruce at Boston, although the heavy snow during the second week of February checked the retail business considerably. A few cargo orders have been placed. Some of the manufacturers have advanced their prices by 50 cents. Manufacturers who recently put the price of frames up to $23 are holding firmly. There is a fair demand for spruce covering boards and prices are somewhat improved. Offerings of dry stock are plentiful at present, but a shortage is not improbable in the near future. There is a limited demand for number two matched boards. The demand for random is light. Hemlock boards at Boston are a little more active. The offerings are fairly plentiful, but a shortage is not unlikely before spring. Eastern hemlock clipped boards are held at $19 to $19.50. There is a more active demand for shingles at Boston and the market is firmer. It is expected that the improvement will continue. Good cedar extras are firm at $3.25 to $3.40. The demand for lath is fair, 1½-inch range from $3.35 to $3.40, and 1⅝-inch from $3.70 to $3.80.

At New York, the market for eastern spruce is quiet. There is a general inclination to wait until the building situation improves. The hemlock situation at New York is also quiet, buyers restricting their orders solely to current wants.

Great Britain.

Considerable improvement in the c.i.f. spruce deal market has occurred during the past month in Great Britain. Consignment arrivals are being sold at better prices than formerly and the demand is quite brisk. Forward contracts are still scarce, so far as the liners are concerned, shippers having confined themselves largely to small consignment parcels, on account of the good demand for this class of trade. The general impression is that if any large quantity or large consignment parcels came forward, the market might weaken slightly, as shippers' agents are said to be selling direct to smaller merchants and overlooking the larger importers. On the spot market, prices have advanced all round and there is a gradual improvement in the demand; the future looks brighter than it has for some time. The consumption has not increased to any great extent, but the trade generally shows a tendency towards improvement. Stocks are reported to be scarcer than is usual at this time of year. This is the result of small shipments by liners.

At London, the spot market still continues somewhat depressed and forward business as a result is dull. Some importers appear to have been doing business without any profit. There is a fair amount of trade, however, in progress for this time of year, and the outlook is described as favorable. This makes it all the more curious that some importers should be content to get along without any profit. The deliveries at London for the week ending February 4th amounted to 3,809 standards, as compared with 3,364 during the corresponding week of last year.

Messrs. Churchill & Sim at their recent auction sale, had an excellent attendance. Quite a number of country buyers put in an appearance. The only sale of Canadian wood goods was some first Montreal broad pine, which went at £36.15s., and some 3 by 11 2nd regulars, which sold at £24.10s. and £24.

The Board of Trade statistics published during the week ending February 11th, showed continued expansion of business throughout the country. This was particularly noticeable in the great manufacturing centres of Lancashire and Yorkshire, which are large wood consuming districts. Considerable complaint has been voiced at Liverpool about the policy of St. John and Halifax shippers in feeding that market with small consignments only, but importers are now beginning to realize that stocks in Canada are pretty well cleared out and that further shipments will be scarce until new stock commences to arrive. It is yet too early for contract business for next season's shipping to west coast ports, as freight rates have not yet been quoted. Stocks of Canadian pine deals at Liverpool and, in fact, at every port in the United Kingdom, are being firmly held because of the high prices demanded by Ottawa manufacturers. Quebec c.i.f. values are very firm, particularly for the better qualities. Spot prices are in sympathy with the c.i.f. market. Prices of the better qualities are being advanced. Unsorted thirds are moving slowly but surely. The c.i.f. market for birch is very firm and shows an inclination to stiffen. Offerings are scarce, especially of planks, and the demand is very strong. Spot prices for birch are firm and the demand is good. Stocks are getting very low.

Trade reports from Manchester show very little improvement during the past fortnight. Prices, however, are well maintained and those who have stocks of spruce are holding them for an improvement. Dock stocks are reduced and in many of the sizes they are hard to obtain. Latest quotations are as follows, ex stock: 16-ft. and up, 11 by 3-inch, £11.15s. per standard; average lengths of 7 and 8 by 3-inch, £9 per standard. There is a scarcity of 6 by 3-inch, and town merchants are obliged to cut 7 by 3-inch instead. 6 by 3-inch are worth £8.10s. to £9, according to length. Battens are scarce, especially in the building lengths, the demand at present is light and prices are firm at £9. Floorings are reported to have sold extensively during the early part of the present year and shippers are asking higher prices.

United States.

An increasing number of orders is reported for spring trade at Chicago. The spring demand, in fact, received quite an impetus during the third week of February. Country buying is still rather small, but this

"Cleveland Sarnia QUALITY"

BEAR IN MIND

we run our mills right through the Winter months and can furnish railroad, ship-building and heavy construction timbers in

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

in fact anything in special or regular sizes, cut to order in any size 10 to 60 feet long on short notice.

We also carry a heavy stock of assorted grades in White pine and Red pine as well as LATH.

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED

SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

is to be expected at this time of year. Retailers who have not already made their purchases for spring supplies are showing a tendency to come in to the market, and as they have now learned that the market is decidedly strong, they are showing no hesitation about ordering stock which they think will be in demand through the spring. The belief is practically unanimous that present values will hold for several months. The only thing that could prevent a continuation of the prices now in force would be overproduction. The receipts of lumber at Chicago for the week ending February 11th amounted to 34,125,000 feet, against 29,047,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1910. The total receipts from January 1st to February 11th aggregated 186,785,000 feet, which is a decrease of 5,569,000 feet under the receipts for the corresponding period in 1910.

The market for northern pine at Chicago does not show any important improvement as compared with the previous week or two. Prices, however, are quite strong and business is fair. There is a scarcity of No. 4 stock. In the hardwood markets at Chicago, dry stocks have been decreasing steadily. It is estimated that by the time the winter's cut is ready for delivery, local and outside stock will have become exhausted and the prices will have advanced. Birch and maple are rather scarce, with an excellent demand and steady prices. Basswood is rather quieter. Elm is steady. Manufacturers of hardwood flooring report an improvement in business. Hemlock prices at Chicago have advanced of late and northern shippers report that they are being well maintained. Mill stocks are reported to be badly broken. Yard dealers say that there is a good prospect for a strong demand in the spring and, in fact, that the outlook is promising for the entire season. Some improvement is noted in the demand for west coast products, as the railroads are sending out enquiries and will surely be in the market before long. There is a good movement of spruce yard stock at firm prices. The southern pine situation at Chicago is more encouraging and the spring demand is improving. The February trade was not very heavy, but March trade promises to be much better. Yellow pine mill representatives report that they have plenty of orders. The recent price advances have been fairly held and line yards are commencing to appear in the market. The demand for red cedar shingles at Chicago is still dull, white cedars are moving fairly well at steady prices. Lath continues strong.

At Buffalo, trade has been at about an average for this time of year and prices fairly satisfactory. The building demand, however, is small, on account of the bad weather. There has been a slight improvement in the price of low grades. Box lumber also has shown some improvement. The hardwood trade at Buffalo was a little better during February than during January, although there has not been any great amount of buying for spring delivery. The furniture factories are increasing their demand. Oak is firm, particularly plain oak, and prices are steady. Birch and maple continue to be in good demand and scarce. Hemlock prices at Buffalo are low and the buyers are showing very little inclination to lay in stocks. There is a fair activity in yellow pine at Buffalo, although building is rather quiet. Prices are being well maintained and are expected to continue at a fairly satisfactory level. The trade in shingles at Buffalo continues quiet, but prices are fairly firm and the stocks are light.

Market Correspondence

Better Tendency to Montreal Prices

Montreal, Feb. 23.—Several lumbermen interviewed on the local lumber situation agree that prices this spring will have a tendency to increase. The present market is quite firm and there is a strong demand for most lines of soft woods, especially pine. The low end are still regarded as a drug on the market. Hemlock is in poor demand, cull spruce is down, but in general, spruce is not expected to change much in price. As for hardwoods, birch and maple are finding a ready market. It is believed that more hardwood has been cut than usual this winter; nevertheless prices are soaring. Lath are in good demand and prices are high. Owing to the extensive building operations that will open up in the spring, dealers are receiving many inquiries and making fairly good bookings. Still trade will not be brisk for a month or six weeks to come.

There has been rather too much snow for convenient working in the woods, but it is reported that the logs have been pretty well hauled out ready for rafting as soon as the river is open. The owners of timber limits are reported to have employed about the same number of men as usual and it is concluded that the general cut of pulpwood and rough timber will run about the average.

Inquiries as to quotations brought out the remark in all quarters that no settled prices could be quoted until it was known what Parliament would do with the reciprocity bill. It is the unanimous opinion that the lumber trade would benefit by the adoption of the proposed tariff. One large dealer, however, expressed doubt as to whether the ultimate result would be beneficial to the trade. Owners of timber limits, it is anticipated, will endeavor to reap as much profit as possible from the new conditions and retailers expect to have a hard fight to bring prices down even with the reduced tariff; but no one ventures, at this early stage, to anticipate what will be the ultimate outcome.

The whole tone of the lumber industry is regarded here as more optimistic than last year, at this time, though it cannot be denied that the reciprocity agitation has already disturbed the market and affected the situation.

Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 19.—A slight improvement in the demand for Canadian wood can be observed in the markets of the United Kingdom. The general trade of the country is still expanding and increasing activity is in progress in the leading industries, which require the use of timber, and which accordingly, add to the general demand. It is so in the coal, steel, iron smelting, ship-building, railway-car and waggon building, and in the chemical making industries. All of these use pine timber or oak; largely. House building is not going on actively, but constructional building work of the larger class is in moderately active progress, and is making a very fair demand for timber, especially for pine of the longer, square sorts, and deals, for use in the construction of the lofty derricks which are now used in all building operations of magnitude. The consumption of pit-wood is proceeding actively in the principal mining areas, and an increased demand for deals and other timber for constructional work is being made by the mining industry.

The furniture making industry is in an active state, and a large consumption of walnut, birch, mahogany and yellow pine is in progress among furniture manufacturers. This is one of the steadily growing industries, and is making a continually increasing demand for woods of the kinds named.

Quebec, Montreal and Halifax spruce.—The demand for spruce has been more active and an improved tone prevails in the market. Business has not been on a large scale, but the freer movement of stocks has made things more cheerful, and holders have assumed a firmer attitude. Timber of exceptional sizes is being held for such prices as may seem to be obtainable. At Liverpool, a fair reduction of stocks has resulted through the later sales, and shipments which have come to hand, have, in some cases, been taken up privately, on c.i.f. terms. At Manchester, the demand has also improved and more confidence prevails in the market. Liner parcels continue to be received at the principal ports, and prevent prices from advancing as otherwise they would. These parcels have not sufficed to prevent a diminution of stocks, and the hardening of prices spoken of, in the case of wood of any special attractiveness. One still hears a free expression of the opinion that Canadian shippers ought to keep back the consignments which they are sending by the liners, and give holders at the chief ports in the United Kingdom a chance to work stocks down, and to get prices up, a little. It seems, however, too much to expect that shippers who have the goods to send forward will do anything of the kind, so long as the steamship companies are only too glad to receive the wood and to carry it across the Atlantic. At present, despite the "liner lots," the spruce market is firmer, and the prospects are more assuring.

Size and price—Of goods which have lately been sold in the London market, may be mentioned some lots of 1st quality Quebec spruce, 3x10/12, which brought £15.5s. per standard, and lots of 2nd quality, 3x7, which sold at £8.15s. Lots of 3rd quality, 3x9, brought £10.5s. Other lots of 3rd quality wood sold at £7 to £7.5s., the sizes in these cases ranging from 2x5/9. In other sales, Quebec wood of 3x11 brought £9.10s., and 3x10, £9. Some lots of 3x5 brought £7.10s., and of 3x4, £7.5s. Lots of 4th quality, 3x5, sold at £6.15s. St. John's spruce of 3x10 brought £8, and of 3x9, £9.5s. Other lots, of 3x6, sold for £7.15s., and of 3x5, for £7. Lots of 3x9 sold at £8.15s. to £6, while lots of 3x8 sold at £5.10s. At Manchester, 3x8 spruce of average lengths has sold at £9. At Liverpool, St. John's and Miramichi spruce is quoted at £8.7s.6. to £8.12s.6d.; Nova Scotia at £8 to £8.5s., and spruce boards, at £7.5s. to £7.10s. per standard, at the time of writing.

Flooring boards are viewed as one of the safest classes of goods, as regards selling. There is always a fairly large demand for them—at a price. At present, the price in the London market is considered to be low. Freidrikstadt, yellow, unassorted, ⅞-in. x 6-ft., have sold at 9s. per square. Norwegian floorings have sold with some freedom and importers seem inclined to advance the price. Offers have been made of ⅞x6-inch boards at £9.10s. c.i.f.; and some sales have been carried through at the price, or at a slightly less price. In other sizes, boards 1-inch x 5 inches, of 1st quality, have brought £10.3s per standard. Lots of 1x7 have sold for £11.6s. Lots of ⅞x5 have sold at £8.9s., and other lots as low as £5.8s. In one case, a cargo of boards, chiefly of 6 inches, brought £12.5s., and in another cose, the even £12 was paid.

Pine has improved it's position, and stocks can not be described as heavy. Recent sales at London have comprised wood of 3x12/18 of 1st quality, which brought £27.5s., of 3x⅞, which brought £23.5s., and of 2nd quality, 3x11, which brought £22.5s., and 3x9/10, which brought £22.10s. Third quality, 3x10, has sold for £14.5s., 3x8, for £13.5s., and 3x7 for £13. Fourth quality pine, 3x11, has sold for £10.15s., and 3x7, at £8.10s. At Liverpool, Quebec pine of 1st quality is quoted from £25.10s. upward; 2nd quality, from £16.16s. upwards, and 3rd quality

FOR SALE!

One 52in. Wickes Gang

COMPLETE

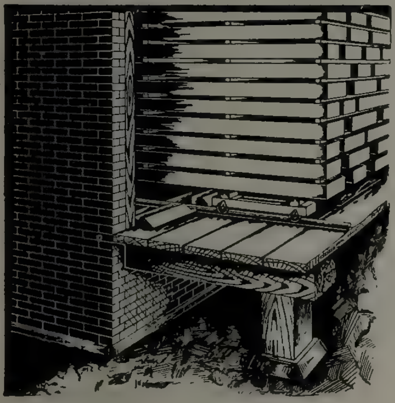
One pair Twin Circulars

Cut from 6″ to 24″ Stock,
— With Steam Feed. —

One Edger

FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

Gilmour & Hughson, Limited
HULL, QUEBEC



Out on Time

The Grand Rapids Veneer Works Dry Kiln is dependable. It gives you

Dry Lumber

Like you want it ~ ***When*** you want it ~

Visit one of the many kilns we have installed in Canada and you will be shown what it means to have absolute control of the dry lumber situation, both as to quantity and quality of output.

Write us for the names of plants in which you will be interested and location of our nearest representative.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works
Belleville, Ont.
HENRY PRINGLE, Agent

TALK No. 3.

Prejudice Beaten

We cannot do better in Talk 3 than print a remarkable testimonial to the merit of our

"AMPHIBIA" PLANER WATER PROOF BELT

An extract from the letter runs: "Will say that we are very much pleased with belts you furnished us, although the writer being rather doubtful at the time, and of course prejudiced against Canadian belts, was agreeably surprised. The waterproof belts (including an "Amphibia" Planer) have proved to be strictly waterproof and entirely satisfactory. There appears to be practically no stretch at all in them. In fact all of your belts have proved to be the best belts the writer has ever had any experience with, and will be glad to testify to their merit at any time we are called upon to do so."

That is the kind of letter to make a merchant justifiably proud of his goods.

A planer requires a belt made specially for the work.

On account of very high speed it must be perfectly even in thickness and made from dead centre stock to insure straight runniug on small pullies.

Where green lumber is worked or the belt is liable to encounter dampness, it must be waterproof.

"AMPHIBIA" PLANER meets all these requirements. It is made in two weights, Heavy Single and Double.

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of
OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

from £13.10s. upwards. At this port, the stocks are now in a moderate compass, and holders are very firm in quoting for particular lots.

Birch is in a strong position. The market is practically bare, as regards logs, and planks have been in short supply. Quebec birch is quoted at 1s.6d. to 2s.4d. per cubic foot; and St. John's, at 1s. 6d. to 2s. Planks are quoted at 9d. to 11d., but sellers at present have a distinct advantage through the absence or lightness of stocks.

Oak has been in fair demand for furniture, and railway carriage building purposes. Stocks are not unduly large but are ample for the present consumption.

U. S. Trade Conditions During 1910

At the recent meeting of the Northern Pine Manufacturers' at Minneapolis, the secretary, in the course of his annual address, gave the following interesting trade review:

The year 1910 did not bring the anticipated volume of business and improvement in prices generally predicted at the beginning of the year. The production and sales of yellow pine in the south have been greater than in previous years, but prices have fluctuated in much the same manner as in 1909. From the comparative statement of cut and shipments for 1909 and 1910, compiled by Geo. K. Smith, secretary of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, we learn that for the eleven months of 1909 the cut of 218 mills was

months of 1909 the cut of 218 mills was	3,562,339,421 feet
The shipments were	3,497,835,827 feet
Cut more than shipped	64,503,594 feet
In 1910, 218 mills cut	3,921,390,090 feet
These shipments were	3,862,286,218 feet
Cut more than shipped	59,103,872 feet

The cut and shipments in 1910 were both greater than in 1909 and the excess cut over shipments was slightly greater in 1909 than in 1910.

Secretary A. W. Cooper, of the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association, reports the cut and shipments of the Inland Empire, so far as could be ascertained, for the first eleven months of 1909 and 1910 as follows:

	1909	1910	More 1910
Cut	717,053,676	841,558,796	124,505,120
Shipments	767,465,033	780,870,942	13,405,909

An increase of 17.36 per cent. in cut and 1.75 per cent. in shipments.

On the Pacific coast there is undoubtedly a considerable falling off in both production and shipments, as many saw mills are not sawing and prices have not been all that was desired.

Hemlock manufacturers for the last three years have experienced as unfavorable a market as any of the manufacturers of lumber in the building line. The present condition of the hemlock market is described in the bulletin of the Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of January 6, by President W. C. Landon, whom we quote, as follows:

"So far as the lumber supply is concerned, especially in stock held by manufacturers of hardwood and hemlock, it is very evident that the stocks on hand are materially less than they were a year ago. This is especially true of low grade stock and, while I am pleased to note that condition, I regret very much that it has been necessary to take decidedly low prices in order to reduce stocks to the amount now on hand.

"Low grade stock has been selling, during the past four months, at a lower average than at any time since the fall of 1907. I believe, however, that this condition is at an end, because, with the reduced amount of low grade stock held by the manufacturers, there is already a feeling that this class of stock is going to bring more money, and as a matter of fact, it is at the present time bringing a higher average price than has prevailed for some months past."

In our own territory the production of 1910 was curtailed by the want of logs to keep our saw mills running during the extremely dry season when the water in many of the streams was so low that logs could not float. Had it not been for this inability to obtain logs for many of the mills, our production would probably have exceeded that of 1909.

Our monthly reports from manufacturers show a falling off in both production and shipments in 1910, compared with 1909, as indicated by our December report giving the production and shipments of each month for both years.

The shipments for 1910 in the months of March, April, May, June, October and December were greater than in the corresponding months of 1909; while those of January, February, August, September and November were less.

Prices of northern white pine have remained about the same the whole of the year. Lists issued in April are still quoted, and with the exception of a very recent slight raise on a few items, there is little variation from those lists at the present time. No. 2 and better and dimension have been ready sellers all the year and demand for low grades has improved steadily.

Our Annual Stock Sheet for January 1, 1911, gives: 173,149,451 feet, or 15½ per cent. less lumber than was on hand a year ago.

Inch Shop, D & Better, C & Better, Norway and Mill Run, Inch, are the only items that show an increase, and the increase is light. Dimension is 7½ per cent. less, No. 3 boards, 29½ per cent. less; No. 4 boards, 36½ per cent. less; No. 5 boards, 11½ per cent. less, and lath, 25½ per cent. less than January 1, 1910.

The marked reduction in the stocks of No. 3 and No. 4 boards and strips is in favorable contrast with the surplus stocks of these items that have accumulated and dragged along for the last three years.

Prices of yellow pine have advanced recently and there seems no good reason why there should not be a general, moderate advance in lumber, provided the excessive capacity of the saw mills is kept within reasonable limits.

Coperage Outlook not very Bright

The Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, Ont., referring to the cooperage business reports as follows: The winter, for logging, has so far been very unsatisfactory and very little has been done. While we had a couple of weeks' sleighing in December throughout the northern States and Ontario, it came so suddenly that very little hauling was done. In February there was a bad break-up and the thaw was general. At the time of writing, the woods are impassible in most of the northern parts of this province, and unless a hard freeze-up comes very soon, the crop of logs is going to be shorter than it has been for years, the consequence is, that prices are stiffening considerably, and manufacturers are disinclined to quote on future business until they know where their supplies of raw material are coming from.

Consumers are now willing to place contracts for the year, and, while a considerable number of contracts have already been placed on the basis of last year's prices, manufacturers are now asking 5 per cent. higher on the business which is now offered.

The trade throughout the winter months has been considerably above normal; no doubt this has been caused to a great extent by the general improvement in trade, and the increase in population, and also in the industries which have started using barrels.

The outlook at the present time, as far as the production of stock is concerned, is not very bright looking for the manufacturers. Unless conditions change and the winter runs well into March, the output will be the lightest in the northern part of the country for years.

An Opening for Box Lumber in England

The Department of Trade and Commerce in its weekly report draws attention to the English demand for boxes required for packing tin plates. This "trade is reported to be in a flourishing condition, and the prospects highly encouraging for a long time to come. The only foreign wood imported for tin plate box making is birch, and this class of timber is still very scarce, and will be so during the next year. The price of birch is rapidly advancing."

The following prices are stated to be those now obtained by the Welsh makers of these boxes. The quantity required being about 350,000 weekly:—

For 20½ x 14¼ x 1¾, 3½d.
For 20½ x 14½ x 1½, 3½d.
For 19¼ x 14½ x 1½, 3½d.
For 19¾ x 14½ x 1¾, 3½d.
For 28½ x 20½ x 1¾, 7 d.
For 28½ x 20½ x 1½, 6¾d.
All less 2½ per cent.
For 28½ x 20½ x 1¼, 6½d.
For 28½ x 20½ x 1 , 6½d.
For 20½ x 10½ x 3¼, 4 d.
For 30½ x 21½ x 1¾, 9 d.
For 30½ x 21½ x 1½, 8½d.
For odd sizes, 4d. basis.

Forest Products Exports Show Slight Increase

Exports of forest products from Canada during the calendar year of 1910 amounted in value to $46,980,289. In 1909 the total was $46,716,480; in 1908, $38,504,738, and in 1907, $45,285,118. The exports of forest products in 1910 were only exceeded by those of agricultural products, $86,884,869, and animal produce, $52,674,344. Exports of mining products totalled in value $42,239,342.

Exports of wood and manufactures of wood for the nine months ending with December, 1910, amounted in value to $44,916,433, against $44,975,076 during the corresponding period of 1909.

The following table shows the exports of the principal articles of wood and manufactures of wood during the nine months period:

Exports of wood and Manufactures of wood.	Nine Months Ending December.			
		1910.		
	1909.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
Logs	725,136	944,390	22,748	917,553
Lumber—Deals, pine	1,584,663	1,432,843	1,361,542	30,091
Deals, spruce and other	5,806,769	6,335,658	5,936,664	206,988
Lath, palings and pickets	1,793,290	1,772,969	65,713	1,592,614
Planks and boards	19,701,837	18,899,716	1,460,951	14,226,116
Shingles	2,040,034	1,486,760	....	1,454,878
Timber, square	825,994	1,010,914	995,289	8,050
Wood blocks for pulp	5,055,692	5,189,106	....	5,189,106
Wood pulp	3,799,324	4,289,623	486,338	3,680,870

ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN

Security

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

Economy

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Dominion License

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

Canadian Deposit

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast
Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency
617 Lumbermen's Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

Jenckes Boilers in Stock

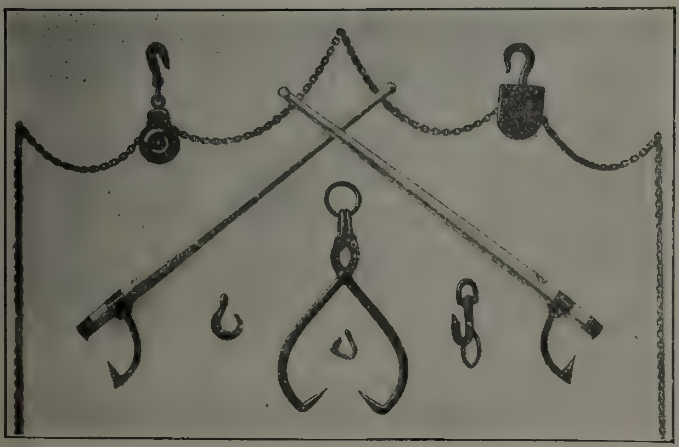
for Quick Shipment subject to prior Sale

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR	VERTICAL	LOCOMOTIVE TYPE
2-72 in. x 18 ft. 135 lbs. Pressure	-45 H.P. 125 lbs. B.C. Inspection	1-80 H.P. 110 lbs. Open Bottom Pattern
2-72 " x 16 " 135 " "	1-30 " 125 " " "	1-50 " 110 " " " "
3-66 " x 16 " 135 " "	2-30 " 110 "	1-50 " 125 " Open Bottom Pattern B. C. Inspection
2-60 " x 16 " 135 " "	1-25 " 110 "	2-40 " 110 " Open Bottom Pattern
1-60 " x 16 " 125 " " B. C. Inspetion	2-15 " 110 "	1-50 " 110 " Water " "
2-60 " x 14 " 135 " "	2-12 " 110 "	1-40 " 110 " " " "
	1-12 " 125 " B.C. Inspection	

All built to rigid Specifications, tested and inspected. If you need a Boiler, not on this list, we probably have it under construction.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works : Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co. Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

Carhartt's
"OVERALL UNIFORMS" AND GLOVES

First in the Hearts of all Lumbermen

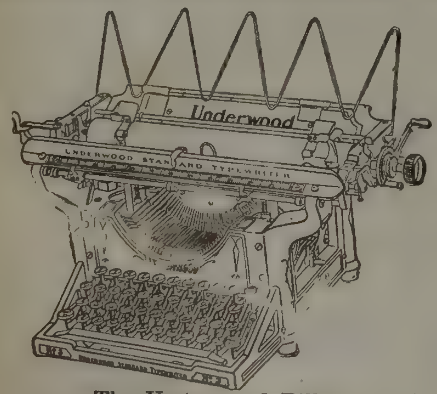
You will not find these goods in every store. The profit on them is too small for mos dealers.

HAMILTON CARHARTT MFR., LIMITED
Toronto, Canada
United States Trade supplied from our Detroit Factory.
Write for handsome souvenir and time book, mailed free if you mention this publication.

Everything in Spruce

Dressed and in the Rough

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL



The Underwood Biller

One Girl

and an Underwood biller do all the billing for a firm with over 5000 active accounts.

Another firm effected a direct saving of $[illegible]500 a year by installing one Underwood Biller.

Let us consult together.

United Typewriter Company, Ltd.
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
Hamilton, London, Halifax, St. John, Edmonton.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The George Thomson Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated with capital of $100,000. The incorporators are: George Thomson, Goderich, lumber dealer, and F. Thomson, Southampton, lumber dealer.

George Rathbone, Limited, Toronto, capital $200,000, have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in saw logs, shingles, etc. The incorporators are G. Rathbone, manufacturer; T. E. Rathbone, and C. Marshall, all of Toronto.

Recent developments in connection with the business of the Dryden Timber & Power Company, of Dryden, Ont., lead to a probability that the company will materially increase the capacity of the pulp mill and abandon the idea of doubling the capacity of the sawmill.

Tenders are now being called for the buildings of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company, at Espanola, Ont. The machinery has already been ordered from various firms in Canada, and the United States. The whole plant will be under one roof, and the building will be about 525 feet long.

Berth No. 90, on the Whitefish River in the District of Algoma, Ont., has been sold by Patrick McDermitt to the Little Current Lumber Company, of Bay City, Mich. The sale includes all the white pine, Norway and spruce. The majority of the stand is white pine. The timber is of medium size and is estimated at between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 feet.

It is rported that the Minesota & Ontario Power Company intend to convert the five undeveloped units in their Canadian power house into a pulp mill. A number of men are already employed installing three grinders for each unit, which will make a total of 15 grinders. The pulp produced, it is said, will be exported to the company's paper mill at International Falls, across the border.

A bill has been introduced into the Ontario Legislature by Hon. Mr. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, authorizing the raising of a loan, not to exceed $500,000, for the purpose of purchasing the rights of the Munn Lumber Company in Algonquin Park, and for other expenses incidental thereto. The loan is to be for a period not exceeding 40 years at a rate not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum.

Berth No. 188 on the Mississaga river, in the dtsirict of Algoma, Ont., has been sold by the Northern Timber Company to Eddy Brothers & Company, of Bay City, Mich. The berth consists of 36 square miles and is reported to contain about 50,000,000 feet of white pine of good quality. The purchase price is reported to have been in the neighborhood of $300,000. Eddy Brothers & Company own a number of other limits adjoining berth No. 188.

Reports from Fort William indicate that there is danger of an outbreak of smallpox in New Ontario this spring. There are now five cases in quarantine at the Queen's Hotel, Chapleau, which is 385 miles east of Fort William on the C.P.R. The original case is reported to have come from one of the lumber camps near North Bay and considerable fear is felt that when the camps break up in the spring the returning lumber jacks may cause an outbreak of the disease.

The assets of the Belding Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, are being sold by tender, by G. T. Clarkson, 33 Scott street, Toronto. The assets are as follows: lumber, $16,329; machinery, $8,350; chattels, $1,588; furniture, $102; supplies, $73, which, after deducting a lien of $132, makes a total of $26,311. The purchaser will also assume the lease of the property now occupied, consisting of about three acres, on which are a planing mill and a factory. The tenders were called for to be opened on March 1.

Mr. Galbraith, of the firm of Galbraith & Airth, Chatsworth, Ont., has purchased the interest of Mr. Airth in the planing mill and sawmill at Chatsworth, and has arranged with Messrs. W. Bumstead and W. Arthur to go into the planing mill, sawmill and lumber business in Owen Sound. They have commenced the erection of the planing mill, which will be equipped with the latest and best machinery for the purpose. The firm will be known as Galbraith, Bumstead & Arthur. The main building will be 45 x 108 feet; two storeys with basement; engine and boiler room, 40 x 24 feet; the dry kiln will be 40 feet x 60 feet.

Eastern Canada

Dorais & Sabourin, of St. Laurent, P.Q., have been registered as manufacturers of sashes and doors.

The Shawinigan Pulp & Paper Company have been incorporated under the Quebec Companies' Act, with capital stock of $100,000. The head office of the company is Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Mr. James Hurley has erected a portable mill for sawing lumber at Hurley Brook, N.B., and will later remove the mill to Blissville, Northumberland County, About a million feet of lumber will be manufactured at each place.

Henry D. Morris, of the Miramichi Lumber Company, who recently returned from the scene of the company's operations at Boiestown, reports that the cut this year will slightly exceed that of last year, and that conditions are excellent for getting the lumber out, there being three feet of snow in the woods.

Reports from Anticosti state that the lumber cut on the island during the present winter will amount to upwards of 750,000 logs. Most of this will be turned into pulpwood. Many of the logs are being hauled to the new mill at Ellis Bay over Mr. Menier's new island railway into the interior, and many also are being floated down the different rivers.

The latest development in connection with the affairs of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company, of Bathurst, N.B., has been the appointment by the liquidators, Messrs. Gilbert & McKay, of Mr. P. J. Burns as manager of the concern. This announcement is accompanied with the statement that the mill will be re-operated at the commencement of the season.

Mr. W. J. Scott, of the Scott Lumber Company, Fredericton, N.B., reports that the Victoria mills will be operated this season. The plant has been idle for a couple of years. The Scott Lumber Company are considering offers for the purchase of the Victoria mills and timber lands. Upon the conclusion of one of the several offers, they state that the mill will commence operations.

The Eureka Lumber Company, Limited, of Bathurst, N.B., are applying to the New Brunswick Government for incorporation as a lumber manufacturing and selling company. The capital stock of the company is to be $80,000. The provisional directors are: J. D. Walker, Burnsville, N.B.; G. M. Goding, Auburn, Me.; E. B. Starrett, Auburn, Me., and H. A. Powell, St. John, N.B.

A movement is on foot looking towards the establishment by Chappell Bros., of Sydney, N.S., of a large saw and planing mill in the town of Dalhousie, N.B.

Chappell Bros. recently acquired limits in the county of Bonaventure, Quebec, located across the river from Dalhousie. A public meeting was recently held at Dalhousie to discuss proposed inducements to Chappell Bros. It was decided to take a plebiscite upon the question. The inducements suggested are the following: 1. A free site, including water sufficient for steam purposes and to cost not more than $8,000; 2. Free water and stand pipes for fire protection; 3. Flat rate of town taxation of $5,000 for twenty years; 4. Right of way to the mill site;; 5. The council to move in securing dredging services from the government and other minor privileges in consideration of Chappell Bros. agreeing to erect a long lumber mill capable of sawing from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 superficial feet yearly, together with a planing mill to give winter employment to the workmen of the town. It is generally expected that the proposal will be carried.

The annual meeting of the Clyde River Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, was held recently at New Glasgow, N.S. The report of the secretary showed a very favorable condition of affairs. The mill has been running about two months and in addition a large quantity of pine lumber has been gotten out. Arch. McKenzie was again elected president and Arch. McColl vice-president. Mr. Graham Fraser's name was added to the board of directors.

A Montreal report states that a $20,000,000 deal is about to be put through in connection with British Columbia timber. Messrs. G. F. Johnson, and H. J. Allison, of the firm of Johnson, McConnell & Allison, of Montreal, are now on their way to England in connection with the proposition. Much of the capital, it is said, has already been subscribed. The name of the company is to be the British-Canadian Lumber Corporation. The head office will be at Montreal.

The fact that Messrs. Shearer, Brown & Wills, Limited, intend shortly to dispose of fifty or sixty thousand feet of land belonging to their extensive yards on St. Patrick street, Montreal, has given rise to the rumor that the company is about to sell out or reorganize. Mr. Andrew Shearer, president of the company, reports that no change is contemplated in the management of the company, but the present seemed to be a favorable time to dispose of some of their superfluous real estate holdings.

A Montreal report states that H. A. Lovett, K.C., and J. N. Greenshields, K.C., have left for Paris, Brussels, and London in connection with the pulp and paper merger scheme, which includes the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, which is bonded for $5,000,000. The purpose of the trip abroad is to bring to a conclusion the negotiations to merge the East Canada Paper & Pulp Company and the Belgo-Canadian Company, into the deal with Wayagamack. It is proposed to capitalize the merger at $15,000,000.

Western Canada

Fire caused a loss of $3,000 recently to the sawmill of the Fernbridge Lumber Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the following incorporations: Western Canadian Lumber & Fuel Company, Limited, capital $150,000; Essex Shingle Company, Limited, capital $10,000.

Hon. W. H. Cushing, of the firm of Cushing Bros., Ltd., Calgary, is reported to have concluded negotiations for the purchase of forty lots of trackage in the city park section of Saskatoon, Sask., at a cash price of $15,000. The property was secured as an industrial site, and it is understood that the firm will erect a large woodworking establishment.

Eighty acres of the townsite of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, at Fraser Mills, B.C., three miles east of New Westminster, are being cleared for subdivision. The area in question will be used for additional piling grounds and for the requirements of the mill employees. Lots will not be offered the general public. The tract is situated east of the company's big sawmill and has a frontage on the Fraser river.

It is expected that the timber cut for the construction of the Alberta Great Waterways Railway, and of which there is $30,000 worth seized for non-payment of $3,500 dues, will be bought up in small sections by private tender. A private bid has been received for the majority of the ties, from persons who, it is expected, will eventually sell the material to the C.N.R. A private bid is also expected for the several thousand telegraph poles, the majority of which are still in good condition. These also may be sold to the C.N.R.

A sale is reported of the upper half of Tilbury Island, near New Westminster, B.C., to a syndicate of English interests. The purchase price is $150,000, of which $50,000 is reported as having been cash. It is further stated that the syndicate will immediately erect a large sawmill on the site, at a cost of $500,000. The mill will give employment to several hundred men. The site has a water frontage of 5,300 feet, and contains 170 acres. There is deep water right at the shore line.

The assignees of the Lake Winnipeg Lumber Company, Limited, the Standard Trusts Company of Winnipeg, are receiving tenders up to March 20 for the purchase of 54¼ square miles of standing timber, on streams adjacent to and tributary to Lake Winnipeg, consisting of the following timber berths: Nos. 815, 856, 1012, 1015, 1134, 1151, and 1037. The sale will also include a sawmill and planing mill at Bad Throat on Lake Winnipeg, a steamer, two barges, store, camp buildings and supplies.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry:

195. Basswood broom handles—A Bristol firm desires to import basswood broom handles.

196. Pine and spruce lumber.—A Bristol firm of timber merchants desires to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of pine and spruce lumber.

197. Cut timber.—A Bristol firm wants to import cut timber for building purposes—interior fittings of houses, floorings, etc.

200. Wood dowels.—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of wood dowels from Canadian exporters.

204. Oak hubs.—A Manchester firm asks for prices and sizes of oak hubs from Canadian manufacturers.

206. Chair seats.—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of chair seats.

209. Broom handles.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of broom handles from Canadian manufacturers.

213. Oak head and staves.—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of oak heads and staves from Canadian manufacturers.

215. Hay fork handles—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of hay fork handles from Canadian manufacturers.

217. Box boards.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and dimensions of box boards from Canadian shippers of same.

KEBO
BALATA BELTING

is recommended in preference to all other belts for its

Perfect Uniformity
Exceptional Strength and Durability
Straight and Steady Driving

Every Belt is thoroughly stretched and seasoned before being sent out and is fully guaranteed.

J. R. Baxter & Co.
Mill Supplies MONTREAL

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine

We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

Red Pine

We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

The patronage of Canadian consumers of Hardwood is most earnestly desired and respectfully solicited.

With our several mills and large stumpage holdings we are in position to produce good high grade stock, while our location is such that we can render exceptionally prompt service, and the favorable freight rates enable us to give splendid values.

Send us your enquiries and give us a trial.

John Dulweber & Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange
Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

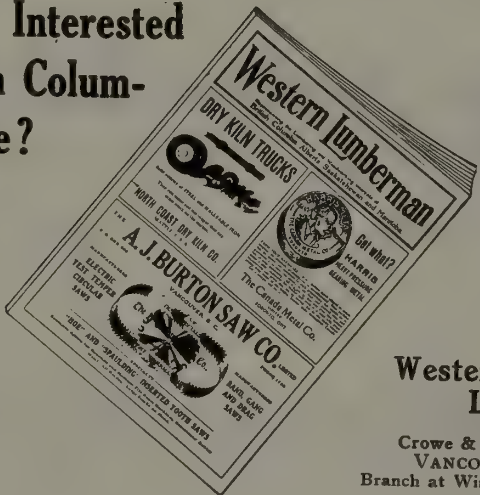
We specialize on
Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING
Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

Doings of the Hoo-Hoo

The Winnipeg Branch of the Hoo Hoo seized upon the opportunity presented by the presence of the large number of lumbermen in the city to hold a concatenation, which took place at the hall in the Travellers' Building on Friday night. About two hundred were present. The rites of initiation were administered to thirty-five kittens. The festivities and celebrations in connection were of the usual hilarious nature. After the meeting, a supper was partaken of, and an impromtu musical programme and vaudeville permormance carried out. The gathering broke up at the usual early hour.

The following officers were appointed for the occasion: Snark, Wm. B. Stephenson, St. Paul, Minn.; senior Hoo Hoo, J. Hooper; junior Hoo Hoo, Wm. B. Tomlinson; bojum, Geo. Wall; scrivenoter, Herbert Springate; jabberwack, W. K. Chandler; custocation, G. A. Knight; arcanoper, R. F. Bingham; gurdon, D. J. McDonald.

Those initiated were: W. L. Mackenzie, Candahar (Sask.); H. D. Cleveland, Seattle (Wash.); P. L. Priest, Minneapolis (Minn.); W. F. Thom, Yorkton; R. MacDonald, Rouleau; J. T. Pike, Keewatin; Clayton Sherry, Prince Albert; F. A. Roberson, Prince Albert; J. A. Galloway, Lanigan; W. W. Scoville, Rainy River; G. H. Hogarth, Brownlee; H. J. Lindae, Leslie; C. H. Pennock, Vancouver; F. B. Dohan, Regina; J. Hutchison, Cull Lake; H. H. Spicer, Vancouver; W. Rae, Wapella; O. K. McElhinney, Outlook; A. R. McLennan, Abernethy; G. W. Boughton, Edmonton; Theodore Moreson, Moose Jaw; A. N. Winters, Aberdeen; D. W. Chamberlain, Port Arthur; F. W. Bagan, Port Arthur; L. A. Stout, Winnipeg; H. D. Bears, Winnipeg; D. B. Jones, Winnipeg; F. E. Evans, Winnipeg; T. Gibson, Winnipeg; G. F. Newton, Winnipeg; C. C. Hamilton, Winnipeg; B. F. Westfall, Winnipeg.

Concatenation at Moose Jaw.

A concatenation of the Hoo Hoo was held at Moose Jaw on February 2nd. W. W. Davidson, Vice-gerent Snark, presided. The meeting took place in the Elks Hall. Fifty members of the order were present and thirty new "kittens" were initiated to the mysteries of the order. After the initiation ceremonies, a banquet was held at the Moose Jaw Dining Hall. This portion of the programme was thoroughly enjoyable. A fine programme of musical and vaudeville numbers was carried out. The music was furnished by the Allan Clifton orchestra and the vaudeville by performers from the Bijou theatre.

The officers for the evening consisted of the following; Snark, W. W. Davidson; bojou, Fred Hamilton; senior Hoo-Hoo, C. A. Baker; junior Hoo Hoo, Lou Palmatier; scrivenoter, M. McFee; jabberwock, Dr. Cooke; custocation, Lou Delamater; arcanoper, Fred Baker; gurdon, Jimmy Singular.

Best Location for a Retail Yard

When taking the best location for a retail yard into consideration local conditions enter which may upset principles and plans, but the following salient points will, nine cases in ten, fit in with the average town.

The retail yard is like an ordinary store in that it caters to the public at large and not as a wholesaler to a distinct class of customers; therefore it behooves the retailer to keep his wares as much as possible in the public eye. There are several ways in which this can be accomplished, chief of which is (1) prominent location of yard; (2) advertising; and, of course, back up the advertising with service. They are both expensive, so probably one will have to be eliminated.

It is best to sacrifice the prominent location, which means high ground rent and probable increased cost of insurance, for while a yard may (and should) be kept as neat as a new pin the goods offered for sale can not be displayed as in an ordinary store, and it will be found that the increased cost of location will not be offset by the advertising so obtained. The cheapest and most beneficial results, therefore, are obtained by judicious advertising and a location where rent is less. Advertising will bring the buyer if your yard is the last place in town, but in order to keep the buyer other things must be taken into consideration. You advertise good values and service, therefore, the cost of that service to you in order to show up your profit and loss account right must enter into your plans.

The handling of your lumber from car to yard and ultimate distribution to seller cover a large part of your cost, and thereon also largely depends the quality of your service. If you have to haul by wagon from car to yard it either means the maintenance of more teams than are needed for the delivery of your sales or—worse in the long run—poor service. By locating on a railroad track you have eliminated the uncertain expense of hauling from that end and have the cost on a fixed basis of switching and unloading.

To sum up, the best location for a retail lumber yard is a site where ground is at least comparatively cheap, with a railroad spur available. Advertising will offset the location and the facilities and economy will enable the advertising to make good.—C. H. Ketridge.

Wire Rope

We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes
Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions
Blocks — Clips — Thimbles — Shackles, Etc.

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Jeffrey Log Haul-Ups

are built in lengths and capacities to suit requirements.

We make many different styles of chains for this class of work.

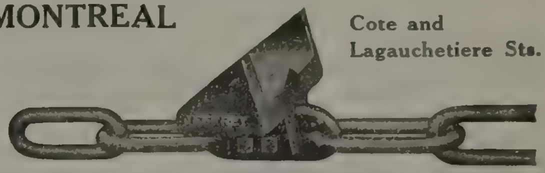
We design, build and install Conveying Systems for handling lumber, slabs, refuse, sawdust, etc.

Write for Catalog 57

The JEFFREY Mfg. Company
MONTREAL

Toronto Office
174 King St. East

Cote and
Lagauchetiere Sts.



To
Employers
wanting
Employees

To
Employees
wanting
Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee

We Smile

When you receive a pile of applications

You Smile

When one of the applicants gets the position

He Smiles

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
TORONTO, Canada.

No Other Ready Roofing Could Withstand this Test

The flame of a powerful blowtorch was placed within two inches of J-M Asbestos Roofing. At the end of fifty minutes (note clock) the roofing was not burned or injured, being only slightly blackened by smoke.

This is one of a number of tests that prove conclusively that the only permanently durable prepared roofing—the one that better than any other resists fire, acids, gases, rot, rust and wear —is

J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

Other ready roofings are made of wool felt, rag stock, paper, shoddy, coal tar, and other highly inflammable materials which are an actual menace to a building instead of a protection. J-M Asbestos is the "cheapest-per-year" roofing because it requires no coating or painting to preserve it. The first cost is the only expense.

Fire-proof construction is better fire protection to a building than any amount of fire insurance. By covering buildings with J-M Asbestos Roofing it will protect them from fire at no extra cost.

Write our nearest branch to-day for Samples and Catalog 303.

The Canadian
H. W. Johns-Manville, Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of Asbestos and Magnesia Products
ASBESTOS
Asbestos Roofings, Packings, Electrical Supplies, Etc.

Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C

1229

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x,		
014, 14x14, 14x16..		34 50
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x		
12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 50
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 00
10x20		36 50
6x18, 8x18		37 00
6x20, 8x20		38 [illegible]

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 25
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 60
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
14/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 1/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	[illegible]	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 0
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 00	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18' average, according to lineal	80	85
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60
ASH.		
10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	
BIRCH.		
14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00
CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		58 00
8/4 " " "		61 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		47 00
8/4 " " "		49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		55 00
1½ in. "		56 00
2in. "		58 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00
NO. 2. CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		41 00
1½" "		43 00
2" "		45 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		34 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00
MILL RUN.		
1" x 4"		21 00
1" x 5"		24 00
1" x 6 and 8"		25 00
1" x 10"		27 00
1" x 12"		32 00
1" x 13" and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00
NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00
NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00
NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	22 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00
BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00
MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"		15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"		16 00
No. 2		12 00
LATH.		
No. 1, 32" Pine		1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine		3 50
No. 3 48' Pine		2 50
No. 1, 48" Pine		4 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50
Common Boards	
4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50
Flooring	
4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50
Shiplap—Finished	
4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50
Siding	
6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50
Lath	
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00
FLOORING.	
No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00
SHIPLAP.	
Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.	
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00
SHINGLES	
XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.50
XX B. C. Cedar	1.80
XXX Dimension	2.55
LATH.	
No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00	Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00	" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00	" 5/4 x 12	52 00
Selects 4/4	84 00	No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00	" " 6/4	58 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00	" " 8/4	58 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00	No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 5/4	65 00	" " 6/4	47 00
" " 6/4	65 00	" " 8/4	47 00
" " 8/4	67 00	No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00	" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 5/4	57 00	" " 1 x 10	37 00
" " 6/4	59 00	No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 8/4	61 00	" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00	No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 5/4	45 00	" " 1 x 10	29 00
" " 6/4	47 00	Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" " 8/4	51 00	" 1 x 10	24 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00	" 1 x 12	26 00
" " 6/4	37 00	" 1 x 13 & up	[illegible]
" " 8/4	37 00		

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

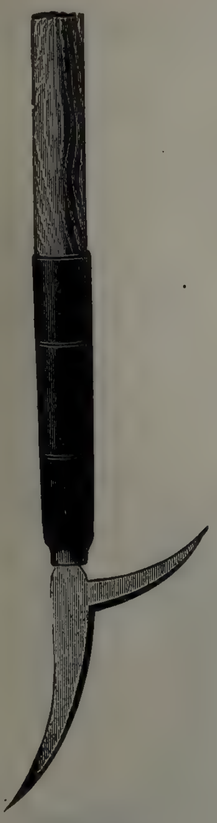
WHITE ASH.					
1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00			
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00
BLACK AND BROWN					
1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 00
ELM.					
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00	17 00
MAPLE					
1st and 2nd hard	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

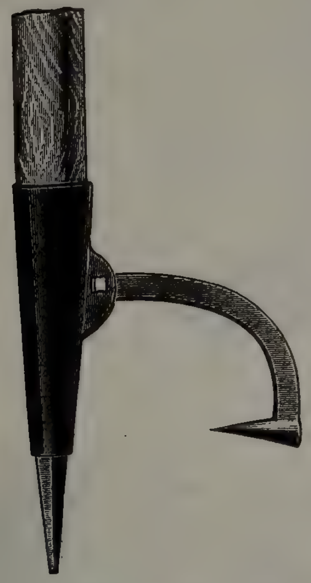
WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	69 00	73 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	22 50	23 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅜" Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
⅝" "	3 50	3 00
NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES		
Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¼		4 75

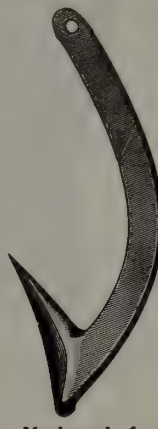
The Soo Line Lumbering Tools are lightest, strongest and best made in Canada

Also Peavies and Improved Soo Line Loading Blocks

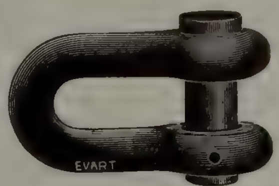


Pike Poles

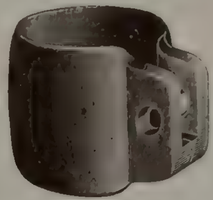




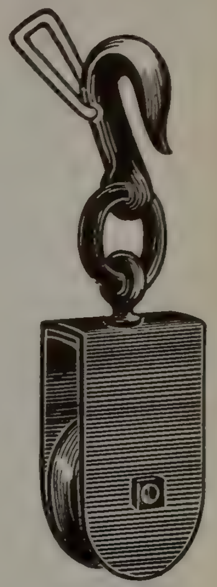
Hooks only for Cant Hooks and Peavies in all sizes and styles



Boom Shackles



Cant Hook Clasps



Loading Block

Cant Hook Clasps, made of mild steel or Swedes Iron, forged with heavy jaw. The strongest and lightest band on the market.

Boom Shackles, made of mild steel with round pin or of Swedes Iron with oval pin, holes drilled through pin and shackles so you can use an ordinary wire nail for key, driving the pin out cuts the nail. All pins are interchangeable. We carry a stock of these n the following sizes, ¾ in., ⅞ in., 1 in., 1⅛ in., 1¼ in.

Our Duckbill Michigan Pattern Hook is considered by the leading lumbermen one of the best patterns on the market.

Peavies, with steel or malleable sockets, with round and duckbill hooks. Maple, Elm or Hickory Handles. All sizes and lengths. Everything which is good and practical in the line of Peavies and Cant Dogs you can get from us.

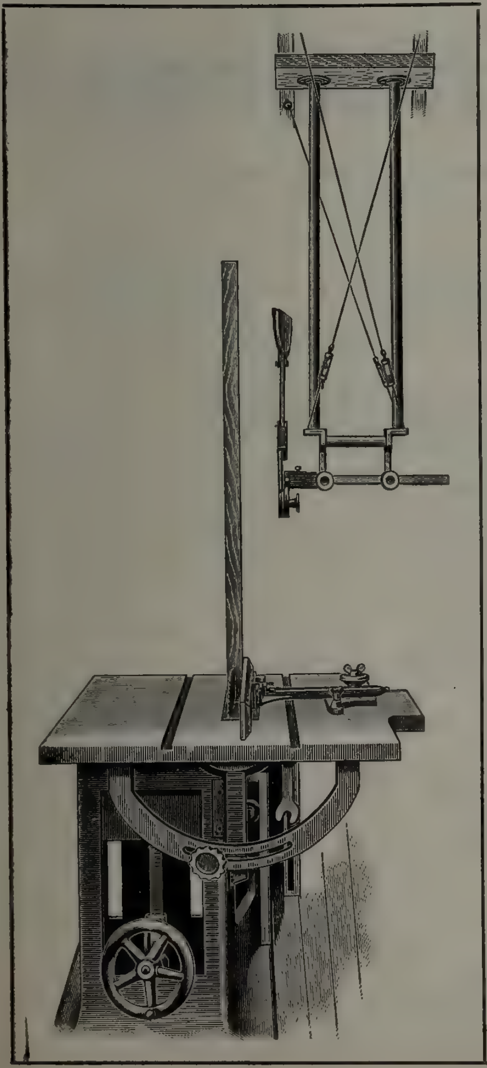
Pike Poles, with select Maple Handles in lengths 10 to 16 feet. With select second growth White Ash handles, lengths 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 18 feet. The Gaffs are all hand hammered of Crucible Steel. Threaded and screwed in.

Improved "Soo Line" Loading Block, (as per cut above.) This Block has heavy Steel Shell, re-inforced at top with iron billet, through which is riveted swivel, hand forged, of extra heavy swedes iron, also swedes iron link with heavy grab hook, hand ring attached. This hand ring is a practical improvement which every lumberman will appreciate.

Pike Poles **Skidding Tongs** **Saw Wedges** **Hookaroons, etc.** **When ordering from your Jobber, specify "Soo Line" Only**

Made by

Canadian Logging Tool Company Ltd., Sault Ste Marie, Can.



Protection

for

You and Your Men

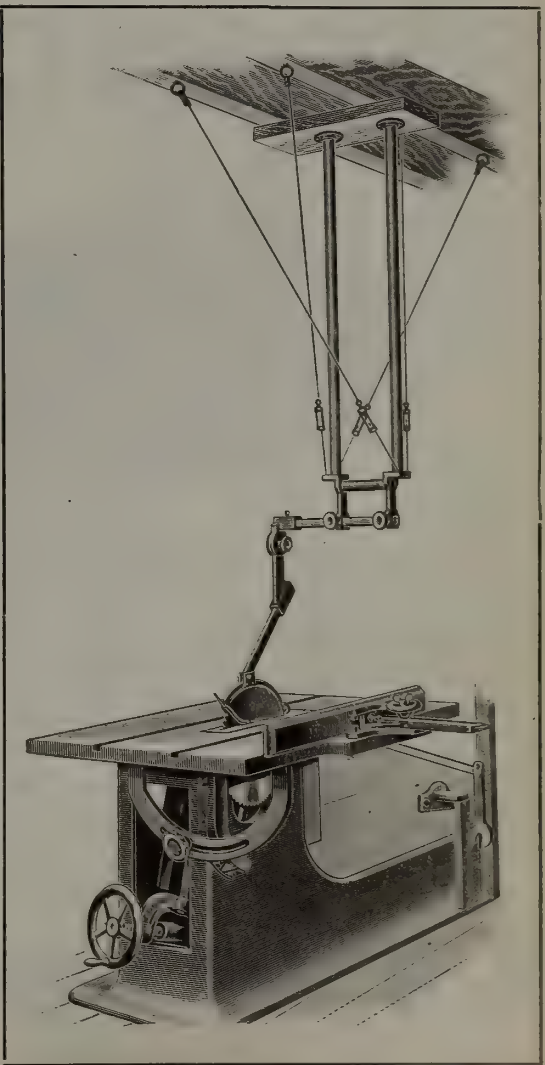
The Jones Safety Devices have saved a great many serious and fatal accidents and also many expensive law suits. These devices are made to suit nearly every kind of machinery, and no manufacturing concern should be without them. They save time and avoid delays, protect you and your men, and cost comparatively little to install.

Write for our Literature

JONES

Safety Device Co.

Hamilton, Canada



Lumbermen's Clothing

"Clarke's," The Brand
with a
Trade Mark and Guarantee

Buyers for lumber camps will find our goods to be more than what we claim for them.

Our line is complete.

Gloves	**Mitts**
Shirts	**Vests**
Coats	**Caps**
Socks	**Mackinaws**
Cloth	**Larrigans**

Write for our interesting illustrated literature and prices.

A. R. CLARKE & CO.

Works: 611-617 Eastern Ave., TORONTO
Sample Rooms and Shirt Factory, 12 Front St. East, Toronto

Style No. 10—Sole and Heel with Mennonite Leg. Water Tight and Serviceable. Good for all kinds of work.

Absolutely Watertight Lumbermen's Footwear

We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing Lumbermen's Footwear that are watertight in every way, and do not need any guarantee.

We Produce the Goods

Over thirty years in this business and still growing

Write for our catalogue, sent free on application

A. W. YAGER

Midland - Ontario

Style No. 11—Mennonite leg, Oil Tan Vamp Sole and Heel absolutely watertight

---

STRENGTH

THE R. M. BEAL LEATHER CO. LIMITED
JOHN BULL LARRIGANS
LINDSAY, ONT.

In Larrigans

is a most important point and one that receives much attention in "John Bull Larrigans." Our long experience has taught us what hard usage a larrigan must stand and we make them to stand it. In our goods you get honest value for your honest coin. . .

OUR LITERATURE WILL INTEREST YOU

R. M. Beal Leather Co. Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
ures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)	
1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.
Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)	
1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy	
A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic	
1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,
Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)	
2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.
Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)	
Bulk	.30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**

The
Algonquin Steel Range
for Lumber Camps

Can be fitted to burn Wood, Coal or Coke

A durable, strong well made Range specially adapted for Lumber Camps, and possessing all the latest features in an up-to-date Range. Is a quick heater and a good baker. One of the many advantages to the cook is the one piece Drop Oven Door.

Write us for Catalogue and Prices

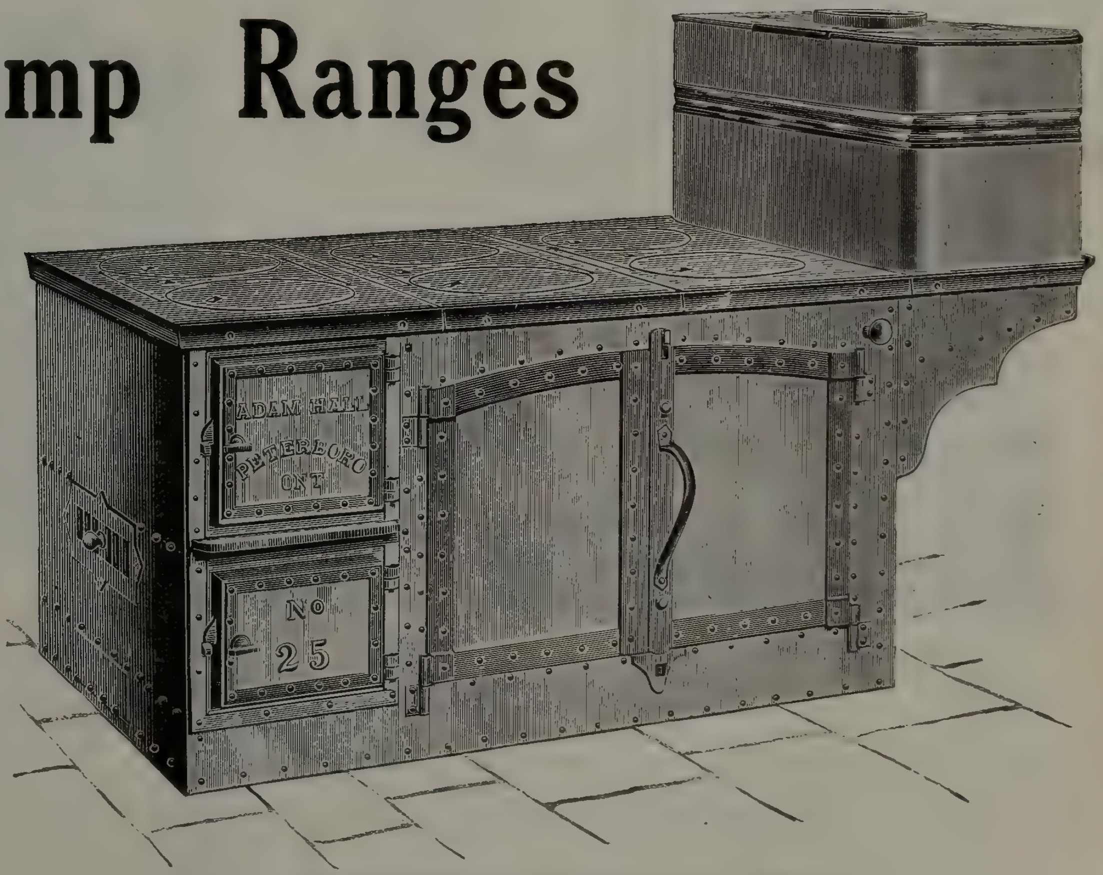
National Manufacturing Co., Limited
OTTAWA, - - CANADA

Lumber Camp Ranges

All Kinds of Stoves
for
Large or Small Camps

THIS RANGE is built specially to meet the requirements of Lumber Camps. It is built of very heavy English Steel, with extra heavy Cast Iron Fire Box, Linings and Top. Has a large working oven with capacity for sixty men.

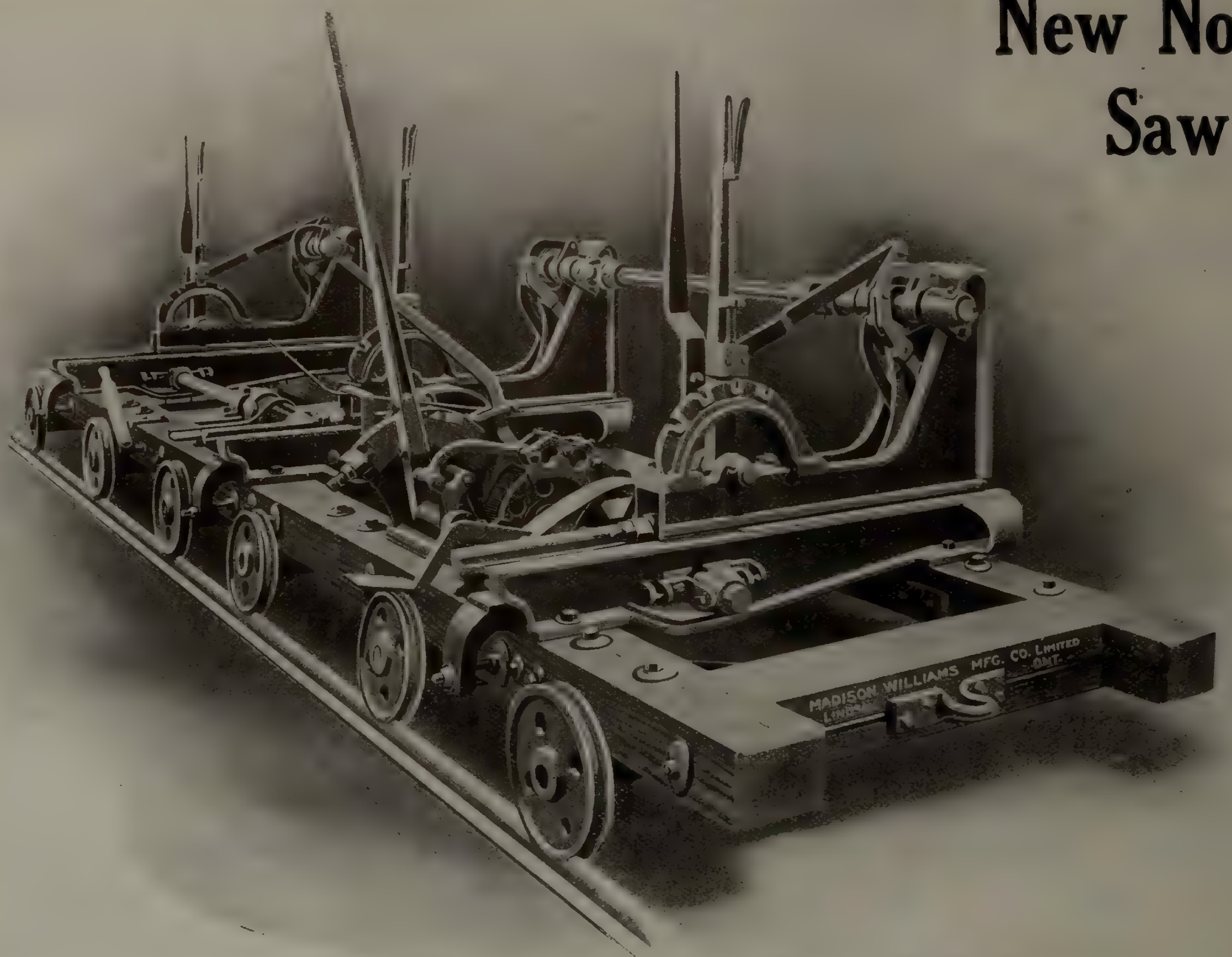
If you are interested in the purchase of a new Camp Stove—Write for our Catalogue.



NO. 10-25 SIX HOLE RANGE AND RESERVOIR

ADAM HALL, - Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturer of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



New No. 4
Saw Carriage

A Machine worthy of a place in the world's largest sawmill

The
Madison Williams Mfg. Co.
Limited

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal Que.

Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

TRADE MARK
HANCHETT
U.S.REG.59,352. JAN 8,1907

The Filing Room

In the best equipped most efficient mills all over the country, where the value of standard equipment is appreciated—there you will find Hanchett Filing Room Equipment installed. Please note the advantages these mills have secured.

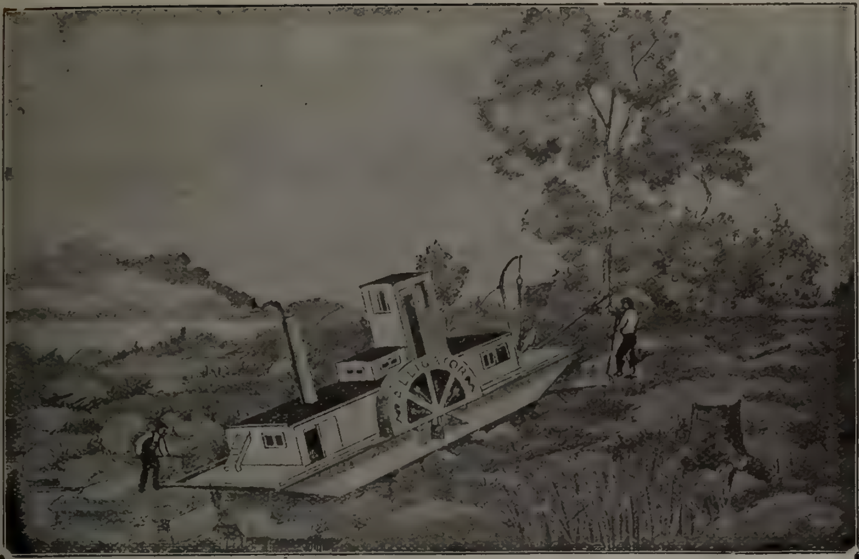
The Hanchett Filing Room Machinery are modern machines, are practical, simple, efficient, easy to adjust, easy to operate, and do first-class work. They are solid, rigid, heavy machines. Made upon honor, and they have genuine merit. The adaption of Hanchett Tools and Machinery for the care of saws and knives means quick installation, low cost of maintenance and renewals, and economy of operation.

THERE WAS A REASON WHY:

Schwager & Nettleton, Seattle, Washington, demanded Hanchett Filing Room Machinery.
Lee Wilson Co., Wilson, Ark. " " " " "
The Santee River Cypress Co., Ferguson, S.C. " " " " "
Gulf Lbr. Co., Fullerton, La. (2 outfits) " " " " "
U. S. Government (3 outfits) " " " " "
Porter Wadley & Co., Cotton Valley, La. " " " " "

Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6 **Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**



Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
MCGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, - GA.

When you want

Leather

We are the people

Ask for the

Round Knife Brand of Harness Leather

Leather of quality bears this stamp. It has no equal.

ROUND KNIFE BRAND

Lace Leather

"B. B. Lace"

In sides or cut into laces any width required. It has stood the severest test—strong,—pliable and durable. We tan and finish it ourselves and stand behind it.

Our Lumber Horse Collars

Are made on scientific lines to fit the horse. May be had with the Gall Cure Curled Hair Pad when required.

We make all kinds of horse collars, short or long straw.

If you want satisfaction get our make. Handled by all reliable dealers.

If they don't supply them send to us direct.

Oil Tanned Mocassins and Sporting Boots

We surpass all other makes on the market.

Style No. 407

WHY?

Because every pair is made with our Patent Heel which insures against running over and ripping at the heel like other makes.

It acts like the stiffener in your boot but is easy and pliable and has no rough seams to hurt the foot.

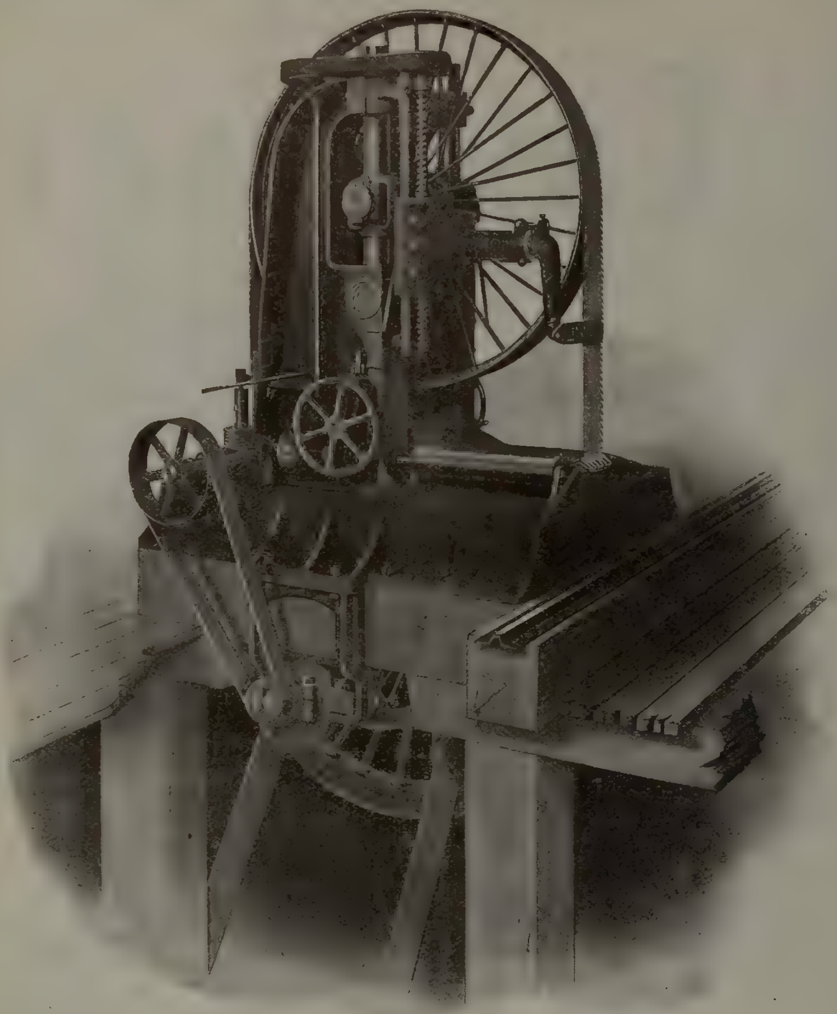
All well made and of leather of our own tannage.

Lists on application

Beal Bros. Limited

Tanners and Manufacturers

52 Wellington St. East - Toronto, Ont.



A Band Mill Without a Peer

Best balanced and most symmetrical band mill ever designed

The despair of imitators
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels
Does not overhang its foundation
Is the heaviest band mill built
Also the perfection of simplicity
It holds all the cutting records
Has the greatest range of top wheel
Double spring cushion tension device
Steam straining engine when specified
Quick opening bottom guides
Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame
Safety upper guide
Steam controlled upper guide when wanted
Steel spoke V section bottom wheel
Chain oiling bearings
Hubs are longer than on any other brand
This insures a very rigid wheel
Wheels tilt from front and rear
The standard of excellence
Every feature original with us
We build every machine required in an up to date mill

Ask for Catalogs

Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N.Y.

Pacific Coast Office, 715 White Building, Seattle, Washington

---

Complete Outfit Will Be Sent Prepaid On Receipt Of Price $7.50

THE

Standard Automatic Brush

does your painting work in a new way, better, quicker, cheaper, eliminating all waste of paint. An equal flow at all times; thickness of coat can be accurately adjusted. Absolutely clean and fireproof.

THE STANDARD AUTOMATIC SYSTEM

does away with the paint can. It eliminates the dip and is far superior to the spray, but it does rub it in. No air pressure is needed. Will work with any kind of paint. Get next to this method. Made especially for manufacturers of automobiles, automobile bodies and wheels, all kinds of vehicles, carriages, etc. It is most useful for manufacturers of furniture. It will also save a lot of time in painting structural work, such as bridges, elevated roads, etc. House and sign painting can be done effectively and quick.

Wherever duplication of work exists, this device will increase your output and reduce the cost. Buy just one outfit to-day and be convinced. We are sure that we will have to equip your entire plant. Special equipments can be made to suit your purpose.

Complete outfit consisting of a large paint tank, either stationary or movable, with automatic valve and six feet of flexible tubing together with the automatic adjustable brush made of aluminum, costs $7.50, and it is still cheaper than the ordinary brush.

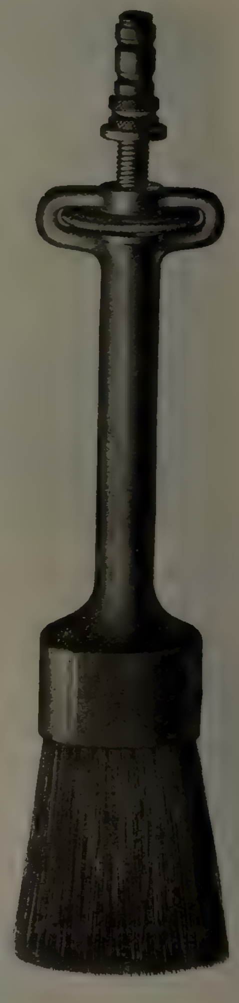
The outfit is also made with a tank to be strapped on the back which will cost $2.50 extra.

Our booklet will tell you why. Write for one to-day. Send in your order. Your outlay will only be once. Apparatus will last a life-time. Let us know to-day what you are manufacturing and we will effect a saving for you.

Jobbers and Dealers wanted everywhere.

Standard Automatic Manufacturing Co.

50 Church Street NEW YORK



It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

Plants at

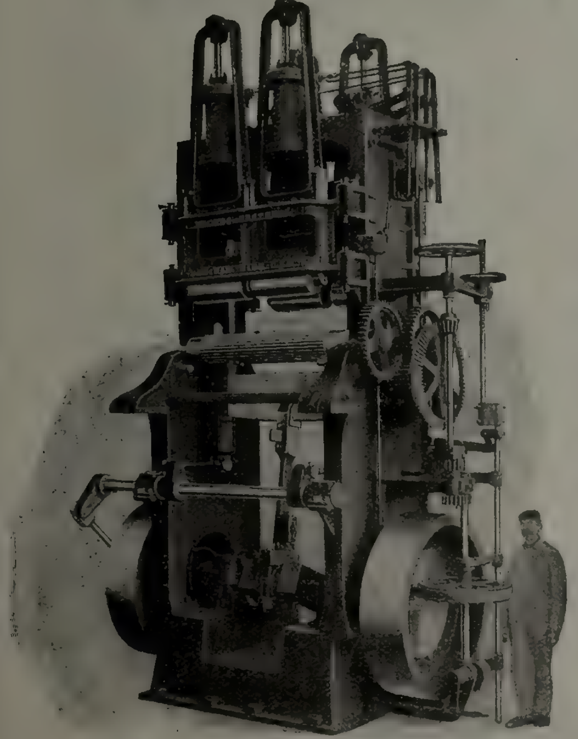
St. Thomas, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.
Midland, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Londonderry, N. S.
Three Rivers, P. Q.

The

Canada Iron Corporation
Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Wickes Gangs



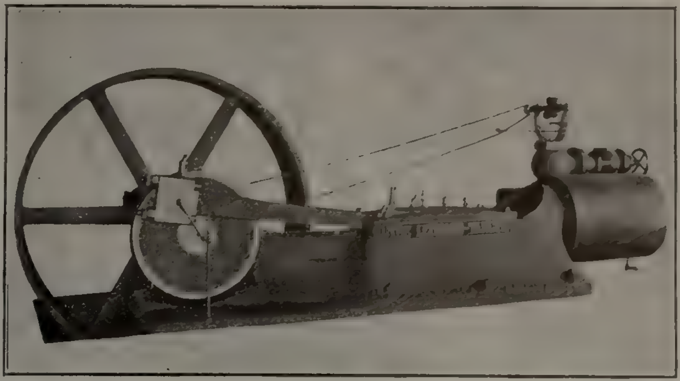
cut the thinnest board which will dress to Standard, using 18 to 14 gauge saws and removing 3/32″ to 9/64″ kerf, depending upon class of timber and amount of output desired.

With the installation of a **Wickes Gang,** the output of a mill can be largely increased with very little additional cost of labor and the product will be of perfect manufacture insuring higher prices.

Send for
Catalogue

Wickes Brothers
Saginaw, - Mich.

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES



Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.

Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

" Positive "

Combination Split Pulleys

for Saw Mills

Wood Rims

No Slip

Steel Arms Reduce Windage

Malleable Hub

Positive Grip Without Keys

Transmit more power and consume less power than any other pulley.

Save their entire cost in less than a year.

This pulley is one of several installed in a sawmill in Quebec, 76″ diameter, carrying 18″ belt and running at a rim speed of 8300 ft. per minute.

Write us for Complete Illustrated Catalogue

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works
Limited

11-13 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

Universal Barrel Machinery

Makes Barrels, Half Barrels, and Tubs of matchless quality, for all requirements, at a greatly reduced cost, from oak or 19 other woods, from tree to finished package; profitable capacity, 300 Barrels or more daily.

All inquiries should specify class, quantity and size of packages to be made.

Manufacturers and Builders of Saws, Tools and Machinery

For the manufacture of Staves, Heading, Barrels, Kegs, Cooperage, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Hoops, Woodenware, Short Box Boards, Chair Stock, Handles, Fish Kits, Shingles and Lumber.

Complete Plants our Specialty

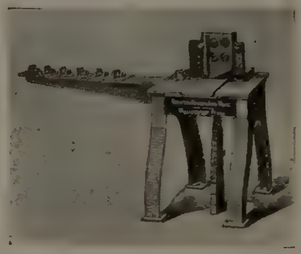
The Peter Gerlach Co.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Keystone Sawmill Machinery

Keystone Two-Saw Trimmer

Best Machine on the Market



Keystone Picket Header

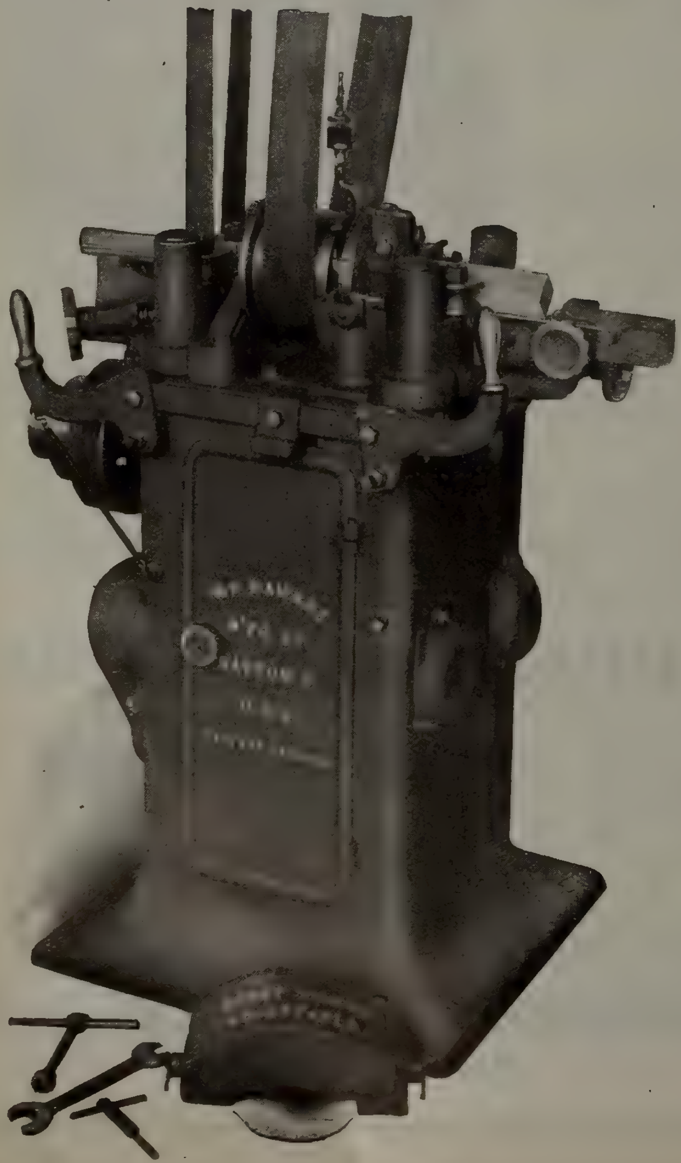
For Pointing Pickets and Shingles

Circular Saw Mills
Lath Mills
Head Blocks
Picket Header
Trimmers
Saws
Edgers
Gang Bolters
Saw Grinders
Two or Three-Saw Double Edger
Pole Tram Cars
Two-Saw Trimmer or Equalizer

OUR LITERATURE IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works

Williamport - Pennsylvania



The Money Maker Adjustable Rod and Dowel Machine

For converting waste edgings and cuttings into high-grade marketable product.

For factory use where accurate fitting dowels and rods of nice, smooth finish are required, this machine has no equal.

One cutter head turns any variation in sizes from ¼ to 2″. Turns hard or soft woods, green or dry equally well. No choking of the head.

Feed rolls center all variations in squares.

Double the product of any solid chuck machine for the same labor cost.

Machines built to turn as large as 6″ diameter.

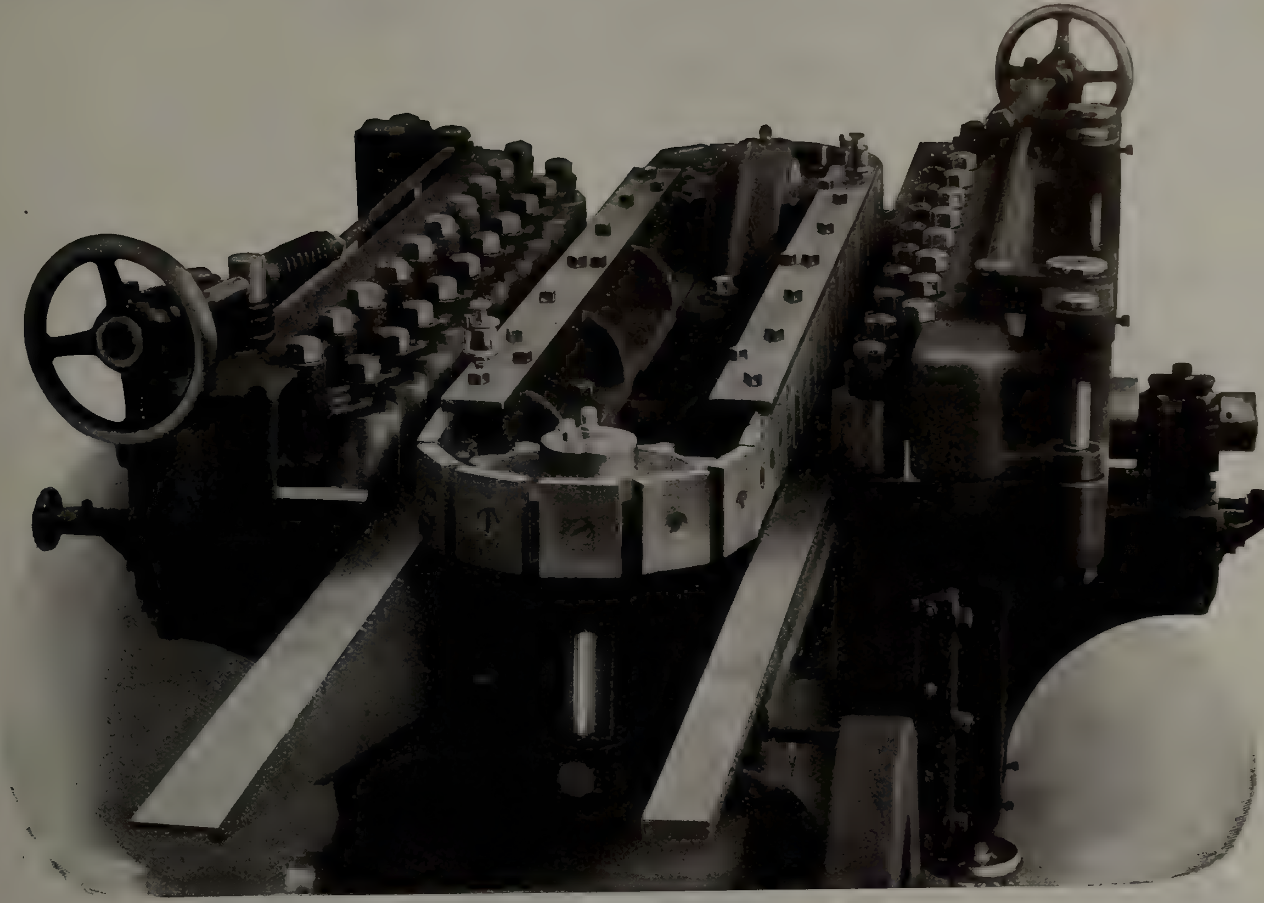
All machines sold direct to the user under a demonstration plan that insures the satisfaction of every purchaser.

Send us a list of the sizes you wish to turn and get our guaranteed proposition with full information as to capacity on your requirements.

W. S. Hawker Manufacturing Co.

DAYTON, O. - U. S. A.

Berlin No. 213 Glue Jointer



Your Conception of a Glue Jointer

There was a time when we didn't make a glue jointing machine.

During a conversation between one of our branch office managers and a furniture man who had bought several of our sanders, the later stated that he had just bought some new machines.

Their conversation follows:

"What did you buy?"

"A couple of glue jointers from So-and-So."

"Do they make a good machine?"

"Oh, as good as any. But, do you know, none of them are what I want. Why don't you people make one."

"Tell me what you expect of it, and perhaps we will."

"Well, I want a machine first, that will handle short stock up to, say, six feet long and handle it four or five times as fast as we can handle it on a hand feed machine. Next, I want a feeding mechanism that will be absolutely positive, that will hold the stock firmly so it cannot slip backwards, jump forward or raise up. Then I want the working parts accessible and some sort of a lever so the machine can be started and stopped instantly from the infeeding end.

"Now, if you will make such a machine and mount it on a one-piece base to prevent vibration, you can have my order for several."

Isn't that **your** idea of what a glue jointer should be?

It describes, with one exception, our No. 213.

The exception is this:

Instead of an output of four or five times as great as a hand-feed machine, our No. 213 has an output **eight times greater.**

The automatic feed makes this possible. It is the one feeding mechanism which provides maximum output yet is absolutely accurate and positive.

Every provision is made for making quick adjustments. A lever at the in-feeding end starts and stops the feed. The cutter-head carriages are adjustable in three directions, providing for perfect alignment with the feeding mechanism.

The four-page folder of the No. 213 goes into detail regarding construction, and contains several pictures. Send for a copy—**to-day**—and learn how to cut your glue-jointing costs.

The Berlin Machine Works

Manufacturing Plants

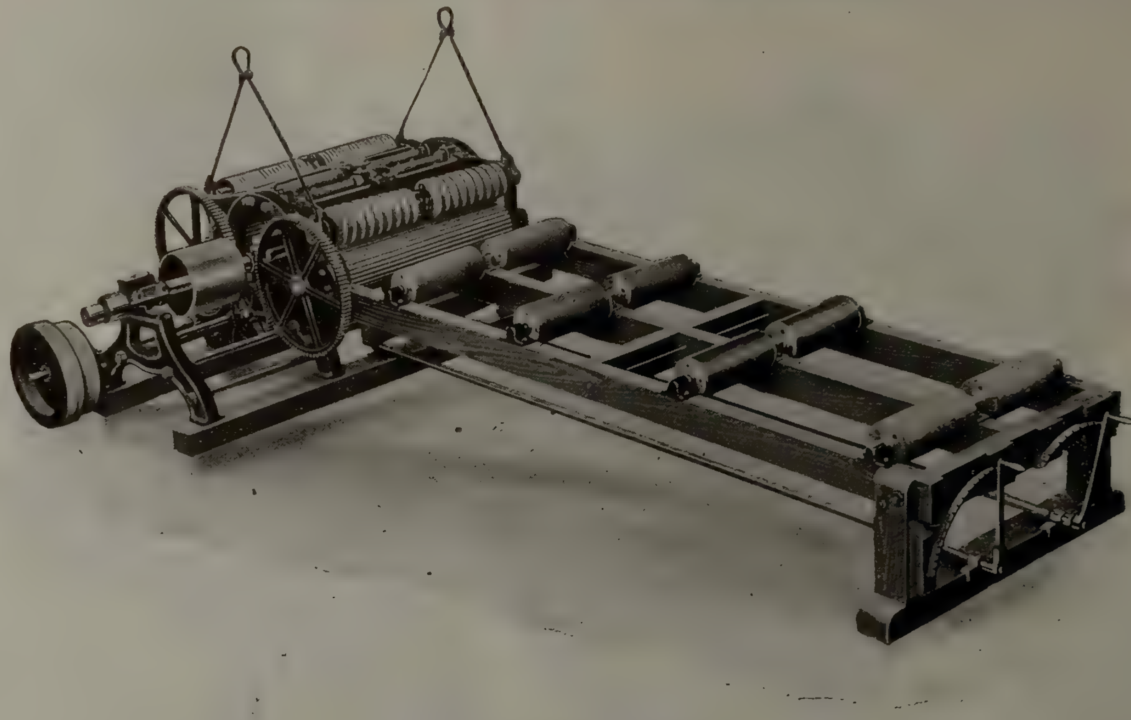
Beloit, Wisconsin **Hamilton, Canada**

BRANCH OFFICE: New York, Boston, Winnipeg, Nelson, B.C. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.

Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd.

Oxford, Nova Scotia

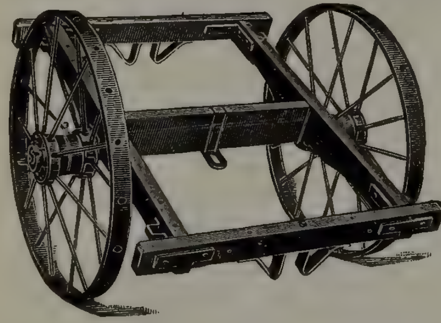
Manufacturers of all kinds of Saw Mill Machinery



Heavy Double Edger

This Edger will edge for a gang on one side and rotary on the other, cutting any different thickness of stock on either side, and going through Edger at same time. Both lathes are supplied, back one not being shown in photo.

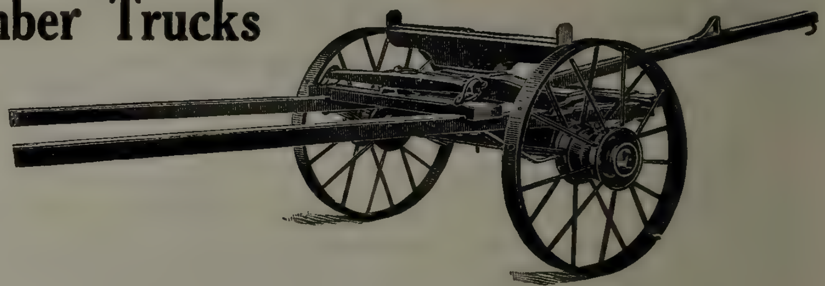
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS



Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

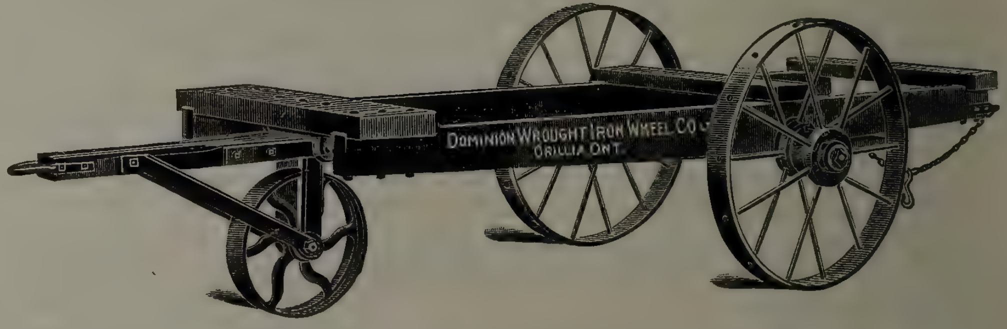
for Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.

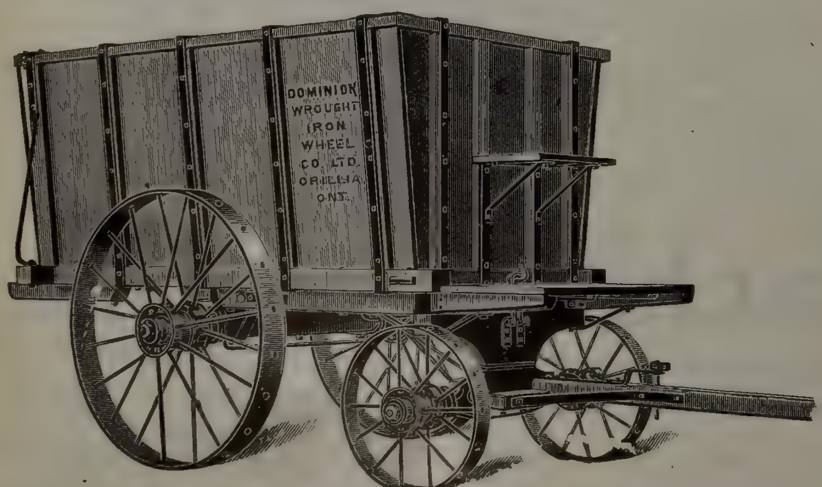


Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO
ORILLIA ONT.


DOMINION
WROUGHT
IRON
WHEEL
CO. LTD.
ORILLIA
ONT.

Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

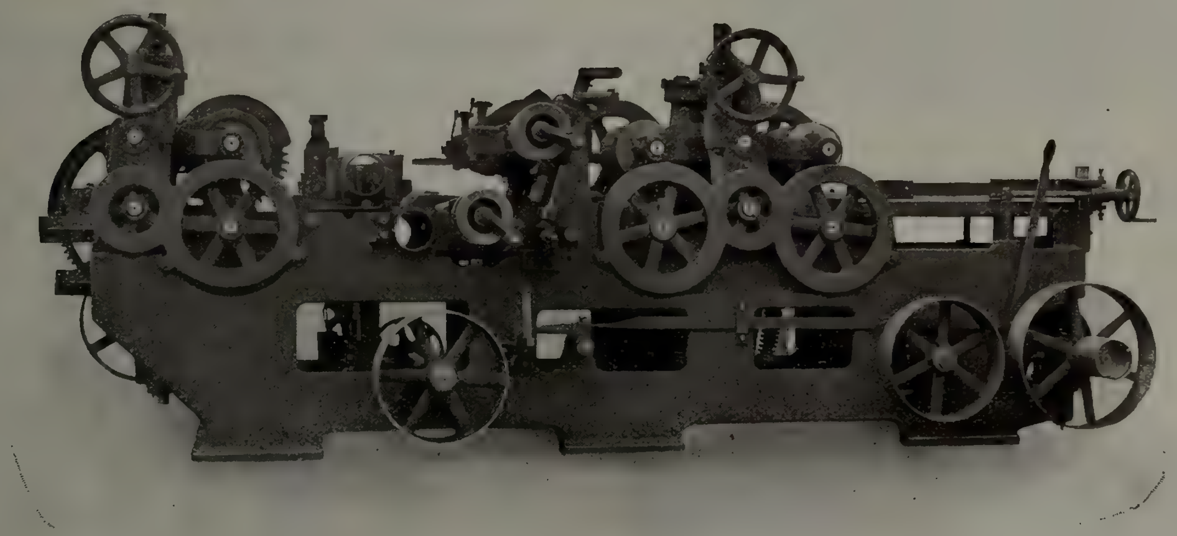
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Canada Machinery Corporation

LIMITED

GALT, ONTARIO

This name on your woodworking machinery is a guarantee of quality and represents the best and most modern.



No. 105 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

The above cut shows our latest general purpose matcher and challenges comparison with any medium weight machine on the continent. It is very simple and rigid and easy of operation.

NOTE—The guarded gears and the belt drive to feed rolls.

Canada Machinery Corporation

Limited

Galt, Ontario

AGENTS:—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver
Williams & Wilson, Montreal

Scandinavia Belting

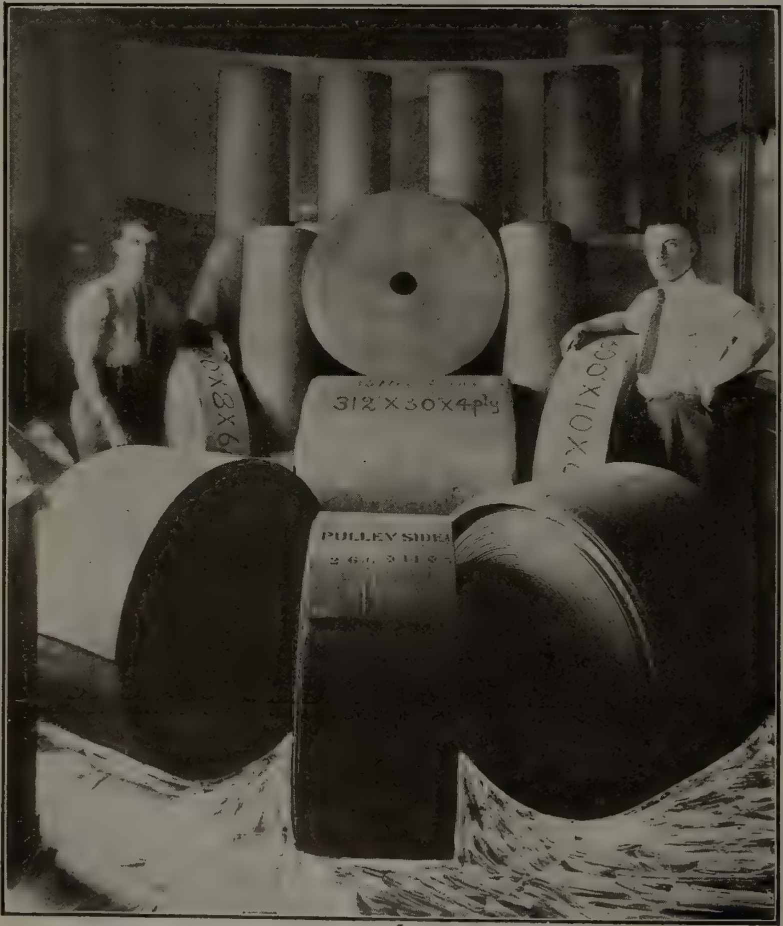
As a Main Drive

For STRAIGHT or CROSSED drives it is unsurpassed. Equally good in WET or DRY places. Not made in PLIES

Federal Engineering & Supplies, Limited, 284 Yonge St. **TORONTO**

AGENCIES: MONTREAL, Power Economies Limited OTTAWA, McDougall's Limited CALGARY, Great West Saddlery Co. COBALT, Geo. Taylor Hardware Co. PORT ARTHUR, Marks-Clavet-Dobie Limited HALIFAX, G. B. Oland & Co. ST. JOHN, Kinnear & Co.

AGENTS WANTED IN OTHER CITIES



This equipment of Vi-Balata Belting was supplied by us to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, for their new elevator at St. Boniface, Manitoba. We also supplied some 2000 ft. of the same belting, ranging from 34" to 48" in width to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. for their new elevator at Goderich, Ont.

VI-BALATA BELTING

Large Stocks Carried
at all Branches

Sole Canadian Agents

The
General Supply Co.
of Canada, Limited

Woods Western Bldg., Cor. Market and Louise Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.

356-58-60 Sparks St.
OTTAWA, ONT.

115-125 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

Montreal Agents: Canada Ford Co., 485 St. James St., Montreal

Isn't it Better to Investigate

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

than to wish you had

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

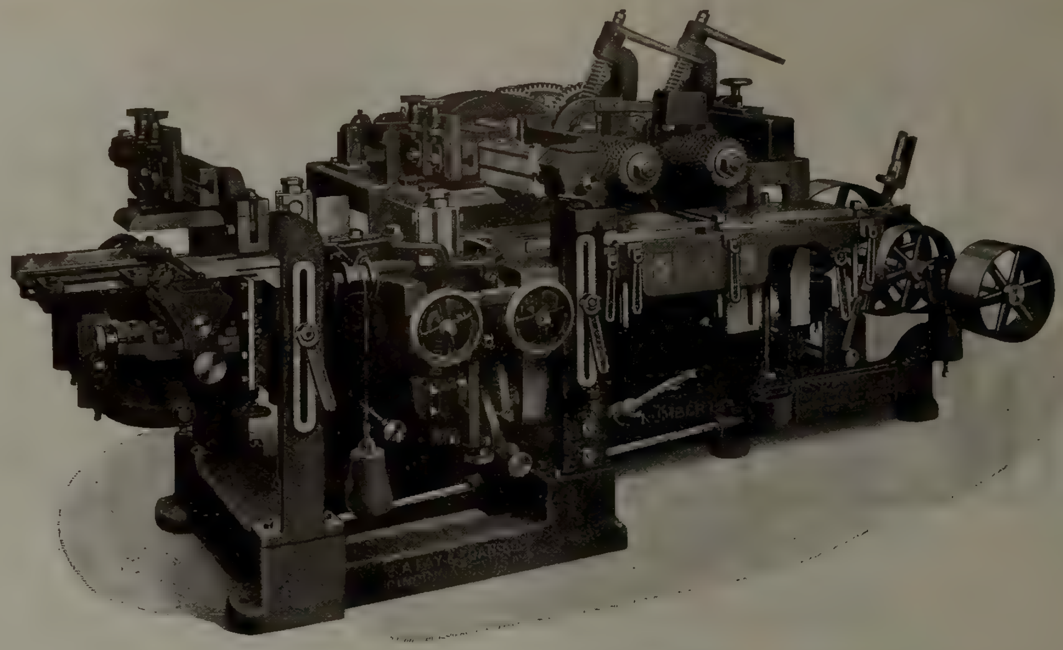
POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Does away with all kilns
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Descriptive Booklet on Request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation
of Canada, Limited
Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO



No. 184 Four-Side Molder.

Notice the extension of the base, forming an outside bearing for the upper head and eliminating overhang of the lower head.

Molder-Value is Measured by the Quality and Quantity of Output

The best results can only be attained by using the best Molder the Market affords—a Molder that is as near perfect as human ingenuity can make it—a Molder that has stood the test.

We have been building Molders for eighty years – you have the reputation and guarantee of the world's largest manufacturers of high duty woodworking machinery back of the assertion that the latest models of Fay & Egan Molders are in advance of any other make now on the market. You also have the verdict of the most discriminating buyers, such as the Otis Elevator Co., Pullman Co., Illinois Central Ry., Sante Fe System, International Harvester Co. and many others, who have bought and still continue to buy our Molders in preference over all others.

LASTLY—our Molder catalog goes into the details of our complete line of high duty Molders—showing that our machines have all the points claimed by other manufacturers, many features exclusive in our machine and that built-in quality that is absolutely necessary in making a good Molder. · This catalog gladly mailed free of charge upon receipt of your request.

465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

SALES OFFICES

Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway
New York City

625 Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

532 Pender St., West
Vancouver, B. C.

401-2 White Building
Seattle, Wash.

139-149 Townsend Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

410-412 Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

164 N. Los Angeles Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

1322 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

281 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y.

306 Laurens St., Baltimore, Md.

Saw Mill Equipment

for

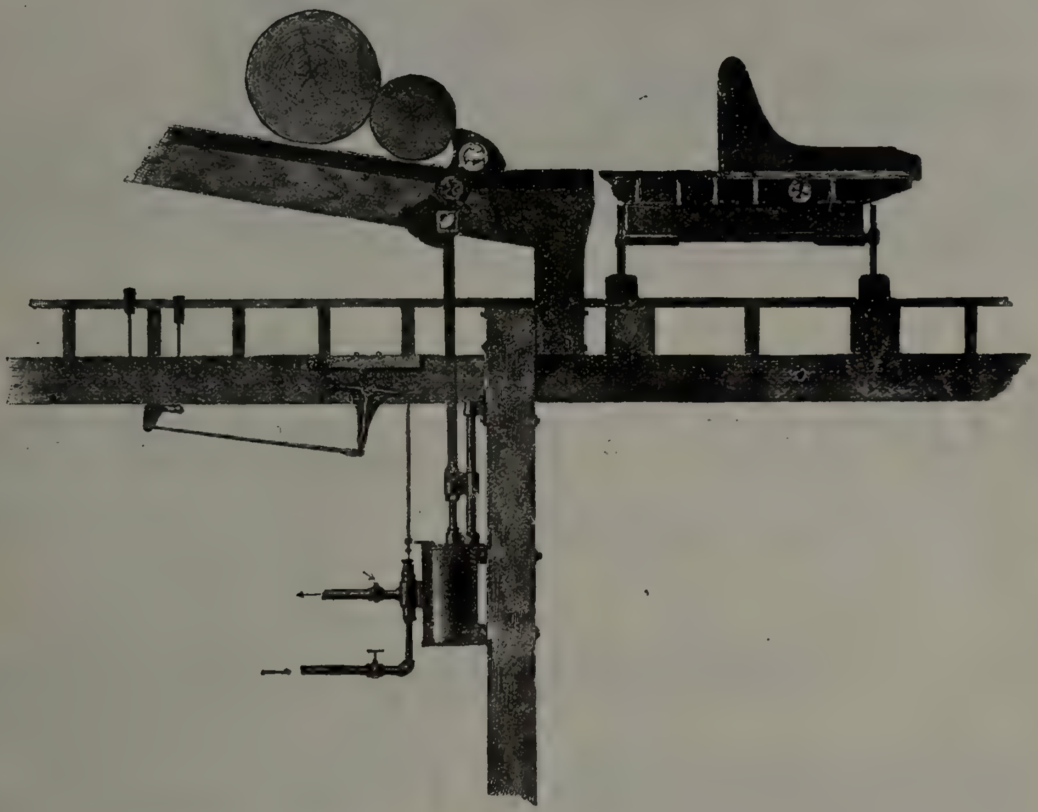
Your Spring Sawing

Log Loaders

Steam Niggers

Log Decks

Live Rolls



Cant Flips

Board Catchers

Steam Feeds

Concave Rolls

LOG LOADER: It always makes half revolution towards the carriage, is very strong and heavy with improved method of fastening the arms. Large cylinder with cross head guide.

LOG DECKS: With larger cylinders than are generally used. Steam Decks with double or single mills. Steel used wherever necessary. Our Log Deck is the one for you.

STEAM NIGGER: The principal improvement in this device over the ordinary steam Nigger, is the single slide steam valve, which is a great saver of steam.

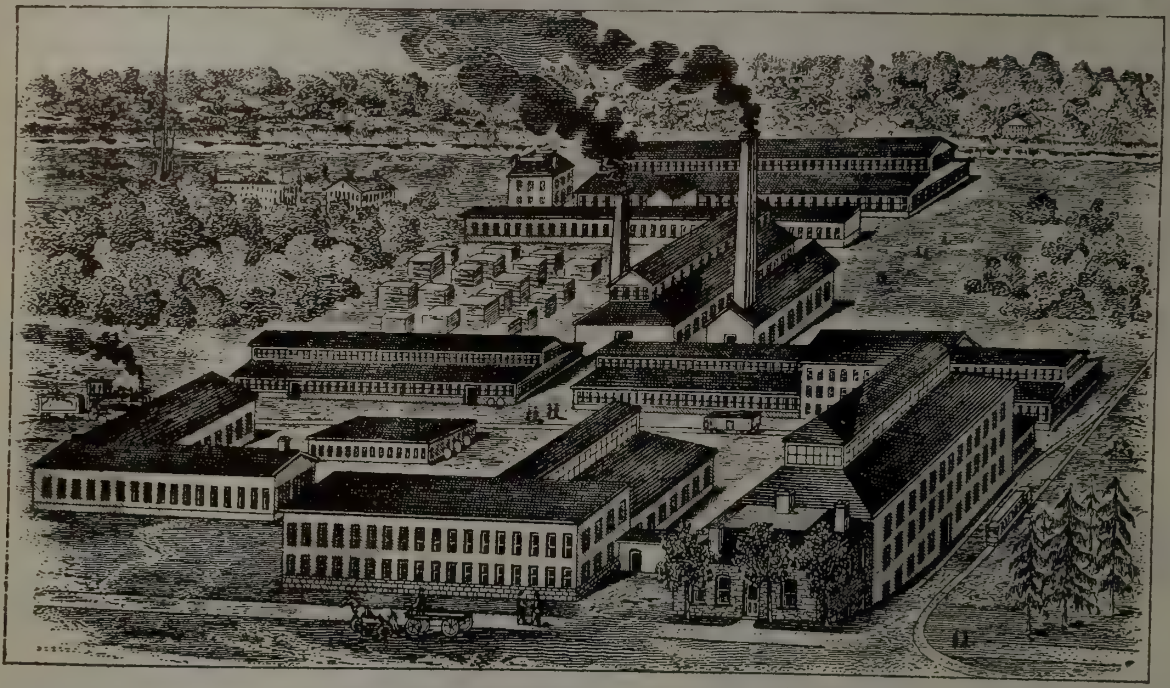
BOARD CATCHER: and Cant Flip combined, catches board, throws cant to gang. No loss of time.

Our literature will tell you more about our up-to-date Saw Mill equipment.
Send us your address

MOWRY & SONS Gravenhurst
Ontario

MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made

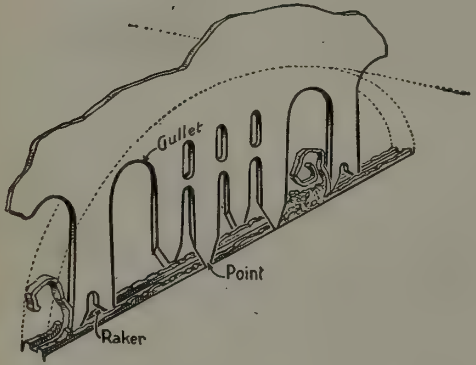


The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

Shurley-Dietrich Co., Limited Galt, Ontario

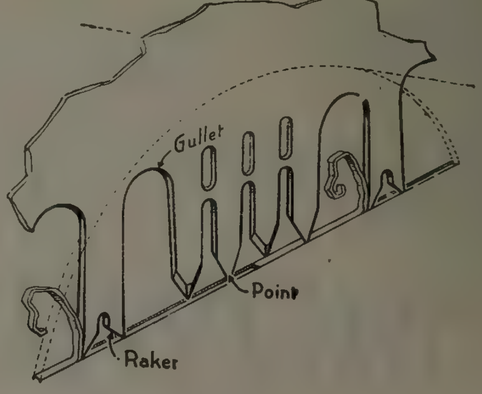


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

Make Sure of the Quality of Your Handles

in buying

Axe and Cant Hook Handles

possibly more so than any other article you buy.
Quality is an absolute essential.
You will make no mistake if you insist on your jobber supplying you

Still's Handles

The Acme of Quality

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General Trades Journal

Established 1882

THE COMMERCIAL

The Weekly Financial, Commercial & General Trade Newspaper of the Great West.

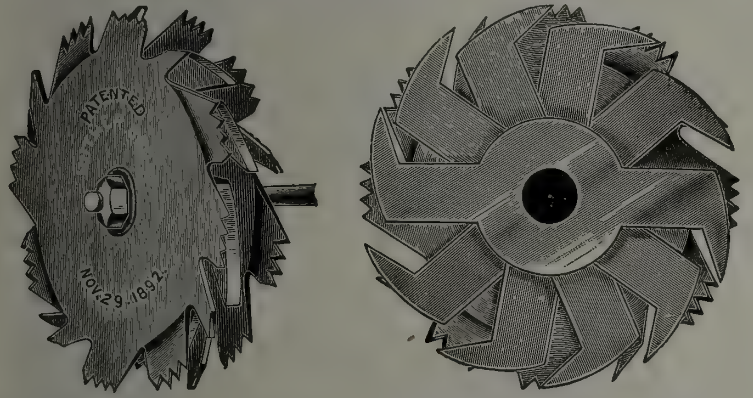
WINNIPEG - - MANITOBA

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket

$2 per Year

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

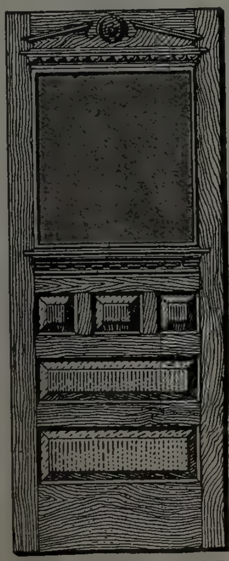
For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or ove



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain.

This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.

HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.



THE DEWEY DOOR

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

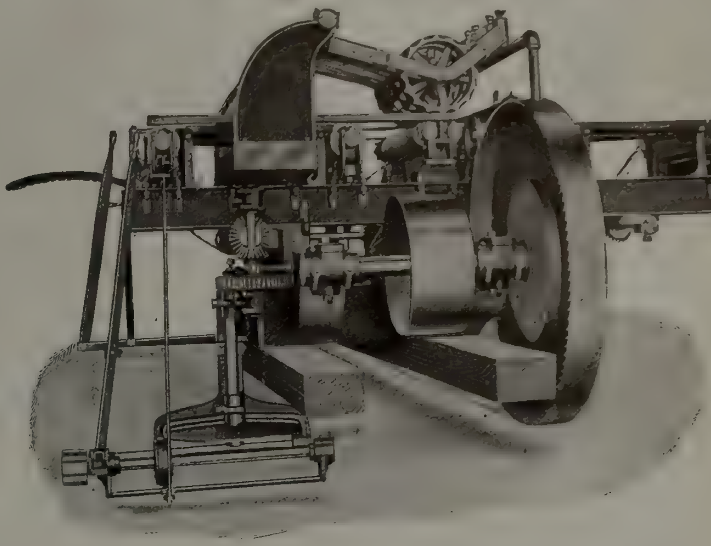
Lumber Shingles
Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

Band Resaws

"A Specialty—Not a Side Line"



GET THE GENUINE

FROM

Wm. B. Mershon & Co.

Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

RUBBER BELTING

for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

The

Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.

of Toronto, Limited

Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO

Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

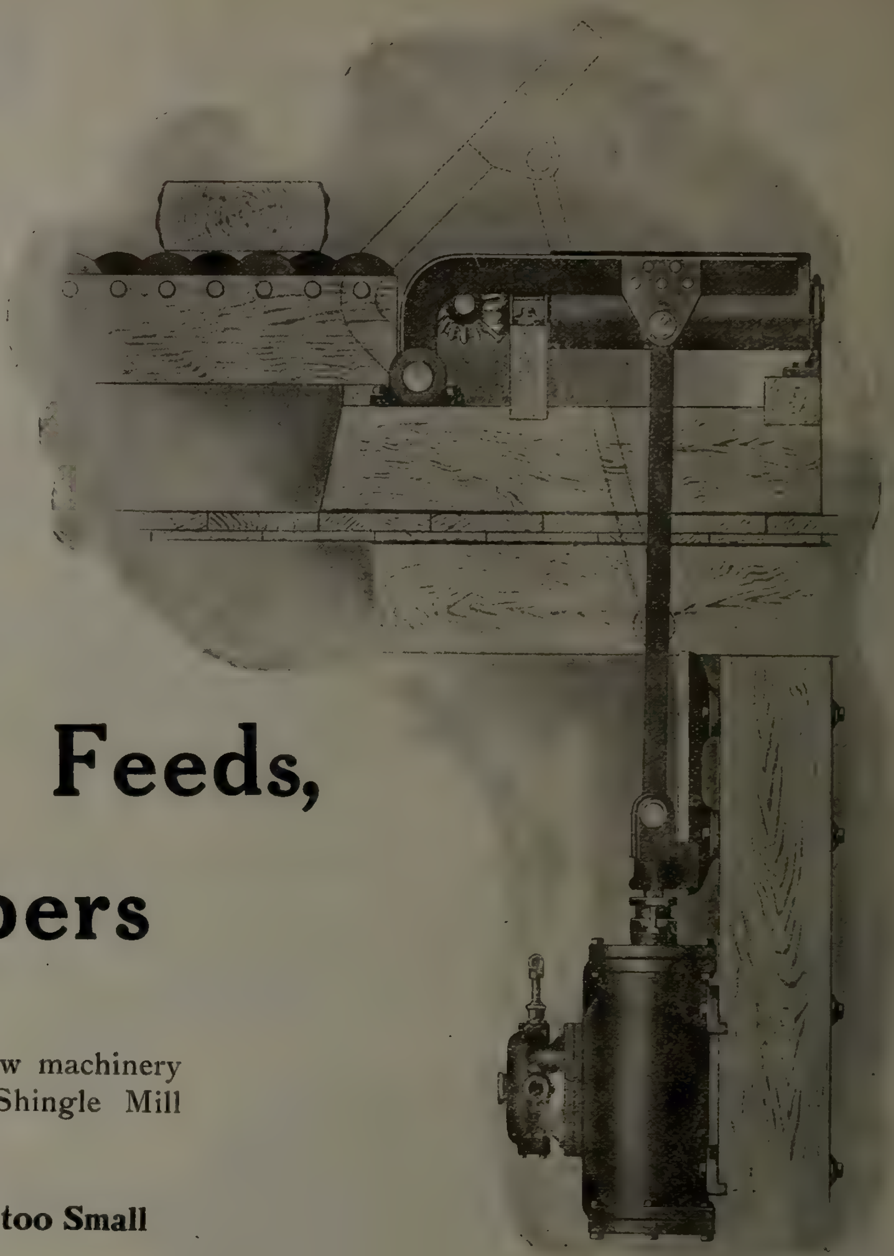
Steam Cant Flipper

We build a full line of steam actuated machinery

Kickers, Loaders, Niggers, Steam Feeds, Cant Flippers

If you are considering installing new machinery in your Saw Mill, Lath Mill or Shingle Mill we would like to figure with you.

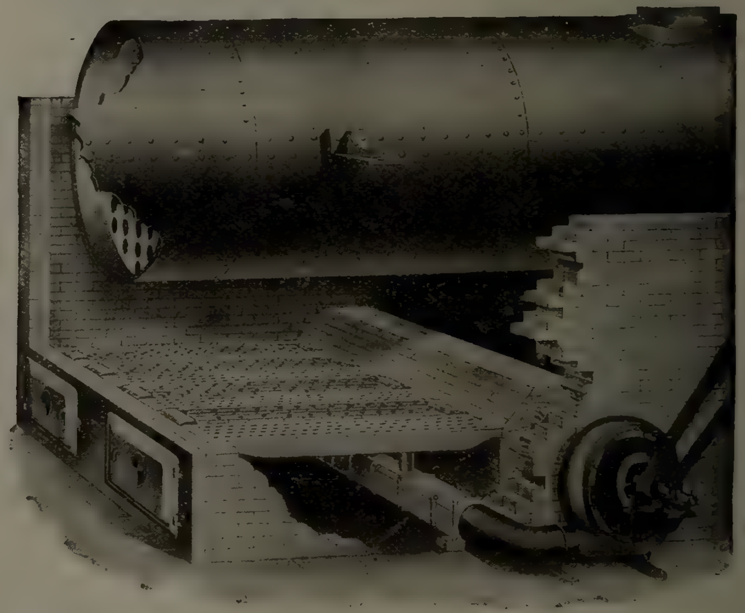
No Job too Large and None too Small



Hot Blast Grates

Did you ever consider what a great saving in fuel could be made if all your refuse could be burned. Our Hot Blast Grates will burn even wet sawdust and furnish a good supply of steam. Many satisfied users are saving money daily on their fuel bill by using our grates.

Send for our Literature



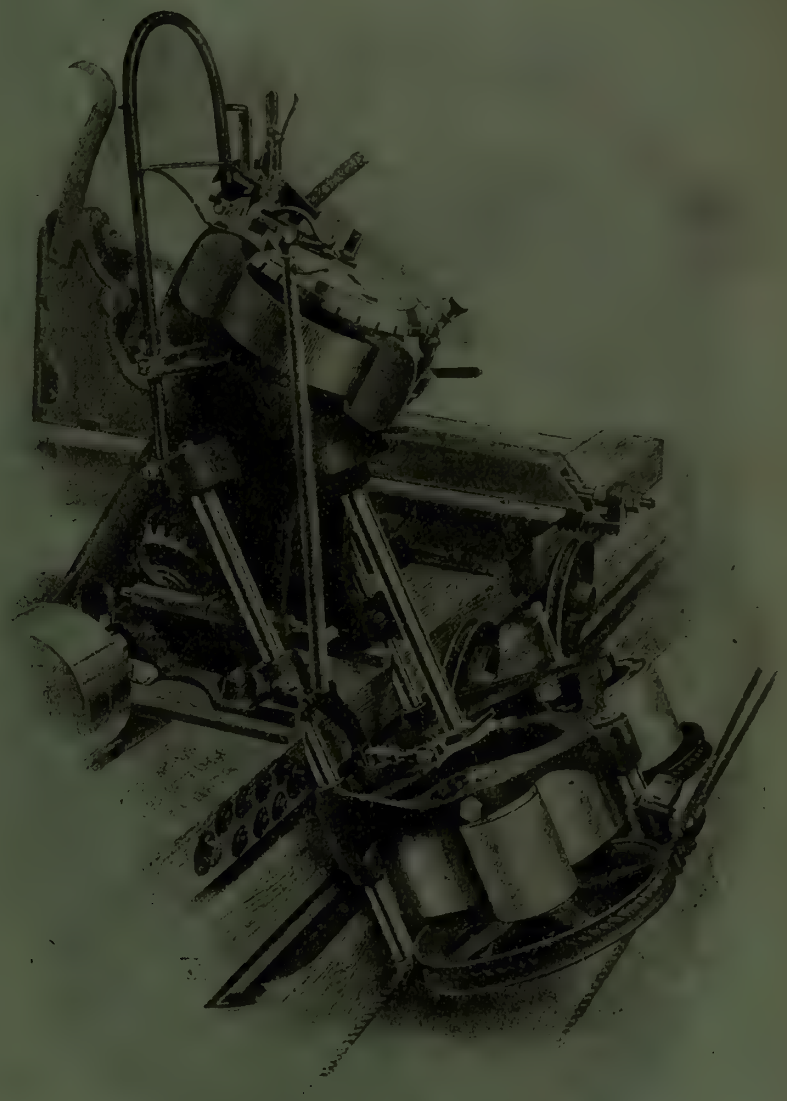
The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings.

AGENCIES	MONTREAL	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
	Williams and Wilson	Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.	Gorman, Clancy and Gridley, Ltd.	Rob. Hamilton & Co.

"No Heat - No Work - No Lost Motion"

THE TROUT POWER SETWORKS



Positively the Most Powerful, Accurate and Efficient Setworks Built.

The Trout Power Setworks is rope-driven. It combines a set and receding works in one machine and will turn out more lumber and better lumber than any other setworks on the market.

JUST FOR THESE REASONS:—

¶ There are only two levers to operate.
Setting is accomplished without stooping or bending.
There is no heat from the steam cylinder.

¶ There is nothing to tire the setter.
He can give his undivided attention to the sawyer's signals and cut as much lumber at the end of his shift as at the beginning.

¶ Working parts throughout are of finest selected steel.
The operation is without rack or jar, eliminating any destructive wear.
No lost motion can possibly develop.

¶ The setworks will set by 1-32 inch up to 6 inches at one manipulation of the lever.
The size of the logs does not affect the speed or the accuracy of the set.

¶ Further, the machine is entirely self contained.
It requires no change in the carriage frame.
Can be attached to any size of carriage, Rack or Screw movement.

¶ We are the sole builders of this machine. Perhaps you have seen it at work. If not the best thing to do is to visit us or to write for a fuller description than we can give here.

Bulletin No. 107

The Waterous Engine Works Co.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C. **Branch: Winnipeg, Man.**

Wholesale Lumber Yards
Retail Lumber Yards
Sash and Door Factories
Lumber Warehouses
Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills
Planing Mills
Rossing Mills
Pulp Mills
Box Factories

BATTS LIMITED

Staved Columns

made with our "V" Locked Joint giving a larger glueing area.

Even thickness in our columns is obtained by using more staves than other manufacturers. The well seasoned wood in our products prevents checking.

Our products will prove

Great Sellers

BATTS LIMITED
374 Pacific Ave. - WEST TORONTO

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN
OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING Co.
OAK EXTRA TANNED
EST 1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

The John Inglis Company Limited

Engineers and Boilermakers

We build and erect **Penstocks, Water Towers, Stand Pipes** and **Heavy Plate** work of all kinds.

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

14 Strachan Ave.

Standard Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.

TORONTO, - CANADA

Boilers of all kinds **Engines, Power** and **Marine, Saw Mill Machinery, Special Machinery.**

ENGINEERS AND BOILERMAKERS

Toronto, Canada

Vol. 31 Toronto, March 15, 1911 No. 6

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY

Port Hope, Ont.

Your business credit demands the best in fire insurance

We can satisfy the most critical.
Dividends to Policy Holders now 40 per cent.

The

Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

B. C. AGENTS. WOOD, VALLANCE & LEGGAT VANCOUVER.

ARCTIC METAL
FOR COOL BEARINGS
IT'S RELIABLE

Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
HAMILTON, ONT.

GENUINE OAK

"Genuine Oak"
LEATHER BELTING

Every Belt Guaranteed

FULL STOCK OF

Pressed Steel Pulleys and Mill Supplies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

D. K. McLaren, Limited

Montreal Toronto Quebec
St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B.C.

WOODS LIMITED

Ottawa, Factory: Hull, Que.

Everything for the Lumberman and Contractor

TENTS, CLOTHING, TARPAULINS, GLOVES and MITTS.

Woods Special Non-Absorbent Duck Tents

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

LUMBERMENS', CONTRACTORS' and SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

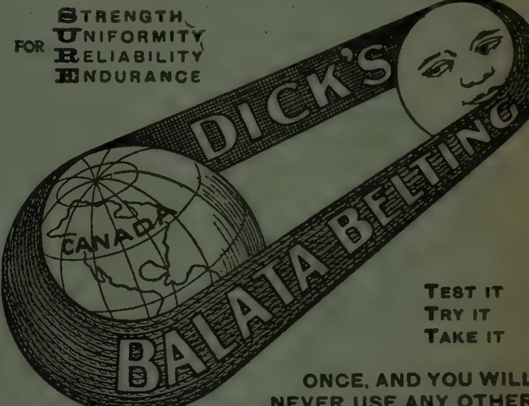
J. J. TURNER & SONS

Cor. George, King & Water Sts., Peterborough, Ont., Can

DICK'S BALATA

BEST Known Belting IN THE WORLD

FOR
STRENGTH
UNIFORMITY
RELIABILITY
ENDURANCE



TEST IT
TRY IT
TAKE IT

ONCE, AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS:
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LIMITED
Fairbanks Scales—Fairbanks Morse Gas Engines
Montreal, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

"Weldless Steel Chain"

The Strongest Chain in the world

WELDLESS—The finished Chain is rolled direct from the bar without a weld.

STEEL—Has a breaking stress about 65,000 lbs. per square inch against 52,000 lbs. for the highest grade of iron, and where the Weldless Chain has 100 per cent. efficiency the welded article has only 60 to 70 per cent.

Write for descriptive matter, Breaking Strains, &c. and prices to

B. J. COGHLIN & CO., Limited ∵ ∴ MONTREAL

How Do You Handle Your Small Logs?

We suppose you are interested in any machinery that will help you solve your small log problems. No doubt you have given this matter a good deal of careful thought, since it means so much to you, nowadays, to be able to handle these logs economically.

But, have you ever taken this matter up with us? We have been up against the small log question a great deal, and have met it under many different conditions, so we can probably be of help to you.

For instance you might like to have full particulars about the following machines,

Gangs	All sizes up to 60 in. between stiles, with pressworks operated by hand, friction or steam.
Circular Gangs	With fixed and movable batteries of circular saws. This machine can be arranged so that different thicknesses of lumber can be sawn at the same time.
Combination Gang Edgers	To handle cants up to 8 inches thick, and edge your boards at the same time.
Gang Bolter	A very heavy lath bolter, that will take in cants six inches thick. It has been found to be a very useful machine in many mills.
Structural Steel Band Mill	A light, strong, mill with a structural steel frame, 6 foot wheels, that carries a 16 to 18 guage saw, and that will do any work any 6 foot band mill will do. The price of this mill will interest you.

Shall we send some of our catalogues?

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Right in the heart of Northern Ontario's pine forests

our lumber camps are busily engaged taking out the finest

White and Red Pine Timber

for next season's cut.

Dealers who appreciate good lumber, the kind that makes customers and holds them, should lose no time in letting us know their requirements.

Our lumber is noted for being perfectly milled and properly graded.

Always write us when in the market for White or Red Pine, rough or dressed

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills

Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The
**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited
Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited
Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED
Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

Birch Canadian Hardwood Basswood

White Pine Box Lumber, all sizes.

Spruce, Special: We can accept orders for prompt shipment, from dry stock 1 in. merchantable Spruce in the rough or dressed to your order.

Get your order in early for your Spring trade. Have also a quantity of 1 in. and 2 in. Spruce culls or box lumber.

We have some very desirable lines in White Pine for manufacturers of doors, Factory stock, sash, etc., also a nice line in White Pine Mill Run Stocks, all sizes.

Write us for prices, we are sure we can interest you.

We Make a Specialty of Prompt Shipments

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

NEW YORK CITY: Bible House, Astor Place **OTTAWA, ONT.: Citizen Building**

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

DAVIDSON & THACKRAY
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

We have a full assortment of

White Pine, Norway, Hemlock, Posts, B. C. Shingles and Lath

Write us

LeBel, Turnbull Lumber Co.
Limited
Sarnia, Ont.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.
Room 4,
Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

SHINGLES SHINGLES

we still have ready for immediate shipment
15 cars 2nd Clears Cedar Shingles
15 cars Specials Cedar Shingles
10 cars Extra No. 1 Cedar Shingles
of our famous Metis Brand

Cut and Quality Best on the Market

Write, wire or phone for prices as stocks are running low and prices are likely to advance owing to greater stumpage charges and short cut.

Get our Prices on
Matched Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Clapboard
It will pay you.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street,
(Telephone Main 6244). TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co.
Limited
Suite 66, 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We own and offer, subject to prior sale,

1,750,000 feet

of Birch logs, which we are prepared to cut in dimensions to suit purchaser, for next season's delivery

1,850 Standard Cedar Poles principally 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 ft., with about 500 60 and 70 ft. Also 150,000 1 in. Dry Birch, Log run, Mill ulls out, for quick shipment.

Thomas A. Low

RENFREW, ONTARIO

Pine, Spruce, Hemlocks, Hardwoods, Lumber, Lath, Shingles

Winter cut Basswood
A large stock always on hand.

P.O. Box 526 Renfrew, Ontario.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 inch white pine mill run shorts
For 2 inch white pine mill run shorts
For 2 x 5, 6, 8, and 10 x 12/16 mill run white pine

Write us for Prices before placing your order

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on
the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

The Thomas Nagle Lumber Co.

Limited

St. John, N.B., and Montreal, P.Q.

We have an exceptionally large stock of

Dry Spruce and Pine

for immediate shipment. Send us your enquiries.

Main Office
Globe Atlantic Bldg.

Branch Office
Montreal, P.Q.

St. Clair Construction Co.

Limited

DEALERS IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber
Sash, Doors, Lath and Shingles

Yard and Planing Mill:
Campbell Ave. and Davenport Road
Davenport Station, G. T. R.
TORONTO

Buyers of Hemlock, Spruce and Red Pine, Etc.

RALPH LOVELAND E. A. STONE

LOVELAND & STONE

Lumber Manufacturers

CUTLER, ONT.

Dimension Timber a Specialty

HELLO! MR. MANUFACTURER!

It is just possible I can furnish you with the

Hardwood Lumber

that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.

J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The **Brockville Lumber Company** LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune

Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**

Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring

End Matched, Bored, Polished and Bundled

Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.

Our Prices will Interest You

We offer for Quick Sale at a very low figure

1,000,000 feet
OF
2 x 4-5-6-7-8 to 11 ins. 12 to 18 ft.

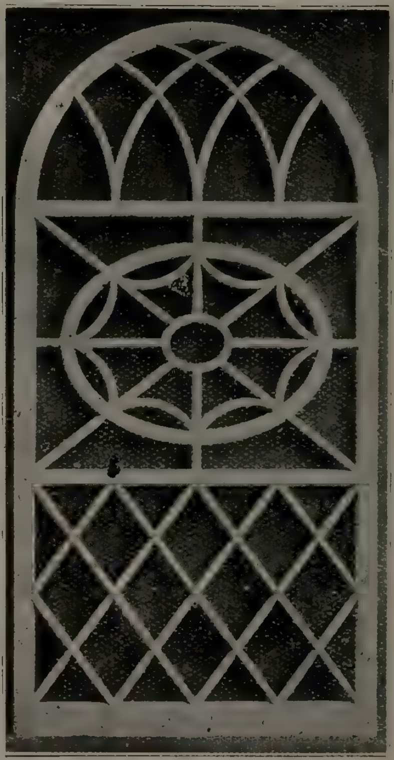
COMMON WHITE PINE

Inquiries Invited

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our price for anything you require in lumber.

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario

Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, and Dimension Timber



DIAMOND SASH

particularly suited for Gothic and Queen Ann style windows. It is impossible to successfully manufacture these sash without the proper machinery, but we have it. Every light is uniform, the joints are perfect and all the lines are absolutely straight where they should be and uniformly curved in the curved parts.

Stock a few of these sash and see how they sell, you'll be surprised.

M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Ferguson Lumber Co
London, Ont.

SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.

B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited

Bruce Mines, Ontario

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders

Orillia, Ont.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIACARA FALLS, N.Y.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

FOR SALE
Piles and Poles
All sizes, all lengths
Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO. Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

Ralph Loveland, Pres.
L. K. Loveland, Vice.-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.
Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER AND SALT
Mills at Thessalon, Ont.
SAGINAW - - MICH.

J. D. SHIER LUMBER CO., Limited
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT
Manufacturers of Lumber, Lath and Shingles

A fully equipped Planing Factory in connection. Dressed Lumber, Flooring in Pine, Hardwood or Hemlock, ⅜ Ceilings, Sash and Doors. Mouldings, Wood Turning, etc. Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a specialty at current prices.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices.
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

For Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Walnut and Mahogany
Mill Connections
Cairo, Ill., Herndon, W. Va.
Cincinnatti, Ohio, Helena, Ark.
DETROIT, MICH.

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods
2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."
Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quautity, price and freight rate to
J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL

Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,
etc.

President and General Manager D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg
Assistant General Manager WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver
Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding
Large and Long Timbers
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.

Booth & Shannon

Biscotasing, Ont.

Established 1889

We are open to contract for the output of our present season's cut of

Norway and White Pine Logs

Stocks will be sawn at Biscotasing, Ont., C.P.R. main line and at Spanish (Georgian Bay).

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW PRICES for QUICK sale:

60,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
22,000 ft. 1 x 10/12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
42,000 ft. 1 x 10 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
500,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
14,000 ft. 6/4 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
35,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
300,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 White Pine Mill Cull.
210,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
21,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
90,000 ft. 1 x 12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

J. K. MUIR H. J. TERRY A. E. GORDON

Muir, Terry & Gordon

SUCCESSORS TO MUIR & TERRY

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto

Offer first class stocks of White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, Lath Shingles, etc., to the trade at reasonable prices.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES. 'PHONE No. MAIN 2545

The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in Toronto for immediate delivery—

2 Cars 4/4 x 6" and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
1 " 4/4 x 10" and up " " " "
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up No. 1 Common " "
2 " 4/4 and thicker Honduras Mahogany
3 " 5/4" Sound Wormy Chestnut
1 " 3" 1sts and 2nds Plained Red Oak

The Quartered Oak is extra choice for figure, even color and good percentage of long lengths. Write or phone for price

A. W. Eyer & Co.

We are in the market and pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of lumber, will contract for this season's cut or buy what you now have to sell. Correspondence with mills solicited.

A. W. Eyer & Co.

43 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Quotations solicited for Hemlock Bill Stuff. We have also stocks of Ash, Elm, Birch, Spruce and Basswood now cutting. Try a car of our specially graded Cedar Shingles, X, XX, XXX, XXXX, 16 and 18 inches.

Head Office: 22 Toronto Street - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

We will contract for your coming cut and also for your dry stock for prompt shipment, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods wanted.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles
Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits — We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The
East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine, Larch,
and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B. C.

HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber
a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and
Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B. C.

The patronage of Canadian consumers of Hardwood is most earnestly desired and respectfully solicited.

With our several mills and large stumpage holdings we are in position to produce good high grade stock, while our location is such that we can render exceptionally prompt service, and the favorable freight rates enable us to give splendid values.

Send us your enquiries and give us a trial.

John Dulweber & Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

THE B.C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited
"All Coast Forest Products"
Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B.C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO
Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific oast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine LUMBER

CAPACITY - 500,000 FEET DAILY

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have appointed Frank H. Harris, Room 8, 32 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario, our Selling Agent and all inquiries sent him will have prompt attention

Have a good block of Hemlock, 200M ft. nicely sorted as to lengths. Look out for our travellers with the list. Price is right for immediate shipment. Watch for the Bull Dog Man.

The
Long Lumber Co.
Hamilton, Canada

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce

Veneers (3 or more ply)

Handles (all descriptions)

Staves, Hoops Heading

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.

Bootle, Liverpool, England

London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow

A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

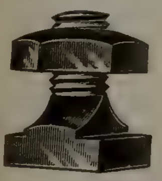
British & Foreign Import & Export Co.

Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

Reinforced

Sticker Head Bolts



Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.

Prices:

½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.

Woodworker's Tool Works

544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

LOG STAMPS

OUR SPECIALTY

SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD.

RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS

TORONTO, ONT.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

E. J. CHAMBERLAIN, President
J. W. SMITH, Vice-President
W. R. BEATTY, Secretary

The

Colonial Lumber Co.

Limited

Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill
20,000,000 feet

Double Cut Band Mill
Large Circular
Twin Circular
Gang Circular and Resaw

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK

POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

Laguna Mahogany

The Finest of Mexican Mahoganies

We own and operate 600,000 acres in Mexico. From tree to consumer

San Jago Mahogany

The Finest of Cuba Mahoganies

"Poti" Circassian Walnut

Lumber and Veneers

Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc.

Home Office: 1801 Cambria St., Phila., Pa.
Mill and Yards: Astoria, Long Island, N.Y.

WESTERN LUMBER & SHINGLE CO

VANCOUVER B.C.

PACIFIC COAST LUMBER AND SHINGLES

WHOLESALE

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS

Unloading a train of Logs into Mill Pond

Rapid Rail Facilities
ReduceCost of Production

Our ideal rail facilities from **Limits** to **Mill** enable us to produce Manufactured Lumber at a minimum of cost, which results in a great saving of money for you.

We Specialize in

Long Timber

and are in a position to fill special orders at **any time of the year.**
We can assure you of Prompt Shipments—Good and Uniform Grades—Unexcelled Millwork.

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
FASSETT, QUE.
Manufacturers of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods

View of Mill

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

To be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound ; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, icluding boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows : Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern aud Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited
1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

WANTED

Your Inquiries For

White and Red Pine

Lumber

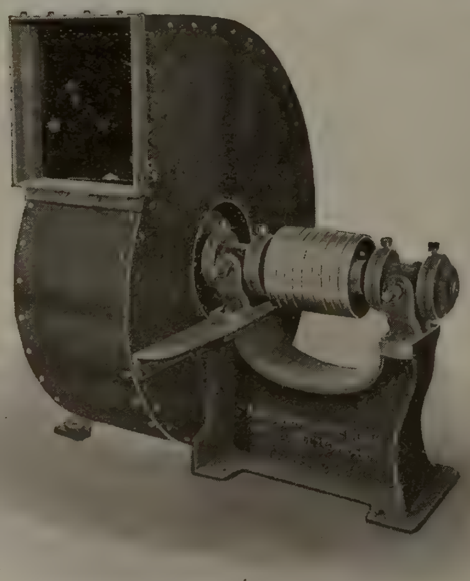
Southern Pine B. C. Fir
Hemlock Pine and Oak

Timber

The **Elmitt Lumber Co.** Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.

N. B. We can Deliver 6,000 Tamarac Piles on St. Lawrence River

Sheldon Slow Speed
Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

Every Dollar
You Spend

on wire rope for any purpose returns you more than a hundred cents in value if you buy Greening's Wire Rope. We are the longest established wire rope manufacturers in Canada. Every foot of

Greening's
Wire Rope

is guaranteed to give satisfactory service when supplied by us with knowledge of the conditions under which it is to be operated.

We make and sell different grades of rope for different purposes.

But every grade we make is the best that can be made for its particular purpose.

And quality considered, each grade of Greening Wire Rope is the cheapest you can buy.

Before you buy another foot of rope it will pay you to get our estimate on your requirements.

Catalog No. 1 Mailed on Request

The B. Greening Wire Co.
Limited

Hamilton, Ont. Montreal, Que.

GREENING

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Long - Knight Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Gum, Walnut   Thin Oak a Specialty

THE BIGGEST BAND MILL IN INDIANA
LONG TIMBER UP TO SIXTY FEET

Hardwood Specialties

Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

We sell Hardwoods in Europe. We sell Hardwoods in Canada, you should be one of our customers. We always keep them, no matter where located.

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - - INDIANA

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoiville, Tenn.
Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennesse

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

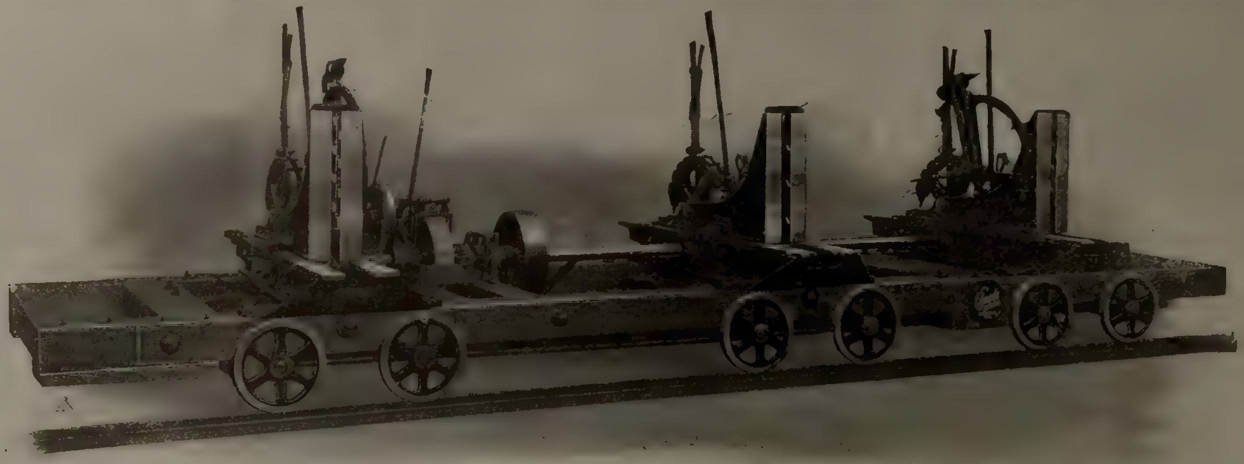
South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

The Quickest, Strongest and Most Accurate Carriage Ever Built



The CLARK CARRIAGE has

Wrought steel bases
Friction recede
Hammer dogs
Cast-iron corner braced frame
Cut steel racks and pinions
Life in fast mills 10 to 15 years
Lost motion in set works
Also cast-iron carriages

3 in. set shaft
Cast steel knees
Guaranteed Nigger proof
3 in. taper movement each way
Special diameter, wheels 14 in. or 18 in.
4 in. round nosed pawls
We build cast steel carriages
We guarantee this

30 in. base bearing on carriage timber
Recede lever lifts pawls
Inserted tooth board dogs
Standard diameter, wheels 16 in.
All steel set works
Every feature original with us
Cannot affect accuracy of lumber
The best ever

We build every machine required in an up-to-date saw mill

Ask us for Catalogues

THE CLARK BROS. CO., - Belmont, N.Y.

Coast Office: White Building, Seattle, Washington

Disston Circular Saws

Progressive mill owners all over the world have been using Disston Saws nearly three-quarters of a century.

No saws have given such satisfaction—no saw has proven so economical.

The steady increasing demand is the best evidence of efficiency.

The name DISSTON has become synonymous with saw satisfaction, saw economy.

Seventy years of experience, perseverence and achievement has earned us the confidence of thousands.

Disston Saws require least power, stay sharp longer and give greater results.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel & File Works: PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.
Canadian Works: Fraser Ave., TORONTO. VANCOUVER, B. C., 128 Cordova St.

Don't hide your candle under a bushel. Your success does not depend upon that. The secret of true business success depends upon your equipping your plant with **"DEFIANCE" MODERN WOODWORKING MACHINES.** Single machines and complete equipments for making spokes, rims, hubs, wheels of every kind, wagon, carriage and automobile wood work, shafts, poles, neckyokes singletrees, hoops, spools and bobbins, insulator pins, chair and table legs, gun stocks, golf sticks and general wood work.

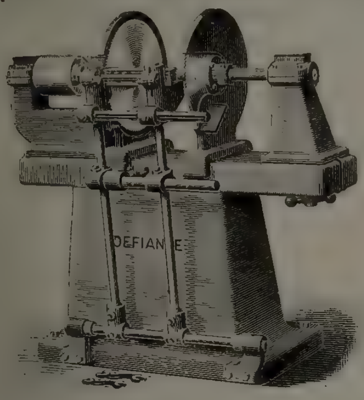
Our New Heavy Auto-Truck Wheel Machines are now ready for the Market

Invented, built and guaranted by

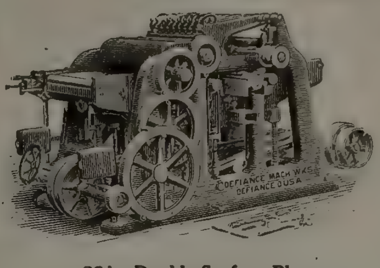
The Defiance Machine Works

DEFIANCE, OHIO

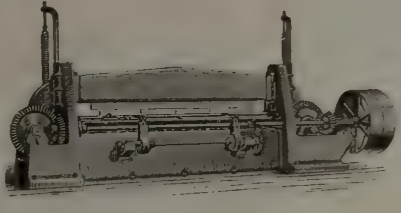
Write for Catalogue and Prices



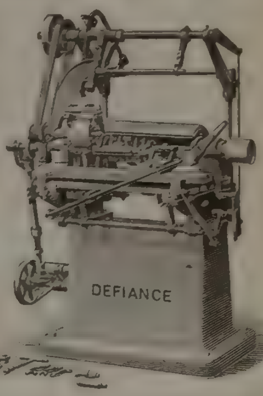
No. 444 Turning Lathe


DEFIANCE MACH. WKS. DEFIANCE U.S.A.

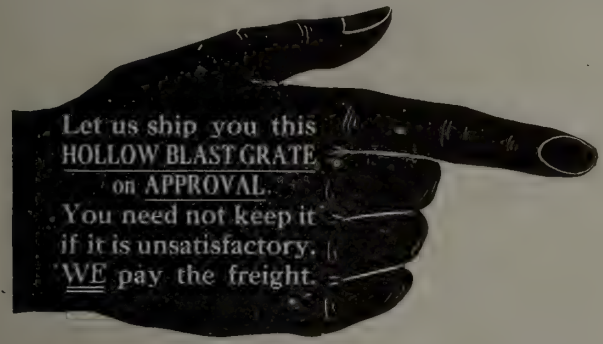
26 in. Double Surface Planer



Automatic Hoop Cutter



No. 6 Double Equalizer



Let us ship you this HOLLOW BLAST GRATE on APPROVAL. You need not keep it if it is unsatisfactory. WE pay the freight.

On the market twenty years, first in its original and then in its improved forms. Over 6,000 sets in daily use.

The following is a sample of our correspondence :

Before Using

Cleveland, O., Dec. 10th, 1907.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.
Greenville, Mich.

Gentlemen :

I have three 300 h.p. Wickes Vertical Boilers with Dutch ovens attached to a 4-ft. chimney in use at my saw mill, burning all wet fuel, but I am not able to raise enough steam. Each grate surface is 7 ft. wide by 6 ft. long.

Will your hollow blast grate improve my condition and raise my steam?

If so, I would kindly ask that you give me your price on same.

Awaiting your reply, I remain
Very truly yours,
THEODORE KUNDTZ.

After Using

Cleveland, O., July 24th, 1909.

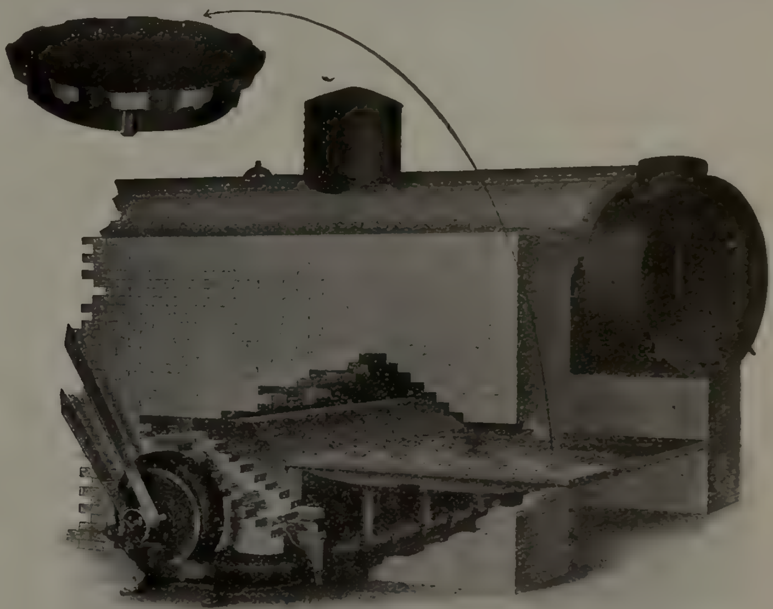
The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.,
Greenville, Mich.

Gentlemen :

I had three 300 h.p. boilers in use at my saw mill, burning mostly wet fuel, and WAS NOT ABLE TO RAISE STEAM ENOUGH TO KEEP RUNNING.

Since installing your hollow blast grate I have been using only TWO of the boilers and have STEAM TO SPARE and I would recommend your grate to anyone using WET FUEL or NOT HAVING CHIMNEY DRAFT.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE KUNDTZ.



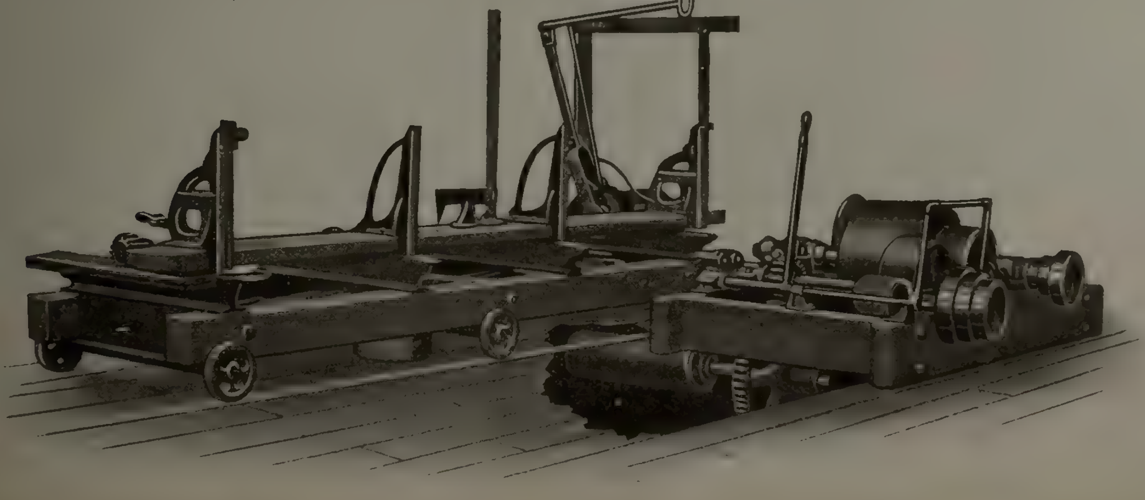
The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate can be used in plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and with any number of boilers, from one up. Calls for no change in construction. Easy to install and operate. Saves labor in firing. Is kept comparatively cold by the current of air within, which makes it practically indestructible. Does not throw sparks. Can be fired on without running the blower, if desired. This is often necessary at night.

In writing for prices state how many boilers you have and whether you have ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens, and give width and length of grate surface or surfaces

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., - Greenville, Michigan

Also manufacturers of the celebrated "TOWER" line of Edgers and Trimmers

---



Look Here

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**

It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing.**

It **Increases** your mill **Output.**

It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never in the Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst

Coaticook, Que.

Simonds Knives
THE SIMONDS KNIVES
THE SIMONDS KNIVES
THE SIMONDS KNIVES
THE SIMONDS KNIVES

WE have been making Knives seventy-eight years, long enough for us to be sufficiently sure of the Knives we make, to give an unqualified guarantee of satisfaction with them.

The steel used in Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited, Knives is our special crucible steel, made in the Simonds Steel Mill especially for Simonds Saws and Knives.

Thus you will see we start right, and thereafter the steel is handled most skillfully until the finished knife is produced.

Whether you want Planer, Veneer, Stave, Shingle, Moulder or any other woodworking machinery knives, you may go as far as you like, try as many makes as you like, you cannot improve on Simonds Knives. Of course, different conditions require different knives, a difference in the temper most likely. Given an idea of the kind of woods to be cut, the machine on which the knives are to be used, and the dimension, we guarantee to give you Simonds Knives that will be perfect in balance and temper, exactly right to do the greatest amount of smooth cutting with the least amount of wear and care.

When you buy Knives, always buy Simonds

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited
Montreal, Que, St. John, N. B. Vancouver, B.C.

No. 74

DODGE

Elevating and Conveying Machinery

We manufacture a very complete line of machinery for the handling of materials of all kinds economically.

Belt Conveyors, any length, any capacity.
Bucket or **Cup Elevators,** any capacity.

We are headquarters in Canada for

Chain, Sprockets, Take-ups, Head Pulleys, Car Pullers, Friction Hauls, Belt Tighteners, Rope Sheaves, Gearing all kinds, Friction Clutches, Manilla and Wire Transmission Rope, &c.

Send for our B7 Catalogue, also Chain and Sprocket Catalogue.

Dodge Manufacturing Co.
Toronto and Montreal

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856. Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, March 15, 1911 No. 6

Specify all Important Details

In spite of the continual advice which business men give one another and which is repeated from time to time in every important trade journal, cases are continually occurring in which business men ignore the simplest maxims of business sense and let themselves in for extensive legal costs and no end of worry. The most prolific source of trouble of this nature is the failure of parties to a transaction to make a written record of the details of an agreement for purchase and sale. When an order is given to a travelling representative of a manufacturing or supply house of any nature, there should be no uncertainty whatever about the goods involved, the price agreed upon, the terms of payment or the particulars of delivery. This seems to be so elementary a matter of business that it is hard to understand why it is not invariably carried out. Yet cases are of daily occurrence which show that this simple insurance against legal expense is ignored.

A case very much to the point is provided by the action which recently came to trial in a British Columbia court. The case of Atkins vs. Annable Lumber Company involved the simple purchase of a quantity of machinery. Apparently, when the agent of the machinery company left the representative of the defendant company, he congratulated himself upon having secured a good order, and the lumber company no doubt looked forward to the early receipt of the machinery in satisfactory completion of the transaction. Provision was only made in a verbal manner for the details of freight and duty costs, and the result was, that when a claim was made for certain freight and duty charges, the lumber company claimed that these were not in accord with the agreement which had been made.

Into the merits of the claims of the two parties to the action it is unnecessary to go. Details of the case are published elsewhere in this issue. Apparently both acted in good faith and, as the judge remarked in rendering his decision, there was a misunderstanding. He placed the burden of proof upon the defendants, and they accordingly had to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiffs.

The testimony given at the trial showed that the two parties to the transaction had separated without any clear understanding of the details relating to the points which later constituted the cause of dispute. These were elements of a deal which invariably occur and they should never be left in any doubt. Had they been made the subject of a written order in this cas the legal proceedings would have been avoided.

Although this case involves a transaction in machinery, the same point is frequently occurring in the sale of lumber. Details of grades and other matters, which frequently permit of a great difference of opinion unless they are clearly set forth in black and white, are left to a mutual understanding, which, as often as not, is dictated by a sort of general good fellowship which exists between the members of the trade. This habit is sure to lead to trouble sooner or later. It is of the greatest importance to all parties to such transactions that they should have definite forms of procedure in all such cases.

Practical Resolutions on Forest Fires

At the recent Dominion Forestry Convention, which was held in Quebec, much attention was given to the matter of the preservation of the forests of Canada from destruction by fire. The results of the discussion upon the subject, and of the papers which were read by members who have devoted their time to its study, a series of practical resolutions was passed, summarizing the situation and making clear-cut suggestions for the protection of the forest resources of the country.

One of the most notable developments of the lumbering industry of late years has been the increased attention which has been given to this matter by the most practical and successful lumbermen. In all parts of Canada an appreciation of the situation has been awakened among lumbermen and it is especially noticeable that they are not only studying the matter minutely, but putting into actual operation the results of the information which they have secured. In this connection the work of the Canadian Forestry Association has been of material assistance, not only to those who have made the matter of forestry a study, but to those who have in their care, the actual conversion of the products of the forests into manufactured articles.

Among the resolutions which were passed at the convention were the following:—

Whereas, it is a matter of notoriety that the loss of a large proportion of our forest wealth is due to the fires set by locomotives passing through our wooded areas, and whereas the Dominion "Railway Act," provides as follows: "Whenever damage is caused to crops, lands, fences, plantations, or buildings and their contents, by a fire, started by a railway locomotive, the company making use of such locomotive, whether guilty of negligence or not, shall be liable for such damage and may be sued for the recovery of the amount of such damage in any court of competent jurisdiction; Provided, that if it be shown that the company has used modern and efficient appliances and has not otherwise been guilty of any negligence, the total amount of compensation recoverable in respect of any one or more claims for damage from a fire or fires started by the same locomotive and upon the same occasion, shall not exceed five thousand dollars. The compensation, in case the total amount recovered therefore is less than the claims established shall be apportioned amongst the parties who suffered the loss as the court or judge may determine."

Therefore Resolved, that with the sole idea and motive of compelling the railway companies to exercise great care in the operation of their lines through wooded areas, it is advisable in the interest of our public forests and other wooded areas, that the said section be amended so as to leave the railways responsible for all damages that may occur through fires set by their locomotives.

Resolved, that this convention wishes to place on record its heartfelt satisfaction at the great advance in the appreciation of forest preservation throughout the Dominion, and recommends that in all forest lands controlled either by the Dominion or by the provinces there should be a more systematic development of forest protection by educated forest inspectors, fire rangers, fire lines, fire roads, telephone lines, etc., and that as the value of the forests has increased there should be more adequate amounts spent for protection.

Resolved, that this convention approves of the legislation introduced by the Dominion Government for the setting aside of a forest reserve on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of protecting the forests and the water supply, and would strongly recommend a sufficient appropriation by Parliament for its proper supervision and development.

RESOLVED, that it is expedient in the public interest that the Provincial Governments should consider the question of controlling fires set out for the clearing of lands adjoining forests, and should promote such legislation as will prevent the same spreading into the neighboring forests, thus also protecting the settlers and their property.

RESOLVED, that this convention approves of the action of the Governments of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia in requiring that timber cut on Crown lands be manufactured in Canada, and would be pleased to see the other provinces follow their example.

WHEREAS, the forests of Canada are a great national asset, and whereas the welfare of our agriculture, health and climatic conditions, as well as the national prosperity of the country depend upon the proper and scientific care of the forest areas.

THEREFORE RESOLVED, that this convention commends the action of the Province of Quebec in employing technically trained foresters in its service, and recommends to the other provinces of Canada the importance of this policy.

Portable Mills a Thorn in the Flesh of the Large Operator

The irresponsible owner of a portable mill is perhaps the greatest single source of trouble to the lumber industry that could be named. This is not to say that there are no manufacturers using portables who are not well versed in the matter of making good lumber and who do turn out a grade of lumber which is saleable and causes no disturbance in lumber markets. But such a man is a rarity and there are, alas, so many of the other kind that one hears of them at every turn. In days like these when everyone is laying stress upon the necessity for getting the very last square inch possible of good merchantable lumber out of a log, it is a puzzle which is difficult to answer, why governments, or economic conditions alone, do not make it impossible for lumber butchers, with their little portables, to continue in business and to disorganize the market for lumber in their neighborhood.

The lumber manufacturers of Canada are perhaps as generous-minded as any other class, and they would be ready enough to live and let live under ordinary conditions, but it is not to be wondered at if they complain when they see their own lumber selling at a loss or eating itself up in storage charges, while some badly butchered stock from a few portables is being hawked about at prices which often involve a loss to the portable manufacturer, although at the time he may not suspect it. Not only does such stuff demoralize the market so far as prices are concerned, but the consumer who buys such lumber soon knows that he has been stung and has a bad word to say for the moral standing of the lumber trade as a whole.

The situation in Ontario is outlined in a letter received by the "Canada Lumberman" from one of the most prominent manufacturers in the province. After referring to trade conditions the writer says: "The blooming portable mills are the bane of the lumber trade. The great majority of them butcher the lumber—which will not bring, of course, the price of well manufactured stock. They do just enough business to hurt the trade. We believe there should be a special or some kind of tax on these plants—which at present pay nothing, whereas regular lumbermen have regular taxes to figure on as a sure thing. Possibly a license to run a portable mill would be a good thing, and help to regulate this class of business, eliminating a large proportion of the wood butchers."

While the suggestion that a special tax be placed upon portable mills would seem commendable to the large lumber manufacturers, the situation is one that renders such a course scarcely practical. The portables cut most of their lumber from private lands. Settlers who want their land cleared, find the portables of considerable assistance. The number of portable mills on Crown lands is comparatively small. Sometimes a portable mill will go on to a limit on Crown lands after it has been lumbered over by a regular license owner. In such cases the portable mill owner is subject to the same stumpage dues, etc., as the large license owner, but he has advantages in the way of mobility which the other has not. If he is in an organized district and there are taxes to be paid, he may be out of the district and away to pastures new, before the assessor comes round. When the portable mill owner is cutting on private lands the timber which he is cutting is the absolute property of the settler, and government regulation of his operations is not possible. It comes about, therefore, that the portable mills are usually cutting a grade of timber which is vastly inferior to that of the large stationary mills and that to some extent they are not subject to the same taxation that the stationary mill owners have to pay. The class of timber which they secure makes them careless about the way they cut it into lumber, and their inferior product comes on to the market to compete with the regular product of the large mills and to cause continual annoyance and frequent loss to the trade.

This is a problem which has been with the trade for many years and promises to become more serious instead of less so, as times goes on. It is scarcely to be assumed that a remedy could be secured in the way suggested by our correspondent. There are many who believe that it is an evil which cannot be prevented at all. There seems to be little hope for improvement by way of educating the portable mill owner, because of his evanescent nature. He is with us to-day and away to-morrow, and a new portable goes into the business as often as, if not oftener than, an old one goes out. When the general trade conditions of the country are prosperous the influence of the portables is not so serious, but when it is difficult to secure a profit for lumber under ordinary conditions, the portable becomes a thorn in the flesh of the large mill owner. If someone could devise a remedy for the situation he would be acclaimed as a benefactor by the trade and the benefit would in the end be felt by the owners of the portables as well as by the others, for they would be forced to adopt more businesslike and at the same time more profitable methods of conducting their operations.

Mr. Sifton's Views on the Pulpwood Question.

Lumber and pulpwood manufacturers in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec will be much interested in the remarks made by Hon. Clifford Sifton in his address before the House of Commons upon the reciprocity proposals, so far as those remarks referred to the matter of the export of logs from the provinces. Ontario has felt the benefit of the prohibition of the export of logs so forcibly, that no amount of inducement in the way of reciprocal trade advantages is ever likely to tempt her to go back to the old policy, under which her logs were felled in the Province and exported to United States mills, there to be converted into merchantable lumber. Quebec was largely influenced by the success of this policy in Ontario, in adopting the measure to prohibit the export of pulpwood cut from Crown lands in that province. Although the measure has been in force for a few months only, its effect is such that the Government of the province although not declaring itself definitely upon the reciprocity measure, which is really outside its sphere, has given the people of the province clearly to understand that they can depend upon the Act being continued in force, in spite of the premium upon its abrogation which is included in the first draft of the reciprocity agreement.

It would seem, therefore, that there is little call for all the fuss which has been made over this feature of the agreement. The United States House of Representatives in passing upon the proposal, placed this feature of it in quite a different light, so far as Canada is concerned. The clause referring to the free entry of pulp and paper into the United States from Canada was removed from the body of the agreement and mad a separate clause at the end. This makes it an Act of the United States alone, and Canada is at liberty to pass the rest of the measure without reference to this clause and to take what course it pleases in this regard. What the Dominion Government has done in the matter amounts practically to saying that the United States and the provinces are at liberty to settle the question according to their own inclinations. Inasmuch as the inclinations of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are well known, and not likely to alter, the chances are decidedly in favor of the matter remaining in statu quo indefinitely.

There is much opposition, however, to the course adopted by the Government of Canada in this matter and the principal criticism is that it places a premium upon the abrogation of the policies adopted by the provinces. This criticism is best expressed in the words of Hon. Clifford Sifton, which were as follows:—

"The Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec have decided, in their wisdom, that it is a good and patriotic policy for them to insist upon their pulp being manufactured at home. I am aware that some gentlemen who are of estimable character and good information, have said that it is not a wise policy, but I do not believe there are many people in Canada who would agree with them. I believe that there is no policy, no item of policy, which has been followed by any of the governments of Canada of late years which has met with more universal approval than the action of the Government of Ontario, and later, of the Government of Quebec, in deciding upon the conservation of their resources by securing the largest possible revenue and benefit from the various resources which they possess. Well, that was the position. It is known of all men that the United States people would like to get cheaper paper made from Canadian pulpwood. Now, if there was anything that was perfectly clear in connection with our tariff relations with the United States, and if there was anything perfectly clear in connection with the paper and pulp question, it was that all the Dominion of Canada had to do was sit down and wait, and leave the subject severely alone. That, obviously, was all that ought to have been done. We have not done that. We find this clause introduced into the treaty. What does it say? If it means what our negotiators intended it to mean, it means this, that there is a bonus put upon the abrogation of the regulations which the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec have made. It does not mean that the regulations are abrogated, because this Parliament has no power to abrogate them; but it means that we put a bonus upon their abrogation, and that is the worst possible thing that we can do."

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

Lumbermen in the Kootenay district are watching with a deep and abiding interest the operations in fruit culture being conducted by the Canyon City Lumber Company on its logged-over limits near Creston. The land is particularly adapted to fruit culture, and it is expected that about 9,000 acres of the 12,500 acre tract will be under orchard in the course of a couple of years. Two thousand trees were set out last season.

A despatch from London, Eng., says each week as the Coronation draws nearer, lumber rises in price, owing to the enormous quantities which will be required in the erection of stands, etc. At the present moment a small fleet of steamers is leaving Riga and other Baltic ports loaded to their utmost capacity with lumber in beams, boards, and planks, destined for use in June. Ice breakers are constantly at work keeping the ports free from ice to afford passage for lumber steamers, and lumber merchants at home and abroad are rubbing their hands in anticipation of the good time coming.

Mr. W. A. Langille, supervisor of the Alaska national forests, who was recently in Portland, Oregon, on Government business, states that the United States Government will go into the timber business so as to preserve the large forests of Alaska for the people. Mr. Langille predicted that the development of the northern territory's timber resources, under Government supervision, would mean possibly more to Alaska in a few years than mining. "Alaska contains approximately 65,000,000,000 feet of timber," said Langille, "and it belongs to the Government. None of it is privately owned. Most of the forests are in the southeastern part of the territory. It is now the Government's policy to go into the timber business, supplying timber at reasonable rates for the development of the country. Much timber is being sold this year, principally to be used in connection with the salmon packing plants."

Not in several years have the northern hemlock manufacturers felt so encouraged over trade conditions as they do to-day. The market is righting itself rapidly and from a buyers' standpointetaoin market is righting itself rapidly and from a buyers' market is getting back into the hands of the manufacturer, where it belongs, for the person who has the article to sell should be the one to make the price, and this applies probably to every other business but that of lumber. That the hemlock producers will inflate values so as to cause users to substitute other woods is not expected, but it is expected that they will try to get prices that will enable them to manufacture lumber at a profit. Hemlock lumber does not sell at prices commensurate with the merits of the wood, and it is safe to say that for the last three years it has been manufactured at a loss. During 1910 demand for hemlock was good and much territory which had been lost to the southern pine trade was regained. Builders made a liberal use of hemlock, finding it thoroughly dependable for the smaller class of buildings. Another thing which has helped to strengthen the market is that, although weather conditions were ideal this winter for a normal input of logs, the outturn, as shown statistically, was fully 70,000,000 feet less than that harvested last year. This means a decrease in production of 16 per cent. It will therefore be seen that the manufacturer is in a better position to ask living prices for his product, and it looks as if he will get them, for the wood with which he comes most in competition —southern pine—is advancing steadily in value, and it is reported that many yellow pine manufacturers will further reduce their concessions, which is bound to add additional strength to hemlock.—American Lumberman.

The fact that the Great Northern has been declared responsible for the tremendous fire losses sustained last summer by owners of timber adjacent to the company's Nelson and Fort Sheppard branch line, is of vital importance not only to the parties to the suit, but to the majority of mountain limit owners and millmen as well. Many have suffered severe losses which were apparently traceable to the railways, but protests went unheeded until the aid of the Dominion Railway Commission was invoked. The searching investigation conducted by that body brought to light a mass of evidence in support of the contention of timber owners that the railways were largely responsible for the immense destruction of timber reported every summer from the mountain section of the province. Much testimony of a corroborative nature was elicited later at the various sittings of the Provincial Forestry Commission, the fact being brought home to every taxpayer that—in addition to a wholly unnecessary sacrifice of valuable assets, the preservation of which means prosperity for all—an army of fire-fighters had to be employed by the government and the millmen to wage what was too often a futile struggle against the consequences of the culpable negligence above mentioned.

The suit against the Great Northern Company was entered by E. R. Clarkson, the trial at Nelson occupying four days. The liability having been fixed by the jury's verdict, the case now goes to the spring sittings of the Supreme Court to fix the amount of damages. The plaintiff alleges a property loss in excess of half a million dollars, and varoius other claims for fire losses, covering another half million, which depended largely upon the decision in the above action, will now be pressed by the parties interested. The liability of the railway companies having been defined, it will not be long before all locomotives operating in the mountain section of the province are transformed into oil-burners, and it will be a happy day for the lumbermen when this shall have been brought about.

Quebec's Report of Lands and Forests

Annual Statement Shows Substantial Receipts from Collections, Rents, Etc.—Encouraging Results from Increased Scope of the Department's Work

The annual report of the Department of Lands and Forests of the Province of Quebec, has recently been presented by the Minister, Hon. Jules Allard. The report in part is as follows:

The total receipts from woods and forests was $1,033,895.54, viz.; $734,953.17 for stumpage dues, $242,708.00 for ground rents, $45,559.95 for penalties for infringements of the law and regulations; $4,561 for bonuses on transfers and $6,113.42 for interest. In the previous year the receipts totalled $906,360.64.

I would call attention to the predominant question in so far as our revenue is concerned, that of the administration of woods and forests. We are entering upon a new era in which not only have the regulations affecting the cutting of timber generally been altered to a serious and far-reaching extent, but in which the system of fsupervision has been radically changed. A fact worthy of note in this connection is that the yearly revenue from woods and forests will be increased by an amount of $350,000 through the increase in the tariff and ground rents.

With the imposition of heavier charges, a more constant, more complete, and more energetic supervision became indispensible. To this must be added the fact that, as the obligation to manufacture in Canada did not apply to lands held by private individuals, we are obliged to take special precautions to enable us to distinguish the origin of timber not subject to the law from that subject to its restriction.

For these reasons and owing to such exceptional circumstances, I thought the time had come when, in all necessity, we were bound to put an end to our old, obsolete system of supervision and organize a new one with a better educated and more active staff which could meet all the requirements of the moment.

The staff of forest officers acting under the direction of Mr. Piche, who is specially appointed to that office, has charge of all lumbering operations in the province, and the latter is divided into 14 districts for the purposes of such organization.

Nearly all the members of the former staff have been retained in their employment, but they will be replaced by the fresh recruits to be supplied by the forestry school (whose course of instruction under the auspices of Laval University was inaugurated a short time ago), as fast as they acquire the necessary knowledge to make them fit for the services we expect from them.

The transactions effected by the Woods and Forests Branch compare favorably with those of the previous two years, showing a marked increase in nearly all the items of revenue.

The frequent rains of last spring and summer, sent by Providence at the opportune moment, spared our forests from the calamities from which the United States and some of our sister provinces have suffered. If, however, we were protected from that evil through quite exceptional weather, it should not be inferred that our forest protection service was of no use to us. Too much attention cannot be devoted to the improvement of the organization for preventing and extinguishing forest fires in order to avoid great conflagrations. Lumbering operations, well directed and under proper control, cannot injure the development or conservation of our forest wealth, but fire destroys everything to the very humus covering the ground and leaves behind it but calcined rocks and desolate solitudes for centuries to come.

An interesting table in the report gives details of lands which have been alienated by sales and free grants, the territory divided into town lots and the land that has reverted to the Crown after cancellation of sales, from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1910. The totals are as follows: Crown and clergy lands sold, 6,589,941 acres; free grants, 399,618 acres; territory divided into farm lots, 4,961,352 acres; lands reverted to the Crown after cancellation of sales, 1,743,930 acres.

The quantity of timber, etc., cut during the fiscal year, with comparisons with the previous year, was as follows:

		1910	1909
Area under license	Acre cu. ft.	70,058	67,428
Square timber cut	Acre cu. ft.	237,843	183,748
Spruce, hemlock, balsam, cypress, white birch and poplar, saw logs and boom timber	feet B.M.	459,839,665	364,188,011
White pine and other varieties, saw logs and boom timber	feet B.M.	129,686,804	122,271,737
Red pine, saw logs & boom timber	feet B.M.	19,241,460	18,304,030
White pine, 11-inch and under, saw logs	feet B.M.	58,306,700	49,573,812
Poles	lineal ft.	63,443	39,940
Pulp wood	cords	*384,715	†359,858
Fire wood	cords	3,079	841
Railway ties	pieces	944,637	978,443
Pickets	pieces	86,034	52,048
Shingles	thousands	441	4,299
Spool wood	cords	3,718	8,358
Posts and rails	pieces	56,559	10,644

*Of which 191,301 cords were exported from Canada.

†Of which 142,200 cords were exported from Canada.

The amount collected in timber dues, rents, etc., $1,033,895, was greater than in any year since 1905. From 1899 to 1905, inclusive, the annual collections were slightly greater. Previous to that date they never reached the million dollar mark.

Among the expenditures of the year the sum of $13,500 was devoted to the protection of forests against fire. In the previous year this service cost $20,500.

The annual report of the forestry service of the Province of Quebec, which is included in the report of the Department and Lands and Forests, contains a great deal of matter of practical interest to lumbermen. The field of action of the Forestry Service was enlarged during the year to include all the counties from Maskinonge to the Ontario boundary.

Mr. G. C. Piche, chief of the Forestry Service, says in the report:

Supervision During 1909-1910.

As I have just stated, our field of action was enlarged and, instead of a portion of the counties of Montcalm, Joliette and Berthier, it comprised this year all the counties from Maskinonge to the Ontario boundary, including thus the two upper and lower Ottawa agencies.

In that territory there were 27,770 square miles under timber license, besides the forests recently leased in Abitibi along the Transcontinental. Our supervision also extended to 136 townships subdivided and sold as settlers' lots, making 2,500 additional square miles. I divided the supervision into eight districts, putting a forest agent at the head of each one with two or more forest-rangers under his orders.

To properly supervise lumbering operations, the Government officer must go to each camp at least once a month; this will enable him to follow the operations in a satisfactory manner and prevent abuses continuing on a large scale.

We insist upon a shanty book being kept in every camp. At the beginning of the book are entered all the regulations of the Department ment of Lands and Forests respecting the minimum diameters at which trees may be cut, with the penalties for infringement of the regulations and for waste; also the duties of cullers and forest-rangers, etc., so that nobody who is interested can plead ignorance.

Eight pages are reserved for entering the quantity of timber cut and teamed daily. On every page are several groups of columns for the various kinds of timber cut. In several camps the various kinds of trees are noted separately; in others all are entered together. These shanty-books have been greatly and even rather severely criticized, but I think that with the competent staff the Government now has for the supervision of such camps, there is no fear of the shanty-books being a source of annoyance, as in the past. Moreover, the regular and frequent visits of our officers to the shanties ensure the books being brought to date once a month.

There is one thing to be guarded against, and that is that the quantities entered in such books do not represent the full quantity of timber cut at any camp. For, as I explained in my report for last year, the axemen work by the job and must furnish so many logs a day. Notwithstanding all the efforts made by the companies to make them give accurate accounts, most of them keep a reserve or bank for the days when they may cut less, so as to show the same result for those days. The result is that the shanty-book often shows less logs than have really been cut, but it may also happen that it shows more. This happened last winter in a shanty on the Coulonge river, where it was found that there were 350 logs less than the shanty-book showed; but, as 20,000 logs had been cut at that camp, the difference was not too great. The figures given by the shanty-books are approximate quantities, within a margin of one or two per cent. of the cut. As such the information is valuable, for it gives a first check on the lumbering operations. I do not think the error can exceed 2 per cent., especially if the number of logs teamed be also taken into account, for we then have two checks. In some camps, even, three accounts are kept: of the timber cut, the timber skidded, and that teamed.

Cutting.

We continued last year's work, requesting the license-holders to be more methodical and more economical in their operations, and I am happy to bear testimony to the fact that the great majority of them greatly assisted us. Some companies even anticipated our action and their operations are carried on as well as can be desired under present conditions. Last year I mentioned the cuttings of the St. Gabriel Lumber Company under Mr. McLaurin's management, where the trees are marked out before they are allowed to be cut. This system has been extended to all the branches of the Union Bag and Paper Company, viz., the Charlemagne & Lake Ouareau Company, the St. Gabriel Lumber Company, and the Union Bag & Paper Company (Three Rivers district). The Riordan Company, on the Rouge river, has also introduced great improvements in its operations and overseers have been appointed to assist us. On the Gatineau, the W. C. Edwards and the Gilmour and Hughson companies work their limits very well. In the county of Pontiac, Messrs. Fraser & Bryson have the best cuttings that can be desired.

On the whole we have to report progress, great progress. The new regulations respecting the height of the stumps, the cutting of all merchantable timber, etc., have been fairly well observed as a rule. For a first year, I consider that things have gone well and now that people are familiar with our regulations, there will be no difficulties.

For the benefit of those who have not read my report for last year, I will recall the various points in connection with which waste in the present lumbering operations can be decreased.

1. Cutting.—The stumps should be as low as possible, as the timber there is thicker and of better quality. The waste in this respect may be as much as 6 per cent. Our regulations require that the stumps be not cut more than two feet above the ground, but this is still somewhat high, and lumbermen should cut them lower; some do, in fact.

We compel them to take all merchantable timber down to a diameter of six inches from the tops. This is the stumbling-block of many lumbermen. We have been lenient towards such offences in the past, but this year we will take everything into account and, above all, impose severe penalties to prevent as much timber being wasted as formerly. I have recommended the use of two different units for the length of logs: 12 and 16 feet, which would allow of all the timber in a tree being taken. A firm working at Lake Kippewa has its trees cut beginning at the top, so as not to lose a foot of timber, but the great majority of the axemen cut their trees into logs, beginning at the foot of the tree without any heed of its length, and it very often happens that they cannot get a last log in the top, because sometimes a foot is wanting for the required length and all this is thus lost. There is still more; by not cutting intelligently, the value of many pieces is lost, especially in the case of pine.

I again recall the fact that, at Bogalusa, in Louisiana, the firm lumbering there, not wishing to trust its axemen, brings whole trees down to its mills. They are put into a first pond, whence they are taken and sawn by a circular saw into proper lengths and according to the orders the company has on hand; the logs are then put in a second pond for the ordinary sawmill. The profit derived from this is estimated at 10 per cent.

The use of saws for cutting trees into logs is general in the two divisions under my charge. It is otherwise at Lake St. John, and we shall have much work to do there this year to get the men to use saws for felling the trees and cutting them into logs, except in difficult cases.

We lay much stress upon the axemen sparing the smaller trees both while felling and while making hauling-out roads. We see that the latter are not wider nor more numerous than is necessary. The latter remark may make many people smile, but it must not be forgotten that, in the extensive territory under our supervision, we have to deal with many queer-minded people. Thus, my colleague, Mr. Bedard, found a man who made hauling-out roads every thirty yards, which enabled him to cut timber below the regulation diameter, where the trees were small, without infringing the law.

2. Choice of Trees.—We would greatly desire that our limitholders should soon give up the old system of cutting only one kind of trees. This is due chiefly to the remoteness of the limits operated on and to the conditions of accessibility, for the timber in the greater portion of the regions where lumbering is now carried on, can be got out only by water, which permits of the taking away of floatable timber only, such as pine, spruce, balsam, firm and cedar. It is due also to the conditions of the market where the demand for hardwood timber is very limited. It is urgently necessary to study the means of utilizing the other timber so as to be able to count upon adequate reproduction. As everybody knows, the various kinds of trees contend with one another for the possession of the forest soil and the stands are formed proportionately to the abundance of the mother seed-trees and also to the conditions better suited for one kind than for another. When conditions are equal, it is evident that the species represented by the most individuals will have the best chance of perpetuating itself and of forming an ever increasing proportion of the forest so that if the trees of that kind be all taken away, as is now done, the trees of the remaining species will scatter their seeds over the soil previously occupied by the former and the latter will disappear from its area. It is therefore necessary that seed-trees be left in the areas operated upon, at least two or three per acre, and moreover that all other full-grown trees be cut down. One of the defects of the present system also is that all the mature trees, even of the kinds utilized, are not removed, except the seed-trees, of course, because operations are not systematically carried on and also because the timber in places difficult of access is not always cut. Last year the Belgo-Canadian Company inaugurated a system of inspection which gives very good results; an inspector is instructed to follow up the jobbers' operations, to make them observe the regulations, but also to ascertain in what places cutting will soon be done and to compel the jobber to take away all the merchantable timber in the place where he works. Through this system, through the economy effected and the complete utilization of all mature trees, a certain zone of their limits has furnished work for four years, while they had calculated on working for two years only under the old system.

3. Burned, Overthrown Trees, etc.—When operations begin late on account of the snow, the axemen can get at the standing timber only or green timber, as it is called. But, when the cutting begins in September or before then, the lumberman finds much profit in cutting into logs the trees that have been thrown down by the wind or killed by fire, and even the old pines lying on the ground which the first lumbermen have left behind. Hon. Mr. Bryson took much care in his cuttings last year; he got over 150,000 feet b.m. of old pine on his River Coulonge limits. This is very profitable working, because the timber is still of good quality. With wind-falls it is necessary to hurry. Thus, in November, 1907, a formidable hurricane threw down thousands of trees in the central section of the province; several lumbermen, such as Messrs. Bennett & Company, had them cut at once, but many private owners neglected to do so and one may now see, between Pont Rouge and Belair, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, numbers of trees that were overthrown then and have not yet been utilized. At present the insects and fungi have destroyed those trees, whose timber is quite unfit for use and which would have yielded good products had they been utilized in time. In lumbering, as in any other industry, one must know how to work at the proper time and, above all, to turn to account all the products that can be obtained from the forest.

During the past two years fire has done little damage to the forests of this territory; small fires only have broken out at various points, but, in the Mattawin region, near St. Zenon, a fire destroyed several square miles of the territory of the Charlemagne and Lac Ourareau Company. We had an understanding with Mr. McLaurin, the director of that company, and last year several thousand cords of pulpwood were cut, which otherwise would have been completely lost.

This being explained, it is easy to see the importance of the control by the forest officers and, above all, the great economy the Forest Service seeks to effect in lumbering operations. As we have already seen, we have been greatly aided by the license-holders and their agents. So much so, that we consider that operations were 15 per cent. more economical last year than in the past. If this gain were put in feet, board measure, it would be seen that there is a net profit for the stumpage dues of at least $60,000 in future and that cutting can be carried on at the same place for one more year in seven. Under this sole head the Forest Service has enabled the province to gain more than the amount of its yearly cost.

Culling.

We devote much attention to culling, because the accounts for stumpage are made out on the cullers' returns. The shanty-book now contains the culler's return, which he is obliged to enter after each culling at a camp, because such data are very useful for checking the work. The members of the service have been instructed to make an arrangement with the cullers to have them keep separate accounts for each skidding place. Many refuse to do so, alleging that it gives them extra work, but we gradually succeed in getting all we want from them. One of the great difficulties at present is that in the western part of the province all the wood is measured in the forest, while from the River St. Maurice to the Atlantic, it is done on the banks of the streams and even on the ice. In the first case it is easy to measure the timber and we have little trouble with the cullers. But when the timber is on the banks of streams or, worse still, on the ice, our checking becomes more difficult. Therefore we are endeavoring to introduce the first system everywhere. Such a reform cannot be effected at once, but we hope to obtain it gradutlly.

Supervision of Lots Sold by the Crown.

We continued to watch the cutting of timber on non-patented lots and are in a position to assert that speculation has greatly decreased in our division. The famous stories in connection with Boyer Township may be considered finished. Illegal cutting of timber has virtually ceased at Temiscamingue, etc. We have collected relatively much fewer fines this year than last. This is due to the fact that there are few offences. We imposed as must as fine times the amount of stumpage fewer offences. We imposed as much as five times the amount of stumpage in cases of bad faith. This step, which made speculation unprofitable, has had a magical effect. This year many hope to benefit by the new law prohibiting the exportation of timber cut on Crown lands, but we intend, in every case of illegal cutting, to forbid the taking of the timber out of the country. Such a step is necessary, for otherwise we should be assisting organized theft from lots not yet patented which were sold previous to the 1st September, 1910. We have had many cases where poor bona fide settlers have been induced to infringe the law; whenever we were able to make sure of the delinquent's good faith, the Department has always been generous.

We now have a report of every lumber establishment in our territory working the raw material. We are co-operating with the Ottawa Forestry service for the publication of complete statistics in connection with the operations of such establishments. I attribute much good to the regular visits and inspections of local sawmills, which are often the centre of illicit operations. As the owners of sawmills are compelled to strictly account for the source of supply of their logs, they are more prudent and consequently buy less from speculators.

I must say a word in connection with the processes of sawing which are more than rudimentary. At least 30 per cent. of the logs are wasted in sawing. Defective plant, unskilfulness and negligence on the sawyer's part cause the boards to be of unequal thickness and consequently of less value. From the standpoint of the preservation of our timber, a fine campaign might be inaugurated.

Through the foundation of the school of forestry, the Government has secured the recruiting of a competent and educated staff for the control and administration of its forests. Every student must first spend a year in the forest before following the school course. All the holders of scholarships are employed in the Forestry Service as student assistants and render us great services. The Government allows them $25 per month with their travelling expenses and board, so that the students can save up a little money.

In a few years we shall need a school of lesser importance for the recruiting of forest rangers, as the present school for the training of forest engineers admits only young men who can pass a rather strict examination. The place for such a school is already found at Berthierville, where the Government owns a nursery of some importance and a fine wood.

Technical Work Done by Limit-Holders.

Several lumbering companies in Quebec now employ forestry engineers who make an inventory of their property. Last year I reported the fine work done by Mr. Lyford, a forestry engineer of Yale, for the Riordan Company in the upper basin of the Rouge. The work is now finished and the company is highly satisfied with it. The Messrs. Brown, of the Quebec St. Maurice Industrial Company, have engaged one of Mr. Lyford's assistants, Mr. de Carteret, to make an inventory of the territory they have leased from the Government on the upper St. Maurice. The work is now being done and future students of the school of forestry are engaged in it. Mr. Galarneau, another Yale student, is working for Messrs. Fenderson & Co., in the Matapedia valley, making an inventory of their limits and seigniory. The Laurentide Paper Company also has in its employ a forestry engineer, Mr. Ellwood Wilson, who has made a survey of its limits.

We have begun the formation of a forestry museum. The Pink firm, of Pembroke, Ont., has been good enough to send us a complete set of its implements and appliances for the work of driving timber. Several manufacturers of saws, axes, and other lumbering implements are also to send us samples of their products. We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a lot of specimens of woods from the United States Forestry Service and we are to get others from abroad, in particular from the Indo-China Forestry Service. Several lumber merchants have offered to send us samples of the various products of their establishments, so that our museum will soon be complete.

Logs Threatening Quebec's Water Supply

Mayor Drouin, of Quebec, is greatly agitated regarding the possible pollution of the city's source of water supply as a result of the intention of a lumber company to float its logs down the River St. Charles during the coming summer. The river is shallow and muddy and it is feared that the logs will stir up the mud on the banks of the river and shores of the islands to such an extent as to pollute the supply for the city. The chief medical health officer and the chief engineer of the city have both reported against permitting the lumber company to float its logs within a stated distance of the intake for the water supply. In former years the city has been able to persuade the Quebec Legislature to prohibit the floating of logs on the river. This year, however, it is feared that the Legislature will not interfere. The mayor is seeking to awaken public interest to the danger.

Use of Forestry Students by Lumbermen

Editor, Canada Lumberman:—It may interest some of your readers to know that the students of this Faculty are prepared to make topographic maps and timber estimates of superior character. I may refer in this respect to the Turner Lumber Company and the Collins Inlet Lumber Company, who have employed such students for several seasons.

There are a few men who prefer private employment left, ready to undertake summer work (from fire ranging to estimating), and applications will be considered as long as the supply lasts.

Yours very sincerely, B. E. Fernow, Dean.

Increase in New Brunswick Crown Lands Receipts

The annual report of the New Brunswick Crown Lands Department has been submitted in the Legislature by Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General.

The following statement is given showing the comparative receipts from Crown Lands for the years ending 31st October, 1909 and 1910:

	1909	1910
Timber licenses—		
Sales	$ 1,618.50	$ 4,238.75
Blue Bell	1,190.00	....
Renewals	79,970.00	81,057.00
Stumpage	246,742.77	330,360.28
Land sales	3,376.00	4,188.75
Labor fund	194.80	258.70
Instalments	......	56.30
Deposits for survey	786.50	721.50
Orders of survey	211.00	145.00
Land leases	1,010.00	1,277.00
Mining leases and applications	6,737.44	9,240.54
Royalty	3,272.44	4,631.34
Fishing leases and licenses	15,562.00	15,905.50
Game licenses	33,166.11	41,010.19
Guides' certificates	152.00	130.00
Fines	1,065.02	733.94
Miscellaneous	53.50	38.50
Taxidermists, pelt and meat licenses	42.50	117.35
	$395,283.58	$494,491.64
Increase for the year 1910		99,208.06

In the stumpage collections those paying over $1,000 were:

Bathurst Lumber Co., $8,748; Burchill, John P., $2,660; Bearinger & Chapin, $4,814; Culligan, A. & J., $2,965; Credit Foncier Canadien, $8,514; Chapman, A. C., $1,875; Dalhousie Lumber Co., $19,172; Dominion Pulp Co., $3,947; Eastern Trust Co., $3,554; Gibson, Alex., Railway & Manufacturing Co., $6,277; Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co., $1,811; Guimond, Couillard, Freres & Co., $2,557; Gregory, J. A., $1,500; Hichman, C. S., $2,479; Hilyard Bros., $1,496; Inglewood Pulp Co., $2,241; King Lumber Co., $1,601; Kitchen, Willard, $1,837; Lynch, T. Co., $5,096; Louison Lumber Co., $10,160; Moore, John E., $6,705; Millers Tanning Extract Co., $2,706; Maloney, John, $1,198; Miramichi Lumber Co., $19,965; Mowat, B. A., $4,020; Miller, W. H., $1,385; Murchie, James & Sons, $1,314; Miramichi Pulp & Paper Co., $5,363; McLaughlin, J. D., $8,024; McMillan Co., Ltd., $2,060; Nepisiguit Lumber Co., $16,365; Oromocto Lumber Co., $1,180. Prescott, Isaac C., $1,433; Peel Lumber Co., $1,266; Prescott Lumber Co., $5,143; Pejepscott Paper Co., $3,630; Robinson, James, $3,962; Ritchie, Allan, $2,204; River Valley Co., $1,500; Richards, Wm. Co., $22,631; Rundle, James, $2,454; Randolph & Baker, $3,465; Snowball, J. B. Co., $18,250; Sumner Co., $1,706; Sayre & Holly Lumber Co., $4,508; Shives Lumber Co., $27,016; Sullivan, D. & Sons, $3,409; Saint Croix Paper Co., $1,612; Sadler, F. D., $2,044; Stetson, Cutler & Co., $4,766; Swedish Canadian Lumber Co., $2,753; Swim, Henry, $1,567; Sinclair Lumber Co., $3,740; Scott, John S., $1,353; Upham Lumber Co., $1,001; Walker, John D., $2,800; White, C. T. & Son, $2,437; White, C. T., $8,686; West, Alfred, $2,163; Cash collections, $1,328.

Woodworking Possibilities of Chatham N. B.

The Board of Trade of Chatham, N.B., held a banquet recently at which many excellent addresses were delivered. The object of the banquet was to direct more general attention to the advantages which Chatham presents for the location of manufacturing industries. One of the principal speakers was Mr. R. A. Snowball, who referred to Chatham as a location for woodworking industries. He had often wondered, he said, why in so favorable a centre, more woodworking industries had not been established. Looking backward as long as he could remember, there had been no improvement in method. Mills were being run now exactly as they were forty years ago. The mills were still turning out boards and deals and scantlings. The wood was not being manufactured. It was being sent away in the rough to be manufactured in other countries. He regretted the stoppage of the pulp mill, and hoped to see it soon at work again. There seemed to be a lack of inclination on the part of capitalists to invest their money in these industries. They were content to do the rough work and leave other countries to reap the profits of manufacture. There was no district in which better opportunities offered than in Miramichi, if only people would take advantage of them.

Ald. Haley, who followed, said that Chatham was, from its situation and surroundings, an ideal place for wood industries and nothing more could be said. He spoke of the hardwood which was going to waste as fuel, and said there was a chance for all to establish successful industries if they would only come to it.

Geo. Watt said that last year $2,000,000 worth of wood was exported from Chatham, but he regretted that it was all in the rough. They should endeavor to export more manufactured wood and so keep the wages at home.

Lumbermen Active in Civic Affairs

Members of the Westmount and Montreal Trade who have Devoted Themselves to Westmount's Public Welfare

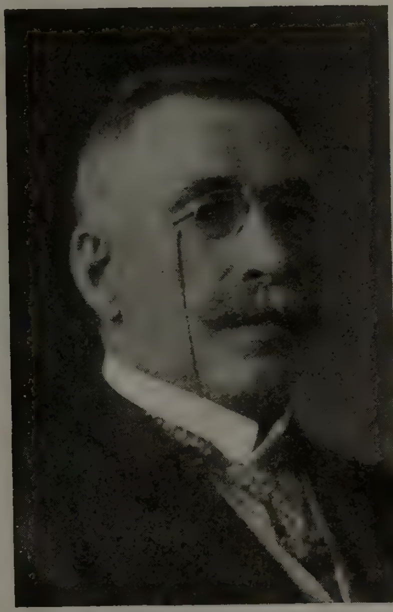
The prominent position which the lumbermen of Canada have taken from time to time as public citizens has frequently been a matter of comment. Lumbermen have been unusually prominent in all walks of public service. By their extensive acquaintance with the country and its needs, they have been enabled to render services greater than those rendered by almost any other class of citizens. As members of Parliament they have always been prominent in the direction of the affairs of the Dominion, and in provincial and municipal affairs they have assisted greatly in the development of the local interests of the country.

An interesting illustration of this tendency on the part of lumbermen to take their share of the burden of public affairs is afforded by the city of Westmount, P.Q. No less than four representatives of the lumber industry of the Island of Montreal are prominent in the affairs of the city of Westmount. We take pleasure in publishing herewith portraits and brief biographical sketches of the careers of the quartette.

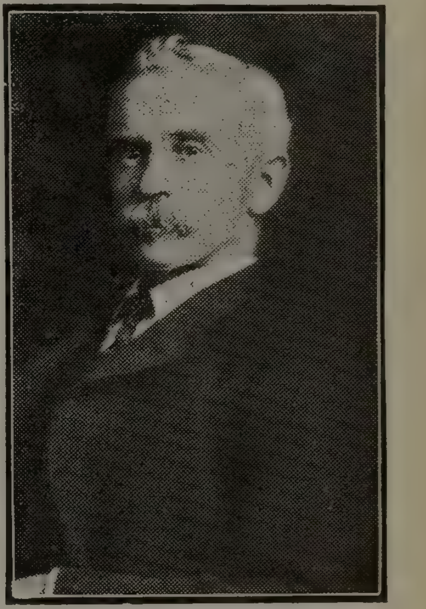
Mayor William Rutherford.

Mr. William Rutherford, Mayor of Westmount, is the secretary-treasurer of the William Rutherford & Sons Company, Limited, of Montreal. Mayor Rutherford's father, the late William Rutherford, started in business in Montreal in 1856 as a lumber merchant and manufacturer. For many years the principal part of the firm's extensive enterprises has been the manufacture of doors, sashes, mouldings and other builders' supplies. Thirty years ago the eldest son became a partner with his father, and about twenty-two years ago the next two sons joined the firm. Ten years ago the present firm name and company management was adopted, with Mr. Thomas Rutherford as president, Mr. Andrew Rutherford as vice-president, Mr. William Rutherford as secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Stewart Rutherford as a director. Mr. Stewart Rutherford is the managing director of the Dominion Box & Package Company, Limited, which has long been under the management of the Rutherfords, and in which they still hold a controlling interest. The family moved to Westmount in 1869 when the municipality was known as Cote St. Antoine. They have resided there ever since, and as they have grown up all have taken a worthy interest in the growth and progress of the place. The late Mr. Rutherford was one of the first councillors in the village of Cote St. Antoine, setting an example for his son, the present mayor, who was elected an alderman in 1908, and has been in the council ever since. The firm has been doing business in its present premises for twenty-five years.

Wm. Rutherford, Mayor of Westmount, P. Q.


Ald. D. H. McLennan, Westmount, P.Q.

J. H. Redfern, Ex-Mayor, Westmount, P. Q.


Ald. W. K. Grafftey, Westmount, P. Q.

Ald. D. H. McLennan.

Ald. D. H. McLennan, president of the McLennan Lumber Company, Limited, of Montreal, is a "Glengarry boy," a title made famous by many noted Canadians. In 1868 he joined the Great Western Railway Company and for some years made his home in Hamilton and London. The Great Western was absorbed by the Grand Trunk in 1883 and in 1885 Mr. McLennan came to Montreal in the employ of that company. Fifteen years ago Mr. McLennan established himself in the lumber business and adopted the motto "Everything in Lumber." He sells hard and soft wods, from mahogany and other imported varieties, to anything in Canadian timbers. In 1905 the business was changed to a joint stock company under the present firm name, doing business at 21 Dorchester street west.

The Westmount elections take place every two years, and Ald. McLennan is just commencing his second term. On the election of Ald. Rutherford to the mayor's chair and office a few weeks ago Ald. McLennan succeeded him as chairman of the road committee.

Ex-Mayor J. H. Redfern.

Mr. J. H. Redfern claims the Isle of Man as his native place. He received his training in the lumber business at Troy, N.Y., and in 1871 became a partner with the late Hon. J. K. Ward, legislative councillor of Quebec province, under the firm name of J. K. Ward & Company. The partnership continued till 1900, when Hon. Mr. Ward ceased his active connection with the firm and was replaced by his son, Mr. J. J. C. Ward. Five years ago the son also withdrew from the concern, since when Mr. Redfern has been carrying on the business alone.

Mr. Redfern was elected to the Westmount council in 1891. At that time Westmount was only a small town, and the mayor was elected by the councillors from among themselves. He remained in the council constantly until 1900, being mayor in 1894 and 1895. Since 1900 he has been a trustee of the public library of Westmount, which became a city in 1908. He occupied the position of chairman of the Library Board of Trustees.

Alderman W. K. Grafftey.

Mr. W. K. Grafftey, managing director of the Montreal Lumber Company, has had 35 years of experience in the lumber business. He was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1849, and his parents came to Canada in 1856. They settled first in Owen Sound, where the son obtained his education and early business training. After being engaged for a number of years in the hardwood business, he took charge of the business of G. A. Grier, lumber merchant of Montreal, with whom he remained for 20 years. In 1897, upon the formation of the Montreal Lumber Company, Mr. Grafftey became its managing director. He has devoted his attention largely to the handling of Ottawa valley pine, although he has had experience in every branch of the trade.

Mr. Grafftey is an alderman of the city of Westmount, and chairman of the light committee. He is a member of the council of the Board of Trade and president of the Montreal Lumbermen's Association.

Canadian Competition Too Strong

"With all the barriers down, our mills cannot stand up against Canadian competition, principally for the reason that wood, whether domestic or imported, costs $5 to $6 per ton of paper more at a United States mill on the average than at a Canadian mill, as the provincial governments own most of the timberlands and practically subsidize the paper industry by bearing most of the 'carrying' charges." International Paper Company's protest to Congress against the tariff arrangement.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Important Case Regarding Responsibility for Freight —Possession of Pulpwood Causes Legal Dispute

Freight and Duty on Machinery.—The importance of having details of agreements for purchase and sale, clearly set forth in black and white was shown in the case of Atkins vs. the Annable Lumber Company, of Trail, B.C., which has just been tried in county court before Judge Forin. The amount involved was small, but the question at issue was of great importance. The suit was entered for the sums of $45.25 and $73.33, which the plaintiffs claimed to be the balance due on a quantity of machinery supplied to the defendants. The defence was that the former sum was an extra charge for freight accrued through the mistake of the Atkins Company and that they were not liable for the $73.33 because this sum was charged for duty and freight on certain machinery brought in from a point in Michigan to Hamilton, contending that the whole shipment was contracted for at a price f.o.b. Hamilton, Ont. The machinery was sold to George Compbell, manager of the Annable Lumber Company at Trail, by W. C. Birdsall, sales agent for the Atkins Company of Hamilton, Ont., and also for the Cogel Manufacturing Company of Benton Harbor, Mich.

In the witness box Birdsall stated that he made the sale in the company's office near Trail. He told Mr. Campbell that he represented both the Hamilton and the Benton Horbar companies and was asked by Mr. Campbell to make up a list of machinery that he, witness, thought would be required in the mill.

This was done, and certain machinery, to be supplied by both the Canadian and the United States Company, was ordered. He produced the order form and explained that the words "plus freight and duty" referred to the Cogle portion of the machinery ordered. He had told Mr. Campbell that the Cogle machinery was all sold at the United States price, plus duty and freight.

Under cross-examination he stated that the words "f.o.b. factory" at the head of the order form meant free-on-board at Benton Harbor and not at Hamilton. A certain delay had occurred in the shipment of some of the machinery which had been due to an error on the part of the plaintiffs. This had resulted in the defendants being charged with some extra freight, due to the difference between carload and small shipment rates.

For the defence, George Campbell, manager of the G. M. Annable Lumber Company, stated that the goods were all purchased f.o.b. Hamilton. The Atkins Company had been given the order because they had a factory at Hamilton, and because the machinery, all bought at eastern prices, could be shipped west in carload lots. Witness said the words "plus freight and duty" placed on the order near two items referred only to those items which Mr. Birdsall had offered to throw in with the order free of any charge except duty and the freight, stating at the time that the order was a pretty substantial one and that he could afford to give these two pieces of machinery free. No mention of American prices had been made excepting in regard to these two items of the order. George T. Newman, also an employee of the lumber company, said that he heard the discussion as to prices, etc., between Messrs. Warner, Campbell and Birdsall, and that he remembered hearing that the two items marked "plus freight and duty" were to be given free of actual cost.

His honor, in giving judgment for the plaintiffs, remarked that these disputes as to contracts between sales agents and purchasers were "an oft-told tale." There had obviously been some misunderstanding and he had to take the most reasonable view. The machinery sold was of a standard make, the company was a standard one and did business on certain definite lines. If the defendants had paid anything above standard prices for the machinery it might have been argued that they had been imposed on, but there was no complaint that the charges for the machinery were excessive. The factory prices of the goods were well known, or should be well known, and there should have been no danger of confusing the Hamilton and the Benton Harbor prices. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiffs for $73.33, the other claim for extra freight having been waived.

Possession of Pulpwood.—The question as to the right of possession of a large number of logs, valued at about $30,000 which were cut for the manufacture of pulp by the Imperial Paper Mills Company, of Sturgeon Falls, is came up for trial in the Non-Jury Assize Court at Toronto before Mr. Justice Britton recently.

The plaintiff company claim that the rightful possession lay in the hands of the receiver, Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson, of Toronto, while the defendants, the Quebec Bank, lay claim to the logs under certain securities which they held. "The greater part of the pulpwood was purported to be hypothecated by the defendant bank," according to the statement of counsel for the plaintiffs. Counsel explained that the logs in question had been cut by the Imperial Pulp & Paper Company prior to the spring of 1908, and had been placed in McCarthy Creek, a branch of the Sturgeon River. According to the plaintiffs' contention, as the result of a former judgment by which Mr. Clarkson was appointed receiver, the logs were to be put through the mill and the Quebec Bank's charge was to be met by the proceeds of the product. "Gordon & Company," said the plaintiffs' counsel, "who are co-defendants in this action, acted as agents for the Quebec Bank in seizing the logs. The plaintiffs' contention was that the defendants did not bring the logs down for the purpose of putting them through the mill at Sturgeon Falls, but for the wrongful purpose of selling them to Gordon & Company. We say that having taken possession of the logs they mixed them up with other logs and we were put to great expense in getting them out again."

Counsel for the defendants explained in detail the claim by which the bank was alleged to be entitled to the possession of the logs under the securities held by them. The case is proceeding.

Dismissal of Employees.—The case of Mohr vs. Patrick Lumber Company was recently tried at Nelson, B.C., before his Honor Judge Forin and a jury. H. H. Mohr, plaintiff, brought action for $200 damages for alleged wrongful dismissal. He had been employed as superintendent of the Patrick Lumber Company's mill at Crescent Valley at a salary of $200 per month, and claimed that a verbal agreement had been made at the time of his appointment, under which one month's notice was to be given by either party in case the contract for employment was to cease. He claimed that no notice was given and that as a result he was out of employment for one month. The defendant company stated that no agreement for a month's notice had been made, and that the plaintiff had been dismissed on account of incapacity. They claimed also that the plaintiff had left without notifying them. The jury only deliberated for a short time and decided that there had been no arrangement for 30 days' notice. The judge accordingly gave judgment for the defendant company with costs.

Value of Park Trees.—A case of unusual interest to lumbermen is at present before the Supreme Court of British Columbia, which involves the difference in value of trees when considered as timber and when they are looked upon only as park trees. In the case of Hammond v. McDougal, the plaintiff, who lives on the shores of Upper Arrow Lake, near Nakusp, claims damages to the extent of $5,000 from the defendant, a logger. During the absence of a caretaker of the property named Jamieson, who went to Massett for six weeks, the defendant entered upon the tract and slashed it, cutting down over 200 trees suitable for poles. The claim of the defendant was that the identity of the tract in question was mistaken. While error was admitted, the amount of damages claimed is disputed.

The plaintiff endeavored to show the value of the trees in poles, but the Chief Justice explained that if damage was claimed it must be set forward as damage done to trees in a park or as timber.

The plaintiff's counsel claimed that his client should get damages both ways, but his lordship took a different view. On account of the fact that the plaintiff asserted he had intended to use the property as a permanent home and did not intend cutting down any trees where the ones in question were removed, it was decided to claim damages for the destruction of the park trees rather than merchantable timber. The total value of the tract was given at $10,000. It was said to have originally cost $1,500.

Breach of Contract.—The Alberta Lumber Company, of Vancouver, secured a judgment for $1,298.50 in its suit against A. H. Cole for breach of contract in failing to deliver five million shingles last summer according to agreement. The company claimed $2,000. Last spring the shingle mill owned and operated by Cole was destroyed by fire after he had delivered only 500,000 of the quantity contracted for, and the agreement did not contain a clause barring accidents.

Wood Distillation in United States

During the calendar year 1909 there were consumed in the United States in the processes of wood distillation 1,265,157 cords of wood by 147 plants, as against 977,844 cords by 131 plants in 1908 and 1,282,120 cords in 1907 by the same number of plants. The quantity used in 1909 was 287,313 cords, or 29.4 per cent. more than in 1908, and 16,963 cords, or 1.3 per cent. less than in 1907. The industry, though of relatively small importance when compared with lumber production or even with pulpwood consumption, has shown a similar recovery from the poor business conditions prevailing in 1908. This is noteworthy in hardwod distillation, where it is due about half to the increase in the quantity and the average value per gallon of wood alcohol, and about half to an increased production of charcoal and gray acetate

---

The announcement of a 40-cent rate on lumber from Portland, Ore., to New Orleans, Philadelphia or New York, via the Panama railway, has created a sensation on the Puget Sound, as it is believed to indicate the trend of rates following the completion of the canal in 1914. The all-rail rate from Pacific coast terminals to New York is 75 cents per 100 pounds. The first steamer left Portland on February 21st, and the handling of the first cargo will be watched with deep interest. This interest will be shared by the manufacturers of British Columbia, who hope to benefit greatly by the opening of the canal.

Winter Favored Logging Operations

Reports Indicate That Conditions Were Everything That Could Be Desired—Good Outlook for Spring Trade

The J. D. Shier Lumber Company, Limited, Bracebridge, Ont., in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman," report as follows: "The indications are that the year 1911 will be especially favorable for lumber manufacturers. The winter has been everything that could be desired for getting out stock, plenty of frost for making roads—not too much snow—and labor fairly plentiful at reasonable wages. The result is that the logs are about all out of the woods and watered, and with a good driving season should reach the mills at a minimum cost.

"Lumber stocks at the mills are getting low and while there has not been any material advance in the price of the lower grades, they are on the whole firmer. The nmerous enquiries coming in for all grades show that there is not likely to be any falling off in the building line.

Short lengths in hemlock are about the only weak point. The 16-foot and up sizes are selling readily at a slight advance over last year's prices. As there is a scarcity of the long lengths at the mills, it will necessarily follow that prices will be firmer when the spring trade opens up."

Neil Watson, Mull, Ont, reports that he finds the markets about the same as last year and the supply a little smaller. The short supply has resulted in an upward tendency to prices. The demand is holding good.

Geo. Voght, Adamsville, P.O. Ont., reports that the winter which is just ending has been a banner one for the taking out of logs on the Bruce Peninsula. Prices have been good at the mills and at the dumps, and the mills are now all heavily stocked. Prices are looking good, especially for hardwood. He thinks that the mill men "can pull through for another year."

A. Barnet & Company, Brulé Lake, Ont., report that they are preparing for a good season at their mill and that they will cut about 4,000,000 feet. They have a stock of about 400,000 feet unsold at the present time.

Keenan Brothers, Owen Sound, report that they consider prices very firm and liable to remain so. The supply of hardwoods, they say, is very short at the present time. Keenan Brothers have only one camp in operation, which is at Miller Lake. They are running a mill there, and at present have one million feet of choice hardwoods piled on shore, ready to be shipped at the opening of navigation.

The White Pine Lumber Company, Blind River, Ont., have made about the same cut in the woods this winter as last. They report that the winter has been the best for logging operations that they have experienced in years. The better grades of lumber, they say, are in good demand and bringing good prices, but the lower grades are away off.

Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited, Cache Bay, Ont., report that the work in their camps has progressed favorably. They expected to have all their hauling completed by the middle of the present month. Their cut is a little larger than that of last year. In a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" they report that in their opinion there is a tendency in prices to increase slightly, especially in the lower grades of lumber, as at the present time they are considerably firmer than they have been for some time.

The Pearce Company, Marmora, Ont., broke up their camps early in March. They report that the winter which is just coming to an end has been a fine one for work in the woods. As to market conditions they state that prices are fair, stock becoming scarce and inquiries fairly numerous. They expect to be able to commence sawing early.

Messrs. Ferguson & McFadden are building a larger burner at their mill at Tomiko, Ont. In a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" they state that they expect their sleigh haul to be completed about March 15th.

The Keewatin Lumber Company, Keewatin, Ont., report that the woods operations are moving along nicely, although they have been slightly hampered by snow. They find the demand fair and the supply of pine rather limited.

E. M. Miers, Wiarton, Ont., reports that enquiries have been more frequent of late, and that prices of soft woods are about the same as last year. Hardwoods, he states, are "looking up."

The regulations of the Dominion Government for the administration of timber within the Rocky Mountains, Yoho and Glacier Parks, have been amended by adding a clause allowing the Minister of the Interior to permit the cutting of dry timber in areas of not more than two square miles. The ground rent for permits has been fixed at $20 per square mile, payable in advance; such rental to be applied on account of the dues for timber cut, if such dues equal or exceed the amount of the rental.

Price of Lumber and Cost of Living

So much has recently been written about the increased cost of living, that a letter which was written by Mr. Leonard Bronson, of Chicago, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, upon the course of lumber prices during the last thirteen years, is of special interest. Mr. Bronson's letter, which appeared in the daily press, was as follows:

"It is a remarkable fact that, while practically every commodity has advanced in price during the last few years, lumber prices are now lower than they have been at any time, with two or three brief exceptions, for thirteen years. Lumber advanced in price for a few years before the panic of 1907, but at that time took a heavy drop from which it has not yet recovered.

"This relates to prices secured by producers at their mills. For example, the United States Forest Service reports the average price of No. 2 yellow pine flooring in Texas at $9.18 a thousand feet; in Arkansas, $9.42; in Louisiana, $8.83; in Mississippi, $8.07; in Alabama, $8.50. These prices were for July, August and September, 1910, which months the last report covers. The average price at southern mills for No. 3 common boards is to-day about $6.25, as shown by reports to the Yellow Pine Association. No. 2 hemlock dimension is selling at the Wisconsin mills at about $10 a thousand feet, and No. 1 at various prices from $10 to $16. The Pacific Coast is selling ordinary building lumber very low, owing to its distance from the markets. Low-grade boards, scantling, etc., have sold within the last few weeks as low as $6.50 a thousand feet, which is far below the cost of production. The Forest Service reported the mill price of common dimensions in Washington during last summer at $9.37, and prices are now lower than then.

"So in every variety of woods, the ordinary qualities and kinds, which enter into building to the greatest extent, are sold at such low prices at the mills that the producers cannot get back cost of manufacture and the value of their standing timber.

"Some kinds of good lumber are high in price, owing to their scarcity. High-grade white pine lumber cannot be secured in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, and so if a buyer requests clear, wide, thick white pine, which was abundant forty years ago, he must pay what might be considered fancy prices for it; but finishing lumber in western white pine is selling at a moderate price, while common boards are quoted by the Forest Service at $15.94.

"To these prices secured by the manufacturers at the mills must be added the cost of transportation, which may range, according to distance, anywhere from $2.50 to $18 a thousand feet; also the cost of handling the lumber at destination out of cars and into lumber piles, delivery to buyers, and profit to the dealer. These facts are seldom taken into account by the ordinary lumber consumer, who does not realize that where the lumber used 25 or 30 years ago probably was transported an average of 300 miles, now it must be transported an average of not less than 600 miles.

"Now is the time to buy lumber for ordinary building purposes. Building lumber will never be cheaper than it is to-day, and already there are signs that prices will advance. This is inevitable, because the laws of supply and demand insure in the long run goods being sold for more than the cost of making them, and when for a time they have been sold below or at cost the failure of producers and, therefore, the curtailment of product by the shutting down of bankrupt plants will bring prices back to a reasonable basis. Therefore, the home builder in any part of the country is able, so far as the sawmill men are concerned, to secure lumber to-day at prices which are not likely to be duplicated in the future."

Visitor's Welcome

Montreal, March 2.—A visitor to the Montreal office of the "Canada Lumberman," B.34 Board of Trade Building, to-day was Mr. Glidden Campbell, representative of the Campbell Lumber Company, Limited, of Weymouth Falls, Nova Scotia. This company's sawmill and pulp plant were recently destroyed by fire and Mr. Campbell is in this city on a financial mission which, if successful, will enable the company to erect a new and up-to-date pulp mill and possibly to re-establish the lumber mill as well. The intention is to put up a concrete and steel structure that fire can never damage, for the company have great faith in the future of the pulp and lumber industry and they are planning for a permanent plant of extensive capacity. They intend putting in an extra line of grinders so as to increase their already heavy output; also to instal electric drivers for the pumps and wet machines. From their upper mill (No. 1) they can develop two additional units of 3,000 horse power each. The company's present financial situation, Mr. Campbell says, is in splendid condition, their old bonds being fully paid up and the insurance having greatly helped them after their fire loss. Their timber limits are in first class condition as hitherto they have cut only the big timber, leaving the smaller trees for future use. They own three limits on the same river and, with the method of careful handling adopted, their natural supply is practically inexhaustible.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Montreal Retailers Organize—Law of Supply and Demand

Montreal Retail Lumbermen Organizing

The retail lumber merchants of Montreal, formerly having membership in the general Retail Merchants' Association, have decided to organize as a distinctive branch of that association under the name of the Retail Lumber Merchants' Association of Montreal. Mr. George Lebel,, of the Lebel & Forgues Company, Limited, was elected president; Mr. William Rutherford, first vice-president; Mr. P. Vincent, second vice-president; Mr. R. Emard, secretary, and Mr. Fred MacFarlane, treasurer. The association will hold their meetings on the second Monday of each month at the office of the general secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, 80 St. Denis street. About fifty members have joined the new organization.

There has been for some time slight friction between wholesale and retail lumber merchants, not omitting the manufacturer and the contractor. In fact, while wholesalers are occasionally accused of selling on retail lines, the greatest cause for complaint is found in the case of manufacturers who ship direct to contractors, or of firms which do business as manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and contractors—all in one. How to do away with this "trade anomaly," as it is regarded by those who confine themselves strictly to one department of the business, is the problem the retailers' association have to face. Some members of the association believe that certain limitations could be fixed within which the four classes handling wood—manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and contractors—should confine their operations.

Law of Supply and Demand in at the Lumber Yard

We all have often been told that a natural law was the one thing we could depend on for uniformity in application and universality in action, says an Old Retailer in the St. Louis Lumberman. When to our eyes there is an appearance of something that is out of balance with the rest of things, the reason is given that it is being subjected to the governing influence of a natural law and therefore there is no escape from its operation. It takes a long while, sometimes, before we realize what it is that is affecting us. Often we attempt to put a halter on a natural law and try to govern it to our own liking, but experience goes to show that the results from it are generally disastrous to the halter and the one who holds it. There are certain governing natural laws in the business world that are as undeviating in their relations of cause and effect as in their physical and spiritual spheres of action. We go on in our pursuit of business unconscious of how these laws are acting upon us, and we are hardly aware by what means they are designated.

About the First Law We Hear Of

There is one of these laws, however, that it is about the first thing we hear of when we first go into business. We have many in the political stump speech; but it always seemed that it affected somebody else other than ourselves, and that there are always a certain number of people who were constantly trying to govern and times heard about the law of supply and demand, as it was declaimed make this law work in their own particular interests. When I first went into business, I learned more about this law than I ever had before. I thought it was a good thing as a whole, and if advantage was taken of it in the right way would prove to be a good thing financially. But a young beginner soon finds that there are many illusions in the retail lumber business; and before many years of my life as a retailer had rolled away, it began to slowly percolate through my understanding that if there was one spot on this earth where the law of supply and demand is inoperative and null and void it is in a retail lumber yard, and more especially in a country town. Nearly everybody who has anything to sell is sensitive to its influence, but the lumber dealer has his own way in dealing with it, and rarely, if ever, is it to his own advantage. As a matter of fact, he ignores it constantly, and suffers himself to be affected by it from the outside; but not until he is practically forced to does he pass its action on himself to others and so keep up its natural balance. The general markets may indicate the raise in prices of several dollars a thousand, but he still keeps on selling at the old figures. He may have all the shingles in his yard that there is in the town, or in the neighboring town, but his prices are the same; they don't fluctuate with the supply or demand either way. Likewise, he may have all the coal there is to be had, but he has not the price, no matter how strong his inclination is to do otherwise. All around him, though, he sees other business men keenly alive to take advantage of a scarcity, even of what are the necessaries of living. Looking over his own grocery bills, he may readily see that different articles fluctuate in price from time to time, and he accepts this as a matter of course. The farmer telephones in to the grain and stock man and inquires the prices for that day on grain and stock. The grocer is asked, also, the prices he is paying for eggs, vegetables and other of like articles for the local market, but he rarely phones in to know the prices for lumber because he has learned by experience that these don't often change, and when he wants them to change all he has to do is to get the prices from one dealer and peddle them around to the others, with the usual result, it is already known to him, of lowering them to his own liking. You see the difference, don't you? On the one hand the farmer is governed by the law of supply and demand and accepts it; on the other, he knows he can control it and he does so.

Lack Of Market Action Suggests "Trust" To Farmer

It is curious how the farmer regards some things. If there is frequent fluctuation in the markets which he sells in, it is the natural way of doing to him and there is no "trust" in the governing of these things, because he believes that one interest is fighting another to "bull" or "bear" the market. But if prices continue the same for a considerable period of time, he begins to suspect that there must be a combination to keep up the level, and if the prices raise on what he has to purchase his suspicion changes to a conviction that the forces of production and selling have combined against him or they would not be able to make the advance. In his buying he does not want to pay any more than anyone else and so, practically, in this particular, he is suited best with a more even level of prices, but when he markets his produce he likes to see frequent changes in the quotations and all of an upward tendency. As a rule, the farmer comes nearer doing business on strictly business principles than does the lumber dealer. 'Tis true, there was a time in the history of the farming interests in this country when the farmer was practically at the mercy of every other interest and they controlled him. But he is rapidly getting out from under such control, and in his own local environment he is now in a position to dictate his own terms in the majority of his business dealings. With that mail order house catalogue in his house, he can go to town and make the merchants sell goods to suit him, or else the rural delivery will bring them to his door, or the railroad to the nearest station from the great supply concerns will deliver the bulkier things that cannot be sent through the mails. If he wants to borrow money to buy up more cattle and hogs to feed, he goes to the bank for the accommodation and gets it at a low rate of interest, for he cannot buy his stock and feed unless he pays the cash for them. But if he wants some extra sheds to shelter them, he goes to the lumber yard and purchases the material and pays for it when he markets his stock and has paid his loan at the bank. If he has made anything out of the feeding speculation, the dealer gets his money; if not, he waits till after harvest.

Lord of All He Surveys

This change in the condition of the farming interests from that of a servant to master, has been instrumental in bringing about a corresponding change in the country retail business of all kinds, but more especially that of the lumber trade. The retail lumberman is forced now to not only compete for trade with his local competitors in the business, but he has also to compete with the lumber producing and other interests for the local demand of the various kinds of stocks he carries. This may seem a rather broad assertion, for we know that the greater part of the manufacturing interests are our friends and will enter into no such kind of competition with the retailer; but this does not alter the fact that enough producers are furnishing the "poaching" element all the lumber and other goods they need in their competition with the retailer for the trade of the consumer, so that it might be said that, in a sense, it makes no difference whether the few or the many are strong enough to keep the dealer continually on the defensive, for it is to him as though the majority of the producers were against him. Twenty years ago we could pretty nearly tell who were the offending parties in this respect among the wholesalers, but to-day we are practically in the dark as to who they are. We know for sure only those who come out openly and admit they do, but what they furnish to the mail order concerns is but a portion of what they obtain from what are known as the "regular" sources, and this is increasing all the time and strengthening the competition with which the retailer in the country has to contend and which compel him to fight for his business existence. Those who are the "regulars" among the manufacturers do not intend to have their products go to the consumer through these "irregular" sources, but they put their goods on the market via the transit car shipment and the jobbers buy them and turn them over to the "irregulars" for a "scalping" consideration. The manufacturer has sold these cars in the regular course of business, perfectly legitimate and all that; he gets his money, which is the prime thing he is after, and, besides, he is often able in this way to get rid of stock that would give him trouble with the regular dealer because the latter would have trouble with his trade over it.

Must Meet Outside As Well As Local Competition

There was a time when the retail lumberman could make a good profit from the sale of sash and doors. He was pretty sure of that, even though he was getting low prices for his lumber sales. He made a good profit, too, from cement and plastering materials, roofing, building paper, paint and other of such side lines as he was handling; but when he puts his prices on these articles now he has to do it on the basis of the outside competition which he knows is lurking around somewhere to trip him up if he gets them too high, according to the opinion of the inquiring and prospective customer. Take the one article of cement, which so rapidly has increased in its use during the past ten years. If there was only a few brands on the market, as there used to be, there would be a better chance of getting a fair profit in handling it. But there has been such a multiplying of the different makes, though practically differing but very little in quality, that it has produced a contention among them to get a foothold in every town in the country. Now it is reasonable to suppose that no one or two dealers in a place is going to handle every brand of cement that is being pushed for sale in that territory, and this makes of every mechanic who uses cement a potential competitor in its sale by the regular dealer. The mechanic has prices quoted him by the concerns who want him to use their product, and even though he is not inclined to break off with the dealer and buy his supplies direct from the factory, yet his human nature influences him to use these wholesale prices to force the dealer to sell him at a price very much lower than would otherwise be the case if the dealer could do as he pleased in the matter. The supply in most everything that is manufactured is greater than the demand for it. The agricultural interests alone may be said to be exempt from this condition. There is hardly anything which the farmer raises now but what the demand for it is greater than the supply, and he is fast getting in the position where he can practically dictate what prices he wants for it. He needs no combination to obtain these, for the whole world wants and must have what he has to sell, and different interests are competing with each other to get it. But for many of the business interests it must be either some form of combination or the process of elimination as one of the inevitable things that must come in the adjustment of the economic forces which are now out of balance.

Bookkeeping In a Retail Yard

At the recent annual meeting of the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' Association Mr. D. J. Loomans, of Waupun, read a paper on "A Practical System of Bookkeeping for a Retail Yard." Mr. Loomans said:

I think a better title for my paper would have been: "Looman's Method of Bookkeeping for a Retail Yard," but although my method has been in practice for a great many years, it may not seem practical to all my hearers. The ideas are not all my own—I have gathered most of them from my lumber friends.

All our charges are made on a passbook, figured and carried out on the same. The items are then transferred to the ledger. We use the loose leaf form of bookkeeping, and itemize all our accounts on the ledger, using the journal and a balance sheet only. By itemizing everything on the ledger, we have only one place to look for it when we make out bills, and by using a looseleaf ledger, and not having dead accounts in our ledger, it can be handled very satisfactorily. Just as soon as an account is paid and closed it is put in the transfer ledger, which is indexed the same as the regular ledger; and if it is a small account that is closed and we want to reopen it, we transfer the same sheet back from the transfer ledger to the regular ledger. In this way we can transfer back and forth and fill all our ledger leaves.

It has been our custom, and I think it is a good one, always to render a bill when a person comes in to pay. It does not necessarily have to be an itemized account, if the party already has had that, but if they have not had an itemized account and haven't time to wait for it, we give them a receipt and afterwards make out an itemized statement and mark it paid, if paid in full, and send it to them. I think that as a general rule people are better satisfied with this kind of service, and if an error has ben made in figuring any lumber in that bill, we are very apt to detect it by its being itemized.

I might say here that one of the essentials in our bookkeeping is to have our books in such shape when a man comes in to pay his bill we can tell him at a glance what he is owing. We never tell a person that we are busy just then, and for him to stop in the next time he comes by. Our books are always posted up to date, and it does not take us very long to tell a man how much he owes us.

Another very essential point in bookkeeping is not to make mistakes. I think as many customers are lost, who go elsewhere to trade, through errors in bookkeeping, as through any other thing. It is as important to have accounts correct as it is to be a good salesman, and the business depends on it fully as much, especially if the trade is mostly with farmers.

We make a practice of sending an itemized statement to customers as we see fit, but we never let them run very long. I go through my ledger personally the first of every month and check off every account and am never backward about sending statements. After the trade is used to it I think they prefer it, as it keeps them posted on what they are owing. We send our statements on good stationery, typewritten, and are very particular to have them neat and orderly. We balance our books every month, as we think it necessary to know just what we are doing each month.

We figure our profits every day and can tell what our gross profits are at the end of every day, and our net profits every month. We use a regular form to put that on, so that we can compare the profit, expense, amount of business, and so forth, with the previous month, or the same month in the previous year. I am always anxious to compare one month with another. We also have in our ledger what we call a "bad debt account," and put all the bad accounts together, and we do not figure this as an asset at inventory time, but we check this bad debt account over every month and keep thoroughly posted as to whose names are on it, and never lose an opportunity to collect if possible

We also have a "cash error account." We keep that in our ledger the same as any account. In case a person pays an account and is not credited for it properly, when we figure up our cash, just before 6 o'clock, it will overrun the amount that person has paid and has not had credit for. In that way, in a great many instances, it is recalled to the bookkeeper's mind and we can fix it up at that time. But in case that it can not be found we put it in the cash error account and in thirty days when we ask this same party for his account and he claims he has paid it (and he usually can tell what date he paid it) we turn to the cash error account and it is there before us, and not only satisfies us that the party has paid it, but it also satisfies the customer. This cash error account has proved very helpful in rectifying mistakes.

Duplicate Orders.

We use in our business our own duplicate order blanks and all the orders are given on these blanks, and if we give an order to a travelling salesman we always ask him to sign the order. A great many times we write out the order ourselves; in this way we avoid many mistakes. We keep all unfilled orders in a book we have for that purpose and when the order is filled and checked out, we take it out of this book and put it in numerical order in another book. In this way we can always refer to our files and see from whom we bought a certain article and at what price.

We send all of our remittances on our own blanks, never sending the invoice to be receipted, but we attach a carbon copy of this remittance blank to the invoice and put it in our files. We have printed on the remittance blank: "No receipt is required if correct." In this way we never lose any of our invoices. Some firms will send receipts instead of returning invoices, but we wish to file all of our invoices.

It is a good business principle to pay bills promptly, even if one has to borrow the money to do it, as it gives one a better standing with the wholesalers and manufacturers. The banks we do business with furnish us cheque books free of charge, with any advertisement we wish to have on them. We make all remittances in these cheques and mark across the face of them "In Exchange." This practically makes a draft of the cheque and we pay the exchange, and have an arrangement with our bank to pay so much on every cheque. In making remittances we feel we ought to pay the exchange, and not the firm we buy goods of. If we owe a firm $100 we pay them $100 and not $100 less 10 cents exchange.

Collections.

Now I am going to mention the most important part of bookkeeping; that is, to collect accounts and collect them when they are due. Most longtime accounts are the fault of the creditor. If a customer knows the motto of the firm is "Prompt Collection" and knows he can not pay at any time convenient to himself, he will pay when accounts are due. In my opinion prompt collections are a matter of education. I sincerely believe accounts can be collected promptly and pleasantly without injury to the good will of customers. I do not care if everyone else in town gives long time credit, collections can be made promptly and satisfactorily if done in the right way. We art not at all backward in refusing credit to anyone we think is not worthy of credit. In my twenty years' experience in the lumber and coal business I have found with a certain class of trade it is essential to make them pay promptly in order to keep their business. In a great many instances when a party who is not good pay gets enough in arrears so that he has to be crowded for the money, he will quit trading where he is in debt and go to a competitor and pay cash, and there is no way of getting his trade back until the old account is paid up. It is our policy to refuse credit to that class of trade and let them go to our competitor and get all the credit they can, then they will be sure to come back to us and make good cash customers.

Electric Transmission of Power

In this article the subject of transmitting power by means of electric current, in competition with belts and shafting or with rope drives, will be considered as a distinctly separate proposition. It seems to be almost impossible for many of the writers on the subject of electricity, as used for general power purposes, to separate the above-mentioned subject from the following question: Which is cheaper, to produce your own power or to buy it from somebody else? A very little intelligent consideration will show that they are two separate propositions, yet in many cases they are hopelessly mixed, consequently the real searcher after knowledge along these lines is not always able to find what is wanted.

Fig. 1 shows a generator driven by a belt directly from the fly-wheel of an automatic steam engine. The large machine (2) is not far distant from the engine, but, owing to conditions, the former stands at right angles to the latter, hence if shafting and belting were used to transmit power, there would be a considerable loss in transmission, comparatively, because this machine does not require much power to drive it. A right-angle drive of some kind would be necessary, and, although the power required to drive such a device is not nearly as great as some people would have us believe, still, when we remember that the actual power required at the machine is small, it becomes plain that the real loss in transmission would about equal it if belts were used.

A small machine driven by a motor is shown at 3, and it is very conveniently arranged. A larger motor is illustrated at 4, and it drives a line shaft, 5, from which power is taken by belts to run three machines. The whole apparatus forming this part of the illustration is about 12 feet above the floor, hence is entirely out of the way. Where machinery is scattered, as it is in this plant, it pays to instal a motor for each machine for a portion of the works, and use a larger motor to run a line shaft on which there are several pulleys, to drive machines, that can be located in a group, and still prove convenient for the work to be done.

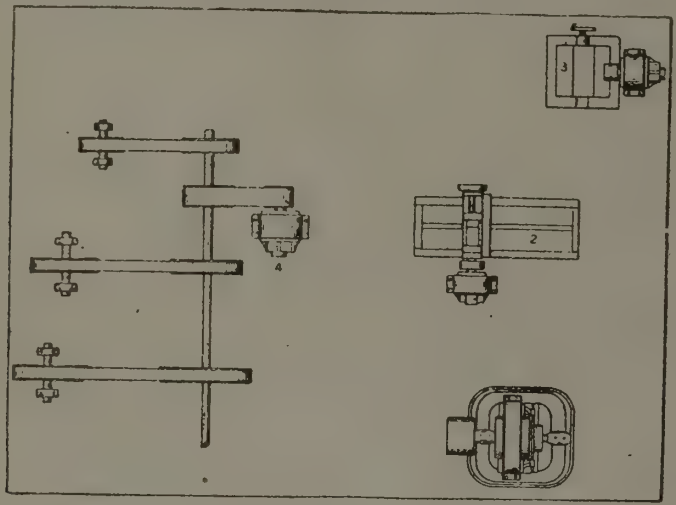


Fig. 1

It is well to remember that every motor should be large enough to carry a normal load without using its full rated power, and with the heaviest load it should not exceed its nominal horse power. Of course, all good motors will stand more or less overload for a short time, but they should not be expected to do it every day.

Fig. 2 is a very compact and well arranged saw and planing mill. The steam engine which drives this mill is not included in the illustration, but a suitable belt on the fly-wheel transmits power directly to a pulley on the main shaft at 2, and power is taken from this shaft to drive all the machines. They are located as actually found in the mill, but loose pulleys, etc., are not shown, as it is not necessary in this case.

When all of this machinery is in use the steam engine indicator shows almost exactly 100 h.p., hence this will be used as a basis for comparison. When the machines are idle, and the engine, shafting and belts are running without doing any useful work, 9 h.p. is developed, therefore, the efficiency of the plant is 91 per cent. No combination of generator and motors can be devised, with our present knowledge of the science, that will give as good results as this belt-driven plant shows. If a generator gives 90 per cent., and the several motors 90 per cent., no better results can be expected, and many electric machines fall below this. But, assuming the very best practical electric generator and motors, their combined efficiency is 81 per cent., or 10 per cent. below the above described belt-driven plant.

The reason for this high efficiency is found in the fact that it was possible to locate the machines near together and still make them convenient in operation. There is absolutely nothing to be charged against these good results, as the belt-driven shavings exhauster not only takes the refuse as fast as it is made, but separates the coarse spruce shavings from the fine ones coming from southern pine, etc., and puts the sawdust in a place by itself. Some of this refuse is sold every month, leaving enough to supply fuel for the boiler, and this is delivered directly into the furnace, thus saving the wages of a fireman. When all the refuse is sold it brings enough to buy coal for the boiler and pay the engineer.

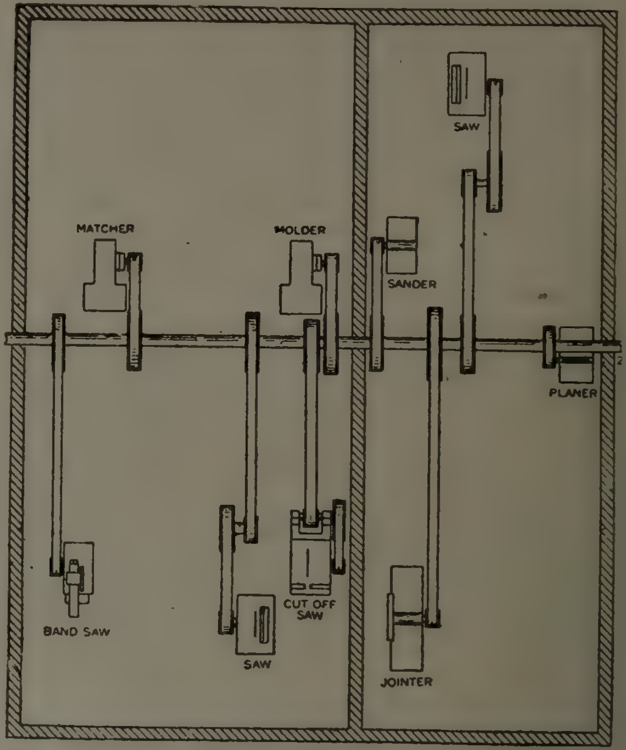


Fig. 2

Fig. 3 illustrates a large machine shop. The boilers and engine are shown because they are located near the centre of the works. There are two belts on the fly-wheel of this engine, both of which deliver power to a main shaft in the mill. Every shaft here is longer than represented in the illustration, because a full representation of their comparative length, and the pulleys on them, would make too

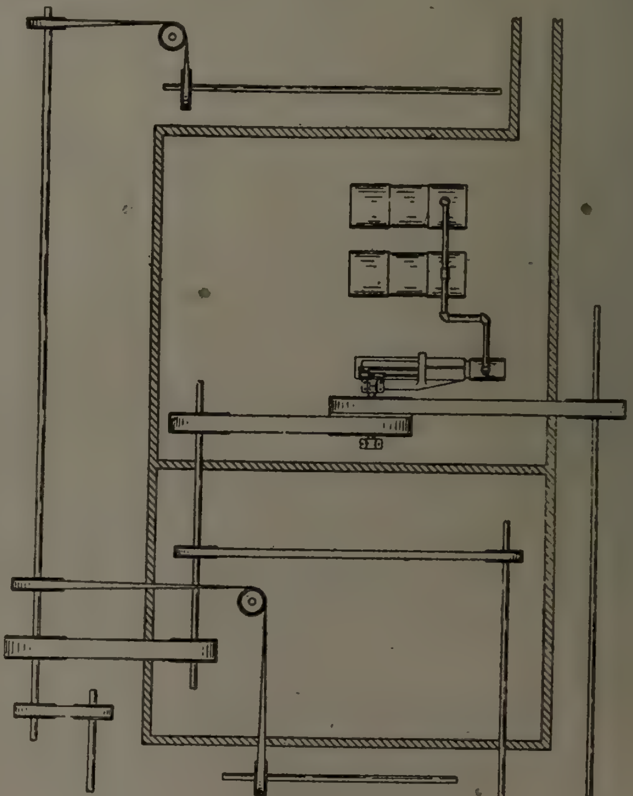


Fig. 3

large an illustration, therefore, although the machinery requiring power is not shown in compact arrangement, it is really scattered still more, hence works at a greater disadvantage. In addition to this, a portion of this shop is two storeys high, and power is used in all parts of it.

The full load of this plant is about 100 h.p., and when all the machines are idle, with the engine, shafting and belts running at full speed, the steam engine indicator shows 41 h.p., therefore the efficiency is 59 per cent. Probably these belt drives will be removed at some future time and electric wires used instead to transmit power from a generator near the engine to the machines to be driven, and if the best kinds of electrical equipment are installed it may be possible to secure an efficiency of 81 per cent., as above-mentiond. If this is accomplished, it will mean a saving of 22 per cent., which is certainly worth trying for.

The point I wish to emphasize in closing is that it is not always safe to say that electric transmission of power is cheaper than other methods, for the simple reason that it may not be a true statement, as it is quite possible to find places where belts and shafting are more efficient and fully as satisfactory in other ways. It is certain that no electric outfit will stand the reckless use, shameful abuse and continued neglect that some belt transmissions receive, yet they are still doing business at the old stand. I am not financially interested in any kind of transmission more than another, but fully believe in full and fair statements concerning all that are mentioned.—W. H. Wakeman, in the Wood-Worker.

Cost Accounting in Panel Making

The cost of producing an article for the market is one of the very first things to be considered. If we don't know the cost, how are we going to make the selling price? I have heard of the selling price being made by a competitor. A customer tells you that he can buy a certain panel at a certain price from your neighbor, whom you know is manufacturing panels, and this price may be $5 per 1,000 feet less than you think it ought to be; but if you haven't a cost system of some kind in your plant, so that you know what that particular panel costs, it's a pretty safe bet that you will say, if my neighbor can make that panel at that price, I can, and you take the order.

This does not seem to me to be a satisfactory way to put a value on an article that you are manufacturing to sell, and it is very seldom, if ever, that a manufacturer who has a cost system will allow a price to be made on an article that he manufactures in this way.

I do not believe that any of us are giving the cost proposition in the panel business the time and attention that we should. It perhaps is possible for a cost accounting system to be carried to extremes, and be made too expensive a proposition, but so far as I know, it has not been overdone by any panel manufacturer.

Each Man Should Have a System.

All of you have, of course, given the cost accounting proposition some thought and, no doubt, have some idea of a system that you can use to advantage in your plant. I believe that each one of us will have to study out a system for our own plant, as a system that works satisfactorily in one plant is not apt to be just the right thing in another plant, although both plants may be manufacturing the same line of goods.

There are different ways of getting your figures together to get the cost of panels; but as long as you include in your figures all of the different cost items, it does not matter what item you figure first or what item you consider last. It is the total of all the items that tells the story.

Several years ago I knew of a manufacturing plant that was being run without a cost system. Perhaps this statement is not exactly correct, for the superintendent of this plant did figure his costs at times. Whenever he felt that he wanted to know what a certain operation was costing, he would time the employees for one or two hours, and at the end of the one or two hours he would count up what had been done and figure out the cost. He, of course, got an accurate cost on what was done during that time; but do you believe that it would be safe to depend on the same amount of work being done each hour for the balance of the day, or for the balance of the week? I am not prepared to say whether there is any manufacturing business in which a system of this kind would be satisfactory or not; but I am prepared to say positively that this way of figuring cost would not be of much value in the panel business.

The system that I recommend is an individual daily time-card system—insisting that each employee fill out a card each day showing the order he has worked on, and just what work he has done on the order. If he worked on more than one order during the day, he should show on the time card the time spent on each order, and if he did more than one kind of work on the order, the time ticket should show the time on each kind of work.

Regular printed forms of daily time cards should be furnished for each department, and these forms should be made as simple and plain as possible.

Some of you may object to the plan I have suggested on account of the time it takes the factory man to make out the time card. It will take a little time to get a system of this kind installed and working properly; but as soon as the men get familiar with the time cards and understand what you wish to obtain from the cards, the time spent in making them out will not amount to much compared with the value of the information to be obtained from these cards if properly made out. In some cases, or perhaps in certain departments of the panel factory, it may be desirable to have a timekeeper to make out the time cards.

I have suggested printed forms of daily time cards, and it seems to me that each manufacturer will have to make up the form for his own plant, making a form that will meet the requirement in his factory.

These daily time cards should be gathered up each day and turned over to your cost clerk, who can compile the day's work and show just what has been done in the factory that day. From these daily time cards your cost clerk can give you costs on each order separately, or he can give average cost for any length of time, both of which I consider desirable.

I am not going to try to give you any figures on any certain order. If I did, after I had finished one order I would want to tell you of another order of a different size, or with little different specifications, that the cost figures were different on, and then another, and so on, until I fear there would be no end. Instead of referring to costs on certain orders, I will give you some average cost figures obtained from a daily time card system, and these average figures are for a period of several months.

To start with, we must have some veneers for our panels. I do not take it that I am to say anything about the cost of rotary cut veneers. Our friends who are running the rotary cutting mills will, of course, furnish us the veneers as we want them, and at a satisfactory price. I say at a satisfactory price, because I recently saw ten quotations from ten rotary cutting mills, on exactly the same specifications, and there were seven different prices on these same specifications, ranging from $3.50 to $5.25 per 1,000 square feet. The most of us ought to find a satisfactory price out of this list.

The veneers that the rotary mill furnishes us, I wish I could say, will all be cut to dimension and ready for gluing; but we will have to take some log run stock in random widths and random lengths.

Keeping Track of Centres.

We will first take the centre stock, which we must work out of the random sizes. This has to go over our centre saws and cut to certain sizes for our panels, and, of course, some of it has to be made up into pieced centres. The man cutting these centres will keep track of the number of centres cut to size, and from the centre cutting ticket we find it costs on an average of 85 cents per 1,000 square feet to size up this random stock for centres. This cost will vary a little on different thicknesses of stock. It costs less to work up the 1/8-inch random centre stock than it does the 1/4-inch random centre stock. This average, you will understand, does not include the handling at the centre saw of any centres cut to size at the rotary mill.

Now, some of the centres that have been made up from pieces must be hinged together to avoid an open joint in centre of your panel after being made up; for this work and the cloth you can figure $1.00 per 1,000 square feet.

If the rotary mill furnishes us face and back veneers in random sizes, we must have a stock cutter to cut out the faces and backs. He gets what he can in on piece and matches up the narrow pieces. This man must show on his ticket just what he has cut during the day, and from his ticket you will find that the cost varies on different woods. On plain woods, not including rotary cut, this cost is 60 cents per 1,000 square feet.

In order to use the stock which the stock cutter has made up from his accumulation of narrow pieces, it must be jointed and put through the taping machine. The jointing and taping, including the tape and any repair work that is necessary, and the gluing of the joint, if it is a face veneer, cost $2.00 per 1,000 square feet on plain veneers.

The veneer mill has, of course, furnished the veneers dried properly for gluing, and we now have the veneers ready for the glue room. There has been some waste in working up this random stock; but I figure that this waste and expense of getting the stock ready for the glue room will be taken care of in the value of the veneer for your panels.

In the glue room we have several men, and it might be well to have a timekeeper to keep the daily tickets in this department. This time card should show the order number, the number of panels glued, the size, the kind of veneers used for each ply, and the time on each order and on each item glued. This card should be signed by each man working in the glue room, and should show the number of hours worked. From this glue room report, the cost clerk will get his glue room charge against each order, and will get the total number of feet of panels glued, and the average glue room labor per 1,000 square feet.

We include in the glue room labor all of the men on the spreader and the press, the help required to get the veneers to the gluing machine and to get the glue ready for use, the labor required to take the panels from the glue room, and one-half of the foreman's time. This gives us an average cost of $3 per 1,000 square feet for glue room labor on a three-ply panel.

Glue Room Cost.

We still have another item to consider in the glue room, which is the cost of the glue. This is an item that will vary a great deal, according to the kind of stock you are gluing, and the condition of your stock, etc. The cost of the glue we will figure at $6.00 per 1,000 square feet for a three-ply panel.

When these panels are properly dried out, they will go to the trimming saw and cut to exact size as ordered. Here we have another daily time card, which shows the work done on the trimming saw during the day, and we place a cost of 45 cents per 1,000 square feet on three-ply stock. In trimming these panels, there is a waste of about 10 per cent. This waste should be taken into consideration in the price charged for the dimension stock ready for the glue room.

Now, we have our panels ready to sand. The sander man has a daily time card, and he reports the number of panels sanded, the size, and whether sanded one or two sides. Here we have a cost for labor sanding of 40 cents per 1,000 square feet for sanding one side of the panel. To this we must add 20 cents for sand paper, making the cost of sanding one side 60 cents. If the panel is sanded both sides, the cost will be $1.20 per 1,000 square feet.

From the sander the panels will go to the inspecting and packing room, where they are all inspected, and the belt sanding done that is necessary, and any repair work that is required, and in this room the crates are made and panels packed for shipping. In this room we find a cost of $1.20 per 1,000 square feet. To this we must add 25 cents per 1,000 square feet for crating lumber and nails.

Our panels are now ready for the shipping clerk to take charge of.

In getting these panels manufactured and through the factory, there has been some labor that we have not included in the items already mentioned. One-half of the foreman's time has not been accounted for, and there is a filer and machine man, an engineer, a fireman and a night watch that we have to settle with on pay day; also some labor cleaning up from the different machines, and some help in the veneer stock rooms, and other miscellaneous items that must be taken care of each day. All of this we will call a miscellaneous expense, and figure an average per 1,000 square feet by taking the total number of feet of panels manufactured. This amounts to $2.50 per 1,000 square feet.

In the several items mentioned we have included all of the factory pay roll, and we have the following for factory labor on a three-ply panel in plain wood:

Glue room labor	$3 00
Trimming	45
Sanding two sides	1 20
Inspecting and packing	1 20
Miscellaneous labor	2 50
Making a total of	$8 35
We add for glue	6 00
We add for crating lumber and nails	25
Total	$14 60

There are other items of cost which the panel manufacturer who manufactures a general line of panels must consider. The figures that I have given for cutting, pointing and taping stock will not apply to a quartered oak proposition. This will have to be considered separately. There is also the two and five-ply proposition to consider.

I will not take up any more time on the factory cost, but wish to say that very satisfactory results can be obtained from these daily time cards on the different operations that the panel man must consider, if the cards are properly used.

Besides our factory cost, there is another item that we must consider in figuring our cost. This is a general or fixed expense account, including mill supplies and miscellaneous items required for operating, repair account, fuel account, interest account, insurance and taxes, office expense and salaries, selling expense, depreciation on plant and machinery, and an occasional loss on account receivable. By taking the total of these several items, and taking the total number of feet of panels manufactured, this can be figured per 1,000 square feet, the same as the other items we have figured, and for the sake of carrying this cost proposition through on a three-ply panel and on a per 1,000 square feet basis, we will estimate this fixed or general expense at $6.00 per 1,000 square feet.

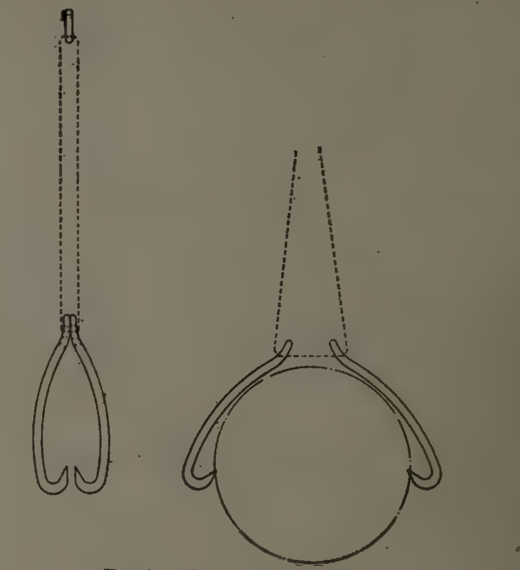
Next, we must add the cost of our veneers for the centre, the face and the back.

And now, after all of this work, and after taking all the chance that we have in building this special stock, are we entitled to a fair percentage of profit? I believe that we are; but I will leave it to you to add the percentage of profit.

And then I will ask you one question. What is the percentage of profit on any three-ply panel that is sold at 3½ cents per foot or less, and in some instances with freight allowed?

Useful Sawmill Devices

For the purpose of lifting round logs on to rack benches or timber frames, a suitable device is necessary for carrying out this operation quickly. If the logs come into the mill, drawn up by an endless chain, they rest on the floor, and there is no way of passing a sling chain under, or if there were, this would take a longer time, than the hooks shown in fig. 1. These are made from a good class of 1½-inch x 1½-inch iron, and a ⅝-inch chain goes through the eye of each and through the ring which is attached to the travelling crane hook overhead. Fig. 2 shows the hooks gripping the log, which slide or adjust themselves on the ⅝-inch chain, as in the sketch. The hook points are sharp and hardened, so that they dig themselves into the log, when the slack is hauled up.



Device for Lifting Logs

There are various methods for loosening and removing rusted-on pulleys from shafting. Usually heat and oil are applied and some hammering is done. One thing to be mighty careful about is the hammering, because the vibrations from hammering on the hub of the pulley often break the spokes between the hub and the rim. One of the best things to do is to use a wooden block as a drift and cushion between the hammer and the pulley; this lessens the shock some and it is not quite so likely to cause breakage.

Up to the present the expert chemists in charge of the United States government laboratory at Warsaw (Wis.), have been unsuccessful in their efforts to discover a suitable substitute for spruce in the making of news print. So far their researches have cost $30,000.

Economical Use of Wet or Green Sawdust, Bark, Chips and Other Refuse as Fuel

There are many fuels that require forced draft to make them practically available, as natural draft does not cause them to burn with sufficient rapidity to make steam fast enough, except by putting in a prohibitive number of boilers. This is especially true of sawdust, bark, chips, and other saw mill refuse, which usually come from geen logs, and, very frequently, from logs that have been in the water a long time.

An effectual remedy for this condition is the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate, manufactured by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Mich., except for the States of Washington and Oregon, where it is manufactured by the Puget Sound Machinery Depot, of Seattle, under license from the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company. This grate is far from being an experiment, having been on the market, first in its original form and then in its improved forms, for twenty years, and having been tested under all kinds of conditions in all parts of the world, so that its value is definitely established.

First and foremost, it will produce as good results with wet, green or frozen sawdust as a draft grate gives with dry wood. Second, with the same fuel, it will add from 25 to 50 per cent. to the volume of steam generated in a given length of time. Third, it gives the fireman perfect control over the fire, enabling him to graduate it according to the power required, and making him absolutely independent of the weather. It also saves labor in firing. Fourth, the blast keeps the grate bars cool, causing them to last indefinitely.

The manufacturers do not ask the purchaser to take anything for granted. They offer to ship any responsible party an outfit for his furnaces or ovens on approval, he to have thirty days after installation in which to test it in any manner he may see fit. His decision in the matter is final. If he does not consider that it would pay him to keep the outfit, he is under no obligation to do so. In case of rejection the company pays the freight both ways.

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. G. FIR FLOORING

Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA }	A. Montgomery,	Travelling Representative
Sask. }	P. Hasselfield,	" "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B .C.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Basswood and Elm Wanted

1" BASSWOOD, DRY, WIDE, AVERAGE width. 1" Elm, dry, wide, average width. Mill culls out. Write Palmer Lumber Co., Kemptville, Ont. 3-6

Pump Squares Wanted

WE REQUIRE 5" x 5" AND 6" x 6" QUARTER cut White Pine Pump Squares Good price for the right material. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Rock Elm Logs Wanted

WE WOULD LIKE TO COMMUNICATE with parties who could ship us Rock Elm Logs, 15 and 16 feet long. Address JAMES SHEPPARD & SON, Box 309, Sorel, Que. 4-7

Basswood Lumber Wanted

WANTED ABOUT 100,000 FEET DRY, White, 1" and 1¼" Quote lowest cash price for log run. 1's, 2's, Common No. 1 and 2. Box 212 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Lumber Wanted

PINE, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE, AND HARDwood lumber of all kinds. Will contract for this season s cut. Highest Cash price. Leak & Co., Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

WANTED

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET OF BASSwood, Elm, Ash Pine and Cedar logs and ties delivered to Georgian Bay, on North Shore or Manitoulin Island. State price and quality expected. Box 177 CANADA LUMBERMAM, Toronto, Ont. 1-tf.

Wanted Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Oak, Elm, etc.

MANUFACTURERS IN ONTARIO AND and Quebec of dimension and lumber with with cuts of any kind or size to sell, write Box 217 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

Wanted Birch, Spruce, Basswood

WE DESIRE TO CONTRACT FOR THE whole output of your mill in good Birch, Spruce and Basswood lumber sawn to our order. Let us know what you have and if quantities are reasonably large we will send our man to look over your logs and mill. BARTRAM BROS. Limited, Ottawa. Ont. 2-7

Wanted Lumber and Lath

1 CAR 1" NO. 1 COMMON AND BETTER Soft Elm, 1 car 1" No. 1 common and better Birch, 1 car 1" No. 1 common and better Black Ash, 8 cars No. 3 White Pine Lath, 4 ft.; 5 cars each of Norway and Spruce Lath, 4 ft We are always open to buy all kinds of dry lumber for immediate shipment. Box 242, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 6-6

Lumber Wanted

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM MILLS having Spruce Lumber, Lath and Cedar Shingles to sell, which can be shipped to New England territory. Would contract for mill cut or handle on commission basis. Address with full particulars. WENDELL F. BROWN CO., 38 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass. 5-10

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Ash		50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Elm	
5,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"	29,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"
40,000 ft. 2"	"	"	45 000 ft. 1½"	"	"
3,000 ft. 3"	"	"	33,000 ft. 2"	"	"

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

FOR SALE

For Immediate Shipment

200,000 ft. 1" Dry Beech
150,000 ft. 1" Dry Maple
50 000 ft. 1" Dry Soft Elm
200,000 ft. 2" Dry Hemlock
15,000 ft. 1" Dry Ash

Write us for prices

THE GEDDES-TYSON LUMBER CO.,
Wiarton, Ont.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Saw Mill Machinery for Sale

1 boiler 16' x 4'6" x 68-2½", flues 65" P.
1 boiler 14' x 5" x 108-2" flues 65 H.P.
1 35-light dynamo
2 pulp wood barkers, each
1 bull wheel rig complete
1 slab saw rig complete
1 power splitter
Lath Machinery only run a few months
1 Madison Williams Improved Bolter
1 " " " lath mill, 6 saw
Quantity of carrier chain, 64, 84, and 88

Lots of saw mill machinery, slightly damaged by fire, including board saw rig. THE FLRTCHER PULP AND LUMBER CO. LTD., Sherbrooke, Que. 4-7

For Sale

ONE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE horse power Laurie Corliss Engine and one eighty horse power Horizontal boiler in good working order. Apply to GEORGE LONG, Sherbrooke, Que 5-t.f.

Engine and Boiler For Sale

FOR SALE ONE 25 H.P. PORTABLE BOILER and Engine on wheels. Waterous make. Address JOHN KAUFMANN, Cassel, Ont. 5-8

Machinery For Sale

ONE WATEROUS ENGINE, ROCK VALVE, 14 x 18 cylinder, with fly wheel, brasses, drive shaft, pillow block, complete. Just out of shop after thorough overhauling. Also one second-hand boiler, 60" x 15', with 60 ft smoke stack, in first class condition. One number 2 William Hamilton saw-carriage complete, just out of shop after being thoroughly rebuilt.

KENT COOPER LUMBER CO. LTD.,
Collingwood, Ont. 5-6

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1	48 x 13'6"	39 3½"	tubes.
1	54 x 12	52 3½"	"
1	54 x 14	52 3½"	"
2	58 x 12	78 3"	"
1	60 x 14	74 3"	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

Second Hand Hoop and Stone Machinery for Sale

In Good State of Repair

One Hoop Cutter
One Double Ward Hoop Planer
One Hoop Pointer and Sapper
One Hooper Coiler
One Stone Cutter
One Stone Jointer
One Stave Bolt Equalizer

JOHNSTON, WHITE & CO.,
Kolapore, Ont. 5-8

FOR SALE

SMALL BAND SAWMILL, WATEROUS make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing Etc. also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.

JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound 2-T.F

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED SAWYER FOR CIRCULAR SAW Mill with Irwin engine feed. Long season, commencing early in April. Must be a sober, capable man. Apply giving reference to Box 244, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 6-6

LUMBER SALESMAN WANTED; A PRACTical lumber salesman who understands selling Pine and Hardwood, to travel Western Ontario and Eastern States. Applicant to give reference, stating salary required. Apply Box 231, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

WANTED. FIRST CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge as General Foreman of Saw Mill and Yard, must be capable of taking charge of ordinary Saw Mill Repairs. Forward applications with recommendations to Box 218, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4-t,f.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

WANTED BY EXPERIENCED SALESMAN good yellow pine connection. Apply Box 237 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 6-6

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN DESIRES good hardwood flooring connection. Apply Box 238, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, FAMILIAR with Ontario trade, open for engafiement. Apply Box 239, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 6-6

WANTED SITUATION AS MECHANICAL Superintendent to build or operate Saw Mill. 25 years experience in large capacity mills. Address THS. SISSONS, 89 Church Ave., Verdun, P.Q. 5-6

POSITION WANTED AS SUPERINTENDent or manager of saw mill operation, stump to market. Eastern Canada Preferred. Box 234 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. Ont. 5-7

CIRCULAR OR HAND SAWYER WANTS position for the coming season, single or double cut, Eight years experience on a right hand rig. Good references. Box 220 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 4-7

EMPLOYMENT. HAVE YOU VACANCIES for employment, clerical, labor, etc. If so write WILSON'S ADVERTISING OFFICES, Oldhall St., Liverpool, England, stating requirements. No charge 1-6

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE FOR ANY branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Ont.

BAND SAW FILLER WANTS POSITION for the coming season, have had twenty-two years experience in Uuited States and Canada. Can furnish Guilt Edge reference, will go where highest wages and where quantity and quality are wanted, guarantee satisfaction or ask no pay. Box 188 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2-7

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

SAW MILL OF 30 TO 35 M. FEET DAILY capacity, complete with engine, two boilers and lath machinery. For particulars write to E. D CRODEN, Box 596, North Bay, Ont. 3t tf

Planing Mill For Sale

FOR SALE—$6.000 PLANING MILL, LUMber yard and box factory; old-established business, good reasons for selling, easy terms. D. C. BAIRD, St. Mary's. 3-8

Timber Limits For Sale

CAN BE QUICKLY AND P OFITABLY disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Agents Wanted

LARGE AMERICAN FIRM MANUFACTURing a complete line of lineman's tools, and portable saw rigs for builders, contractors and lumber yards, wants Canadian Representatives. For particulars apply Box 222, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

Timber and Land Investment

FARM OF THREE HUNDRED ACRES within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

Canadian Timber Limits

Bought and Sold in all parts of Canada

Some excellent investments open in British Columbia at moderate prices.

E. STEWART

Room 504 Lumsden Building, Toronto. Telephone Number Adelaide 105. Correspondence invited. 5-10

MISCELLANEOUS

Mill and Timber for Sale

1100 ACRES, WELL TIMBERED WITH birch, hemlock, pine, basswood, spruce and cedar, together with new lumber and shingle mill, steam feed, large frame boarding house close to mill, situated on railway siding. Must be sold to close a partnership. Excellent opportunity for small mill man whose supply of timber is cut out and is looking for a new location. Stock of certain length now in yard. Get busy, this is a snap for some one. For further information apply to Box 531, Orillia, Ont. 6

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD LIMITS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 10th day of April next, for the right to cut pulpwood on certain areas situate:

(1) On the Abitibi Lakes and River tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and Northern Ontario Railway, in the District of Nipissing.

(2) On Rainy Lake and around the shores of Lower Manitou Lake, tributary to Fort Frances on Rainy River, in the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora.

Tenderers shall state the amount they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 40 cents a cord for spruce, and 20 cents a cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the right to operate a pulp and paper industry on or near the areas referred to. Such tenderers wil be required to erect mills on or near the territories and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tenders will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for ten per cent. of the amount of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not neressarily aucepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.
Toronto, Ont., Jan. 10, 1911. 3-7

Spruce Limits for Sale

FOR SALE 400 SQUARE MILES QUEBEC Spruce Limits, with mill sites, powers, etc. For further particulars address Box 241, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 6-6

For Sale

OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND acres of the finest mixed timber in Ontario, consisting of hemlock, cedar, spruce, basswood, black ash, balsam, elm, tamarac, birch, maple, beech; also considerable pine. This timber can be bought in block of from 1,000 to 10,000 acres. There are several good mill sites on the property, good water privileges and good railway accomodation. This would be a chance for parties already cut out and looking for a new location. For further particulars apply to the owners.

THE CANADIAN LAND & IMMIGRATION COMPANY of Haliburton, Limited, 79 Adelaide St., East, Toronto. 5-6

Japanese Hardwoods.

It is authoritatively stated in Yokohama that the exportation of hardwood logs and railway sleepers from Hokkaido, Japan, which was in augurated in 1896, has attained a rank next to fisheries and agriculture in industrial importance. The shipment df oak logs from that port began in 1901, the total annual export during the years since varying from 300,000 feet to 600,000 feet board measure, furniture manufacturers on the Pacific coast being the most ready buyers. The first shipment of oak railway sleepers was sent to Mexico in 1906. Pine and mixed hardwood logs were sent to Australia that year. Oak logs and lumber for the use of furniture and railway car manufacturers were exported to Europe in 1907, in which year exportations of logs increased to 4,000,000 superficial feet. On account of the high prices for fir lumber caused by the demand for building material in San Francisco, the number of superficial feet of sleepers increased to 46,000,000. At present the supply is smaller than the demand, exporters frequently being unable to secure steamers for this trade. The tendency is toward a 10 to 15 per cent. increase in prices.

Lumbering in Mexico.

The promoter of the Durango-Llano Grande Railroad is building in Durango, Mex., saw and planing mills for manufacturing furniture, sash, doors, and boxes. The sawmill will have a capacity of 250,000 feet of lumber daily. The company owns a large tract of timber, principally pine, with some oak, reached by the new railroad. The road is well on its way toward completion and by September, 1911, it is expected the rails will be laid. The lumber will be freighted to the mills in this city to be manufactured.

The Government concession for the erection of this plant carries with it exemption from taxes for a number of years. American machinery, some of which has already been contracted for, will be used. The lumbering operations in conjunction with the mills will give employment to several hundred men.

The new Durango-Llano Grande Railroad will have its present terminus on the Llano Grande Ranch, owned by an American corporation. This is being built for the express purpose of tapping the timber lands of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Upon the Llano Grande tract of 26,000 acres there are thought to be 50,000,000 feet of timber, squaring 6 inches or over. The owners have contracted for the sale of this timber, and a plant for the manufacture of lumber and box shooks will be erected as soon as the road is completed. Machinery for the new plant will have to be purchased.

Proper Angle of Teeth for Circular Saws.

The front angle of the teeth of circular saws has a great deal to do with the cutting qualities of a circular saw, says "Timber News." We believe in a very acute angle for the front of all teeth of circular saws that are used for sawing soft timber. For sawing hardwoods less angle. A great deal of power is used to drive circular saws that have teeth almost upright, saws that are used for ripping and deeping purposes. The only disadvantage of having acute angles or rake to the front of the teeth of circular saws is that the wood is not sawn so clean, but in most cases this does not matter, as the wood will be used in its rough state, or it may be planed after it is sawn. The saving in power and sharpening—for such saws will work twice as long as those sharpened with almost upright teeth—will make it to your advantage to alter the teeth of your saws to those described.

Handling Saws for the Slasher.

I have a slasher built in a steel frame. The saws have to be let down from the top, and to change these eleven saws is quite a job, and risking to the fingers—the least slip means a cut hand. From the top of the mill frame I suspended a 2x10 lengthwise of fthe slasher frame, and on the face of this secured a length of 1-inch pipe, drilling holes each 3 feet, and only from one side. In these holes is placed the point of a hook, which is secured to the 2x10 by nails. This gives me a runway for a trolley, from which is suspended a small block and falls. Now, the saws are picked up from a standing position on the floor, run along to the right place, and lowered into position with little effort and no risk.—H. J. B.

South African Box-making Woods.

The Acting Conservator of Forests in Natal furnishes a memorandum on the box making industry in South Africa, which states that much wood for fruit boxes is at present imported in the form of bundles of boards; the wood chiefly used for this purpose is spruce, coming from Sweden. None of the indigenous woods of South Africa have been found altogether suitable for box making. Black wattde is used in Natal, and pinus insignis has been introduced and has been found to grow well and to be suitable for box making.

I was boring a 1½-inch hole with an expansive bit in a dry hard maple timber, and it took a good deal of muscle to keep the bit turning. A carpenter passed and advised me to turn the cutter of the bit in the same direction as the handle of the brace, and stand with the grain or length of the stick. The result was that it lengthened the strain of the cutting a good deal and taught me a new wrinkle for my memory scrap-book. He explained that the hardest part of the cut, across the grain, is made while you have the greatest leverage on the brace. Simple? Yes, but it is often the simple things that help over tight places. Try it that way next time.—J. B. H.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B C.

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding
James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Establishd 1892
Oille & McKeen
Wholesale
Lumber
North Tonawanda, N.Y.
Trade with Canada Solicited

SAVE TIME AND TROUBLE!

SHIMER CUTTER HEAD

The Shimer Cutter Heads

Are especially adapted to the wants of those who work cross-grained and knotty lumber.

It has been demonstrated many times that monies invested in a small outfit of the Shimer Cutter Heads will save their cost within a few weeks use.

Every time your foreman sharpens an old-fashioned Door, Sash, or Coping Bit he must carefully bring it back to the proper cutting shape, consuming a considerable portion of his time. Usually a high priced man is thus fastened to details when his service could be handled to better advantage if using the Shimer Cutter Heads especially fitted to your patterns.

These tools being made per order, carry in their outline the perfect counterpart of the work, thus by simply filing the Bits and setting them to the gauge, the fitting of the manufactured parts is assured.

The difference in the expense items will soon save the cost of the tools.

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons
Branch of Milton, Pa. Galt, Ontario, Can.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The lumber trade of Ontario is rather quiet at present. Travellers who have visited retail dealers throughout the country, report that at present there is a decided tendency to play a waiting game. There is an almost entire absence of speculation on the part of retailers, and purchases are for immediate requirements only. The retailer naturally is the last man to respond to the impetus of trade improvement, for although one would expect him to be the first to appreciate a betterment in the general demand of the country, he is so placed he can afford to take very little risk. Of late years he has shown an increasing tendency toward conservative methods and a natural result is that at seasons like the present when an improved demand is confidently expected by other branches of the trade, and when last year's stocks are fairly well cleaned up, the retailers hesitate before embarking upon a policy of increasing their demand for the approaching season. There is, however, even at present, a slight improvement to be noticed in the movement of stocks.

Wholesalers and manufacturers are feeling no anxiety whatever, and are maintaining prices firmly, as they believe that as soon as the spring demand opens up there will be no difficulty whatever in disposing of stock at good prices. An indication of this is afforded by an instance recently occurring in connection with a large manufacturer. For his white pine mill culls he was offered, about a week ago, 50c. a thousand more than he was accepting six weeks previously. He refused the offer, which was for quite a lagre block. While mill culls are strong, the higher grades are also extremely firm. Stocks of the higher grades are, in fact, almost entirely off the market.

Reports on the hemlock situation are rather contradictory. In some quarters one hears of an improved demand and firm prices, together with a reduced output, especially from mills at points in the northern States. Other reports, however do not encourage this belief. For instance, an Ohio dealer states that he bought several million feet of hemlock recently at $11 for No. 1, and $6 for No. 2. On a $1.75 freight rate, this could be shipped to Sarnia or other western Ontario points at about $12.75 for No. 1 stock. Georgian Bay mills at present are asking $13 at the mill for No. 1, and with freight at about the same figure, they would be some $2 above the price above mentioned. Stocks of last season's hemlock are fairly light. It is not long, however, before new stock will be available. The new stock is used particularly for special bills and generally brings pretty fair prices. It is expected that orders of this nature will be fairly plentiful, but the long lengths are growing scarcer and it is likely that the bulk of these orders will be filled on the other side.

Spruce is reported firm and scarce. The same applies to shingles and lath. Inquiries from the United States are still rather scarce so far as large blocks of lumber are concerned. A fair number of inquiries for small lots are reported.

Reports from Ottawa indicate that the retail demand is rather dull in eastern Ontario. The very cold winter has interfered greatly with building operations, and purchasers who have given orders for lumber are delaying about taking out stocks. Mill cull stocks are quite active and prices have stiffened. Box lumber is strong and holders are asking higher prices. Lath are strong at Ottawa, No. 1 selling at $4 and No. 2 at $3.25 to $3.50.

Eastern Canada.

Good reports of the winter's logging conditions are received from many parts of eastern Canada. So far as trade is concerned, matters at present are rather quiet, but there is a general feeling that the prospects for the immediate future are better than they have been for some time. The indications are that there will be considerable improvement in the demand from Great Britain. Better things are also expected from the United States, once the reciprocity situation is cleared up. Spruce manufacturers are holding firmly and are confident of improvement.

Prices of eastern spruce at Boston are rather variable, with little trade being done at the high figures. Some manufacturers are asking $23, though recent sales have not been at prices higher than $22.50. A fair amount of new business for random is reported. The trade in spruce covering boards is quiet. Shingles and lath at Boston are firmer than they were a few weeks ago, and manufacturers feel confident that when the spring demand commences, they will get higher prices. Cedar extras are quoted at from $3.25 to $3.40. The market for lath has been rather quiet. Prices for 1⅝-inch range from $3.65 to $3.75, and 1½-inch at from $3.35 to $3.40.

The demand for hemlock at Boston has been rather quiet, as buyers do not seem inclined to increase their stocks. Holders, however, are rather firm, and are not offering any concessions. Eastern and northern clipped boards have been selling at $19.

The trade in eastern spruce at New York continues in fair proportion and manufacturers are expecting satisfactory trade throughout the year. The indications are that the manufacturers will be making only a normal cut.

There is a good call for hemlock at New York for building requirements, a large proportion of the business coming from the suburban sections. Prices in general are firm and the situation is considered satisfactory.

Great Britain.

An encouraging improvement is reported in the demand for soft woods at the principal importing ports of the United Kingdom, the belief being general that the improvement in the trade of the country, which commenced nearly 18 months ago, has finally commenced to be felt by the timber trade. The market for spruce at London is feeling the benefit of the change. Recent sales have brought out a good demand and in a number of cases better prices have been secured. Dealers also are successfully asking for higher prices. This improvement is accompanied by increased consumption, with a consequent reduction of stocks. The situation has been assisted materially by the rather small arrivals of spruce. Generally speaking, there is a much more optimistic feeling throughout the lumber and timber market than has been noticeable for many months.

An increase in the consumption of spruce and pine and also of floorings is reported in the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, as the result of increased orders from inland towns. This is accounted for partly by the improved consumption and also by the awakening tendency on the part of dealers to lay in stocks. Much the same condition prevails in the Midland counties. Recent arrivals of spruce from St. John and Halifax have been quickly sold at Liverpool. A good business for deals is reported from Manchester, and floorings also are moving well. Throughout the Manchester district there is at present an extensive consumption of boards, deals and battens. Stocks of Canadian pine deals are held very firmly.

An improvement is also reported in the demand for boards and deals at Cardiff. Pit wood of the heavier kind and pit props are selling in large quantities, the coal mining industry of South Wales being the principal source of demand

The timber trade on the Tyne is benefiting from the increased activity of important local industries. Prices have hardened and stocks are moving rapidly. Pitch-pine is in good demand at better prices. The ship building ports of the northeast are consuming increased quantities of timber. The spruce market at Glasgow is rather quiet, but there is a fair demand for pitch-pine, yellow pine, quartered oak, ash logs, and teak. Stocks of birch at Manchester and Liverpool are small and the demand continues strong. A greatly increased demand is reported for railway carriage stock, which includes pitch-pine, rock elm, oak logs, red and white deals, mahogany, walnut and wainscot oak.

United States.

The approach of spring is bringing with it the customary gradual improvement in the consumption of lumber in the United States. A fair start has already been made in most of the large cities, in the matter of building, the total having considerably increased. This has brought about an improvement in the market for southern pine. The better grades of white pine are rather scarce at some of the interior cities, Pittsburg, for instance. Nos. 4 and 5 boards are scarce in Wisconsin and Minnesota, but a good supply is reported of the ordinary coarse grades. Hemlock lumber in Wisconsin and Michigan, and at lake ports generally, is meeting with considerable demand at present prices, although at Buffalo it is still rather slow because stocks are plentiful, and building is rather backward.

A fair movement is reported in hardwood lines, the best reports coming from West Virginia and upper Ohio points, Memphis and Michigan. Sales of hardwood at Cincinnati have been rather slow, but inquiries are numerous. Oak continues to be the market leader, both in white, plain and quarter sawed. Plain oak is in better demand at Chicago than quarter sawed. There is a fair trade in red oak and red and white mixed. Among the northern woods, maple continues the leader, with birch a good second. A prosperous season is predicted in Michigan hardwood circles and the trade at present is reported to be good.

At Buffalo, stocks of low grade northern pine have been arriving plentifully, but prices are maintained at about the same level as a year ago. No advance, however, is looked for. The better grades are scarce. There is a better inquiry for hardwood at Buffalo and some fair sales are reported. Maple is very firm and stocks are inclined to be small. The price of good birch continues strong and stocks are light. Plain and quartered oak are holding their own. Easier prices are reported for hemlock at Buffalo. Yellow pine is fairly active, with prices rather firmer than earlier in the year. There is a firmer tendency in the Buffalo market for red cedar shingles and stocks are lighter. The heavy receipts during the past season have been pretty well absorbed by the winter demand.

"Cleveland Sarnia QUALITY"

BEAR IN MIND

we run our mills right through the Winter months and can furnish railroad, ship-building and heavy construction timbers in

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

in fact anything in special or regular sizes, cut to order in any size 10 to 60 feet long on short notice.

We also carry a heavy stock of assorted grades in White pine and Red pine as well as LATH.

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED
SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

Market Correspondence

Advanced Prices at Ottawa

Ottawa, March 10.—That the price of lumber has advanced in Ottawa during the past year is indicated by the increase in the prices of the lowest tender for the city's supply for the coming year, to take effect on April 1st. The lowest tenderer last year was W. H. McAuliffe, and the lowest this year is the McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co.

The prices and quantities for the two years were as follows:

White or red pine planks.	1910 per M ft.	1911 per M ft.
2-inch x 10-inch, 13 or 16 feet	20,000 ft.—$20.	30,000 ft.—$22.
2-inch x 11-inch, 13 or 16 feet	20,000 ft.—$20.	30,000 ft.—$22.
2-inch x 12-inch, 13 or 16 feet	20,000 ft.—$20.	30,000 ft.—$22.
3-inch x 10-inch, 13 or 16 feet	10,000 ft.—$21.	10,000 ft.—$22.
3-inch x 11-inch, 13 or 16 feet	100,000 ft.—$21.	80,000 ft.—$22.
3-inch x 12-inch, 13 or 16 feet	10,000 ft.—$21.	10,000 ft.—$22.
3-inch x 10-inch, 5 or 6 feet	10,000 ft.—$20.	20,000 ft.—$21.
3-inch x 11-inch, 5 or 6 feet	50,000 ft.—$20.	50,000 ft.—$21.
3-inch x 12-inch, 5 or 6 feet	10,000 ft.—$20.	20,000 ft.—$21.
1½-in. x 7-inch, 13 or 16 feet	5,000 ft.—$15.	10,000 ft.—$20.
1-inch x 10-inch, 13 or 16 feet	10,000 ft.—$18.	10,000 ft.—$21.
1-inch x 11-inch, 13 or 16 feet	20,000 ft.—$18.	20,000 ft.—$21.
1-inch x 12-inch, 13 or 16 feet	50,000 ft.—$18.	50,000 ft.—$21.
1-inch x 7-inch, 13 or 16 feet	10,000 ft.—$15.	20,000 ft.—$21.
1-inch x 6-inch, 13 or 16 feet	20,000 ft.—$18.	20,000 ft.—$21.
1-inch x 4-inch, 13 or 16 feet	5,000 ft.—$15.	10,000 ft.—$21.
Spruce Planks—		
2-inch x 10-inch, 13 or 16 feet	20,000 ft.—$19.	20,000 ft.—$21.
2-inch x 11-inch, 13 or 16 feet	20,000 ft.—$19.	20,000 ft.—$21.
2-inch x 12-inch, 13 or 16 feet	20,000 ft.—$19.	10,000 ft.—$21.
Cedar—		
6-inch x 6-inch, per lineal foot	20,000 ft.—5c.	20,000 ft.—6c.
7-inch x 7-inch, per lineal foot	10,000 ft.—6c.	20,000 ft.—8c.
8-inch x 8-inch, per lineal foot	20,000 ft.—7c.	20,000 ft.—9c.

The very cold winter has evidently had its effect in delaying building operations in all parts of eastern Ontario and farther afield Manufacturers state that firms which purchased their stocks of mill culls and other of the poorer grade lumber for domestic use have been very slow in having it shipped out. This would indicate that there has not been much demand from the retailers during the cold winter. Manufacturers state further that there is a growing tendency on the part of purchasers to delay taking away the stocks they have purchased, preferring rather to leave the lumber in the manufacturers' yards until such time as they want it. There is a belief that prices will be stronger although wholesalers are not inclined to buy more than they want for immediate orders.

The greatest activity is in mill culls and prices are somewhat advanced. Many companies are willing to buy them now, payable in 30 days, but not to be delivered until summer. This would indicate that an upward move is anticipated in this line. Box lumber is being held at an advance of from $1 to $2 a thousand, but is not selling very much. There is a tendency, particularly among American buyers, to substitute inferior lumber for boxes, to the customary pine and also to use mill culls for this purpose as well. The general opinion seems to be that mill culls will advance to almost the price of box lumber and that in the future there will not be as big a difference in the prices of the two classes.

Lath are much stronger than they were and there is a slight increase in the price. No. 1 lath is selling at around $4 per thousand pieces, and No. 2 from $3.25 to $3.50. Shingles are still very slow.

The low water above the Chaudiere Falls has greatly impeded operations among the mill men there. J. R. Booth is using very little power whatever and the E. B. Eddy Company has had its power reduced 80 per cent. It is expected that this will be the last winter that there will be this trouble, as the dams being built up the river will conserve the water sufficiently to overcome the scarcity. It has been years since the water was so low in the Ottawa river as at present. The long winter, with little or no break, was chiefly responsible for this. Word has been received from Lake Temiskaming that the water is raising there and it is expected to be felt here in a couple of weeks.

There is considerable expectancy as to what will be the result of the dams up the river as far as the operations of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, which brings the logs down the river, are concerned. There is a coffer dam at the foot of Lake Temiskaming already constructed, and it is anticipated that it will delay operations somewhat in getting down the logs.

Along with the general activity in commercial business, woodworkers are receiving many orders this spring. The E. B. Eddy Company anticipate a very active summer and furniture concerns, etc., are all well supplied with orders.

Greatly Improved Demand in Great Britain

Liverpool, Eng., March 4.—An improvement in the demand for soft woods is noticeable at the larger ports of the United Kingdom, and shows that the improvement which has been in progress in the general trade of the country for nearly eighteen months, has at length reached the timber trade. At London the demand for spruce has improved and quantities offered in recent sales have sold readily and in some cases at higher prices. Higher prices are also being asked by dealers. The actual consumption has improved, and stocks have been reduced, though this is attributed in part to the small quantities of spruce which have arrived by liners. A more cheerful feeling prevails in the market as it is known that the general trade of the country is flourishing and that the timber trade must benefit through this.

In Lancashire and Yorkshire the consumption of spruce, of pine and of floorings has increased. More orders are reaching merchants at the ports, from inland towns, and there is a disposition on the part of dealers in country towns to show more enterprise in the matter of laying in stocks. More wood is certainly being bought, by inland buyers, but a sufficient explanation of this is found in the improved consumption in the two large counties named, and in other counties in the north and midlands of England. At Liverpool, business has improved appreciably. The recent arrivals of spruce by liners from St. John's and Halifax, have been on a small scale, and have found ready buyers. At Manchester, good business has been done in deals and floorings, and holders have become firmer in their demands, and are not disposed to part with stocks except at prices which represent to them full present values. A large consumption of boards, deals and battens is now in progress in the Manchester district, and is making itself felt both at Liverpool and Manchester. Lumber, generally, is in improved demand in both of these ports of the northwest. Prime wood meets with a ready sale, and numerous inquiries for such wood are coming to hand. Stocks of Canadian pine deals are now held very firmly.

At Cardiff, the recent buyings show an improved consumption of boards and deals in the district, and also a very large consumption of pit-wood of the heavier kind, and of pit props. Wood of these sorts continues to be imported in large quantities and one might well wonder where a use for it all could be found. The vast coal mining industry of South Wales draws its supplies of wood very largely from Cardiff, and no material used in the industry is more strikingly in evidence than the wood and props which are imported for mining purposes. The recent importations have been heavy, but the wood has gone steadily into consumption.

On the Tyne there has lately been increased activity in the more important local industries, and the timber trade is feeling the benefit of this. Lumber and sawn timber have moved to an extent which is regarded as satisfactory, and prices have hardened. The demand for pitch pine has improved and prices are advancing. A large importation of pit-wood continues to be made, the extensive coal mining industry of Northumberland and Durham, like that of South Wales, appearing to be capable of absorbing unlimited quantities of wood and props for colliery uses. At West Hartlepool a notable improvement in the timber trade has taken place owing to the increased activity of timber using trade in the district. Waggon builders are making larger demands for oak and redwood, and ship builders are taking increased quantities of deals and battens for use in their industry, which is now active. At all of the ship building ports of the northeast, more timber is now being used, as builders are hastening construction, in order to make up as far as possible for the losses caused by the recent lock-out.

At Hull an improved demand for deals and sawn wood exists, the boat building and the seed and corn milling industries being more actively employed. At Glasgow business in spruce and general lumber has not been very active, but pitch pine, yellow pine of good quality, quartered oak, ash logs, and teak have sold to a fair extent. Hardwoods from Baltimore, lately to hand, sold readily and at very fair prices.

The pitch pine market may be spoken of as being very firm, prices having an upward tendency. Hardwoods have sold more freely. Waggon oak continues in good and steady demand, and stocks have lately been reduced. At Liverpool and Manchester the stocks of birch continue small, planks being practically exhausted. A good and steady demand for birch exists.

Railway Carriage Building.—The directors of the Great Western Railway Company have just received tenders for a supply of carriage timber, for their carriage building and repairing departments. The kinds of timber of which supplies were wanted were pitch pine, rock elm, oak logs, red and white deals, mahogany, walnut and wainscot oak. The invitations for tenders which the directors of the company issued to parties concerned, drew atention once more to a field of consumption of timber in the United Kingdom which has been attaining greater importance within the last few years, and which is now of first rank importance to timber merchants. The principal railway companies have steadily improved the character of their passenger coaches, until one hardly sees what further improvement could reasonably be desired. Since the introduction of corridor coaches, a much larger use of the more ornamental hardwoods by railway companies has developed. Oak still continues to be the chief framing timber, but of late the companies have used more costly oak, as they have used figured wood instead of comparatively plain wood. In most cases the

FOR SALE!

One 52in. Wickes Gang

COMPLETE

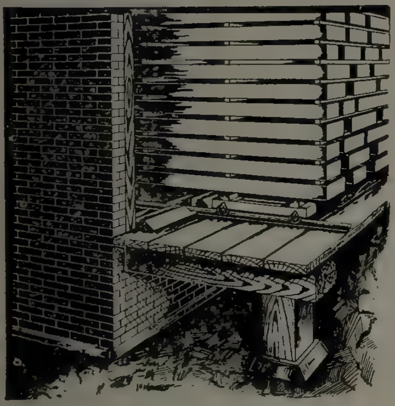
One pair Twin Circulars

Cut from 6″ to 24″ Stock,
— With Steam Feed. —

One Edger

FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

Gilmour & Hughson, Limited
HULL, QUEBEC



Out
on
Time

The Grand Rapids Veneer Works Dry Kiln is dependable. It gives you

Dry Lumber

Like you want it ~ *When you want it* ~

Visit one of the many kilns we have installed in Canada and you will be shown what it means to have absolute control of the dry lumber situation, both as to quantity and quality of output.

Write us for the names of plants in which you will be interested and location of our nearest representative.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Belleville, Ont.

HENRY PRINGLE, Agent

TALK No. 4.

Some Fool Optimists

say that a man should keep smiling under all circumstances. But even an optimist's smile would soon wear pretty thin if he saw the new belt on his machinery going to rack and ruin because of the damp conditions.

There's only one thing to prevent that man from being turned into a pessimist about leather belting.

That is an

"AMPHIBIA"

WATER PROOF BELT

Why Sir, you could stand all day and pour water on to that belt and it would not even begin to take notice.

"AMPHIBIA" Heavy Single is made from extra heavy leather.

"AMPHIBIA" Light Double is made to run over small pulleys where a moderate amount of power is required.

"AMPHIBIA" Heavy Double is made specially for the heavy and exacting work in saw mills and pulp and paper mills.

"AMPHIBIA" is guaranteed waterproof and is the original belt of its kind in Canada.

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

oak is now left as "show wood," and, being highly varnished, is a feature of the carriages. Mahogany and walnut are being used freely to obtain decorative effects, and, as highly polished, produce rich effects in the coaches. The practice of late has been to use these ornamental woods very freely, and a large consumption of them has gone on among the different railway companies in their eagerness to make their coaches more and more attractive to the public; in their evompetition with one another for traffic. The newer carriages of the London & North Western, the Great Eastern and the Lancashire, Yorkshire Railway Companies, are of an improved saloon type, and present relatively large areas of highly ornamental woods to view, and show an immense advance in design and finish. Elm and ash are also used for fittings of a non-decorative kind. The other woods, while giving the necessary strength, are made the most of for ornamenting purposes. The railway companies, consequently, form one of the more important bodies of consumers of oak, walnut, mahogany, elm and ash, now in the United Kingdom.

The Trade in Firewood.—This trade has developed considerably in the United Kingdom since it became evident that the public would buy "manufactured" firewood and fire lighters. Quite a large trade is now done in split wood, which is sold as "chips," and in fire lighters, of which several kinds are now being made. Some of the "lighters" have a big sale, and are very quick and effective when in use. Machines have been brought out for splitting the wood required for "chips" and for fire lighters, and are now used by some of the larger makers. Pitch pine and red pine are most prized, as the raw materials for fire wood, but are too costly to be bought new, and first hand, for cutting up and splitting. Odd lots or old wood are eagerly taken up by fire wood makers, but very little pitch pine, old or new, is obtainable. Next to pitch pine and red pine, comes yellow pine. This, of any quality or condition, so long as it is dry, is acceptable for making "chips" or fire lighters. There is, indeed, always a scarcity of good wood for fire lighting purposes, and fire wood makers have to use up anything, old or new, of the nature of wood, which they can obtain.

Montreal, March, 10.—Prices of timber in Montreal are largely governed by those of Ottawa and much of the lumber marketed here comes from the Ottawa valley. One dealer, speaking to the representative of the "Canada Lumberman" this week, about spruce, said there was no possibility of that commodity becoming a drug on the market. The Quebec stumpage dues have been increased forty cents per thousand and the regulations for cutting have been made more rigid. Smaller logs must be handled and limbs and brush must be cleared up cleaner than formerly. This means that a dollar a thousand more must be charged by the owners of limits to realize the same profits as before. Spruce mill culls are now quoted from actual contracts at $12.30 and $12.50 per thousand at the mill.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York Increases Capital to $500,000

The Lumber Insurance Company of New York, organized in 1904 with a capital of $200,000, will be enlarged to a company of $500,000 capital during the current year. At a recent meeting of directors the plan was put under way, and it will have final ratification at a stockholders' meeting to be held on March 16th. The Lumber Insurance Company of New York will absorb two smaller companies and with greatly increased reserve and surplus will come into the standing of a million dollar company.

The lumber specializing fire insurance business which saw its beginning in a small way within very recent years, has attained a great growth, and has extended into every section of the United States and Canada. The enlargement of the Lumber Insurance Company will enable it to keep pace with the growth of the business and stand in the forefront of specializing insurance companies.

The company is generally admitted under the insurance laws of most of the States, as well as in the provinces of Canada, meeting the heavy deposit requirements of various States and the Dominion of Canada, where a $100,000 deposit of Canadian bonds is maintained. The enlarged company will extend its business in an intelligent manner, putting its large facilities at the disposal of lumbermen wherever proper physical and moral conditions are maintained.

The Oshkosh Logging Tool Company, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, have issued an interesting illustrated catalogue of construction tools, which will be of much value to those who are engaged in the handling of telegraph and telephone poles.

Quebec will Continue Pulpwood Export Prohibition

The policy of the Government of Quebec in connection with the export of pulpwood was outlined by Sir Lomer Gouin in a speech in the Quebec Legislature on March 10, when he was speaking in reply to a number of resolutions on the subject which had been introduced by Mr. Bourassa. Sir Lomer Gouin was not able to agree with all the resolutions brought in by Mr. Bourassa, but with the proposal that everything should be done which was possible, to encourage the making of paper in Canada, he was heartily in accord.

"It was with this object in view," he said, "and to develop industry in the province, that an order-in-Council was passed in April last year, to come into effect in the following September, decreeing that wood cut on Crown lands should not be exported unless it had undergone a certain degree of manufacture. We have learned from the newspapers, from commercial corporations, and from representative people that we were justified in that decision. What has been the effect of that order? The practical result is that increased capital is being invested in industry in the province, because we have some protection to give to that capital. We have seen the firm of Price establish a mill at Lake St. John, and Mr. Dubuc has stated that since the order-in-Council the mills at Chicoutimi and Metabatchouan have progressed in a marked degree, and it is intended to double and triple the production of these mills in the near future."

The Premier referred directly to the three foregoing instances of manufacturing development only, but generally speaking, he said there were more, and he quoted Senator Aldridge as having said that with the regulations as they stand in the Province of Quebec the United States manufacturer would have to come to Canada to prosecute his industry.

"It has been submitted," continued Sir Lomer, "that as pulpwood may be exported from private lands, our order will not be effective, but the advantage obtained through this exportation is very slight There are 10,678,931 acres of private lands whicetaoinhrdlucmfwyp There are 10,678,931 acres of seignioral lands and 11,354,000 acres of private lands which have been granted under letters patent and otherwise. Of these eleven million acres of private lands, six millions are forested. Deduct therefrom hard woods, timber destroyed by fire, the rocky grounds, the lakes, and the areas held exclusively for private use, and I do not think you will find more than three million acres of forest upon which the American can place his hands. This is less than five per cent. of the whole forest lands of the province, for we have under the Crown 117 millions of acres of forest. Therefore, I say the American manufacturer must establish his mills here if he wishes to keep up his trade."

The Premier showed that Quebec was not alone in prohibiting the exportation of its pulpwoods. Ontario had passed a similar order in 1900, British Columbia in 1906, and the Federal Government had enforced similar restrictions in Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1907. New Brunswick was about to adopt such measures when the question of the reciprocity agreement arose.

"And now it is being asked if, in face of what is proposed from Washington, we can go back on our decision last year prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood?" proceeded Sir Lomer. "It is pretended by some people that under the terms of the proposed agreement we should go back on that decision. But I have not heard anything yet which woud induce me to change that decision.

"The reciprocity discussion has been adjourned at Washington. It is going on at Ottawa, and we may await the result, but unless any one can advance other arguments to those which I have heard up to the present time, there will not be any change.

"I am in complete accord with the proposal to give every possible encouragement to the pulp and paper industry. Mr. Bourassa seems to think we should encourage the paper industry more than the pulp industry, but I have the opinion of Mr. Dubuc, and other specialists, who claim that the best thing for the province is the manufacture of pulp, because paper is subject to certain deterioration in transport."

Replying to Mr. Bourassa's demand for the separation of colonization lands from forestry domains, Sir Lomer said this policy had already begun; but as to the suggestion that lumbermen should be given a more absolute control over their forest lands, he asked if this would not be opening the door to Americans who would seek to get all the wood they possibly could from the private lands. There might be some good in granting some prolongation of title for the lumber merchants, but it was a little early to resolve the question in that way. Something in that direction was being done by fixing periods during which stumpage dues, rents, etc., are not disturbed.

Messrs. G. A. Grier & Son, Limited, Montreal, report a large cut of spruce logs this season and expect 150,000 pieces to arrive at Lachute as soon as the river becomes navigable for rafts. This timber finds ready sale on the American market and large quantities are shipped to New York in the shape of 2-inch by 9 inch plank, bringing $24 to $25 per thousand delivered.

The position of the spike, or other iron, in the log, in relation to the saw, often determines the extent of damage done to the blade. In a mill in the south a saw recently cut a railroad spike in two without losing a single tooth. Shortly afterward the same saw, at about the same feed, struck a big nail at an angle that turned every tooth for several feet, into the log. The blade ran in so heavily that the engine was stopped in two revolutions of the saw. The guides were strained badly and the saw itself almost ruined.

Jenckes Boilers in Stock

for Quick Shipment subject to prior Sale

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR

2-72 in.	x 18 ft.	135 lbs.	Pressure
2-72 "	x 16 "	135 "	"
3-66 "	x 16 "	135 "	"
2-60 "	x 16 "	135 "	"
1-60 "	x 16 "	125 "	" B. C. Inspection
2-60 "	x 14 "	135 "	"

VERTICAL

-45 H.P.	125 lbs.	B.C. Inspection
1-30 "	125 "	" "
2-30 "	110 "	
1-25 "	110 "	
2-15 "	110 "	
2-12 "	110 "	
1-12 "	125 "	B.C. Inspection

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE

1-80 H.P.	110 lbs.	Open Bottom Pattern
1-50 "	110 "	" " "
1-50 "	125 "	Open Bottom Pattern B. C. Inspection
2-40 "	110 "	Open Bottom Pattern
1-50 "	110 "	Water " "
1-40 "	110 "	" " "

All built to rigid Specifications, tested and inspected. If you need a Boiler, not on this list, we probably have it under construction.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

"Quality"

This appears on every twenty feet of belt

GOODYEAR

The Winged Foot stands for Quality

RUBBER BELTING

Mr. Millowner are you having belt troubles, if so you are not using Goodyear "Quality" Belt, and you are the man we want to get in touch with. Write us fully giving the size and speed of your pulleys and all the conditions under which the belt must work. We will then have our expert go over the information and quote you a price on a belt that we will absolutely guarantee to do the work required.

If you will give us an opportunity we will demonstrate to you that your best insurance against shut downs and long delays is "use Goodyear Quality Belt," every piece of fabric used in its construction is carefully tested and unless it comes up to our specifications it is instantly rejected. Only the highest grades of rubber are used and this makes it impossible for the layers to separate, and also insures a true, straight running belt. Write our nearest branch for further particulars.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada
Limited

Factory: BOWMANVILLE, ONT. **Gen. Offices: TORONTO**

BRANCHES:
TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

National Wholesalers Hold Annual

The annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association was held at Washington, D.C., on March 1 and 2, with a large and representative attendance.

President Higbie reported the organization to be in a healthy and good business condition. On the subject of hardwood inspection he said there are only two rules now in existence, and he hoped soon there would be only one, but that he was not prophesying. The association believed in uniform inspection, and a step in that direction would be followed to its logical conclusion. To-day the trade was nearer universal hardwood inspection than ever before. Regarding the reciprocity treaty, he thought the inevitable result would be to increase the supply of low grade lumber, add to the hardships and problems of the manufacturer, and make the price, already too low, much lower. No one class should be asked to bear the burden, which he thought, should be equitably distributed.

Secretary Perry characterized the last year as a most trying one. He said the association must place before its members all personal and general information possible, and that the trade relations established by the association were now generally understood. Trade advantages, he said, had been minimized and whittled away, but a channel had been hewn for righting trade wrongs. Much had been said and written, but little real information had been given concerning the "lumber trust." The National Association had been subjected to close examination the last few weeks, and he hoped for enlightenment when the final report was made.

The reports of Treasurer Cole and Auditor Cape were presented, and showed total receipts of $34,632 and total disbursements of $32,962.

The hardwood inspection report was presented by E. V. Babcock, of Pittsburg, Pa. The committee recommended one standard system of hardwood inspection. Mr. Babcock's position is nonpartisan. He asked for the appointment of a committee with a disinterested chairman and on it a member of each of both hardwood associations.

F. R. Babcock reported on the car stake litigation. He said nothing specific had been accomplished toward its objective. The committee had the amendment examined by an attorney, who stated that no substantial change in the rules had been made. He asked that the committee be continued, and thought the project could be prosecuted with better success and suggested that complaint again be filed, asking that carriers be required to furnish completely equipped cars. The committee was continued and the recommendations concurred in.

Mr. Henry Solon Graves, chief forester, addressed the meeting, saying that lumbermen should make forestry their problem because it was of more vital interest to them than to any other class in the country. The success of forestry was assured if a practical programme could be followed. He gave two fundamental principles of conservation of forests, the first being to secure general public benefits, the second, of greater importance, concerned the perpetuation of an adequate supply of forest products.

Hardwood association inspection and progress were outlined in addresses by Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and Fred A. Diggins, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Each traced the development of his organization, showing work accomplished. Mr. Doster said the men of the South were heartily in favor of one system of inspection, and Mr. Diggins said he would surrender his job to bring it about.

Address to Forestry Students

At a recent meeting of the Foresters' Club of the University of Toronto, Mr. D. J. Turner, of the Turner Lumber Company, gave a talk on lumbering operations. Mr. Turner was one of the first Canadian lumbermen to realize the importance of scientific education as applied to his business. For the past three summers he has employed Toronto students on his limits, making logging maps, estimating timber, and locating roads, dams, camps, etc. He exhibited two maps made by students of the forestry faculty, and said they were invaluable to him. He considered the trained forester to be a necessity to any enterprising lumber concern, and believes in giving the students a chance to train themselves for scientific lumber production. He said it would pay any company to employ these men, even if they only made accurate maps of limits. Mr. Turner gave a brief but comprehensive outline of the work of a lumber company from its organization to the milling of the logs, and the sale of lumber, and later spent an hour answering questions from the students and members of the faculty.

Serious Accident to Lumberman

Here is a choice bit of literature from an Ontario newspaper, whose editor seems to have been overpowered by the tragedy of fthe destruction of the forests in his native neighborhood. We reproduce it in its own simple beauty of phrase, for the benefit of those who appreciate expressive language, and of those who look with sorrow upon the depletion of our virgin forests. We would wish to know more, however, about the result to the Mr. Nichols who was the victim of the editor's carelessness.

The article is as follows: "Carleton Place, Ont.—During the past winter W. A. Nichols has purchased logs quite extensively—ash, hemlock, basswood, and pine. From the Dalhousie farmers he secured 10,000, all placed by them on the Mississippi, to come to the mills here by the old-fashioned method of a drive. The cash left up there was more than $7,000. From the farmers around home he picked up 4,000, Adam Dunlop alone contributing 1,000. There was a monster pine on Mr. John Hands' farm in Drummond, which for half a century defied alike the gold of the lumberman and the gales from heaven. It fell the other day into the lap of Mr. Nichols. It was, truly, a giant 99 feet in commercial length, and 40 inches at the stump. It produced five logs fourteen feet long, one log sixteen feet, and one thirteen. This noble pine, towering high above the surrounding forest, could be seen for many miles, and was a landmark, its removal like the fall of a piece of cherished scenery out of the landscape. Mr. Nichols' sawmill here puts about 100 logs a day into lumber."

Ontario Pulp Wood Exports to the U. S.

According to a bulletin recently issued by the United States Census Bureau, Ontario continues to hold its own in regard to pulpwood regulations, and is in a very strong position. The bulletin contains a statistical statement of the consumption of pulpwood and the production of wood pulp. In 1909 the consumption of pulpwood in the United States was 4,001,607 ocrds, which was an increase of 19 per cent. over the amount used the previous year. In order to meet the requirements in the United States the consumption of pulpwood is twice what it was in 1900. In addition to spruce and poplar, a great many other kinds of wood are being used in the production of pulp, including white fir, which previously was considered of little or no value for that purpose, with the result that the average yield of pulp per cord of wood consumed has decreased from 1,286 pounds in 1907 to 1,245 pounds in 1909. New York State consumes more pulpwood than any other, and of the amount used there 44.3 per cent. was imported spruce. In 1909 the state imported 408,719 cords of pulpwood, while the consumption of domestic wood amounted to only 384,883 cords. The total output of wood pulp in the United States in 1909 was 2,491,406 tons. The total imports were, in 1910, 423,721 tons, valued at $11,768,014. In 1906 the pulpwood imported into the United States was $4,500,000, in 1907 more than $6,000,000, in 1908 more than $7,000,000, and in 1909 $8,629,263. The value of imports from Canada during the five years has shown the following increase: In 1906, $2,503,362; 1907, $3,230,272; in 1908, $3,198,223; in 1909, $3,407,715; in 1910, $4,226,560. In 1909 more than 95 per cent. of the imported mechanical pulp imported by the United States came from Canada.

B. C. Will Safeguard Health of Lumber Jacks

The B. C. Government contemplates the adoption of measures to provide for the better safeguarding of the health of the men employed in railway construction work, logging, mining, fishing and similar camps, saw and shingle mills. Under the Public Health Act as at present constituted, it has been found impossible to systematically keep track of sanitary conditions in the various camps and mill quarters, the result being that serious outbreaks of disease have occurred in various parts of the province from time to time, the general public being exposed to infection owing to the migration of men from the camps thus attacked. The new legislation provides for the appointment of a staff of inspectors, presided over by a chief inspector, who will periodically inspect all camps and mills. The inspector will have power to rectify all complaints made either by the men or the employer, and may arrange for medical attendance when necessary. The good effects of this measure will speedily be made apparent.

P. W. Gardiner & Son, sash and foor manufacturers, of Galt, Ont., have lately issued their catalogue and price list for the season. Their hardwood veneer door catalogue, in which line this firm specialize, is one of the most up-to-date of its kind issued. Printed on high grade paper, it shows the various styles of doors in their natural finish and color and gives the prospective buyer a splendid idea of the work turned out by this well known and long established firm.

The date of the annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has been changed from May 3 and 4, to May 24 and 25 next. One of the reasons for the change is that more pleasant weather is likely to prevail at the latter date, and is in the interest of the ladies whom it is hoped will be present in full force, accompanying the delegates and other visitors.

The death occurred recently at Ottawa of Mr. J. J. Gormully, K.C., solicitor and director of the E. B. Eddy Company, a well known and highly respected resident of the capital. His death was the result of rapid pneumonia.

When Renewing Your

Tram Car Wheels

for the coming season

Secure Our Prices

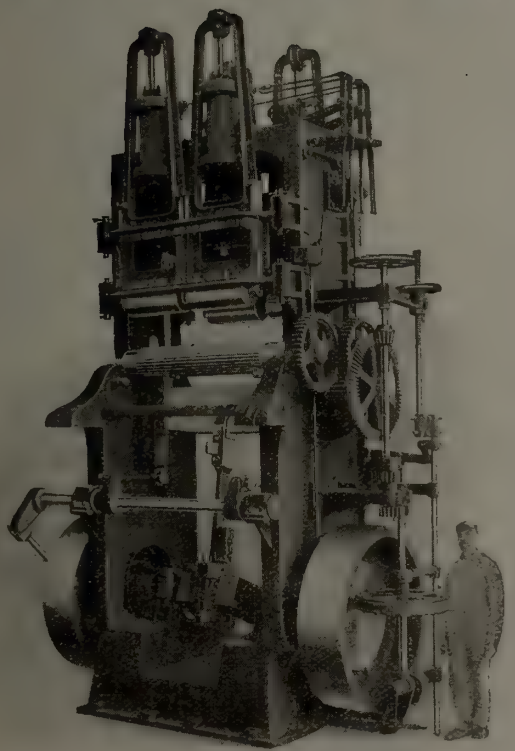
Old shafts straightened and new wheels fitted on. Our special grade of Charcoal Chilled Iron Wheels, our method of treating them after casting, makes a wheel that will outlast aything on the market.

Further information on request. :: ::

The
Canada Iron Corporation
Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Wickes Gangs



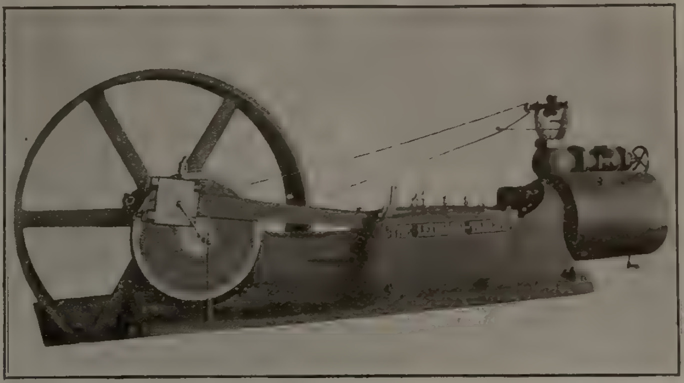
cut the thinnest board which will dress to Standard, using 18 to 14 gauge saws and removing 3/32" to 9/64" kerf, depending upon class of timber and amount of output desired.

With the installation of a **Wickes Gang,** the output of a mill can be largely increased with very little additional cost of labor and the product will be of perfect manufacture insuring higher prices.

Send for
Catalogue

Wickes Brothers
Saginaw, - Mich.

LEONARD TANGYE ENNINES



Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.
Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

---

"Positive"

Combination Split Pulleys

for Saw Mills

Wood Rims

No Slip

Steel Arms Reduce Windage

Malleable Hub

Positive Grip Without Keys

Transmit more power and consume less power than any other pulley.

Save their entire cost in less than a year.

This pulley is one of several installed in a sawmill in Quebec, 76" diameter, carrying 18" belt and running at a rim speed of 8300 ft. per minute.

Write us for Complete Illustrated Catalogue

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works
Limited

11-13 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

CONGO

NEVER LEAK ROOFING

Congo on Armour's Fertilizer Works, Buena Vista, Va.

Guaranteed Till 1921

THE year 1921 is a long way off, but a Congo 2-ply Roof laid in 1911 will be still in good condition then.

We don't merely *say* that Congo will last ten years; we *guarantee* it.

Our guarantee is not a mere formal "We-say-so"; it is a genuine Surety Bond issued by the National Surety Company of New York.

We can't do more than that to assure you that Congo really will last ten years.

When a man buys Congo he buys 10 years of protection.

Congo is easy to lay. Nails, cement and rust proof galvanized iron caps free in centre of each roll.

Copy of 10 year Guarantee Bond and further information on request.

Congoleum We should like to send every reader of this paper a sample of Congoleum for Flooring and Wainscoting. It is fitted for use in homes, stores and offices. It is a perfect imitation of light and golden oak. Its surface has a high polish. It is unusually durable. The price is very low. Samples and further details mailed free on request.

United Roofing & Mfg. Co. PHILADELPHIA Pa.

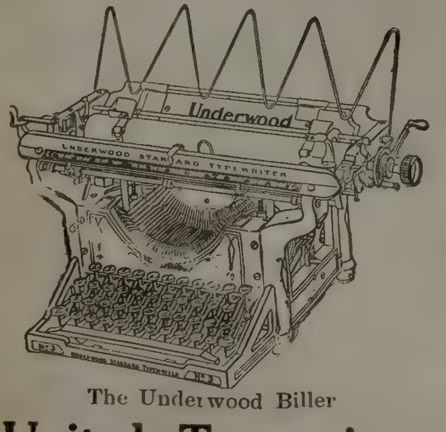
Stark, Seybold, Limited, Montreal.
S. Hayward & Co., St. John, N. B.
Mechanics' Supply Co., Quebec.
Hobbs Hardware Co., London, Ont.

Cedar

SHINGLES

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL



The Underwood Biller

One Girl

and an Underwood biller do all the billing for a firm with over 5000 active accounts.

Another firm effected a direct saving of $2500 a year by installing one Underwood Biller.

Let us consult together.

United Typewriter Company, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
Hamilton, London, Halifax, St. John, Edmonton.

EDGINGS

Ontario

Geo. Voght, Adamsville P.O., Ont., is adding a new lath mill and bolter to the equipment of his mill, for the purpose of working up the refuse.

Nelson & Cassaday, timber dealers in the Rainy River district of Ontario, have this winter taken out 150,000 telegraph poles for the Canadian Northern.

J. R. Booth, Ottawa, is erecting a new building above the Chaudiere Falls near the dam, in which saws will be installed and pulpwood sawn into the required lengths as soon as it is taken out of the water.

Arrangements have been concluded with the London & Southwestern Bank, Limited, of London, England, for an issue in London of $1,300,000 of the 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited.

The sawmill and basket factory of William Flaters, at Rodney, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire on March 5. The loss is $3,000, with no insurance. It is believed that the fire was started by tramps who were sleeping in the upper storey of the mill.

The Ludlam-Ainslie Lumber Company, Limited, are moving their planing mill from Sarnia to Hamilton, where a large brick structure is nearing completion for their reception. They will be in full running order in Hamilton about the middle of April.

A Fort Frances, Ont., report says: It is now certain that Backus & Brooks will build their sawmill across the river just east of International Falls. This is a better site than the one originally chosen, closer to that town, as they will have more room for yards and mill purposes. The next few years will witness a great change in this section and more noticeably in Fort Frances, which is bound to become one of the large lumber manufacturing cities of Ontario.

Contractors in the woods of New Ontario and Manitoba this winter report a very busy season, eclipsing all former records in the quantity of ties, timber, poles, posts, cordwood, pulp and logs which have been cut. From 15,000 to 20,000 men have been employed at this work continuously, and over $500,000 paid in wages. At Fort Frances the estimated cut of pulpwood is 200,000 cords, this large amount being due to bush fires which swept throughout Rainy River country last fall. The number of ties cut will reach nearly 4,000,000 in the several camps located along the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways. Telegraph and telephone poles will reach nearly 250,000, while the logs cut for lumber companies will reach 150,000,000 feet.

The work of regulating the flow of the headwaters of the Ottawa river, which has been in progress two years, will be continued throughout the coming summer. The Department of Public Works will issue a call for tenders for the construction of the dam at Quinze lake, the estimated cost of which is $59,000. The dam will be located 18 miles from the head of Lake Temiskaming. The dam at the foot of Lake Temiskaming has been completed and will control 27,878,400,000 cubic feet of water. The dam at Kippewa is under construction. Tenders will be called this spring for the new dam at the head of Gordon creek. The construction of these dams is expected to control the regulation of the water in the Ottawa river and to prevent for all time the periodical spell of low water.

A New Liskeard, Ont., despatch says: As a result of the visit of Mr. McLelland some weeks ago, in the interests of Toronto capitalists, to investigate the timber resources of this district with a view of establishing a large woodenware industry, Mr. Clarkson, a timber expert, has been travelling through the country for the past ten days on a timber inspection tour both in Ontario and Quebec. If a supply of ten million feet per year is guaranteed, a large industry will be established somewhere in the district, the exact location of which will not be decided upon until the ice breaks up. This industry will give employment to approximately one hundred men the year round, manufacturing from the log, and will also be the means of opening up a splendid market for the many small sawmills in the district in disposing of their output of lumber. The parties interested are favorably impressed with New Liskeard as a site. The articles to be manufactured will be for export trade.

Eastern Canada

E. Hurtubise, lumber dealer, Grandes Piles, P.Q., is stated to have assigned.

The St. George Pulp & Paper Company, of Hudson Falls, N.Y., operating in Charlotte county, N.B., is preparing to file articles of incorporation, with a capitalization of $460,000.

The Owens Lumber Company, Limited, Montebello, Que., has been incorporated with capital of $100,000. The incorporators are: N. Dickson, notary public; A. Holden and Jas. Buchanan, accountants, all of Montreal.

E. J. Maxwell, Limited, Montreal, capital $100,000, have been incorporated to carry on the business of lumbering, etc. The incorporators are: G. W. Macdougall, K.C.; Lawrence Macfarlane, and C. A. Cartwright, accountant, all of Montreal.

A despatch from Campbellton, N.B., states that fire recently destroyed one of the Dalhousie Lumber Company's logging camps on the Intercolonial Railway line and that James Adams, aged 24, the camp cook, was burned to death.

Shortly after noon on Sunday, March 5, fire caught from a defective flue in the office of the Woodstock Woodworking Company, adjoining the factory, at Woodstock, N.B. The firemen responded promptly and succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to the factory. The office and wareroom were completely destroyed, together with a stock of mouldings, sashes and doors, valued at $4,000. The building was insured for $200 and the stock for $4,000.

A proposition to lease the Mispec pulp mill for $2,000 per year, with the option of purchasing the property for $20,000, was made to the Water and Sewerage Board of St. John, N.B., by Stetson, Cutler & Company at a recent meeting. As the mill was bought by the city to escape liability for damage to water rights by the damming of Loch Lomond, the city will not consent to any proposals involving water rights. The matter was therefore referred to the Recorder to see if this difficulty could be overcome.

The negotiations carried on by Donald Fraser & Sons, of Fredericton, N.B., for the purchase of the timber limits and mills at Edmundston, N.B., of James Murchie, Sons & Company, of Calais, Maine, have been completed. The timber limits consist of property about 22 miles long and 6 miles deep, part on the Madawaska river, and part on Lake Temiscouata. The mill at Edmundston is of large capacity, and one of the finest in the northwest section of the province. It employs about 60 men. The price paid for the property is not publicly stated, but is generally believed to have been in the vicinity of $300,000.

The Canadian Stewart Company, Limited, general contractors, of Montreal, have been awarded the contract for the power development and the construction of pulp mills and paper mills for Messrs. Price Bros. & Company, of Quebec, P.Q. The plant is to be erected at Jonquiere, Que., at the confluence of the Saguenay and Aux Sable rivers, ten miles from Chicoutimi. While no details are obtainable as yet, it is understood that the plant will comprise about twenty buildings and will cost upwards of two million dollars exclusive of machinery. The firm of Geo. F. Hardy, architects and engineers, of New York, are preparing the plans and specifications.

The present season is reported to have been very favorable for lumbering operations throughout eastern Nova Scotia. The small insdutries have been especially active and at numerous points along the I.C.R. large piles of logs may be collected which, later on, will be cut by portable mills and shipped to the market by rail. In many parts of the country where it was supposed that all available timber had been cut, large lumbering operations are being carried on. In Victoria county, Cape Breton, the Founds Brothers have been operating three camps at Middle River and will put in a cut of several millions. This lumber will be driven to Nyanza and cut and shipped at that point. Last year a large part of Messrs. Founds' cut was marketed at Sydney and other eastern Cape Breton points. At present everything points to an active industrial season during 1911.

Western Canada

The Peace River Lumber Company, composed of American capitalists, will erect a mill at Fort George.

Lindsley Bros., of Spokane, who have their registered office in Nakusp, B.C., are extending their operations. They get out telephone and telegraph poles.

The International Lumber & Implement Company has bought a site in Moose Jaw, Sask., for an extension of its lumber yards. It is the intention of the company to extend its business on all branch railway lines running out of Moose Jaw.

The Abbotsford Timber & Trading Company, of Abbotsford, B.C., is preparing to open up a lumber yard on a new site prepared some time ago, along side the electric railroad. Mr. Thos. Kirkby will be placed in charge of the business as local manager. They will also erect a large warehouse and office building.

Those interested in the Diamond Mills Company, which will establish head offices at Revelstoke, B.C., are C. D. Danaher, Tacoma, president; F. C. Adams, Duluth, vice-president; Charles A. Barnum, secretary and manager for British Columbia. Mills are already operated at Boundary and Arrow Lakes, and another will be erected near Arrowhead.

During the month of February, the receipts of the timber branch of the B. C. Department of Lands aggregated $206,327.55. A total of 922 timber licenses issued for lands west of the Cascades produced $130,573.15 in revenue, while 565 such licenses brought to the treasury $66,944 40. Penalties amounting during the month to $1,050, and timber license transfers to $515. The balance came from coal licenses.

F. L. Buckley, managing director of the British Canadian Lumber Company, loss is figured at $10,000. Mr. A. D. McRae, vice-president and general manager of the company, who was recently in Toronto, stated that he had not received any word of the fire, and therefore did not suppose that it was very serious. The building destroyed would probably be the shingle mill, which is located across the river from the company's large sawmill.

A Winnipeg syndicate, headed by J. D. McArthur, railway contractor, has acquired the assets of the Fort George Lumber & Navigation Company which recently went into liquidation. The holdings include two sawmills at South Fort George; three steamboats and automobiles, the latter dunning in summer time between Ashcroft, on the C.P.R., and Soda Creek, at the head of navigation on the Upper Fraser. It is understood that a new company will be incorporated at once and that a vigorous policy in connection with the development of northern British Columbia will be inaugurated. The associates of Mr. McArthur include Dr. J. K. McLennan, A. J. Adamson and J. A. Thompson, all of Winnipeg.

The plant of the Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, near Winnipeg, Man., is nearly completed. When in operation it will have cost about $200,000. Manufacturing operations will commence in a few weeks. The work of the new concern will consist wholly of creosoting wood for preservation purposes. Already they have several extensive contracts from Canadian railways to treat railroad ties in this manner, and this will be the first work undertaken. There is enough work ahead to keep the plant working continuously for many months. In addition to ties, the firm will treat piles, timber, paving blocks, and other classes of wood. The creosote will be distilled from coal tar on the ground, and the method employed is to force it into the timber under pressure. F. W. Coates is manager of the new concern.

A Nelson despatch states that the capacity of the Canyon City Lumber Company's mill will this year be increased to about 40,000 feet per day. The past winter has been an exceptionally favorable one for logging operations, says Mr. D. W. Briggs, president of the company. "The mill was in operation all the winter and we made a good cut. The snow was just right for hauling logs in the woods. The roads were in fine condition all the winter." The Canyon City Lumber Company's mill, of which C. O. Rodgers is manager, has at present a capacity of 30,000 feet per day, and was built in January, 1910. With certain improvements to machinery this capacity will now be increased to about 40,000 feet per diem. With regard to the prospects for the coming year, Mr. Briggs said: "They are excellent. Orders have already commenced to come in from the consumers on the prairies in a volume that speaks well for the coming season's business." The Canyon City Lumber Company is equipped with the only caterpillar engine in the country. This is a new form of traction which, by means of a form of belting on the wheels, can travel successfully over soft snow or over marshy land.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry.

243. Wooden boxes—A London firm seeks supplies of wooden boxes for packing purposes, and would be pleased to receive quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

278. Maple flooring—A large firm of flooring specialists in London, England, is anxious to get into touch with Canadian exporters of maple flooring.

283. Rock maple logs.—An export forwarding firm in New York City wishes to get in touch with exporters of rock maple logs in the Province of Quebec.

290. Maple flooring strips and blocks.—A London manufacturing firm who buy large quantities of maple flooring strips and blocks invite quotations from Canadian manufacturers who can fill orders.

KEBO
BALATA BELTING

is recommended in preference to all other belts for its

Perfect Uniformity
Exceptional Strength and Durability
Straight and Steady Driving

Every Belt is thoroughly stretched and seasoned before being sent out and is fully guaranteed.

J. R. Baxter & Co.
Mill Supplies MONTREAL

Selling High Class Goods
Gives Satisfaction All Round

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
Montreal Ottawa

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

R OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet: 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12,12 x, 014,14x14,14x16..		34 50
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x		

12,10x16,12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 50
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 00
10x20		36 50
6x18, 8x18		37 00
6x20, 8x20		38 00
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 25
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 60
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash. white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash. brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/41 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00

6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
14/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	25 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 0
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30
Average 16 inch	40

BIRCH.

14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments	"	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	"	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		59 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2in. "		59 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"		22 00
1" x 5"		25 00
1" x 6 and 8"		26 00
1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		32 00
1" x 13" and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 75
No. 3 48' Pine	2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock	3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce.	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.50
XX B. C. Cedar	1.80
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

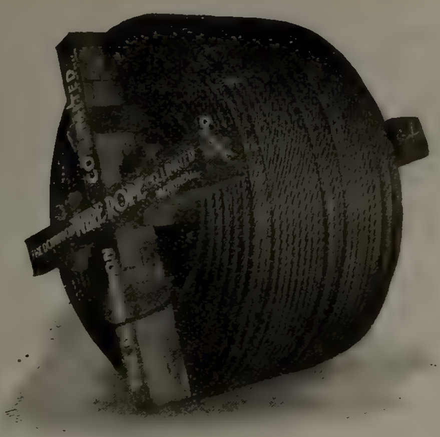
1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00
1st and 2nd, soft	20 00	23 00
Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	69 00	73 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	22 50	23 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
½" "	3 50	3 00

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75



Wire Rope

We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes
Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions
Blocks — Clips — Thimbles — Shackles, Etc.

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONREAL

Write for Catalogue 57, describing JEFFREY CONVEYERS for the Lumber Industry

Jeffrey Wire Rope Conveyers

Are used extensively in the lumber industry.

Because they have greater efficiency and are more economical than any other types of conveyers.

We build Conveyers for handling Lumber Logs, Refuse, Sawdust, Shavings, Pulpwood, etc.

The JEFFREY Mfg. Company
Columbus, Ohio

Chicago
St. Louis
Denver
Montreal
Pittsburg
Atlanta, Ga.
Charlestown, W. Va.
Boston
New York
Birmingham

From Halifax, N.S. to Port Alberni, B.C.

OUR

"Electric Test Tempered" Saws

are being used and giving good satisfaction

NOVA SCOTIA

Our method of tempering guarantees uniformity and toughness.

Our Inserted Tooth Saws are fitted with our patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks that will not slip sideways.

Guaranteed to cut easy and free and to have no equal in frozen or hardwood timber.

Write for further information to

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

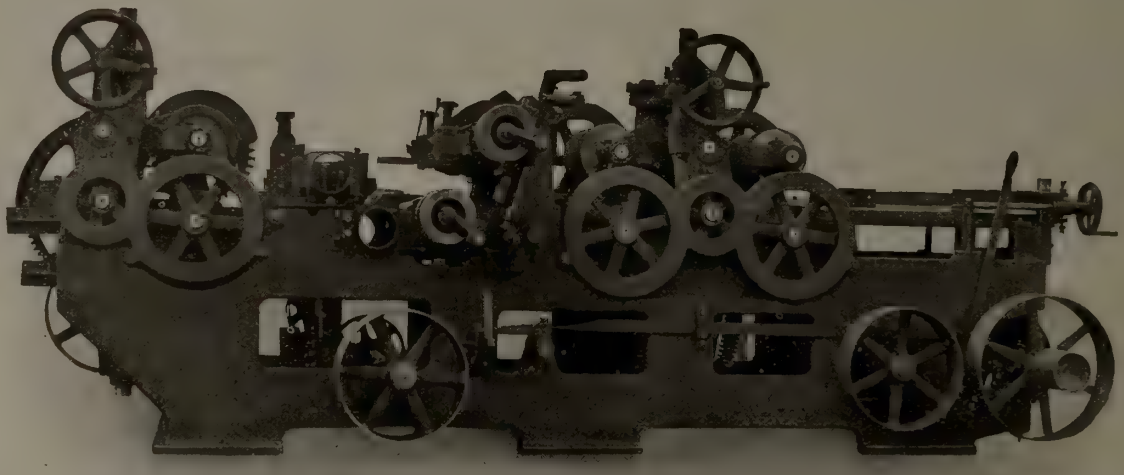
Box 848 Vancouver, B. C. Phone 748

Canada Machinery Corporation

LIMITED

GALT, ONTARIO

This name on your woodworking machinery is a guarantee of quality and represents the best and most modern.



No. 105 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

The above cut shows our latest general purpose matcher and challenges comparison with any medium weight machine on the continent. It is very simple and rigid and easy of operation.

NOTE—The guarded gears and the belt drive to feed rolls.

Canada Machinery Corporation

Limited

Galt, Ontario

AGENTS:—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver
Williams & Wilson, Montreal

Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" AR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. an be shipped from Woodstock.

THE
"ATLAS"
CAR-MOVER

One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Universal Barrel Machinery

Makes Barrels, Half Barrels, and Tubs of matchless quality, for all requirements, at a greatly reduced cost, from oak or 19 other woods, from tree to finished package; profitable capacity, 300 Barrels or more daily.

All inquiries should specify class, quantity and size of packages to be made.

Manufacturers and Builders of Saws, Tools and Machinery

For the manufacture of Staves, Heading, Barrels, Kegs, Cooperage, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Hoops, Woodenware, Short Box Boards, Chair Stock, Handles, Fish Kits, Shingles and Lumber.

Complete Plants our Specialty

The Peter Gerlach Co.

Cleveland, Ohio.

The

Algonquin Steel Range

for Lumber Camps

Can be fitted to burn Wood, Coal or Coke

A durable, strong well made Range specially adapted for Lumber Camps, and possessing all the latest features in an up-to-date Range. Is a quick heater and a good baker. One of the many advantages to the cook is the one piece Drop Oven Door.

Write us for Catalogue and Prices

National Manufacturing Co., Limited
OTTAWA, - - CANADA

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specilize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

Yellow Poplar

30,000 feet 1 x 18" to 23" Panel & No. 1
20,000 feet 1 x 24" to 27" Panel & No 1.
15 000 feet 1 x 28" and up Panel & No 1.
90,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd.
80,000 feet 4/4 Sap and Select.
90,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com.
30,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
30,000 feet 5/4 Sap and Select.
50,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
60,000 feet 8/4 1st and 2nd.
30,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com.
80 000 feet 10/4, 12/4 and 16 Com. and Better
200,000 feet High Grade Boxing.
Special Sizes Cut to Order

Ash

40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
60,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
45,000 feet 6/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
80,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.

Oak

45,000 feet 1 x 10 and up, 1st and 2nd Quartered White, uniform color, flashy figure.
60,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd Quartered White.
40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. Qr. White.
60,000 feet 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Com. and Better Qr. White. Red.
150,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd plain White.
100,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. plain White.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and better Plain
80,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd finish White.
70,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
140 000 feet 6/4 No 1 Com. or Better plain White.
90 000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Betterplain White
80,000 feet 10/4 and 12/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White.
Special Oak Sills, sizes 10 to 40 feet.

Cherry

4/4 to 10/4 all grades.

The American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Publication Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Lumbermen's Clothing

BRAND

"Clarke's," The Brand
with a
Trade Mark and Guarantee

Buyers for lumber camps will find our goods to be more than what we claim for them.

Our line is complete.

Gloves	**Mitts**
Shirts	**Vests**
Coats	**Caps**
Socks	**Mackinaws**
Cloth	**Larrigans**

Write for our interesting illustrated literature and prices.

A. R. CLARKE & CO.

Works: 611-617 Eastern Ave., TORONTO
Sample Rooms and Shirt Factory, 12 Front St. East, Toronto

Style No. 9—Oil Tan Vamp. long Sole and Heel, Mennonite leg, absolutely water tight and full of hard wear

Absolutely Watertight Lumbermen's Footwear

We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing Lumbermen's Footwear that are watertight in every way, and do not need any guarantee.

We Produce the Goods

Over thirty years in this business and still growing

Write for our catalogue, sent free on application

A. W. YAGER
Midland - Ontario

Style No. 11—Mennionite leg, Oil Tan Vamp Sole and Heel absolutely watertight

THE R. M. BEAL LEATHER CO. LIMITED
JOHN BULL
LARRIGANS
LINDSAY, ONT.

"John Bull" Larrigans

Every pair stamped "John Bull"

are like John Bull himself, unbeaten, strong and the recognized leader. They are the brand you should use because they will give you the best service. Made from leather tanned by us.

Look for the above Trade Mark

R. M. Beal Leather Co. Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
ures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

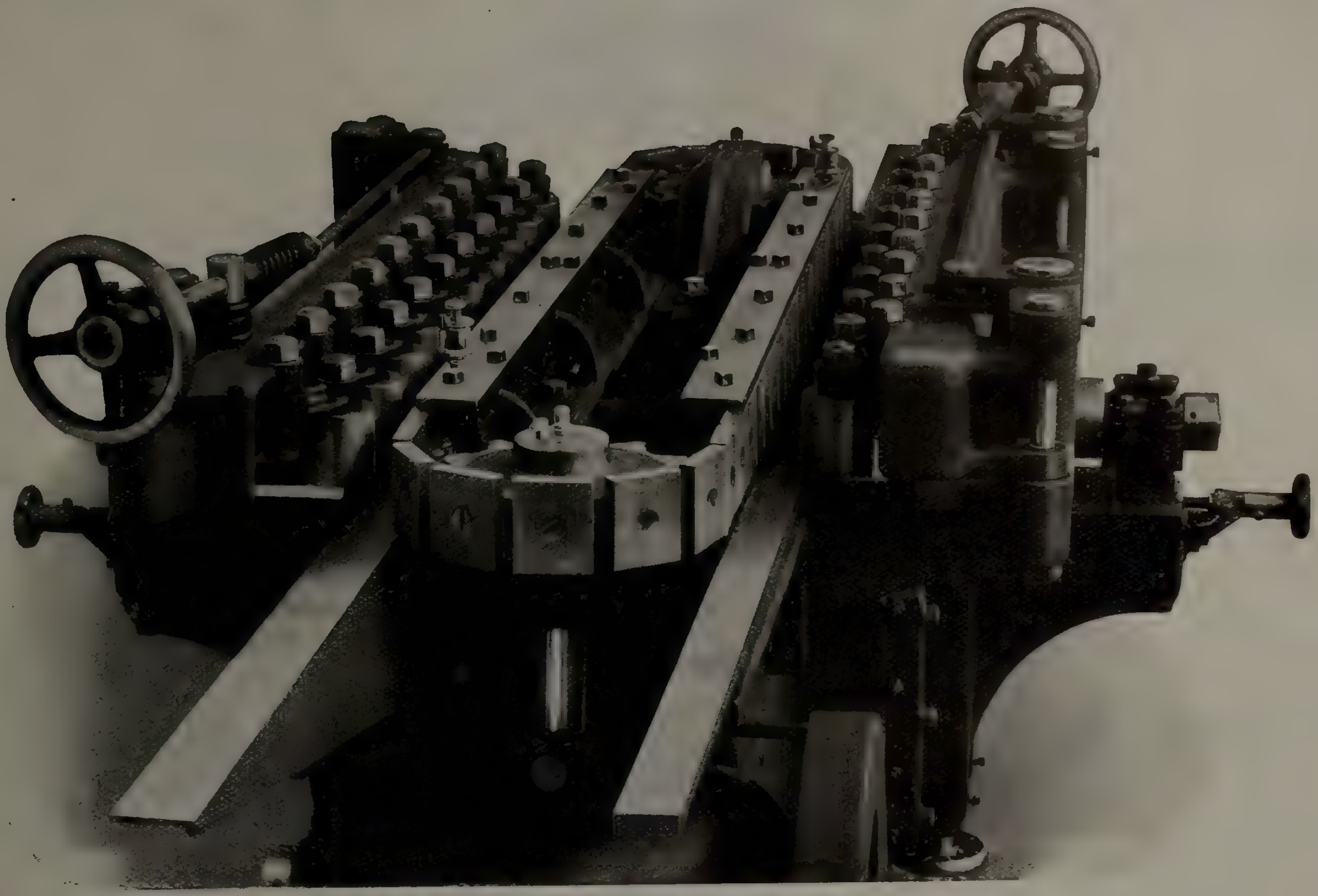
International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

Berlin No. 213 Glue Jointer



Your Conception of a Glue Jointer

There was a time when we didn't make a glue jointing machine.

During a conversation between one of our branch office managers and a furniture man who had bought several of our sanders, the later stated that he had just bought some new machines.

Their conversation follows :

"What did you buy?"

"A couple of glue jointers from So-and-So."

"Do they make a good machine?"

"Oh, as good as any. But, do you know, none of them are what I want. Why don't you people make one."

"Tell me what you expect of it, and perhaps we will."

"Well, I want a machine first, that will handle short stock up to, say, six feet long and handle it four or five times as fast as we can handle it on a hand feed machine. Next, I want a feeding mechanism that will be absolutely positive, that will hold the stock firmly so it cannot slip backwards, jump forward or raise up. Then I want the working parts accessible and some sort of a lever so the machine can be started and stopped instantly from the in-feeding end.

"Now, if you will make such a machine and mount it on a one-piece base to prevent vibration, you can have my order for several."

Isn't that **your** idea of what a glue jointer should be? It describes, with one exception, our No. 213.

The exception is this :

Instead of an output of four or five times as great as a hand-feed machine, our No. 213 has an output **eight times greater.**

The automatic feed makes this possible. It is the one feeding mechanism which provides maximum output yet is absolutely accurate and positive.

Every provision is made for making quick adjustments. A lever at the in-feeding end starts and stops the feed. The cutter-head carriages are adjustable in three directions, providing for perfect alignment with the feeding mechanism.

The four-page folder of the No. 213 goes into detail regarding construction, and contains several pictures. Send for a copy—**to-day**—and learn how to cut your glue-jointing costs.

The Berlin Machine Works

Manufacturing Plants

Beloit, Wisconsin **Hamilton, Canada**

BRANCH OFFICE : New York, Boston, Winnipeg, Nelson, B.C. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.

SCANDINAVIA
FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES LIMITED
TORONTO
BELTING

For Use in WET or DRY Places
Transmission and Conveying

FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES LIMITED
284 Yonge Street, TORONTO

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long

The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. **Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.**
115 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

Saw Mill Equipment

for

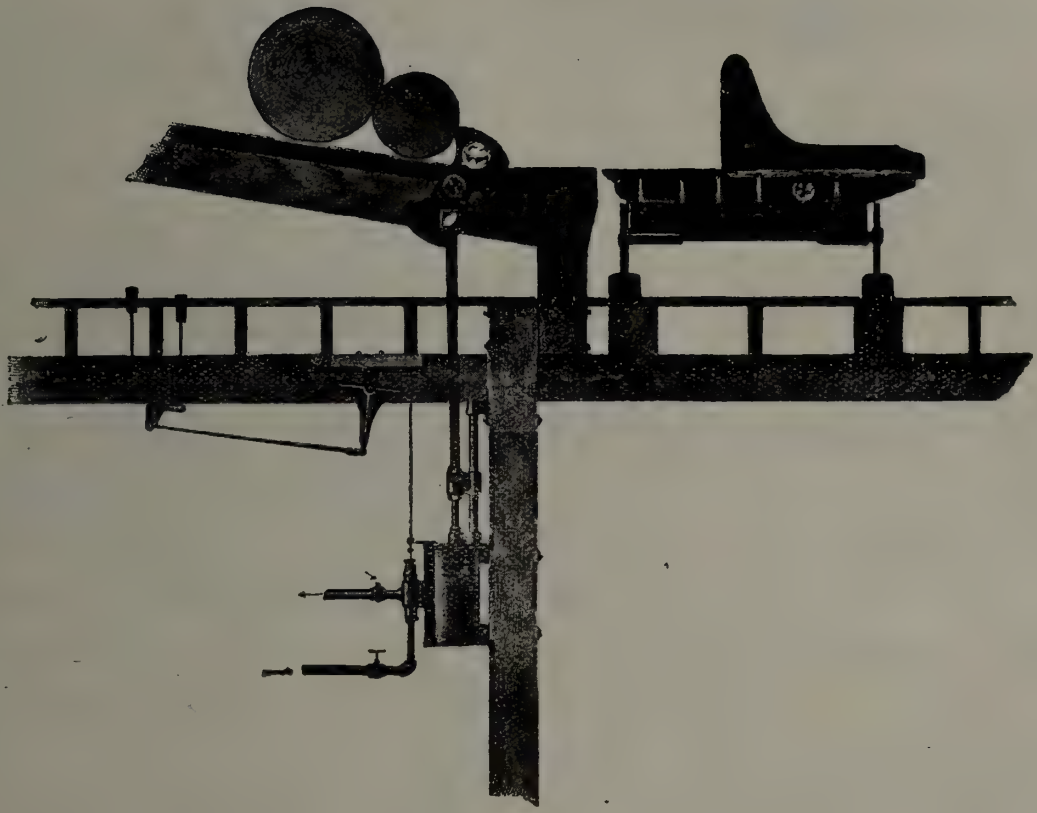
Your Spring Sawing

Log Loaders

Steam Niggers

Log Decks

Live Rolls



Cant Flips

Board Catchers

Steam Feeds

Concave Rolls

LOG LOADER: It always makes half revolution towards the carriage, is very strong and heavy with improved method of fastening the arms. Large cylinder with cross head guide.

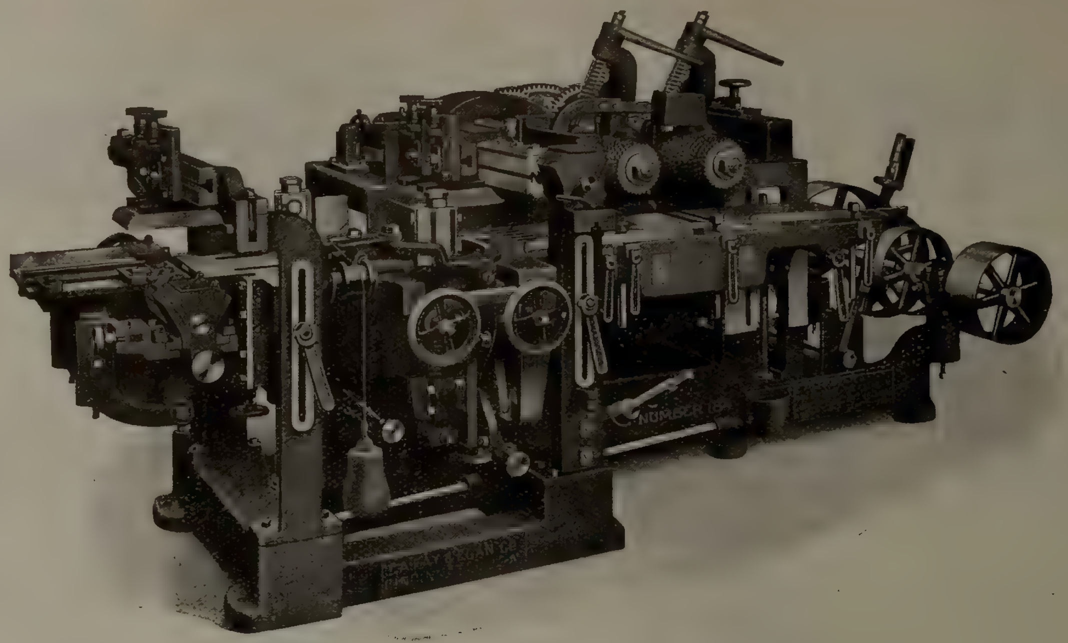
LOG DECKS: With larger cylinders than are generally used. Steam Decks with double or single mills. Steel used wherever necessary. Our Log Deck is the one for you.

STEAM NIGGER: The principal improvement in this device over the ordinary steam Nigger, is the single slide steam valve, which is a great saver of steam.

BOARD CATCHER: and Cant Flip combined, catches board, throws cant to gang. No loss of time.

Our literature will tell you more about our up-to-date Saw Mill equipment.
Send us your address

MOWRY & SONS Gravenhurst
Ontario



No. 184 Four-Side Molder.

Notice the extension of the base, forming an outside bearing for the upper head and eliminating overhang of the lower head.

Molder-Value is Measured by the Quality and Quantity of Output

The best results can only be attained by using the best Molder the Market affords—a Molder that is as near perfect as human ingenuity can make it—a Molder that has stood the test.

We have been building Molders for eighty years - you have the reputation and guarantee of the world's largest manufacturers of high duty woodworking machinery back of the assertion that the latest models of Fay & Egan Molders are in advance of any other make now on the market. You also have the verdict of the most discriminating buyers, such as the Otis Elevator Co., Pullman Co., Illinois Central Ry., Sante Fe System, International Harvester Co. and many others, who have bought and still continue to buy our Molders in preference over all others.

LASTLY—our Molder catalog goes into the details of our complete line of high duty Molders—showing that our machines have all the points claimed by other manufacturers, many features exclusive in our machine and that built-in quality that is absolutely necessary in making a good Molder. This catalog gladly mailed free of charge upon receipt of your request.

465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

SALES OFFICES

Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway
New York City

625 Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

532 Pender St., West
Vancouver, B. C.

401-2 White Building
Seattle, Wash.

139-149 Townsend Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

410-412 Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

164 N. Los Angeles Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

1322 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

281 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y.

306 Laurens St., Baltimore, Md.

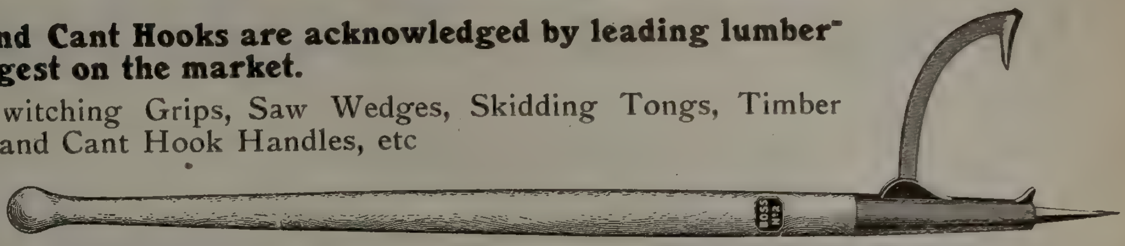
Boss Line Lumbering Tools

Manufactured by

The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Tongs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc



Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

Branch Office and Warehouse New Orleans, La.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

Branch Office Savannah, Ga.

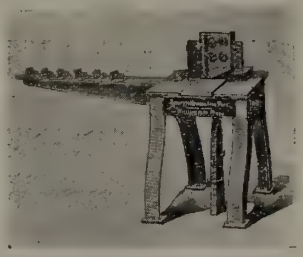
Sole Manufacturers of the McGiffert and Decker Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.

Duluth, Minn.

Keystone Sawmill Machinery

Keystone Two-Saw Trimmer

Best Machine on the Market



For Pointing Pickets and Shingles

Keystone Picket Header

Circular Saw Mills
Lath Mills
Head Blocks
Picket Header
Trimmers
Saws
Edgers
Gang Bolters
Saw Grinders
Two or Three-Saw Double Edger
Pole Tram Cars
Two-Saw Trimmer or Equalizer

OUR LITERATURE IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works

Williamport - Pennsylvania

Make Sure of the Quality of Your Handles

in buying

Axe and Cant Hook Handles

possibly more so than any other article you buy.
Quality is an absolute essential.
You will make no mistake if you insist on your jobber supplying you

Still's Handles

The Acme of Quality

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General Trades Journal

Established 1882

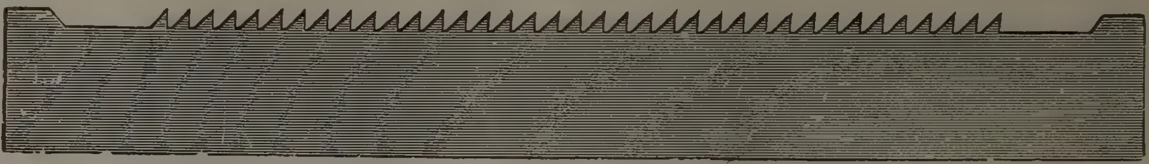
THE COMMERCIAL

The Weekly Financial, Commercial & General Trade Newspaper of the Great West.

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket



Order Your GANG SAWS Early

This is the time of year when mill men begin their repair work for the coming season. Better order your Gang Saws right away and order them from us because

We specialize in the Manufacture of GANG SAWS

The **Steel** that is used in our GANG SAWS is manufactured especially for these Saws on account of its **Toughness, Durability** and the length of time it keeps its **Keen Cutting Edge.**

By using our GANG SAWS you will NEVER have any trouble with the corners of the teeth breaking off when swaying.

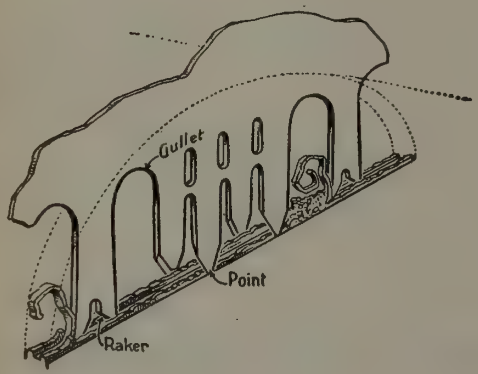
The above qualities are the most essential points in GANG SAWS.

Before placing your orders write us for further information and prices.

We manufacture all kinds of Saws, and solicit your enquiries.

R. H. Smith Company Limited

St. Catharines, Ont.

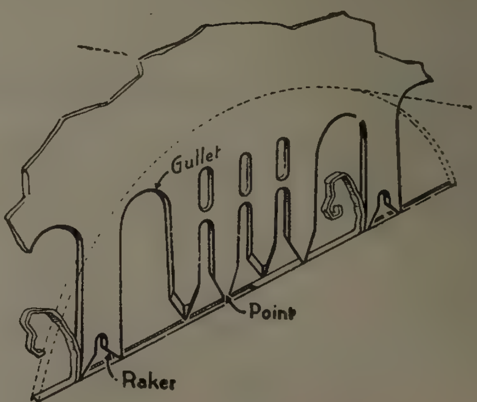


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

Isn't it Better to Investigate

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

than to wish you had

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

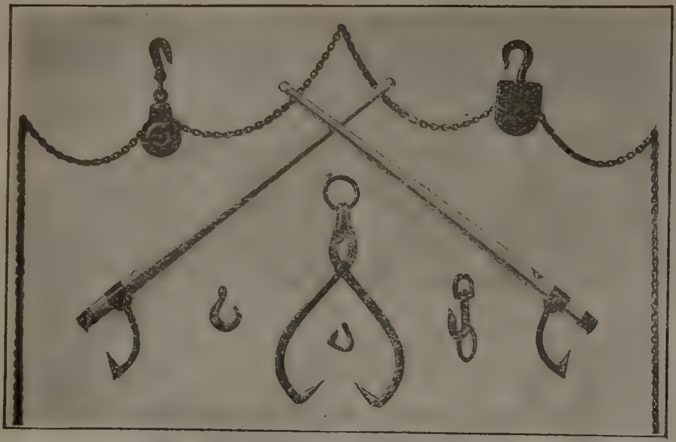
POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Does away with all kilns
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Descriptive Booklet on Request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation
of Canada, Limited
Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO

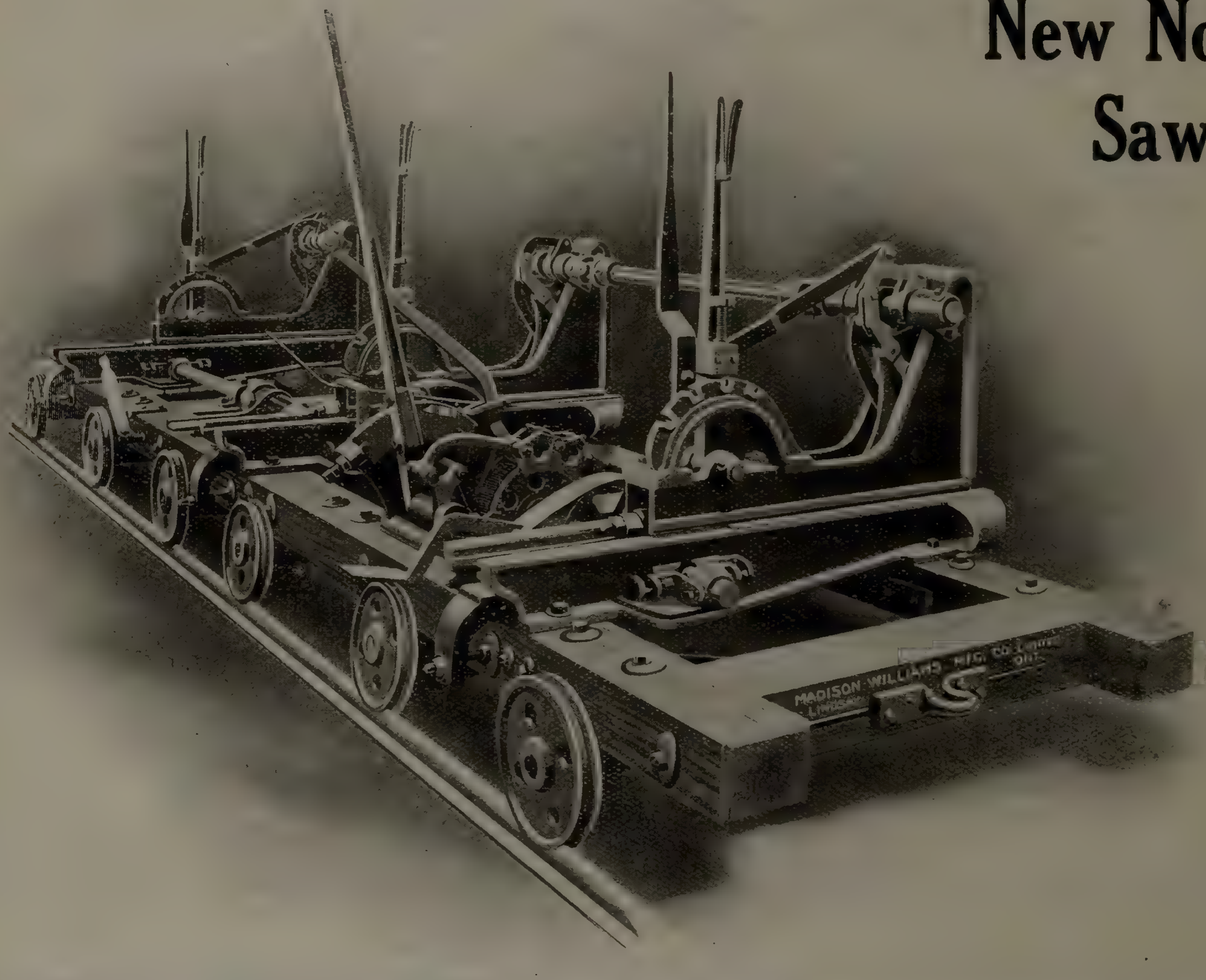


When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited
PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada
Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada



New No. 4 Saw Carriage

A Machine worthy of a place in the world's largest sawmill

The
Madison Williams Mfg. Co.
Limited

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal Que.

Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES

Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

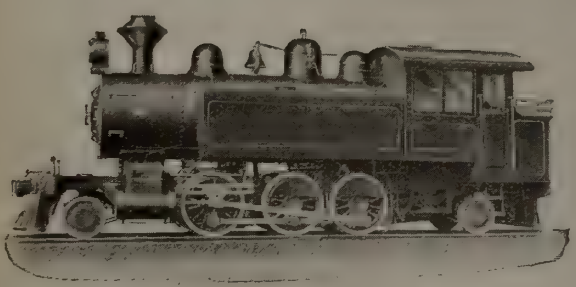
This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

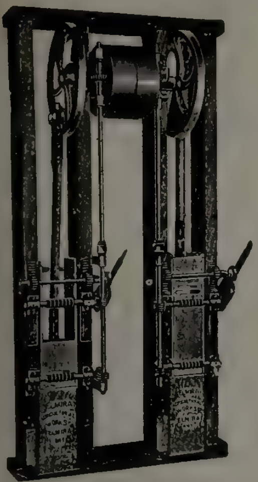
Steep Grades
Sharp Curves
Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED
BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA





Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

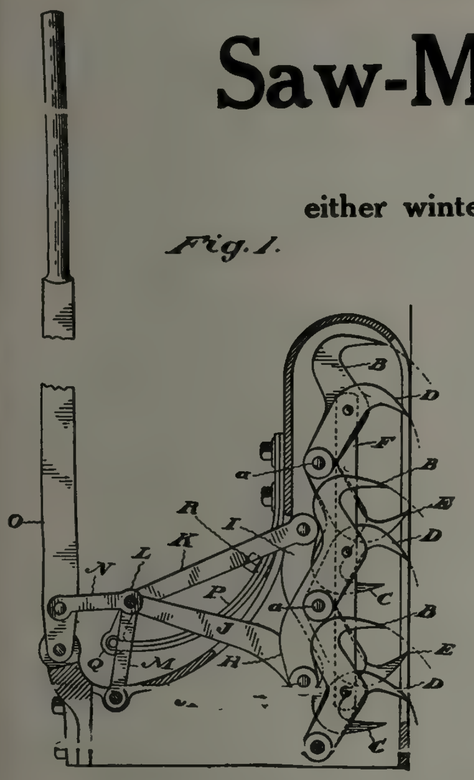
P. Payette's New Patent

Saw-Mill Dog

for

either winter or summer

Fig. 1.



Will operate in soft or hardwood timber, or frozen timber of any kind, with perfect ease and safety.

Booklet and all information mailed free upon request.

Also ask for our booklet on our new High Grade Saw Mill **Carriage** and **Lath Mill Machinery**

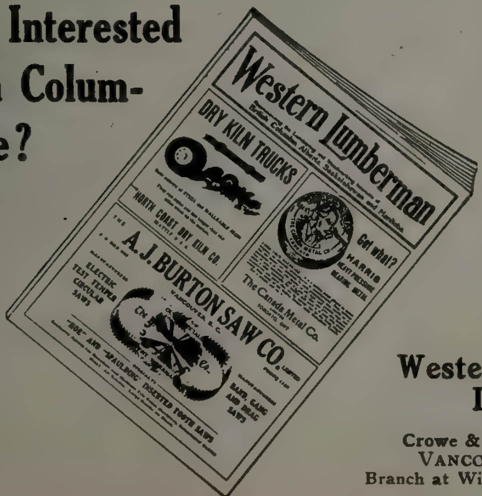
300 in use

P. Payette & Company

Engineers and Machinists
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



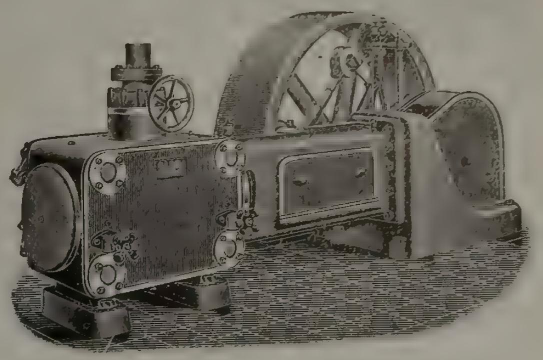
Western Lumberman
DRY KILN TRUCKS
NORTH COAST DRY KILN CO.
Got what?
HARRIS
The Canada Metal Co.
A. J. BURTON SAW CO.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

Robb Corliss Engines



Have the Armstrong-Corliss valve gear, which will operate at a higher speed than the ordinary releasing gear.

This valve gear does not depend on springs or dash pots for closing and runs without noise.

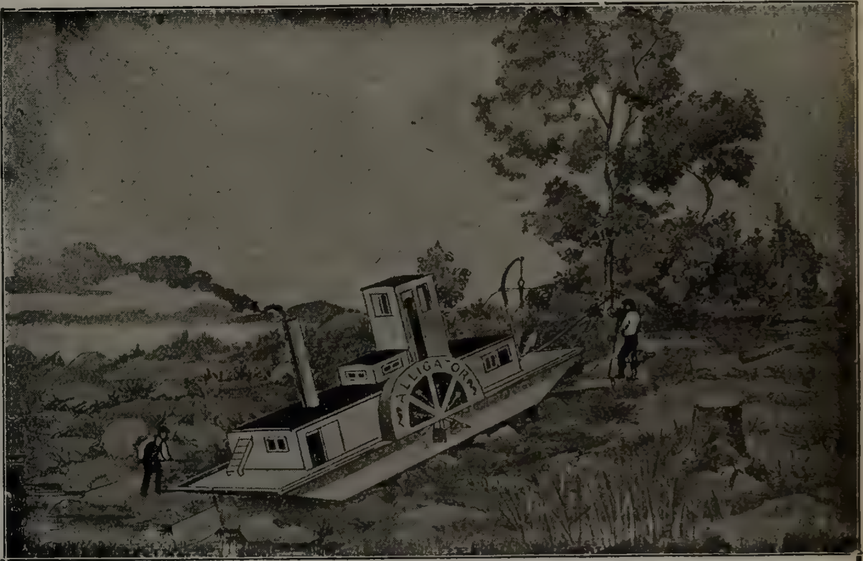
The wearing parts of the valve gear are enclosed in a casing and run in oil so that friction is reduced to a minimum.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited

AMHERST, N.S.

District Offices:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal	R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto	Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg	W. F. Porter, Manager
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary	J. F. Porter Manager



Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

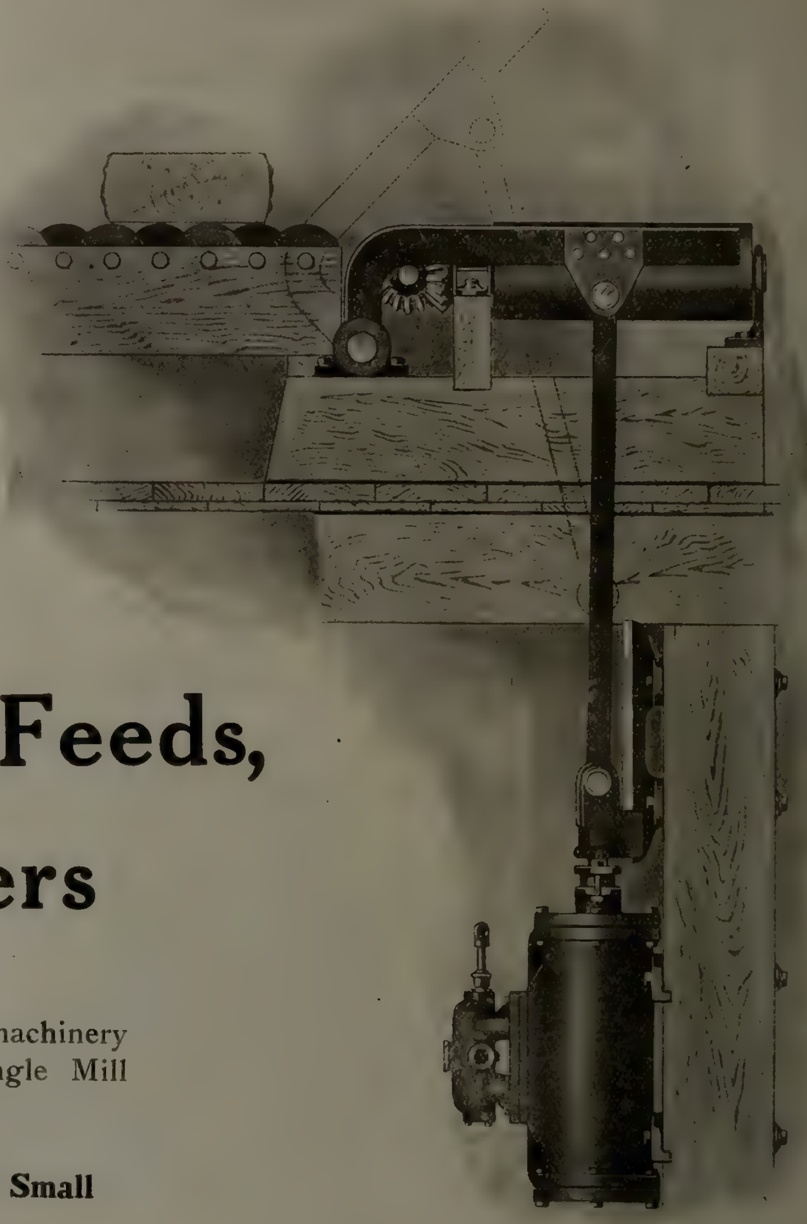
Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY

SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Steam Cant Flipper

We build a full line of steam
actuated machinery

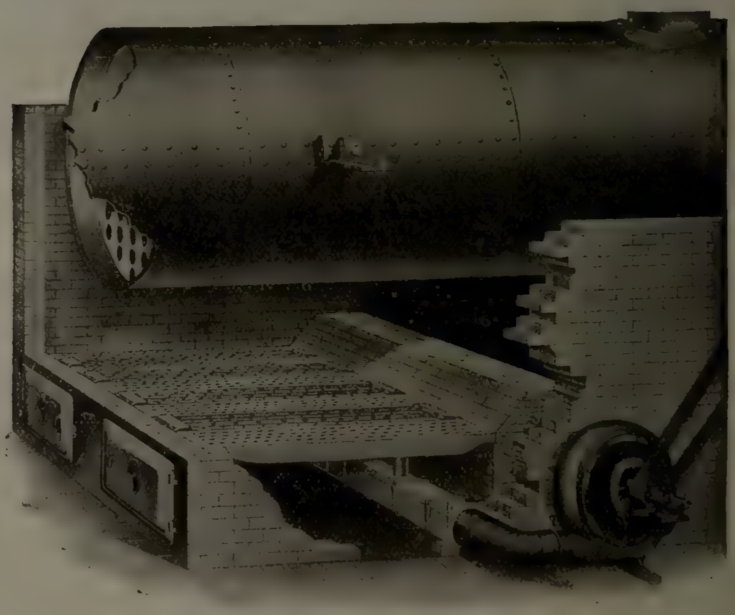


Kickers, Loaders, Niggers, Steam Feeds, Cant Flippers

If you are considering installing new machinery in your Saw Mill, Lath Mill or Shingle Mill we would like to figure with you.

No Job too Large and None too Small

Hot Blast Grates



Did you ever consider what a great saving in fuel could be made if all your refuse could be burned. Our Hot Blast Grates will burn even wet sawdust and furnish a good supply of steam. Many satisfied users are saving money daily on their fuel bill by using our grates.

Send for our Literature

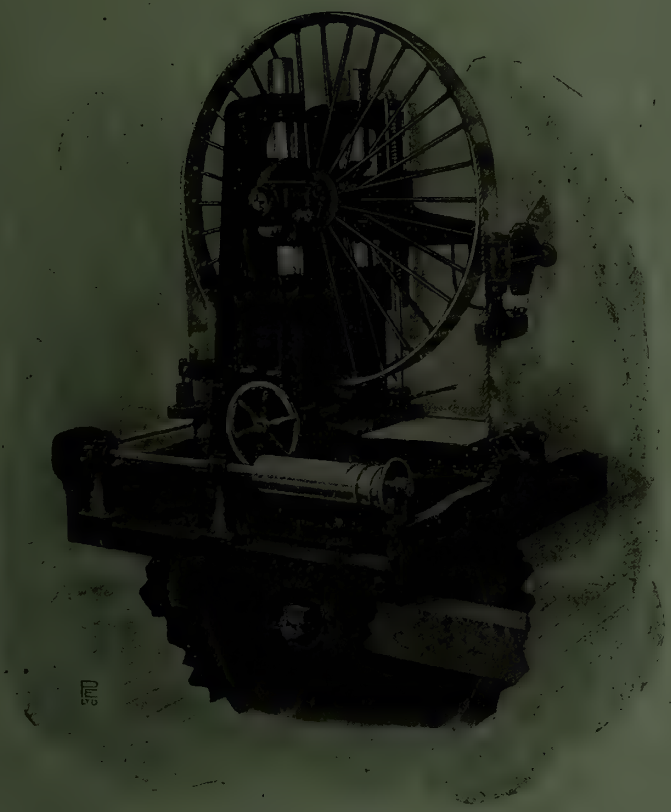
The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings.

AGENCIES	MONTREAL	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
	Williams and Wilson	Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.	Gorman, Clancy and Gridley, Ltd.	Rob. Hamilton & Co.

The "New Model" Bandmill

"A new Bandmill that is new—and why"



The Waterous "New Model" Bandmill was designed and first built in 1909.

Previous to this we had been building the old Allis Mill, redesigned, altered and improved from time to time to keep pace with changing sawmill conditions. Although successful in every sense of the word and turning out good lumber and lots of it, a number of features that we knew would materially improve it could not be satisfactorily embodied in the old design. We therefore discarded the old patterns and produced a completely new mill.

Getting down to brass tacks, a good Bandmill consists of three essential parts on which its efficiency and cutting capacity really depend :—two properly designed, properly supported wheels that will carry the saw—a device for keeping the saw in right tension to hold it in position against the feed—and a suitable guide to prevent it from crowding in the cut.

These three essentials were carefully considered when designing the "New Model" Bandmill. The old wheels, which had proven practically perfect in weight proportion and in smooth running qualities, were left unchanged, but a radical departure was made in the manner of their support.

The mandrel bearings throughout were increased in weight and length. The columns were redesigned to hold the bearing supporting posts above and below the mandrel, and were extended back to give a much larger bearing on the mill bed. With this construction both wheels are held steady and rigid in absolute line without vibrating when doing the heaviest work.

The straining device was replaced by one that is second to none. Every fulcrum point is knife edged, and tension weights are carried upon cushioning springs which absorb sudden shocks and jars that might affect the saw. One customer writes "I have cut over 20,000,000 feet this last season, and with your new Bandmill have not broken or cracked a saw"—does this count with you?

We were the first to produce a saw guide that by swinging about the centre of the saw blade made double cutting on a rigid mill possible. This guide in a simplified and improved form was incorporated in the "New Model" Mill.

The graceful business like design of this Mill is well shown in the attached cut of the 8 ft. Double Cutter. This size Mill will carry a 40 ft. saw with a 14 inch blade. We also build 9 and 10 ft. sizes.

Our 20 page bulletin No. 102 fully describes and illustrates these machines. Ask us to send you a copy.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Brantford, Canada

Branch—Winnipeg, Man. **Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.**

Wholesale Lumber Yards

Retail Lumber Yards

Sash and Door Factories

Lumber Warehouses

Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills

Planing Mills

Rossing Mills

Pulp Mills

Box Factories

BATTS LIMITED

Staved Columns

made with our "V" Locked Joint giving a larger glueing area.

Even thickness in our columns is obtained by using more staves than other manufacturers. The well seasoned wood in our products prevents checking.

Our products will prove

Great Sellers

BATTS LIMITED
374 Pacific Ave. - WEST TORONTO

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
OAK EXTRA TANNED
EST 1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

H. Walters & Sons
Limited
Head Office and Factory: HULL, CANADA

Branches:
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Corner Powell and McLean Sts.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Corner Market and Louise Sts.

THE LARGEST FACTORY FOR LUMBERING TOOLS IN CANADA. :: :: ::

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives

Vol. 31 Toronto, April 1, 1911 No. 7

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

GENUINE OAK

"Genuine Oak" LEATHER BELTING

Every Belt Guaranteed

Full stock of Pressed Steel Pulleys and
Mill Supplies of every description

D. K. McLaren, Limited Montreal Toronto Quebec St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B. C.

"Weldless Steel Chain"

The Strongest Chain
in the world

WELDLESS—The finished Chain is rolled direct from the bar without a weld.

STEEL has an approximate Breaking stress of 65,000 lbs. per square inch against 52,000 lbs. for the highest grade of iron, and where the Weldless Chain has 100 per cent. efficiency the welded article has only 60 to 70 per cent.

Write for descriptive matter, Breaking Strains, &c. and prices to

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited MONTREAL

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacterers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water Sts. **Peterborough, Ont., Can.**

Woods Limited

OTTAWA Factory: **HULL, QUE.**

Everything for the Lumberman and Contractor

TENTS, CLOTHING, TARPAULINS,
GLOVES and MITTS

Woods Special Non-Absorbent Duck Tents

DICK'S BALATA
CANADA
FAIRBANKS' WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting, Steel Pulleys, Leather Belting, Clutches, Wood Split Pulleys, Babbitt, Shafting, Hangers, Wood-Working Machinery, Iron Pulleys, Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

One setter can work all day with this machine

With a steam set works you do not have to change setters every three or four hours, or every half day. One man can work all day because the hard work is done by steam.

And you get better lumber, because the travel of the piston is as exact as in a steam engine, so that a steam set works of itself simply cannot cut uneven lumber.

Further, you get more lumber, because it will set up to four inches as quickly as any other machine will set two inches.

Let us send you further particulars.

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Your Stock will almost sell itself

if it is supplied by us, for the quality of our lumber is unsurpassed.
Every sale will lead to another if you handle

Red and White Pine Lumber

**Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad and Bridge Timber**

Our lumber is perfectly milled, correctly graded, and never fails to give satisfaction

George Gordon & Company, Limited
Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The
**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN

White and Red Pine **Spruce** **Hemlock**

White Pine Box Lumber, all sizes.

Hemlock, we can saw any special sizes you want for quick shipment up to 12 in. x 12 in. to 16 ft. long; order early. Can supply a few cars dry, No. 2, in 1 in., 2 in., and 2 in. x 4 in.

We have some very desirable lines in White Pine for manufacturers of doors, sash, etc., also a nice line in White Pine Mill Run Stocks,

Write us for prices, we are sure we can interest you.

We Make a Specialty of Prompt Shipments

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

NEW YORK CITY: Bible House, Astor Place **OTTAWA, ONT.: Citizen Building**

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

We have a full assortment of

White Pine, Norway, Hemlock, Posts, B. C. Shingles and Lath

Write us

LeBel, Turnbull Lumber Co.
Limited
Sarnia, Ont.

SHINGLES SHINGLES

Now is the time to place your order for your spring trade. Stocks are running low at the mills and prices are likely to advance owing to short cut and higher stumpage. We still have a few Cars of 2nd Clears, Specials and Extra No. 1, Summer Cut Metis Brand which lead the procession in quality.

Get our Prices on
Matched Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Clapboard
It will pay you.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE ?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited
National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.
Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co.
Limited
Suite 66, 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We make a Specialty of

Birch, Basswood, Cedar Poles, Ties and Poles

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE
PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Thomas A. Low
RENFREW, ONTARIO

Pine, Spruce, Hemlocks, Hardwoods, Lumber, Lath, Shingles

Winter cut Basswood
A large stock always on hand.

P.O. Box 526 Renfrew, Ontario.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 inch white pine mill run shorts
For 2 inch white pine mill run shorts
For 2 x 5, 6, 8, and 10 x 12/16 mill run white pine

Write us for Prices before placing your order

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

Announcement

We beg to announce that the business of the Thos. Nagle Lumber Co., Limited, has been taken over by the Maritime Lumber Company Limited.

We trust that the pleasant relations which existed between the former Company and its patrons will be continued to the new firm.

Maritime Lumber Co. Limited

Main Office
Globe-Atlantic Bldg.
St. John, N. B.

Branch Office
180 St. James Street
Montreal, P.Q.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

St. Clair Construction Co.
Limited

DEALERS IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber
Sash, Doors, Lath and Shingles

Yard and Planing Mill:

Campbell Ave. and Davenport Road
Davenport Station, G. T. R.
TORONTO

Buyers of Hemlock, Spruce and Red Pine, Etc.

RALPH LOVELAND E. A. STONE

LOVELAND & STONE

Lumber Manufacturers

CUTLER, ONT.

Dimension Timber a Specialty

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!

It is just possible I can furnish you with the

Hardwood Lumber

that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.

J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

THE
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune

Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**

Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring

End Matched, Bored, Polished and Bundled

Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL

C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.

Our Prices will Interest You

We offer for Quick Sale
at a very low figure

Mill Run

White Pine

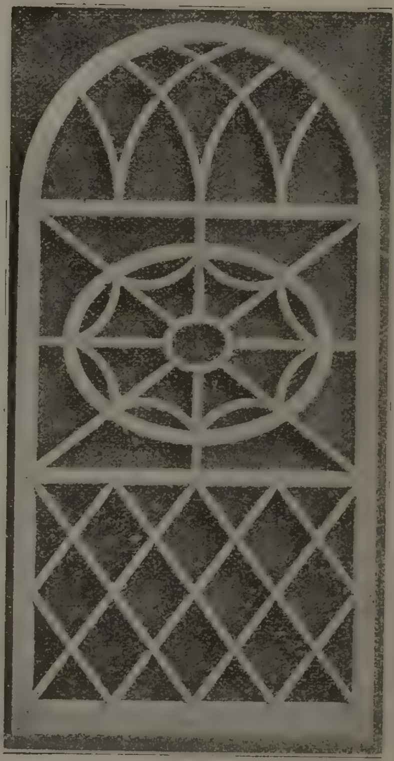
Inquiries Invited

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our price for anything you require in lumber.

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario

Manufacturers of

Sawn Lumber, Lath,
and Dimension Timber



DIAMOND SASH

particularly suited for Gothic and Queen Ann style windows. It is impossible to successfully manufacture these sash without the proper machinery, but we have it. Every light is uniform, the joints are perfect and all the lines are absolutely straight where they should be and uniformly curved in the curved parts.

Stock a few of these sash and see how they sell, you'll be surprised.

M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Ferguson Lumber Co
London, Ont.

SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.

B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited

Bruce Mines, Ontario

Saw and Planing Mills

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders

Orillia, Ont.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
Whte Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

FOR SALE
Piles and Poles
All sizes, all lengths
Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

Ralph Loveland, Pres.
L. K. Loveland, Vice.-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.

Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER AND SALT
Mills at Thessalon, Ont.
SAGINAW - - MICH.

J. D. SHIER LUMBER CO., Limited
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.
Manufacturers of Lumber, Lath and Shingles

A fully equipped Planing Factory in connection. Dressed Lumber, Flooring in Pine, Hardwood or Hemlock, 3/8 Ceilings, Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Wood Turning, etc. Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a specialty at current prices.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips

Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices.

G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING Co. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers
we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland
after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

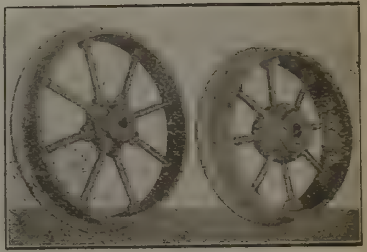
For Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
Mill Connections
Cairo, Ill., Herndon, W. Va
Cincinnati, Ohio, Helena, Ark.
DETROIT, MICH.

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods
2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to
J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL



Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,

etc.

President and General Manager
D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg

Assistant General Manager
WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver

Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.

Booth & Shannon

Biscotasing, Ont.

Established 1889

We are open to contract for the output of our present season's cut of

Norway and White Pine Logs

Stocks will be sawn at Biscotasing, Ont., C.P.R. main line and at Spanish (Georgian Bay).

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW PRICE for QUICK sale:

60,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
22,000 ft. 1 x 10/12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
42,000 ft. 1 x 10 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
500,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
14,000 ft. 6/4 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
35,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
300,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 White Pine Mill Cull.
210,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
21,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
90,000 ft. 1 x 12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

HEMLOCK

All Sizes of Good Sound Stock

Including 8 x 8—10/16
8 x 10—10/16
10 x 10—10/16

We also solicit your enquiries for any White or Red Pine, Spruce, or Lath.

Muir, Terry & Gordon

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto

'PHONE No. MAIN 2545

The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in Toronto for immediate delivery—

2 Cars 4/4 x 6″ and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
1 " 4/4 x 10″ and up " " " "
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up No. 1 Common " "
2 " 4/4 and thicker Honduras Mahogany
3 " 5/4″ Sound Wormy Chestnut
1 " 3″ 1sts and 2nds Plained Red Oak

The Quartered Oak is extra choice for figure, even color and good percentage of long lengths. Write or phone for price

---

LEAK & CO.,

18 Aberdeen Chambers
Toronto, Ont.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Yours truly,

LEAK & CO.

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Quotations solicited for Hemlock Bill Stuff. We have also stocks of Ash, Elm, Birch, Spruce and Basswood now cutting. Try a car of our specially graded Cedar Shingles, X, XX, XXX, XXXX, 16 and 18 inches.

Head Office: 22 Toronto Street - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

We will contract for your coming cut and also for your dry stock for prompt shipment, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods wanted.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., **Vancouver, B.C.**

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles
Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The
East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine, Larch,
and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B. C.

HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough *and* Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B. C.

The patronage of Canadian consumers of Hardwood is most earnestly desired and respectfully solicited.

With our several mills and large stumpage holdings we are in position to produce good high grade stock, while our location is such that we can render exceptionally prompt service, and the favorable freight rates enable us to give splendid values.

Send us your enquiries and give us a trial.

John Dulweber & Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY

Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—

Heavy Fir Timbers and B. C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B. C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring

in

Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.

Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific oast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Universal Barrel Machinery

Makes Barrels, Half Barrels, and Tubs of matchless quality, for all requirements, at a greatly reduced cost, from oak or 19 other woods, from tree to finished package; profitable capacity, 300 Barrels or more daily.

All inquiries should specify class, quantity and size of packages to be made.

Manufacturers and Builders of Saws, Tools and Machinery

For the manufacture of Staves, Heading, Barrels, Kegs, Cooperage, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Hoops, Woodenware, Short Box Boards, Chair Stock, Handles, Fish Kits, Shingles and Lumber.

Complete Plants our Specialty

The Peter Gerlach Co.

Cleveland, Ohio.

THE LONG LUMBER COMPANY
HAMILTON
CANADA

Have a good block of Hemlock, 200M ft. nicely sorted as to lengths. Look out for our travellers with the list. Price is right for immediate shipment. Watch for the Bull Dog Man.

The
Long Lumber Co.
Hamilton, Canada

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce

Veneers (3 or more ply)

Handles (all descriptions)

Staves, Hoops Heading

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.

Bootle, Liverpool, England

London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow

A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

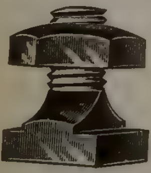
British & Foreign Import & Export Co.

Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

Reinforced

Sticker Head Bolts



Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.

Prices:

½″ bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝″ 40c. 11/16″ 50c.

Woodworker's Tool Works

544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE
CO. LIMITED
PRESTON
ONT.
FINE
BANK, OFFICE,
COURT HOUSE &
DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL.
CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

E. J. CHAMBERLAIN, President
J. W. SMITH, Vice-President
W. R. BEATTY, Secretary

The

Colonial Lumber Co.

Limited

Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill
20,000,000 feet

Double Cut Band Mill
Large Circular
Twin Circular
Gang Circular and Resaw

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK

POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

Laguna Mahogany

The Finest of Mexican Mahoganies

We own and operate 600,000 acres in Mexico. From tree to consumer

San Jago Mahogany

The Finest of Cuba Mahoganies

"Poti" Circassian Walnut

Lumber and Veneers

Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc.

Home Office: 1801 Cambria St., Phila., Pa.
Mill and Yards: Astoria, Long Island, N.Y.

WESTERN
LUMBER
&
SHINGLE
Co
VANCOUVER
B.C.
PACIFIC
COAST
LUMBER
AND
SHINGLES
WHOLESALE
SEND US
YOUR
INQUIRIES
RAIL OR WATER
SHIPMENTS

Unloading a train of Logs into Mill Pond

Rapid Rail Facilities Reduce Cost of Production

Our ideal rail facilities from **Limits** to **Mill** enable us to produce Manufactured Lumber at a minimum of cost, which results in a great saving of money for you.

We Specialize in

Long Timber

and are in a position to fill special orders at **any time of the year.**

We can assure you of Prompt Shipments—Good and Uniform Grades—Unexcelled Millwork.

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

FASSETT, QUE.

Manufacturers of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods

View of Mill

---

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern aud Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

WANTED YOUR INQUIRIES FOR

White and Red Pine **Lumber** Southern Pine B.C. Fir Hemlock Pine and Oak **Timber**

The Elmitt Lumber Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

N. B. We can Deliver 6,000 Tamarac Piles on St. Lawrence River

LUMBER

We carry Heavy Stocks of

White Pine (All grades) **Spruce**
Red Pine **Hemlock**

The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co., Limited

TIMBER BILLS SAWN TO ORDER

Five Yards and Planing Mills Milling Work a Specialty

Square Cedar, Posts, Shingles, Lath.

Wire, write or phone your enquiries to our Head Office :

OTTAWA, ONT. - 55 DUKE ST. Phone 428

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange
Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on
Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING
Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Long - Knight Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Gum, Walnut

Thin Oak a Specialty

THE BIGGEST BAND MILL IN INDIANA
LONG TIMBER UP TO SIXTY FEET

Hardwood Specialties

Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

We sell Hardwoods in Europe. We sell Hardwoods in Canada, you should be one of our customers. We always keep them, no matter where located.

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - INDIANA

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoiville, Tenn.
Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennesse

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

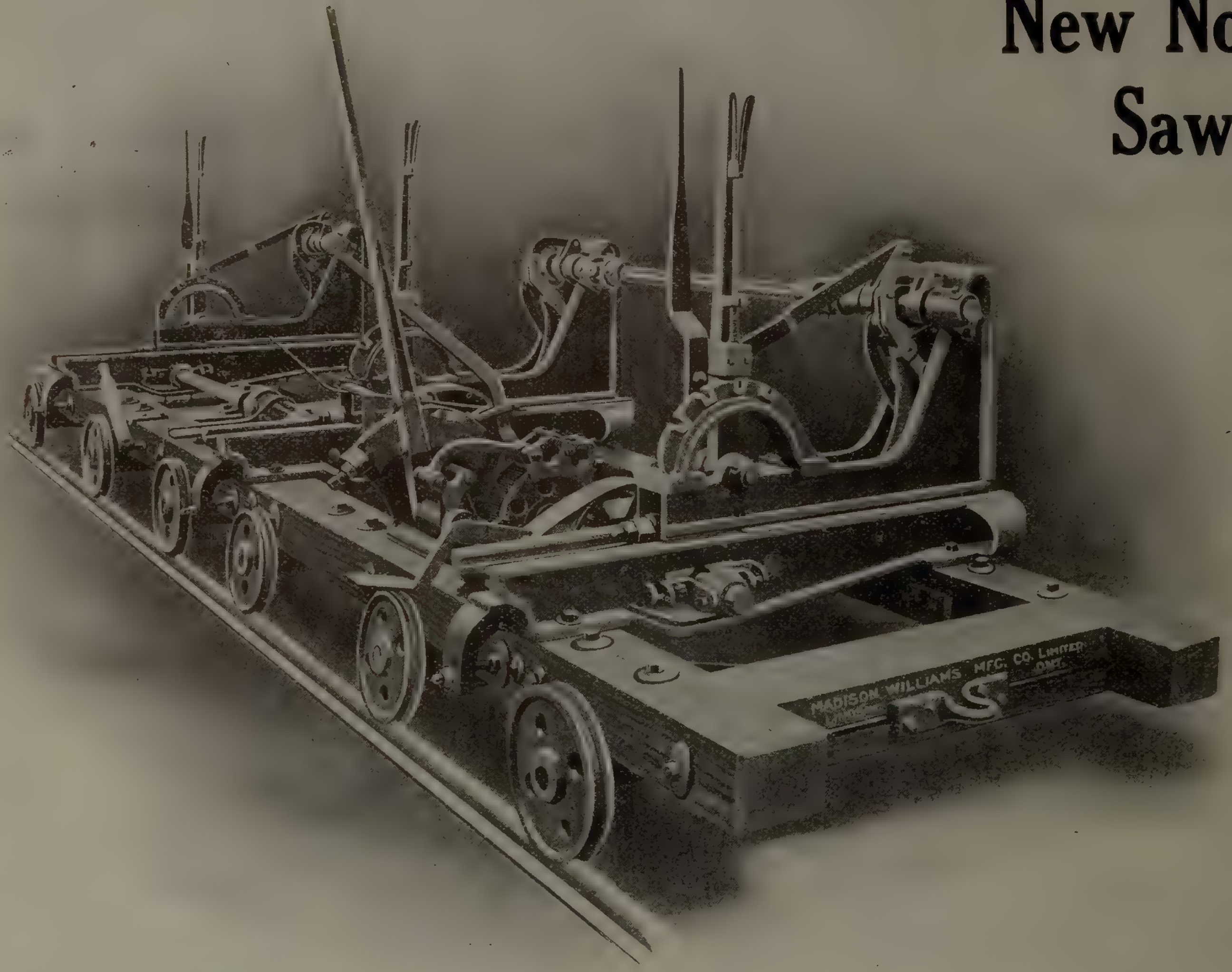
Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives



New No. 4 Saw Carriage

A Machine worthy of a place in the world's largest sawmill

The
Madison Williams Mfg. Co.
Limited

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal Que.

Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

TRADE MARK
HANCHETT
U.S.REG.59,352. JAN 8,1907

The Filing Room

In the best equipped most efficient mills all over the country, where the value of standard equipment is appreciated—there you will find Hanchett Filing Room Equipment installed. Please note the advantages these mills have secured.

The Hanchett Filing Room Machinery are modern machines, are practical, simple, efficient, easy to adjust, easy to operate, and do first-class work. They are solid, rigid, heavy machines. Made upon honor, and they have genuine merit. The adaption of Hanchett Tools and Machinery for the care of saws and knives means quick installation, low cost of maintenance and renewals, and economy of operation.

THERE WAS A REASON WHY:

Schwager & Nettleton, Seattle, Washington, demanded Hanchett Filing Room Machinery.
Lee Wilson Co., Wilson, Ark. " " " " "
The Santee River Cypress Co., Ferguson, S.C. " " " " "
Gulf Lbr. Co., Fullerton, La. (2 outfits) " " " " "
U. S. Government (3 outfits) " " " " "
Porter Wadley & Co., Cotton Valley, La. " " " " "

Hanchett Swage Works

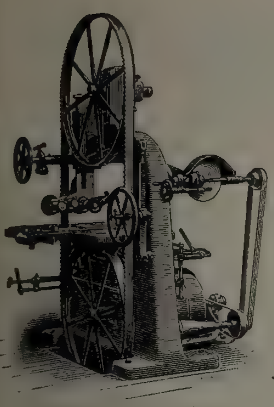
Send for Catalogue No. 6

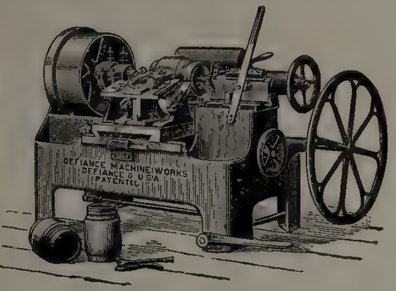
Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

In the land of the "Maple Leaf Forever" the reputation of our wood working machines is so well established that you cannot find a progressive woodworker who does not use some

"Defiance Patented Wood Working Machines"

we build modern tools for producing, spokes, hubs, rims, wheels of every kind, shafts, poles, neckyokes and single-trees, handles of every description, hoops, spools and bobbins, chair and table legs, oval wood dishes, golf sticks, gun stocks and general wood work.


No. 4 Band Rip Saw

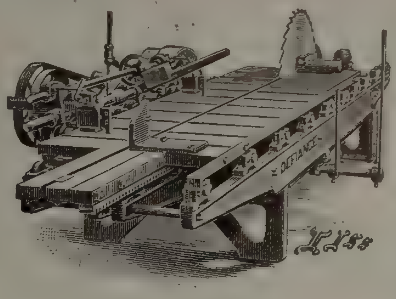


Hub Turning Lathe

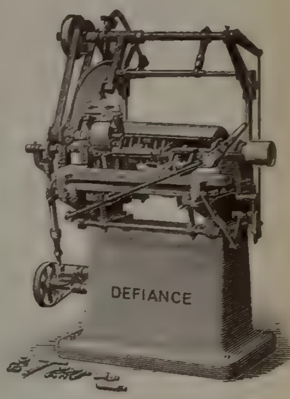
Write for Catalogue
Ask for quotations

The Defiance Machine Works

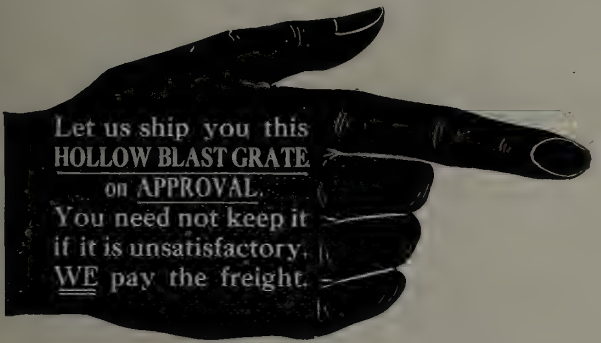
Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A.



No. 6 Bolting Saw



No. 6 Double Equalizer


Let us ship you this HOLLOW BLAST GRATE on APPROVAL. You need not keep it if it is unsatisfactory. WE pay the freight.

On the market twenty years, first in its original and then in its improved forms. Over 6,000 sets in daily use.

The following is a sample of our correspondence :

Before Using

Cleveland, O., Dec. 10th, 1907.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.
Greenville, Mich.

Gentlemen:

I have three 300 h.p. Wickes Vertical Boilers with Dutch ovens attached to a 4-ft. chimney in use at my saw mill, burning all wet fuel, but I am not able to raise enough steam. Each grate surface is 7 ft. wide by 6 ft. long.

Will your hollow blast grate improve my condition and raise my steam?

If so, I would kindly ask that you give me your price on same.

Awaiting your reply, I remain
Very truly yours,
THEODORE KUNDTZ.

After Using

Cleveland, O., July 24th, 1909.

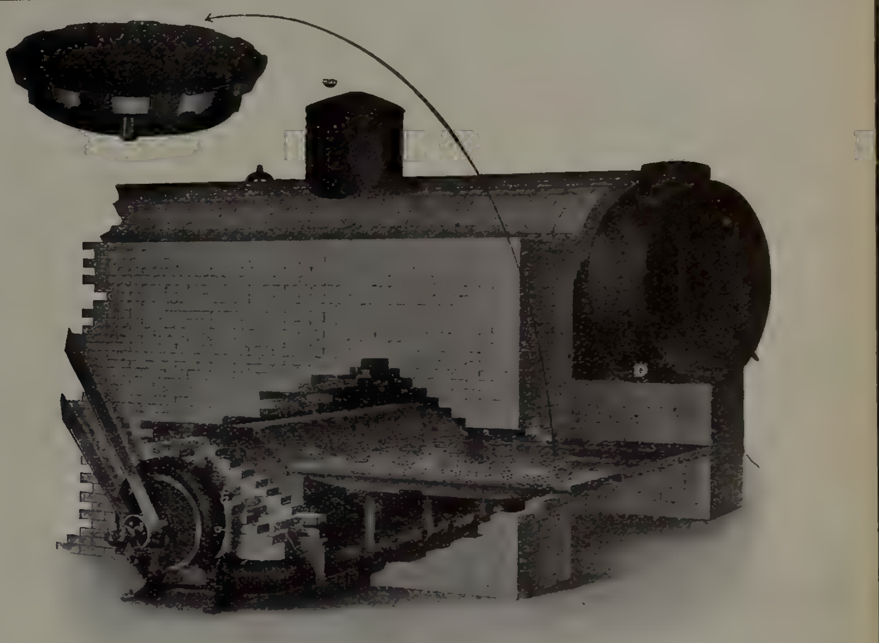
The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.,
Greenville, Mich.

Gentlemen:

I had three 300 h.p. boilers in use at my saw mill, burning mostly wet fuel, and WAS NOT ABLE TO RAISE STEAM ENOUGH TO KEEP RUNNING.

Since installing your hollow blast grate I have been using only TWO of the boilers and have STEAM TO SPARE and I would recommend your grate to anyone using WET FUEL or NOT HAVING CHIMNEY DRAFT.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE KUNDTZ.



The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate can be used in plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and with any number of boilers, from one up. Calls for no change in construction. Easy to install and operate. Saves labor in firing. Is kept comparatively cold by the current of air within, which makes it practically indestructible. Does not throw sparks. Can be fired on without running the blower, if desired. This is often necessary at night.

In writing for prices state how many boilers you have and whether you have ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens, and give width and length of grate surface or surfaces

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., - Greenville, Michigan

Also manufacturers of the celebrated "TOWER" line of Edgers and Trimmers

---

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES

Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

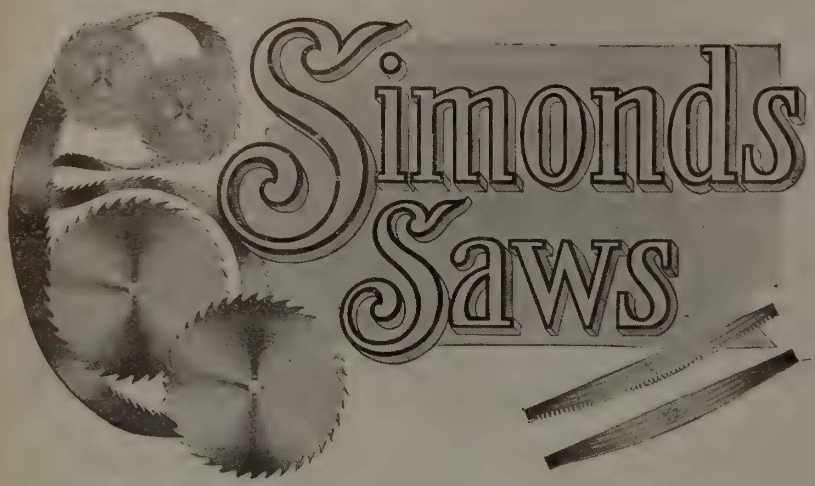
Steep Grades
Sharp Curves
Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA



This saw that represents the big economy whether Band or Circular, is not the one you pay the least for delivered down at your mill.

The frequency or infrequency with which they must be changed, and filed and tinkered with counts some, for this takes time, you know, the time that runs into money, and it is only the saws that are able to hold an edge and that won't crack, that make for economy.

Simonds Band Saws, because of the selected material used, their uniformity of temper, their hardness without brittleness, their eveness in grinding and strength of the brazing, are used in the biggest, busiest mills in the world for the sole reason that being so made they cut more lumber, stand more wear, tear, and hard driving, than saws of other make.

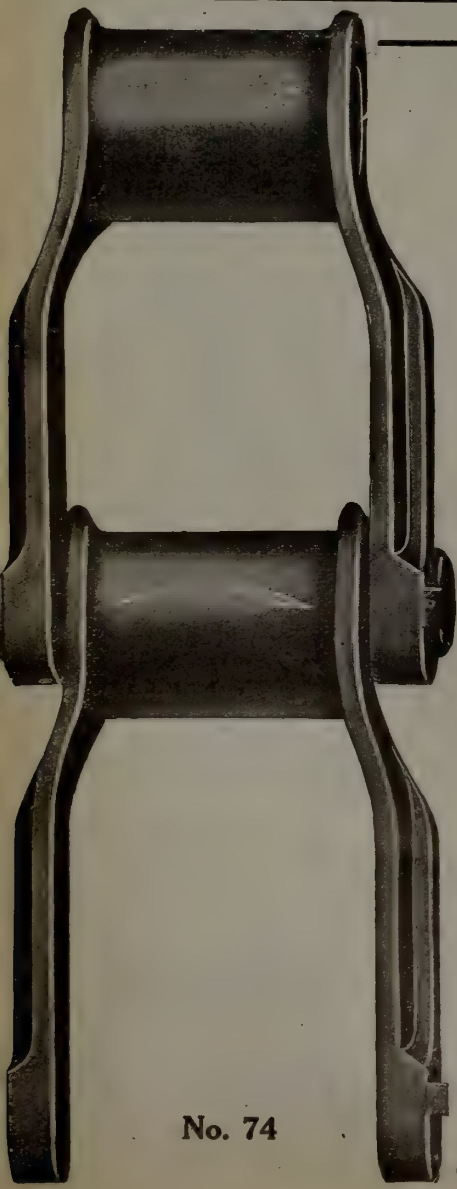
Your first order for a Simonds Saw, let it be Band, Gang, Cross-cut, or Solid or Inserted Tooth Circular, will make this so evident that it will never be your last.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd.

Vancouver, B.C. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B.

Simonds Canada Saw Company Ltd.
Vancouver B.C. — Trade Mark Simonds Steel Regd — St. John, N.B.
Unequaled in Quality and Uniformity
Montreal, Que.

In the United States, The Simonds Manufacturing Co.


No. 74

DODGE

Elevating and Conveying Machinery

We manufacture a very complete line of machinery for the handling of materials of all kinds economically.

Belt Conveyors, any length, any capacity.
Bucket or **Cup Elevators,** any capacity.

We are headquarters in Canada for

Chain, Sprockets, Take-ups, Head Pulleys, Car Pullers, Friction Hauls, Belt Tighteners, Rope Sheaves, Gearing all kinds, Friction Clutches, Manilla and Wire Transmission Rope, &c.

Send for our B7 Catalogue, also Chain and Sprocket Catalogue.

Dodge Manufacturing Co.

Toronto and Montreal

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856. Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, April 1, 1911 No. 7

Quebec's Excellent Annual Report

The annual reports published by the Department of Lands and Forests of the Province of Quebec are always of much interest to lumbermen. The report for the year 1910, which has recently been published and which was partly reproduced in the previous issue of the "Canada Lumberman," is no exception. It contained not only an interesting outline of the work which was done by the Department during the year, but a great amount of practical information of value to the lumbermen of that province. The most interesting statistical fact in the report was the increase in the amount collected in timber dues, rents, etc. The total, $1,033,895, was greater than that of any year since 1905. The natural inference is that the lumber industry in the Province of Quebec has at last returned to something like the prosperity which it enjoyed previous to the recent depression. Unless some serious setback is suffered, it is reasonable to look forward to a statement in the next annual report to the effect that the receipts from these sources exceeded those of any previous year. Irrespective of the increased receipts which are to be expected from the prosperity of the industry, the Department expects to reap an increase of $350,000 from the increase in the tariff and ground rents which recently went into force.

This increase in the charges upon the industry, placed upon the Government an increased responsibility in the direction of more energetic supervision of operations. When the Department recently inaugurated its policy of careful supervision of lumbering operations and placed the matter in the hands of trained foresters, many of the lumbermen of the province were inclined at first to object to what seemed to them like too much government interference. The neglected state of the forest resources of the province, however, amply warranted such a step, and it is encouraging to note in the report this year a statement that the lumber operators are taking kindly to this supervision and that little trouble is expected in the future. Although this involves some extra work on the part of camp foremen and others, it means, in the long run, a more business-like method of operating, and the many ways in which the Department, with the assistance of the lumbermen, can work for the improvement of the whole industry, gives good reason for believing that Quebec has actually entered upon a new era, in which lumbering will be conducted more economically than in the past, and in which careful attention will be given to the preservation of the forests so as to make them a source of perpetual wealth.

Speaking of the preservation of the forests, one is reminded of the good fortune which the Province of Quebec experienced last year in regard to its immunity from fire losses. The Department of Lands and Forests is giving special attention to this matter and is creating an efficient and practical forest fire fighting force. Last year they were assisted greatly by favorable weather. Frequent rains, coming just at the periods when there was greatest danger on account of the drying up of the country, reduced the possibility of fire to a minimum. The practical result was a negligible loss by fire and a reduction of the expense of the fire fighting service from $20,500 in 1909 to $13,500 in 1910.

One of the most practical methods in which the Department of Lands and Forests assists the lumbermen in their operations, is by the advice which it gives in connection with woods operations. License owners have ben requested to be more methodical and more economical in the operations, and it is satisfactory to learn that this advice is being taken in the spirit in which it is given. The report states that several of the largest and most successful operators in the province have adopted the methods recommended by the Department and now conduct their operations in a manner which is regarded as almost ideal. Economical cutting is one of the things which the Department is doing its best to inculcate. The regulations require that stumps be cut not more than two feet above the ground. This, although it is considered troublesome by some old operators, is still said to be too high, and some of the operators to-day are even cutting lower than two feet. By saving all that is possible at the stump of a tree and by going as far as possible up into the top, operators can save a great deal of valuable timber which in former years has been permitted to go to waste. In the choice of trees and also in the cutting up of trees which have been burned or overthrown there is room for great advance over the methods which for a long time have been in pretty general use.

In the directions outlined above and in many more the Department of Lands and Forests of Quebec, presided over and manned by trained foresters, has been doing a splendid work for the lumbering industry of the province and has been setting an example in the management of its forest resources which it would be well for all the other provinces of Canada to study carefully.

Good Prospects in New Brunswick

According to the report of the Surveyor-General, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, which has just been presented to the Government of New Brunswick, and which is published in part elsewhere in this issue, the lumber industry in that province, although it has many srious troubles to face, is entering upon the season of 1911 with a fair prospect of enjoying a successful year's business. Depending for its markets as it does, so much upon other countries, principally Great Britain and the United States, the Province of New Brunswick suffers more than any other part of Canada when political or economic conditions in those countries exert a depressing influence upon trade. This has been the case of late years, more noticeably than ever before, and at present the political situation in the United States is retarding trade in New Brunswick lumber considerably. The situation in Great Britain, however, offsets in a large measure that in the United States, and it is felt that during the coming year an advance can be expected in the price of spruce, in that country.

Not only are politics keeping the lumber markets of the United States in a condition of uncertainty, but other factors are combining to induce producers in New Brunswick to consider the advisability of reducing their cut. The cedar situation is a case in point. It is believed that the cut of this wood in New Brunswick during 1911 will be about 20,000,000 feet less than usual. The cedar of the Pacific coast comes into direct competition with that of New Brunswick in the markets of the Eastern States. What with the preference which consumers give to western cedar, and the increasing use of patent roofing materials, the time has come when, according to the report of the Surveyor-General, it will be necessary for New Brunswick manufacturers to put their cedar into some other form than shingles.

Like the Province of Quebec, New Brunswick is taking careful steps to ensure the accuracy of its scaling returns. Monthly statements are now required, signed by the foreman of each camp. The Surveyor General reports that he has every confidence that this step will be carried out successfully and that it will result in preventing, in a large measure, the disputes and necessary investigations which arise under other conditions when stumpage bills are represented. It is a source of satisfaction to learn that, as in the case of Quebec, lumbermen are meeting the Government more than half-way in this matter.

As was to be expected, the inauguration of a policy last year, of permitting the cutting of under-sized lumber in certain sections of the province, where the growth was known as thicket or stunted growth, as well as heath growth, and lumber growing on barren lands, has not been an unqualified success. If the regulation could be carried out precisely as was intended, it would not be a source of trouble and the use of such timber would be an important economy. But the Surveyor-General reports that the results have been anything but satisfactory, and licensees have not confined their cutting to the lands described in their application, but have extended their operations indiscriminately to good growing lands, thus depleting the forests, which, in time, would produce good saw logs. The experience of the department has been so disappointing in this respect that in the interest of the province, the Surveyor-General believes that the only true policy of lumbering is to confine operations to the cutting of merchantable logs, removing as much as possible of the tops of trees from the forest to conserve the young growth. It is a misfortune that the lumbermen have been unable to take advantage of this regulation without abusing it. The best thing that can be said of the situation is that those who have exceeded their rights in this connection are not representative lumbermen, but merely small operators or others who have not the welfare of the industry at heart.

Another point of similarity between the New Brunswick report and that of the Province of Quebec, is the fact that both provinces were, during the year 1910, singularly exempt from forest fires. During the danger times in May and June, there was a plentiful rainfall in New Brunswick, all over the province, and the same was the case in October. In spite of this immunity from fire, however, the report urges that more stringent laws for the prevention of forest fires must soon be put into execution. This is a fact which no one will contradict. There is always hanging over our heads the possibility that a dry season will occur and a great conflagration similar to that on the Miramichi in the year 1825 will bring ruin and death to large sections of the country. No steps should be omitted which will prepare the country to prevent such catastrophes and to fight all fires in their early stages, so as to prevent their becoming of serious proportions. The three eastern provinces of Canada escaped with scarcely a scorching last year, but the Province of Ontario provided an example of terrible loss and suffering from forest fires which will, it is hoped, go a long way towards inducing all those who are responsible for the protection from fires to do everything possible to prevent their spread.

Reciprocity Situation as seen by an English Lumberman

An interesting article upon the reciprocity situation as seen by an English timber merchant is published in a recent issue of the Timber Trades Journal of London, England. The author is Mr. I. Hamilton Benn, M.P., director of the firm of Price & Pierce, Limited, London, Eng., and of Price Brothers & Company, Limited, Quebec. The article is as follows:

The effect upon Canadian timber properties and upon the Canadian lumber trade with this country of the measure of reciprocity now proposed between Canada and the United States cannot fail to be considerable. The striking fact is that according to the statements of many authoritative persons, the available supplies of timber in the United States do not exceed 20 years' life at the present rate of consumption, but this is no doubt an extreme view. Still, it would seem to be explanation enough for the lumber items in the new agreement. At present there is a United States duty of $1.25 per 1,000 feet on Canadian lumber, and this duty is now to be removed. Only those who realize to what an enormous extent lumber enters into the daily requirements of industrial and agricultural peoples such as those of Canada and the United States can appreciate the place which lumber holds in the national economy. Obviously it must be to the immediate advantage of the lumber interests of Canada to secure this free entry to a gigantic market such as that of the United States, with all the advantages of better prices and keen demand, but there has arisen in recent years in Canada a strong national movement for the conservation of Canadian resources. This has found expression in the formation of the Conservation Commission, of which the ex-Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, is the chairman, and the whole energies of this body of influential and representative men are being directed to measures which will save Canada from a repetition of the depletion of forest wealth which has brought the United States to her present critical position. This is, of course, a question of large national policy. For the moment it is certain that, on the whole, the opening up of the American market will mean a considerable appreciation of all the standing timber properties throughout the Dominion.

I am asked what effect this greatly increased lumber trade with the United States is likely to have upon the British market. Fifteen or twenty years ago 33 to 35 per cent. of the total British imports of timber came from Canada. At the present time this proportion has fallen to about 22 per cent., partly owing to a smaller importation of Canadian timber, but mainly to the increased supplies obtained from Russia and the Baltic. I anticipate that, with the agreement in force, the decline in the proportionate British use of Canadian timber will be greatly accelerated, and it seems inevitable that British prices must go up.

It may, perhaps, be worth noting that in the opinion of many Canadian authorities, with which I certainly agree, the timber properties in eastern Canada are not likely to derive quite as much benefit from the agreement as those in some other parts of the Dominion, for the reason that so large a part of the sale value of timber is due to the cost of getting out the lumber, and this is determined mainly by the prices of food and other supplies for forest operations and the cost of labor. It is anticipated that a large increase in the exports of food products and hay to the United States in consequence of the removal of the duty will restrict the supplies of these articles for local consumption, and therefore raise the price. In that event the cost of getting out the lumber will be increased, and may to some extent counteract the advantage of increased prices obtainable for the timber itself.

Another aspect of the subject is the development in Canada of paper making and other industries allied to the lumber trade. A very considerable amount of capital is being sunk at the present time in the construction of pulp and paper mills of the largest and most modern type. Paper is one of the items of the new reciprocity proposal, that is to say, it is to be admitted free into the United States from Canada when there is no export duty or export charge of any kind on the wood or wood pulp exported from Canada to the States. As is well known, there are provinces of Canada which, by means of their provincial regulations, practically prohibit the exportation of the raw material from Crown lands, their object being to retain the manufacture of the finished article within their own domain. There is little expectation in Canada of a modification of these provincial regulations, but it will not be very long before the Canadian paper does enter the United States free of duty, for the supply of pulpwood is already running short on the southern side of the border. The mills in Wisconsin and many other places are ceasing to make "news," and must either go out of business or turn their attention to "book" or other higher grades of papers, in the manufacture of which ground wood does not play so large a part. There is already an importation of paper into the United Kingdom from Canada, and there is certainly a widespread expectation in Canada that as the Canadian paper industry extends an important market should be found in the United Kingdom. Of printing paper, for instance, the total Canadian exports were $2,500,000 in 1909-10, of which 20 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 50 per cent. to the United States, and 25 per cent. to Australia and New Zealand. Therefore, there is a substantial British interest in this development of United States and Canadian policy, and not for Great Britain alone, but also for the Empire."

United States Lumber Dumped in Canadian Markets

An interesting report of the imports and exports of the United States, with reference to wood goods for the year 1910 is published elsewhere in this issue. An analysis of the statement shows clearly that the lumbermen of Canada, in asking for a duty on lumber coming into Canada as a compensation for the duty which has been levied on lumber entering the United States, have been amply justified by the conditions of trade. Take, for instance, the matter of boards, deals, planks, joists and scantling, under which heading are included an important percentage of the exports of wood goods to Canada. Last year the exports of these to Canada were valued at $7,670,201, and in 1909 the value was $3,770,066. The increase for the year 1910 was, therefore, very nearly $4,000,000. Lest it should be thought that this increase was the result simply of energetic salesmanship of the representatives of United States firms, irrespective of any other factors, it is well to consider the prices which were obtained for these goods. In 1910 the average price per thousand feet of the exports of wood goods to Canada under this head was $25.54. In 1909 the corresponding price was $27.84. There was, therefore, a decrease in the price during 1910 of $2.30. Taking this fact in conjunction with the doubling of the total quantity of the exports of this class to Canada there is only one natural conclusion to reach. United States exporters of these goods to Canada during 1910 were freely practising their national habit of "dumping." There can be no other explanation of

There is an even more significant proof of this fact in the prices and totals of the exports of the same class of goods to all countries, Canada included. During 1910 the exports to all countries of boards, deals, planks, joists and scantlings amounted in value to $41,675,785, and the average price was $21.93 per thousand feet. During 1909 the total value was $32,856,078, and the average price was $21.40 per thousand feet. There was, therefore, an increase in the average price during 1910 of 53 cents and the total exports increased only about 25 per cent., as compared with an increase of over 100 per cent. in the exports to Canada in the face of a drop of $2.30 per thousand feet in the price. The natural conclusion is that the manufacturers of the United States had a good enough trade with other countries to secure their regular prices, but that they used the convenient Canadian market as a dumping ground to dispose of their surplus stocks, even at a considerable sacrifice.

Other interesting facts are shown by the figures in these tables. In the first place, the figures of imports of logs and round timber show during the last three years that there has been a constant increase of imports on this item, the imports for 1910 being almost double those of 1908. The exports of logs, round timber and timber hewn and sawed show an increase of over 9 per cent., as compared with 1909. The imports of boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber showed a small decrease and a slight increase in the average price. Imports of laths into the United States increased nearly 50 per cent., with a fractional increase in the average price. The imports of shingles on the other hand decreased, as a result, no doubt, of the increase in the duty. The decrease was about 30 per cent. as compared with the imports of shingles in 1909. The average price also fell off, though only to a small extent.

The imports of pulpwood showed an increased of nearly 8 per cent. and the imports of wood pulp showed an increase of nearly 29 per cent. The imports of wood pulp from Canada increased nearly 28 per cent. In the face of the import duty of one-twelfth of a cent per pound on mechanical wood pulp entering the United States this is a rather surprising increase. It is an encouraging indication of what might be expected if our wood pulp were admitted into the United States free of duty.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

Statistics covering the output of lumber in the Saginaw valley district, Mich., for the year 1910 show that there was a considerable increase over the previous year and that the cut was the largest since 1904. The Bay City mills cut 112,997,395 feet and the one mill at Saginaw sawed 10,500,000 feet. Of this amount 4,764,000 was pine, 71,391,000 was hemlock, and the balance hardwood. There is one shingle mill left in the valley and its cut was 10,064,0000 shingles. During the year, 93,698,912 feet of lumber arrived by water, of which 75,400,000 was from Canada and paid a duty of $1.25 a thousand. The balance came from Lake Superior mills. In the early eighties Bay City was the greatest lumber shipping port on the Great Lakes, but last year not a cargo was shipped out by water. Practically all of the rough lumber cut in local mills or imported was worked up in the local planing mills and factories and shipped out by rail in the form of dressed lumber or other finished products.

Mr. F. J. Campbell, general manager of the Canada Paper Company, Windsor Mills, P.Q., in a letter dealing with trade conditions, says: "It is impossible to give a forecast of the paper business for the coming season with reciprocity threatening to upset all our present arrangements. Reciprocity in paper, extended as far as the free exchange of wood, of pulp and of news paper, as was asked for in many places and was generally expected, would have caused but a slight disturbance, but when, for reasons unknown, Mr. Fielding agreed to the free exchange of paper to the value of 4c. per pound, the very existence of every book paper and cheap writing paper mill in this country is threatened. Already this is being felt. American houses are establishing agencies in this country, and publishers and others using paper are holding up their orders, looking for a drop in the market.

"We have had a good season in this part of the country for the timber end of our business, and our timber is now on the ice waiting for the break-up, which looks as though it would be particularly late this year."

We hear that the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau will shortly be issuing a new export price list, which will be known as "List G," says the Timber Trades Journal. Users of this wood will probably be sorry to learn that this list will be on an advanced scale. Under the trade terms of either Columbian or Oregon pine, according more to the point of shipment than the source of the log supply, the wood of the Douglas fir seems to be increasing in favor in this country for constructional and other purposes. The northern wood, of course, is usually regarded with the greater favor, and discrimination as to the source of supply is an advisable precaution. The present high freights stand in the way of an active demand on this side, although to the advantage of holders who have stocks already landed here. When the Panama canal is finished and the long voyage, by which the wood is now handicapped, greatly reduced, Douglas fir will, we venture to predict, then play a much more important part in the wood trade of this country than it does at the present time. As it is, the production in Canadian territory alone aggregates close upon 190,000 standards yearly.

Lumber Industry in New Brunswick

Fiftieth Annual Report of Crown Lands Department—Exports Show Slight Increase—An Average Cut Expected — Monthly Scaling Returns to be Required

The fiftieth annual report of the Crown Lands Department of the Province of New Brunswick contains as usual much of interest to lumbermen. The details of the receipts of the Department were published in the "Canada Lumberman" of March 15th. The total receipts were $494,491.64, which was an increase of $99,208.06 over those of the year 1909. These figures are for the fiscal year ending on October 21st.

The Surveyor-General, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, in his report, writes as follows, regarding the lumber industry:

The Lumber Industry.

As will be observed from the statement submitted herewith, the total receipts from territorial revenue exceed those of the preceding year by nearly $100,000 and are the largest in the history of the Department. The increase is largely due to a more systematic method in scaling of the logs upon which stumpage is charged, as there is nothing to indicate that there was any more lumber cut on Crown Lands last year than had been in the past with the exception of the years 1908-09 and 1907-08, when the cut was considerably below the average. The total quantity of lumber exported from the Province of New Brunswick during the last year was less than the average as nearly as can be ascertained, and there is not as much on hand in the St. John, Miramichi and Restigouche ports as there was last year at this time.

As stated in former reports, the lumber industry of the Province of New Brunswick is dependent largely upon the activity in other lines of business and is materially affected by the political situation in England as well as the United States. We feel that during the coming year we can look forward to an advance in price in the English spruce deal market as matters become more settled politically. Our market in the United States, which has been off for the past year, does not show any improvement at present and the future for the coming year not any too bright, especially where our short lumber is concerned, shingles, etc. In fact, the cedar cut on the Crown lands of the province of New Brunswick this year will be 20 million superficial feet less than usual owing in a very large measure, as stated above, to the unsettled condition of the American market. Although we must take into consideration that our cedar shingles manufactured in the Province of New Brunswick are now in direct competition with the cedar from the Pacific coast, which can be landed in New York at about the same figure as the provincial cedar and is considered by builders there to be a much better article, at the same time we must also take into consideration that nearly every month there is a new form or style of roofing material placed on the market to take the place of shingles, and in the near future it will be necessary for the manufacturers of this province to put the cedar in some other form than shingles. Prices in the English spruce deal market are very little lower than this time last year. There is a fairly steady demand and stocks on hand on both sides of the water are somewhat reduced. It would, therefore seem that conditions warrant us to look forward to nearly an average cut for the coming season.

I have given orders this year that monthly scaling returns must be signed by the foreman of the various camps, and notified every Crown land lessee, before the logging season began, of such intention, with the object of obtaining a correct account of the logs yarded and hauled to stream, and at the same time enabling the scaler to come to an agreement with the operator at the end of each month as to the correct number of pieces so yarded or hauled, and I have every confidence that this new departure will produce beneficial results and will put an end in a large measure to the disputes and necessary investigations, which naturally arise when the stumpage bins are presented. So far the lumbermen are meeting me more than half-way and I have every confidence that the new regulations will work out satisfactorily to all concerned.

Acting upon numerous applications made to my department last year to grant licenses to cut undersized lumber in certain sections of the province, where the growth was known as thicket or stunted growth, as well as heath growth and lumber growing on barren lands, I gave orders that such lands be first examined and if found as represented permission was granted to cut down to certain sizes. The results have been anything but satisfactory and it has been found that licensees would not confine their cutting to the lands described in their application, but would extend their operations indiscriminately to good growing lands and thus deplete the forests that in time would produce good saw logs. My experience has been so disappointing in this respect that in the interests of the province I feel convinced the only true policy of lumbering is to confine our operations to the cutting of merchantable logs and remove as much as possible of the tops of the trees from the forest, thus conserving the young growth. It is only in this way that our forests will rotate and keep up the supply in years to come.

In many parts of the Crown domain it would be highly beneficial to cease cutting entirely for a term of years to enable the young growth to arrive at maturity and the time will come when some such policy must be carried out. I have information that a considerable extent of the Crown lands is of this character and might mention such rivers as the Bay du Vin, Barnaby, Cains, Canaan and all rivers in Kent county east of the Intercolonial railway.

The Fire Problem.

The province has been singularly exempt from forest fires during the past year. Copious rains fell all over New Brunswick in the danger time of May and June, and in the fall month of October, thus preventing the spread of fires. Notwithstanding the kind act of Providence, it is my opinion more stringent fire laws must soon be put into execution. The sad lesson is before us of the most destructive forest fires in the history of the western United States with appalling loss of life that occurred during the past summer. It has been estimated that many millions of dollars worth of property has been destroyed and a large number of lives lost in fighting these fires. Sooner or later some such conditions will overtake us and it behooves us to pass such legislation, formulate wise regulations and vote the necessary appropriations to enable us to combat the fire monster when he does come. We have only to recall the ravages of the Miramichi fire of 1825 to remind us that such a calamity might again overtake us. It is true we are spending a large amount in the maintenance of the present permanent system of game and fire wardens, but there is still much to be done. The State of Maine during the last few years has seen fit to expend largely in installing forest telephone stations. I have made enquiry into the cost of this service and find it to be from $30 to $40 per mile for line building, and from $400 to $1,200 each for stations of which they have 25, employing 200 patrolmen. These stations are located on mountain peaks so that when a fire breaks out it can be quickly discovered and its location telephoned to forest wardens. My recommendation is that a few of these stations be installed during the coming year with depots containing implements for fighting fire and I have no hesitation in saying that such a service properly worked out will be in the very best interests of the welfare of the province.

Another important matter is the matter of protecting private timbr lands from fire. My policy has been when a fire started to instruct wardens to employ the necessary force to put it out at once from Crown lands, or on private lands whereby Crown Lands were threatened. In the State of Maine, where the lands are altogether in private hands, a new enactment provides an annual fire tax of one and one-half mills on the dollar value of the timber lands. It seems to me that some such law will be demanded at no distant day, as the principle of guarding private property by Government money is not sound, and cannot be entertained. Again, I feel that many owners of private timber lands would welcome a departure of this kind if the law could be made general and thus provide a feeling of security to those who have their money invested in property of this kind. It has also been suggested to me that lessees of Crown timber lands should share in the protection from fire, somewhat on the same lines as that adopted by the Province of Ontario, where the Government and lessees bear an equal expense.

Segregation of Lands.

During the year orders for examination of soil have been sent out by this Department before granting orders of survey. In nine cases out of ten the reports have been favorable, that is, that 50 per cent. and over of the land is suitable for agriculture. I have reason to believe that much of this land is unsuitable for agriculture, notwithstanding such reports. The soil in many cases is but a thin covering providing fair crops perhaps for a few years, but easily worked out, and it is not hard to imagine that after a short period the land is abandoned after perhaps burning up in the neighborhood of the lots, lands which should have been set aside for the growth of forest. I have in previous reports recommended a more permanent policy in this respect and during the coming season it is my intention to make a start on these lines under the direction of competent persons.

Renewals of licenses to cut timber which expired on August 31, 1910, were granted for a total of 10,003¾ square miles. On the Blue Bell renewals were granted for 65½ square miles. New applications were granted for 112½ square miles. These make a total of 10,181¾ square miles now under timber license. The fee for renewals is $8 per square mile. The total receipts from timber licenses were $81,057.

The following table shows the quantities and kinds of lumber cut from Crown lands, for which stumpage bills were rendered during the year ending October 31, 1910, with the amount of stumpage charged thereon·

Kinds of Lumber	Stumpage.	Quantity.
Spruce and pine logs	254,866.04	200,599,402 sq. ft.
Fir logs	32,182.68	40,228,360 sq. ft.
Hard wood logs	1,999.41	2,249,265 sq. ft.
Cedar Logs	30,994.38	24,795,508 sq. ft.
Hemlock logs	1,508.02	3,770,052 sq. ft.
Hemlock peeled		8,868,415 sq. ft.
Spoolwood	964.32	1,205,400 sq. ft.
Wood (fire and pulp)	1,318.88	3,791 cords
		281,716,402 sq. ft.
Hemlock bark	3,908.80	4,886 cords
Sleepers	5,694.07	227,763 pieces
Telegraph poles	73.10	443 pieces
Boom poles	44.65	2,280 pieces
Brackets	25.50	2,250 pieces
	$333,579.85	
Add old accounts	2,078.05	
	$335,657.90	
Deduct unpaid accounts	5,297.62	
Paid Receiver-General	$330,360.28	

News of the Trade in New Brunswick

Active Preparations for Coming Season's Business—St. John Log Driving Corporation to Handle 100,000,000 Feet

Debec, N.B., March 21.—The present season has been a remarkably favorable one for the lumberman, so far as the cutting and hauling of logs is concerned. With considerable frost and not too much snow, there has been all this winter easy access to the most remote sections, consequently the small operators and the farmers have cut and hauled a larger supply of logs than usual.

Mr W. L. Kenedy is stocking, and intends to operate the saw mill at Debec Junction this spring.

Mr. A. P. Stevens, whose mill was destroyed by fire about a year ago, has rebuilt on the same site at Union Corner. This mill is situated just across the border on the Maine side, and the output has to be hauled to Houlton, Maine, a distance of six or seven miles, to be marketed

Flemming & Gibson Company, Limited, are carrying on quite an extensive lumber operation at Maudsley, near McAdam Junction. This firm have purchased a new portable outfit, and have been sawing for some time

Mr. Albert Hayden, of Woodstock, N.B., who recently lost his saw mill by fire, is rebuilding. There have been extensive lumber operations carried on this winter on the head waters of the St. Croix and tributaries. Most of this will be taken down the St. Croix river, to be used for pulpwood. Considerable quantities of telegraph and telephone poles are being landed at the various stations along the line of the C.P.R. Railway ties are also in good demand.

The annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Company will be held at Fredericton, N.B., on April 5.

President J. Fraser Gregory reports that the company expect to handle about 100,000,000 feet at the Fredericton booms, this amount including both the old and new logs. From last season's operations there are about 30,000,000 feet of logs hung up in the upper St. John river to come to the Fredericton booms for the mills there and at St. John. In the big jam above the corporation limits there are said to be between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 feet, part of this amount being for the up-river mills, and the rest being part of the amount of old lumber for the Fredericton booms.

On account of the large amount of logs held in the main river above the corporation limits since last season a number of piers have been erected at Ouillette Bar, about 15 miles from the mouth of the Allegash, in the hope of holding the logs so that they will not come out with the ice. Arrangements will also be made for the drift drive on the lower end of the river and a larger crew than usual will probably be sent out on account of the large amount of lumber held in the main river.

At the annual meeting of the St. John Log Driving Association tenders will be called for the log driving contract on the lower corporation from Grand Falls to the booom limits. Mr. John S. Scott's contract for the driving has been completed and he will, it is stated, not tender again. It is believed that there will be a number of tenderers for the contract.

Mill owners are preparing for their season's operations. One of the mills, that at St. Mary's, owned by the Babbitt Estate and operated under the management of Mr. Harry Hoben, commenced sawing about the middle of March, and will manufacture about three million feet this season.

The York & Sunbury Milling Company's mill at Gibson will commence sawing about the first of April and will manufacture between four and five million feet this year.

Some time ago the announcement was made that the Scott Lumber Company's Victoria mill would be operated this year. There is every indication that the prediction will prove correct. A definite announcement is expected in a day or two.

The Phoenix mill will not start operations until logs stranded last summer in the upper St. John river arrive.

Lumbermen have been considerably surprised to hear that it is now feared that the roads on the upper St. John, on which the log-haulers have been operating, will not last, and that some of the cut cannot be taken to the landings. Some of the lumber operators in northern Aroostook county, Maine, are having difficulty in getting their season's cut of logs to the landings, and the St. John Lumber Company, of Van Buren, will leave about 3,000,000 feet of logs on the yards on two of their operations.

At both of the operations, one of which is on Little Black river, steam log-haulers are being used, and the difficulty comes in the fact that the roads will not last long enough. To successfully operate the haulers it is necessary to have a good roadbed, and the operators find that the snow is fast wearing away.

On the Little Black river the St. John Lumber Company made a cut of about 5,000,000 feet of logs for the mill at Van Buren. They have already landed 2,000,000 feet on the river, and are at present working on the third million. After that is out it is expected that the rest will have to be left until next season. Men are working night and day on this operation. Two shifts handle the work and the log hauler makes four trips every 24 hours on a 12-mile haul from the yard to the river, where the logs are landed. The haulers make an average of 96 miles a day.

The other operation, which is being conducted by Flavien Chouinard, is having the same trouble, and the hauler there is being worked over time. It is expected that the operator will have to leave about 1,000,000 feet of logs on the yards.

Indications are that the main St. John river will be open to the log drives earlier than usual this spring. Last fall when it froze over for the winter the water was unusually low, and practically only the channel is filled with ice at the present time. With the spring rise in the water the ice will break up and melt away more quickly than usual.

Lumbermen in northern Maine are praying for rain and a lot of it, and they feel that if it is not forthcoming there will be difficulties with the spring drives.

The Maritime Lumber Co., Limited.

The business of the Thomas Nagle Lumber Company, Limited, of St. John, N.B., and Montreal, Que., has been taken over by the Maritime Lumber Company, Limited. The St. John office of the company is in the Globe-Atlantice Building, and the Montreal branch is at 180 St. James street. The contractors of the new company are as follows: St. James street. The directors of the new company are as follows: President, R. O'Leary; 1st Vice-President, F. B. Black; 2nd Vice-President, Geo. W. Keddy; Directors, S. H. White, W. S. Montgomery; General Manager, Thomas Nagle. The capital stock of the company is $500,000. It is reported that the company will open a branch at Toronto.

Second Call for Death Emergency Fund

The death emergency fund which was recently inaugurated by the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, has during the past few months sustained numerous calls from beneficiaries. The total receipts from subscriptions up to March 13th were $7,871.62. The expenditures up to the same date included $337.38 in postage, printing, etc., and $3,750 in payments to beneficiaries. This leaves a balance on hand of $3,784.24. The managers of the fund have therefore decided that it will shortly be necessary to issue a second call. The notices for this call are now being printed and will probably be sent out during the month of April. Beneficiaries of subscribers to the first call will be entitled to the benefit of death payments in case of death within 15 days after the date of the second call.

After that date, only beneficiaries of those who subscribed to the second call will be entitled to payments. For this reason special attention is drawn by the managers of the fund to the fact that subscribers between now and the second call will receive very little benefit for their subscriptions. Inasmuch, however, as they have had the opportunity to subscribe ever since the date of the first call, it is considered as their own fault if they have failed to take advantage of this unique and attractive death emergency fund.

Forest Protection in Quebec Province

Season of 1910 a Most Satisfactory One—Practical Immunity from Serious Fires—Lookouts and Telephone Systems Established by Lumbermen

The report of the Forest Protection Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests of the Province of Quebec, prepared by Superintendent W. C. J. Hall, for the year 1910, has been issued. It is in part as follows:

The past season has been a most satisfactory one. The province has been practically immune from serious forest fires, thus standing out in marked contrast to our neighbors, who have been very severely injured by the firey element.

The weather in the spring was rather wet until the leaves and grass had got fairly started, and during the summer rain fell in a well distributed manner, but in moderate quantities, so that although the lakes and rivers kept constantly lowering, sufficient humidity was present to give the rangers good facilities for extinguishing incipient fires. It is very gratifying to be able to affirm that the rangers took every advantage of these favorable features, as is evident by examining the list of fires attached.

That so many incipient fires were snuffed out speaks volumes for our system, as it demonstrates that the rangers were on the spot at the critical moment, and thus in many instances averted what might have been disasters, such as befell tracts in the United States and our sister province, Ontario. Every year the limit holders realize more and more the importance of thoroughly patrolling their areas. Some who have been negligent in the past are very zealous to-day, and let us hope that from this time on it will be a difficult matter to find a limit-holder neglecting his interests.

As usual, we have had some convictions for infractions of the law, but the Department has not been aggressive or harrassing; it is quite necessary to make examples here and there, but the fines imposed have been light; let us hope they will be sufficient, and that the Department will not be obliged to resort to more severe measures.

The rangers along the construction of the Transcontinental Railway discharged their duties well, as the absence of serious fires indicates plainly. The use of "speeders" proved a success. We distributed a full quantity of linen posters in French and English; also in the Montagnais and Algonquin Indian dialects. Owing to circumstances beyond control, it was impossible to supply rangers with canvas buckets and steel shovels this year, but we hope to accomplish this next season without fail.

The pamphlet compiled by myself and assistant was distributed to the lumbermen, the clergy, the municipalities and the rangers, and had a good effect. The Transcontinental Railway authorities took a goodly number on their own account, and distributed them to the contractors and workmen. Circulars to mining prospectors were supplied to the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, and by it distributed to interested parties.

Lookouts and Telephone Systems.

The firm of John Fenderson & Company established a lookout station on a prominent elevation a few miles south of Lake Matapedia, on lot 2, range III., Nemtaye, 1,700 feet above lake level, 2,200 feet above sea level. A steel watch tower has been placd in position on the top of this hill, connected by telephone with the village; from this station one can see some 60 miles in various directions, less in others, but at least 1,000 square miles can be overlooked from this point. As far as we can judge it is an ideal station, and the enterprise of this firm cannot be too warmly commended. The River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Company has installed the telephone system over a large part of their limits and finds it to be of very great assistance indeed. We would like to see a large number of limit holders follow these good examples.

Injurious Insects.

During the past season it became apparent, from reports received, that the spruce-bud worm had increased enormously and was threatening our forests. Happily it was ascertained that a parasite was preying on this insect and the entomologists assert that it is rapidly increasing in numbers. Cultivation of the parasite seems to be the only practical means of combatting the attacks of this insect, as it is out of the question to spray forests in the aggregate. Owing to the presence of the parasite we may reasonably expect that our forests will not suffer such damage as the larch saw-fly inflicted on the tamarac years ago. Further investigation showed that the deciduous forests were also suffering from the attacks of insects; the tussock moth was observed in the forests near Lake Megantic, the tent caterpillar north and northeast of Montreal, some leaf-rolling insect affecting the alders in the National Park and vicinity (name not ascertained), and the oaks, ash and elms in and around the city were observed to suffer considerably from lice on the leaves.

It must not be construed from these remarks that a sudden invasion of insects has taken place in our province; the fact is we have had most of them for some time. It is simply that more attention has been given to the matter lately owing to the advent in our midst of the spruce-bud worm. I see no reason, therefore, for being greatly alarmed, as it is likely the entomologists will be able to affirm that in this latitude these destructive insects can have but one brood during the season. The extreme temperature in winter, and the prolonged cold weather, militate against these insects spreading too rapidly or to too great an extent in our climate.

The law protecting insectiverous birds should be most rigidly enforced throughout the province, as they prey very largely on these forest destroying larvæ. I do not think we can be too emphatic on this point.

Defective Engines and Steam Shovels, etc.

The railway companies have been much more careful this year than formerly, judging by the smaller number of fires reported from along the various lines where construction has been going on and steam shovels are in use. On spurs extending right into the forests from the main line, a certain amount of damage has been sustained. Investigation into these matters always brings forth the statement that the netting has been examined and found to be in good order and condition, etc., etc.; nevertheless we have the unimpeachable evidence that thy throw out dangerous sparks and cinders.

The danger points on a railway are the grades, of course. Here it is that engines are pushed to their limit hauling heavy loads; I think it would be well for the railways to supply profiles of their roads, indicating the grades, and then we could ask them to give special attention to these dangerous spots. I have no doubt that they would be perfectly willing to do so, as it is no part of their interest to see the forest consumed by fire.

Comparison of Results in Other Provinces and Countries.

The forest fires which occurred during 1910 in the northwestern states are said to have been the most serious ever known there. The damage to timber alone, outside of destruction of young growth and soil, was enormous; but when one adds to this the property loss, the figures are simply appalling. The most regrettable feature of all was the great loss of life in these conflagrations.

The lowest estimate places the loss of timber alone at 175 million dollars, representing the cut of two years, or the growth of six years on all the existing forests in the United States; the cost of extinguishing these fires is estimated at one and a half million dollars.

In British Columbia over 725 fires were reported and over $80,000 expended in fighting them by the Government. Private individuals spent some $20,000 for the same object. The losses were heavy. Our sister province also suffered severely, the fires being largely traced to railways. Unlicensed lands escaped fairly well, but the limit holders and settlers were badly scorched. The property losses along the lines of railway were heavy, stations, tanks, bridges, etc., etc., being licked up by the flames.

Summary of Fires in Season 1910.

Origin.	Number.
Settlers' fires	25
Locomotives	21
Steam shovels	46
Sportsmen	9
Lightning	4
Not stated	25
Mills	5
From railway right of way	3
Unknown	12
Passers-by	7
Road makers	2
Log drivers	1
Pipe ashes	1
Contractors	3
Section men	2
Smudges	4
Choppers	1
	171

In comparison with the losses sustained by other countries, our own are very small indeed; in fact, the smallest known since efforts were made systematically to protect our forests. We must extend our fullest sympathies to the sufferers, and congratulate ourselves on results achieved. In this connection full credit must be given to the zeal displayed by the lumbermen and the staff.

Preservation of the forest is easily the most important forest problem in America to-day. The menaces to the forest are one hundredfold greater now than they were a century ago. The area denuded at present is immense. Evaporation over this vast expanse has in consequence increased enormously, with the inevitable result of lessening the volume of water in the lakes and rivers, thus causing the forests to be more inflammable. With the population of North America at, say, one hundred million souls, and rapidly increasing, how long will the ever decreasing supply of timber last, granting for the sake of argument that serious fires do not occur in the future, which is too much to expect.

One conclusion only can be drawn, viz.: that conservation in the strictest sense must be exercised, and every nerve should be strained towards that object, so that we may at least be able to say that no efforts were spared to accomplish that object. We must be prepared to expend a reasonable amount to safeguard our interests.

Of the above, 111 were incipient fires, or say, nearly 65 per cent.; there was actually only one fire of any magnitude in green timber. Taking all the fires together, an area of less than five (5) square miles was affected. The damage done was slight, fire running in old burns, or being snuffed out in the incipient stage, and at the most could only amount to a trifle.

Although we had but few fires, it must be remarked that we also had some pretty dry periods; e.g., near Lake Masketsy, north of Hervey Junction, fire was noticed on 15th July and extinguished supposedly. This same fire broke out in August, was again apparently put out, and once more started up, but was effectually extinguished about the 28th August.

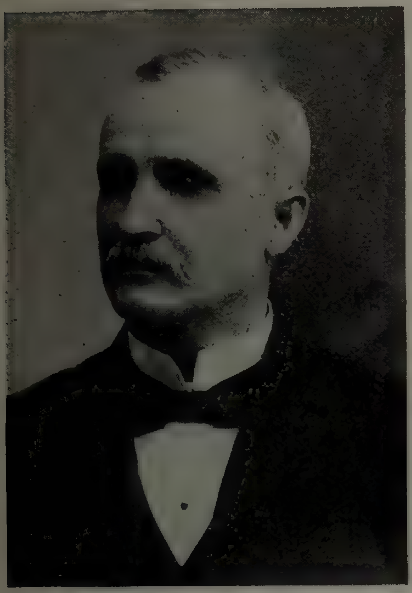
Municipalities.

If the laws could be framed so that municipalities were responsible for all fires occurring within their boundaries, much good would result, as it is evident to anyone who has given the subject study, that the villages bordering the timber are most prolific in the way of fires, because in these places there is more burning of debris necessary than in settlements of greater age and, moreover, these latter ar more remote from the forests. By making some one responsible, be it an individual or a corporation, we get as a result more protection and more patrolling and supervision; more care taken of the forests.

The rainfall for the past fire season registered 23.66 inches; in 1909, 21.46; in 1908, 18.87.

Ottawa Lumberman Called by Death

Mr. Peter Whelen Succumbs After Brief Illness—Half a Century in the Lumber Business of Ottawa Valley



The Late Peter Whelen, Ottawa.

Lumbermen in all parts of Canada will learn with much regret of the recent death of Mr. Peter Whelen, of Ottawa, one of the foremost lumbermen in the Dominion and a man who had made, not only in the lumber trade, but throughout commercial circles in Canada generally, a host of warm friends and admirers. Mr. Whelen had been ill for a little over a month. About the end of January he contracted a severe chill which resulted in œdema of the lungs. From the first it was feared that the illness would have fatal results, and it was soon seen that there was no hope of recovery. Mr. Whelen remained conscious until the end and at the time of his death, on the morning of March 17, was surrounded by members of his family.

The late Mr. Whelen was born in Ottawa in 1849 and was the only son of Mr. Geo. Whelen, contractor, of Ottawa, who came from the county of Mayo, Ireland. His parents died when he was but a boy. He entered the lumber business early in life and became one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Ottawa valley. At the time of his death he had been continuously engaged in the lumber trade for nearly half a century. Among lumbermen he was acknowledged to be one of the most practical of the old school, who learned the business from the shanty to the mill. When a mere youth, Mr. Whelen advanced to a position of responsibility, as general manager of one of the largest firms in the Ottawa district, the firm of Law & Johnston. Subsequently he became general manager for their successors, Messrs. John Rochester & Company.

For the past 31 years Mr. Whelen had been Canadian manager of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, of Boston. In this capacity he bore successfully the heavy responsibilities, which the rapid expansion of the business entailed. It is no exaggeration to say that few men in Canada were equally conversant with the intricacies of the lumber business in all its branches. The Ottawa business of the Shepard & Morse Company, which he carried on so efficiently, included the extensive logging and milling undertakings of that company, and also their large exporting business to the United States, South America, the West Indies and Great Britain. Mr. Whelen not only superintended all this, but also was in charge of the company's extensive purchases of lumber from other saw-milling companies in Ontario and Quebec

In addition to his occupation as a lumberman, Mr. Whelen was engaged in many other lines of activity and took at the same time a keen and practical interest in public affairs. He represented Victoria ward in Ottawa City Council from 1881 to 1884 inclusive. He had a great deal to do with the development of the scheme for lighting the streets by electricity and was first chairman of the electric lighting committee. He was president of the Ottawa Board of Trade, retiring only in January, 1911, on account of his ill-health. He represented the Board of Trade at the convention of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire which met at London, England, in 1906. He was also first president of the Confederation of Boards of Trades and Municipalities and held the office for two years, retiring in February, 1911. Mr. Whelen took an active interest in the Canadian Club movement, and was always a keen supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association and of several sporting clubs.

One of the most characteristic sides of Mr. Whelen's nature was his sympathetic care for all who came under his employment. By none was he better known or more highly esteemed than by his employees and by them he will be missed, more almost than by anyone else.

Mr. Whelen was a thorough Canadian, a loyal British subject, and a man whom his fellow citizens would gladly have honored with one of the highest positions in their gift had he been spared. He was personally known to a great number of the readers of the "Canada Lumberman" and among them all he will be mourned sincerely.

The following resolution was adopted by the Montreal Lumber Association at a general meeting held on March 20th: "That the Montreal Lumber Association has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Mr. Peter Whelen, of Ottawa, and that it records the high regard felt for him by its members, and their appreciation of his nobility of character.

"That the Montreal Lumber Association extends to the bereaved wife and family its deepest sympathy in their bereavement."

The funeral of the late Peter Whelen was held on March 20th at Ottawa, and was one of the most largely attended that the city of Ottawa has ever witnessed. Men of prominence in every walk of life were present at the funeral service and the streets of the city were lined with people as the procession passed. Floral wreaths in great profusion were sent by friends. Among these was a design of a square and compass from the Chaudiere Masonic Lodge, of which Mr. Whelen was a member.

John Marshall, a pioneer lumberman and contractor of Leeds county, died on March 20 at his home at Brockville, Ont. He was in his 93rd year. His son Mr. V. B. Marshall, is president of the Brockville Lumber Company.

The death occurred recently of Mr. C. H. Houle, accountant for the Pugh Livingston Lumber Company, at Dorr, B.C. Mr. Houle was well known in Toronto, which he left a couple of years ago to take a position as secretary-treasurer of the Proctor Lumber Company, of which he subsequently became manager. Mr. Houle was taken ill with typhoid fever while on a visit to Nelson, and died soon after his return to Dorr. He had a large number of friends in Nelson, Proctor and Toronto.

Mr. Norman S. B. Braden, sales manager of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, has been added to the board of the B. Greening Wire Company, Limited.

As an indication of the wide use of the Barnhart Loader. the company refer to the manu manufacturers who have installed it. Among these are such well-known firms as the Great Southern Lumber Company in Louisiana; the J. J. Newman Lumber Company, in Mississippi; the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company, of Pennsylvania, and the Dominion Sawmills & Timber Company, of Taft, B.C.

Pole Consumption in United States

The Largest Total Ever Reported—An Increase of Over Fifteen Per Cent. During the Year 1910

The total number of wooden poles purchased by pole consumers in the United States in 1909 was 3,738,740, which is the largest total ever reported. The gain over the number reported for 1908 was 489,586, or 15.1 per cent.; and over that for 1907, 455,472, or 13.9 per cent. For the poles purchased in 1909 the sum of $7,073,826 was paid, which, although greater by $1,145,002 than the expenditure reported in 1908, was less by $1,007,942 than that in 1907, when the average cost of poles was greater than in other years. In 1909 the leading kinds of wood were cedar, chestnut, oak, and pine, and poles made of these species formed 92.7 per cent. of the total number purchased, and represented 95 per cent. of the total cost. As in previous years, cedar and chestnut were most important, supplying, respectively, 65.3 per cent. and 16.3 per cent. of all poles purchased in 1909.

For cedar poles a steady increase is shown, but the number of chestnut poles purchased in 1909, though greater than the number in 1908, was less than that in 1907.

Increasing Use of Oak Poles

The growing use of oak is notable. In 1907 only 76,450 oak poles were reported, while the number was 160,702 in 1908 and 236,842 in 1909. Other kinds of wood for which steady gains are shown since 1907 are juniper, tamarack, Douglas fir, and osage orange. For cypress, on the other hand, annual decreases were reported. More redwood poles were purchased in 1909 than in 1908, but considerably fewer than in 1907.

The three classes of consumers are credited with about the same proportions of the total number of poles purchased in 1909 as in 1908. In 1909, as in previous years, by far the most important of these classes was that comprising the telephone and telegraph companies, which purchased 2,916,005 poles, or 78 per cent. of the total number reported. The electric railroad and electric light and power companies bought 627,414 poles, or 16.8 per cent. of all poles purchased in 1909, and the steam railroad companies, 195,321 poles, or a little more than 5 per cent.

Since 1908 there has been an increase of 13.8 per cent. in the number of poles purchased by the telephone and telegraph companies and an increase of 18 per cent. in the number purchased by the electric railroad and electric light and power companies, while the largest gain, 25.7 per cent., is shown for the steam railroads. In comparison with 1907, however, only the purchases of the telephone and telegraph companies show an increase. The large gain in the returns for these companies is due partly to the omission in 1907 of data for many companies using only short poles.

Cedar and chestnut poles were bought extensively by each class of consumers. The telephone and telegraph companies used a wide variety of woods, reporting relatively large numbers of oak poles, nearly all the poles made of osage orange, and most of those made of tamarack. Among the poles purchased by the electric railroad and electric light and power companies pine poles exceeded in number those of any other species except cedar and chestnut. These companies bought comparatively few oak poles, the number being smaller than in the preceding year. Pine poles were also very prominent in the purchases of the steam railroad companies, nearly equalling the number of cedar poles bought by them.

Average Cost Increasing

The average cost of all poles purchased was $1.89 in 1909, as compared with $1.82 in 1908 and $2.46 in 1907. The somewhat high cost in 1907 is accounted for in part by the lack of complete statistics for that year as to the purchases of short poles, which, of course, have a low average value.

For the telephone and telegraph companies the average cost of poles purchased in 1909 was $1.40 per pole; for steam railroad companies, $2.83; and for the electric railroad and electric light and power companies, $3.89. The variations in these figures indicate in a general way the differences in the size or grade of the average pole suitable for the purposes of the different classes of companies.

Of the total number of poles purchased in 1909, nearly one-third were from 20 to 25 feet in length, and more than one-fourth were from 25 to 30 feet in length. Poles under 30 feet in length constituted nearly three-fourths of all poles purchased, while less than one-fortieth of the total number had a length of 45 feet or over.

Cedar was the leading kind of wood in all lengths of poles purchased. Of the oak poles, more than 92 per cent. were under 25 feet in length, and by far the largest part were less than 20 feet in length. Osage-orange poles and those of the species classified under the head "All other" were also purchased, principally in the short lengths. Many of the oak and osage-orange poles were used by rural telephone lines or by the so-called "farmers' exchanges."

An increase in average cost since 1908 is shown for each group of poles having a length of 30 feet or over. On the other hand, poles under 20 feet in length cost 56 cents per pole in 1909, as compared with 62 cents in 1908, and poles from 20 to 25 feet in length 82 cents in 1909 as compared with 84 cents in 1908, while for those from 25 to 30 feet in length the average cost was the same in both years.

Of poles having a length of 45 feet or over, Douglas fir poles were purchased for the lowest average cost, while among the shorter lengths the lower priced woods were tamarack, locust, oak, and osage orange. The high average cost of pine poles was due to the fact that large numbers of these were treated poles. Redwood poles had a uniformly high average cost. These were probably mostly sawed, as over 98 per cent. of redwood poles were so reported in 1908

Preservation

An important factor in determining the value of a pole is its ability to resist decay, especially when in contact with the soil. Although durable woods are generally preferred as pole timbers, there is an increasing tendency to purchase species, especially the pines, which are naturally less durable, and to render them less liable to decay by means of a preservative treatment.

Poles may be treated by applying the preservative with a brush, by dipping them in a tank containing the preserving fluid, by standing them in an open tank and securing an absorption of the preservative by periods of heating and cooling, or by the application of pressure to a closed cylinder containing the poles and the preservative.

There is a wide variation in the efficiency of the various preservatives used and of the methods of their application. The resulting increased service secured varies accordingly from a few years to more than twenty.

For some species and for poles intended for use in regions where they will be particularly liable to decay, as in some of the southern states, a thorough impregnation of the entire pole with the preservative is often most economical.

By far the greater number of the poles reported as treated were made of those timbers which have a naturally long life and were given a light treatment, adding comparatively few years to the life of the pole. It follows, therefore, that the advance in pole preservation as measured by added length of service has been much less in the United States than would be inferred from the number of treated poles reported.

With regard to the number of poles which were treated by the open-tank process no statistics are available; but this practice is known to be increasing.

Reports to the Forest Service from 62 commercial and private treating plants show that in 1909 about 1,123,000 linear feet of pole timber equivalent to 44,920 poles 25 feet in length, were creosoted under pressure with from 8 to 20 pounds of oil per cubic foot of timber; and that, in addition, several hundred thousand linear feet were given a treatment with creosote oil and a zinc chloride solution combined. The plants reporting poles treated under pressure were all in the southern states and the wood used was chiefly southern yellow pine. No reports were received from three southern plants which also treated poles by this method.

Varieties of Preservers

Among the preservatives reported by the companies which purchased poles were creosote, coal tar, crude oil, various kinds of carbolineum, and other patented preservatives.

Of the poles reported in 1909, 576,631, or 15.4 per cent., received treatment before or after purchase. This represents an increase of about 232,000, or 67.4 per cent., over the number reported as treated in 1908, and an increase of 180,432, or 45.5 per cent., over the corresponding number in 1907. In 1908 treated poles formed 10.6 per cent. of the total number of poles reported as purchased, and in 1907, 12.1 per cent.

Each class of consumers reported more treated poles in 1909 than in 1908, the percentage of increase being greatest in the case of electric railroad and electric light and power companies.

Telephone and telegraph companies reported that treated poles constituted 12.5 per cent. of their purchases in 1909, as compared with 8.5 per cent. in 1908, and 10 per cent. in 1907. Although these companies use the greatest number of treated poles of any of the several classes of consumers, the proportion which these poles form of their total purchases is the smallest reported for any class.

Of the poles purchased by electric railroad and electric light and power companies in 1909, 24.2 per cent. were reported as treated, while in 1908 and 1907 treated poles formed respectively 14.7 per cent., and 12.4 per cent. of their purchases. These companies use poles of high average grade and value.

The steam railroad companies reported that 31.1 per cent. of all poles purchased by them in 1909 were treated, which was the highest proportion reported by any class of consumers. In 1908 the percentage of treated poles for this class of consumers was 30.9, and in 1907 it was 27.6.

Foreign Lumber Trade of the U. S.

Exports to Canada Doubled In Spite of Substantial Decrease in Average Price—Imports Increasing

The following record of imports and exports by the United States, with reference to wood goods, for the year ended December 3st, 1910, has been prepared by the secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. A brief analysis of the figures is published in the editorial columns of this issue:

Imports.

Gross imports into the United States $1,562,924,251
Total imports of wood and manufactures of wood 54,489,711
Or: 3.49 per cent. of total imports.

Logs and round timber—

	Value.
1908	$1,175,709
1909	1,540,129
1910	2,170,770

Boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber—

	Value.	Av. price per M. ft.
1909	$18,265,983	$18.44
1910	17,764,049	18.69
Decrease in 1910	$501,934	

Laths—

	Value.	Av. price per M.
1910	$1,717,447	$2.50
1909	1,184,498	2.47
Increase in 1910	$532,949	

Shingles—

	Value.	Av. price per M.
1909	$2,109,235	$2.35
1910	1,470,893	2.18
Decrease in 1910	$638,342	

Pulpwood—

	Value.
1910	$6,109,574
1909	5,613,710
Increase in 1910	$495,864

Wood Pulp—

	Value.
1910	$13,296,500
1909	10,315,089
Increase in 1910	$2,981,411

Of these Canada supplied in

	Value.
1910	$4,966,536
1909	3,883,877
Increase in 1910	$1,082,659

Exports.

Gross domestic exports by the United States $1,827,255,669
Total exports of wood and manufactures of wood 85,789,033
Or: 4.69 per cent. of total exports.

Logs, round timber and timber hewn and sawed—

	Value.
1910	$14,858,998
1909	13,600,576
Increase in 1910	$1,258,422

Of this Canada took in—

	Value.
1910	$1,638,742
1909	1,248,244
Increase in 1910	$390,498

Boards, deals, planks, joists and scantling—

	Value.	Av. price per M. ft.
1910	$41,675,785	$21.93
1909	32,856,078	21.40
Increase in 1910	$8,819,707	

Of this Canada took in ....Value.

	Value.	
1910	$7,670,201	$25.54
1909	3,770,066	27.84
Increase in 1910	$3,900,135	

Exports of Pulpwood etc. to the United States

In the House of Commons recently statistics were made public, of the exports of pulpwood, wood pulp, and paper from Canada to the United States during the years ending March 31, 1909 and 1910. These statistics were erroneous as they related to the total export instead of the export to the United States. The correct figures, as now made public, are as follows:

1. The exports of pulpwood from Canada to the United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, amounted to $4,356,391; and during the fiscal year 1910 to $6,076,628.

2. The exports of wood pulp from Canada to the United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, amounted to $3,064,819; and during the fiscal year 1910 to $4,175,309.

3. The exports of paper from Canada to the United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, amounted to $958,870; and during the fiscal year 1910 to $1,297,052.

VIEW AND INTERVIEW

Various Opinions on Lumber Affairs

Reduced cut at Ottawa

"Lumber driving on the Ottawa is likely to be later this year than usual," said Senator W. C. Edwards recently in an interview. "This is owing to the exceptional thickness of the ice and the continuous cold weather of the winter." The total log cut this year, he said, would be something less than usual, probably under 500,000,000 feet. The cut would not affect the mill operations this season, however, as there were sufficient logs stored to bring the operations up to the average. The market for the lower grades of lumber, he reports, remains sluggish, and there seems little prospect of an early improvement. The condition of the market, however, was not likely to have any effect on the shipments from Ottawa. The Ottawa valley supplied only about two per cent. of the consumption in the United States, so that the market there would have to be extremely dull before the effect was felt at Ottawa.

Good Times for Western Lumbermen

"This year will prove the greatest in the history of the British Columbia lumber industry owing to the enormous influx of settlers to the prairie provinces," said Mr. John Hanbury,, a well known lumberman, who returned recently to Vancouver from a trip to Winnipeg.

"The most conservative estimates agree that at least 300,000 people will go on the land. The capacity of the railways is already taxed in handling the newcomers who are arriving in Winnipeg or passing through Portal, on the Soo line, in trainloads. It is a certainty that their first requisite will be lumber. Millions of feet will also be absorbed by the various towns and cities which are keeping pace with the growth of the country. Calgary is talking of erecting $10,000,000 worth of buildings this summer.

"Stocks in the interior of British Columbia are about normal. I expect the cut for the entire province will establish a new record. This will mean increased prosperity."

Mountain Lumbermen Alter their view

The Mountain Lumbermen's Association, of British Columbia, recently passed a resolution condemning the reciprocity proposals. This was done when they had not full information upon the situation. The following leter, which explains itself, has now been sent by the secretary of the Association to members:

"It appears that at our annual meeting we did not have correct information regarding the proposed changes in the tariffs of Canada and the United States. It is not intended to change the present Canadian tariff affecting lumber at all. The American tariff will be materially reduced, and, therefore, British Columbia manufacturers will not be placed at any greater disadvantage than we have been laboring under for the past ten years. On the other hand, by reason of the reduction of the United States tariff on shingles the industry in B. C. will derive a substantial benefit, and when the lumber market in the States recovers we shall be in an improved position to cater for some of their trade."

Shipment of Piles to Vancouver

A cargo of Australian turpentine piles is to be shipped to Vancouver, B.C., for use in dock building. The cargo will comprise about 1,600 piles, ranging in lengths from 60 to 75 feet. This is the second consignment of piles from Sydney to Vancouver, the first being about four years ago.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Bookkeeping for Retail Yards—Specific Orders

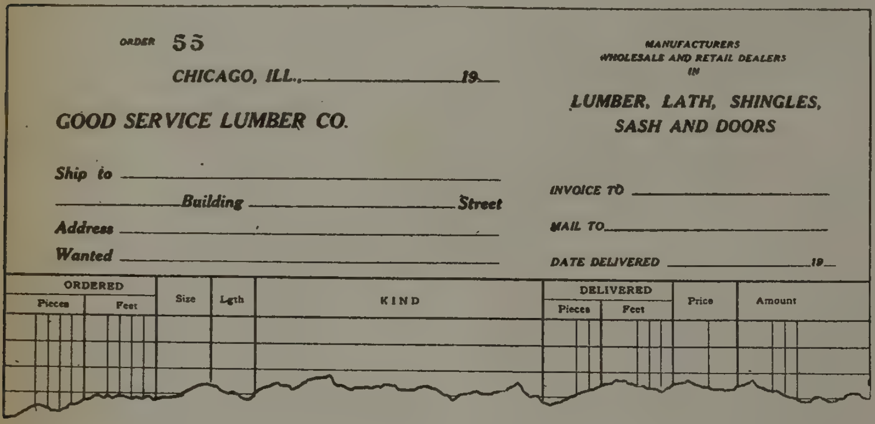
Canadian Wins in Retailers Competition

An interesting competition among retail lumber yard bookkeepers has recently been conducted by the American Lumberman of Chicago, and as a result many excellent articles have been received dealing with methods of bookkeeping. Th most interesting feature of the competition to Canadians is th fact that out of the 59 competitors, the first place was awarded to a Canadian, Mr. William Patricks, accountant for the Vigars-Shear Lumber Company, Limited, of Port Arthur, Ont. Mr. Patrick's article is as follows:

I take pleasure in enclosing a few sample sheets of a system of bookkeeping applicable to a retail lumber yard. These samples, with a few explanatory words I shall make, will, I believe, be clear to you. You will note this covers a manufacturing proposition also, but as we market our product retail, our main efforts have been clear, comprehensive records for the retailer. We could, in fact, quit manufacturing and still make no change in our books. Moreover, this system is built up over a period of years, not thrown in all at once. Therefore the facts it shows are practical facts, not so liable to be red-tape facts.

Taking the journal and cash sheet, it will be seen that this is merely an adaptation of the old synoptic idea and is therefore clear to everyone in principle. You can make subdivision into two, three or four ledgers, just as you like, and by taking advantage of the idea of proving your ledgers by footings rather than balances, you can further subdivide these four ledgers again, making eight sections capable of independent proof. This method shows at once whether an error is in the debit or credit side of any ledger, thus eliminating checking the opposite debit or credit.

The expenses are "keyed" for different classes, and the keys carried in a separate book or register. If the business is small this classification can be carried on the face of the journal sheet, mentioned in the above paragraph, by using a column for each class.



ORDER 55

CHICAGO, ILL., ______________ 19__

GOOD SERVICE LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,
SASH AND DOORS

Ship to ______________

______ Building ______ Street

Address ______________

Wanted ______________

INVOICE TO ______________

MAIL TO ______________

DATE DELIVERED ______________ 19__

ORDERED		Size	Lgth	KIND	DELIVERED		Price	Amount
Pieces	Feet				Pieces	Feet		

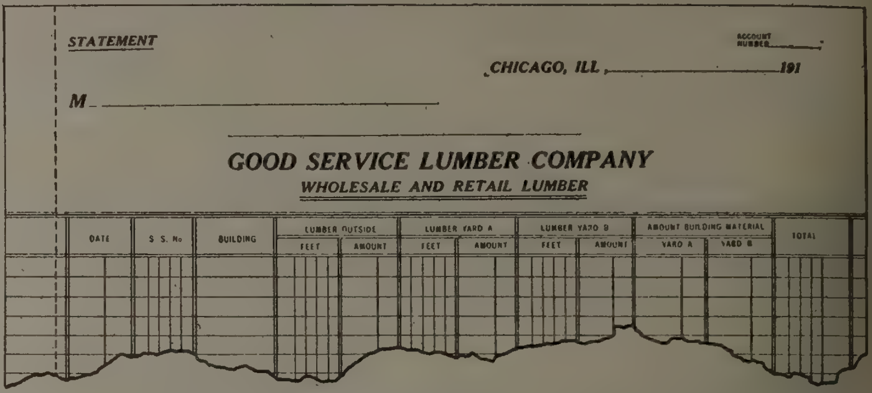
Form 1. 7½ x 9 with tissue duplicate and manilla ag triplicate

All orders are taken in the office and entered on triplicate form No. 1 for shipment and invoicing. This is self-explanatory. It absolutely prevents material leaving the yard, as the shipper must have the triplicate form before he can even start loading a load.

After extending the office copies of all invoices for the day they are entered on form 3, and the total of this form for the day charged customers' ledger through the journal. Each office copy is then posted to the customer's respective monthly statement sheet, form 2, the total of which sheet at the end of the month is entered direct to his account in the customers' ledger. The value of this is that at the end of the month you have a statement ready to mail out, that during the month you carry the mass of customers' business by single entry, but have all the safeguards of double entry.

The records as shown on form 3 (material going out) with its opposite, form 4 (material coming in) recapitulated by months shows first; value in dollars of different classes of goods handled, also value per unit. For instance, it permits of comparison between hard and soft woods, which it pays to push. Second, at the end of any month it forms a perpetual inventory. An inventory taken should equal the difference between the two forms. Being loose leaf, can be changed at pleasure to suit one's ideas.

The ideas mentioned above are the essential ones in this system. That is, a subdivision of records for comparative purposes, and a comparison of the same record for two, three or more years is the only comparison that is true and valuable. Your statement at the end of the year will show how many cents gross you made on a dollar's worth of business in pine lumber, as compared with fir, compared with shingles or doors or lath. If this information does not cost too much, it is valuable. It also shows percentages on cost, but these figures are tricky; you can not rely on them for next year. Your statement will show also where your expense money is going, to a sub-division as fine as you want to make it. This, also, is valuable if it does not cost too much.



STATEMENT

ACCOUNT NUMBER ______

CHICAGO, ILL., ______________ 191

M______________

GOOD SERVICE LUMBER COMPANY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LUMBER

DATE	S. S. No	BUILDING	LUMBER OUTSIDE		LUMBER YARD A		LUMBER YARD B		AMOUNT BUILDING MATERIAL		TOTAL
			FEET	AMOUNT	FEET	AMOUNT	FEET	AMOUNT	YARD A	YARD B	

Form 2. 9¾ x 9¼, net, plus loose leaf margin at left

To summarize: This idea is comprehensive; it shows the gross profits and what lines made those profits and what lines lost them. The money you spent is accounted for, and it is important to know to a practical point where your expense money goes. It is comparative. The comparisons you can get here are limited only by your time and industry. It is elastic. You could add a line of twenty yards and make no change in the books opened in your original investment. You could curtail operations and the system would adapt itself to the curtailed conditions. And, lastly, it is inexpensive to operate, considering results. It is possible to take a big city yard, hire all the bookwork done by employees, and do it for 25 cents a thousand sold. Considering results, that is cheap.

William Patricks,

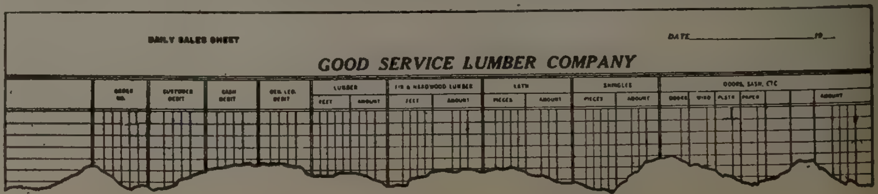
The American Lumberman in discussing Mr. Patrick's contribution editorially says:

Mr. Patricks' very excellent article, while brief, doubtless will be completely understood by reference to the cuts reproducing the forms submitted. Form No. 1 consists of the customer's invoice, reproducing a tissue copy of it which is not reproduced, and which is punched for a binder, the consecutive invoice number being numbered on this sheet and the amount being carried to the daily sales sheet, form No. 3. It will be noted that the daily sales sheet contains separate columns for the different classifications of merchandise which are used in this case, both in feet and in amount. A similar form is used for material received as a purchase sheet, as a return sheet and as a stock sheet, being form No. 4. A separate sheet is used for each of these three purposes. These sheets are carried to a monthly and to a yearly recapitulation sheet, and, being kept by quantity as well as amount, show actual quantities in their respective classes, which quantities should agree with the physical inventory.

Returning to the customer's invoice, form No. 1, a triplicate of the left side of the invoice is made on manila cardboard as a yard order. In filling the invoice in the first place only the order columns are filled and when the yard order comes back, if any items of the order are not filled or not fully filled, the amount actually delivered is extended and priced.

The contributor's suggestion as to the subdivisions of the ledger may not be understood by some. He means by this that the ledger may be divided into divisions corresponding with various columns upon the columnar journal. Each division of the journal should prove with its column when fully posted, and if any error appears it is confined to that particular section and does not need a rechecking of the entire trial balance. He further suggests taking the balance by totals and, of course, keeping the two sides of the journal account by totals in the same manner instead of by balances, so that any discrepancy will indicate whether it is on the debit or credit side and not necessitate checking both sides. It is, however, much more work to foot forward in this manner and possibly more work than would be required to check both debits and credits for an occasional trial balance error. This is a matter of individual judgment.

Form 2 shows a detailed monthly statement to customers. S. S. No. here means sales statement number, and only one line of the month-



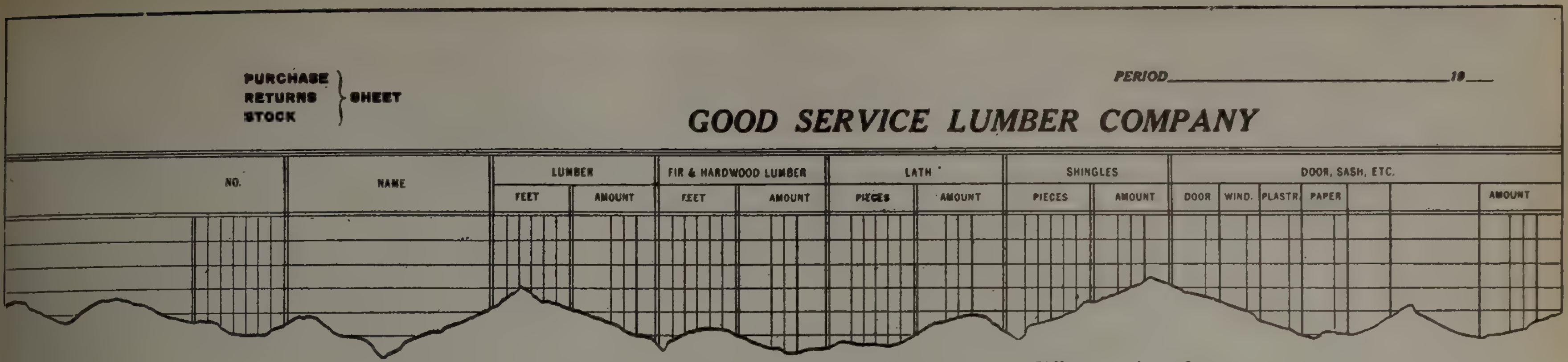
DAILY SALES SHEET

DATE ______________ 19__

GOOD SERVICE LUMBER COMPANY

	ORDER No.	CUSTOMER DEBIT	CASH DEBIT	GEN. LED. DEBIT	LUMBER		FIR & HARDWOOD LUMBER		LATH		SHINGLES		DOORS, SASH, ETC						
					FEET	AMOUNT	FEET	AMOUNT	PIECES	AMOUNT	PIECES	AMOUNT	DOORS	WIND	PLATE	PAPER			AMOUNT

Form 3. White Paper, 8½ x 12 net, with loose-leaf margin at left



PURCHASE
RETURNS } SHEET
STOCK

PERIOD________________19___

GOOD SERVICE LUMBER COMPANY

NO.	NAME	LUMBER		FIR & HARDWOOD LUMBER		LATH		SHINGLES		DOOR, SASH, ETC.						
		FEET	AMOUNT	FEET	AMOUNT	PIECES	AMOUNT	PIECES	AMOUNT	DOOR	WIND.	PLASTR.	PAPER			AMOUNT

Form 4. Twin Form to Form 3, same size, yellow paper with slight difference in columns

ly statement is used for each sales statement or invoice. This statement is designed for taking care of separate accounts for two or more yards in the same set of statements. For the purposes of a single yard the same thing would be accomplished with the use of but three columns, one for lumber, one for building material and one for a total of these two.

The contributor made pencil quotations on the form which have been erased in engraving it, and which indicate that these monthly statements are started with the first monthly charge to the customer and that after the total for the month's business has been brought down the previous month's total is brought to the statement from the ledger, and any credits for the current month are then deducted. Although this is not fully explained, it is probable that credits for material returned are carried through the daily material return sheet, and instead of being posted direct to the customer's monthly statement when they occur, are credited to his ledger account, and that the total of such credits is brought from the ledger to the monthly statement at the end of the month, together with the previous month's balance and together with any cash which has been paid on account.

At the end of the month as described, the current month's charges are posted to the customer's ledger account and the total of these ledger accounts should then balance with the account of customers on the journal.

The form showing the journal headings merely shows their arrangement and not the proper width apportionment of the columns. It shows a few columns which have to do only with the sawmill business and which, of course, would be eliminated in bookkeeping covering only lumber retailing. The daily sales are brought to the journal from the daily sales register in a single line so that the journal does not fill up rapidly. It would also be advisable to keep a separate petty cash account, carrying it to the journal by a single line entry for each day, for the purpose of condensing the journalizing. It is probable, although Mr. Patricks does not describe it, that a voucher system is used for payments and that the subdivision of expenses is made from the voucher. It would have been interesting had Mr. Patricks fully described this particular feature and given his entire expense classification by numbers.

Taken altogether, the system here described gives the most complete results with a minimum of labor. Dividing the merchandise into classes, it keeps track of it by classes as well as by amounts, thus affording material for very complete periodical statements, showing amount handled, average cost price, average selling price, expenses properly chargeable to each class, etc. It also makes it possible to make a monthly closing of accounts if desired, which would be approximately correct, using for this purpose such quantities as are shown by the stock record and verifying or correcting the stock record annually or semianually by means of an actual inventory.

The best bookkeeping method is that which accomplishes the most complete results in the simplest manner, and the system herein described deserves careful study because of its close approach to the ideal in these respects.

Making Orders Specific

I want to again call attention to the fact that careless methods of giving orders are responsible for most of the troubles arising between buyers and sellers.

The custom of giving an order over the telephone without a written confirmation, or of permitting the salesman to write it and then laying it aside on your desk without being certain that the specifications are fully in accordance with your own understanding, often leads to honest differences, which could be avoided if proper care were used.

Do not depend upon the grading rules to protect you against green and stained lumber in the common grades, but if you want it kiln dried so state in your order and you will then have ground upon which to stand if you get wet stock.

The dealers who use their own order blanks and are careful to make their orders specific as to grade, length, mill work, time of shipment and terms, rarely have a complaint that they are unable to adjust easily and satisfactorily. As has been well said about collections, the first and most important step is to have a perfect understanding at the time the sale is made as to when the account shall be paid and the rest is comparatively easy. The same is true of buying. If there is a perfect understanding between the buyer and seller at the time the order is given the chances for dispute are reduced to a minimum.—President T. G. Pierson, at annual meeting of Indiana Retail Lumbermen.

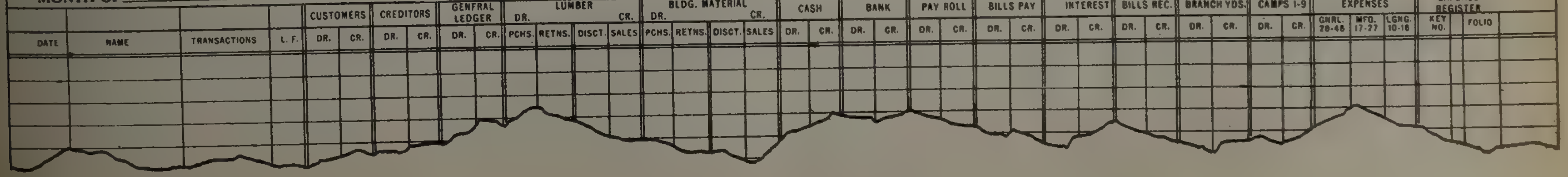
Eastern Canada Concatenation on April 21

Vicegerent Patterson, of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, for Eastern Canada, has decided to hold the next concatenation at Hamilton, Ont., on April 21st. After the success which attended Mr. Patterson's efforts during the past year, it is certain that this concatenation will be interesting and lively. Mr. Patterson is doing all he can to arrange an excellent programme and to induce a large number of members to attend. All who can possibly arrange their plans so as to be present, should not fail to do so. Details of the programme are still under consideration and cannot be announced at prsent. They will, however, be published in the "Canada Lumberman" of April 15th.

The Hindus employed in the mill at Fraser Mills, B.C., are hankering for the sight of a newspaper published in their own language, and several of the more enterprising among their number have decided to establish a weekly sheet. The paper will be published in Hindustani and also partly in English, the idea being to give the Hindus a drilling in the language of their adopted country. Urah Singh is the name of the editor. "The Beacon of Light" is to be the name of the journal.

Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" will join with us in tendering sincerest sympathy to Mr. F. N. Waldie, of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, Toronto, on account of the recent sudden death of his wife.

Sir Edward Tennant, who a few days ago was raised to the peerage, when he was made Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland, arrived in New York recently on his way to Vancouver, B.C., to study forestry conditions.



1.

JOURNAL CASH BOOK AND MONTHLY GENERAL ACCOUNTS

MONTH OF________________19

				CUSTOMERS		CREDITORS		GENFRAL LEDGER		LUMBER DR.		LUMBER CR.		BLDG. MATERIAL DR.		BLDG. MATERIAL CR.		CASH		BANK		PAY ROLL		BILLS PAY		INTEREST		BILLS REC.		BRANCH YDS.		CAMPS 1-9		EXPENSES			EXPENSE REGISTER			
DATE	NAME	TRANSACTIONS	L. F.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	PCHS.	RETNS.	DISCT.	SALES	PCHS.	RETNS.	DISCT.	SALES	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	GNRL. 28-46	MFG. 17-27	LGNG. 10-16	KEY NO.		FOLIO	

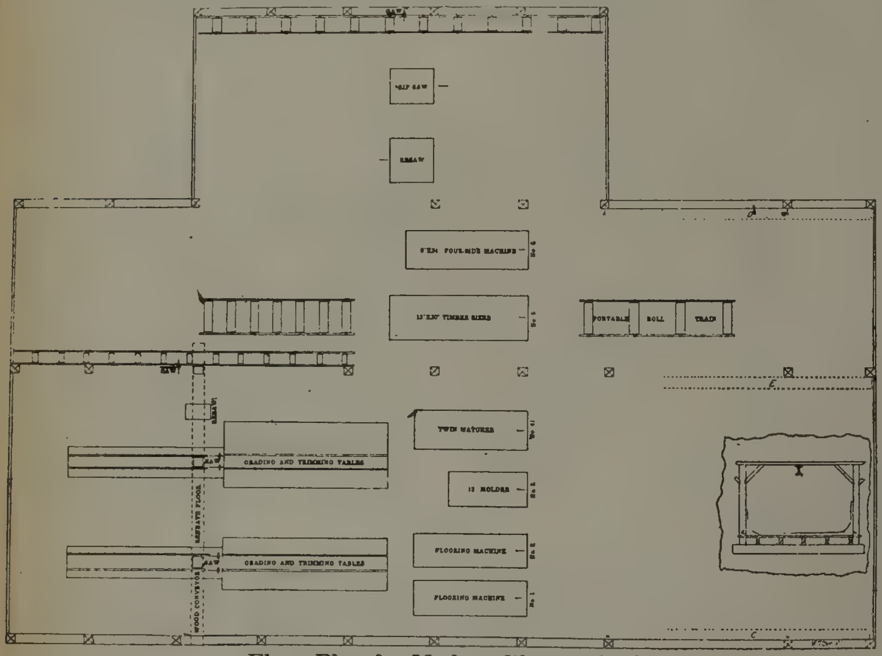
Form 5. to go across two pages

THE WOODWORKER

Specifications for a Modern Planing Mill

By M. C. Cantrell

In presenting plans for a planing mill it is only practical to give general outlines, from which to obtain ideas to apply to a particular plant. The plans herewith are for a medium sized mill, and suited to either shafting and belt or electric transmission, with only slight variations. As conditions in individual cases govern the space allotted to each machine, not attempt is here made to show the proper distance between them. But in any event, they should never be crowded. They may be grouped in twos, and comparatively small space be allowed between each machine of a pair, but ample room should be left between groups for the passing of the largest lumber trucks used about the plant. If electrically driven—which in most instances is preferable—the motors may be arranged several different ways without any material difference in results. The motors should be placed overhead, and directly over the countershaft of each machine, provided individual prives are used. If machines are grouped, not more than two should be hitched to the same motor. Where two or more machines are driven from the same shaft, use loose belts and tighteners instead of loose pulleys and shifters. In this way there is no trouble on the main floor. If it was desirable to have the drive direct connected to any one machine, let it be the timber sizer. The trimming saws behind machines from No. 1 to 5 inclusive may be driven from one motor. The wood conveyor may be driven from the same shafting, or by an individual motor. Drive the trimmer that is opposite the rip saw by an individual motor. If the trimming department for rough stock is to be directly connected with the planing mill, locate the saws at C, D and E, where they may be supplied by the mono-rail car.



Floor Plan for Modern Planing Mill

The indications along the wall and partition lines are for heavy studs or posts carrying the superstructure, and not for the foundation. If the main floor is eight or ten feet above ground or another floor, as is sometimes the case, the motors may be placed beneath. By all means drive the shaving exhaust fans with direct connected motor. It relieves the bearings of the heavy belt strain and saves expense of belting. And while on this point, don't forget that in most instances the shaving exhaust system is overloaded. This condition is the outcome of many causes. One of the chief causes is that the square feet of the openings in all of the collectors or intakes is figured out, and an exhaust purchased that will handle that amount, without making sufficient allowance for friction in the straight runs, and abnormal back pressure caused by the numerous elbows in the system. It is almost invariably the case also that more machines are added from time to time for which no provision was made at the beginning. The usual way for making up the deficiency is by increasing the speed of the face. By doing this, unless you have power to spare, you only multiply your troubles, for the power consumed in proportion to the number of revolutions you increase the speed is about four to one. For example, if the fan is being driven 800 revolutions per minute and consumes 10 h.p., and you increase the speed to 1,600 revolutions per minute, it will require near 40 h.p. to drive it, for the simple reason that the "back pressure" will have increased in about that proportion.

Though the mill may be supplied with lumber in any of the usual ways, the plans contemplate the use of the mono-rail car for this purpose, which is, beyond all doubt, the most economical plan in existence. The car enters the building from either side at a a, or b b, and deposits the load at any machine ready for the feeder without further handling. If trimming saws are located at C, D and E, as shown by dotted lines, they can be supplied by the car dropping the load on a truck to be placed as desired. After the stack is trimmed it may be trucked to any machine, or picked up by the mono-rail car and delivered to machine, stack sheds or yards. The resaw and rip saw are supplied by dropping stack on trucks for them, and as stack often goes to the machines from them, it is readily picked up from trucks and transferred. The mono-rail track should be high enough for loads to pass above the men. If sidings are made, the twin machine, No. 4, is proper machine for the work, putting it through the circular resaw as it comes from the machine. The 6-inch x 24-inch machine is placed next to the resaw for easily transferring stock that is to be resawed after machining—2-inch S2S for resawing into S1S stuff, and double run shiplap, etc. The mono-rail should extend to sorting tables of the sawmill as well as the kilns, as it is often necessary to take stock direct from the saw to the machines. The roll train in front of the sizer should be of sufficient length to easily handle any timbers from the sawmill. It is a good plan to have two shorter tables of rolls for this work, removing one when not running extra long timbers.

If a very heavy timber planer was necessary, it should be either in a separate shed or alongside of the planing room, with enough space to handle timbers without interfering with other work. If a four-side machine is used a long stationary train of rolls should be provided, having a guide rail, and enough live rolls in the train to move the heavy stock. If the sawmill is so arranged that timbers come down the sorting chains, the heavy sizer should be so installed that timbers would be taken off of sorting chains by a transfer and delivered directly to machine.

In case the power must be transmitted from engine to machine through shafting and belting, the main line shaft should run directly over, or directly under, the counter shaft of each machine, using loose belts and tighteners. If there is a full storey beneath the main floor, install the engine there, and belt to the line shaft near the centre. If the main line shaft is below, place the shafting that must be at right angles with it for driving the resaw and trimmers overhead and drive it with a quarter twist belt from the main line. If all the shafting is above, connect the cross lines to the main with mortise bevel gearing. It will be little if any more expensive than putting in mule stands, at the beginning, being cheaper in the long run and far better at all times.

Particular attention should be given to giving each machine proper speed. This is a kind of "brain storm" age; and there is a general tendency to wind things up to the breaking point.

Ayy machines should have a good, live speed, but it is something worth while to know when to stop. And that is just what some otherwise good planing mill men do not know, barring one exception, that being the rip saw. I find them frequently running at 1,500 revolutions per minute, when they should be going 2,500. Planers using the ordinary thick knives should not exceed 4,000 revolutions per minute, and molders the same. In fact, 3,800 is a good speed for smooth work and a minimum amount of trouble and wear and tear. When the hard knife machines came out they were frequently driven at 4,500. We now learn that with the round six-knife head, 3,400 to 3,500 revolutions per minute gives the best results. But with pumping stock through at the rate of 125 to 150 feet per minute on a 3,400 speed of the cutter head, I am not prepared to say what effect it will have on the grades. No bad effect, I hope; for machines running at that speed should go until the "crack-o' doom," without making trouble. And the moral in the fable of the "hare and tortise" race is very applicable in this case. It is the machine with the plodding gait and always at it, that puts figures on the right side of the balance sheet.—The Timberman.

Reducing Staves to Board Measure

There is a pretty strong tendency on the part of stave manufacturers, especially those making tight barrel staves, says a writer in the St. Louis Lumberman, to seek the board measure or 1,000-foot basis in calculating, so as to have handy and convenient all the time a means for comparing the value received for their timber in staves as compared to the current value of oak lumber. Among the recommendations of President Mack Morris (just retired) at the recent meeting of the Tight Barrel Stave Manufacturers' Association at Memphis, was that for future work and development that stave manufacturers compare figures and ascertain how many actual feet of timber it takes to make 1,000 30-inch staves, 1,000 34-inch staves, and 1,000 34 x ⅞, and 1,000 35 x ⅞ staves, and see how from this basis the value received for staves compares with the price paid for logs and the values of oak lumber.

At various times in the past, those with inquiring and comparative dispositions have taken up this subject, and tried by keeping an account of operations as well as by figuring, to arrive at the log measure basis for staves and, of course, different people have obtained varying results. It is comparatively easy to take a stave bolt of given diameter and figure out what it should make board measure, and by diagraming illustrate how many staves it will likely make, but there is always the matter of defects of scrap that must come off of the staves and heart that must come out, and this, together with the fact that different sizes of logs do not work to the same advantage into staves, makes it difficult to arrive at any scientific basis. Some who have given the matter close study, however, believe that it would be possible to establish a fair working basis for reducing stave timber to board measure.

This would probably be a benefit to both stave manufacturers and lumbermen, because it would enable them to more clearly understand their relation to each other, or rather the relation of the products and value, and this, in turn, would be an assistance in guiding one's woods operations toward lumber or staves, whichever offers for the time being the best chances for profit.

There has been established some pretty generally recognized rules along this line, especially in the slack stave business where the run of stock is more uniform. The cord has been reduced to 1,000 feet board measure, and it is pretty generally recognized now that 2½ cords of slack barrel stave bolts are equal to 1,000 feet, and that the average cord will turn out from 1,000 staves to 1,200 staves, consequently, 1,000 feet of timber should be equivalent to 2,500 staves or a little more.

In tight barrel staves there does not seem to have been the same attention given to reducing cords to 1,000 feet, but often it is more readily practical to measure up the logs being worked into staves with some standard scale stick, because they are of saw mill dimensions from 16 inches up generally, and by measuring the logs in the woods when the timber is cut, and keeping a record of them to compare afterward with the output of staves, and also to the quantity in cords, the trade should be able to arrive at a safe working rule for establishing a board measure basis of comparison between staves and lumber for guidance both in timber buying and in stave marketing.

Creating a Flooring Business

It is an open question whether rivalry in the flooring business, and the fact that some people have created their business by specializing in flooring alone, is responsible for the more advanced ideas and exacting requirements in the flooring trade, or whether the most exacting requirements are themselves responsible for the new conditions of specializing in a lot of the flooring product, says C. R. Mason, in "Woodcraft."

No matter which is the right answer to the question, out of all this has developed conditions that give to some jobbing planing-mills an opportunity to create a little special flooring business of their own if they will but pursue the matter in the right way.

The main opportunity for developing trade by the jobbing mill in the consuming territory is in making pine flooring in competition with standard stock from the mill and doing some special order work in hardwood flooring. That it can be done, and is being done to a certain extent, is not a mere theory but a fact or a condition of trade in some localities.

There are some, and particularly those who specialize in hardwood flooring, who will contend that the average jobbing planing-mill in the consuming centre is not qualified to make high grade common flooring in competition with them, and they base their argument on the theory that it requires better dry-kiln facilities than the average planing-mill has, and especialy attention generally to the subject of flooring exclusively.

There is some splendid talking logic in this idea, too, but still the fact remains that an enterprising jobbing planing-mill man in the consuming centres can create quite a flooring business for himself if he is so disposed.

Here is the ground to build it on. Freshness of stock, comparative freedom from kinks and from scars and the battering up incident to shipping and handling, and chance to utilize more or less scrap stock and to refine some low grade lumber into narrow flooring strips of high quality.

Flooring from the average sawmill with a planing-mill attached that is dressed and matched too often has quality sacrificed to quantity of work. Some have the grain torn up, some show bad machining of one kind and some of another, and there are wavy boards and kinked ones due to too rapid drying and to milling too soon after the stock comes from the dry-kiln.

Right here is a point in which the jobbing mill has an advantage over both the regular sawmill equipment and the specialist in flooring. Lumber should not be handled through a flooring machine immediately after it comes from the dry kiln to get the best result. It should be allowed to temper in the open air until the strains set up in drying have been dispersed. Any expert cabinet maker can tell you this, because in cabinet work it is often found imperative to let lumber stand and temper in the air after it has been kiln-dried before joining it up and putting it together for otherwise it is likely to warp, swell, and do many objectionable stunts.

The average man at the producing point and the average specialist in flooring is generally inclined to run his stuff right from the kiln through his machines, whereas the planing mill man, if he has a good dry kiln and does not have to rush his stock through in the regular order, can thoroughly dry his lumber, let it stand and temper in the air for a week, and then work it into flooring just as it is needed. He can also work from stock that has been standing and air-drying for a longer period of time.

The ideal plan should be to take thoroughly dry stock and where practical arrange to keep it piled convenient to the rip-saw and the flooring machine, and not manufacture too much of it in advance. Build your flooring business up on the theory of having freshly milled bright clear stock. You can do this and get enough more for your stock to pay for the work of milling and often it will give you a chance to work up low grade wide stock into high grade flooring and then you can always make a man just exactly any particular width he may want. You can mill some of it ahead and pile it in bins where it will keep presentable, but the better plan is to simply accumulate the raw material ahead. Let it be kiln-dried and then temper in the air and have it ready at hand, so that when a job of millwork comes along you can secure the order for the flooring, too, and let it all be worked out together.

If you are operating a jobbing planing mill in a consuming centre take this idea and study over it and try some experiments with it and the chances are you will find you can create quite a flooring business not only in competition with standard stock in pine and fir, but also in some of the high grade hardwood jobs.

Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, made a business trip of a week's duration to New York recently.

W. H. Magee, of Vernon, a millman of much experience, who has been operating a plant at Lumby, will take over the Ruth & Turner mill at Canoe Creek, Okanagan, B.C., this summer.

Mr. E. J. Maxwell, of E. J. Maxwell & Company, who commenced business in Montreal at the corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets in 1863, has just retired after a long and honorable career. Mr. Maxwell made a specialty of imported hardwoods for veneers, interior house and office furnishings, and all materials for cabinet makers' purposes. Mr. Maxwell's father was a builder and cabinet maker, so that he had the advantage of a thorough knowledge of wood goods of all kinds. In the early days of the lumber business in Montreal, dealers were obliged to get in enough stock during the period of navigation to last the balance of the year. Everything came in by sailing vessels and it sometimes took six months for an order of foreign timber to be delivered.

The business will be continued under the name of E. J. Maxwell, Limited, at 279 St. Antoine street. Mr. W. C. Maxwell, nephew of Mr. E. J. Maxwell, being the secretary-treasurer and manager of the firm.

Mr. Justice Morrison, of Victoria, B.C., has held that where boom sticks are loaned to a company on condition that the company move certain logs by way of consideration for the loan, and the company in moving the logs loses them, that the company is liable for damages to the amount of the loss of logs, boom sticks and chains. The claim was made by the Wattsburg Lumber Company against the W. E. Cooke Lumber Company, both of Proctor, B.C. Defendant asked leave to borrow the plaintiff's boom sticks, and permission was given on condition that the plaintiff moved the logs contained in the boom a distance of 500 feet. In attempting to do so the defendants lost control of the boom and the logs were carried away.

The Diamond Sawmills Company, which includes both Canadian and United States capital, in which F. C. Adams, of Portland, Ore.; C. H. Danaher, of Tacoma, Wash.; Charles Barnum, of Revelstoke, B.C., are interested, proposes to erect a mill with a capacity of 200,000 feet per day capacity at Big Eddy, near Revelstoke. They are negotiating for the purchase of 500 miles of pulpwood and saw timber in the Columbia valley. Work on the sawmill will be started immediately. A 200-ton pulp and paper mill is also to be erected.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

The Barnhart Loader—Loading 100,000 feet per day

The Barnhart Loader—can be Operated by two men

The Modern Steam Log Loader

The introduction of machinery in lumbering operations has been one of the most important developments which have taken place in the industry of late years. One of the first improvements in this direction was the use of the steam loader, a splendid example of which is the Barnhart loader, which was developed by one of the largest logging and manufacturing operators in the United States.

The idea was conceived over 25 years ago, and the loader has been on the market many years and is in use in all parts of the country. The developing company for years cut well over 100,000,000 feet a year. Sometimes about 175,000,000 fet. They operated largely in the rough, almost mountainous country of Pennsylvania.

It works on rough, temporary track or on a smooth road bed. Any curve or grade that a train can travel upon serves equally well for the operation of the loader. It completely obviates the building of skids and cleans up a strip over 200 yards wide. To operate the loader requires a crew of three men, one on the loader handling the seven levers and managing devices, one on the ground, and one on the train.

Th managing devices give a very flexible control over all the operations of the loader. One lever swings the crane and power house on its pivotal base. Another takes up and pays out the cable. Another operates the drum that raises the logs. A foot brake holds a log in any position. Another lever unlocks the governors so that the machine may be speeded up when a log is attached. Another lever shifts the loader from one car to anothr, and the last controls the throttle The one operator has all these within reach and can see all around so as to conduct operations advantageously. He does his own firing, the loader consuming about 300 pounds of coal a day.

The man on the ground affixes the tongs to the log, the men on the train steadies the log into position and unfastens the tongs. The operating expenses are three men's wages and the fuel. With this crew the loader will handle 100,000 feet of lumber a day and under favorable circumstances much more.

The total cost of loading logs with the Barnhart loader is about 20 cents a thousand. This covers everything, interest, depreciation and all. By the old method it costs more than that for just building the skids and assembling the logs.

The machine is very strongly built and in sizes suitable for handling different kinds of timber, from the medium sized timber of the south to the giant timbers of the northwest. In cases of a wreck, or a car leaving the track in rough country, the loader can be used as a wrecker, lifting a freight car with ease and depositing it on the track.

The Barnhart steam log loader was first built for and used by F. H. & C. W. Goodyear, the great hemlock manufacturers of Pennsylvania, and for years has been owned and offered for sale by them. The Goodyears own their own timber, operate logging railroads and mills and a main line of railroad which delivers its product together with the traffic of a considerable community to the trunk lines. The logging operations are conducted in a rough country and it was this fact in part which led to the invention and development of the Barnhart steam log loader. It was evident that if these logs could be scattered along the track wherever they would most easily come out of the woods, a great expense would be saved. And then there was the further consideration that a machine which would pick up these logs from anywhere along the track would probably put them on the cars cheaper than they could be loaded from skidways. Such proved to be the case.

The Barnhart Loader—Loading Camp Houses

The Barnhart Loader—Picking Up Sinkers

The introduction of the logging railroad was revolutionary in its effect upon the lumber business. It released the lumber manufacturer from sole dependence on logging streams and therefore made accessible much timber which before was considered entirely out of reach; but the logging railroad itself introduced some other problems, one of the chief of which was how to load the cars. Two methods were adopted. One was to roll the logs up from the ground on to the cars by chain or rope and a team, just as logging sleighs are loaded in the white pine country, and the other was to build elevated skidways along the track from which logs could be rolled by hand on to the cars. The first method was slow and costly from the amount of labor involved, while the second involved the concentrating of the logs at the skids, often so located as to be inconvenient to the swamps.

Taking into consultation the Marion Steam Shovel Company, of Marion, Ohio, the result was the Barnhart, or Goodyear, steam log loader. One of the first problems to solve was how to make this loader portable in respect to the train. Before this machine was invented there had been stationary steam log rollers placed alongside the track and loading on to the cars from big skidways, but this system was not flexible enough to suit the purpose and did not overcome the necessity of concentrating the logs. This was solved by moving the loader proper upon a shallow platform or skids. These skids are supported by sixteen double flanged wheels, each of which sits astride the rail with which the logging car is equipped. There are eight of these wheels on each side. The cars are equipped with rails laid lengthwise across the bunkers or on the platform, if platform cars are used, the rails on two adjoining cars being connected by channel iron made in the form of an inverted "U." Thus the skids with the loader on them can be rolled along the entire length of the train. Starting with the loader on the car next to the end, the empty car is loaded. Then the loader is moved along to the next car and the one it has just left is loaded, and so on until the entire train is filled with logs, leaving the loader on the last car. The loader is changed from one car to another in from one to two minutes.

The loader itself, as will be seen by the illustrations, is mounted on a turntable attached to the movable skids. This turntable allows the cab containing the boiler, engine, drums and the boom to be swung around a complete circle, the weight of the boiler, etc., at one end balancing the weight of the boom and its load at the other, though if there by exceptionally heavy work to be done guy ropes can be thrown out to hold the mechanism firmly in place.

The operation of the Barnhart log loader is simple. Briefly described, it is a power house mounted by a pivotal base on the travelling frame work or skids. From the front of it extends a crane which can be rapidly raised or lowered by power. This power house, which may be entirely closed, contains an upright boiler, two water tanks, coal boxes and a twin hoisting engine with 6½ x 8-inch cylinders, equipped with all the necessary sheaves or drums for winding and unwinding.

It is a matter of experience that by the use of this machine the Goodyear Lumber Company are able to load their logs, transport them to mill and unload them at a cost of not to exceed 20 cents a thousand feet. These figures are from the records of more than ten years during which this machine has been used with unvarying success. In fact, it was in 1884 that the Goodyears began to experiment along this line. They have for the last ten years done all their logging by this method, running four or five loaders, while their use has gradually been extended throughout the country as the advantages to be gained by this system were realized and as loggers became familiar with the advantages of this particular mechanism.

A number have recently been put in in the southern section, while all over the country they can be found operating with entire success. They can be built of weight and strength to suit any class of timber.

The illustrations herewith show the machine in various positions; under varied conditions, indicating that there are absolutely no restrictions upon its use. It works on rough track or smooth, on curves, on grades. As a wrecking appliance it has ample power to pick up an ordinary flat car from the ditch and set it on the track again. This system requires that the cars be fitted with rails. This, of course, is some expense, but to make amends the loader itself is comparatively inexpensive. It is a standard sort of machine whose details were long ago worked out, so that it is not experimental in any sense and can be and is furnished at a price easily within the means of anyone whose operations are of a magnitude to warrant its use.

It is so durably constructed that it outlasts the cars on which it is used. The loader is built utilizing some of the principles of the steam derrick and portable steam shovel, without which most of the great works in civil engineering would be impossible. The manufacturers invite operators to investigate the performances of the loader and to consider the economy which it will effect in their business.

A New Continuous Feed Glue Jointer

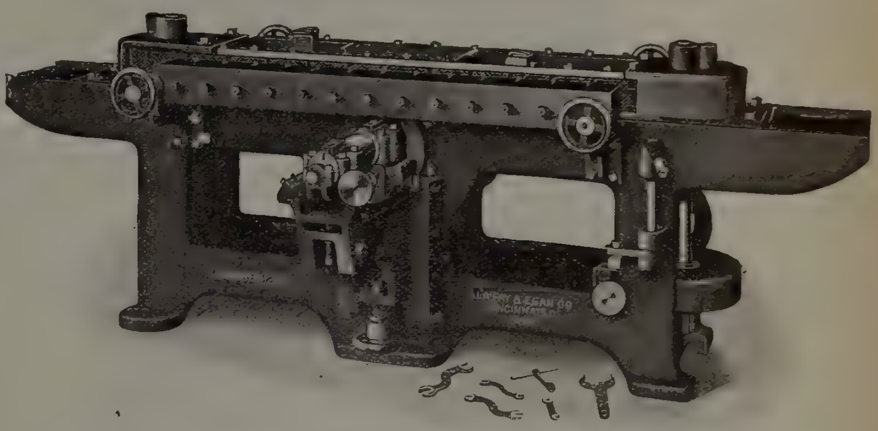
J. A. Fay & Egan Company, at their plant in Cincinnati, Ohio, have recently perfected a Continuous Feed Glue Jointer, the use of which they claim makes it possible to make a glue joint better, faster and more perfectly than has ever been done before on a machine of this style. The machine is especially recommended by the manufacturer for all work where a perfect joint is desired, such as interior building trim, furniture, cabinet, piano and joined woodwork of all kinds. The details of construction of this machine have been so carefully worked out by expert designers that, although the machine turns out the work at the extreme high speeds demanded by manufacturers, it accomplishes the work without the excessive waste of stock characteristic of many high speed machines.

This machine, the company states, has been speedily recognized by manufacturers to be so far in advance of the tool they were using that the J. A. Fay & Egan Company were soon booked with orders for more than they were able to turn out. The demand became so great that arrangements had to be made for building the machine in Canada in order to supply Canadian factories.

First class glue joints are absolutely essential in the manufacture of high grade furniture, panels, cases, etc. Most of this class of work has heretofore been done upon the reciprocating style of machine, because of the heavy cost of installing any of the other systems for doing this work.

The advent of the Continuous Feed Glue Jointer wrought a great change. It is a medium priced machine doing the work quickly and at the same time with extreme accuracy.

A brief description of this machine is presented herewith: It has capacity for material from ¼-inch to 3-inch thick, from 1-inch wide up to any width, and from 6-inch up to any length desired. The frame is absolutely rigid, and is cast open in one piece. All parts are accessible, and all bearings are oiled from the outside.



J. A. Fay & Egan Co's. No. 217 Continuous Feed Glue Jointer

The cutter-heads are located one on either side of the centre of the machinet. They are mounted in heavy housings, having vertical, horizontal and angular adjustments. The housings slide in planed ways with take-up for wear. The angular adjustment to the cutter-head mandrels is a very important feature.

The feed consists of a travelling chain composed of detachable links. The chain runs over two octagon wheels, one at each end of machine, with finished faces and flanged at the lower edge to support the chain. A gib is provided running full length of the chain—not part way only—insuring perfect alignment. The chain ways are adjustable for making spring joints—joints slightly hollowed on long material to insure against opening up at the ends.

The feed is driven by a three-step clutch cone operated by a lever close at hand. The feeding power is transmitted by large bronze worm wheel and steel worm running in oil, absolutely noiseless. Ball bearings are provided for end thrust of worm.

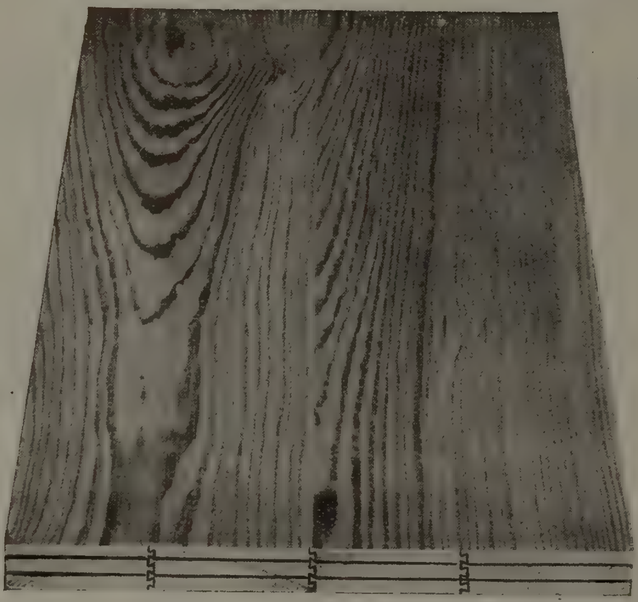
Pressure bars consist of a double series of knurled steel rollers, each mounted in independent housings and backed up by tempered steel springs. Materials varying ½-inch in thickness may be worked without adjustment of the pressure bars.

For further information concerning this machine, readers are invited by the manufacturers to write for their large illustrated circular. The proper address of the manufacturers is 465-485 West Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Bay City, Mich., report says considerable pine lumber has been bought in the Georgian Bay and other northern manufacturing districts for shipment to the Saginaw river. Pine will be more firmly held than a year ago. An early opening of lake navigation is expected.

W. I. Margoch, for many years chief forest ranger of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, with jurisdiction over the area south of the Saskatchewan river, and with headquarters in Calgary and Edmonton, has resigned his position with the government. Mr. Margoch will go into the lumber business for himself, and will probably open offices in Edmonton and Calgary. It is understood he has already taken over certain tie contracts on the G.T.P. west of Edmonton. Mr. Margoch's successor has not yet been appointed.

Linderman Auto
Dovetail Glue
Jointer and Mat



Offers the manufacturers of all lumber p
of jointing and uniting their product by o
which means a big saving in labor, lum

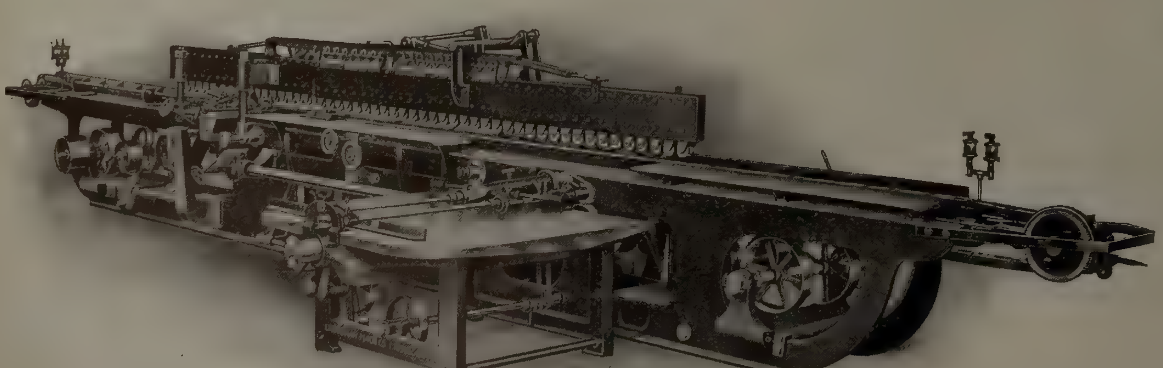
**How to make a stronger and t
packing box with less lumber and**

Feed your narrow width low grade lumber into the

Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer

from both ends and your lumber will be dovetailed together with glue automatically
ends, tops and bottoms and sized to the exact width without waste. Resaw t
matched shooks the number of times desired and you have thin stock that is as perfect i
as wide one piece lumber and considerably stronger. The capacity of the machine for
piece stock from narrow lumber is 80 feet of completed joint per minute. It offers l
a fine opportunity of getting good profits from their mill waste.

Send for a sample shooks



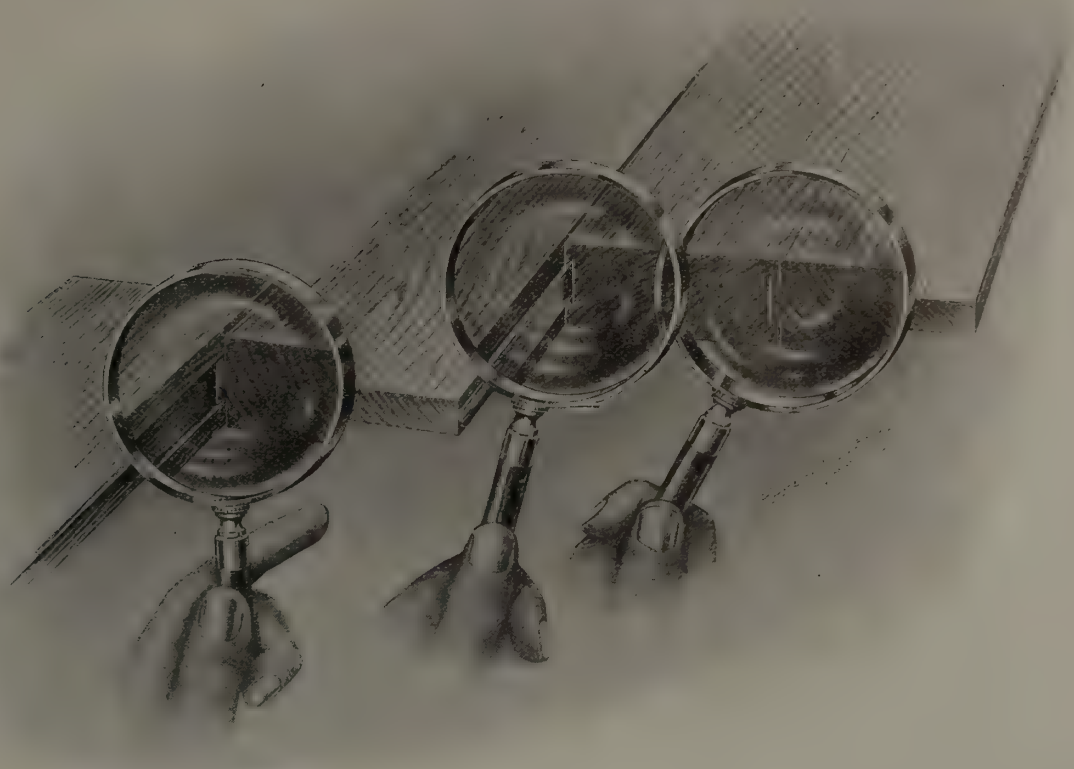
Canadi

WOOD

atic

ner

s an opportunity
omatic operation
d glue



,
il
c
e
ls
.

The Tapering Wedge Dovetail Glue Jointer

MAKES solid furniture panels that are stronger than the natural wood — you can't break them in the joint. This joint has all the features of any ordinary "V" or flat joint; besides it has twice the wood surface and the tapered dovetails are perpetually holding the boards together.

SAVE four-fifths of your jointing costs and all lumber waste by doing it automatically at one operation on the

Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer

With this machine in your factory all that is necessary is to feed the lumber into the machine from both ends, and it is dovetail taper jointed, glued, united, and the panel sized to exact width at a capacity of 40 to 60 feet per minute

Linderman Co., Limited

CK, ONT. MUSKEGON, MICH.

Regarding Steel Pulleys

One of the most important developments in the manufacture of transmission equipments was the introduction of the steel pulley. The weight of the cast iron pulley and the great amount of power wasted in using many of the old styles of pulleys led, naturally, to the production of something more economical and effective. The Oneida Steel Pulley Company, of Oneida, N.Y., claim that the pulley question has been solved by the introduction of the steel pulley. The steel pulley, they claim, does not weigh down the shaft with so much superfluous weight and therefore does not require so much extra power, yet has the strength to withstand very heavy duty. Steel pulleys average in weight from about one-quarter to one-third as much as cast iron pulleys. Actual tests, they say, have proven that the steel face has 15 per cent. better belt adhesion than that of the cast iron. Also, the windage of the steel pulley is very slight, since it does not require "broad-side" arms.

Important economies in power transmission are thus secured. This is particularly so in the case of the "Oneida" Steel Pulley, manufactured at Oneida, N.Y., by the Oneida Steel Pulley Company. This pulley has one particular advantage, they claim, over other steel pulleys, since it is made in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world, from 6-inch to 126-inch diameter with 2-inch to 40-inch face and 1-inch to 8-inch bore.

Anyone desiring further information concerning these steel pulleys may obtain it by writing to the above-mentioned company.

Dodge Company's Friction Clutch Booklet

We are in receipt of an informative booklet on Friction Clutch Mechanism, from the Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto. Friction clutches during the last few years have materially reduced the percentage of factory accidents attributable to revolving shafting and its equipment, while the friction clutch has unassailable claims from its economical standpoint. By the use of friction clutch pulleys and cut-off couplings it is possible to divide the shafting equipment in a mill or factory into units and to run only that machinery which is actually required. The Dodge Manufacturing Company have had an excellent line of clutches on the market for over 18 years. They have patterns for a complete range in all sizes from the smallest to the largest, and in capacities as small as 1 horse power and as large as 1,000 horse power.

Wickes Brothers' monthly stock lists of machinery bargains are always welcome to the trade. This enterprising firm of machinery manufacturers and dealers, who are located at Saginaw, Mich., carry in stock a most complete and excellent assortment of machinery of all kinds. They also build special machinery of every description and have a fully equipped shop capable of turning out the highest grade of equipment promptly.

The Carlyle Johnson Friction Clutch

Catalogue E of the Carlyle Johnson Machine Company, of Manchester, Conn., U.S.A., which has just been issued, deals interestingly with their well-known line of friction clutches. The serviceability of these clutches is well illustrated by the fact that some of the leading manufacturers have adopted them as parts of their machines, and speak of them in the highest possible terms. On account of their small size they are especially adaptable for use as a part of any machine. Among the advantages claimed by the company for this clutch are the following: It is small, powerful, simple, neat and easily and quietly operated; it has few parts, each being absolutely interchangeable; it runs at high speed without vibration; it can be instantly adjusted to any tension with one screw. The catalogue referred to above is handsomely prepared and contains a large number of splendid illustrations.

Swage in Band Resaw and Log Saw Teeth

Several years ago the State of Georgia sent out a doctor to study the mosquito in the malarial districts, and I happened to be located in a sawmill camp that he chose for his place to make investigations. It was quite a source of interest and amusement to us all to watch the doctor's movements. He was very nice in explaining things to us and letting us look through his magnifying glasses, watch his incubators hatch, and various other contraptions that constituted his mosquito paraphernalia. But the one thing that impressed me greatly and the point that I wish to make is, how he could put such an amount of study on such a small and simple thing as a mosquito.

So is the swage of a saw a small and simple thing; nevertheless, when you give it proper study you find there is quite a lot to learn about it. The principal object of swage is to make a clear path for the blade of the saw to pass through in the cut, so that the blade will not bind and heat. If this were not necessary, the points of teeth could be left in their natural state, and so long as the corners were square the saw would cut with a good deal greater ease, as it would have a much narrower kerf to take out.

It seems to be the general impression that about five gauges heavier swage than the gauge of saw is what should be run. This might do for rough figuring, but, like multiplying the diameter of a circle by 3 to get the cirsumference, it is not an accurate rule. A good many mills have a 14-gauge band log saw and 16-gauge resaw doing exactly the same kind of work. Now, if you put 9-gauge swage on the band and 11-gauge on the resaw, the 14-gauge saw has the most clearance, and I don't know of any reason why it should have. Any one can find proof of this by a little figuring with the measurements of the English standard gauge.

The cutting edge of the swage should be at right angles with the blade of the saw, both lengthwise and widthwise, and balanced on the end of tooth; or, in other words, have as much on one side of tooth as on the other. This, of course, has to do with band saws, as I am aware that some circular saws give good results with what is known as "half swage." There are also conditions that have to be met and overcome, very often by varying from the best rules that can be laid won.

As just stated, the cutting edge should be square with the blades, but it is well to note exceptions. A saw fitted exactly the same from both sides, and lined straight with the carriage track, would be inclined to run out of most woods, and, to overcome this, the cutting edge can be beveled slightly into the log by means of the grinder.

A word of caution here: See that the emery wheel end of the mandrel is straight over your saw, and do your beveling with the other end of mandrel, for if it is done either wholly or partly with the emery wheel end, the tooth will be beveled on top and will vary to a greater extent as tthe emery wheel wears down.

Sharp corners have been preached so much that it is hardly worth while dwelling on that point, though it is an important one, and it may be well to call attention to a special feature of it. A saw may be swaged, and when shaped the shaper doesn't quite bind the metal clear to the points, and after being ground it would be hardly possible to detect it, especially on a small saw; but it will not be near as hard to detect it snaking a little later. The remedy for this is to fit your swage so that it will spread the metal wide enough at the point for the shaper to "feel" it.

As to how many runs a saw should have between swagings, I would say, under ordinary conditions, two or three. Some saws are inclined to crumble, and if they are enough "inclined," about the best thing to do is to incline them out the window, but bad treatment will make some crumble, and good treatment will hold that tendency in check on some really obstreperous ones at times.

It is best to run as small swage as practical, anyway, and if the saw shows signs of crumbling, you had better see if it cannot be still further reduced. Adjust your swage so that it will spread the metal as nearly the right shape as possible, before the shaper goes over it, so that the metal will not have to be crushed to the proper gauge with the shaper. Usually about 1/16-inch is enough face on teeth for first run after swaging, but to check a crumbling saw it will likely help to try a little more than this. If there are any corners crumbled off when the saw is changed after the swaging, if these are not too many in one place, so that it makes an objectionable mark, it is best to cut the opposite corner off with a file and let the tooth await its time to be swaged with the balance of saw, for to pull it out with the swage would be to overwork the metal and only aggravate the trouble.

As to how much bevel or slope the swage should have backward and downward, is a question, but I would not consider it a very important one, for the bevel of any of the shaper does on the market will suffice. It is more important that your bevel is long enough, or, in other words, that there is enough metal behind and below the corners to "back them up" in doing the work they are required to do.

To cut softwoods requires a wider swage, but it need not have so much metal back of it; and to cut hardwoods takes a narrow swage, but stout "rearwards." In regard to hand swages little need be said, as they are generally supplied with instructions for adjusting and operating. Some manufacturers, who are over-anxious to make a sale at times, claim their swage and shaper will straighten the teeth and keep them in shape. That is a very foolish claim, and any one depending on the swage or shaper to straighten bent teeth will be disappointed; at least I have never gotten hold of one that would, and don't expect to.

When the teeth are bent near the ends, the anvil is apt to be causing it, and anvil should be taken out of swage and ground square. But whatever the reason, you will need to straighten them with a hand-set. The set should have narrow jaws, so that it will spring the teeth right at root of swage; one with wide jaws will spring tooth farther down and make something of an "S"-shaped tooth, which condition does not stand for dollars, either, unless it is to lose them. Of course, a tooth sprung at the roots may be straightened with a hammer on the bench, to advantage.

Like a nail, when it is once bent, is very easy to bend again, so is the saw tooth, and to prevent trouble it is best to keep a close watch over the hand swage and remove any cause of sprung teeth as soon as possible, before they get bad.—A. D. P., in the Woodworker.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Helping the Lumberjack to Fight Booze

By William Henderson, Burks Falls, Ont.

"It is only waste of time and money trying to do any good to the lumberjacks," is what we have been told over and over again by owners, managers and foremen of lumber camps. We have, however, had opinions of our own sufficiently strong to make us persevere and spend both time and money in this so-called useless work for the past five winters. That some good was being done, of course, we have been satisfied, but have never been able to gather up the results in such tangible form that we could demonstrate them to others.

After journeying this winter in our Gospel sleight nearly 800 miles, and visiting 42 camps, we found ourselves suddenly "hung up" with a lame horse in one of the most inaccessible camps north of Webbwood.

While every foreman welcomes an occasional visit from a preacher, there are few, if any, who want to be bothered with one living in camp for two or three weeks at any season of the year, and most assuredly not just in the middle of the sleigh haul. With a lame horse getting steadily worse every day, and needing special attention, of course, the foreman had to put up with this nuisance. This foreman was of an exceptionally good natured disposition, and treated us with the utmost kindness from first to last. Yet, strange to say, of all the camps we had visited this special one showed less disposition to listen to a Gospel service than any other. At Christmas, a number of the boys had gone into Webbwood and blown their stake, and most of them were looking forward to repeating the performance at the break-up of the camp. We were told by one of them that they were reckoned to be the wildest bunch in the Webbwood district, and another told us that no matter what we might say there would only be four or five who would not go on the spree when the camp broke up.

As soon as we realized that our enforced stay might be over two weeks, we decided not to try the patience of the boys by any services except on Sundays, and during the first two weeks just utilized the time in cultivating a friendly acquaintance with the men by a few minutes chat with each as we passed where they were working. At the beginning of the last week of camp, we overheard the foreman complaining that he was very much bothered for want of some extra men, so seeing an opportunity, the writer and his travelling companion, an experienced lumberman, offered their services. While the writer took a paint brush and painted the logs with the trade mark, his companion started in with a sant-hook to "tail down" for the loaders. Until the camp broke up we thus took our regular share in the work, going out with the boys and returning with them again at night. Sitting round the fire, "dinnering out," one had a good chance to get acquainted with the lads, and we were careful not to frighten away their confidences by preaching at them.

One had hoped that the foregoing experiences would have made them more ready to welcome our last Sunday night service, but so strong was the hold of the wilder spirits of the camp, that a dance was started just at the time we went into the sleep camp to hold service. Although there were cries from one man to "keep it going, don't stop," etc., the better feeling of the boys prevailed, and in less than a minute the music stopped and every one was quietly seated waiting for service to begin. Led by the foreman, the boys joined in heartily in singing the hymns, asking for their own favorites, and listened with the utmost attention to an old-fashioned Gospel address, and though the "opening exercises" had been a dance, it was one of the best meetings the writer has had.

On Monday the writer heard incidentally that the boys were feeling very sore about the situation the ringleader of the dance had placed them in, and thus his influence over them was broken. The question now simply resolved itself into, who was to lead "the gang" when the camp broke up, so we decided to try an experiment, and on that day and Tuesday (the camp broke up on Wednesday), quietly suggested to the boys we were working with that all who had made up their mind to cut out the booze should form a gang of their own, and have a farewell dinner at the restaurant in Webbwood, with the writer. By Tuesday night we had a list of twenty out of the thirty-three men in the camp, who decided to be "on the water waggon" this time; and having a chance to drive into Webbwood with the walking boss on Wednesday, we ordered dinner for this number at the restaurant.

As the boys, after their long thirty-mile tramp, were likely to be thirsty, and tired, the writer was fortunate enough to secure the co-operation of the Methodist minister, the Rev. Mr. Wallace, and his wife, and when they came into the village had lots of lemonade and oranges waiting for them in the parsonage, and likewise water, soap and towels for them to wash. When they found themselves in such comfortable quarters, the boys showed no hurry to leave, and only allowed themselves time to cash their cheques and then go to the restaurant for dinner.

After dinner we had the satisfaction of seeing the bulk of the men off by the afternoon train without even a drunken man on the platform, and the majority not having touched a drop of liquor. Of course, there were a few out of the camp who went their own way and had a horn or two, but it was a curious thing that these were the men who thanked the writer for his good advice, and insisted on his accepting a quarter or fifty cents towards his expenses.

We had to shoot our horse before we left camp, but the satisfaction of sending so many young fellows home sober more than compensated for the loss, and we feel sure some, at least, who read this will aid us in meeting this loss and assist us to continue the work.

In conclusion, it is a curious fact that independent testimony has reached us that at Whitefish, Nairn and Webbwood, the different points we visited in our missionary journey, there has been a very noticeable difference in the drinking habits of the men. At Webbwood the day we were there one gentleman from Massey remarked that the conditions were most strikingly different in the two places only ten miles apart, there being about thirty drunken men in all stages hanging around the station at Massey, while in Webbwood there was not one. No missionary work had been done by us at Massey.

Surely the above facts should indicate that it is worth while to do missionary work in the camps. Any one desiring further information should write Thos. Yellowlees, secretary of the Shantymen's Christian Association, 23 Division street, Toronto.

A Good Winter's work in Saskatchewan

Lumber operators at Strathcona, Alta., report the winter just closing to have been one of the best in years for logging work up the Saskatchewan river. Several hundred men have been engaged in the numerous camps up stream for the last three months, and under the favorable conditions have probably made a record cut of timber for Twin City millmen. Mr. John Walter's contractors employed over 400 men in the woods this winter. They took out something over twelve million feet of logs. In addition to this cut, Mr. Walter has between five and six million feet of logs left from last season on the banks of Poplar creek, about sixty miles up. If all this timber can be landed safely in the booms at Strathcona, the two mills are assured of one of the heaviest runs in sawing they ever made. Mr. Walter reports that he will probably improve his new mill on the Edmonton side of the river, with a view to increasing its capacity to 100,000 feet of lumber daily, which, with the big mill on the Strathcona side, will make possible a total daily output of nearly 160,000 feet. Even at this rate, the capacity of the mills will be taxed to handle all the logs available this season.

It is reported that all the contractors have cut more logs than their agreement called for, as a result of the favorable conditions during nearly the whole season. The early part of the winter was mild enough to permit very rapid progress being made at the cutting and in the colder weather of January the increased depth of snow gave an excellent opportunity for doing a great deal of hauling. The bulk of the timber is now on rollways along Poplar creek and the river, ready to be sent down when required during the coming summer.

The Hon. Mr. Taschereau recently assured a large delegation from Beauce county, Quebec, that changes in the law would be made whereby proprietors who improve watercourses passing through their territory should be privileged to tax the logs which are floated down the stream. In many instances owners have done much work in blasting, dredging, damming and otherwise improving the channels of the rivers, yet receive nothing for the use of their river by lumber dealers. The chief rivers in question are the tributaries of the Chaudiere.

The camps of the Louise Lumber Company in the township of Louise at the head of Lake Megantic, Que., broke up during the second week in March after an extra good winter's work. The quantity of the lumber got out is between seven and eight million feet, which has been landed on the Upper Spider river, Lake Maccannamac, Rush lake and the Arnold river.

At the recent annual meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association at Vancouver, B.C., it was decided to extend the work of the association by forming classes in the neighboring mining and logging camps.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same adverticement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Basswood Lumber Wanted

Wanted about 100,000 feet Dry White, 1-in. and 1¼-in. Quote lowest cash price for log run, 1's, 2's, Common No. 1 and 2. Box 212 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Lumber Wanted

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, and Hardwood Lumber of all kinds. Will contract for this season's cut. Highest Cash price. Leak & Co., Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

Wanted

Kiln dried black ash and plain red oak 1 sts. and 2 nds., one to four inch, with some squares, state price and shipping point. Box 254 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

Wanted

4-4 to 12-4 Log Run Birch, Maple, and Elm. Spot cash paid for stock as loaded.

AMERICAN WOODS CORPORATION,
Old South Building,
7-10 Boston, Mass.

Wanted F. O. B. Detroit

1-in. to 2-in. No. 1 and better Soft Elm.
1-in. to 3-in. No. 1 and better Birch.

GEO. I. McCLURE,
724 Chamber of Commerce.
7-7 Detroit, Mich.

Lumber Wanted

We contract and pay the highest cash price for hardwood lumber stocks. Take the entire car, large or small and dry stock for immediate shipment. Reply to Box 250, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, One. 7-7

Tank Lumber Wanted

We require 2-in. and 3-in. Tank White Pine, 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 10-in.; 10 ft. to 24 ft. Also red pine. Highest prices for Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

Wanted Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Oak, Elm, etc.

Manufacturers in Ontario and Quebec of dimension and lumber with cuts of any kind or size to sell, write Box 217, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

WANTED

One to Two Million feet of Basswood, Elm, Ash, Pine and Cedar logs and ties delivered of your mill in good Birch, Spruce and Basstoulin Island. State price and quality expected. Box 177, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-tf.

Wanted Birch, Spruce, Basswood

We desire to contract for the whole output fo your mill in good Birch, Spruce and Basswood lumber sawn to our order. Let us know what you have and if quantities are reasonably large we will send our man to look over your logs and mill. Bartram Bros. Limited, Ottawa, Ont. 2-7

Rock Elm Logs Wanted

We would like to communicate with parties who could ship us Rock Elm Logs, 15 and 16 feet long. Address James Sheppard & Son, Box 309, Sorel, Que. 4-7

Lumber Wanted

Would like to hear from mills having Spruce Lumber, Lath and Cedar Shingles to sell, which can be shipped to New England territory. Would contract for mill cut or handle on commission basis. Address with full particulars. Wendell F. Brown Co., 38 Kilby street, Boston, Mass. 5-10

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

Sixteen thousand second grade ties, in good shipping condition, on Grand Trunk Railway. Apply Box 251, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-10

Lath for Sale

Lath for sale, large quantities of No. 1 and 2 white pine lath for shipment, either by water or rail. Wilson Bros. Limited, Collingwood, Ont. 7-10

For Sale

One car of hardwood factory flooring. We want to have this moved at once. John Carew Lumber Company, Limited, Lindsay, Ont. 7-7

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1-in. M.C. Ash.
5,000 ft. 1¼-in. Mc. Ash.
40,000 ft. 2-in. M.C. Ash.
3,000 ft. 3-in. M.C. Ash.
50,000 ft. 1-in. M.C. Elm.
29,000 ft. 1¼-in. M.C. Elm.
45,000 ft. 1½-in. M.C. Elm.
33,000 ft. 2-in. M.C. Elm.

Geo. C. Goodfellow, Montreal.

FOR SALE

For Immediate Shipment

200,000 ft. 2-in. Dry Hemlock.
50,000 ft. 1-in. Dry Soft Elm.
15,000 ft. 1-in. Dry Ash.
One car cedar post 5-in. top and up.
Five cars cedar post 4½-in. top and up.

Write us for prices

THE GEDDES-TYSON LUMBER CO.,
Wiarton, Ont.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

One Berlin Matcher, No. 94, practically new. Wilson Bros. Limited, Collingwood, Ont. 7-10

Engine and Boiler For Sale

For sale one 25-h.p. Portable Boiler and Engine on wheels. Waterous make. Address John Kaufman, Cassel, Ont. 5-8

For Sale

One, one hundred and twenty-five horse power Laurie Corliss Engine and one eighty horse power Horizontal boiler in good working order. Apply to George Long, Sherbrooke, Que. 5-tf.

Saw Mill Machinery for Sale

1 boiler 16 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in. x 68-2½ in., flues 65 in. P.
1 boiler 14 ft. x 5 in. x 108-2 flues 65 H.P.
1 35-light dynamo.
2 pulp wood harkers, each.
1 bull wheel rig complete.
1 slab saw rig complete.
1 power splitter.
Lath Machinery only run a few months.
1 Madison Williams Improved Bolter.
1 Madison Williams Improved Lath Mill, 6 saw.
Quantity of carrier chain, 64, 84, and 88.
Lots of saw mill machinery, slightly damaged by fire, including board saw rig. The Fletcher Pulp and Lumber Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, Que. 4-7

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1 48 x 13 ft. 6 in. 39 3½-in. tubes.
1 54 x 12 52 3½-in tubes.
1 54 x 14 52 3½-in. tubes.
2 58 x 12 78 3-in. tubes.
1 60 x 14 74 3-in. tubes.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.,
Brantford, Canada 15 tf.

Second Hand Hoop and Stave Machinery for Sale

In Good State of Repair

One Hoop Cutter.
One Double Ward Hoop Planer.
One Hoop Pointer and Lapper.
One Hoop Coiler.
One Stave Cutter.
One Stave Jointer.
One Stave Bolt Equalizer.

JOHNSTON, WHITE & CO.,
Kolapore, Ont. 5-8

FOR SALE

Small Band Sawmill, Waterous make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing, Etc., also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines, comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, Variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.

2-tf. JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound.

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED—Band Saw Filer for double cutting log band saw. First-class recommendations required. Good wages for right man. Apply "Filer," Box 58, Newcastle, N.B. 7-8

WANTED—First-class man to take charge as general foreman of band mill, 50 M. capacity. Services to start immediately, send recommendations to Box 253, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

WANTED—Experienced foreman to take charge of hardwood flooring plant, four matchers. Must understand setting up of machines, filing, etc., and also capable of superintending grading or finished stock. Apply with references to Box 245, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-7

WANTED—Sawyer for Circular Saw Mill With Twin engine feed. Long season, commencing early in April. Must be a sober, capable man. Apply giving reference to Box 244, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

WANTEDCircular Sawyer for left hand rig, oscillating steam feed, principally cutting pine and hemlock logs with some dimension stuff. Commencing about 15th April and ending about 15th to 20th November. Must be a sober, capable man. Apply, giving experience, reference and salary expected, to Box 1121, Peterborough, Ont. 7-7

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

Experienced Salesman desires good hardwood flooring connection. Apply Box 237, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

First-class band or band resaw filer. Also experience in box factory. Good references. Box 249, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-7

First-class mill man, circular, band and gang saw hammerer and filer wants position. Best of references. W. H. Howell, 1808 Esplanade avenue, Montreal, Que. 7-7

Position wanted as Superintendent or manager of saw mill operation, stump to market. Eastern Canada Preferred. Box 234 Canada Lumberman, Toronto Ont. 5-7

Circular or Band Sawyer wants position for the coming season, single or double cut. Eight years experience on a right hand rig. Good references. Box 220 Canada Lumberman, Toronto Ont. 4-7

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

Band Saw Filer wants position for the coming season, have had twenty-two years experience in the United States and Canada. Can furnish Guilt Edge reference, will go where highest wages and where quantity and quality are wanted, guarantee satisfaction or ask no pay. Box 188, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-7

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

Saw Mill of 30 to 35 M. feet daily capacity, complete with engine, two boilers and lath machinery. For particulars write to E. D. Croden, Box 596, North Bay, Ont. 3-tf.

Planing Mill For Sale

For Sale—$6,000 Planing Mill, lumber yard and box factory; old-established business, good reasons for selling, easy terms. D. C. Baird, St. Mary's. 3-8

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

For Sale

Steam Sawmill and Planing Mill and about seven million feet of standing timber for sale in the township of Christie, on Grand Trunk Railway, 12 miles from Parry Sound. For terms and other particulars write S. Armstrong, Assignee, Parry Sound, Ont. 7-10

For Sale

Saw mill, going concern. Capacity of mill 20,000 feet per day, with 2,500,000 feet of logs on Georgian Bay and North Shore, 800,000 feet of hardwoods, balance hemlock, pine and cedar. Good shipping facilities, G. T. R. siding in mill yard, also dock to ship by water. Box 246, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

Timber and Land Investment

Farm of three hundred acres within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Canadian Timber Limits

Bought and Sold in all parts of Canada

Bought and Sold in all parts of Canada

Some excellent investments open in British Columbia at moderate prices.

E. STEWART

Room 504 Lumsden Building, Toronto. Telephone Number Adelaide 105. Correspondence invited. 5-10

For Quick Sale

Dunbar Lumber Co., Limited Elk Lake

The undersigned is open to receive offers for the purchase of the assets of this company, consisting of:

Sawmill, 70 h.p. boiler, 50 h.p. engine, complete set of up -to-date mill machinery, manager's residence, cook and bunk house, logging outfit, camp equipment and tools; also wagons, harness, sleighs, gasoline launch, scow, etc., the whole valued at $12,000

Also 460,000 feet Spruce and Jack Pine logs boomed three miles from Elk Lake, valued at $6,000

$18,000

Dor further particulars apply to

G. T. CLARKSON,
7-7 33 Scott Street, Toronto.

Sash and Door Factor

Partner wanted with $5,000 to $10,000. Practical man to take full charge or will sell on easy terms. Apply Box 259, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-7

Steam Saw Mill For Sale

For Sale—Small Steam Saw Mill, complete with trimmers and lath mill, capacity 15,000 feet per day. Price, including mill frame of sawed pine timber, $1,500 f.o.b. cars. Reply to C. H. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Ont. 7-11

British Columbia

SAW MILL, TIMBER LANDS, MINING PROPERTIES, ETC.

Saw and planing mill, capacity 30 M. in 10 hours; six thousand acres timber, 70 million feet; mill and timber $70,000. Farm with good residences with cattle, hogs and poultry, 3,000 acres freehold land; $30,000. A responsible purchaser with about $25,000 cash can handle this, balance of payments spread a period of 10 years, or more if desired.

Also several mining properties, iron silver, gold and lead, on half share for development work.

Saw and planing mill, capacity 40 M. in 10 hours, splendid situation, rail and water transportation. Mill and plant with several good residences and fruit orchard, price $60,000. 10,000 acres virgin timber lands, estimated to contain over 100 million feet, price $50,000.

Terms—$30,000 cash, balance in easy instalments. Owner retiring from business. Apply Box 258, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-7

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber Berths

Kamloops, B.C., for sale immediately, five square miles of 60 million feet standing timber, splendidly located on Benton Creek, flowing into Adams River, to close an estate. Apply to Arnoldi & Giierson, 103 Bay street, Toronto, Ont. 7-7

Timber Limits For Sale

Limits E. and F., near North Manitoulan. Ninety miles virgin timber, within three miles of Transcontinental Railroad. Two good logging streams through limit. Address,

M. V. B. TURNER,
Plattsborough, N.Y.

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD LIMITS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 10th day of April next, for the right to cut pulpwood on certain areas situate:

(1) On the Abitibi Lakes and River tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and Northern Ontario Railway, in the District of Nipissing.

(2) On Rainy Lake and around the shores of Lower Manitou Lake, tributary to Fort Frances on Rainy River, in the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora.

Tenderers shall state the amount they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 40 cents a cord for spruce, and 20 cents a cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the right to operate a pulp and paper industry on or near the areas referred to. Such tenderers wil be required to erect mills on or near the territories and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tenders will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for ten per cent. of the amount of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not necessarily aucepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.
Toronto, Ont., Jan. 10, 1911. 3-7

Eastern Manufacturers Buy Timber Limits in B.C.

Why will you pay extravagant prices for timber when choice timber can be bought here from 50 cents to $1.00 per M.? I can supply you from 20 million to one hundred and fifty million. Write quickly to W. Mark De Cew, Paulson, B.C. 7-7

Mill and Timber for Sale

1,100 acres, well timbered with birch, hemlock, pine, basswood, spruce and cedar, together with new lumber and shingle mill, steam feed, large frame boarding house close to mill, situated on railway siding. Must be sold to close a partnership. Excellent opportunity for small mill man whose supply of timber is cut out and is looking for a new location. Stock of certain length now in yard. Get busy, this is a snap for some one. For further information apply to Box 531, Orillia, Ont. 6-9

Right Way to Put on Spliced Leather Belts.

The general opinion has always been that the correct way to put spliced belts on the pulley was to place them so that the splice or joint would run on the pulley side and against the splice on the outside of the belt. The inside can take care of itself, as the joint is kept smooth by the contact and pressure of the pulleys (especially is this the case where any belt dressing is used). It is always the outside of a splice that opens up and causes trouble. In running over he putlleys he tendency is to open the splice on the outside and close it on the inside. After the thin edge once starts to open the air is forced under it (as it runs thin edge first on the outside) and it soon becomes detached. Instead splice belts should be run with the splice on the pulley side so as to offer no resistance to the air on the outside of the belt.

Circular Saw Hints.

A saw just large enough to cut through a board will require less power than a larger saw, the number of teeth, speed and thickness being equal in each. The more teeth the more power, provided the thickness, speed and feed are equal. There is a limit, however, or a point where a few teeth will not answer the place of a larger number. The thinner the saw the more teeth will be required to carry an equal amount of feed to each revolution of the saw, but always at the expense of power. In circular sawing the timber is often inclined to rise up at the back of the saw when pushed hard. The reason is that the back half of the saw, having an upward motion, has a tendency to lift and raise the piece being sawn, especially when it crowds between the saw and the fence, whilst the cut at the front of the saw has the opposite tendency of holding that part of the piece down. The hook or pitch of the saw teeth should be on a line from one-quarter to one-fifth for soft wood.

Good Leather Belt Dressing.

A good dressing for a deather belt is made as follows: Prpare tallow by boiling in water, so that the latter may take up the salt and dirt, which may be poured away when cold. Remelt the clean tallow, and when it is warm pour in cod oil in the proportion of 1 gallon to each 2 pounds of tallow, stirring until the mixture is cold. The oil must not be boiled, as that destroys its valuable qualities. Apply this dressing with a flat brush to both sides of the belt. A belt treated with this dressing will run slacker and "suck" the pulley better and transmit more power than a dry belt. A hard and dry belt may be restored to proper condition by a few applications of neatsfoot oil. Sometimes rosin is added, but its use is not recommended, as it gums the belt, causes it to crack, and prevents slipping for only a short time. If a belt which is properly cared for persists in slipping, a wider belt or larger pulleys should be used. Leather belting should be moistened occasionally with enough castor oil to keep it pliable and in condition.

The Forests of Labrador

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfel read a paper on "Labrador" before the Royal Geographical Society recently. Referring to the timber prospects, he said that the immediate future of Labrador would depend largely on the possibilities of its timber for pulpwood. It was safe to say that, while there were areas in Labrador which under present circumstances could not be successfully worked for pulp, there were others that most certainly could. The policy of the Newfoundland Government in refusing to export the raw material appealed to him as a very wise one, for with pulpwood standing at $12 a cord, and almost unattainable even then in Wisconsin, he had every confidence that there were areas in Labrador that carried enough available timber to be worked successfully. The expense of milling was beyond his province, but Labrador possessed an almost inexhaustible water power, which in the future would undoubtedly be one of her chief economic assets. He sounded a warning to those thinking of investing in pulp speculations in Labrador. According to Mr. A. P. Low, while as far north as lat. 54 deg. the forests might be said to be practically continuous except on the highest hilltops, by lat. 55 deg. half the country was treeless, while those that did exist had greatly decreased in size.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE

EL DORADO LUMBER COMPANY
EL DORADO CO., CALIFORNIA

17,000 ACRES OF

Sugar and White Pine Cedar and Fir

Complete Saw Mill
Box Factory Logging Equipment Planing Mill
Automatic Sprinkler System
35 miles Railroad
Yard Capacity 30,000,000 feet

Must Be Sold Before May 17th, 1911

By Order of the United States District Court

Apply to

FRANK J. SYMMES

FRANK J. SYMMES, W. A. RUSS, HORACE COFFIN } Trustees
Eldorado Lumber Company in Bankruptcy

441 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The cold weather of late has had the effect of delaying the opening up of the spring demand for lumber. Travellers report that retailers as a rule have fairly plentiful stocks, and are not showing much inclination to buy for future needs. The demand from Tonawanda and other points on the United States border has not yet wakened up. Generally, by this time of year, there is a fair trade in progress with northern United States points. It is supposed that the political uncertainty is inducing purchasers across the line to hold back in the expectation that the introduction of reciprocity will enable them to share in the reduction of duty. This is rather a vain hope to bank upon at this stage of the proceedings. It will be a matter of some months yet, in all probability, before the reciprocity measure can possibly become law, and there is so much to be accomplished before that time at Washington and Ottawa that the summer will be well advanced before there can be any question of a removal of duties. Stocks of lumber, for the spring and early summer demand at least, will have to be purchased before any change in the duty can occur.

Stocks of dry lumber at mill points are gradually becoming smaller and the mills will find themselves with plenty of piling space for the new stocks when the sawing season opens. Wholesalers report that there is a fair amount of business in progress in Ontario, but that there is a disposition on the part of the mills to hold back their stocks in the hope of obtaining better prices a little later on. In view of the fact, however, that business on the other side of the line is duller than in Ontario, it does not seem probable that an advance in prices is likely to occur. Some of the larger wholesalers, in fact, report that there is a slightly easier tendency at present in all grades of white pine. The volume of trade, however, is equal to that of a year ago, if not a little greater. A few contracts are reported for white pine and hemlock at about the same prices as a year ago. The same applies also to pine and hemlock lath.

Shingle prices are fairly well maintained. The manufacturers of the west coast have apparently got into a much stronger position than they were in some months ago, and there is practically no price cutting in progress. This is a matter of considerable satisfaction to the wholesalers in Ontario, as it enables them to conduct their business on a much more certain footing. They are all in hope that the prices of shingles will continue stable.

Speaking of hemlock, a Toronto wholesaler who conducts a fairly extensive business in this wood, states that he recently visited the northern section of Ontario to buy a small stock. He found it practically impossible to pick up anything at all. The small mills, he states, seem to be practically cleaned up of all kinds of softwoods. Only a few of the large mills, which can afford to hold their stocks for higher prices, have any dry stocks on hand.

Hardwood stocks are almost entirely cleaned up. Dry stock is reported to be right off the market. Soft maple, birch, basswood, elm and ash can only be picked up by chance in odd places. Any one who has stocks of these woods can get his own prices for immediate shipment. This situation should have a tendency to make the future of hardwods firm. Of course, as soon as the new stock comes on the market, the high prices which are now asked will have to be reduced. Under present conditions, consumers are obliged to look to new stock for all their requirements.

Eastern Canada.

The lumber trade at Montreal shows good indications of activity. Although the disagreeable weather during March held the trade back to some extent, the outlook is for an excellent summer trade. The opening of trade will be greatly stimulated by the summer freight rates between Ottawa and Montreal, which went into effect on April 1st, and by the summer rates from Albany to New York, which went into effect on March 20th. There is a strong feeling in the market for lath. The business in ground wood pulp continues very active at good prices. There is a strong demand also for chemical wood pulp.

The lumber trade at Boston is not very brisk, although there is a notably stronger tendency to good pine and a little more inquiry for cheap box board qualities. White pine uppers, 1 to 2-inch, are quoted at $98 to $100, and selects at $86 to 88. Spruce lath show a tendency to stiffen and white cedar shingles are scarce and somewhat stronger. A slight improvement is apparent in the Boston market for spruce. Dealers are evidently expecting an increased demand in the near future. Frames are rather quiet. Manufacturers are holding stocks rather firmly, and asking as high as $23. Random is a little firmer, though in moderate demand. A small amount of new business only is reported in hemlock at Boston. Manufacturers, however, show no tendency to part with stocks. Business in general is at about $19 for eastern clipped boards. Some dealers, however, expect shortly to secure $19.50. Shingles are firmer at Boston, and some dealers are looking for an advance of at least 25 cents. The best cedar extras are offered at $3.25 to $3.40. Lath are rather uncertain, ranging at $3.65 to $3.75 asked for 1⅝-inch, and $3.35 to $3.40 for 1½-inch. At New York the demand for eastern spruce is moderate. Hemlock buyers are coming into the market slowly.

Great Britain.

There is a decidedly buoyant feeling about the timber trade throughout Great Britain and the demand for Canadian wood goods is improving steadily. This is not, perhaps, so marked at London as at other points, but even there, the stocks put up at recent auction sales have been easily disposed of. Arrivals of spruce deals are keenly anticipated and the stocks are invariably disposed of before arrival, at firm prices which show a tendency to advance. The building trade in Lancashire is quite active and a good demand is also in evidence on the part of the railways, which are consuming large quantities of oak. The most important feature of the lumber trade to-day is the demand for lumber for Coronation purposes.

Quebec spruce is quite firm, having sold recently at £9.15s. and £10 for 3 x 11. Quebec pine, 3 x 11, 3rd quality, has sold at £15.5s., and 3 x 9 at £12.10s. London holders of birch are showing no disposition to part with their stocks unless they can secure tempting prices. There is a good demand and stocks are scarce.

Spruce deals at Liverpool are selling at £8.5s. There is a good demand and business is improving steadily. The same may be said of Canadian pine, although it is reported that business is somewhat hampered by the high prices required. First quality Quebec pine is quoted at £25.10s. to £40 per ton. There is a better demand for spruce boards at Liverpool and quotations are from £7.5s. to £7.10s. per standard. The demand for birch logs is strong at Liverpool, and stocks arriving are quickly taken ex quay. The same is true also of planks, which are quoted at 9d. to 11d. per cubic foot. Quebec birch is bringing 1s.6d. to 2s. 4d. per cubic foot, and St. John birch brings from 1s.6d. to 2s.

An improvement in trade is also noted at Manchester, where spruce stocks are now scarce. Sales of floorings have been numerous, at prices ranging from £10 to £10.5s. per standard. Birch logs and planks are practically exhausted at Manchester. Disagreeable weather has interfered with trade to some extent at Bristol and Cardiff, but a healthy demand is now reported from both places. Glasgow also has felt the general improvement in trade, and stocks are considerably reduced. There have been good sales of pine deals and general pine lumber. Quartered oak has been selling at good prices and birch is in good demand. The shipbuilding trade is quite active and causes an extensive consumption of lumber.

United States.

A general condition of uncertainty prevails at most of the large lumber markets of the United States. Reports received from different points are very contradictory. There is in the aggregate, however, a fair quantity of business in progress, though the volume for March is not up to the average. There is no apparent rush of orders from interior retail yards, buyers being, as a rule, very caution about the placing of their trade. The nature of trade sems to be more of a sorting up character than stocking up. Spring trade in the Eastern States has scarcely even opened up. The building demand is still rather quiet, and manufacturers are very cautious about their purchases. The only active part of the trade in general seems to be that of exporting. The railroads apparently have not yet come into the market.

In spite of all these features, however, there is a steady increase of the volume of trade at most retail yards, the indication being that trade is only a little bit slow in opening up. Reports from Chicago are to the effect that northern pine is steadier and stocks are bare. This applies to low grade lumber, as well as the better qualities. During the past month the demand for hardwood has improved at Chicago. Birch and maple are the leaders among the northern hardwoods. Quartered white oak is rather quiet, and supplies at Chicago are plentiful. Other hardwoods are about steady. The trade in hemlock is improving gradually at Chicago and prices also are advancing slowly. The demand now is as heavy as it was before the recent advance in price.

A fair inquiry is reported for southern pine at Chicago, but there is no improvement in demand to note. The market for red cedar shingles is rather dull. Clears are at about $3.17 and stars at $2.69. Some sales, however, are reported at $3.12 and $2.64 respectively. Improvement is noted in the market for white cedar shingles. Extras are scarce. Prices are ranging from $2.95 to $3.05. Standards and No. 1 are plentiful, selling at $2.15 and $1.15 respectively.

At Buffalo, a slight increase is noted in the white pine trade, on

"Cleveland-Sarnia Quality"

Its a Good Time NOW

to think about the stock you are going to handle this season, and while you are considering it we don't want you to forget our

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

in special or regular sizes, cut to order any size 10 to 60 feet long

We run our Mills the year round and can supply you with all kinds of

Lumber, Railroad, Building and Heavy Construction Timbers on short notice.

A TRIAL IS THE MOST CONVINCING PROOF

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED
SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. HOLDEN, President
F. H. GOFF, Vice-President

J. M. DIVER, General Manager
E. C. BARRE, Assistant Manager

account of a gradual improvement in the building line. Good grades are rather scarce and strong, while other grades are firm. A slight improvement is also noted in box lumber, though no great increase in price is expected. Hardwoods at Buffalo are a little stronger. Maple is selling readily. Beech is strong and sells almost as readily as birch. There is a good market for plain and quartered oak, and prices are firm. The demand for hemlock at Buffalo is improving with the opening up of the building trade and prices show a stronger tendency. Better orders are also reported for North Carolina pine at Buffalo as a result of plentiful enquiries and orders. The demand for shingles is stronger, and jobbers are now quoting lake-an-rail rates. Prices this summer are expected to be about the same as last, on a basis of about $2.10 for red cedar clears.

Market Correspondence

A Late Driving Season on The Ottawa

Ottawa, March 25.—The driving season on the Ottawa river and its tributaries will be much later than usual this year. The lumbermen usually calculate on a general break up about March 15, in the upper waters. However, this date this year found everything frozen up solid, and the roads still in good shape. The lumbermen look upon conditions as good, nevertheless. When the break-up comes too early there is always a cold spell afterwards, and a lot of water is lost, making it difficult to float out all the logs. Generally speaking, operations in the woods closed as usual on March 15, and the time since then was occupied by the comparatively few men who are employed all year, cutting trees near the shores of the river. The majority of the shantymen have reached the city, homeward bound. They all seemed to be pretty well satisfied with conditions in the camps during the winter.

Each spring, when the men return from the camps with their pockets full of money, there is a tendency to "cut loose" on reaching the city, and too often the men fall a prey to pickpockets and the like. There were one or two instances again this year, but on the whole the men are becoming more careful and have more of a tendency to save.

The rates of pay for the driving season have not been fixed yet. However, a considerable number of men have gone to the woods again to work until the drive begins, at from $26 to $30 a month.

The small mill owners scattered over the Quebec side have cut more extensively this year than usual. This is to a great extent due to the willingness on the part of the dealers to contract ahead for their output, which is, for the most part, birch. These contracts were signed around $17 at the mill (mill culls out).

Dealers find the prices stiffer throughout. A number of contracts in hemlock and spruce were signed up during the past two weeks. These were for the log run (mill culls out), and the prices ranged from 50 cents to $1 per thousand more than last year at this time.

A fire at the lumber mills of Shearer, Brown & Wills at Buckingham, Que., took place on March 17th, and destroyed about 200,000 feet of lumber, valued at $15 per thousand feet. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Twenty-seven heavy draught horses were sold by auction here the other day. They belonged to the estate of the late Joseph Groulx, who formerly had a contract for removing wood from W. C. Edwards Company's mills. The average price paid was from $400 to $425 a team.

Work was begun this week on the planing mill which is to be erected at Westboro by Cummings Brothers, of River Desert. This will be a branch mill to the one at River Desert, to supply that rapidly growing section of the city.

The planing mill of James E. Wilson, in Ottawa South, is completed with the exception of installing one more machine. It is operated by electricity and has a 35 h.p. boiler for drying purposes. Mr. Wilson has 37 machines installed. The kilns are of concrete, and the mill of concrete and iron clad.

There is very little, if any, change in dressed lumber prices. The mill men all anticipate heavy building operations and the orders so far are above the average.

The money invested in the lumber business in the city alone, not including operations in the woods, is illustrated by an estimate of a prominent insurance man the other day. After careful calculation he fixed the amount of insurance carried on lumber mills and lumber in the city and suburbs at $6,200,000. The rates paid range from $1.75 to $2.50 for one year.

There is a steady increase in the number of industries locating in Ottawa, using by-products of the saw mills. The vast amount of these materials available, resulted in a number of firms opening up business here last year, and the indications are that there will be an even greater number this year.

The mill owners are still having difficulty over the low water in the Ottawa river, but it has begun to rise a little now. The officials of the Upper Ottawa Conservation Commission state that conditions would have been much more serious but for the control of the supply, which the work of this body had made possible. Next year there will be much more control and very soon it is claimed the scarcity of water power at the lowest seasons will be a thing of the past.

Montreal Trade Outlook Promising

Montreal, March 22.—Lumbermen report that the severe weather during the month of March has kept things in a backward state, but on the whole the outlook for the summer trade appears to be as good as they ever knew. No accurate forecast can yet be given as to when the rivers will break up and rafting begin, but there is fair prospect that this will occur about Easter. Efforts are being made, weather permitting, to have the canals opened up by April 20th, but this is only speculative.

Summer freight rates go into effect on April 1, which means a difference of 5 cents per hundred pounds from Ottawa to Montreal. Summer rates on the Williams Line from New York to Albany went into effect on March 20th. The all-rail tariff from Ottawa to New York is 16c. per hundredweight, whereas lumber shipped from Ottawa to Albany by rail, and from Albany to New York by water, will be only 13c.

The ground wood pulp business has been particularly busy during the past winter and high prices have prevailed. Low water in the eastern and western States caused low production there, and Canadian mills have shipped every pound manufactured. The same conditions prevailed in the Quebec region during the past two months so that the full product was not turned out. In newspaper, Canadian mills have had a good season, though United States prices have been cut materially on account of the threatened removal of duty.

Chemical wood pulp is in good demand in Canada and prices are very much firmer than they were last fall. The position of chemical pulp in the United States is improved as the European importers are looking for higher prices for their product.

Official Measurer Needed.

At a recent meeting of the lumber merchants of this city complaint was made that dishonest measurements had been given in connection with certain transactions between dealers and contractors. A specific charge was made in a certain case in which a contractor was building two blocks of houses, exactly alike in plans and specifications. Quotations were asked of two dealers in the first instance, and the lowest offer was accepted. When the time came to build the second block both dealers were again approached, but, as the highest priced lumber was the better seasoned, it was taken. When the block was completed the contractor found that although every detail in the second contract was a duplicate of the first, he had considerable material over. The only logical conclusion he could come to was that the first dealer had cheated him by giving short measure.

Then the question arose as to official measurement, and the discovery was made that there is no official measurer for lumber, or anything of the kind in this city. The official weigher is called in when there is doubt as to the weight of a load of coal or a dozen bags of potatoes, but there is no one to appeal to if there is a discrepancy between the measurement charged up by the wholesaler against the retailer, or the retailer against the contractor, and the qualities found by the purchaser after delivery. Several such instances were vouched for and the statement of the facts not only created a painful impression but aroused a serious purpose in the minds of the members to take the necessary steps to have official measurers appointed at an early date.

Improving Trade Ethics.

Following up the organization recently of the Retail Lumber Association in Montreal, a movement is on foot to define more clearly the limits of the operations of the four departments of the lumber business. This matter was earnestly discussed at the last meeting of the Montreal Lumber Association, and the expectation is that all the matters involved will shortly be satisfactorily arranged. The complaint is made that some manufacturers pass by the wholesaler and even the retailer, and dispose of quite small orders to the consumer. An educational campaign has been inaugurated for the purpose of putting short-sighted dealers on the right track. Already, it is said, several manufacturers have been convinced of the error of their ways and agreed to do business only in their proper sphere, while the wholesalers have been brought to see that if they get protection from the inroads of the manufacturers they must guarantee the same fair play to the retailers. The contractors will be quite as well off under the new conditions. A strong argument that has been put forth is the fact that the manufacturer, by combining wholesale and retail business with his legitimate trade, does not really increase his business, but he merely cuts out the middlemen with no actual advantage to the contractor or consumer. That this will be all made right during the present season is the confident opinion of those who may be regarded as well informed on the situation.

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. G. FIR FLOORING

Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA }	A. Montgomery,	Travelling Representative
Sask. }	P. Hasselfield,	" "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B .C.

Consumption of Flooring and Doors in England

Liverpool, March 18.—Of the manufactured wood goods which reach the United Kingdom, prepared flooring boards hold the first place and. as regards acceptance in the British market, hold a favored position in comparison with all other kinds of manufactured wood goods. One hears complaints of the importation of such goods as framed doors, roll top desks, and cabinets of the newer commercial labor-saving class, but one hears no complaints of the importation of planed and tongued and grooved flooring boards. Let the building trade be as quiet as it may, a large consumption of prepared flooring boards will be in progress, taking the country as a whole. A very fair demand for these boards exists at the present time, and they are selling at £10 to £10.10s. per standard, for 1st and 2nd quality, and £9.10s. to £9.15s. for 3rd quality. The boards form a valuable and acceptable class of goods and a large consumption of them seems assured.

Framed doors of Canadian make have bulked more largely in the public eye, within the last few years, than the receipts and use of these goods have warranted, owing to the outcry which has been raised about the importation of such doors. The complaint has been that every door imported and sold, has deprived some joiner in the United Kingdom of work and wages which ought to have been his. Imported doors have not, consequently, found the open market in the United Kingdom which might have been expected, in spite of the fact that they have been offered at prices which have seemed ruinously low. At th present time four-panel doors, 6 feet 4 inches x 3 feet 4 inches, and framed of 1¼-inch stuff, can be bought freely at 3s and 3s. 6d. each, and will be sent by rail, carriage paid, over a great part of the United Kingdom, for 3d. extra each. The doors are well made and moulded, and appear to be as good as could be desired, as inside doors for houses of the smaller cottage class; that is, the class tenanted by weekly-wage earners. The use of imported doors of the kind may be said to be confined to cottage houses, and only to inner doorways of such houses. Outer doors for back and front are of a different kind. Front doors are usually designed for each lot of new houses, and are much stronger than the doors for use between inner rooms. The stiles and rails of front doors are usually of 2-inch wood, and the panels are frequently ⅞-inch thick, as finished, and are moulded to show as "solid" panels. If the panels are sunk, a deep and fairly massive moulding, 2½inches, 3 inches or more, in width, is used, to give an aspect of strength and massiveness. Front doors of houses of the better class are usually "double," that, is made in two parts or "leaves," one part, or leaf, being hinged to each side of the doorway and the two parts closing to meet in the centre of the door space. Yellow pine of good quality is used for front doors of small to medium size, and yellow, red or pitch pine for the heavier doors of houses of the larger class. Some importance is attached to the design of doors for houses of this class, so that it is desirable that they should be made by a builder's own staff or by the contractor for the joinery. Doors of a much plainer class, some framed and having four panels, others made of tongued and grooved spruce, are used as "back doors." These last are simply "nailed" doors, and are made by nailing the lengths of board to three strong cross-bands, of 1-inch or 1⅛-inch spruce or yellow pine, 9 inches or 11 inches wide. The visible edges and ends of the cross-bands are bevelled with the plane, to give an air of finish. These doors are inexpensive, and as "back doors" are largely used, being used almost invariably for cottage houses and for many houses of a larger size.

While the wood for all of these doors must be imported, it would not be profitable to attempt to supply doors ready made for houses of the better class owing to the differences in size, strength and design. As inner doors for cottage houses, a moderate demand exists for the cheap framed doors which are imported. Of late, competition has arisen in this branch of the trade. Canada used to be looked to as the maker and provider of goods of the kind, but Norway has stepped in and is now competing with Canada for the business. She, too, is sending ready made doors to the English market. The demand for the goods can not, however, be spoken of as being large or active. It is a quietly steady demand, and such it promises to continue.

Revised Wood Goods Schedule at Manchester

Manchester, Eng., March 18.—On March 1 a revised "Wood Goods Schedule" was issued by the Manchester Ship Canal Company, which is of importance to shippers of timber to Manchester, and to merchants who reside there. The schedule is a formidable compilation of 22 folio pages, and gives the canal tolls, quay and storage charges, charges for lighterage to wharves and waterside premises in the Manchester district; the scale of computation of weights of pit props and mining timber, and a vast mass of information bearing on the receipt, storage, classification, methods of measuring, and the loading and conveyance of timber of practically all kinds, which come within the jurisdiction of the Manchester Ship Canal Company. Several alterations in the schedule lately in use have been made, some relating to the method of charging and others to procedure when lodging orders for storage. Other alterations are in the through railway rates. Reductions have been made in several of the through rates which appeared in the old schedule, through rates to 87 additional places have been added to the list. The bases of the charges per ton, as canal tolls, for the uses of the ship canal between Eastham (the sea entrance to the canal) and Runcom, and Latchford (ports on the canal) and Manchester; are as follows: Timber in the log or in planks in an unmanufactured or roughly hewn or sawn state is charged at 40 to 50 cubic feet to the ton, as defined in the general railway classification. Deals, battens, and boards unprepared, not exceeding 4 inches in thickness, of fir, American whitewood, yellow poplar and and boards, are charged at 66 cubic feet to the ton. Carolina, Pensacola or other pitch pine deals and boards, unprepared, not exceeding 4 inches in thickness, are charged at 55 cubic feet to the ton. Hemlock and larch deals are charged at 50 cubic feet to the ton. All boards prepared or unprepared other than those specified, are charged at 40 or 50 feet to the ton according to their description in the general railway classification. Laths (plaster) in bundles, are charged at machine weight per ton. Lathwood(not laths) and pulpwood are charged at 2 tons 4 cwt. to the fathom of 21* cubic feet per ton. The tonnage and fathom basis in this case is one of the additions which appear in the new schedule. Riga blocks, 9 feet long by 9 inches or 10 inches square, or 10 inches by 5 inches, not creosoted, are charged at per standard of 2 tons 10 cwts. The schedule of quay and storage charges on timber imported to the Manchester docks, is very fully detailed, practically every kind of hard and soft wood in use in the United Kingdom being specified, or covered by a general term. The new schedule shows how large an importance the timber trade now possesses in the eyes of the managers of the Ship Canal Company, and how confidently they look for an increase in the import timber trade at Manchester.

Improved Trade in Great Britain

Liverpool, Eng., March 18.—Business in Canadian wood continues to improve and a more cheerful tone prevails among importers and merchants at the ports of arrival. London has been slow to move in the softwood branch, but there is no denying that business has improved. At the recent public sales, the stocks offered have sold readily, the better qualities of lumber being well competed for. Consignments of spruce deals to arrive have been watched for with a degree of interest which has augured well for the trade, and have been competed for and taken over before coming to hand. Prices, generally, are firm, and show signs of hardening. The demand from the building trade in the London district keeps quiet, but in other parts ohtre parts of the country, notably inetaoinshrdletaoinshrdlucmfwyp of the country, notably in Lancashire, there has been an improvement. Some of the railway companies have been buying to replenish stocks, and a good deal of timber, chiefly oak, has heen taken by them. This has given an air of new life to the trade. At the moment, interest in London centres on the demand for lumber which the Coronation will make, for stands, barricades and other erections. A very large quantity of planks, blocks, scantling, battens and boards of every quality will be taken for Coronation uses, as every possible vantage point which can be secured for the erection of a stand will be so utilized. In many cases the stands will be extensive, and will have substantial under structures. In framing these structures, planks, scantling and even log-stuff will be used without stint, any wood having a semblance to soundness being taken readily for the work. Special consignments of wood are said to be coming from Aiga, with a view to their being taken for this particular work. The Coronation will accordingly be a good thing for timber merchants. Scantling and planks are now in active demand at full prices.

With respect to prices generally, it may be stated that Quebec spruce, 3 x 11, has lately sold at £9.15s. to £10 per standard; 3 x 9, 3rd quality, at £10.5s., and 4th at £9.5s. Quebec pine, 3 x 11, 3rd quality, has brought £15.5s.; 3 x 9, £12. 10s., and 4th quality £9.5s.

Pitch pine of good quality has been in more demand, and prices are very firm. Inferior wood continues to move slowly, but is fairly firm in price.

It is likely that some of this may be cleared for Coronation structures.

Birch continues in good demand at London, and holders are dealing with their stocks very cautiously. St. John's and Quebec plank wood is scarce, and high prices are being paid for such as is obtainable.

At Liverpool, also, business has improved and a more confident feeling prevails. Spruce deals have been in good demand and have sold at £8 to £8.5s. per standard. Canadian pine has met with a ready sale, but contract business is checked by the prices asked. Quebec pine of first quality is quoted at £25.10s. to £40 per ton; second quality at £16.15s. to £26, and third quality at £13.10s to £17.10s. Spruce boards have been in more demand, and are quoted at £7.5s. to £7.10s. per standard. Birch continues to be well inquired for, and logs coming to hand are readily taken ex quay, at high prices. Planks are also in demand and prices are hardening. From 9d. to 11d. per cubic foot is being asked. Quebec birch sells at 1s.6d. to 2s.4d. per cubic foot, and St. John's, at 1s.6d. to 2s. Pitch pine has had a slightly better sale, but business in this wood continues on a relatively small scale while the stocks of hewn, sawn and planks are still heavy.

At Manchester, more inquiries have come to hand, and sales have been on an improved scale. Spruce has moved freely and stocks have

FOR SALE!

One 52in. Wickes Gang

COMPLETE

One pair Twin Circulars

Cut from 6″ to 24″ Stock,
— With Steam Feed. —

One Edger

FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

Gilmour & Hughson, Limited
HULL, QUEBEC

75000 FEET

Loaded in 3 Hours, Skidding some of the Logs 200 Feet

THE MACHINE THAT DID IT

"AMERICAN" Steam Log Loader

SELF SLEWING

Swings and Slews continuously in either direction by means of gearing which has power to handle loads under any conditions.

SELF PROPELLING

Self propelled in either direction on tops of the cars on its own portable track sections (or on permanently railed cars) or on surface track.

Please write Dept. 7 for Information and Prices.

American Hoist & Derrick Company
ST. PAUL, MINN.

TALK NO. V.

It is absurdly easy

to make a lot of fine resounding assertions about the "AMPHIBIA" Water Proof Belt. Any man with an extensive vocabulary could do that about any weak-knee'd proposition.

But we're out to convince you, so here's a definite offer.

We will send to any responsible firm

ONE "AMPHIBIA" BELT

on trial and if it fails to do as we state, it can be returned and no charge will be made.

Now, advertisers sometimes make offers which have a nice open-handed appearance, but which it would'nt pay them to get accepted.

But our offer, as outlined above, has been accepted and

Not one belt has come back

One customer says that it lasts five times as long as any other belt he has ever used.

Enough to make you think, eh ?

Remember, "AMPHIBIA" is waterproof and made from first-class oak leather.

NOTE THE NAME:

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

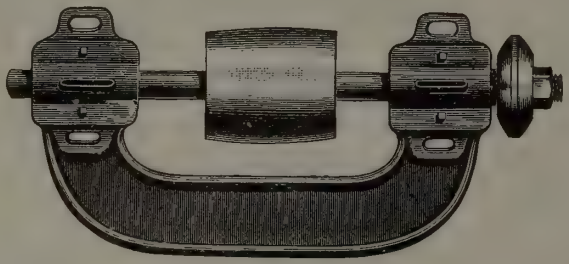
ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

Disston

Mandrels for Circular Saws



In order to obtain the best results and the maximum output from circular saws, a good mandrel is necessary.

You want a mandrel of superior quality and workmanship. You want the best that is made. You want a Disston mandrel. It will give you complete satisfaction.

Disston Mandrels last longer than any other kind on the market. They are the most serviceable. The most reliable. Disston Mandrels are designed to prevent springing or undue vibration. They run true and are the most perfect ever manufactured.

Henry Disston & Sons
Incorporated
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works
Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Can.

been worked down to a small compass. Floorings have sold more readily, and range from £10 to £10.5s. per standard, or £9.15s. unassorted. Deals have also sold well, and 9 x 4 are scarce at the time of writing. Birch has been in good inquiry and stacks of logs and planks are now practically exhausted. Pitch pine has been quiet and holders are making concessions in the hope of effecting sales.

At Bristol business has shown signs of improving, but a run of stormy weather has interfered with sales. At Cardiff business has suffered from the same cause, but the number of inquiries which have been received show that a more healthy demand for timber now exists in the district. The joinery trade is reported to be well employed.

At the Tyne port, heavy gales have affected business, but the shipbuilding industry continues active and a very fair consumption of ship-builders' woods is in progress. At West Hartlepool an improved demand for timber is reported, and consignments to arrive have been eagerly taken in advance. At Hull, the demand for timber has been more active and the outlook for the trade is much brighter. The sawmills have become very busy, and orders for boards and for case-makers' wood have come in freely of late.

At Glasgow an improved business in timber has been done and stocks have been reduced. Whitewood and gum lumber have been in demand and pine deals and general pine lumber have sold more freely. In the hardwood branch, plain and quartered oak have sold readily and a good demand for birch has been maintained, but very few logs have been procurable. Shipbuilding continues active, so that a fair consmption of shipbuilders' timber is insured for a time.

North West Markets Reviving

A Seattle, Wash., despatch says: "After a long period of dulness the northwest lumber market has developed signs of activity. Not only are the stocks on hand at the northwest mills lighter than they have been, owing to the fact that they have filled many orders and that during the past few months many mills have been idle, but the volume of new business is heavier than it has been since last summer.

"Three railroad systems are in the market for lumber. The Grand Trunk is placing orders for approximately 100 carloads. The bulk of this business is expected to go to mills in British Columbia, but manufacturers state that with the northern mills all supplied with orders, mills on the United States side of the boundary will be in a better position to get other business and that prices will be more likely to respond to the increased business on both sides of the boundary.

"The Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad is buying lumber steadily, having purchased the surplus of many small mills along its lines, in addition to giving the mills sufficient business to keep them working through the month of March.

The Columbia & Willamette river mills have just obtained orders for close to 50,000,000 feet of timber, to be used in double tracking the Harriman lines. The Harriman system will need approximately 340,000,000 feet of ties before the improvement campaign has been completed.

"Lumber manufacturers state that the price of common lumber is stiffening and that there is a tendency toward higher prices even on upper grades."

J. Innes, of the Sutherland, Innes Company, manufacturers of cooperage stock, box shooks and lumber, reports as follows on trade conditions:

"We are very pleased indeed with the conditions of the cooperage business at the present time. Trade is better than usual, for this season of the year, and the prospects for future business are excellent. The only fly in the ointment is that stocks at the mills are very low, on account of the broken winter, more especially where our mills are located in the north, and if the trade is very brisk during the summer and fall it will mean a lot of summer trucking of logs, which is, to say the least, expensive.

"Labor conditions are about the same as a year ago, experienced men are somewhat scarce, but we do not expect any difficulty in being able to man our mills with good men at last season's wages.

"The stocks at the mills have been reduced very low, very few of the mills will carry anything forward into the new year except low grade stock and not any large quantity of that.

"All of the manufacturers report a brisk demand for future delivery, and every indication points to an excellent year for cooperage stock manufacturers."

OWNERSHIP OF LIMITS.—Mr. Justice Murphy, of Nelson, B.C., has given judgment for the defendant in McGardus vs. Hill, a timber limit suit which was partially heard at Nelson on December 20, 1909, and concluded at Vancouver on March 1, 2 and 3 last. The plaintiffs in the action were John McGardus and Walter Steinhoff and the defendant was Leslie Hill. Messrs. McGardus and Steinhoff sued Mr. Hill for $5,000, the balance alleged to be due on 38 timber limits on Bush river, north of Golden. The defence was that 14 of these limits lay within the Dominion belt. This was established, and his lordship gave judgment for the defendants.

Jenckes Boilers in Stock

for Quick Shipment subject to prior Sale

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR

2-72 in.	x 18 ft.	135 lbs.	Pressure
2-72 "	x 16 "	135 "	"
3-66 "	x 16 "	135 "	"
2-60 "	x 16 "	135 "	"
1-60 "	x 16 "	125 "	" B. C. Inspection
2-60 "	x 14 "	135 "	"

VERTICAL

-45 H.P.	125 lbs.	B.C. Inspection
1-30 "	125 "	" "
2-30 "	110 "	
1-25 "	110 "	
2-15 "	110 "	
2-12 "	110 "	
1-12 "	125 "	B.C. Inspection

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE

1-80 H.P.	110 lbs.	Open Bottom Pattern
1-50 "	110 "	" " "
1-50 "	125 "	Open Bottom Pattern B. C. Inspection
2-40 "	110 "	Open Bottom Pattern
1-50 "	110 "	Water " "
1-40 "	110 "	" " "

All built to rigid Specifications, tested and inspected.
If you need a Boiler, not on this list, we probably
have it under construction.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

"Quality"

This appears on every twenty feet of belt

GOOD YEAR

The Winged Foot stands for Quality

RUBBER BELTING

Mr. Millowner are you having belt troubles, if so you are not using Goodyear "Quality" Belt, and you are the man we want to get in touch with. Write us fully giving the size and speed of your pulleys and all the conditions under which the belt must work. We will then have our expert go over the information and quote you a price on a belt that we will absolutely guarantee to do the work required.

If you will give us an opportunity we will demonstrate to you that your best insurance against shut downs and long delays is "use Goodyear Quality Belt," every piece of fabric used in its construction is carefully tested and unless it comes up to our specifications it is instantly rejected. Only the highest grades of rubber are used and this makes it impossible for the layers to separate, and also insures a true, straight running belt. Write our nearest branch for further particulars.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada
Limited

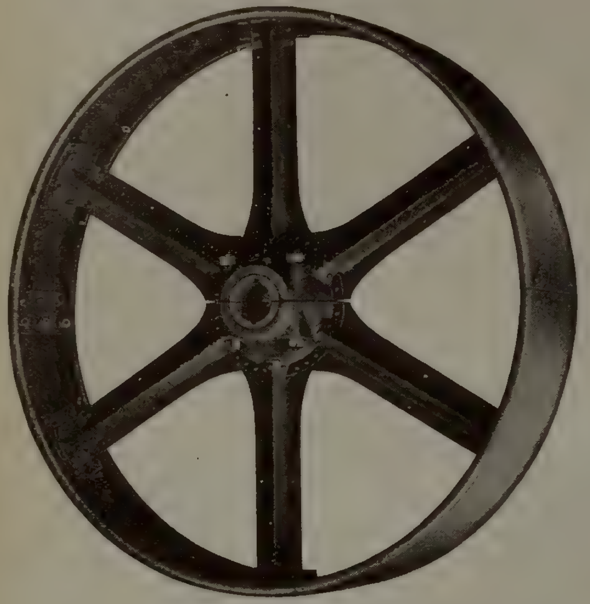
Factory: BOWMANVILLE, ONT. Gen. Offices: TORONTO

BRANCHES:
TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

"Just Right"

The Oneida Steel Pulley

is "just right" because it is the only pulley built which fills all the requirements of a good pulley.



It has great strength, best belt adhesion, secure grasp on the shaft, fine balance and it is made in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world.

Are not these facts worthy of your consideration when in the market for pulleys?

Try a sample.

A postal will bring our complete catalogue to you.

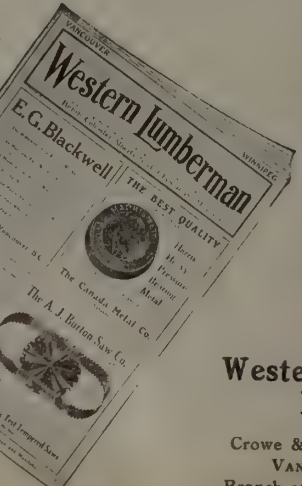
Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N. Y.

LATH

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

EDGINGS

Ontario

David Steven, sawmill proprietor, Chesley, Ont., is stated to have assigned to Matthew A. Halliday.

The Kitsmugallum Timber Company, Toronto, has been incorporated, with capital of $1,500,000. Incorporators: W. J. Rooney, G. F. Morrison, R. F. Pack, all of Toronto.

The Skeena-Naas Pulp & Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated with capital of $1,500,000. The incorporators are: W. Gamble, barrister, Ottawa, and H. B. Houser, financial agent, Toronto.

Mr. Bluemond, a prominent lumberman of Picton, has been negotiating for a site in Fonthill, Ont., on which to locate a lumber yard. It is not definitely known yet whether a mill will be erected in connection with the yard.

Lynch & Ryan's sawmill, north of Cordova, Ont., was burned to the ground on March 16. There was but $700 insurance on the premises, which will only cover a small portion of the loss. Last year Lynch & Ryan's mill was burned on the 25th of March, and this is the third fire the firm has had in less than four years. They will immediately rebuild.

The machinery for the new planing factory of Messrs. Galbraith, Bumstead & Company at Owen Sound arrived from Chatsworth recently, and is being installed in the new building which is now nearing completion. It is expected that the new factory will be running in a few weeks. The plant will give employment to over 30 hands. Mr. Galbraith, the senior member of the firm, will remove from Chatsworth to Owen Sound.

Hanover, Ont., it is reported, will soon have another new Knechtel industry. It will be a plant to manufacture office desks and sectional book cases. The dimensions of the main building will be 62 x 180, four storeys, the dry kiln 36 x 62. The building is being planned so that the capacity can be increased without disturbing the machinery. It will be a self-contained factory with its own dry kiln, engine and boiler house, and will be conducted independent of the other factories. The firm expect to start with a pay roll of 75 employees, and hope eventually to have 150 men.

Kenora, Ont., is filled with men from the different lumber and tie camps who are coming in after the winter's work before the spring breaks up. Over ten camps, employing altogether three or four hundred men, have broken up recently, and the men come in. The cut this winter is the largest ever taken out, and all the mills will be busy handling the cut this summer, night and day. The Rat Portage Lumber Company will be especially busy, as the company's mill at Rainy River, which was burnt last fall, will not be operating again until well on into the summer. This will mean extra shifts for the Kenora mill, and the summer promises to be a busy one.

The Lake Superior Paper Company, recently incorporated with $8,000,000 capital, has secured the consent of the city council to the release of twenty acres of land purchased from the Lake Superior Corporation, the town holding a mortgage on this property. The trustees of the bondholders receive $150,000 in cash on the execution of the discharge. The $150,000 takes the place of this property. The land includes the buildings on it, which consist of the frame rear extension of the pulp mill, the sulphite mill, and the smelting and reducing works. The buildings are incorporated in the new works. It is stated that the power company is planning the construction of another power canal and a plant capable of developing 40,000 horse power.

Lumber interests along the Ottawa river are much concerned over a bill in the Ontario Legislature which sets aside an old theory that owners of shore lands have riparian rights to the control of streams. The bill affects all navigable streams in Ontario. Persons who have developed water powers under the belief that they have had a legal right to them may continue in possession if they develop them to the limit and sell energy at prices controlled by the provincial government. The measure was attacked by Senator W. C. Edwards, head of the W. C. Edwards Lumber Company. He asserts that there was more power developed than would be used in many years. The obvious object of the bill, he remarked, was to encourage development of the water falls, but what was the use when the demand for the power was lacking.

Statistics of the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce, just out, show a drop of nearly $1,000,000 in the exports of planks and boards to the United States for the last nine months of 1910, compared with the corresponding months of the previous year. The amount for 1910 is $14,226,000. Lath, palings and pickets fell from $1,750,000 in the last nine months of 1909 to $1,592,000 in the corresponding period of 1910. The most notable decline was in shingle exports to the United States, which fell from $2,000,000 to $1,455,000 in the two periods under review. Deal shipments increased in value from $5,264,000 to $5,937,000. The value of pulpwood exported to the United States increased from $5,036,000 to $5,189,000. The total value of unmanufactured forest product sold by Canada to the United States during the last nine months of 1910 was $25,103,000, a decline of $1,500,000.

Eastern Canada

Mr. Hiram McLean will have a cut of some 4,000,000 feet of lumber this year at his mill at Union, N.S.

The lumber mill of Shearer, Brown & Wills, at Buckingham, Que., took fire on March 17. About 200,000 feet of lumber was destroyed.

The Columbia River Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated with capital of $5,500,000. The incorporators are: F. H. Phippen, K.C.; G. G. Ruel, G. F. Macdonnell, barristers, all of Toronto.

The Nepisiguit Lumber Company, of Bathurst, N.B., lately in liquidation, have resumed operations at the old Stacy mill, and shipments of lumber have been commenced from the new mill yard near Caraquet Station.

Mr. William Johnson, of Montreal, has been looking over the plant property of the Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company, at Chatham, and expressed a desire to purchase it if terms were satisfactory. The liquidators offer an option at $345,000.

The Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000,000, to take over the Laurentide Paper Company, Limited. The incorporators are: R. C. McMichael, W. F. Chipman and O. McMurtry, of Montreal.

The property and plant of the Talbot-Allard Lumber Company, Limited, of Outremont, a suburb of Montreal, was sold by auction on March 22, the purchaser being Mr. Robert Neville, Jr., and the price in the neighborhood of $40,000. The plant consisted of a planing mill and the stock included a considerable quantity of lumber. Mr. Neville being an extensive builder and contractor, will find his new acquisition of considerable value in his business.

Word has been received from England that Mr. Snowball, one of the Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company liquidators, has not succeeded in interesting English capital in that enterprise, and that there is very little probability of his being able to do this on the present trip. It is altogether likely now that the bank, through Mr. Dick, the receiver, will have to see if it can get the mill in operation again. The mill was put up for $345,000, a very reasonable price, and there is no doubt but that it will be running again ultimately.

Western Canada

Henry Finger is building a large sawmill in the Pas district of Saskatchewan. The machinery is on the way and he hopes to have the plant in operation by une.

It is reported that the Red Deer Lumber Company's sawmill at Barrows, Sask., has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of $90,000. The insurance fully covers the loss.

The Yale-Columbia Lumber Company at Nelson, B.C., opened their mill on March 15 after the winter's close-down. The company count upon turning out from 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 feet per month from now until the end of the year.

Waters & Pascoe have commenced manufacturing in their new sash and door factory at Nelson, B.C. It is claimed that the plant is the most modern of its kind between Winnipeg and Vancouver. With an ordinary force its capacity is estimated at 50 doors and 100 window sashes a day.

Three large lumber mills, which will handle lumber from his three timber berths, will be installed, it is understood, this summer by T. A. Burrows, of Edmonton, Alta. It is understood that one plant will be installed in the limit near Jasper Park, and another on the McLeod river.

The Shawinigan Lake Lumber Company, one of the largest corporations of its kind in the west, will open a yard at Merrit, B.C. It is stated also that a lumber mill will be erected in the district during the ensuing year and that the company are now negotiating for the purchase of timber limits.

A proposition is on foot to have 100 French-Canadian families locate on Graham Island, B.C. The construction of pulp mills on Ain river and the possibility of the owners of timber lands opening up sawmills to cut the large quantities of spruce on the island, will bring in a large number of settlers during the coming summer.

A portable sawmill with a capacity of 25,000 feet a day, will be put in on Bridge creek, near Moyie, B.C., as soon as the machinery can be hauled to the mill site, which is about one mile and a half up the creek from Aldridge. At least 50 men will be employed. The head men of the company are J. W. Fitch, of Moyie, and H. R. Hazelwood, of Cranbrook, for some time connected with the tie department of the C. P. R.

The Patrick Lumber Company, Limited, of Nelson, B.C., have sold to the British Lumber Corporation, with headquarters at Montreal, their mill at Crescent Valley and its 9,000-acre tract of white pine, spruce and cedar timber, on the east and west branches of the Little Slocan river. The price was one million dollars. The sawmill's capacity on an ordinary run is 30,000,000 feet per year, and the plant is claimed to have no superior in the interior.

A proposal has been made by the city of Calgary, Alta., to the Eau Claire Lumber Company for the latter's electrical plant, a subsidiary concern operating under the name of the Calgary Water Power Company. It is understood that the lumber company is not willing to sell the plant separately, and will try to dispose of all its holdings for $1,500,000, including a sawmill and about 175,000,000 feet of standing timber in the mountains.

Construction has been commenced by the Penticton Lumber Company on their sawmill at Penticton, B.C. Active sawmill operations are expected to commence within two months. The mill will have a capacity of 35,000 feet of lumber a day and a large drying kiln will be built by the company in the vicinity of the mill. Plans have been prepared for extensive yard accommodation and subsequently a pipe and box factory will be built. It is the intention of the company to make a bid for a very wide market. The concern has secured splendid tamarack berths.

Sawmills owning timber limits south of the Fraser river, B.C., which have not hitherto been cut, on account of the lack of transportation, will be enabled to work many of these limits now on account of the facilities afforded by the Chilliwack tram line. In anticipation of this, the B. C. Electric Railway is building a loop from its Chilliwack line on the south side of the river to the west of the Westminster bridge along the waterfront. This line is for the purpose of dumping logs from the cars into the river where they can be boomed and taken to the mills.

Some time ago difficulties were encountered in connection with the operation of the British Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Company at Port Mellon, on Howe Sound, not far from Vancouver. The latest proposal is that the property be taken over by a company headed by Lester W. David, a prominent operator on the coast. Mr. David has agreed to organize a company to take over the property of the B. C. Wood Pulp & Paper Company at a capitalization of $2,500,000, in shares of $1. He will assume the indebtedness of the old company, approximating $225,000. In consideration the assets will be transferred to Mr. David for 427,000 preference shares. The old company will have the selection of one-third of the members of the board of the new company.

A large Frost engine is now being installed at the Eburne sawmills, Eburne, B.C., to cope with additional work. The B. C. Electric Railway Company is also putting in a spur from the station to run in logs to the mill from Mount Lehmon, whence it is expected to bring in some 60,000 feet a day. The sawmill company have between eighty and ninety million feet of timber at Mount Lehmon. An important addition to the plant of the mills is the installation of a steam drying kiln, which not only dries the lumber perfectly in twelve hours, but also kills all the pitch in it. Under the old process it took from four to six days to dry the lumber, which now occupies half a day, and that without any fear of "checking" or splitting of the lumber. The capacity of the kiln is 18,000 feet of lumber every twelve hours.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200.000.000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Selling High Class Goods
Gives Satisfaction All Round

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
Montreal Ottawa

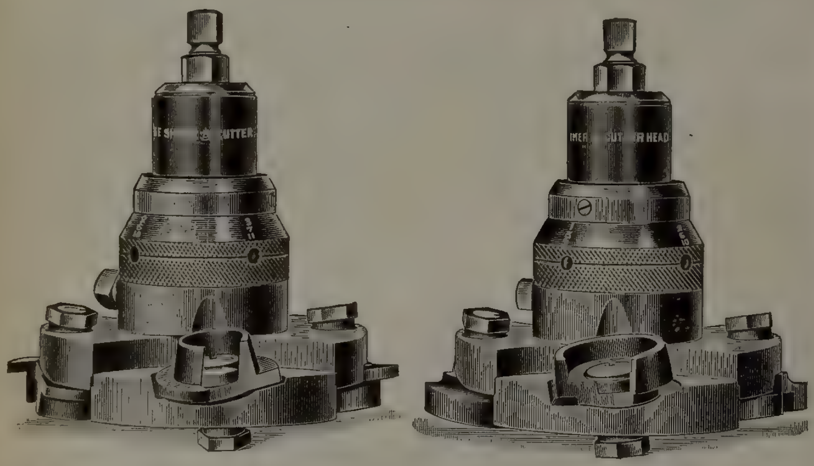
KEBO
BALATA BELTING

is recommended in preference to all other belts for its

Perfect Uniformity
Exceptional Strength and Durability
Straight and Steady Driving

Every Belt is thoroughly stretched and seasoned before being sent out and is fully guaranteed.

J. R. Baxter & Co.
Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**



The Worth of a Cutter Head

Is based upon that which it will do and the length of time it will continue in satisfactory service.

Its best service will always depend upon the material of which it is made as to whether it will be a good and lasting investment. A Cutter Head runs at high speed and is subjected to enormous strains depending on the kind and quality of the lumber that is being worked. Hard and knotty maple tests the material of which the Head is made.

STEEL FORGINGS, with a guaranteed tensile strength, form the basis of material for the SHIMER CUTTER HEADS—that is why they stand the tests which are so remarkable for endurance. That is why you should equip all your machines with the Shimer Cutter Heads and reap the benefit of their best service.

We make a number of Heads for special purposes. Upon any design of material you get out in quantity let us give an estimate on the Head to do the work. Our prices are uniformly low—our goods of best quality.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons
Branch of Milton, Pa. **Galt, Ontario, Can.**

When you want

Leather

We are the people

Ask for the

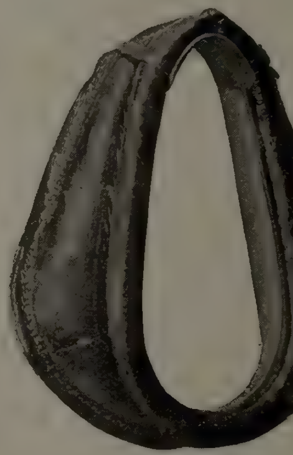
Round Knife
Brand of
Harness Leather

ROUND KNIFE BRAND

Leather of quality bears this stamp. It has no equal.

Lace Leather
"B. B. Lace"

In sides or cut into laces any width required. It has stood the severest test—strong,—pliable and durable. We tan and finish it ourselves and stand behind it.



Our Lumber
Horse Collars

Are made on scientific lines to fit the horse. May be had with the Gall Cure Curled Hair Pad when required.

We make all kinds of horse collars, short or long straw.

If you want satisfaction get our make. Handled by all reliable dealers.

If they don't supply them send to us direct.

Oil Tanned
Mocassins and
Sporting Boots

We surpass all other makes on the market.

Style No. 407

WHY?

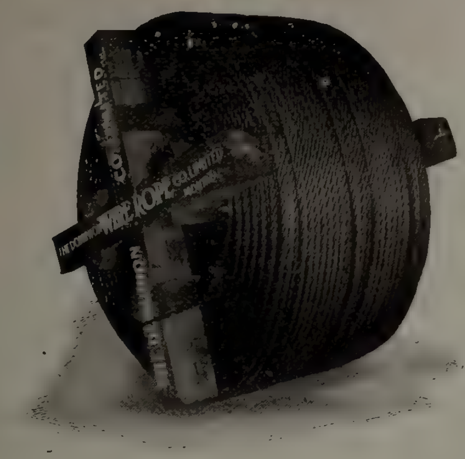
Because every pair is made with our Patent Heel which insures against running over and ripping at the heel like other makes.

It acts like the stiffener in your boot but is easy and pliable and has no rough seams to hurt the foot.

All well made and of leather of our own tannage.

Lists on application

Beal Bros. Limited
Tanners and Manufacturers
52 Wellington St. East - Toronto, Ont.



Wire Rope

We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes
Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions
Blocks — Clips — Thimbles — Shackles, Etc.

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Write for Catalogue 57, describing JEFFREY CONVEYERS for the Lumber Industry

Jeffrey Wire Rope Conveyers

Are used extensively in the lumber industry.

Because they have greater efficiency and are more economical than any other types of conveyers.

We build Conveyers for handling Lumber Logs, Refuse, Sawdust, Shavings, Pulpwood, etc.

The JEFFREY Mfg. Company
Columbus, Ohio

CHICAGO	MONTREAL	BOSTON
ST. LOUIS	PITTSBURG	NEW YORK
DENVER	ATLANTA, GA.	BIRMINGHAM
	CHARLESTOWN, W. VA.	

To Employers wanting Employees

To Employees wanting Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee
We Smile
When you receive a pile of applications
You Smile
When one of the applicants gets the position
He Smiles

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
TORONTO, Canada.

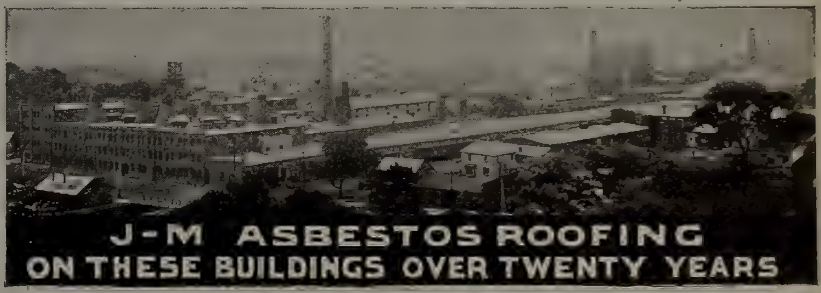
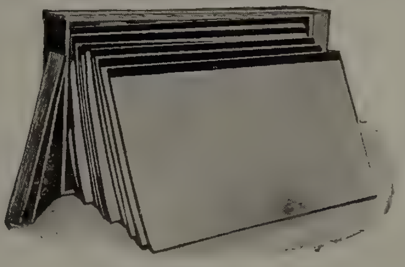


Illustration shows plant of the Robinson Clay Products Co., Akron, Ohio, which was covered with J-M Asbestos Roofing over twenty years ago. Although this roofing has had to withstand the deadly gases used in manufacturing clay products in addition to the elements to which all roofings are subjected, it is in perfect condition to-day.

J-M Asbestos Roofing is not in the least affected by gases, chemical fumes, fire, salt, air, heat or cold. It is practically indestructible because made of sheets of indestructible asbestos—a rock quarried like slate or granite—firmly cemented together with Trinidad Lake Asphalt, the mineral which has withstood the severe duties of street paving for more than thirty years.

J-M Asbestos Roofing is the cheapest-per-year roofing on the market, because it outwears several ordinary roofings and never has to be painted.



Made in Flat Sheets and Rolls

Write nearest branch for Sample and our handsomely illustrated Catalog No. 303.

The Canadian
H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.

Manufacturers of Asbestos and Magnesia Products — **ASBESTOS** — **Asbestos Roofings, Packings Electrical Supplies, etc.**

Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C.

For the United States:—
H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

Baltimore	Cleveland	London	New Orleans	San Francisco
Boston	Dallas	Los Angeles	New York	Seattle
Buffalo	Detroit	Milwaukee	Philadelphia	St. Louis.
Chicago	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Pittsburg	

1947

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1x4 and 5 common and dressing	23 [illegible]	25 00
1x6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 5
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		35 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 50
10x20		37 00
6x18, 8x18		37 50
6x20, 8x20		38 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft.		19 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.		21 50
" " " 20 ft.		23 50
" " " 22 ft.		25 50
" " " 24 ft.		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash. white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/41 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
14/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 [illegible]	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	[illegible] 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 0
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1⅜" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60
ASH.		
10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	
BIRCH.		
14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00
CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		59 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2in. "		59 00
2½ and 3" "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00
NO. 2. CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		35 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00
MILL RUN.		
1" x 4"		22 00
1" x 5"		25 00
1" x 6 and 8"		26 00
1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		32 00
1" x 13" and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00
NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00
NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00
NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00
BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00
MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"		15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"		16 00
No. 2.		12 00
LATH.		
No. 1, 32" Pine		1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine		3 75
No. 3 48' Pine		2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine		4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock		3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 2 x 8} 8 to 16	50
Common Boards	
4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50
Flooring	
4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50
Shiplap—Finished	
4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50
Siding	
6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50
Lath	
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft.	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	24 00
	27 00
FLOORING.	
No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00
SHIPLAP.	
Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.	
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00
SHINGLES	
XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.50
XX B. C. Cedar	1.80
XXX Dimension	2.55
LATH.	
No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.		
1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00
BLACK AND BROWN		
1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00
ELM.		
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	10 00	17 00
MAPLE		
1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00
1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00	23 00
Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$98 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	88 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	68 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch	73 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	[illegible]	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
1⅝" " "	3 50	3 00
NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES		
Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5butts to 2¾		4 75

ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN

Security

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

Economy

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Dominion License

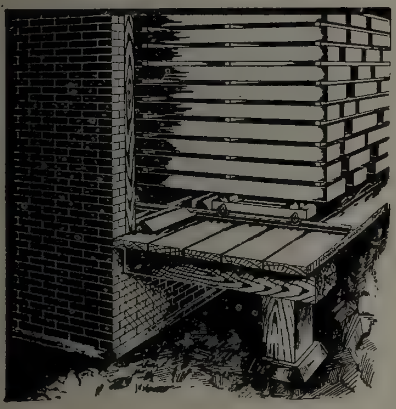
E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

Canadian Deposit

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast
Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency
617 Lumbermen's Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.



Out on Time

The Grand Rapids Veneer Works Dry Kiln is dependable. It gives you

Dry Lumber

***Like* you want it ~ *When* you want it ~**

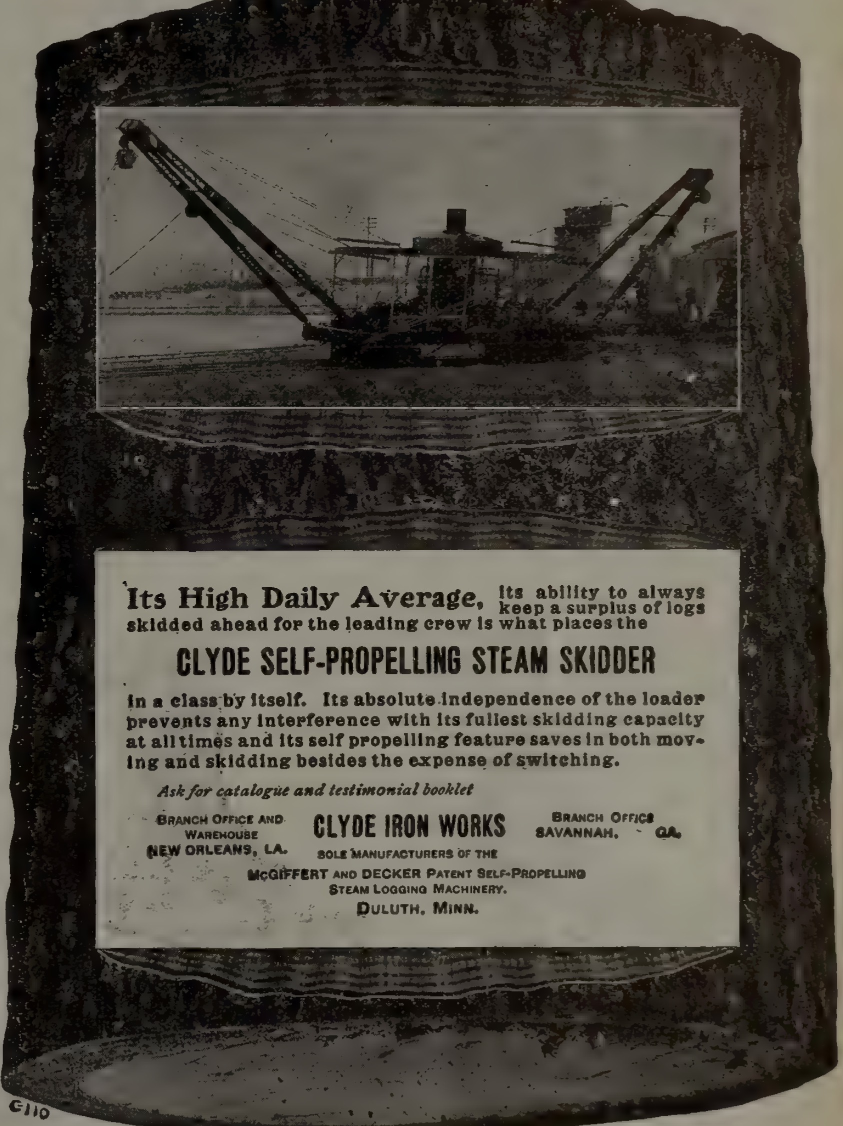
Visit one of the many kilns we have installed in Canada and you will be shown what it means to have absolute control of the dry lumber situation, both as to quantity and quality of output.

Write us for the names of plants in which you will be interested and location of our nearest representative.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Belleville, Ont.

HENRY PRINGLE, Agent



Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

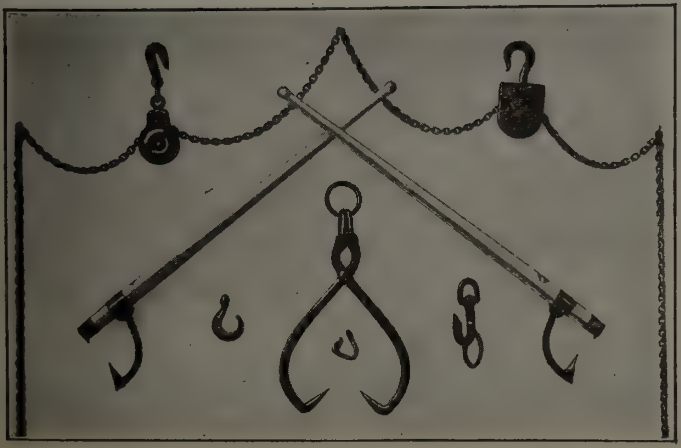
Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, GA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

Lumbermen's Clothing

ARC BRAND

"Clarke's," The Brand
with a
Trade Mark and Guarantee

Buyers for lumber camps will find our goods to be more than what we claim for them.

Our line is complete.

Gloves	Mitts
Shirts	Vests
Coats	Caps
Socks	Mackinaws
Cloth	Larrigans

Write for our interesting illustrated literature and prices.

A. R. CLARKE & CO.
Works: 611-617 Eastern Ave., TORONTO
Sample Rooms and Shirt Factory, 12 Front St. East, Toronto

Style No. 10—Sole and Heel with Mennonite Leg. Water Tight and Serviceable. Good for all kinds of work.

Absolutely Watertight Lumbermen's Footwear

We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing Lumbermen's Footwear that are watertight in every way, and do not need any guarantee.

We Produce the Goods

Over thirty years in this business and still growing

Write for our catalogue, sent free on application

A. W. YAGER
Midland - Ontario

Style No. 11—Mennionite leg, Oil Tan Vam Sole and Heel absolutely watertight

Every pair stamped "JOHN BULL"

Every pair stamped "JOHN BULL"

Larrigans

IT'S the little things that count—and there are a number of little improvements and extra stitches put in our Larrigans and Leggins that make them better than any other make. They are made from choice oil tanned leather that **we tan ourselves.**

Send for Our Literature

R. M. Beal Leather Co. Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Lintment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.

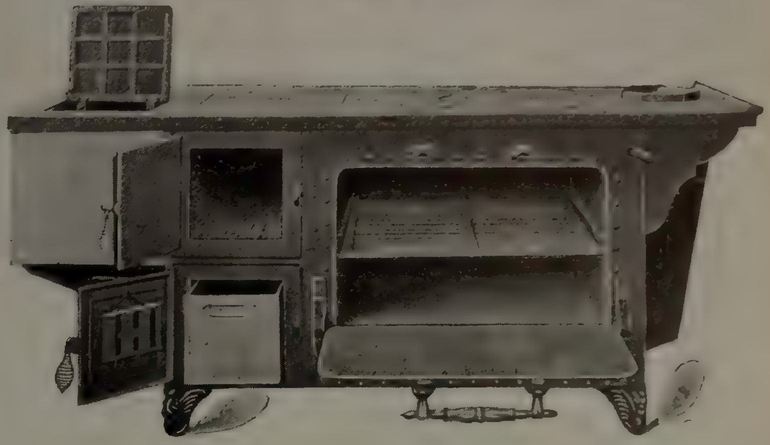
Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**

Algonquin Steel Range

for Lumber Camps

Can be fitted to burn Wood, Coal or Coke



A durable, strong well made Range specially adapted for Lumber Camps, and possessing all the latest features in an up-to-date Range. Is a quick heater and a good baker. One of the many advantages to the cook is the one piece Drop Oven Door.

Write us for Catalogue and Prices

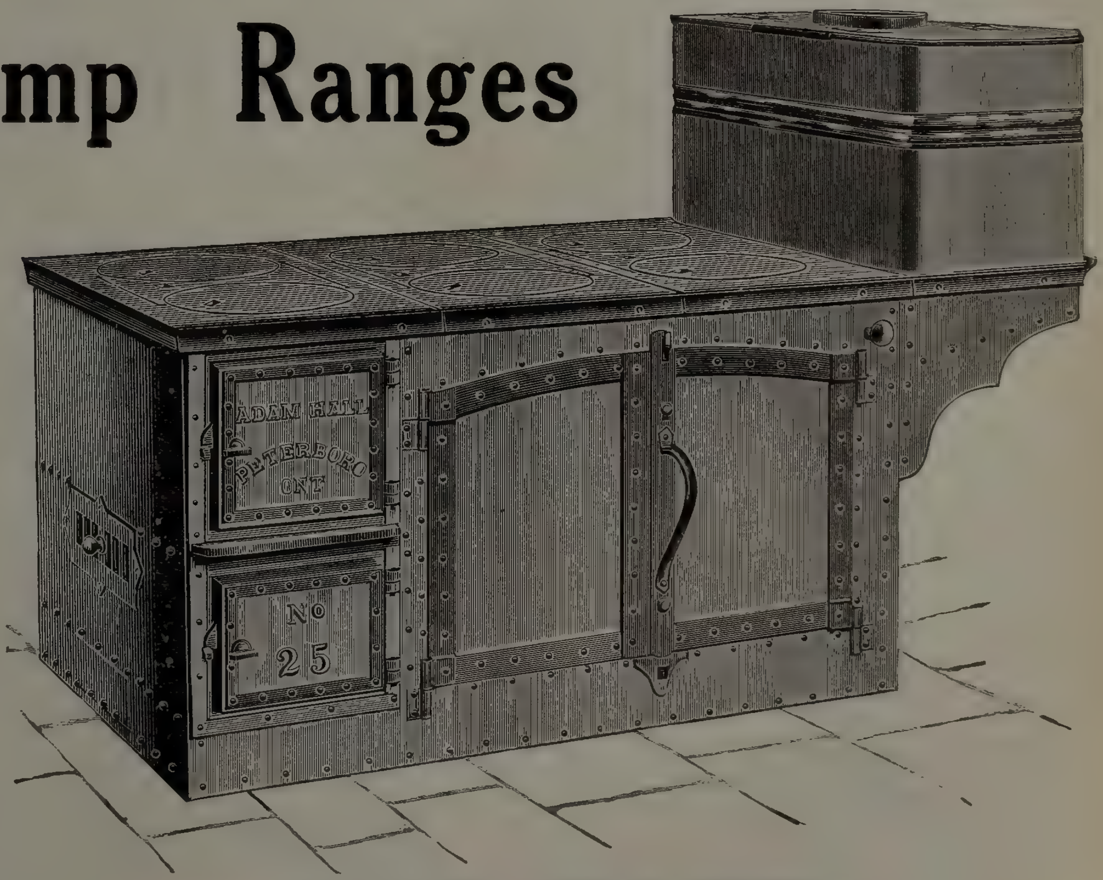
National Manufacturing Co., Limited
OTTAWA, - - CANADA

Lumber Camp Ranges

All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps

THIS RANGE is built specially to meet the requirements of Lumber Camps. It is built of very heavy English Steel, with extra heavy Cast Iron Fire Box, Linings and Top. Has a large working oven with capacity for sixty men.

If you are interested in the purchase of a new Camp Stove—Write for our Catalogue.

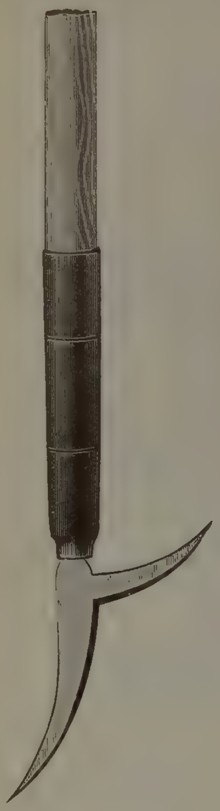


NO. 10-25 SIX HOLE RANGE AND RESERVOIR

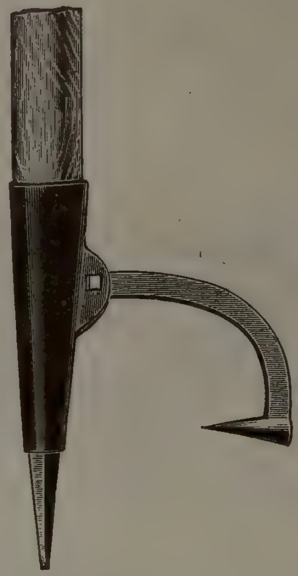
ADAM HALL, - Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturer of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

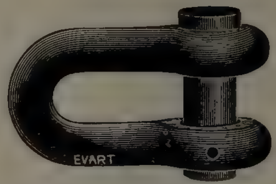
The Soo Line Lumbering Tools are lightest, strongest and best made in Canada



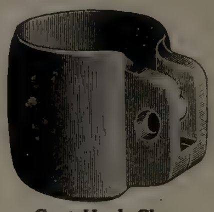
Pike Poles



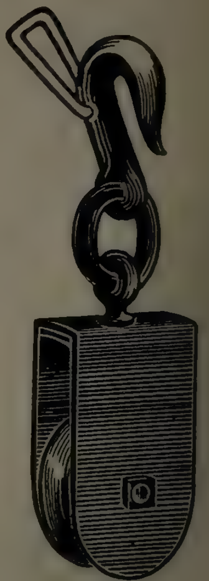
Hooks only for Cant Hooks and Peavies in all sizes and styles



Boom Shackles



Cant Hook Clasps



Loading Block

Pike Poles, with select Maple Handles in lengths 10 to 16 feet. With select second growth White Ash handles, lengths 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 18 feet. The Gaffs are all hand hammered of Crucible Steel. Threaded and screwed in.

Peavies, with steel or malleable sockets, with round and duckbill hooks. Maple, Elm or Hickory Handles. All sizes and lengths. Everything which is good and practical in the line of Peavies and Cant Dogs you can get from us.

Our Duckbill Michigan Pattern Hook is considered by the leading lumbermen one of the best patterns on the market.

Boom Shackles, made of mild steel with round pin or of Swedes Iron with oval pin, holes drilled through pin and shackles so you can use an ordinary wire nail for key, driving the pin out cuts the nail. All pins are interchangeable. We carry a stock of these in the following sizes, ¾ in., ⅞ in., 1 in., 1⅛ in., 1¼ in.

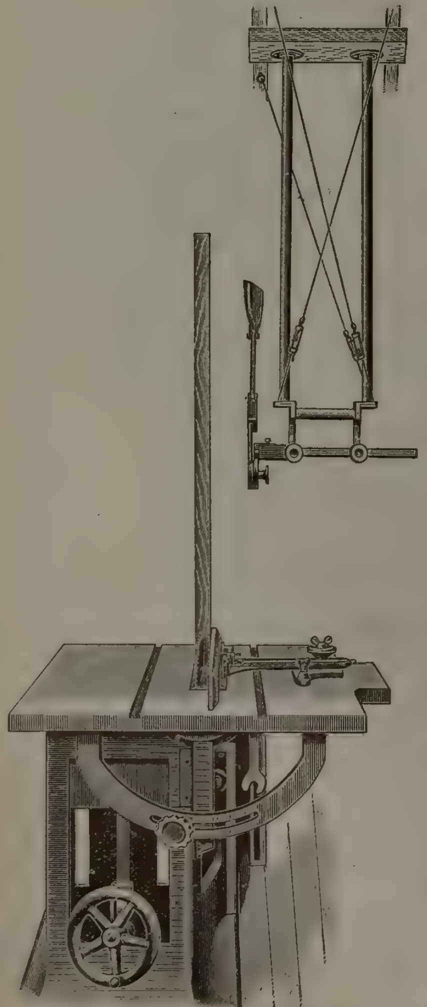
Cant Hook Clasps, made of mild steel or Swedes Iron, forged with heavy jaw. The strongest and lightest band on the market.

Improved "Soo Line" Loading Block, (as per cut above.) This Block has heavy Steel Shell, re-inforced at top with iron billet, through which is riveted swivel, hand forged, of extra heavy swedes iron, also swedes iron link with heavy grab hook, hand ring attached. This hand ring is a practical improvement which every lumberman will appreciate.

Pike Poles Skidding Tongs Saw Wedges Hookaroons, etc. When ordering from your Jobber, specify "Soo Line" Only

Made by

Canadian Logging Tool Company Ltd., Sault Ste Marie, Can.



Protection

for

You and Your Men

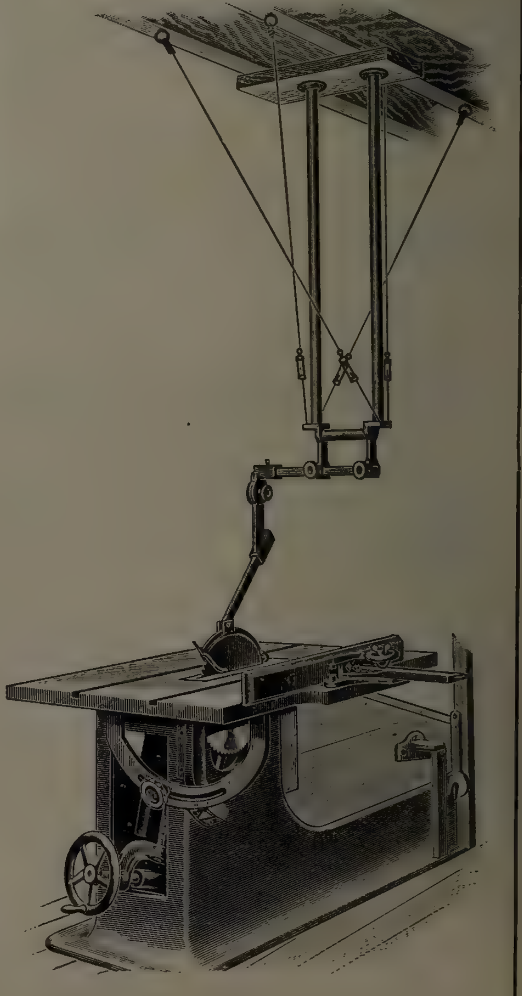
The Jones Safety Devices have saved a great many serious and fatal accidents and also many expensive law suits. These devices are made to suit nearly every kind of machinery, and no manufacturing concern should be without them. They save time and avoid delays, protect you and your men, and cost comparatively little to install.

Write for our Literature

JONES

Safety Device Co.

Hamilton, Canada



LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

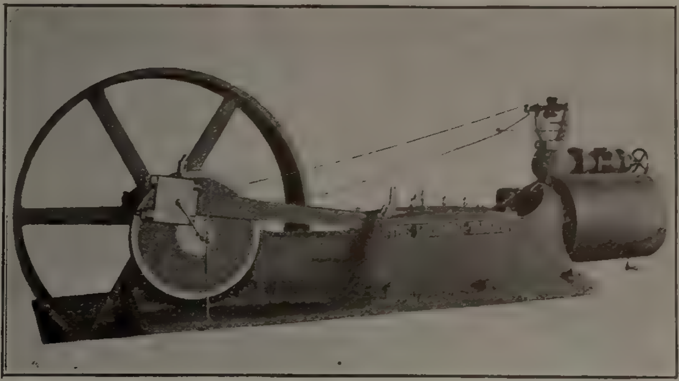
for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES

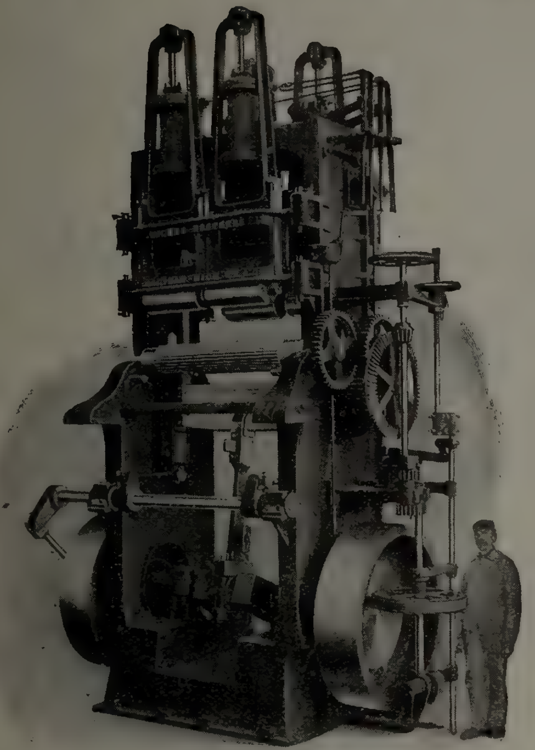


Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.
Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Wickes Gangs



cut the thinnest board which will dress to Standard, using 18 to 14 gauge saws and removing 3/32″ to 9/64″ kerf, depending upon class of timber and amount of output desired.

With the installation of a **Wickes Gang**, the output of a mill can be largely increased with very little additional cost of labor and the product will be of perfect manufacture insuring higher prices.

Send for **Catalogue**

Wickes Brothers
Saginaw, - Mich.

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

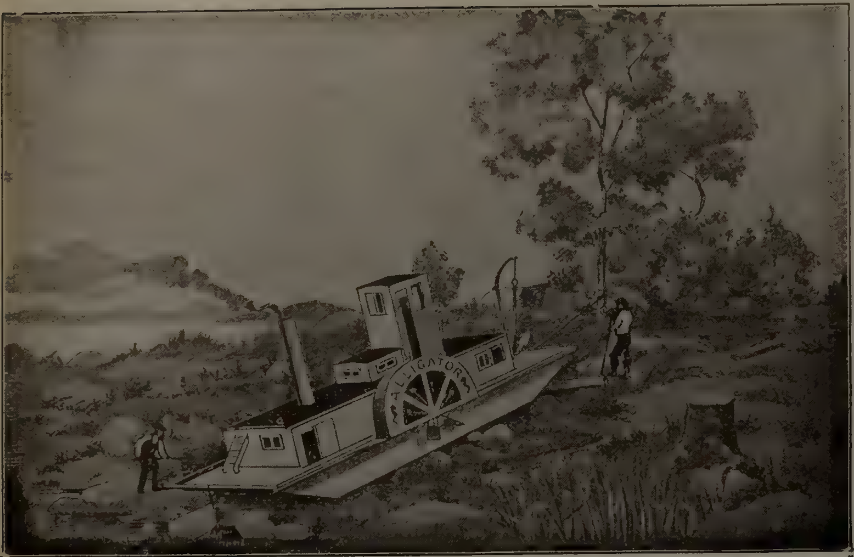
Plants at
St. Thomas, Ont. Midland, Ont. Londonderry, N. S.
Hamilton, Ont. Fort William, Ont. Three Rivers, P. Q.

The
Canada Iron Corporation
Limited
Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Exhaust Systems

We design and install complete systems for Planing Mills and Wood-working Shops, and have equipped some of the largest plants in Canada. The celebrated Sturtevant slow speed fan used thus guaranteeing the highest efficiency. Get our quotation if you intend making additions or alterations to your plant.

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited
MONTREAL



Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Keystone

Two or Three-Saw

Double Edgers

are in a class by themselves

Heavy, Solid, well proportioned frame

Built with Driving Pulleys Set-Works, etc.

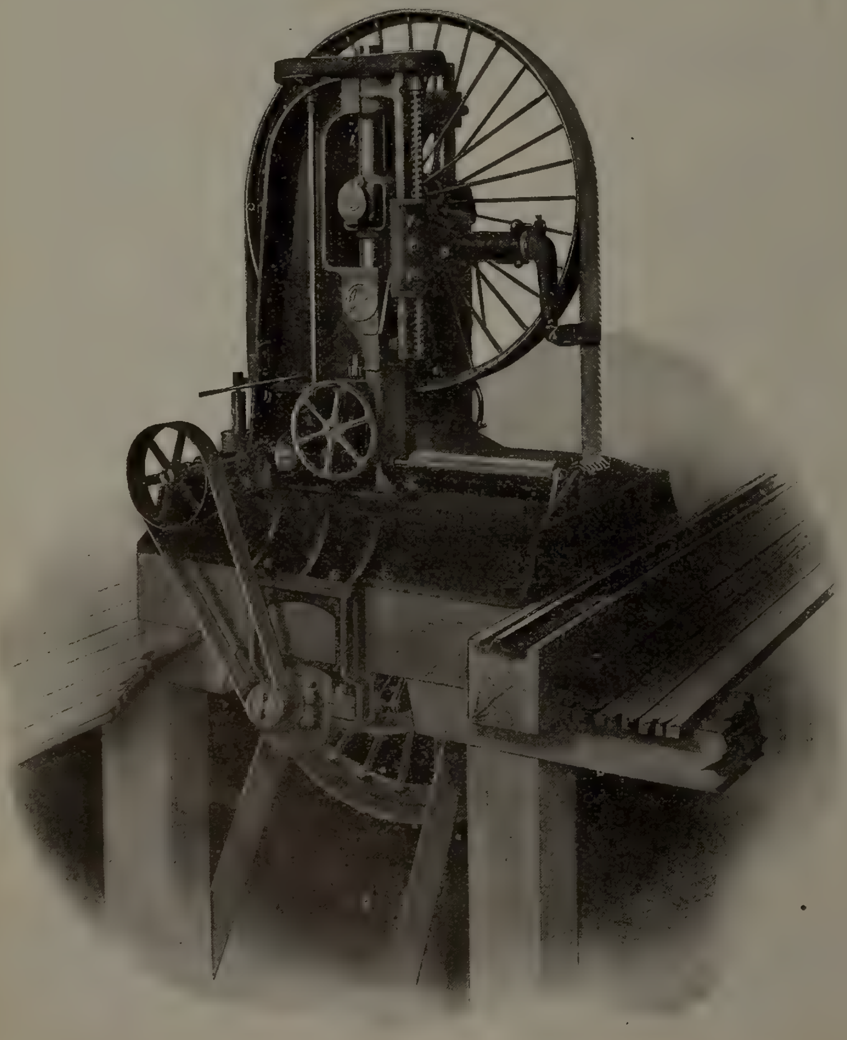
2 or 3 Saw Double Edger

The above cut represents the most up-to-date and accurately constructed edger on the market to-day

THE KEYSTONE

The arbor is made of forged steel and runs in long self-oiling boxes, is double key seated and carries two saws. Feed works are very simple. Wheel-set works. Spiked rolls on tables and fluted on the machine always keeps the lumber in place.

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



A Band Mill Without a Peer

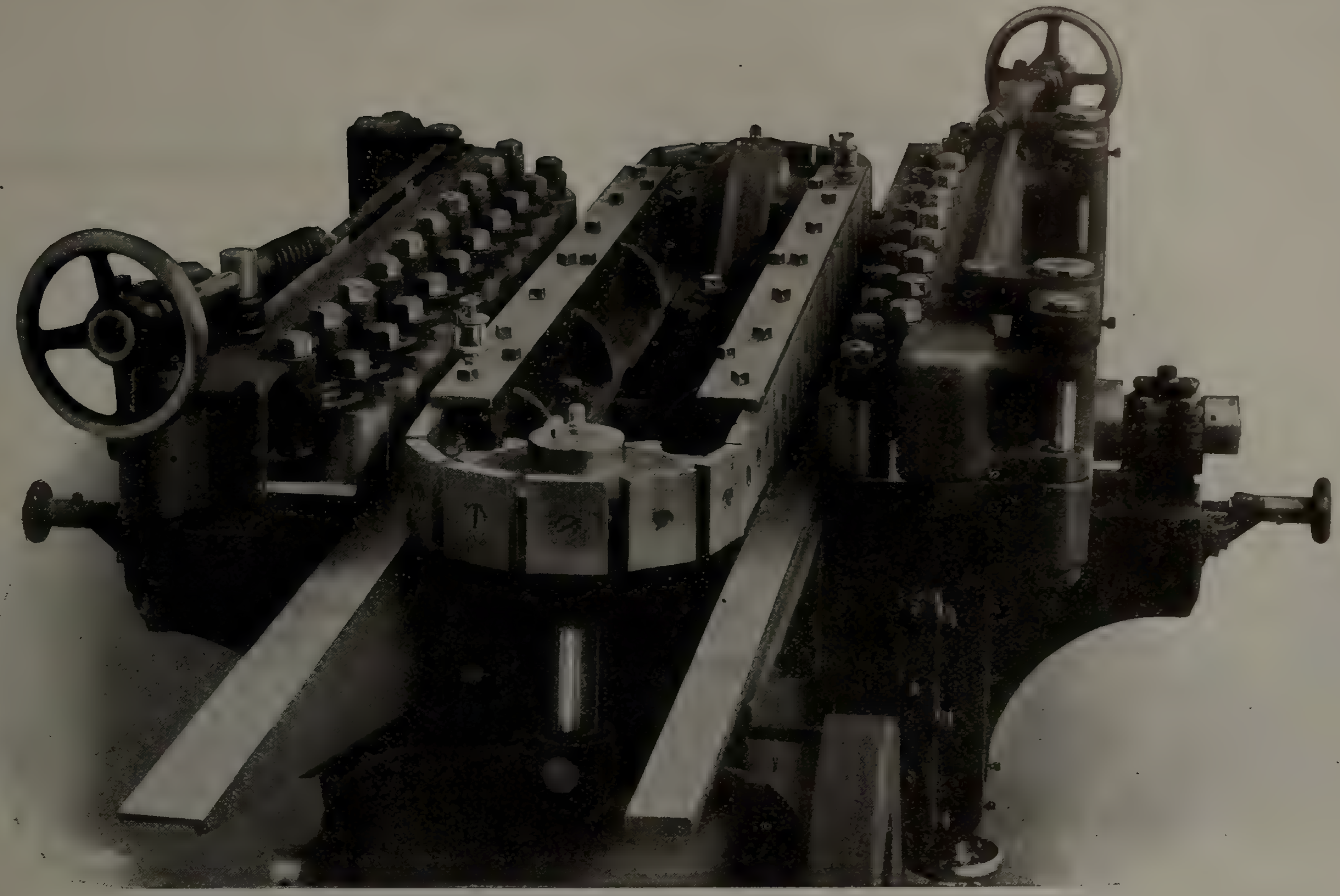
Best balanced and most symmetrical band mill ever designed

The despair of imitators
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels
Does not overhang its foundation
Is the heaviest band mill built
Also the perfection of simplicity
It holds all the cutting records
Has the greatest range of top wheel
Double spring cushion tension device
Steam straining engine when specified
Quick opening bottom guides
Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame
Safety upper guide
Steam controlled upper guide when wanted
Steel spoke V section bottom wheel
Chain oiling bearings
Hubs are longer than on any other brand
This insures a very rigid wheel
Wheels tilt from front and rear
The standard of excellence
Every feature original with us
We build every machine required in an up to date mill

Ask for Catalogs

Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N.Y.
Pacific Coast Office, 715 White Building, Seattle, Washington

Berlin No. 213 Glue Jointer



Your Conception of a Glue Jointer

There was a time when we didn't make a glue jointing machine.

During a conversation between one of our branch office managers and a furniture man who had bought several of our sanders, the later stated that he had just bought some new machines.

Their conversation follows :

"What did you buy?"

"A couple of glue jointers from So-and-So."

"Do they make a good machine?"

"Oh, as good as any. But, do you know, none of them are what I want. Why don't you people make one."

"Tell me what you expect of it, and perhaps we will."

"Well, I want a machine first, that will handle short stock up to, say, six feet long and handle it four or five times as fast as we can handle it on a hand feed machine. Next, I want a feeding mechanism that will be absolutely positive, that will hold the stock firmly so it cannot slip backwards, jump forward or raise up. Then I want the working parts accessible and some sort of a lever so the machine can be started and stopped instantly from the in-feeding end.

"Now, if you will make such a machine and mount it on a one-piece base to prevent vibration, you can have my order for several."

Isn't that **your** idea of what a glue jointer should be? It describes, with one exception, our No. 213.

The exception is this :

Instead of an output of four or five times as great as a hand-feed machine, our No. 213 has an output **eight times greater.**

The automatic feed makes this possible. It is the one feeding mechanism which provides maximum output yet is absolutely accurate and positive.

Every provision is made for making quick adjustments. A lever at the in-feeding end starts and stops the feed. The cutter-head carriages are adjustable in three directions, providing for perfect alignment with the feeding mechanism.

The four-page folder of the No. 213 goes into detail regarding construction, and contains several pictures. Send for a copy—**to-day**—and learn how to cut your glue-jointing costs.

The Berlin Machine Works

Manufacturing Plants

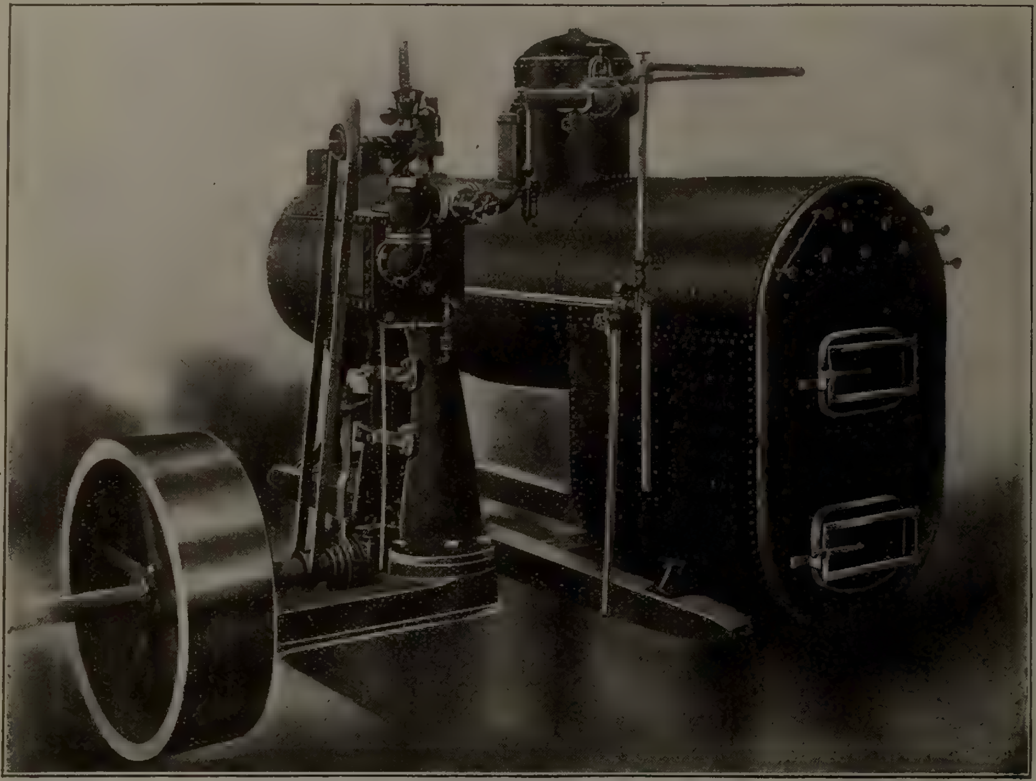
Beloit, Wisconsin **Hamilton, Canada**

BRANCH OFFICES : New York, Boston, Winnipeg, Nelson, B.C. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.

Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd.

Oxford, Nova Scotia

Manufacturers of all kinds of Saw Mill Machinery

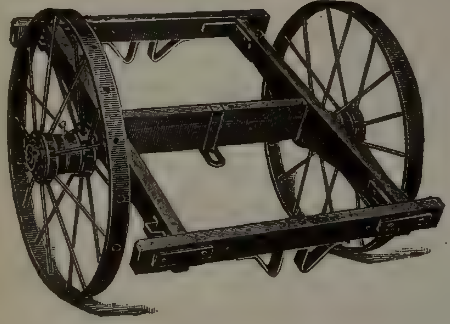


Oxford Upright Engine

With Locomotive Boiler on Skids

Oxford Upright Engine, with Locomotive Boiler on Skids. We build these from 25 to 70 H.P. The Engines have Waters' Automatic Governor, Swift or Detroit Lubricator, Oil Cups, etc. The Boiler can be either on Skids or Wheels.

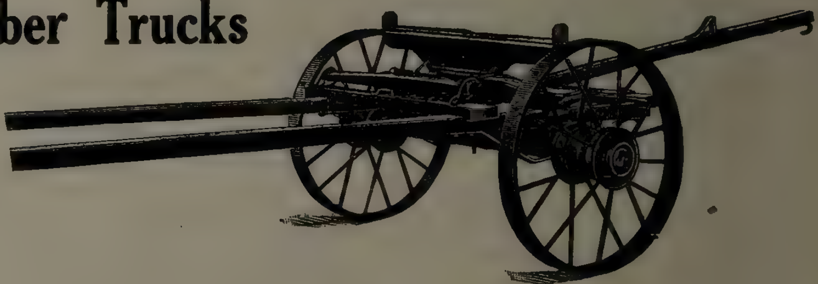
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS



Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

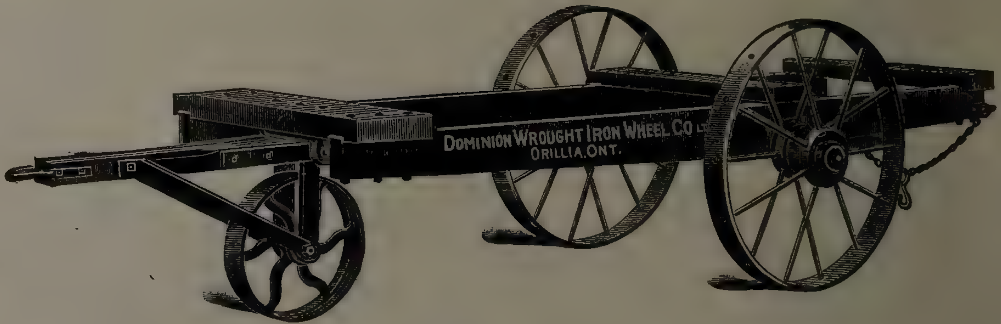
for Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.

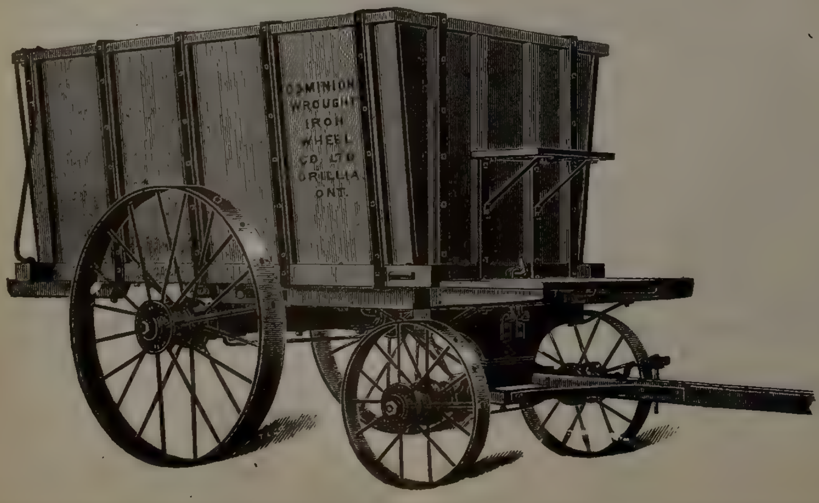


Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO LTD
ORILLIA, ONT.


DOMINION
WROUGHT
IRON
WHEEL
CO. LTD
ORILLIA
ONT.

Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

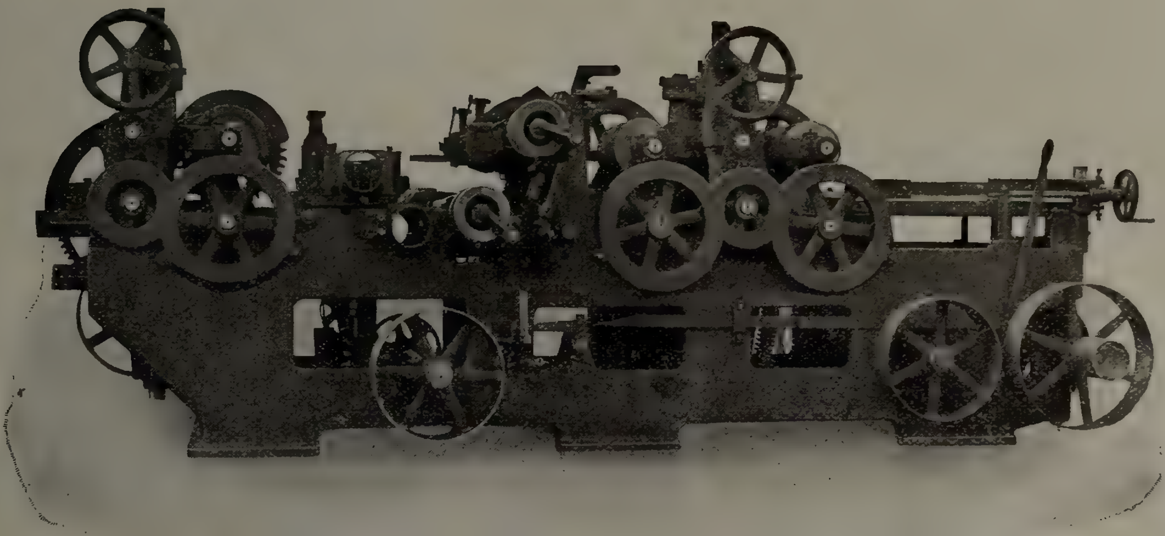
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Canada Machinery Corporation

LIMITED

GALT, ONTARIO

This name on your woodworking machinery is a guarantee of quality and represents the best and most modern.



No. 105 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

The above cut shows our latest general purpose matcher and challenges comparison with any medium weight machine on the continent. It is very simple and rigid and easy of operation.

NOTE—The guarded gears and the belt drive to feed rolls.

Canada Machinery Corporation

Limited

Galt, Ontario

AGENTS:—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver
Williams & Wilson, Montreal

SCANDINAVIA H.C.M. BELT
SCANDINAVIA H.C.M. BELT

SCANDINAVIA
FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES LIMITED
TORONTO
BELTING

Now is the time when you are re-equipping your Plant, and buying belting. Remember **Scandinavia** for either Straight or Crossed Drives is without a superior on the market.

For Strength, Durability and Price it cannot be beaten.

Federal Engineering & Supplies, Limited, **284 Yonge St. TORONTO**

STOCK CARRIED AT:

MONTREAL—Federal Engineering & Supplies, Ltd., 329 St. James St. CALGARY—Great West Saddlery Company COBALT—Geo. Taylor Hardware Company. OTTAWA—McDougal's Limited. QUEBEC—Jos. Oullet, 12 Rue Caron, Jaques-Cartier. ST. JOHN, N.B.—Kinnear & Company. HALIFAX—Geo. B. Oland & Company.

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long

The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
115 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

Isn't it Better to Investigate

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

than to wish you had

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Does away with all kilns
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

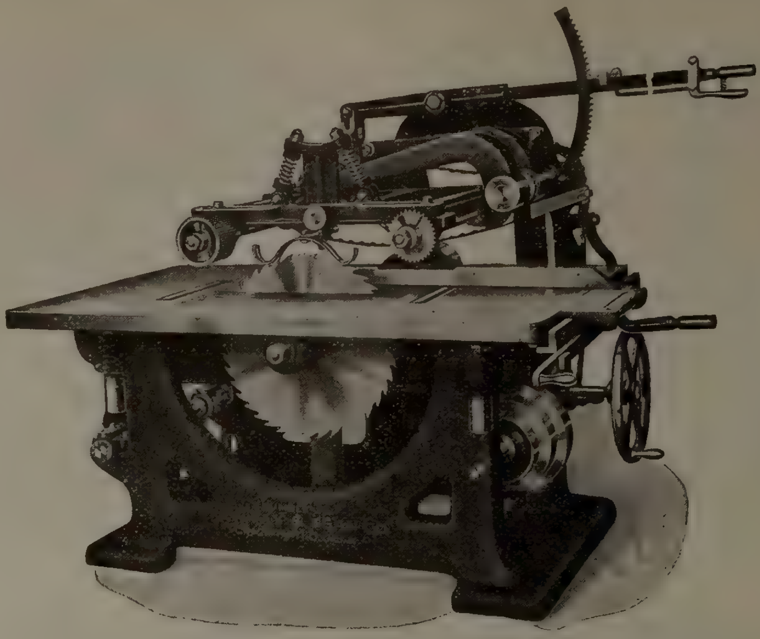
---

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Descriptive Booklet on Request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation
of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO



NO. 264 SELF-FEED RIP SAW—For Heavy Ripping of all kinds.

NO KICKING BACK

when short pieces are ripped on a Fay & Egan No. 264, Self-feed Rip Saw. The Spring Hold Down and the additional Spiral Springs prevent accidents of this kind.

This, however, is not the only reason why it is to your advantage to buy a Fay & Egan Self-feed Rip Saw. There are other reasons—read them in the opposite column.

A few words about this self-feed rip saw—built for heavy ripping and will be found a satisfactory tool for both light and heavy work—can be used as a single or gang rip-table raised and lowered on worm segments—long self-oiling bearings—outside bearing to mandrel pulley—fence is instantly moved and clamped at any position—a graduated index is furnished for accurate ripping—feed consists of one infeeding and one outfeeding roll. The driving mechanism is is the strongest possible, consisting of a train of sprocket gears and chains regulated by a Three Step Cone Pulley—capacity for material 4″ thick with a 16″ saw and 8″ with a 24″ blade; takes 19″ between saw and fence. By lowering the table and raising the feed out of the way, a timber as large as 12″ thick can be ripped by reversing timber.

We make the most complete line of Circular Rip—Cut-off and Resaws on the Market.

Write for Catalog—Sent Free Upon Request.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

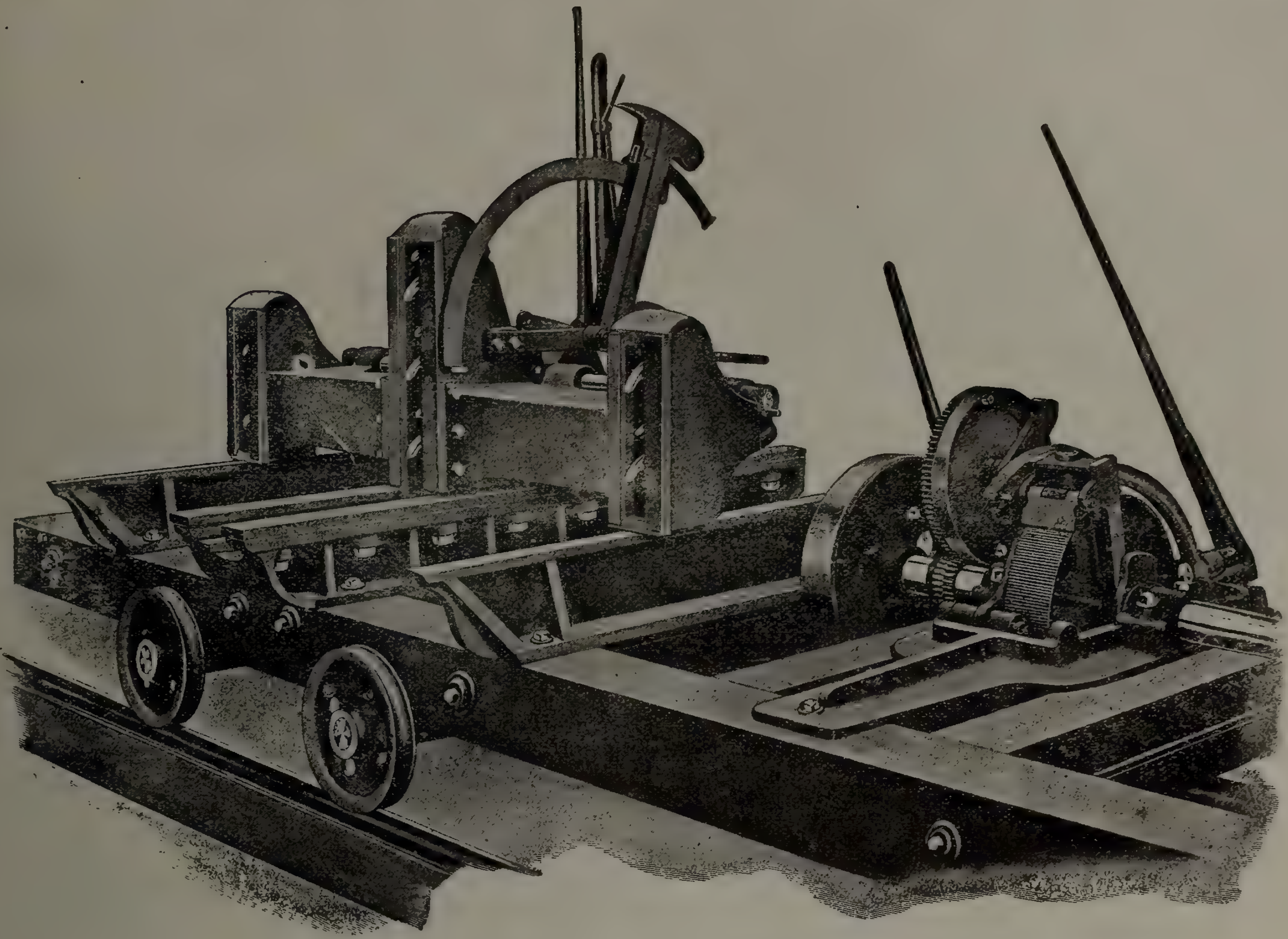
Manufacturers of Wood Working Machinery.

465-485 W. Front St., - Cincinnati, Ohio.

—SALES OFFICES—

CHICAGO NEW YORK CITY ATLANTA BUFFALO VANCOUVER, B.C. NEW ORLEANS
BALTIMORE ST. LOUIS SEATTLE LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO

The Carriage for YOU



Our 46 inch Saw Carriage

With wing knee.	All three dogs operated by one lever.
Hammer dogs easily applied.	Wings spread five feet.
Very heavy and substantial.	Style C. set works.

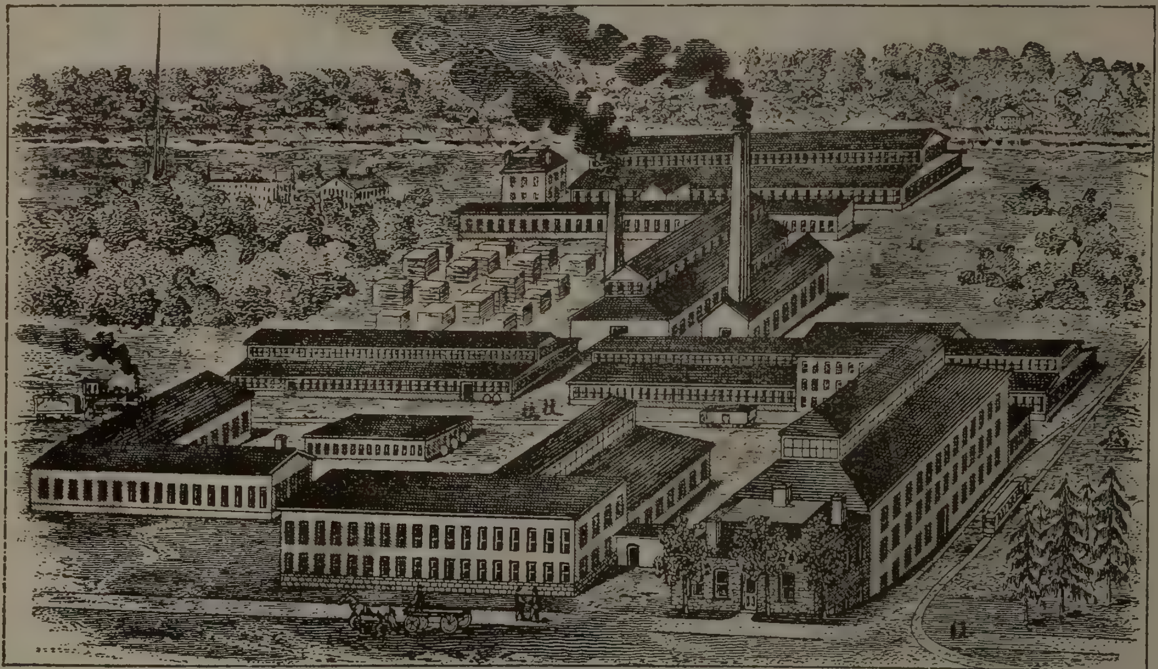
This is a model Saw Carriage and always a great favorite among lumbermen who appreciate the best. It is simple, easy to operate, can't be wrecked and will reduce your bill to nothing.

Where will our catalogue and literature find you?

MOWRY & SONS **Gravenhurst Ontario**

MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made

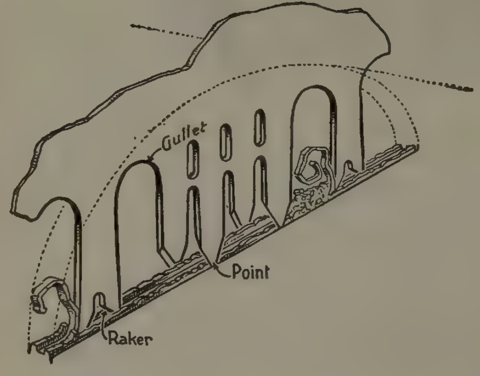


The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

Shurley-Dietrich Co., Limited **Galt, Ontario**

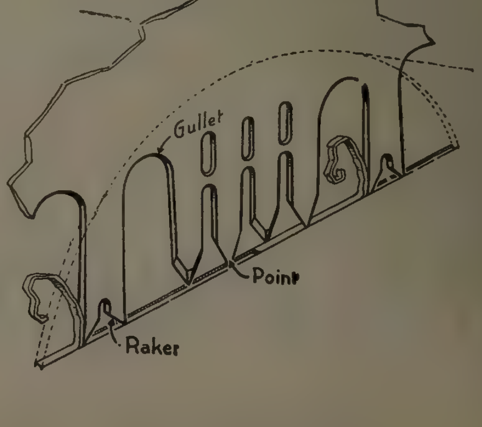


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

Make Sure of the Quality of Your Handles

in buying

Axe and Cant Hook Handles

possibly more so than any other article you buy.
Quality is an absolute essential.
You will make no mistake if you insist on your jobber supplying you

Still's Handles

The Acme of Quality

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General
Trade Journal

THE COMMERCIAL

The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

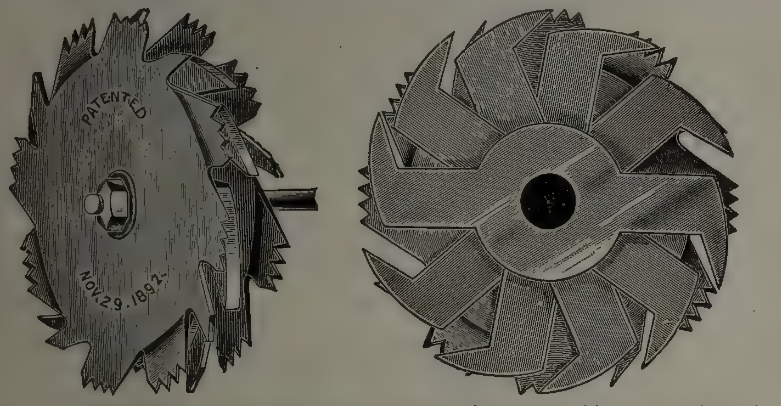
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

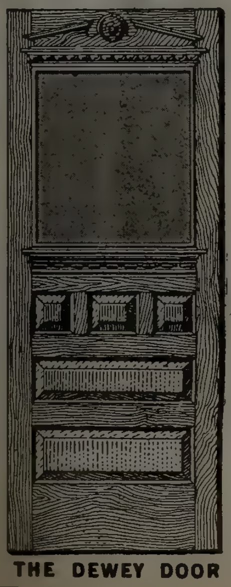
Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or [illegible]



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.



THE DEWEY DOOR

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

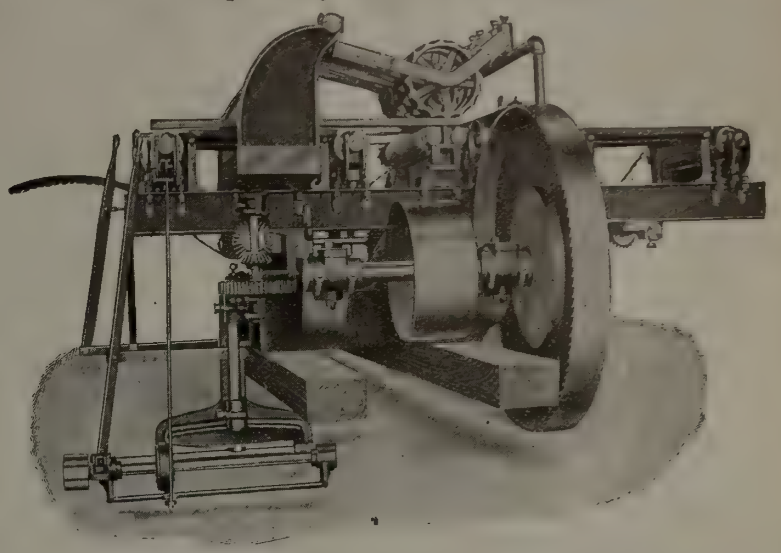
Lumber Shingles
Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

Band Resaws

"A Specialty—Not a Side Line"



GET THE GENUINE

FROM

Wm. B. Mershon & Co.

Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

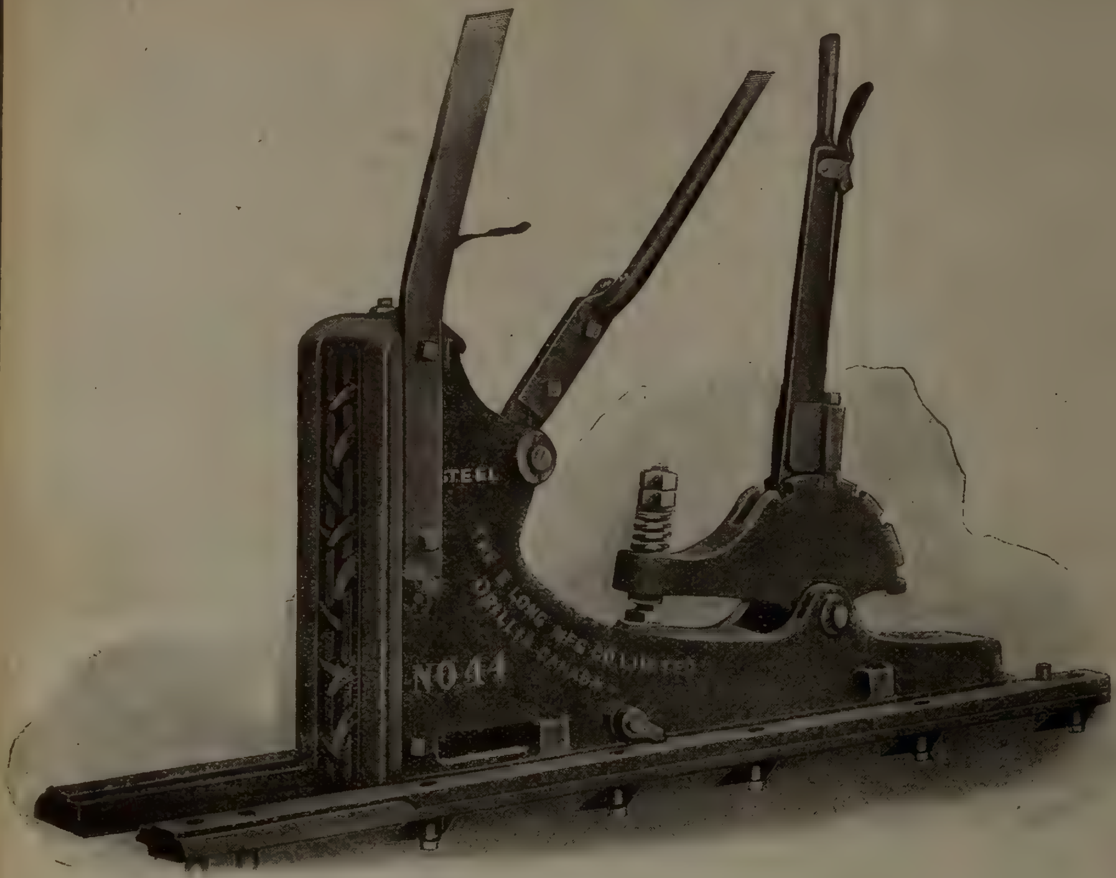
RUBBER BELTING

for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

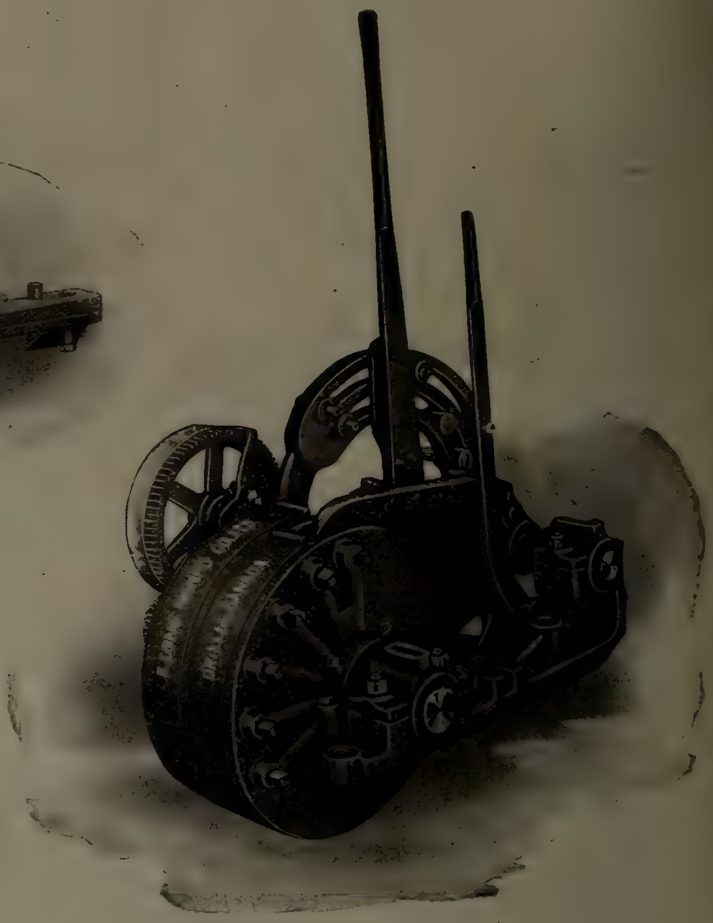
The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
of Toronto, Limited
Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver



No. 44 Steel Carriage

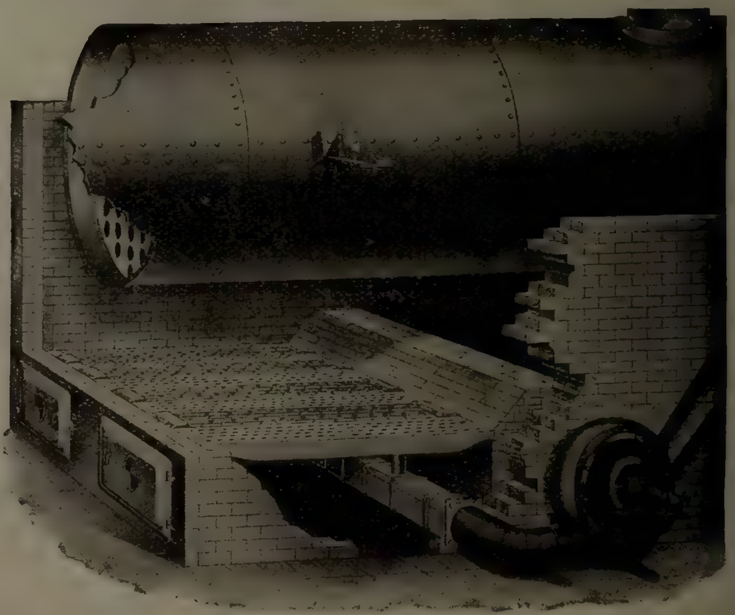
¶ We build a full line of carriages, from the lightest for portable mills up to the heaviest type for Pacific Coast mills, also **Steam Kickers, Loaders, Niggers, Cant Flippers, Steam Feeds** and in short a complete line of **up-to-date Mill Machinery.**

It is always a pleasure to answer inquiries



Enclosed Set Works with double wheel

Hot Blast Grates



Did you ever consider what a great saving in fuel could be made if all your refuse could be burned. Our Hot Blast Grates will burn even wet sawdust and furnish a good supply of steam. Many satisfied users are saving money daily on their fuel bill by using our grates

Send for our Literature

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings.

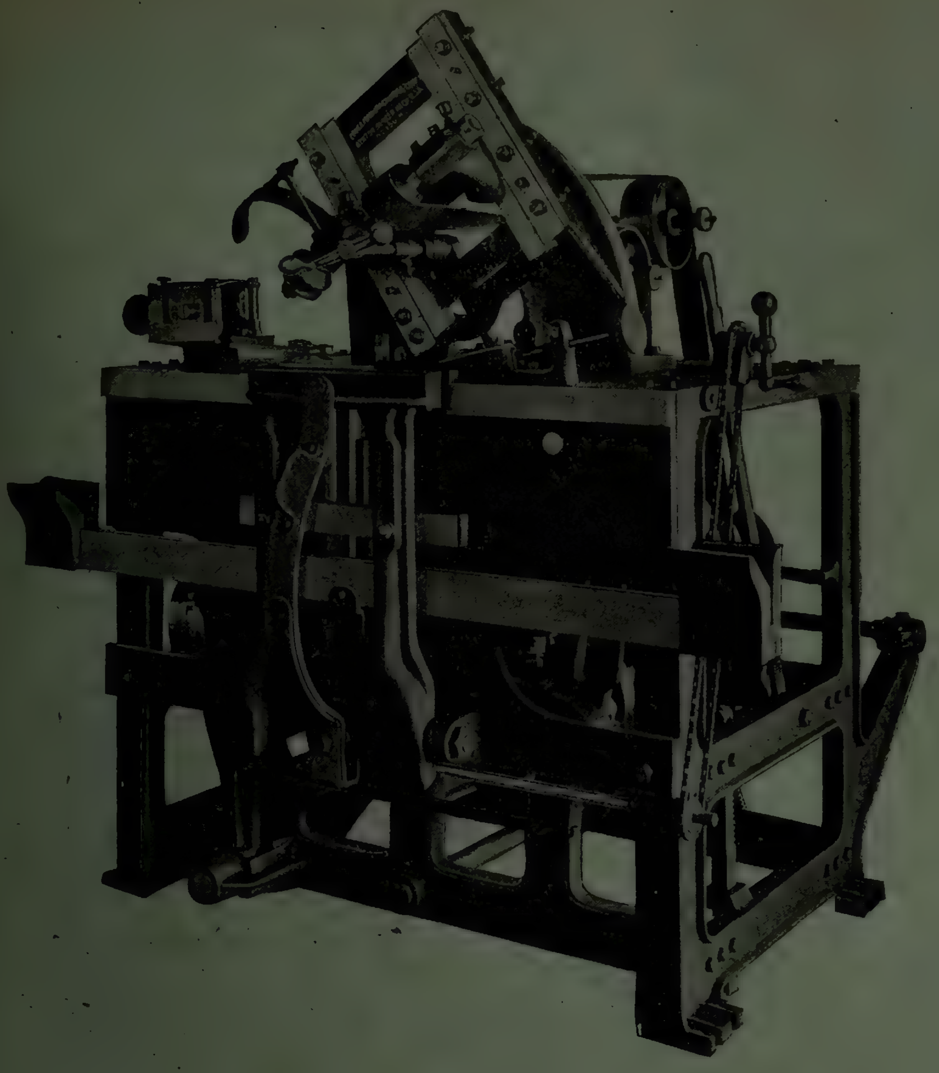
AGENCIES

MONTREAL
Williams and Wilson

WINNIPEG
Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON
Gorman, Clancy and Gridley, Ltd.

VANCOUVER
Rob. Hamilton & Co.



"COVEL"
SAW FILING TOOLS

¶We are the only authorized Canadian manufacturers of Covel Saw Filing Equipment. ¶We underline "authorized" because it has an emphatic meaning. There are others selling what they represent to be Covel Filing machinery. So it is. But it is years out of date. ¶It has been superseded by newer designs that have been evolved and placed on the market because they are better than the old. ¶Being the authorized builders of these tools, we are in direct and constant touch with the designers. Every model they turn out and every improvement added is embodied in the machines we sell you—the latest and best in the Filing Tool line. *Send for our Filing Tool booklet.*

AUTOMATIC BANDSAW SHARPENER NO. 150

The No. 150 Automatic Bandsaw Sharpener illustrated herewith will take a saw with a blade up to 20-in. wide, and with slight variation is built as Nos. 140, 130 and 120, to take saws with 16-in., 14-in. and 10-in. blades respectively.

Frame

The machine is entirely self contained. The frame is built most substantially to overcome all vibration, and is open to permit quick adjustment and easy overhauling of every part. Over-all dimensions 50-in. x 55-in., extreme height 65-in.

Sharpening Head

The sharpening head is adjustable to give a concave cut with a straight wheel, and will set through a 45 degree angle to accommodate the hook of saw teeth. A 12-in. emery wheel is used, has three speeds, and is driven direct from the countershaft. This is made possible by the automatic idler attachment—a new wrinkle—that keeps driving belt always in the same tension regardless of the position of the emery wheel, and holds the belt always in the centre of the pulleys no matter at what angle the head is set. The sliding gate is 1¼-in. thick, slides in "V" shaped gibs so that wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib only. The gate rod controlling the position of the gate in the head is operated by a handle at the front of the gate which permits adjustment without hiding the wheel from the operator, and does away with the necessity of lifting the saw over the screw on the head. A ratchet lever is provided which raises gate and stops motion of the same when cams are being changed or when feed is regulated. All sizes and shapes of teeth can be sharpened, from 1-in. to 4-in. space. Each machine has five cam forms, giving as many standard sized teeth. Each cam is adjustable on the holder to give a large assortment of different shaped teeth. The cam shaft has two speeds and is cone pulley driven from the side of the machine where the belt can be easily regulated or shifted.

Front Feed

The feed arm is pivotted in double, babbitted boxes at the extreme bottom of the frame, making the push on the saw almost in a straight line. As it feeds the saw ahead it also holds it down so that it cannot climb. An adjustable guide holds arm in exact line, and a pull spring attached to it ensures a smooth even movement. Our patented adjustable knife shaped feed finger is furnished. This finger is flat, of ⅛-in. x ⅝-in. high speed steel, has lost motion take-up, and when worn can be readily removed. A replaceable hard tempered steel slide is provided, as is also an adjustable feed finger stop by which over-feed is avoided.

Back Feed

The back feed is simple, positive, and strong. The 1¾-in. shaft put through the bottom frame, carries rocker arm which works against back feed cam. This is round and adjustable from the centre to give more or less throw of back feed finger. The latter can be turned up out of the way and will not interfere when saws are being changed.

Saw Rest

The front bar on which saw slides is 5 ft. long, is furnished with square hardened steel saw rest adjustable so that its four faces can be used. The saw is raised and lowered by crank and sprocket chain shown in cut, making it unnecessary to stoop under saw.

General Construction

All connecting rods are forked, have double bearings to give even and uniform wear on all bolts and bearings. All wearing surfaces are planed and scraped; all boxes are large, are babbitted and scraped, and oil reservoirs are furnished at each bearing.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch—Winnipeg, Man.

Wholesale Lumber Yards

Retail Lumber Yards

Sash and Door Factories

Lumber Warehouses

Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills

Planing Mills

Rossing Mills

Pulp Mills

Box Factories

We KNOW we can satisfy you but would appreciate an opportunity to PROVE it

Send us your requirements for

Veneered Doors
Staved Columns
Newel Posts
Sash
Interior Finish

BATTS LIMITED
374 Pacific Ave. - WEST TORONTO

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN

OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
OAK EXTRA TANNED
EST 1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

The John Inglis Company Limited

Engineers and Boilermakers

"Inglis" Boilers are the Best

WRITE US FOR PRICES

14 Strachan Ave.

Standard Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.

BOILERS

We Make:
Return Tubular, Scotch Marine, Fitzgibbon, Scotch Dryback, Locomotive, Water Tube.

Toronto, Canada

Vol. 31 Toronto, April 15, 1911 No. 8

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

GENUINE OAK

"Genuine Oak" LEATHER BELTING

Every Belt Guaranteed

Full stock of Pressed Steel Pulleys and
Mill Supplies of every description

D. K. McLaren, Limited Montreal Toronto Quebec
St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B.C.

BALATA
CANADA
FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loookng for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting · Leather Belting · Wood Split Pulleys · Shafting · Hangers · Iron Pulleys · Steel Pulleys · Clutches · Babbitt · Wood-Working Machinery · Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacterers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water Sts. Peterborough, Ont., Can.

Woods Limited

OTTAWA Factory: **HULL, QUE.**

Everything for the Lumberman and Contractor

TENTS, CLOTHING, TARPAULINS,
GLOVES and MITTS

Woods Special Non-Absorbent Duck Tents

"Weldless Steel Chain"

The Strongest Chain
in the world

WELDLESS—The finished Chain is rolled direct from the bar without a weld.

STEEL has an approximate Breaking stress of 65,000 lbs. per square inch against 52,000 lbs. for the highest grade of iron, and where the Weldless Chain has 100 per cent. efficiency the welded article has only 60 to 70 per cent.

Write for descriptive matter, Breaking Strains, &c. and prices to

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∴ ∴ **MONTREAL**

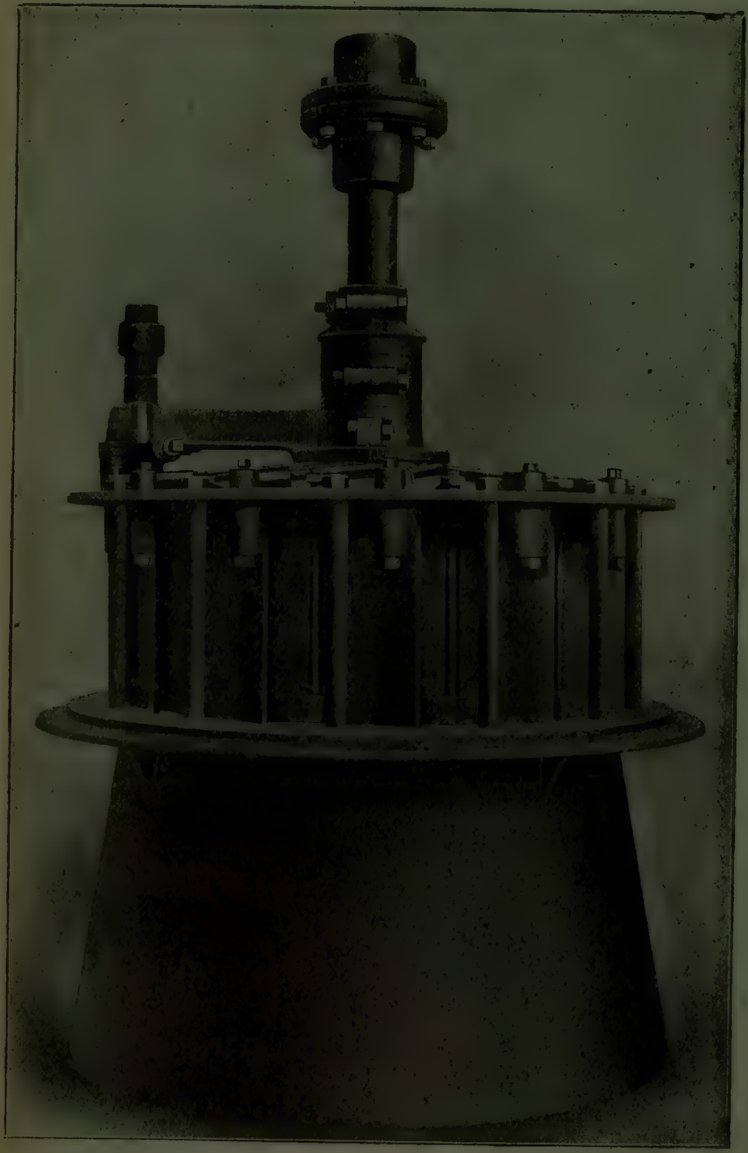
Samson Turbine Water Wheels

Possess many features that ought to interest sawmill men. They are powerful, fast running, steady, durable and are easily operated and controlled.

The power is developed by a wheel or small diameter running at a high speed, which means low installation expense and smaller gears between the wheel shaft and your main shaft.

Then, they run steadily and are easily controlled—both very important points in your work.

A great many sawmill operators are now interested in electrical power for driving their mill. If you have a water power available, why not consider a hydraulic equipment for operating your electrical machines



Our wheels can be set in any position and will meet all requirments, and with our knowledge of sawmill machinery and our experience in building water wheel plants, we can probably be of some assistance to you.

If you are interested in water wheels, write us

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Your Stock will almost sell itself

if it is supplied by us, for the quality of our lumber is unsurpassed.
Every sale will lead to another if you handle

Red and White Pine Lumber

**Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad and Bridge Timber**

Our lumber is perfectly milled, correctly graded, and never fails to give satisfaction

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The
**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited
Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited
Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED
Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN

White and Red Pine **Spruce** **Hemlock**

White Pine Box Lumber, all sizes.

Hemlock, we can saw any special sizes you want for quick shipment up to 12 in. x 12 in. to 16 ft. long; order early. Can supply a few cars dry, No. 2, in 1 in., 2 in., and 2 in. x 4 in.

We have some very desirable lines in White Pine for manufacturers of doors, sash, etc., also a nice line in White Pine Mill Run Stocks,

Write us for prices, we are sure we can interest you.

We Make a Specialty of Prompt Shipments

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J. **OTTAWA, ONT.: Citizen Building**

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

Booth & Shannon

Biscotasing, Ont.

Established 1889

We are open to contract for the output of our present season's cut of

Norway and White Pine Logs

Stocks will be sawn at Biscotasing, Ont., C.P.R. main line and at Spanish (Georgian Bay).

SHINGLES SHINGLES

Now is the time to place your order for your spring trade. Stocks are running low at the mills and prices are likely to advance owing to short cut and higher stumpage. We still have a few Cars of 2nd Clears, Specials and Extra No. 1, Summer Cut Metis Brand which lead the procession in quality.

Get our Prices on

Matched Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Clapboard

It will pay you.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE ?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont

Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,
Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co.
Limited

Suite 66, 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We make a Specialty of

Birch, Basswood, Cedar
Poles, Ties and Poles

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Thomas A. Low

RENFREW, ONTARIO

Pine, Spruce, Hemlocks, Hardwoods, Lumber, Lath, Shingles

Winter cut Basswood
A large stock always on hand.

P.O. Box 526 Renfrew, Ontario.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 inch white pine mill run shorts
For 2 inch white pine mill run shorts
For 2 x 5, 6, 8, and 10 x 12/16 mill run white pine

Write us for Prices before placing your order

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Announcement

We beg to announce that the business of the Thos. Nagle Lumber Co., Limited, has been taken over by the Maritime Lumber Company Limited.

We trust that the pleasant relations which existed between the former Company and its patrons will be continued to the new firm.

Maritime Lumber Co. Limited

Main Office
Globe-Atlantic Bldg.
St. John, N. B.

Branch Office
180 St. James Street
Montreal, P.Q.

St. Clair Construction Co.
Limited

DEALERS IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber
Sash, Doors, Lath and Shingles

Yard and Planing Mill:

Campbell Ave. and Davenport Road
Davenport Station, G. T. R.
TORONTO

Buyers of Hemlock, Spruce and Red Pine, Etc.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath, Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penatanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

THE
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune
Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**
Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored, Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

We offer for Quick Sale at a very low figure

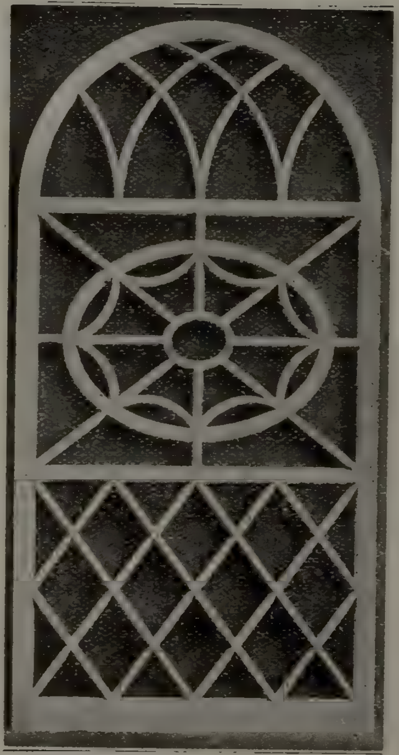
Mill Run

White Pine

Inquiries Invited

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our price for anything you require in lumber.

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, and Dimension Timber



DIAMOND SASH

particularly suited for Gothic and Queen Ann style windows. It is impossible to successfully manufacture these sash without the proper machinery, but we have it. Every light is uniform, the joints are perfect and all the lines are absolutely straight where they should be and uniformly curved in the curved parts.

Stock a few of these sash and see how they sell, you'll be surprised.

M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Ferguson Lumber Co
London, Ont.
SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.
B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ontario
Saw and Planing Mills

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIACARA FALLS, N.Y.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

Ralph Loveland, Pres.
L. K. Loveland, Vice.-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.

Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER AND SALT
Mills at Thessalon, Ont.
SAGINAW - - MICH.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers
we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland
after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills : Byng Inlet, Ont.

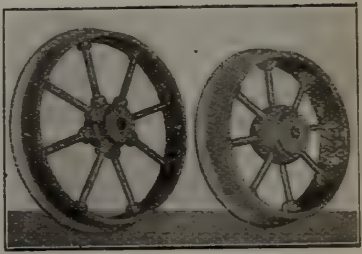
For
Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
Mill Connections
Cairo, Ill., Herndon, W. Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Helena, Ark.
DETROIT, MICH.

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods
2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to
J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL



Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,
etc.

RED GUM

(America's Finest Hardwood)

OUR SPECIALTY

Also

Sap Gum Elm Oak
Ash Cottonwood

Special attention given to Canadian Trade. Write for description of our stock and delivered prices.

The Hyde Lumber Co.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

HEMLOCK

All Sizes of Good Sound Stock

Including 8 x 8—10/16
8 x 10—10/16
10 x 10—10/16

We also solicit your enquiries for any White or Red Pine, Spruce, or Lath.

Muir, Terry & Gordon

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto

'PHONE No. MAIN 2545

The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in Toronto for immediate delivery—

2 Cars 4/4 x 6" and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
1 " 4/4 x 10" and up " " " "
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up No. 1 Common " "
2 " 4/4 and thicker Honduras Mahogany
3 " 5/4" Sound Wormy Chestnut
1 " 3" 1sts and 2nds Plained Red Oak

The Quartered Oak is extra choice for figure, even color and good percentage of long lengths. Write or phone for price

---

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce

SPECIAL OFFER

7 to 10 Cars 1¼ and 1½ White Pine cutting up and better.—DRY

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.

For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

We will contract for your coming cut and also for your dry stock for prompt shipment, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods wanted.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGALS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles
Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits — We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The
East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine, Larch,
and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B. C.

HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B. C.

The patronage of Canadian consumers of Hardwood is most earnestly desired and respectfully solicited.

With our several mills and large stumpage holdings we are in position to produce good high grade stock, while our location is such that we can render exceptionally prompt service, and the favorable freight rates enable us to give splendid values.

Send us your enquiries and give us a trial.

John Dulweber & Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B. C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B. C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO
Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine LUMBER

CAPACITY - 500,000 FEET DAILY

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have appointed Frank H. Harris, Room 8, 32 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario, our Selling Agent and all inquiries sent him will have prompt attention

WANTED YOUR INQUIRIES FOR

White and Red Pine Lumber **Southern Pine B. C. Fir Hemlock Pine and Oak Timber**

The Elmitt Lumber Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

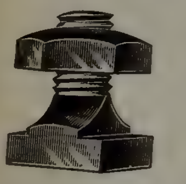
N. B. We can Deliver 6,000 Tamarac Piles on St. Lawrence River

We are Buyers of
Hardwood Lumber
Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)
Staves, Hoops Heading
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS
2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

British & Foreign Import & Export Co.
Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England
is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms



Reinforced
Sticker Head Bolts
Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.
Prices:
½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.
Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

E. J. Chamberlain, President
J. W. Smith, Vice-President
W. R. Beatty, Secretary

The
Colonial Lumber Co.
Limited
Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill 20,000,000 feet
Double Cut Band Mill
Large Circular
Twin Circular
Gang Circular and Resaw

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS
QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH
Yards at Nashville, Tenn.
We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected
WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU
Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."
YELLOW PINE
LONG LEAF TIMBERS — ROUGH OR DRESSED — ANY SIZE
ANY LENGTH
Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Finish, Boards and Dimension
We will quote delivered to any point in Canada, also
Cypress, Plain and Quarter Sawed Oak
We make a specialty of good manufacture and good grades.
Get in touch with our Toronto representative, Mr. W. C. Harwood, Telephone Main 4089; he will quote on anything.
The Harwood Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio

WESTERN LUMBER & SHINGLE Co
VANCOUVER B.C.
PACIFIC COAST LUMBER AND SHINGLES
WHOLESALE
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES
RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

DAVIDSON & THACKRAY
BOXES & SHOOKS
DAVIDSON & THACKRAY

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

THE FASSETT LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALERS OF LUMBER

We carry a complete line of finest quality Hemlock, and can make prompt shipments by boat or rail. Your inquiries will receive our best attention.

By virtue of many years of experience with the wholesale lumber trade, we are thoroughly familiar with your requirements and manufacture our Lumber to meet same.

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

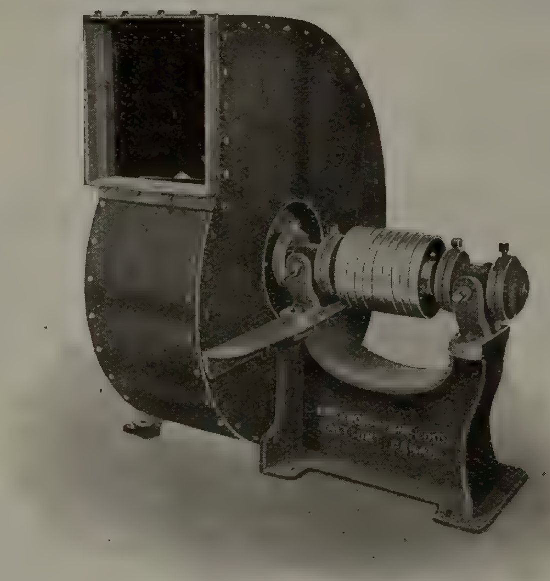
FASSETT, QUE.

Manufacturers of **Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods**

Have a good block of Hemlock, 200M ft. nicely sorted as to lengths. Look out for our travellers with the list. Price is right for immediate shipment. Watch for the Bull Dog Man.

The
Long Lumber Co.
Hamilton, Canada

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

For low prices and prompt shipment of

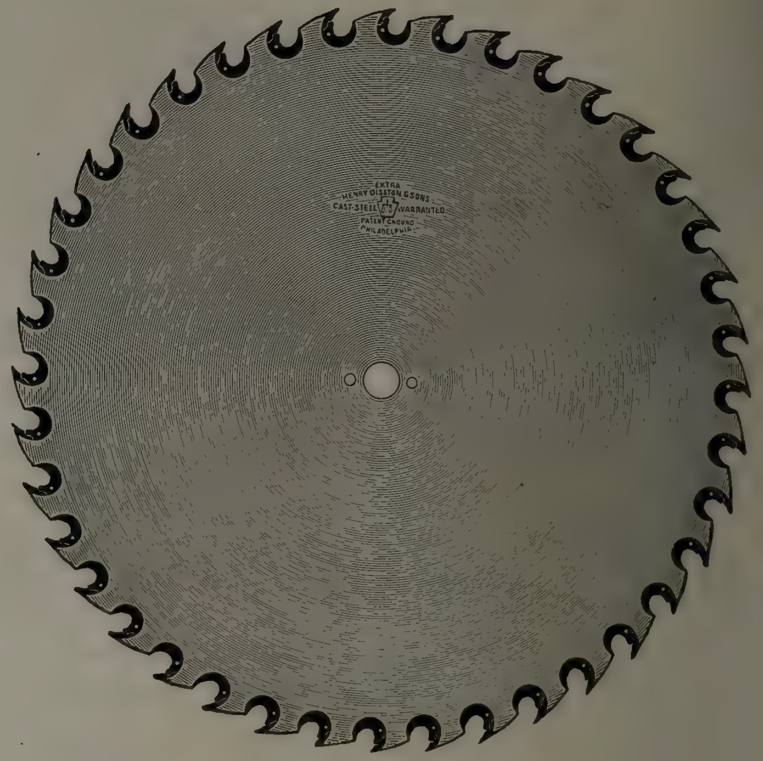
Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Disston

Saws, Files and Tools



For fifty-six years we have been making Disston crucible steel. It is made under the exclusive Disston process. The long life and cutting properties of Disston Saws are due to Disston Crucible Steel and the treatment it undergoes in our shops.

The Disston establishment is the **only one** making steel for its full line of saws and tools—one reason why Disston Saws are uniformly durable and efficient.

Disston Saws are hardened and tempered by the exclusive Disston process.

It pays to buy Disston Saws and tools. For any and every kind of work Disston Saws, Files and Tools are the most reliable.

We have been making Saws for over 71 years.

Henry Disston & Sons
Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Can.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Long - Knight Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Gum, Walnut

Thin Oak a Specialty

THE BIGGEST BAND MILL IN INDIANA
LONG TIMBER UP TO SIXTY FEET

Hardwood Specialties

Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

We sell Hardwoods in Europe. We sell Hardwoods in Canada, you should be one of our customers. We always keep them, no matter where located.

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - INDIANA

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoiville, Tenn.
Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennesse

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

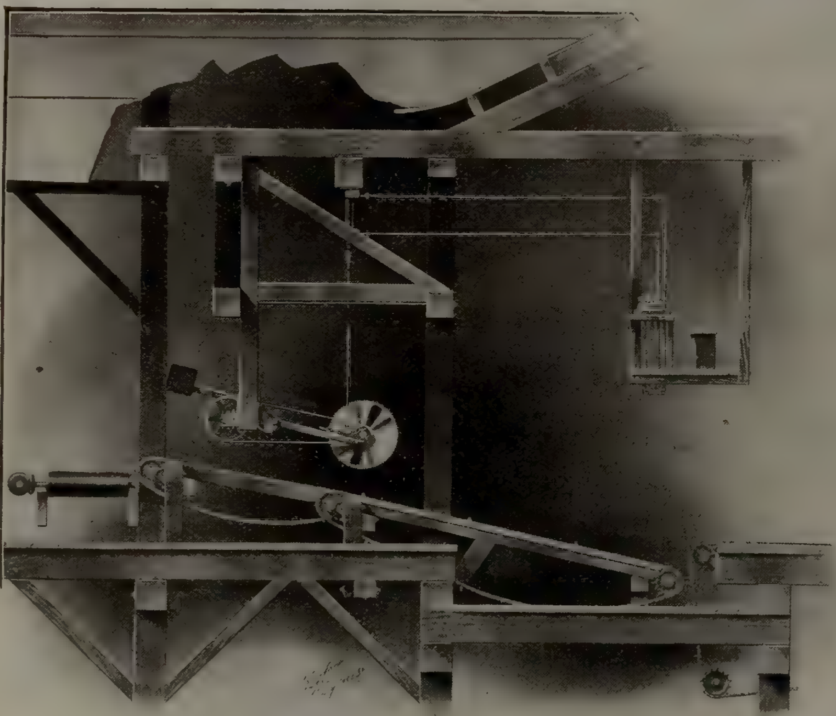
We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

The Clark Heavy Duty Saw Mill Machinery

Includes among its Leaders



The Clark Heavy Duty Pneumatic Trimmer

Saw frames are perfecly balanced. And telescope for tightening belts. Cylinders are double acting. And cushion at both ends. Pistons packed with double snap rings. Saw arbors are extra heavy. And suitable for 30 to 34-inch saws. Arbor pulleys carry 8-inch belts. Machine trims stock 10 inches thick. Built with any desired length of table. And any number or spacing of saws. Variable feed furnished when desired. Countershaft bearings are adjustable in both directions. Keyboard lowers saws independently or in any desired group. A single lever lowers every alternate saw or raises all saws at pleasure. Steam coils or steam connections are provided for all styles of keyboard. This prevents ice formation at exhaust, an invaluable feature. The above type of machine is also equipped with single acting cylinders. We also build under cut trimmers controlled by pneumatic power. For complete details and illustrations of the several types see our trimmer catalogue. We build every machine required in an up-to-date high service Band or Circular Mill. Ask for our catalogues.

The Clark Brothers Company, Belmont, N.Y. **Coast Office : White Building, SEATTLE**

GREENING'S

REFUSE BURNERS

are in use to-day by many of Canada's leading Sawmills, They have a splendid reputation for long and satisfactory service. We are operating the oldest established and best equipped wire cloth weaving plant in the Dominion, and are able to quote the closest of prices and to make the promptest shipment. Get quotations also on

Greenings' Wire Ropes & Alligator Ropes

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES

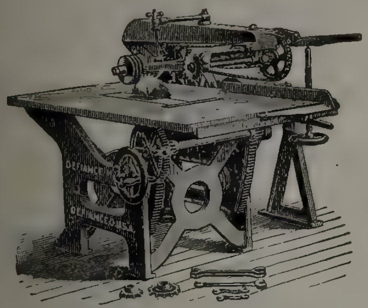
The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited

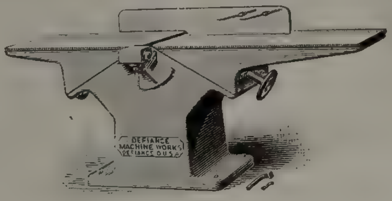
Hamilton, Ont. - Montreal, Que.

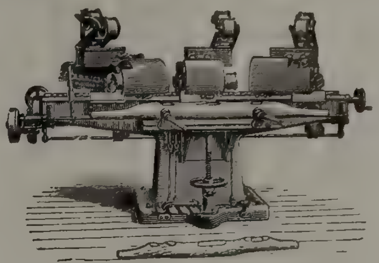
The machine that saves time, lightens labor and Improves workmanship, is the one to buy.

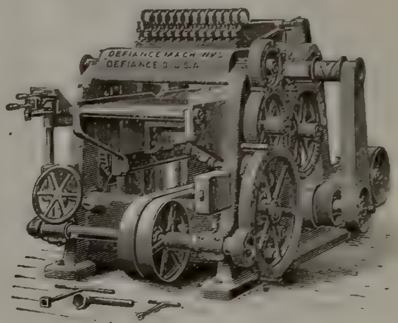
"DEFIANCE" PATENT WOOD-WORKING MACHINES

are fully guaranteed to do all this. Single machines and complete equipments for making spokes, hubs, rims, wheels of all kinds, wagon, carriage and automobile wood-work, shafts, poles, neck yokes, singletrees, handles of every description, spools and bobbins, chair and table legs, hoops, balusters, oval wood dishes, insulator pins, and general wood work.


No. 3 Power Feed Rip Saw


24-in. Hand Planer and Jointer


Three Head Automatic Gainer



26-in. Single Surfacer

THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS, Ohio, U. S. A.

Let us ship you this
HOLLOW BLAST GRATE
on APPROVAL.
You need not keep it
if it is unsatisfactory.
WE pay the freight.

On the market twenty years, first in its original and then in its improved forms. Over 6,000 sets in daily use.

The following is a sample of our correspondence :

Before Using
Cleveland, O., Dec. 10th, 1907.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.
Greenville, Mich.

Gentlemen:
I have three 300 h.p. Wickes Vertical Boilers with Dutch ovens attached to a 4-ft. chimney in use at my saw mill, burning all wet fuel, but I am not able to raise enough steam. Each grate surface is 7 ft. wide by 6 ft. long.

Will your hollow blast grate improve my condition and raise my steam?

If so, I would kindly ask that you give me your price on same.

Awaiting your reply, I remain
Very truly yours,
THEODORE KUNDTZ.

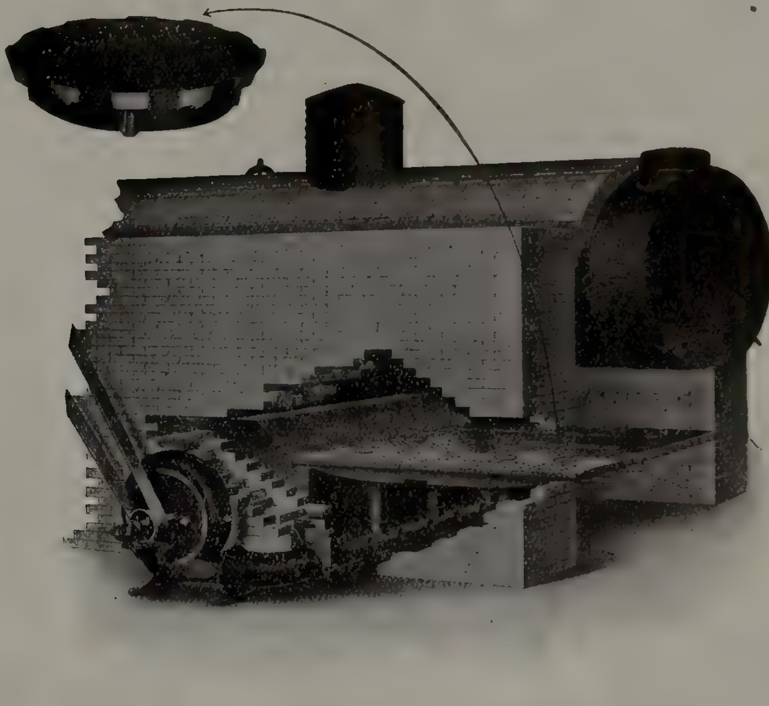
After Using
Cleveland, O., July 24th, 1909.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.,
Greenville, Mich.

Gentlemen:
I had three 300 h.p. boilers in use at my saw mill, burning mostly wet fuel, and WAS NOT ABLE TO RAISE STEAM ENOUGH TO KEEP RUNNING.

Since installing your hollow blast grate I have been using only TWO of the boilers and have STEAM TO SPARE and I would recommend your grate to anyone using WET FUEL or NOT HAVING CHIMNEY DRAFT.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE KUNDTZ.



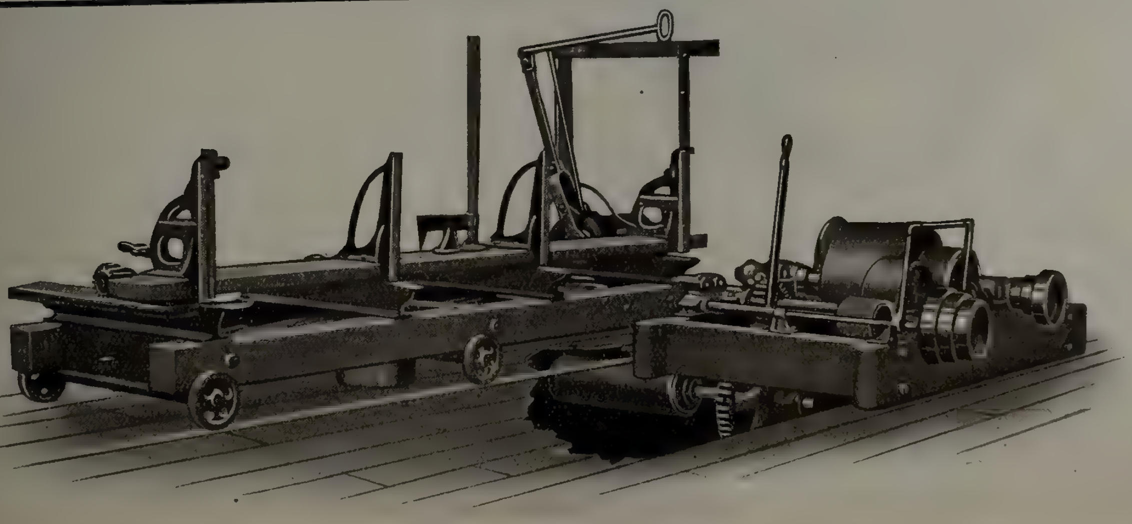
The Gordon Hollow Blast Gate can be used in plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and with any number of boilers, from one up. Calls for no change in construction. Easy to install and operate. Saves labor in firing. Is kept comparatively cold by the current of air within, which makes it practically indestructible. Does not throw sparks. Can be fired on without running the blower, if desired. This is often necessary at night.

In writing for prices state how many boilers you have and whether you have ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens, and give width and length of grate surface or surfaces

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., - Greenville, Michigan

Also manufacturers of the celebrated "TOWER" line of Edgers and Trimmers

---



Look Here——

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**

It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing.**

It **Increases** your mill **Output.**

It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never in the Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst
Coaticook, Que.

Simonds Saws

By the building of our new steel mill in Lockport, N. Y., the expression—

Made of Simonds Steel

will have a wider range of influence. More of our Saws can be made with this increased supply of the fundamental material. Quicker deliveries may also result.

Year after year we have been alert to furnish millmen with Saws above the average in quality. Our policy has been conservative, yet every Saw improvement of real merit has been instantly taken up by us and brought before the trade.

We prove first to our own satisfaction that a Saw, Knife or File is right. Then—but not until then—we let the mill have it. Our experience and endorsement are accepted by buyers everywhere as a guarantee of quality.

Our pocket size catalog should be in every mill.

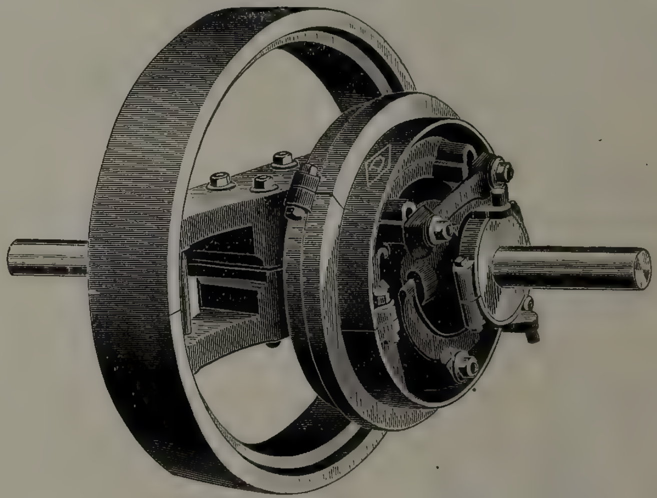
SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY LTD.
VANCOUVER B.C.
TRADE MARK
Simonds Steel
REG'D
ST. JOHN. N.B.
UNEQUALED IN QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY
MONTREAL.QUE.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd.
Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE



All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance

Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power

Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve. In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest guarantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited
TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856. Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, April 15, 1911 No. 8

Lumber Exports Show Decrease

Canada's foreign trade for the month of January and for the ten months ending with January, 1911, shows substantial increases in imports and a slight falling off in exports. Imports for the month of January were valued at $36,663,957, against $30,253,852 in January, 1910. Total imports for the ten months ending January, 1911, were $376,481,520. For the ten months ending January, 1910, the total $302,050,207. Exports for January, 1911, were valued at $19,767,490, whereas in January, 1910, the total was $21,546,250. Exports for the ten months ending with January were valued at $257,949,555 in 1911, and $262,236,573 in 1910. Among the exports there was a decrease in forest products to the value of nearly $1,500,000 during the ten months. Exports of animals and their produce decreased by about $1,700,000. The most noticeable decrease was in the agriculture class, amounting to about $11,000,000. Slight increases occurred in exports of the mine, and of manufactures.

Exports of forest products during January, 1911, amounted in value to $1,408,439. In January, 1910, they amounted to $2,233,316. For the ten months the total exports were as follows: 1911, $41,606,601; 1910, $42,981,454. Imports of forest products for January, 1911, were valued at $843,361, and for the ten months ending January the total was $10,425,893.

Among the exports of forest products those of planks and boards amounted in value during the ten months ending January, 1911, to $19,655,466. Of this amount the exports to the United States amounted to $14,712,884; those to the Argentine to $2,051,582, and those to Great Britain to $1,502,928.

Exports of spruce deals were valued at $6,436,563 for the ten months. Of this amount, the exports to Great Britain alone amounted $6,024,573. Exports of pine deals amounted in value to $1,463,722, of which the exports to Great Britain amounted to $1,375,752.

Exports of shingles during the ten months were valued at $1,534,669. Of this amount $1,502,379 was to Great Britain and only $27,907 to the United States. The exports of laths for the ten months were valued at $1,580,935, of which $1,509,076 went to the United States. Scantlings were exported during the ten months to the value of $1,136,177. Exports of pulp wood amounted in value to $5,542,699, all of which was sent to the United States.

The imports of planks, boards, etc., free of duty, amounted in value to $2,888,900 during the ten months, practically all of which was from the United States. Imports of dutiable sawed boards, planks, deals, etc., amounted in value to $221,000. Other free imports were as follows: Lumber and timber planks and boards of cherry, chestnut, gumwood, hickory and whitewood, $554,284; mahogany, $286,846; oak, $1,894,684; pitch pine, $1,838,800; Spanish cedar, $46,158; walnut, $23,805; white ash, $91,328.

Pacific Coast Lumber Markets

That the lumber markets of California are worth while going after is something that the manufacturers of British Columbia have known for a long time, and they are looking forward to going after the business with all their might if the proposed reciprocity agreement is ever passed, giving them free entry with their rough lumber into the United States. British Columbia manufacturers have long felt that they had a grievance that ought to be remedied, on account of the free entry of rough lumber into Canada and the duty on rough lumber entering the United States, which kept them from retaliating against the producers of that country when the latter gobbled up so many good contracts in the Canadian prairies. The natural remedy which they proposed was a duty on lumber entering Canada, equal to that on lumber entering the United States. No Canadian government, however, has ever been able to see it in this light and the result has been that British Columbia manufacturers have had to get along as best they might and swallow their grievances.

The reciprocity situation, however, places the whole matter in another light, and British Columbia manufacturers are already counting upon the advantage they will have in the United States coast markets on account of their ability to ship lumber in foreign bottoms, a privilege which United States manufacturers cannot avail themselves of, in making shipments to United States ports.

An illustration of the value of the markets of the United States Pacific coast is afforded by figures which have recently been published in regard to the consumption of lumber at Los Angeles. This city is fast taking its place as one of the greatest lumber ports of entry in the United States, a fact which is demonstrated by the last report of the customs house. During the month of February, 51,733,000 feet of lumber were received at the port, which it is claimed was the largest amount of lumber received at any port in the country. It is believed, moreover, that this increase will continue, especially when docks and wharfs are provided. Tide lands are to be regained and shipping facilities provided which are now lacking, and a much larger tonnage will be unloaded. The people of Los Angeles are doing all they can to improve their shipping facilities, and it will pay British Columbia manufacturers to give this market a careful study. When Canadian lumber enters the United States free of duty it is certain that this market and others in the same State will consume large quantities of it. The report of imports in detail at Los Angeles for the month of February is as follows: Domestic imports—Lumber, 43,855,000 feet; shingles, 15,439,000; shakes, 340,000; laths, 6,544,000; ties, 14,091; piles, 934; poles, 2,899; posts, 550; spars, 2; doors, 24,114; windows, 500; staves, 27 tons.

U. S. Reasons for Free Lumber

An interesting review of the considerations which led to the adoption of the changes in the lumber duties which are included in the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States is given in some papers which were recently presented to the United States Senate. After reciting the bill, the papers review a number of the important provisions which it includes and upon the matter of lumber they have to say:

"The chief purpose in making rough lumber, laths, palings, etc., free, and in reducing the duties on planed lumber and shingles, are to help home-builders, particularly of the Prairie States. This proposition is, therefore, very largely in the interest of the farmers.

"Mr. Hines, in his testimony before the Finance Committee, makes the point that Canada remits only $14,707 on lumber products as against $1,616,000 remitted by the United States. In his testimony Mr. Hines suppresses the fact that Canada does not make larger remissions of duties because rough lumber, lumber planed on one side, laths, and shingles are all free. She could not, therefore, add to the total of remitted duties.

"The duties on dressed lumber imported into Canada from the United States, as they appear in Schedule C, are simply a recital of what the duties are under the Payne-Aldrich law, with the duty on rough lumber subtracted. They contain no new provisions. The United States was not able to concede Canada's request that lumber planed on one side should be made free. In consequence, it was not able to press for Canada to lower the duties on tongued and grooved lumber or that planed on four sides. Nor was it able to grant Canada's request that many miscellaneous articles of which lumber is the chief material, which are comprised under the Canada tariff No. 502, and which are free when imported into the United States from Canada, be admitted into the United States free.

"If, on lumber planed on four sides, the Canadian duty is higher than that of the United States, it must also be considered that lumber planed on one side is free into Canada and not into the United States. The average of duties on lumber of this class would probably be about the same. The total remissions of duty made by the United States on dressed lumber are not large, because the purchases of all classes are only $1,100,000, and the duties remitted are only $68,000, out of a total of $106,000.

The following topical synopsis is based upon statistics for latest available year:

Imports—

Rough Lumber:

Purchases from Canada by United States	$17,942,121
Duties levied by United States	1,223,624
Duties to be abandoned by United States	1,223,624

Entire United States duty, $1.25 M. feet, is removed from lumber not further manufactured than sawed.

Planed or finished lumber:

Purchased from Canada by United States	$1,104,716
Duties levied by United States	105,947
Duties to be abandoned by United States	68,108

United States reductions are as follows:

Planed on one side, now $1.75 M. feet, to be 50 cents M. feet.
Planed on two sides, now $2 M. feet, to be 75 cents M. feet.
Planed on three sides, now $2.37½ M. feet, to be $1.12½ M. feet.
Planed on four sides, now $2.75 M. feet, to be $1.50 M. feet.

Shingles:

Purchased from Canada by United States	$1,759,397
Duties levied by United States	381,398
Duties to be abandoned by United States	152,559

United States returns to Dingley rate, 30 cents per 1,000, abandoning Payne rate, 50 cents per 1,000.

Laths:

Purchased from Canada by United States	$1,802,144
Duties levied by United States	144,364
Duties to be abandoned by United States	72,182

United States reduces from 20 to 10 cents per 1,000 pieces.

Staves, palings, telegraph poles, etc.:

Purchased from Canada by United States	$994,201
Duties levied by United States	99,420
Duties to be abandoned by United States	99,420

The following United States duties abolished:

Telegraph poles and railroad ties, 10 per cent.; staves, 10 per cent.; stave bolts, 20 per cent.; pickets and palings, 10 per cent.

From the above figures it will be seen that on a total import valued at $23,602,579, the duties under the Payne-Aldrich tariff are $1,954,753. Under the reciprocity agreement the duties to be levied on the same articles would be $338,860. The duties which it is proposed to abandon would amount, on the same articles, to $1,615,893.

Periodical Reports on Manufacturing Costs

The word "system" has been overworked so much of late years that one hesitates every time one has to make use of it. Yet there is no other word which so definitely expresses the importance of paying minute attention to the essential details of business, and seeing that they are all placed upon an orderly and profitable basis. In the lumber industry as much as in any other, the necessity of systematic attention to detail is all important. At the very outset, for instance, of the manufacturing end, one must take into consideration the size of the plant required, and its production. To reach successful conclusions upon matters of this sort it is necessary to provide oneself with a great deal of information which can only be secured by systematic study of the results of experience.

It becomes clear to every one who is engaged in the lumber business long enough to discover its innumerable possibilities of loss, that the most effective method of preventing financial embarrassment is to have prepared regularly, a series of reports upon all essential conditions connected with the business.

System producing as a profession has probably been greatly overdone and has led to confusion in many cases instead of improvement. For this reason any system of daily, monthly, or yearly reports must be carefully planned, and the reports must contain only those facts which are essential to the thorough understanding of the financial and economic standing of the business. If they are overburdened with details which can be dispensed with, they become a source of irritation instead of benefit.

To strike the happy medium between excessive detail and necessary information is not a very difficult matter, yet it is often the stumbling block in the introduction of a system of peridoical reports.

The average mill manufacturing company will not find it necessary to prepare a daily cost statement in detail, yet there is no gainsaying the fact that reports from day to day, showing the number of men employed, the working hours of the mill, the number of logs received and quantity of lumber produced and disposed of, and a cash summary together with general remarks on the day's work, are of great value. The preparation of reports containing information of this nature might seem rather a stupendous matter to anyone not familiar with it. It looks at first as though it would involve the employment of quite a number of extra men and the expenditure of a considerable amount of additional money. As a matter of fact, however, this is not the case. A little readjusting of existing methods of accounting and a proper style of bookkeeping are the most important factors. Some extra work, of course, will be involved, but when it is balanced against the monetary value of the influence obtained in handling the working staff, and the experience secured in directing the use of capital, the advantage is greatly in favor of the extra expenditure.

Between the daily report and the yearly statement, a monthly review of conditions is extremely useful. Such a report should contain statistics for the month and totals covering the period since the last inventory was taken. In compiling an average cost sheet the principal object should be to secure compactness. A monthly statement necessarily covers a larger scope than a daily statement, and from it one can obtain a fairly definite idea of the state of business. Monthly totals may be dealt with in various ways. It is of much value, for instance, to show in table form the sales and expenses, condensing size as much as possible, while retaining all important information. The approximate profit to date should also be shown, and in this, more than any other feature of the reports, it is of the greatest importance to err on the side of conservatism.

Such departments as boarding and cook house, store, hotel, barn, etc., form a branch in themselves. Profit and loss statements in connection therewith must be regulated largely by the individual discretion of the accountant. The simplest and probably most effective way of dealing with these, is to prepare every month an inventory of supplies on hand. In the preparation of asset or liability accounts, tax payments, insurance premiums, and all other similar payments can not be placed on the expense sheet of the month in which they are made, but must be charged and transferred to their respective accounts in monthly instalments. The kernel of the whole report system is the monthly summary of per thousand feet cost, together with a condensed statement of liabilities and resources.

These are simply outlines of the generally accepted methods of systematizing business in lumber manufacturing concerns. The points to be pressed home are that such reports are absolutely necessary to successful business, that they are not to be overburdened with detail, and that they should include, on the other hand, all that will assist to give those who are responsible, a reliable may from which to plan systematically for future development.

A Good Time to Reform Trade Methods

The improvement in the lumber markets in all parts of Canada which has taken place during the last year has placed the industry in an excellent position for entering upon the season of 1911 with reasonable hope for a prosperous year's trade. With stocks of dry lumber smaller than they have been at this time of year, for many years past, and with the prospect of a very active year in the building trade, it looks as though there will be plenty of orders for everyone, and as if prices are likely to be satisfactory. Under such conditions and at this time of year when the old stock is disappearing and new stock is still in the woods in the form of logs, there is a matter which all manufacturers and dealers in lumber should give more attention than they have been accustomed to of late. This is the matter of selling tactics.

The opportunity for reforming selling methods was never better than it is to-day. Nothing is more characteristic of the lumber trade in Canada and in most other countries, too, than the fact that when trade shows the least indication of sluggishness there are many who quickly get cold feet and commence to make things worse by cutting prices. There is no more unreasonable idea than that trade can be stimulated during times of depression by cutting prices. The result more often than otherwise is to reduce trade, by persuading the buyers that further reductions are probable. Every lumber dealer knows this as well as he knows his name, yet when the test comes he is often found wanting. There is just so much demand for lumber during times of dull trade, and all the price cutting in the world will not improve matters. It may result in the securing of a particular order, but it also adds one more buyer to the list of those who have successfully beared the market and makes it that much more difficult to restore the market to its normal level.

Price cutting has many forms and perhaps the most insidious is that of sending out quotations which it is not the intention of the seller to accept. When faced with the accusation, there are very few who will admit having indulged in this practice and perhaps it is not often done with definite intent to deceive, yet there is little question that it is often practiced. A series of quotations are sometimes sent out, and when an order comes in for one of the special bargains on the list, it is refused and the would-be customer is informed that the stock has all been sold and told that the firm trusts they "may have further orders, etc." If the influence of such a course stopped right there, there would be no reason to object, but the evil is in the fact that this proceeding places an unfair price on the property of other dealers. A firm, moreover, should place some value on its ability to give prompt service. In fact, every time that a customer secures a cut rate or is deceived by a false quotation, the whole trade suffers and the firm which makes the cut in the price gets only a reputation with the customer of being a price cutter. What everyone in the trade should aim at is, first of all, a solid reputation for supplying good stock without delay, and, secondly, at doing all in their power to enable other dealers and manufacturers to acquire the same reputation. With a good demand for lumber and no threatened over-production, the time to-day is opportune for putting an end to many of the practices which have prevailed too frequently in the past.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The introduction of a bill by the Surveyor-General in the New Brunswick Legislature, to prevent the export of unmanufactured pulpwood from Crown lands, adds one more to the string of provinces which are determined to encourage the development of the pulp and paper industry in Canada. It is a fortunate thing for the people of Canada that so many of the provincial governments have decided upon this reasonable method of protecting their natural resources, before it is too late to save the forests from destruction in the interests of foreign industries.

Instructions have been issued from the office of the provincial timber inspector at Vancouver to the effect that in future the government timber royalty on railway ties will be 50 cents for 32. The old rate was one cent per tie, which was in force until the change in regulations was made at the recent session of the legislature. The royalty on hewn ties and sawn ties will be paid by the mill companies and the scale will be the board measure of the log. Timber on mineral claims cannot be sold but must be used for the development of the mineral claim on which it grows.

Perhaps there is no class of business men in the universe to whom the menace of fire means more than to the men in the lumber trade and industry; manufacturers and dealers, whether engaged in the trade on a great or a small scale, have always before them the possibility that they may at any hour be visited by the destroying element that has in a financial sense laid low so many firms and individuals who would, but for such circumstances, have achieved success and industrial importance. There is scarcely a yard or mill in the west but has been, at some time or other, in peril of destruction. Many severe lessons have been meted out to lumbermen; the history of the past decade includes stories of a number of great fires in which lumbering interests have figured prominently. The average lumber dealer is probably not given to speculation apart from that found in his own affairs. To remove as far as possible every source of uncertainty or of possibility of loss is the aim of the executive head of every industry. The condition of the lumber market is productive of great uncertainty, the danger of loss is always present to a greater extent perhaps than in many businesses. That is why it is necessary to shut off this avenue of loss by fire. It is rather remarkable that many men who would not think of taking money out of their business to speculate take long chances every day with the risk of fire. If they are in a position to stand a heavy loss then it may be wise to save premiums, but in cases where a loss means financial difficulty the firm or individual that has no insurance or too little is treading on thin ice. His business is not being built upon a sound foundation. A firm that is carrying a stock of lumber or that owns mills which are not insured because they cannot afford to pay the premiums cannot afford to own that stock or those mills.

The Edgewood Lumber Company, at Castlegar, B.C., have recently adopted a policy in connection with the housing of their employees which is meeting with general approval on the part of the men. They have done away with the old fashioned boarding house which has come to be a recognized part of the equipment of most mills, camps and mines, and are erecting in its stead a number of attractive three-room cottages. The rooms in each cottage are a sitting room and two bedrooms. They are comfortably and hygienically furnished. Two men live in each cottage. Twenty-tight of these buildings have already been erected. The men have their meals in a large hall built especially for the purpose.

Canadian Lumber in the West Indies

Increasing Quantities Sent to Barbados, Windward Islands, and Other Southern Ports—Valuable Information Regarding Sizes, Quantities, etc., in Government Report

The latest returns of wood importation into the West Indies show an increase—from £421,922 in 1908, the amount has risen to £460,947. More staves, shooks, puncheons, and shingles were imported, whereas of pitch pine the amount remained about the same. Of items not under any special class, or under the general head of lumber, there was a considerable increase. Part under this head was hemlock and spruce, which would bring up the amount imported in the latter class even with last year, though in the loose methods of preparing the returns a falling off is shown. It is probable the importation of Canadian lumber has remained the same for some years past, though the method of classifying shows occasional fluctuation.

The following statistics give the value of lumber imported into each colony:

Barbados, £97,260; Bermuda, £10,665; British Guiana, £57,207; Jamaica, £168,710; Trinidad, £54,866; Leeward Islands, £40,905; Grenada, £8,067; St. Lucia, £3,366; St. Vincent, £9,714; Bahamas, £10,187; total, £460,947.

The following statement shows the quantity of each variety imported, together with manufactured staves, puncheons and shingles. Under the general head of lumber the statistics from Trinidad include spruce, white and pitch pine:

Staves, shooks and packages	£124,940
Pitch pine	122,818
White pine and spruce	76,886
Shingles	25,784
Hoops	4,907
Lumber, not specified	91,880
Other kinds	13,732
	£460,947

From the foregoing statement it will be seen how important the two items of puncheons and staves are to the West Indies. Nearly all of this trade is obtained by the United States. In the case both of puncheons and staves, this is due to the fact that oak is believed to give the most satisfactory results, and that this wood can be procured in quantity only in the United States. Experiments, however, have demonstrated that birch wood can be successfully used. As the price of the stave made from Canadian birch is lower, it would justify the attempt to perfect such a stave, so that a puncheon equal to an oak one could be placed on the market.

Attention has been drawn to this matter on more than one occasion within the last two years. Some Canadian firms have evidently taken up the suggestion and have been finding a market for birch staves. The returns for 1906, previous to the matter being inquired into, showed the import of staves and shooks from Canada as amounting to £1,513, whereas, as a result of an effort in this direction, the latest returns show that this amount has risen to £5,093. As the volume of the trade is large, it would appear desirable for Canadian firms to make still further efforts in the direction of obtaining some of it with native hardwoods.

Dimensions of Staves.

The dimensions of staves have been given in earlier reports, but as the trade is an increasing one, and the oak stave tending to advance in price, it would seem desirable to repeat the figures so that any Canadian manufacturer interested may have a chance to compete.

Staves come in bundles sufficient in number to make one hogshead, about 30 to each bundle. The length is 44 inches, the width from 2¼ to 4¼ inches. They are cut square at the ends; the stock is one full inch in thickness. Thirty-six superficial feet of lumber are required to make the sides of a hogshead. The puncheon head is 28 inches in diameter, and the hogshead head 36 inches.

The staves do not require to be kiln dried, but should be weather dried for a short time. It is not essential that the staves should be bent, as this can be done here just as well. Any Canadian firm, however, intending to go extensively into the manufacture of staves should attempt to bend the wood, as the expense in so doing would be but small. The staves received from the United States are generally bent and ready for use.

Higher Grade Shingles.

The quantity of shingles imported annually amounts in value to about £20,000. Of this, about £13,000 is for spruce and cedar shingles from Canada, the balance being for cypress shingles from the United States and wallaba shingles from Demerara. The price of cypress and wallaba is much higher than the Canadian shingle, selling here for from $4 to $6 a thousand, or rather more than double the price of the Canadian. The wallaba is a split shingle, thicker and heavier in weight, and partly for these reasons has a certain demand in the market. The fact that more expensive shingles can find sale up to nearly £7,000 a year should be of interest to Canadian manufacturers, as no doubt advantage might be taken of it in using more expensive woods in the manufacture of shingles to compete with those made of cypress and wallaba.

Lumber Market in Barbados.

The requirements of the lumber market in Barbados should be of interest to Canadian lumber firms. The same conditions exist in the northern islands, some of which are now receiving part of their supply from this port. Shipments are received as a rule on consignment. On arrival the trade is notified and tenders invited. If the price offered is below the authorized minimum, the lumber is held and the shippers advised. These cargoes come generally from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by sailing vessels. Only a small quantity comes by steamer.

To be merchantable, pine boards are required to be one inch in thickness, and of a width of from 6 to 10 inches, with not more than 1 inch of sap on one edge. A lower grade may have sap at both edges, but must not extend across the board, and spots must not go through. The dimensions should be the same as for best quality. Second quality boards may be narrower, down to 5 inches, but must have a clear face. All grades below are regarded as inferior. No planed boards are imported. Lumber should be stencilled as to contents, otherwise a charge for surveying will have to be met, as required by the customs. Cargoes of pine to obtain best returns should be one-third merchantable and two-thirds second quality. The demand for planks is small. The dimensions required are 2 inches by 7 inches. Specifications as to quality are the same as for boards. The sizes of scantlings used are 2 inches by 3 inches, and 2 inches by 6 inches, in 8-foot lengths and upwards.

Spruce is supplied to this market in three qualities—merchantable, second quality, and inferior. The thickness required is 1 inch, the width from 6 to 8 inches. Boards wider than 8 inches are accepted only in small lots. Second quality boards are sold at $4 under merchantable, and inferior $4 under second quality. Hemlock lumber is supplied in boards of the same thickness as spruce, running, however, rather wider. They are only supplied in merchantable grade.

Wharfage and Labor Charges.

The following will give some of the important items in the cost of landing lumber in Barbados. Wharf accommodation is only available for sailing vessels of small draught, and the harbor master's consent to land lumber must be obtained. A charge of 2½ cents per registered ton per day is made as wharfage dues for vessels loading or unloading alongside wharf. The stevedore is allowed for handling cargo the following rates:

White pine, per M., 10 cents; pitch pine, per M., 12½ cents; shingles in bundles, 5 cents; shingles, loose, per M., 5 cents; staves, loose, per M., 12 cents.

Model Cargo for Windward Islands.

Practically all the lumber imported into these islands from Canada is shipped from Nova Scotia ports. That arriving at St. Vincent is generally by Pickford & Black steamers, though occasionally a cargo comes by sailing vessel. A similar means of obtaining supplies is taken in St. Lucia, steamer transport being preferred on account of despatch. In Grenada, however, the cargoes are generally by schooner, and are from 200 M to 350 M superficial feet. The cargo which is preferred consists of 250 M shipping white pine, 50 M second quality, and 100 M cedar shingles, together with a few thousand feet spruce boards for boat building. This is recommended as a model cargo.

Complaints Concerning Canadian Lumber.

Advices from Grenada are that a difficulty is experienced in getting good quality Nova Scotia white pine. A surveyor's certificate is claimed to be no criterion, as cargoes vary. This uncertainty in regard to quality is contrasted with the pitch pine from the gulf ports, which is of standard quality, and never falls below it. Writing from St. Lucia, a merchant importing lumber states that Canadian firms do not buy and ship on commission as is done in the United States, but a profit is charged, which is objectionable. Freight rates rule higher than from New York, and the lumber from the United States is apparently of better quality, being full thickness and better sawn, though it is believed the lumber itself is Canadian. The charge for planing in New York is $1.50 per M. feet, whereas in Canada $3.50 is charged, the difference being a profit in itself. This statement it has not been possible to verify. The transactions in these islands are generally for cash, but as the merchants now engaged in the lumber trade are reported as being of good standing, it is pointed out that reasonable credit offered by Canadian firms would tend to make the trade expand.

Leeward Islands Lumber Trade.

Part of the lumber supply of these islands comes in sailing vessels from Barbados. The general directions as to consignments required in the Windward Islands apply here in the main. No Canadian scantling is imported, only pitch pine from the United States. It is claimed that it is cheaper. The sizes required are 2x2, 2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6. Tongued and grooved flooring of pitch pine is also imported. As the best quality spruce makes a good floor when properly dressed and grooved, a demand for this might be created to replace pitch pine, as it could be sold lower in price. An occasional shipment of lumber is sent from Canada by schooner on consignment, but the rule now obtaining of ordering in small lots by steamer to meet immediate demand is likely to be maintained.

A large quantity of white pine boards and planks is imported regularly from New York by steamer. This lumber is believed by the merchants to be of Canadian growth, but is cleaner, more uniform and cheaper than when imported from the maritime provinces.

Demerara Trade.

The lumber trade of Demerara is largely in local woods. White pine boards and planks of good quality are imported from Ontario and Quebec, through New York or Canadian ports. A lower grade comes from Nova Scotia. Very little spruce is imported. Specifications for boards call for 10 and 12-inch widths and 12 to 16 feet lengths, and for planks the standard width. The lumber is imported in the rough, as an extra duty is imposed when planed. Nova Scotia boards come in smaller sizes, down to 4 inches wide and in short lengths. No Canadian scantling is imported; that in use is of pitch pine. Arrivals are by steamers, but small lots occasionally come as deck loads on sailing vessels. Terms are generally shippers' draft at 10 days' sight.

White Pine and Spruce for Jamaica.

A correspondent writes that Canadian lumber imported consists only of white pine and spruce of ordinary dimensions. That the boards are of varying width and are in the rough. Pitch pine and spruce scantling are not in use. The terms of purchase are on a cash basis, and at present all Canadian lumber arriving is by steamer. He remarks that in previous years there was a considerable trade done in Canadian white pine and spruce, and cargoes were frequently imported by sailing vessels. In addition to these direct importations small lots arrived occasionally by fishing vessels occupying their deck space. Since the abandonment of the importation of fish in this way, most of the consignments arrive by steamer, and the market is usually bare of lumber consignments. There is but small demand for spruce lumber, but a considerable one for white pine, both rough and dressed.

It is believed that the white pine obtained from the United States is of Canadian origin, but the objection to importing direct from Canada is that a considerable quantity of narrow boards, ranging from 4 to 8 inches, are expected to be accepted. These do not suit the local trade, which demands a 12-inch board, and this is more easily obtained from the United States.

There are no special requirements as to quality or dimensions in regard to the lumber required in the Trinidad market. The importation from the United States and Canada is in white and pitch pine, spruce and hemlock. Rough and dressed boards are to be of 1-inch stock, and from 6 to 12 feet in length. No scantling is imported in spruce or white pine. Transport is by steamers and sailing vessels. The usual terms are cash against documents.

Opportunity for Increasing Canadian Lumber Trade.

On inquiry from the merchants in the West Indies as to their method of ordering lumber, it is found that it is generally done through commission men, some of whom are quite unfamiliar with the lumber trade. If experienced lumber dealers would occasionally make the rounds of these islands, or send representatives possessing the necessary knowledge, no doubt a larger amount of Canadian lumber would find a market in these colonies. A list of lumber importers is kept on file in their office at Bridgetown, Barbados, and can be supplied to any Canadian firm wishing to obtain it.

A lot of business was transacted at the annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Limit Holders' Association, which was held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, on March 28th. There was a large attendance of members, and among the matters under consideration were the recommendations which the association will make to the Quebec Government in regard to a number of changes which the lumbermen desire. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Alex. McLaurin; Vice-presidents, George Cahoon and W. H. Trower; Executive Committee, D. C. T. Atkinson, Donald Fraser, G. M. Stearns, Anderson, William Price, M.P., H. C. Foy, W. G. Powers, Carl Riordon, J. A. Rousseau and B. A. Scott; Secretary-treasurer, Paul G. Owen.

Canadian Timber in Leeds and Hull

Good Opportunities for Enlarging Trade in Birch, Oak, Maple and Other Woods—Demand for Wood Fibre

The lumber trade of Leeds and Hull, England, is dealt with at some length in a recent issue of the Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports:

"Canadian timber has obtained a well-merited reputation among the merchants, sawmill owners and other users in this part of England," says the report. "The word 'timber' is used here in a two-fold sense; it refers to such trunks of trees as are suitable from their size and quality to be sawn into planks, and the planks so obtained are also called timber.

"Under the excellent system of canals which connect the chief cities and towns in this district with both the west and east seaboards of England and the facilities offered for water transport, Leeds has become an important centre for the consumption of timber amongst its numerous industries. The varieties of Canadian timber which are mostly used are pine, birch, elm, ash, oak, fir, maple and spruce. Owing, however, to the varied character of the industries, an outlet is found for almost all kinds of timber for some commercial use. The existence of several large saw, planing and moulding mills also adds to the general consumption, as do also various firms engaged in the cabinet, shopfitting, building and joinery trade and in the manufacture of packing cases, school furniture, bobbins, picture frames, hardwood blocks and flooring and sundry other wood goods.

Birch for Spool Making.

"In view of the important industry carried on in this part of England in the manufacture of spools and bobbins, there is a constant consumption of wood bars. The trade done in this direction is well worth the careful attention of Canadian exporters. White or yellow birch is regarded as the best wood for this purpose, as it dries quite white, although rock maple is also used to some extent. The bars should be uniformly sawn full up to size from clean sound timber, which should be free from heart, shakes or knots, and for purposes of shipping are made up into bundles of 20 and wrapped round with wire. The more general sizes in use are 24 to 54 inches long in multiples of 6 inches, the squares being as follows: 1-inch, 1¼-inch, 1⅜-inch, 1½-inch, 1¾-inch, 2-inch, rising to 3½ inches.

"In quoting offers for shipment, prices should be based per Petersburg standard of 165 cubic feet, c.i.f. Manchester or Liverpool, and accompanied by particulars as to the quantities in which shippers could guarantee regular delivery. The prices for these bars vary from time to time from 25 to 34 cents per cubic foot delivered.

Pine Freely Used.

"Pine is put to many uses in this district, especially in connection with the interior fittings of houses, such as doors, window frames and other woodwork. Pitch and red pine planks are also freely employed for the making of ships' decks on the northeast coast, the import of timber for this purpose reaching a considerable figure each year. A further use of pine in this district is for the making of broom handles, and for this trade regular purchases are made of pine squares of the following sizes:

48 inches by 1 inch by 1 inch.
50 inches by 1⅛ inch by 1⅛ inch.
50 inches by 1¼ inch by 1¼ inch.

"As the permanent ways of the various railways in this country are constantly being relaid at some point or other, a market is afforded to Canadian firms in a position to export suitable sleepers. Fir is the usual wood for this purpose. The following are some of the more general sizes of sleepers in use:

9 feet x 19 inches x 10 inches.
9 feet x 9 inches x 4½ inches.
8 feet x 8 inches x 4 inches
9 feet x 10 inches x 5 inches.
9 feet x 9 inches x 4½ inches.

Oak Boards for Interior Fittings.

"Oak is used for various purposes, chief among which is that for the making of interior fittings and furniture of public buildings, banks and similar purposes. Formerly it was used by carriage builders, but, with the decline of that industry, due to the increased use of motor power, the consumption in that direction has decreased. On the other hand, there is a fair demand on the part of manufacturers of mouldings for plain white and quartered oak boards 1-inch thick by 2½ to 4½ inches wide and in lengths of 10 and 12 feet. Although it is contended that in strength and durability imported oak does not come up to the standard of that grown in England, the supply of the latter is only small in proportion to the requirements of the market, and merchants therefore depend, to a large extent, upon supplies derived from abroad.

Maple Blocks for Rollers.

"In view of the important industry carried on in the making of clothes wringing machines, a good market is afforded to firms in Canada able to supply the necessary blocks for the rollers. Some of the best known English manufacturers engaged in this trade have their works in this district, and as two rollers are used in the making of each machine, a large amount of maple is consumed each year. The blocks are required either octagonally shaped or rough turned in the round, but in both cases unbored. They must be 'quarter cleft' and free from shakes, black marks or knots. The general sizes in use are:

26 inches long x 6½ inches diameter.
26 inches long x 5¾ inches diameter.
22 inches long x 6½ inches diameter.
22 inches long x 5¾ inches diameter.

"A few blocks are also used in the following sizes, these sizes forming a small portion of each shipment:

26 inches long x 4½ inches diameter.
26 inches long x 4 inches diameter.
22 inches long x 4½ inches diameter.
22 inches long x 4 inches diameter.

"These maple blocks are usually received into this district between the months of October and June, and for this period buyers make arrangements beforehand for purchase

Wood Fibre and Pulp Boards.

"Included among the products of wood for which there is a market locally are wood fibre and wood pulp boards. Wood fibre, which finds an outlet for various commercial purposes, is at present obtained from Sweden and also from certain sources in this country. This fibre is supplied to users packed in bales of 1 cwt. (112 pounds) and quoted in lots of 5 tons. As a variety of grades are used, it is hardly necessary to say that samples of the fibre offered for shipment form an indispensible precedent to securing business. In regard to wood pulp, it may be mentioned that the import of this product is largely in the hands of importers situated at Manchester and London. In this particular district, however, an active trade is done in wood pulp boards of the following sizes, in inches: 22 x 32, 20 x 30, 20 x 25, 24 x 38, 25 x 40, 28 x 40, 30 x 40.

At the present time these boards are obtained from Scandinavia and Finland, but there is no reason why Canadian manufacturers should not be able to bring themselves into evidence in supplying these goods."

Floating Birch Logs on Long Drive

Difficulties Which Render the Operation Risky—Excessive Loss Almost a Certainty—Opinions of Operators

A reader of the CANADA LUMBERMAN who wishes to cut and float a quantity of birch logs writes for information regarding the possibility of getting the logs to the mill by water. In his letter he says: "We have a limit with about a couple of million feet of nice birch logs. It is too far from the railway, but is right on the river. To drive these logs means a drive lasting from May 1st to the latter part of July, and many of these would sink coming down."

With a view to securing the benefit of the experience of those who have attempted to float timber of this nature, the CANADA LUMBERMAN has addressed letters to a number of prominent operators asking for their views on the question. The replies received, so far, are as follows:

Believes it Almost Impractical.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—In reference to floating hardwood timber, any considerable distance down driving streams, would say that we believe this almost impracticable, more especially if the logs would have to be driven or floated through some slack or dead water, as it is our experience that a great many of the choicest logs would sink, and if in deep water, of course be lost. If the logs could be peeled and left lying on skids where they would dry, the larger percentage of them would float all right, but if this were attempted the value of the timber would very much depreciate on account of the outside of the logs drying and checking and the timber doting and rotting. Hardwood to make the most of it and the best lumber, must be cut from the stump and sawed into lumber within a few weeks or months at most, when cut during the spring or early Summer months. When cut during the winter or fall, it should be sawed up by the middle of the following summer. We find beech, birch and maple to be very much alike in reference to floating. Some of the other varieties of hardwood will float somewhat better. We have had a great deal of practical experience with hardwood, as we handle it all through our ponds here at our Pennsylvania mills, and know that fully 15 to 20 per cent. of it sinks as soon as it is rolled off the skids into the water, and at least 10 or 15 per cent. more of it will sink after it has been in the pond two or three weeks. We have to have our booms so arranged that we can keep these sinkers gathered up and out of the way every few days. If we did not, our ponds would soon be entirely blockaded with sunken timber.

Yours very truly, Emporium Lumber Company, Keating Summit, Pa.

Loss Slight on a Short Drive.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—Three years ago, in the month of June, we made several hundred birch logs and peeled them. We left these logs on the ground until September and piled them when making and piling spruce logs. The following spring we drove them to our mill, a distance of about eight miles. The loss in driving was 1½ per cent. The lumber sawn from these logs turned out fully as good as that sawn from logs which had been hauled direct to the mill during the winter. Last May and June we made and peeled one and a half million feet of birch. We piled these logs in October and November and during the winter we hauled them to the Boule river and put them in rollways on the bank. This spring we will drive them to the mill, about eight miles, and do not anticipate that we will have any greater loss than we did three years ago. Our basswood we haul direct to our mills and saw them without being watered, but occasionally a few go into the water and are driven down the Rouge River to our mills at Calumet, where they are sawn up before the water gets warm. The lumber from basswood logs left in the water and sawn in the summer is liable to stain. Every year ye drive considerable ash down the Rouge, some of it for a distance of fifty miles, with very little loss from logs sinking, and the lumber sawn from these logs is as good as the lumber from logs hauled direct to the mill. Yours truly, the Riordon Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.

Floating Hardwood One Season.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—The floating of hardwood timber is a matter about which there is quite a difference of opinion. There have been a great many different ways, and means taken, to float hardwood, but we think the only and successful way to do it, is to have it cut into logs during, say, the months of June and July, peeled and piled on skids say a foot or more from the ground, so as to avoid moisture, left there until the following spring, and then it can be floated for at least one season. If kept in the water any longer time than that, it is liable to sink. Yours truly, The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, Hull, P.Q.

Thinks it is Not Feasible.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—The only so-called hardwood we attempt to float is ash, elm, basswood and butternut. We do not consider it feasible to float, by means of attaching pine logs to hardwoods, birch, maple or oak, on streams such as the Ottawa or Gatineau, where falls and rapids are numerous and liable to part the "buoy" from the hardwood stock. The risk is too great, and it could not be a success. In water free of rapids we fancy there need be no difficulty. Yours truly, Gilmour & Hughson, Limited, Hull, P.Q.

Lost Twenty-Seven Per Cent. in One Day.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—We experimented with the floating of hardwood timber a few years ago. We had about eight thousand feet of nice smooth birch cut in the month of June and peeled, and in the following winter we had the timber cut into saw logs. We hauled them to the lake and piled them on the bank, allowing them to lie there until the following spring. We then rolled them into the lake, and within 24 hours had them cut into lumber. We kept a close tally of the number of logs, and in that short space of time we lost 27 per cent. of the quantity, and had we delayed, say another 48 hours, we believe that 75 per cent. of them would have gone to the bottom. We have never since then attempted to float birch logs.

We met a party a short time ago and he told us that a few years ago he took out six thousand pieces of birch, cutting the trees in June and peeling them and floating them the following spring, and his experience was that he lost 25 per cent. of them. Yours truly, Huntsville Lumber Company, Limited.

Important Development at Revelstoke

A despatch from Revelstoke, B.C., says: Followinga recent heavy investment of British capital approximating two million dollars, in timber and sawmill plants in Revelstoke district, brought about by Messrs. Alex McRae, Thomas Kilpatrick and G. S. McCarter, prominent residents of Revelstoke, plans are formulating through a group of American and Canadian capitalists for the exploitation of the water power, pulp wood and timber resources of the district on a large scale. The initial investment of the syndicate involves the erection of a sawmill at Big Eddy, on the Columbia river, about one mile west of the city. The mill will have a capacity of two hundred thousand feet per day and will be the largest plant of its kind in the interior of British Columbia. Over 500 miles of timber and pulp wood in Columbia valley have been secured for the purposes of the enterprise. Construction work on the new mill will be started as soon as the snow is off the ground.

The manufacture of lumber is only one part of the syndicate's programme. The installation of a pulp and paper mill capable of turning out 200 tons of product per day is held in immediate contemplation and the erection of this plant will be undertaken when the necessary preliminaries are completed. It has been known for some time that there is a practically inexhaustible supply of pulp wood near Revelstoke and the adaptability of the location as a site for a pulp and paper manufactory has ben obvious to men acquainted with the resources of the city and district.

The power for these establishments will be derived from the rapids of the Columbia river, about three miles north of the city, where a power plant will be installed.

The pulp mill will be located close to the power plant and power will be available for the sawmill and other enterprises which the syndicate hold in view.

Mr. Barnum, who is acting as secretary to the company, is secretary also of the Diamond Mill Company, and a well known engineer. The land purchased for development covers something like 500 square miles, on which it is computed there is something like 8,000,000 feet of timber. This will be used to supply the lumber and pulp mills. The making of paper is to be one of the staple industries of the company, and a sash and door factory will be established. Work will be started on construction as soon as the necessary arrangements are made.

Cultivating Logged-Off Lands

The Canyon City Lumber Company have started clearing logged-off land, on their ample limits in the vicinity of Creston, B.C. The limits comprise 400 acres on the Creston side of the creek and 8,700 acres on the opposite side, and it is the intention of Mr. C. O. Rodgers, president of the company, to clear a minimum of 100 acres of logged-off lands this season, and as much more as possible. A $4,000 stumping machine is employed, which requires five men to operate, this doing the stumping and piling, while 15 other men are employed on the other work. As great headway with the work as possible will be made before May 15, when the close season for fires begins. All this cleared land will be plowed this coming fall.

A year ago the company adopted the policy of converting its logged-off land to agricultural uses. They cleared a substantial tract last season. That land will be planted this season to clover, and this crop will be plowed under. The land will be scientifically prepared, and the season following will be set out to fruit. When they subdivide the young orchard into tracts for sale, they expect to make contracts which require them to look after the tracts till the orchards come into bearing. Proceeding on this plan from year to year, they will finally have converted into orchard a large acreage of the finest fruit land in the Kootenay. In all, it is estimated that there are 40,000 acres of arable land in the Creston district, not including either the flooded areas or the mountain slopes.

The sawmill of the Canyon City Lumber Company, at Canyon City, has a capacity of 40,000 feet per day of 10 hours, and operates all the year round. The cut of the present year will probably be between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 feet. Mr. Rodgers is about to put in improvements that will cost from $6,000 to $7,000.

British Columbia's Foreign Shipments Increase

British Columbia's foreign shipments of lumber during 1910 showed a considerable decrease as compared with 1909. The principal decreases were to China, Europe, South America and California. Substantial increases were made in the exports to South Africa and Australia. Following are the details:

	1910 Lumber ft.	1909 Lumber ft.	Gain orloss Lumber ft.
Australia	34,254,050	27,703,054	+6,550,996
South America	11,274,012	13,538,112	—2,264,100
Europe	3,052,686	8,044,921	—4,992,235
South Africa	12,597,770	4,344,815	+8,252,955
Japan	1,430,665	1,450,174	— 19,509
China	1,518,064	8,433,306	—6,915,242
California	71,870	1,638,855	—1,566,985
Fiji Islands	1,349,485	1,338,711	+ 10,774
New Zealand	608,781	2,622,386	—2,013,605
Mexico	1,379,556	2,628,978	—1,249,422
Alaska	....	811,725	— 811,725
New Caledonia	....	1,337,237	—1,337,237
Samoa	....	184,252	— 184,252
India	....	18,000	— 18,000
Totals	67,536,939	74,094,526	—6,228,662

Trade Revival in British Columbia

A special meeting of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association was held at Cranbrook, B.C., recently for the purpose of discussing market conditions. The following report was issued at the conclusion of the meeting:

"Owing to the severe winter, business was slow in opening up this year and the heavy snowfall had prevented the movement of lumber. However, in the past ten days there has been a marked revival, substantial orders were pouring in to all the mills and everything points to steady shipments for some time to come. If present indications count for anything the mountain lumbermen feel that they have prospects of the best year in the history of the Association before them. All the large towns throughout the prairie provinces promise to substantially increase their building permits over 1910, and from all information re immigration obtainable there promises to be a vast influx of settlers, particularly from the United States. A large amount of railroad extension is anounced, which will materially increase the market for lumber through the opening up of new territory. Whilst it is too early to forecast crop conditions, still the fact that there was more snow on the prairies than for many years is regarded as a very favorable sign. Another matter discussed was a proposal from the Retailers' Association, advocating a uniform standard of manufactured sizes and patterns of lumber, as well as of sashes and doors and mill work of all kinds, on the part of all the mills of western Canada, from Rainy River to the Pacific coast. The B. C. mills (coast and mountain) have already adopted a uniform scale, and it is proposed to induce the spruce and pine mills of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario to follow suit.

"The constant problem of adequate car supply was also up for discussion. After prolonged consideration a plan was adopted whereby all the mills will report to the secretary, within the next few days, as to their requirements and he will take the matter up directly with the railroads concerned."

John Marshall, a pioneer lumbermen and contractor of Leeds county, Ont., died at Brockville on March 20, in his 93rd year.

Sudden Death of Mr. G. B. Greene Sr.

Manager of Upper Ottawa Improvement Company Succumbs to Heart Failure—Had Gone South for His Health

The late G. B. Greene, Ottawa

A man prominent in the lumber industry of the Ottawa Valley passed away with the death of G. B. Greene, Sr., which occurred in Richmond, Virginia, on March 28. Since about 1875, Mr. Greene had been secretary-treasurer and indeed manager and superintendent as well, of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, Limited, and remained in that position until his death. The late Mr. Greene was a life-long resident of Ottawa and gave many years of service to the city, both as an alderman and as a member of the collegiate institute board.

Previous to 1863 each mill owner brought his own logs down the Ottawa river, and the result was that gang followed gang over the same ground within a very few days of each other, the net result of the work being little over what could have been accomplished by one gang, if it had control of all the logs. In 1863 the Upper Ottawa Drive Association was formed to take charge of all the logs coming into the Des Joachims boom to convey them to their respective owners. This was merely a combination of the principal mill owners, who agreed to pay the cost in proportion to the number of logs belonging to each. For the first year the Association was not very successful and the tail of the drive never got in at all. The next year it was more successful and in 1868 a Dominion charter was obtained for the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, which took over this work and acquired and built improvements for the lumber industry along the river.

Mr. Greene first entered the lumbering business when 17 years of age, measuring lumber for A. H. Baldwin. Soon afterwards he entered the new company and succeeded David Scott as secretary-treasurer. When he came into the company it did the booming and driving from Des Joachims to the Chaudiere, but the towing was sublet. The total number of logs coming down was small as compared with the number now. Various firms took the contracts for towing the logs on the different lakes, including the Union Forwarding Company, Capt. Murphy, Capt. Goulet, and the Upper Ottawa Steamboat Company.

In 1888 the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company decided to take over the towing between Des Joachims and Ottawa. The boats, which, of course, were of no more use to their owners since they could hardly be taken from the lakes in which they were built, were purchased by the company at $160,000. Since then the company has acquired the towing in Lake Temiskaming, which was formerly carried on by the Lumsden Company. It now does the driving, booming and towing from Lake Temiskaming to Ottawa. The company employs over 1,000 men during the summer, and has 20 boats. The great amount of work done is emphasized by the fact that nearly all the logs for the entire lumber industry of the Ottawa valley comes under its control.

During all its years of growth and extension Mr. Greene was the company as far as the management of the business was concerned. The shareholders are for the most part mill owners themselves, and so are the directors. Mr. Greene conducted all the extended operations so smoothly that the lumbermen were well satisfied and paid little attention to the management of the company. In managing this business Mr. Greene was much "up river" and was widely known throughout its entire length. He took a keen interest in the welfare of his employes and was very approachable to any or all of them.

Mr. Geene served under nine directors of the company who have passed away. They were A. H. Baldwin, F. H. Bronson, W. G. Perley, Capt. Levi Young, Hon. John Hamilton, Alexander Fraser, Gordon B. Pattee, E. B. Eddy and James Gordon. J. R. Booth and Hiram Robinson, the present president of the company, are the only survivors.

Mr. Greene was taken ill with typhoid this winter and had recovered from this disease when he left for Virginia for a rest. There his death came suddenly and unexpectedly of heart failure. He was 59 years of age.

Mr. Greene will be succeeded by Mr. P. W. Tomkins as superintendent and Mr. E. C. Woolsey as secretary-treasurer. Both have been in the company for several years.

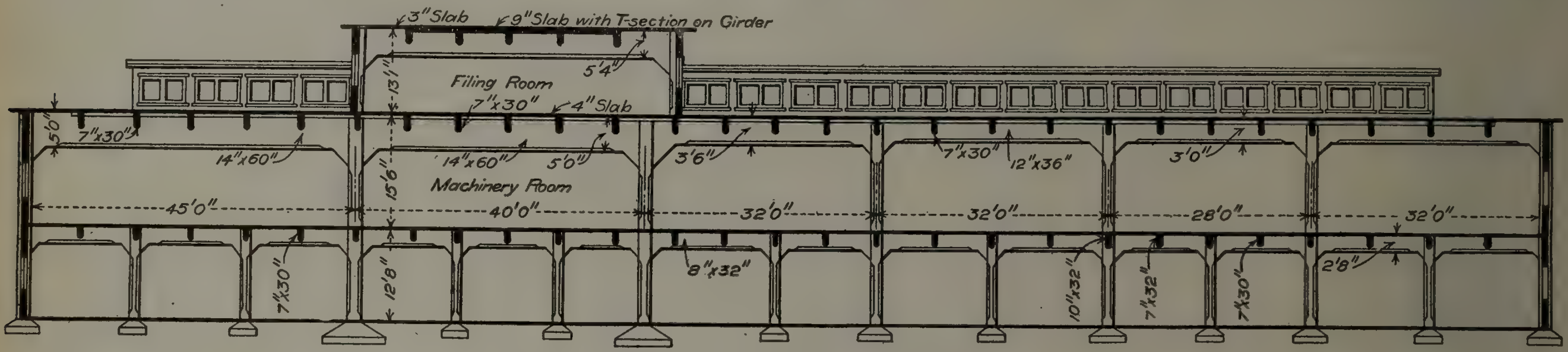
A Sawmill of Reinforced Concrete

Details of Construction of Plant Designed to Resist Fire—Sectional Drawings to Illustrate Lay Out of Departments

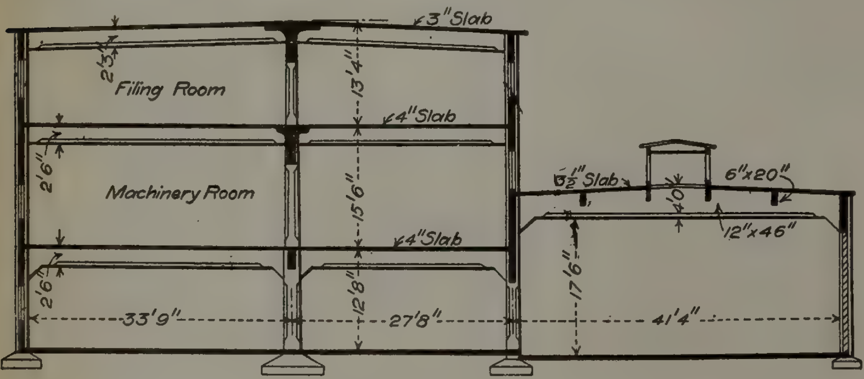
The use of concrete in the construction of retail lumber yard buildings is a fairly common matter nowadays, but there are not many instances in which reinforced concrete has ben used in the erection of a sawmill. At Sheffield, Pa., the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company recently erected a sawmill of reinforced concrete which is, on this account, of much interest to lumbermen. The primary reason for the use of reinforced concrete was the desire to avoid loss by fire. Statistics gathered by the company indicated that the average life of a sawmill constructed of timber was about seven years before it is destroyed by fire. The supply of timber available in that district would last for fourteen years, and the company were therefore keenly interested in the use of fireproof material.

The plant consists of a main building 211 feet long by 62 feet 9 inches wide; a lath mill, 46 feet long by 28 feet wide, and a power house 72 feet long by 42 feet wide. The main building, as shown in the accompanying sectional drawing, is a three-floor structure, the ground floor being used for storage, with a machinery room on the second floor, where all sawing is done, and a filing room on the third floor. The lath mill is a two-storey building, and the power house is a single-storey structure. The capacity of the mill is 165,000 feet of lumber per day. It was built in about four months.

The features of the building are the exclusive use of reinforced concrete in all parts and the use of long span construction, enabling full-length logs to pass across the mill for distribution to the various saws. The log bench is of reinforced concrete construction and is designed to permit rough handling of the timber as it is delivered to the carriage. The sawing is entirely done on the second floor to give the maximum storage facilities below, the boards being dropped through to the ground level after sawing. The girder depth on interior spans is 5 feet, with bracketing at both ends. The larger spans of beams are 30 inches deep The main girder spans are 32 feet long, but the girder spans on the ends of the building are 40 and 45 feet long. The beam spans on one side are 27 feet 8 inches long and on the other 33 feet 9 inches in length. To obtain light, a monitor skylight was used, cutting the slab of the main beam construction.



Longitudinal Section Through Sawmill.



Transverse Section Through Sawmill.

In order to obtain sufficient compression on girders and beams a T-section was used, enabling a very thin slab to be employed without difficulty. Deformed bars were used in the reinforcement of slabs and columns. The footings were spread and similarly reinforced. The reinforcement of the beams and girders was entirely with the fabricated bar construction. The walls, acting as deep lintel beams, were reinforced with fabricated frames in which the shear members were rigidly attached, forming a wall reinforcement in addition to their resistive functions in the beams. The stresses assumed were 16,000 pounds per square inch in the steel and 500 pounds per square inch in the concrete on cross bending, the relative moduli of elasticity being taken at 15. In the design the general uniform loading required was light, estimated at not over 50 pounds per square foot. The effect of a log falling upon the carriage or from a crane upon the floor was cared for by the use of columns spaced from 14 to 16 feet apart in the lower storey of the main mill in place of the larger spans which were used to carry the floor of the upper storey. The roof of the plant is of tar and gravel, the spans in the power house being 41 feet 4 inches long in the cases of the beams.

Personal and General Lumber News

George D. Mackay, forest ranger, has been appointed chief timber inspector at Vancouver in the stead of Andrew Haslam, who has resigned. Robert Hamilton, Vancouver, succeeds Mr. Haslam as chief log-scaler.

W. W. Fraser, a well known lumberman of Winnipeg, has returned from London, Eng., accompanied by his son, Allan. He reports that the reciprocity discussions have not only advertised Canada in the United States and Great Britain, but over the whole of Europe.

Mr. W. B. Bartram, of Bartram Brothers, Limited, Ottawa, will leave for New York on April 19th, to visit the New York office of the firm. He will also call upon the firm's customers in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The business office of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association of British Columbia is to be moved from Nelson, B.C., to Calgary, Alta. Mr. W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Association, in referring to the change, states that the object is to get into closer touch with the markets to which the members of the Association cater. Although the business office will be at Calgary, the titular head office of the Association will continue at Nelson. Mr. Anstie states that the outlook for business during 1911 is better than it has ever been on the prairies.

Mr. John R. Booth, of Ottawa, the king of the lumber trade of Canada, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday on Wednesday, April 5th by doing a full day's work as usual, and by arriving at his office bright and early in the morning, at an hour when most of the business men of Ottawa were at their breakfasts.

Mr. John Carew, the well known lumberman of Lindsay, started his sawmill on the 3rd inst. This is the earliest in many years that he has commenced operations, but anticipating a big seasons' cut he decided to start early. His sawmill has been completely overhauled since last year, many additions having been made, including a new carriage of Madison Williams manufacture.

Mr. Norman Playfair, of Midland, met with a serious accident about the end of March which for a time gave his friends a great deal of anxiety about his recovery. He was enjoying a sail on an iceboat and met with an accident which resulted in his being badly cut and bruised about the head. He was unconscious for about nine hours. Latest reports are to the effect that he is recovering satisfactorily.

New subscriptions to the Death Emergency Fund of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo are now due, the date of the second call, which was announced in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman," having been fixed at April 6th. A prompt response to the call is hoped for, so that the administration of the fund can go along without interruption.

A new use for hemlock will open up if the claim is substantiated that that wood can withstand the attack of teredo. The United States government engineer at Aberdeen, Wash., states that it has been necessary to replace fir piling which has been in the water but one year, while hemlock put down at the same time is as sound as when first driven.

The lumbering industry of Canada will be made the subject of a special issue of the London Times to be published on Empire Day. Mr. H. Perry Robinson, a well known member of the Times staff, is at present in Canada gathering material for the issue. He will visit all parts of the country and make an exhaustive study of conditions, at mill points, in the woods and in the large consuming and shipping centres.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Forest Protection

W. C. J. Hall

There are many things to do in order to protect the forests, and I cite in this paper what occurs to me as being practicable in our own country, I hope applicable in a great measure in others, and generally tending to reduce the fire risk.

1. All territory outside of the settlements, which is mountainous, rugged, and unsuited for profitable agriculture, carrying less than 50 per cent. of arable soil, should be erectet into permanent forest reserves and strictly maintained as timber growers

2. All shanty roads existing in timber lands, and small bridges, should be maintained by the fire rangers in such a condition as will permit of them being used by men on horseback. They thus form excellent fire breaks in case of an emergency and permit of rangers moving about freely.

3. Lookout stations should be established on prominent elevations in rear of the settlements, connected by telephone with points from which assistance can be summoned at short notice. The telephone can be used alone to connect distant points on timber lands. We have had proof of the efficiency of both systems.

4. Where roads do not exist, and lookout stations and telephones are not practicable, experienced men, with a knowledge of the district, should be employed to patrol the forests, rivers, and along the lakes. Every portage should be placarded, whether on a river or between lakes, warning the transient sportsmen, prospectors, or others, against leaving their camp fires or smudges unextinguished.

5. Owners or lessees of timber lands should give special attention to camp fires on the drives. The large open fire necessary whilst this work is going on cannot be thoroughly extinguished with half a dozen pailfuls of water, one man in each gang should be deputed to attend to this and made responsible for seeing that these fires are completely and effectually drenched and snuffed out beyond any peradventure. If time permits, the fire should have a trench dug around it to secure its not getting away.

6. On railways running through or near forests, the ditch on each side should be on the extreme outside edge of the right of way. So situated, it constitutes a splendid firebreak. The companies should be obliged to place experienced men on all the steep grades, equipped with speeders, so that by following trains, incipient fires which may develop into conflagrations can be handled, controlled and extinguished, without summoning a force, i.e., nipped in the bud.

The companies should have every engine properly netted, the overflow from the injector conducted into the ash-pit, the windows on all smoking cars wire-screened, every engine inspected on reaching a terminal point, and allow no shaking of grates or emptying of ash-pans between stations.

7. When construction is going on, special supervision is necessary. There should be a ranger on patrol every four or five miles, and even then he will have his hands full. If he can patrol on horeback he can look after ten or twelve miles. The contractors should be made and held responsible for any fire originating on the right of way and which extends into and damages any forest adjoining same. Their men should be at the command of the ranger whenever fire is observed on or off the right of way. The burning of the debris, cut-down timber, branches, etc., on the middle of the right of way, should only be permitted under direct supervision of the ranger, and only at such times as, in his opinion, it is safe to do so. All trees should be felled towards the centre of the right of way, and no debris left on the fringe of the forest.

The railway fire ranger should be doubly alert on Sundays and public holidays, when the men are idle, and perhaps roaming here and there through the forests.

8. The border line between civilization and the forest is where a majority of serious fires originate. The settler should be compelled, under a severe penalty, to pile his slash in heaps and rows and burn only one heap or row at a time, and this to be the one to leeward; he can thus control his fire. This danger zone should be patrolled by the most experienced men obtainable, and an inspector should visit the localities frequently. If weather permits, in prohibited season, a settler might be allowed to burn his slash, under personal supervision of the district ranger; again, in the open season rangers should be empowered to forbid burning when there is a drought.

No mineral prospecting party should be allowed to operate without being specially warned to extinguish their camp fires. and to take every precaution against forest fires.

Small mills, near or in forests, should have their smoke stacks equipped with bonnets, such as will satisfy the demands of the Underwriters' Association.

Colonization or municipal road construction through the forests should be carefully supervised; the debris if thrown on either side creates a splendid fire trap, it should be piled up and burned on the middle of the newly constructed road, under careful supervision.

Municipalities near or adjecent to forests should be compelled to interest themselves in the subject of protection of the forests, as any resident therein, burning a slash and not taking precautions, may be the means of wiping out the whole settlement; instances of this kind can be called to mind. Some competent reliable man should be employed to patrol in spring and fall, and in times of drought visit every clearing, and when it is safe to burn, summon the nearest fire ranger to supervise the burning.

9. Every fire ranger should carry an axe, canvas bucket, and a steel shovel; a man thus equipped can do some fire fighting. He should write up his diary every day carefully, and at beginning of each month send in his report for the previous month's work. Details of every fire, however small, should be given in his report. The ranger should prepare himself for emergencies and arrange in some way to be in a position to summon assistance when he has a fire to contend with which is beyond the power of one man to control. In spare time he should clear the roads of wind falls, and mend the bridges whenever a weak spot declares itself, and post himself thoroughly as to the location of all rivers, lakes, burns, etc., and indicate them on the map supplied him by his employers. As frequently as possible he should ascend the prominent elevations so as to secure an extensive view, he should blaze trails through any unbroken forest on his beat, so that he can quickly reach any desired point if smoke is observed.

In remote sections, rangers should work in couples, an experienced man with a novice. For this work a canoe, tent and small outfit are necessary of course; they must arrange to supply themselves with provisions in greater or lesser quantity, according to the distance their section is from the base of supplies. These are the men likely to meet with the transient and reckless sportsman, the mining prospector and others, who really need to be seriously cautioned, and sometimes followed up. The members of an organized fish and game club will rarely, if ever, be found lacking in taking proper precautions, as if fire devastates their territory it at once becomes valueless to them—this is our experience with these organizations.

Rangers should, where they have to deal with settlers, act with diplomacy, tact, and firmness; the bona fide settler knows his own interests pretty well, and will be found ready to listen to advice, but the man who, under pretence of tilling the soil, is exploiting the timber, needs to be handled without gloves.

All rangers should be on the alert to observe the workings of injurious insects, and when noticed, gather specimens and send them in to headquarters with remarks. They should report any one they find killing insectivorous birds, either in or outside the forests.

Fighting Fire.

A ranger just coming over the crest of a hill notices smoke some distance away, and below him, he hastens with all speed to the spot and arrives there in, say, 15 or 20 minutes. The fire has been set apparently by someone dropping a glowing match, or the ashes of a pipe, has spread and is running; a formidable proposition confronts him; he decides that he can conquer it single-handed and, there being no water close at hand, gets to work with his steel shovel at once. He makes his attach on the leeward side, throwing every shovelful of dirt towards the fire, and as there is a trail near at hand in which the fire is working, he endeavors to edge the fire diagonally towards this trail, knowing that is he can succeed in this he will be in a fair match for his enemy. The ranger succeeds in his effort, and by the time the fire has reached the road it has been considerably narrowed, and finding nothing to consume there, dies down. The ranger then attacks the windward side, and, being unencumbered by smoke, makes short work of that; he then goes into the forest on the other side of the road and looks for live embers, or any other signs of fire, finds some and snuffs them out, and returns to his attack on the main fire. He works all round, to leeward tnd windward, and does not relax his efforts until he is complete master of the situation. But there is still fire in some old stumps, and windfalls. The former he brings down with his axe, and then with his shovel smothers them and the smouldering windfalls out. The ranger stays the night on the spot, goes carefully over the ground in the morning, satisfies himself that no fire exists, and then continues his patrol in other parts.

The above is a brief description of a small fire, which an experienced man can tackle and extinguish alone. There is nothing to equal what can be done with a shovel, it does double work, every shovelful of dirt counts as two, i.e., the hole made by digging, and the surface covered by the soil or sand when thrown towards the fire, with a sweeping motion, just in front of the digging

---

*Extract from an address delivered at the recent Dominion Forestry Convention at Quebec.

THE WOODWORKER

Kinks In Woodwoorking Costs

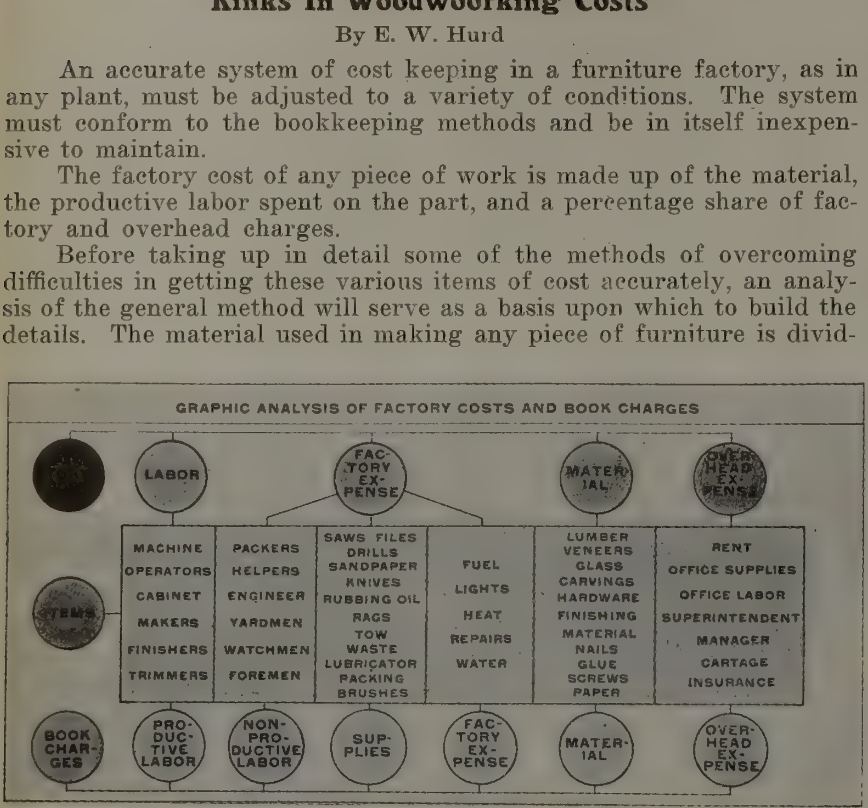
By E. W. Hurd

An accurate system of cost keeping in a furniture factory, as in any plant, must be adjusted to a variety of conditions. The system must conform to the bookkeeping methods and be in itself inexpensive to maintain.

The factory cost of any piece of work is made up of the material, the productive labor spent on the part, and a percentage share of factory and overhead charges.

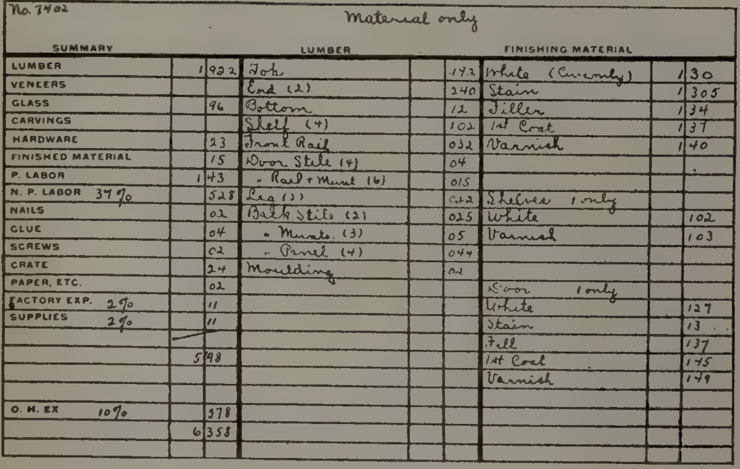
Before taking up in detail some of the methods of overcoming difficulties in getting these various items of cost accurately, an analysis of the general method will serve as a basis upon which to build the details. The material used in making any piece of furniture is divided under two general heads: lumber, the cost of which is figured from the cutter's bill of material with a percentage added for waste; and all other materials, veneers, hardware, glass mirrors, and so on, which are purchased and the cost of which is taken directly from the invoice.

Labor, the second item of cost, is divided under two heads, as chart I. shows, productive and none-productive. Time cards are used to get the exact time used by each man on every operation; the summary of the time cards gives the productive labor cost. Non-productive labor is taken from the pay roll records and is apportioned as a separate, individual percentage or as a portion of factory expense. The latter treatment is more usual as is shown in the chart; but as our cost summary (form I.) indicate, we have found it advisable to apportion the non-productive labor percentage individually on the cost of each job. This non-producing labor cost is applied as a percentage of the productive labor cost. The ratio is the average of the ratio of non-productive to productive expense for several months. In figuring the cost of new work the non-productive expense is figured as a percentage of the productive expenses.



Graphic Analysis of Factory Costs and Book Charges

The other two items of factory and overhead charges may also be applied as percentages of labor cost. In our plant, supplies, factory expense and overhead, divided as shown in the chart, are applied as individual percentages of productive labor cost plus material costs for a year. As the chart indicates, however, non-productive labor, supplies and the items under factory expense can be applied as one percentage. In many lines of manufacturing this will eliminate considerable detail. It is essential that these percentages be obtained from average bookkeeping charges over considerable periods, preferably a year.



No. 7402			Material only					
SUMMARY			LUMBER			FINISHING MATERIAL		
LUMBER	1	922	Top		.142	White (Case only)	1	30
VENEERS			End (2)		240	Stain	1	305
GLASS		96	Bottom		12	Filler	1	34
CARVINGS			Shelf (4)		102	1st Coat	1	37
HARDWARE		23	Front Rail		032	Varnish	1	40
FINISHED MATERIAL		15	Door Stile (4)		04			
P. LABOR	1	43	" Rail + Munt (6)		015			
N. P. LABOR 37%		528	Leg (1)		042	Shelves 1 only		
NAILS		02	Back Stile (2)		025	White		102
GLUE		04	" Munts. (3)		05	Varnish		103
SCREWS		02	" Panel (4)		044			
CRATE		24	Moulding		02			
PAPER, ETC.		02				Door 1 only		
FACTORY EXP. 2%		11				White		127
SUPPLIES 2%		11				Stain		13
						Fill		137
	5	98				1st Coat		145
						Varnish		149
O. H. EX 10%		378						
	6	358						

Form II., Showing Cost Summary

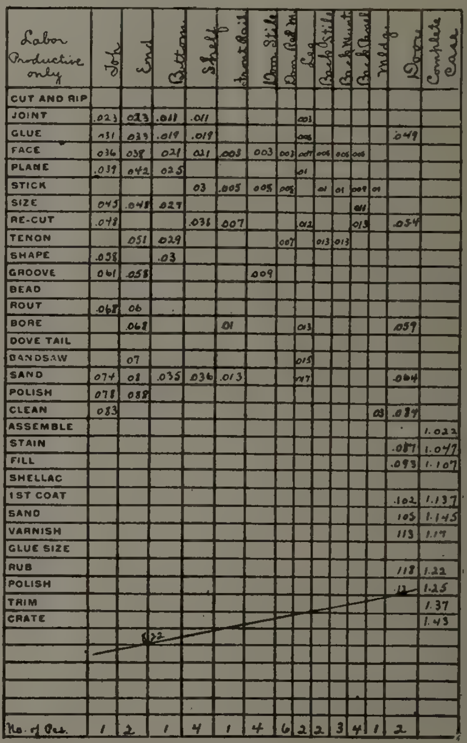
In following out these general cost divisions, many points have come up in my work which have required special treatment. The finding of the labor cost in a woodworking plant presents several difficulties.

Labor must be divided on the pay roll into productive and non-productive departments, so that the percentage of one to the other is available at all times. Productive labor, as the chart shows, includes the work of all machine operators, cabinet makers, finishers and trimmers.

The labor of stock cutters and rippers must be classed in the non-productive column because it is impracticable to apportion their time for jobs.

For keeping time of the productive time on jobs, I have found a simple time card (form II.) identified by order number and clock number very satisfactory. A supply of these cards is kept in each department, and every producer fills out one for each operation during the day except the item "rate per hour." which is added in the office. We check the total time one man puts in a day on different jobs against his clock record for that day. The average workman will neglect to include the time spent in setting his machine for an operation and, as a result, the labor cost on the article may run low. The loss of time involved in getting ready for a job is seldom given consideration in a woodworking plant. But by checking the cards as outlined this leak can be stopped.

We found after we had gotten our cost system in running order that some workmen required a great many cards to keep track of their time, a new card for each job. In other words, we had to distribute small portions of a man's time over a great many different jobs. Where this was the case, instead of trying to distribute his time, we threw all his time continuously into the non-productive labor pay roll. labor cost as closely as possible and in removing as many charges as Of course, basicly, the value of a cost system lies in itemizing the possible from non-productive account which, distributed as a percentage, is at best not absolutely accurate. In our shop, however, the conditions are such that the distribution of labor as outlined is accurate enough. I have found the percentage of non-productive labor will vary from 35 to 90 per cent., depending upon conditions in different shops.



Labor Productive only	Top	End	Bottom	Shelf	Front Rail	Door Stile	Door Rail M	Leg	Back Stile	Back Munt	Back Rail	Mldg	Door	Complete Case
CUT AND RIP														
JOINT	.023	.023	.011	.011				.003						
GLUE	.031	.023	.019	.019				.005					.049	
FACE	.036	.038	.021	.021	.003	.003	.003	.007	.005	.005	.006			
PLANE	.039	.042	.025					.01						
STICK				.03	.005	.005	.005		.01	.01	.009	.01		
SIZE	.045	.048	.027								.011			
RE-CUT	.048			.036	.007			.012			.013		.054	
TENON		.051	.029				.007		.013	.013				
SHAPE	.038		.03											
GROOVE	.061	.058				.009								
BEAD														
ROUT	.068	.06												
BORE		.068			.01			.013					.059	
DOVE TAIL														
BANDSAW		.07						.015						
SAND	.074	.08	.035	.036	.013			.017					.064	
POLISH	.078	.088												
CLEAN	.083											.03	.089	
ASSEMBLE														1.022
STAIN													.087	1.047
FILL													.093	1.107
SHELLAC														
1ST COAT													.102	1.137
SAND													105	1.145
VARNISH													113	1.17
GLUE SIZE														
RUB													118	1.22
POLISH													.12	1.25
TRIM														1.37
CRATE														1.43
		822												
No. of Pcs.	1	2	1	4	1	4	6	2	2	3	4	1	2	

Form I., Labor and Material Cost Card.

All these items of labor, material and expense are summarized on a card for each job, similar to that shown in form I. On one side of the card is tabulated the productive labor distributed as shown, and on the other side the material cost, distributed, and the expense and supply percentages. The figures given on the card are exact for a cheap library case.

On the reverse side of the card the middle column shows the value of each piece of lumber entering into the construction. In this case, the lumber is figured at $3 per thousand above the purchase price, for yardage and drying, together with a waste percentage of 50 per cent. for No. 2 common stock, 40 per cent. for No. 1 common, and 20 per cent. for firsts and seconds.

Our superintendent furnishes the cost keeper with a list of operations for each part, so that when the results are tabulated he knows when the part is completed. He adds the cost of each operation to the preceding one on cost card (Form I.) so that the productive labor cost at any stage of completion is indicated at a glance. This information is invaluable for an accurate inventory of stock in process.

Some Special Features that Save Time and Labor.

The right column shows the total material cost in the white and the cost of finishing material for each operation found by weighing and measuring from a large run. The left column is the summary, lumber as figured above, finishing material from records, labor from the cost cards. Glue, nails and screws are estimated. Crating charges, made up of actual cost of lumber, with $1 per thousand for yardage and ten per cent. waste, are added. Factory expense supplies and overhead can be used under a general item of expense or subdivided in many ways, should you care to do so.

Of course, no item of sales expense enters into this factory cost. Each branch of the business must bear its own burden. With these records carefully tabulated and every item accounted for over a reasonably long period of time, the results obtained from our cost cards come pretty close to our ledger balances at the end of a year. If they do not, we find the leak and stop it.

These records are of inestimable value when taking inventory. There is no guessing at values of stock in process. As stock is inventoried, give the last operation performed. Your cost man puts the material and productive labor value on each piece after the extensions are made, adds your percentage of non-productive labor, and your costs will be very accurate.

When first installing a cost system, the tendency is to get the best results on paper and thereby destroy its value at once. You want to know how much and not how little your cost is going to be, and to get the results your factory manager must work in perfect harmony with the cost man, and every item of expense, no matter how small, must be given consideration to obtain valuable results. Records for the first few months will not be of great value, but when the workmen are acclimated and everything is running smoothly, you are in a position to establish a selling price that you know will show a profit.

Besides the general advantages in our plant some of the details have been found important. The value of the cost system accrues not alone from the ability to find the total manufacturing cost, but to check leaks. Consequently I have found it advisable to separate supplies and factory expenses on book charges. Supplies are staple articles bought ordinarily at a market price. But factory expense items can vary tremendously. Repairs form an especially elusive item. By keeping repairs accounts separately, when old equipment, poor piping, wiring and machinery are proving expensive, the account will often show that it is wise to replace the old equipment with new. The proportion of non-productive to produmtive labor is another item which can be watched.

Cooperage Manufacturing Costs

At the recent annual meeting of the National Cooperage Association held at St. Louis, Mo., the following report was presented by the Costs Committee:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Your committee, after considering the question of how we could benefit the membership of your association by working out a cost system, discussed the various items attendant to receiving, yarding, kiln-drying, unloading and hauling of the day's run of barrels, taking, for instance, oils, tierce and other packages of this kind, a yarding charge should be about 2½ cents.

We suggest that in summing up the various items in the production of barrels where we have a fair average run, that in consideration of the charges which come from following the barrel through the dry-house, the jointer, the raising, slamming, steaming, windlass, firing, trussing, buffaloing, heading up, lathing, hooping off, inspecting, trimming, loading, teaming, office-help, foreman, night watchman, engineer and cleaning up, one should see that we have not overlooked any charge, and in basing our price should add enough for each item to be dead sure we are right. After comparing notes in this operation, we discovered that a minimum of 17 cents would only be a minimum in making 800 oil tierce packages.

Then comes the question that more people go wrong on than any other, and that is the question of overhead charges. There are many concerns where the proprietor creates the business, and is the business, that never charge up a salary or expense of charities, or many other items which he pays out of what he draws out in the year, but is never charged in the making of 1,000 packages. A few of the items necessary to charge for in manufacturing are the employer or manager's salary, insurance, light and water, oil and waste, gas, heating, repairs, taxes, wear and tear on machinery, political fund, charity, subscription to the ball of the hoopers off, the shipping clerk's delight, advertising, and the one hundred and one items; when it is a big operation and a sales manager is employed the selling cost runs into some money and if the business was systematized it would be easy to work out the various items. Then there would no doubt be discovered some leaks that are not covered now in the labor cost, which would include delivery and making, handling and delivering the packages,

Of course, when the boss draws a good salary (that is, about one-third of what he could get if he was working for anybody else) he can afford to pay a couple of thousand dollars a year to maintain an automobile, go to an association and play poker, and many other items which should be included in this overhead charge, which, in most concerns is greater than the labor cost. The comments made give a few items in the cost of the manufacture of the barrel and still omit a great many leaks that are discovered after the horse is stolen, such as waste, particularly at the jointing wheel.

We had some interesting information yesterday in reference to the loss in jointing staves, and it is not necessary to impress on you the need for watchfulness all the time of the men who are jointing your material, but a remedy, as seen by one or two members of the committee, might be helpful. Our president keeps count on his stock that goes into the factory and up to the jointer, and thus learns first, who is wasting timber; the man that is getting quantity and quality in material; and a comparison of the figures on the various men operating jointers keeps them on edge and insures both quality and quantity of effort for the benefit of the institution and the employe benefits because he works on a percentage basis; and all are satisfied because they make more money.

Another leak is broken staves. There might be a minimum of 10 or 12 staves in a thousand ash tierce barrels, or there might be 200 broken staves in a thousand red oak tierces, due to over-drying or something of the kind, and if you are not adding at least one-half a stave to the average number going into barrels you are not covering your waste, nor charging for this item a leakage.

In handling the stock there is also a chance for leakage, not only due to the neighbors needing firewood, but unless stock is tallied, careless or dishonest shipping would mean another loss, therefore, a stock book showing the amount of staves on hand and in the yard all the time is not only desirable to prevent leakage of this kind, but also is as good as an insurance policy, and you can show what stock there was on the 7th day of March if you had a fire that night. It is easy for the insurance man to determine the amount on hand, and while you carry insurance in your overhead charges, if you should have a fire, the loss is easily adjusted. It might amount to $5,000, due to one fire, but the customer of 1911 does not pay any of this contingent insurance—but he ought to, because you never know what a day will bring forth.

Then there is the question of bad accounts, although in the packing house business this is absolutely the only redeeming feature; you can get your money in ten days, and you know you have got part of it back anyhow.

I would suggest that members here, just off-hand name the various items which determine their costs, as perhaps we have overlooked something; it is barely possible you might have overlooked something yourself, for I do not need to tell you that the margin in barrels today needs looking after, unless you want to have a funeral for some good natured cooper who would sooner sell his barrels for nothing and have the good will of the consumer, than make money and stay in the business.

How Many Knives?

Now that we are in the midst of a change in both spirit and practice in regard to planer knives and cutterheads, it won't hurt to inject still another question into the many that the designers and users of machines are concerned with. The new question is, how many knives constitute the ideal cutterhead? Do not confuse this question with one that has been discussed often before—of the relative merits of two and four knives—but consider it entirely apart. Take for a starting point the idea that thick, small saws give excellent results when operating as cutterheads. There was an account, in a recent issue of the Wood-Worker, of a man seeing flooring tongued and grooved with saws for cutters, and he complimented the work done with the saws. He said it seemed to be smoother and in nicer shape than the regular cutterhead work. Now, what would the effect be if there were as many knives in planer cutterheads as there are teeth in the ordinary dado or grooving saw? Would it mean better work or not? Also, would it require more power? The number of knives a cutterhead will carry has been limited, in times past, by the nature of the head and the manner of fastening the knives. In developing the new cylindrical cutterhead it is possible that we may be able to put two or three times as many knives on a head as formerly. Therefore, this question of just what number of knives constitute the ideal is strictly in order and might well have a little special attention.—The Wood-Worker.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Some Important Considerations Regarding Trade Ethics

Unethical Shipments*

There are two great divisions in the lumber business: one is known as the buyer and the other as the seller.

The buyers of the lumber, as we see it, are divided into three classes:

First: Strictly retail buyers.

Second: Manufacturing establishments who buy lumber from any market they can.

Third: Contractors, who feel that they are too large to buy from the retailer, and who make it a point to buy in carload lots from the wholesaler.

The sellers of lumber are divided into three classes:

First: Manufacturers.

Second: Wholesalers.

Third: Jobbers.

These are engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber and its by-products in car lots to the retailer and users of them, and we do not deny any one of these the privilege of conducting his or their business as they may see proper, so long as it is done fairly and honestly.

The Legitimate Buyer.

In thinking this over we have decided that there is only one legitimate buyer of lumber, and that is the retailer. We understand the retailer to be a man or firm who has some capital that he invests in lumber, which he puts in stock and retails it out to the customers in his community. The retailer is supposed to be financially responsible, has a line of credit, and sufficient funds to conduct his business. He should have an office which will be kept open each day, where orders are taken, bills paid, lumber purchased and business in general conducted. This should serve as a definition of a retail lumber dealer, and this is the person whom we claim is the only ethical customer of the wholesaler.

If a retailer locates his business in a community, invests his capital, has proper equipment, employs a force of help, contracts obligations, resides there, and is a factor in the building up of that particular city, town or section, then he has rights that must be recognized, and everything should be done to foster and encourage, giving to him all help possible, especially by those who hope to profit by his success.

Such as we have described are the units that go to make up the business of the carload seller, whoever he be, and all that is done to strengthen the customer and assure success is adding to the trade in general. But if, on the contrary, the carload seller feels that he has no interest in the party of the first part, further than to send his representative and sell him if he can, then, if he fails to sell, which may be for various reasons, the salesman is instructed to go out and see all large contractors, all manufacturing establishments, all coal mines, or anyone who can raise money enough to pay for a car or who has sufficient backing to warrant them to sell a car; just that soon the wholesaler begins to cripple his present or prospective customer and to be unethical.

My claim is that the wholesaler has no right to sell anyone but the retail dealer, so long as the retailer feels that he wants the trade in his own community, and so long as he takes proper care of the customer in a perfectly honorable, fair and upright manner. My reason for this statement should be obvious without further explanation; but, to be more fully understood, I will just say it is a fixed principle, that no business can succeed without successful customers, and their protection is imperative or loss is sustained. And we are fully convinced it is poor business ethics for any car seller who makes his profits by selling on a large scale, or wholesaler (and poses as such), to sell to any other than a retailer. The two should go hand in hand, each helping the other, and giving proper recognition to their respective rights.

Duties of the Retailer.

After a retailer starts in business and has his force and stock all in good shape for trade, he has other duties besides selling and furnishing his customer. No small part of the work of some member of the force, usually the proprietor, is the purchase of stock and entertainment of the gentry known as "travelling men," representatives of wholesale firms; they are necessary, they are needed, usually they are gentlemen and, as a rule, very considerate. But with all that it takes the valuable time of someone, and no small amount of it, all of which is costly. Many are they who journay to your office during the year, often going away without an order and no doubt feeling unfairly dealt with, but allow me to say right here that I think I voice the sentiment of all buyers when I say nothing affords the purchasing man more pleasure than to place an order with each man who calls to sell, particularly if he can get high grades at low prices and trade justifies it.

The following dialogue may be familiar to many of you: In steps a salesman, who has to offer for sale anything you may need. You are not buying, but he is out to sell, and you repeatedly state that you are in need of nothing, then as a last effort this is what we may hear: "Oh, by the way, don't you want a car of No. 1 common yellow pine flooring, old grade, flat back, from ten to twenty feet, bundled, coming from our best mill, running largely 'B'? In fact, you can put it out from 'B.' Of course, we do not expect you to cheat your customer and do that, but it's too good a grade for the money. Why, I just saw them unloading a car at Akron which I sold, and they are hauling it right out of the car on the job and it goes for 'B.' There may be an occasionel board which is not up to 'B' grade by reason of a slight defect in working or a small knot, but it's the best you ever bought for No. 1 common." "Why do you offer such a bargain and how can you do it?" may be asked. The answer comes readily: "Our mill in the south saws nothing but export timber and it works flooring from the outside or sap boards only, hence the high grade." Or he may state that the demand for No. 2 common is so heavy that all the low grade No. 1 common is put into the No. 2 to increase the shipments, and the demand for "B" is so light that the low grade "B" is put into the No. 1 common to get rid of it. Doubtless this all sounds very familiar to you buyers, and isn't it true that we all are attracted by it and often try to believe we are getting a bargain of from $3 to $5 a thousand, when upon second thought and investigation we would find it different?

We are not here to say that the above is given falsely every time, for many are the cars sold too low, taking grades into consideration. Often this line of argument is resorted to in order to sell when the shipper had no intention of sending anything but the cheapest car of No. 1 common. If this is done to defraud it is unethical.

Honorable Dealing.

There is no business which requires more honor on the part of the salesman and more confidence on the part of the buyer than ours. Remember, we have no samples for our first purchase from a new firm or new stock; all must depend upon the knowledge of the business in general and representation. To illustrate: A well dressed, genteel gentleman stepping into your office presents his card; he represents a mill in Arkansas or Missouri; new firm, strange man, all unknown to you. He begins talking his stock, the price on ceiling interests you. In order to get an idea of his stock, you try to figure out from what section he hails, where his mill is located, and if near any other plant from which you have gotten stock. By doing your best, you have nothing tangible to tie to with reference to what you will get. You finally say, "I will not buy, as I don't know your firm or grades." Then he remarks: "Try one car; I need the business," and he insists and almost becomes offended when you positively decline to purchase, apparently not appreciating what he is asking you to do when urging an investment by you of any place from $600 to $800 on faith in a stranger's estimate. This happens somewhere in Ohio many times each day, and we refer to it only to show why good business ethics are absolutely indispensable on the part of the wholesaler or his representative.

In addition to who are the wholesaler's rightful customers, and how he or his salesmen should be governed in statements made while securing trade with reference to quality and shipment, to which I have previously referred, I desire to speak for a short time on the following:

First: What is known as raising or mixing grades.

Second: Increasing quantity or raising invoice, known as short count.

Third: Unfair treatment in the adjusting of honest mistakes.

Fourth: Carelessness in loading cars for shipment.

Fifth: Carelessness in routing shipments.

Doctored Grades.

The raising or mixing of grades is one of the most unethical and unjust transactions that can be perpetrated upon us by the shipper, for, as I have said, we make our purchases on faith and representation, and have no way of knowing what we are to get until a large amount of valuable merchandise is at our station and partly unloaded. This is done at great expense of time and money, and, therefore, it behooves every factor in the deal to act in good faith and to the best purpose. If he be a manufacturer there is no excuse unless by mistake of the loaders; but if he be a wholesaler or jobber, a third and sometimes a fourth party enters into the deal, and he may be the guilty one. Experience has shown that most changes in grades have taken place in transit. Often a car starts No. 2 common and lands in the customer's yard as No. 1 common. No. 2 common poplar is No. 1

---

*Address before Ohio Association of Retail Lumber Dealers.

common or log run when it arrives after being a week in transit. Often a car changes from No. 3 common white pine flooring to a grade better, going from Michigan to Steubenville. Frequently a car of poplar siding changes from No. 1 common to select going from West Virginia, to Columbus, Ohio. Occasionally a car of strictly all white pine No. 2 common flooring is changed to two boards norway, one board No. 3 common and three boards No. 2 common coming from the Northwest to Ohio.

These changes are noted to show what wonderul things can happen in the lumber business, and all unknown to the outside world. This is one way of changing the baser things into gold, and much gain has come to the doers of it. It is a bad practice and should be stopped.

You are all familiar with the attitude of the man or firm who is guilty of this; when you call him he is surprised and astounded; it never happened before; he has shipped millions of feet just like it with no complaint; he can sell more than he can produce, but as he is anxious for trade and this is the first trouble he ever has had he is willing to make it right and inquires what we think is fair in the way of settlement or adjustment. The buyer is modest (now, don't anybody smile) and possibly suggests $2 a thousand feet reduction when it should be $5. The shipper 'phones back that it is too much, can not stand it, but in order to get it closed up will allow $1 a thousand feet; this is accepted and settled for on that basis.

The shipper who raised the grade and had $3 a thousand feet profit on it, and then reduces it $1, makes $2 a thousand or anywhere from $30 to $40 a car. This he calls business. Is it ethical or otherwise?

I hope that ways and means will soon be devised by which all this may be obviated and thus save the loss to the customer and the sin to the shipper. This holds good in all kinds of lumber and its by-products, and may be practiced by any one of the three divisions of shippers, but it is more likely to be done by those who are irresponsible.

With reference to the second item, "Increasing quantity or raising invoice," known as "short count," I have not so much to say about that. While 18,000 feet of flooring may and sometimes does increase from 5 to 10 per cent. while going a hundred or more miles, this so infrequently occurs that it is hardly worth mentioning. This is easily fixed if the man who unloads can count and will take the time and trouble to do so.

"Unethical" Honesty.

With reference to the third item, known as "Unfair treatment in the adjusting of honest mistakes": There are ways that a shipper may be "unethical" and yet honest. For instance, a car is shipped in and an honest mistake in count or grade is made and the retailer reports back promptly; then it is up to the shipper to be fair and civil, and sometimes he is neither; but in the great majority of cases there is no trouble. Occasionally word comes back as though you were a thief or were trying to take undue advantage, and they are sure that nothing can be wrong, their millmen are almost infallible; besides they have the most modern system of tallying; it has been double-checked, and they have had so much more experience that the burden of proof all rests upon you. You get the shipper or his man down or over, after 'phoning and writing several times, and after there is considerable demurrage charged up. Possibly you were needing this stock badly to fill an order, but must wait and leave the car intact (as per instructions from the shipper), regardless of how long it is until he gets around. It is then taken up, generally in a spirit of fairness, but occasionally otherwise; and the hard part with us is to hear the shipper begin to argue that the wane or knots or other defects must be expected and do not hurt, even if it is a little off grade, suggesting that the customer will be none the wiser or worse off if it is sent out by the retailer. And his last plea may be that the car is here and it should be unloaded to save expense and trouble; if you will only help out this time hereafter he always will "be good" and will make it up on the next shipment. No shipper is justified by reason of his superior knowledge of the business, or because the car is in, to expect more than fair treatment.

Careless Loading.

The fourth item is "Carelessness in loading cars for shipment." We find by years of experience that great loss in time and stock has been sustained by the retailer, caused by carelessness in loading of cars at mill and the transfer of stock by the railroad while in transit. Did you ever get a car of yellow pine joist from Virginia? Not recently; say, ten years ago. If you did, you know why I ask, and Virginia was not the only point from whence troublesome cars came; but, I am glad to say, and say knowingly, that all this has changed greatly for the better and our troubles are not so numerous along that line as they once were.

Loading of any kind of lumber is a very important matter, and I think often too little attention is given this branch of the work. You who have had experience will bear me out in the statement that there can easily be a saving of $2 to $5 a car made to the buyer in the way stock is loaded. To fill a car to the roof and drive the last board in with a sledge, then nail all doors with spikes and have the car come in with the wrong side to the waggon or pile causes a loss. To have all sizes and lengths piled together with, say, twenty sizes on a car causes a loss. To have ceiling of two or three grades and as many thicknesses put in a car poorly bundled also causes great loss in time and stock. But necessity and experience have wrought great changes in the last ten years along this line and all for the better. The manufacturer has learned that poor stock well worked and properly loaded out is much better than good stock poorly worked and poorly loaded. Then, since the cars have ben enlarged and minimum weight increased, it is obligatory on the part of the shipper to exercise both care and judgment in this part of the work in order to get weight. We believe it is now the exception when a car of any kind of worked stock is improperly loaded out by the shipper.

The source of greatest trouble and expense comes from the way cars are handled and transferred by the railroads while in transit. And a concerted effort should be put forth by all parties concerned to compel the railroads to exercise more care and intelligence in this very important work.

Lastly, "Carelessness in routing shipments." Our last reference to the unethical on the part of the wholesaler, we shall note, is the routing of cars and the delivery; for instance, if you order a car via B. & O., where you have your yard—where you can unload easily and with small expense, and they send P. R. R. or C. & O. railroad, and you need the car badly and either have to haul or wait until the railroad sees fit to switch, for which they charge. All this causes loss in time and money, and if care is taken it can often be avoided.

Enough as to the unethical; and in closing I am happy to say our good friend the wholesaler has his side of this great question, and I, for one, would be glad to hear him present it, for I am sure it would do us all good.

There are, however, a few things a dealer must do and have to safeguard himself or his firm against the aforesaid irregularities:

First: He must above and over all things know his business.

Second: He must be fair.

Third: He should be a gentleman.

Fourth: He must pay.

Fifth: He must not only know his business, but must do business according to modern and approved methods.

Possessing these five requisite accomplishments, he need have no fear of being imposed upon or unfairly dealt with by his bigger brother, the shipper. I desire to say in closing that I have been in the lumber business since 1885, in the same town. My brother has been there forty-two years. Our business is fairly extensive, but no man comes to our office to sell lumber who does not act the gentleman. We seldom have any trouble, and when we do it is adjusted easily. I flatter myself with having some knowledge of business and men, acquired from my experience of the last twenty-five years, and of all my acquaintances I know of none more honorable, more fair, more genteel, more moral, and more progressive engaged in any business than those whom it has been my good pleasure to meet who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber; and I am proud to say I believe the lumbermen, both wholesalers and retailers, are the "salt of the earth."

Hoo-Hoo Annual Afloat

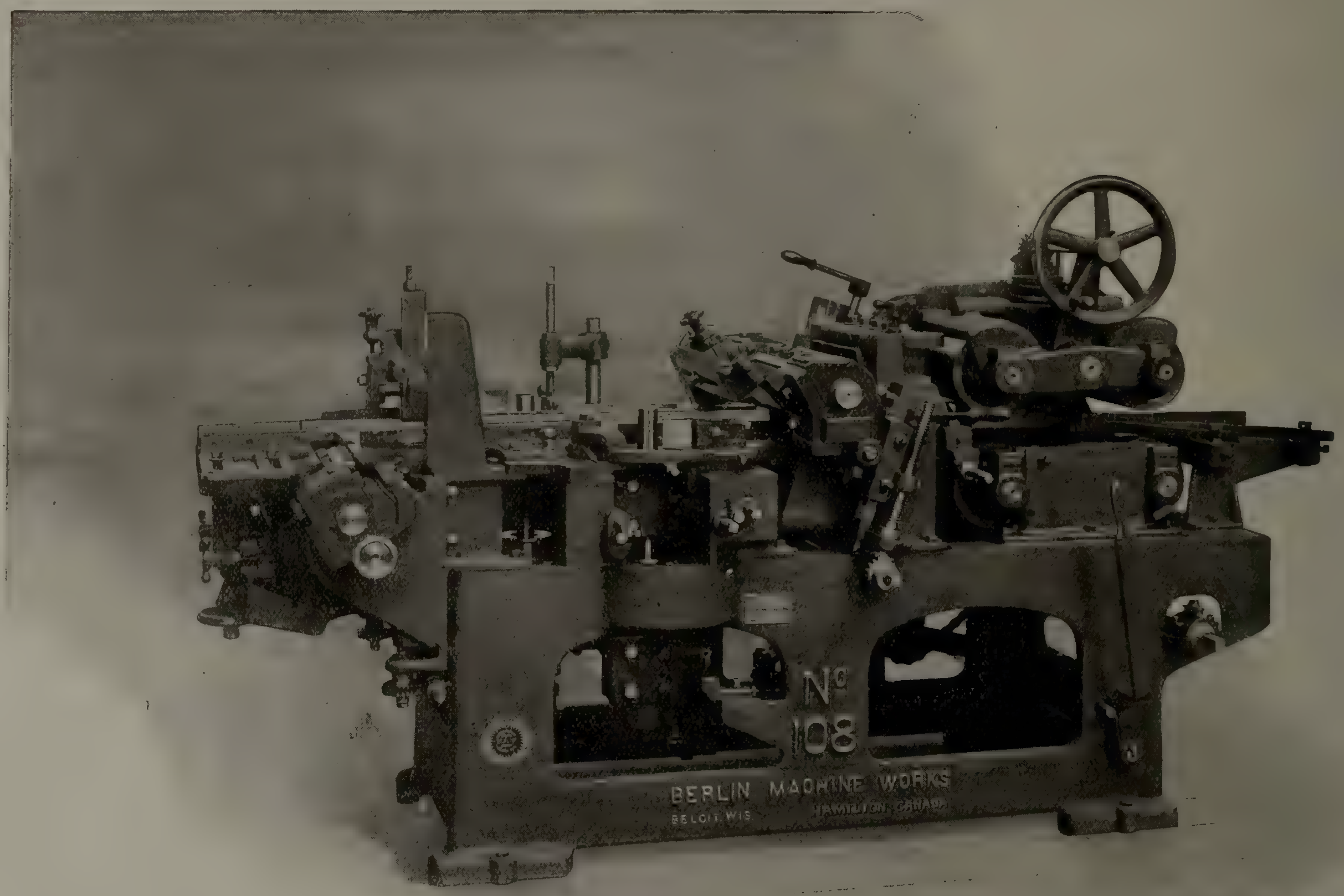
The annual meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo which is to be held next September, will be one of the most unique events of the kind that have ever been recorded in th annals of the Order, or of any other order for that matter. Instead of having the meeting in some important city and tiring the members out with official welcomes and civic entertainments, the members this year will embark upon a splendid vessel and spend the best part of a week upon the bosom of the waters of the upper lakes. The palatial steamer "City of Cleveland" will leave Detroit on Saturday, September 9th, with 400 merry Hoo-Hoo and their friends, about 500 in all, on board, and will probably return on Thursday, September 14th. During the trip the business meetings and entertainments of the "Annual" will take place in the splendid assembly halls on board the vessel. Already a large number of the luxurious staterooms on the vessel have been reserved and those who desire to have a choice of rooms had better make early application. The cost of the round trip has been fixed at $32.50 for each person, irrespective of the accommodation secured. This includes stateroom, meals and everything.

A Directory of Manufacturers

A work which is calculated to be of much interest to the lumbering and other manufacturing interests of Canada, is now being prepared by Mr. Fred Cook, of the Ottawa Press Gallery, who edited "The Times' Canadian "Who's Who," published last year. The proposed work, a directory of the manufacturing industries of Canada, is strongly endorsed by Mr. W. H. Rowley, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as calculated to bring the Canadian producer, and his customers, in closer touch with each other. Every firm mentioned in the Trade Index of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has been invited to supply data for the volume. We feel sure that the lumber manufacturing interest of Canada will respond promptly to Mr. Cook's invitation.

"The

BERLIN 108 OPEN


No
108
BERLIN MACHINE WORKS
BELOIT, WIS.
HAMILTON, CANADA

Berlin Machine

Hamilton -

Original"
SIDE MOULDER

The No. 108 is not an inside moulder nor an outside moulder. It is a combination of the good features of both these types. From the inside moulder we have used the solid bed, the powerful feed works, and the rigid cylinders. From the outside moulder we have used those desirable features of accessibility.

The No. 108 is a heavy substantial machine built on a rigid one-piece frame which forms a very solid foundation for the working parts. There is no overhanging machinery, for the working parts are all built directly over the frame. This one feature goes a long way toward making it the most substantial moulder built.

The No. 108 has other features which you will appreciate. Glance at the picture and note the arge powerful feed works, the rigid mounting of the cylinders and side head spindles, and the long adjustable wooden shoe which bears firmly on the stock all the way through the machine.

Then there are features of accessibility which can not all be seen in the picture but you will appreciate these when we tell you. The knives are easy to get at when you want to alter or sharpen them. All adjustments are made from the front side of the machine.

But, here is the point which is most significant in the value of the No. 108. It is the product obtained by expert designers who have been over the moulder proposition from A to Z and back again a great many times. In this moulder are contained the latest improvements known to modern wood working machinery construction.

To you these fine mechanical points are of little interest, but you who are daily using wood working tools appreciate most keenly how much profit there is to be obtained from a good moulder.

45 No. 108's sold and shipped last year. Why? Because one man bought, others learned what he was doing with it, and bought too.

If Berlin Tools are a "dollars and cents" proposition in his business why not in yours?

Before you decide on a moulder, we would like to explain the No. 108 to you. We are sure you will then appreciate what we mean by the term "Original Open Side Moulder."

Works, Limited,

- Canada

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

Double End Tenoning Machine

Tenoning machines for making the tenons on the ends of pieces which are to fit a mortise in a frame, door stile, etc., have been in use for more than sixty years, H. B. Smith's patents on "Iron Frame" tenoners being dated as early as 1852. The first machines were single-end tenoners, that is, they cut the tenon on only one end at a time, and it was not until 1866 that a double-end tenoner was conceived and started. Ten years later a fully perfected machine was exhibited at the Centenial Exposition, at Philadelphia, where it attracted world-wide attention. Since then large numbers of such machines have been built, each year adding improvements and developing more extended use for the machines, until now. no well equipped shop is complete without one or more double-end tenoning machines of more or less special construction to meet the various requirements to which they are applied.

This brings us to the machine illustrated herewith, which is the latest of more than fifty different sizes and styles developed within the last thirty years by the makers. This new machine was built for the Victor Talking Machine Company for working their hardwood cases, which require to be worked rapidly and with great accuracy. The new machine, as shown in the engraving, will work stock as thick as 3 inches, as long as 42 inches, as short as 5 inches, and as wide as 24 inches; but the machine can be made to vary these dimensions according to order.

The frame is of deep section and of such dimensions and design as to support all of the mechanisms substantially. The frame supports the main countershaft which drives the cutter heads, feed and scoring attachment.

The special countershaft which drives the cope heads and double cut-off saws, is located in the rear some five feet, so as to give good lengths of belting. The hangers carrying the shaft are mounted on a heavy sole-plate, and those which correspond with the movable end of the machine are conveniently adjustable so that the pulleys can be adjusted to proper alignment for driving the copes and saws as they are adjusted for various lengths of work. The cope belts are provided with adjustable binder pulleys for improving the drive and keeping the belts taut, and the belts for the cut-off saws have a like adjustment. This special or supplemental countershaft is driven from the main countershaft, hence all speeds of cutter-heads saws, etc., are relative to one another.

The pressure bars which are attached to the uprights are conveniently adjustable for all kinds of word, and are provided with sectional shoes so as to handle narrow materials of slightly different thicknesses.

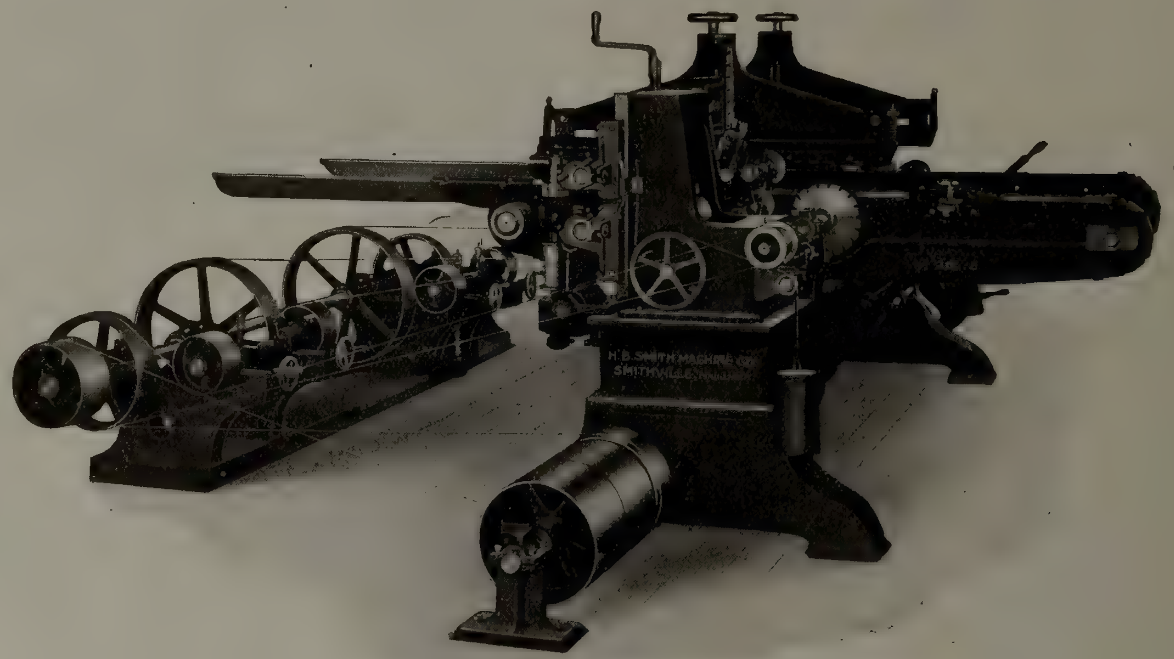
The copes on this style of machine are mounted on the ways and are very strongly driven so as to do heavy moulding work. The cope spindles are made of tool steel and the boxes in which they run are made of hard bronze, and all ground carefully so as to run at a high speed.

The double cut-off saws are in front and preferably below the work, so as to cut against the feed.

The patent scoring attachment consists of four small saws, two above and two below, adjustable so as to score or saw the shoulder entirely through the triple veneered stock, so that when the tenon heads act on the stock, the cutters will not lift the stock or destroy the sharp shoulders of the tenons. This is an absolute necessity and the patent scoring attachment accomplishes the work perfectly.

The moveable end, carrying the ways, pressure-bar, copes and scoring attachment, adjusts by power.

Full particulars will be furnished upon application to the exclusive manufacturers, the H. B. Smith Machine Company, Smithville, N.J.



H. B. Smith Machine Company's New Double End Tenoner

H. Walters & Sons, Limited, of Hull, Quebec, manufacturers of axes, axe handles, lumbering and contractors' tools, have just issued a very attractive illustrated catalogue of 150 pages, which does full credit to the fine products turned out by the firm. A copy should be on every lumberman's desk for reference.

One of the most important pioneers in the work of simplifying the hauling of logs has been the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, and the Eauclaire Mill Supply Company, combined companies of Eauclaire, Wis., U.S.A. Their latest production, "The Steam Log Hauling Locomotive," is interestingly described in an illustrated booklet which the company has recently published. The booklet will be useful to any who have large quantities of logs to transport.

A representative of the "Canada Lumberman" while in Pembroke recently was shown through the large plant of the Thomas Pink Company, Limited, by the proprietor, Mr. Pink. The up-to-date facilities employed by this old established firm in the manufacture of their different lines of lumbering tools, show that they are fully equipped to take care of all orders that come their way. In the woodworking department, peavie handles were being turned out at the rate of two a minute. Ax handlees were split, no sawn, so that there could be no cross-grains found. A peavie complete every minute is the capacity in this one line, and even with that Mr. Pink informs us that they are working night and day to keep up with the season's rush.

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. G. FIR FLOORING

Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA Sask.	A. Montgomery, P. Hasselfield,	Travelling Representative " "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B .C.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same adverticement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Basswood Lumber Wanted

Wanted about 100,000 feet Dry White, 1-in. and 1¼-in. Quote lowest cash price for log run, 1's, 2's, Common No. 1 and 2. Box 212 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Wanted

4-4 to 12-4 Log Run Birch, Maple, and Elm. Spot cash paid for stock as loaded.

AMERICAN WOODS CORPORATION,
Old South Building,
7-10 Boston, Mass.

Tank Lumber Wanted

We require 2-in. and 3-in. Tank White Pine, 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 10-in.; 10 ft. to 24 ft. Also red pine. Highest prices for Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

Spruce Limits Wanted

Wanted to buy Spruce and Pine limits in Eastern Canada, 100 to 250,000 acres. Option must be granted. Principals only, no agents. Apply Sieveking, Podmore & Wright, 57 Grace street, London, England. 8-11

Lumber Wanted

We contract and pay the highest cash price for hardwood lumber stocks. Take the entire car, large or small and dry stock for immediate shipment. Reply to Box 250, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, One. 7-10

WANTED

One to Two Million feet of Basswood, Elm, Ash, Pine and Cedar logs and ties delivered of your mill in good Birch, Spruce and Basstoulin Island. State price and quality expected. Box 177, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-tf.

Lumber Wanted

Would like to hear from mills having Spruce Lumber, Lath and Cedar Shingles to sell, which can be shipped to New England territory. Would contract for mill cut or handle on commission basis. Address with full particulars. Wendell F. Brown Co., 38 Kilby street, Boston, Mass. 5-10

Basswood Wanted

Mills manufacturing Rotary Cut Basswood please correspond with parties using four or five car load lots a year.

Box 262 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

8-8

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

Sixteen thousand second grade ties, in good shipping condition, on Grand Trunk Railway. Apply Box 251, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-10

Lath for Sale

Lath for sale, large quantities of No. 1 and 2 white pine lath for shipment, either by water or rail. Wilson Bros. Limited, Collingwood, Ont. 7-10

For Sale

5,000 feet Basswood, mill run. 9,000 feet 1-in. Soft Elm; 1,000 feet 2-in. Soft Elm, 1,600 feet 2-in. Rock Elm. R. J. McAfee, Cookstown, Ont. 8.8

For Sale

Eight cars 1½ x 4 ft. Spruce Lath; 400,000 ft. 3-in. good Hemlock, largely 13 ft. Rail and water shipment. Fred T. Smith, B 11 Board of Trade Building, Montreal, P.Q. 8-11

For Sale

3,000,000 feet of No. 1 Spruce.

1,000,000 feet of Birch.

Will cut to order part or all of this stock for coming summer shipment. Spruce is at Whitney, Birch at Ravensworth.

Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Ltd.,
8-8 Longford Mills, Ont.

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1-in. M.C. Ash.
5,000 ft. 1¼-in. Mc. Ash.
40,000 ft. 2-in. M.C. Ash.
3,000 ft. 3-in. M.C. Ash.
50,000 ft. 1-in. M.C. Elm.
29,000 ft. 1¼-in. M.C. Elm.
45,000 ft. 1½-in. M.C. Elm.
33,000 ft. 2-in. M.C. Elm.
c Geo. C. Goodfellow, Montreal.

FOR SALE

For Immediate Shipment

200,000 ft. 2-in. Dry Hemlock.
50,000 ft. 1-in. Dry Soft Elm.
15,000 ft. 1-in. Dry Ash.
One car cedar post 5-in. top and up.
Five cars cedar post 4½-in. top and up.

Write us for prices

THE GEDDES-TYSON LUMBER CO.,
Wiarton, Ont.

c

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

One Berlin Matcher, No. 94, practically new. Wilson Bros. Limited, Collingwood, Ont. 7-10

Engine and Boiler For Sale

For sale one 25-h.p. Portable Boiler and Engine on wheels. Waterous make. Address John Kaufman, Cassel, Ont. 5-8

For Sale

One, one hundred and twenty-five horse power Laurie Corliss Engine and one eighty horse power Horizontal boiler in good working order. Apply to George Long, Sherbrooke, Que. 5-tf.

Second Hand Hoop and Stave Machinery for Sale

In Good State of Repair

One Hoop Cutter.
One Double Ward Hoop Planer.
One Hoop Pointer and Lapper.
One Hoop Coiler.
One Stave Cutter.
One Stave Jointer.
One Stave Bolt Equalizer.

JOHNSTON, WHITE & CO.,
Kolapore, Ont. 5-8

FOR SALE

Small Band Sawmill, Waterous make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing, Etc., also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines, comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, Variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.

2-tf. JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound.

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED—Band Saw Filer for double cutting log band saw. First-class recommendations required. Good wages for right man. Apply "Filer," Box 58, Newcastle, N.B. 7-8

WANTED—First-class man to take charge as general foreman of band mill, 50 M. capacity. Services to start immediately, send recommendations to Box 253, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

WANTED—A first-class edgerman; state experience and wages expecteed. Can give work at once on repairs. Mill starts about May 1st. Dryden Timber & Power Company, Limited, Dryden, Ont. 8-9

WANTED—Manager for a lumbering company. To an active, experienced, capable man, a liberal salary will be paid. Apply by letter to E. R. C. Clarkson, Chartered Accountant and Financial Agent, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

WANTED—Young man with some experience in Lumber Trade to look after saw Mill yard, take stock, ship by car, etc; must be accurate; permanent position, state experience; send references.

JONQUIERE PULP CO.,
8-8 Jonquiere, Que.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

A well-known Pulp Wood and Lumberman, located on the Canadian Northern Railway, between Quebec and Montreal, wishes to buy for good firms, on commission basis; can secure several thousand cords of peeled wood from farmers' lands for next winter delivery. Apply to Box 261, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-8

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

Saw mill, 40 h.p., portable, with small limit. Considerable other timber available for sawing. Box 386, Parry Sound, Ont. 8-9

For Sale

Saw Mill of 30 to 35 M. feet daily capacity, complete with engine, two boilers and lath machinery. For particulars write to E. D. Croden, Box 596, North Bay, Ont. 3-tf.

Planing Mill For Sale

For Sale—$6,000 Planing Mill, lumber yard and box factory; old-established business, good reasons for selling, easy terms. D. C. Baird, St. Mary's. 3-8

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

For Sale

Steam Sawmill and Planing Mill and about seven million feet of standing timber for sale in the township of Christie, on Grand Trunk Railway, 12 miles from Parry Sound. For terms and other particulars write S. Armstrong, Assignee, Parry Sound, Ont. 7-10

For Sale

Saw mill, going concern. Capacity of mill 20,000 feet per day, with 2,500,000 feet of logs on Georgian Bay and North Shore, 800,000 feet of hardwoods, balance hemlock, pine and cedar. Good shipping facilities, G. T. R. siding in mill yard, also dock to ship by water. Box 246, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

Sash and Door Factory

Partner wanted with $5,000 to $10,000. Practical man to take full charge or will sell on easy terms. Apply Box 259, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-12

Steam Saw Mill For Sale

For Sale—Small Steam Saw Mill, complete with trimmers and lath mill, capacity 15,000 feet per day. Price, including mill frame of sawed pine timber, $1,500 f.o.b. cars. Reply to C. H. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Ont. 7-11

Timber and Land Investment

Farm of three hundred acres within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Canadian Timber Limits

Bought and Sold in all parts of Canada

Some excellent investments open in British Columbia at moderate prices.

E. STEWART

Room 504 Lumsden Building, Toronto. Telephone Number Adelaide 105. Correspondence invited. 5-10

British Columbia

SAW MILL, TIMBER LANDS, MINING PROPERTIES, ETC.

Saw and planing mill, capacity 30 M. in 10 hours; six thousand acres timber, 70 million feet; mill and timber $70,000. Farm with good residences with cattle, hogs and poultry, 3,000 acres freehold land; $30,000. A responsible purchaser with about $25,000 cash can handle this, balance of payments spread a period of 10 years, or more if desired.

Also several mining properties, iron silver, gold and lead, on half share for development work.

Saw and planing mill, capacity 40 M. in 10 hours, splendid situation, rail and water transportation. Mill and plant with several good residences and fruit orchard, price $60,000. 10,000 acres virgin timber lands, estimated to contain over 100 million feet, price $50,000.

Terms—$30,000 cash, balance in easy instalments. Owner retiring from business. Apply Box 258, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-1

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber Limits For Sale

Limits E. and F., rear North Manouan Ninety miles virgin timber, within three miles of Transcontinental Railroad. Two good logging streams through limit. Address,

M. V. B. TURNER,
8-8 Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Mill and Timber for Sale

1,100 acres, well timbered with birch, hemlock, pine, basswood, spruce and cedar, together with new lumber and shingle mill, steam feed, large frame boarding house close to mill, situated on railway siding. Must be sold to close a partnership. Excellent opportunity for small mill man whose supply of timber is cut out and is looking for a new location. Stock of certain length now in yard. Get busy, this is a snap for some one. For further information apply to Box 531, Orillia, Ont. 6-9

The Working Qualities of Mahogany.

There has existed for many years a general impression that mahogany is about the most difficult wood to work there is, since it is so heavy and hard. In connection with the early history of this beautiful wood has always been related the story of how the English doctor wished to use mahogany in decorating his house, but the workmen refused to cut the lumber, saying that it was so hard that it ruined their tools. People have learned since, however, that this was a mistaken idea, and they know now that plain mahogany is about as easy to work as any of the plain hardwoods. When the wood is old and thoroughly dry it gets hard and heavy after being treated with finish. Plain mahogany, however, is fairly easy to work, and it has an advantage which is greatly appreciated by users—it gives little trouble from swelling and shrinking. The wood takes an excellent finish. It is not inclined to split and sliver, and is really easier to work on machines or even with plain tools than hard dry oak.

There are so many different species of mahogany that even an expert finds difficulty in recognizing them, says the "Hardwood Record." Certain varieties blend so closely with Spanish cedar that it is often difficult to tell whether a piece of lumber is the cedar seen in cigar boxes or mahogany. This species is the kind that is easiest to work, as it has a plain straight grain and texture like Spanish cedar. Of course, the wood of the variety which is a deeper red in color is curly, with burls and involved figure and often much cross-grain, and is more difficult to work, but this is no harder than the same kind of figure or grain in oak or maple, and really not so hard, as it is less liable to split. More care is needed and more time must be taken in working a piece of curly or figured mahogany than the plain stock, because of the cross grain, and also for the reason that as a general thing wood of this sort is intended for a higher grade of polish. Crotch mahogany, the figure in which frequently presents practically an end wood for the face, is often a trying proposition to the worker, but it would be just as difficult to handle oak or maple which presented end wood in this way. Since mahogany is such a beautiful wood, and its tones are enhanced with age, the difficulties it presents in working are entirely offset by these advantages.

Virtues of the Red Alder

The American Forest Service has completed a study of the red alder of Oregon and Washington, and the following are its deductions: Red alder (alnus oregona) is the largest of the Pacific coast alders. Its commercial range is limited to the banks of streams and bottom lands west of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. Red alder trees often grow 60 feet to 75 feet in height, and in diameter range from 18 inches to 30 inches or more. The long, slim, straight trunk yields excellent piling forms, and the resistance of the alder to the attack of marine borers gives it preference for use in the construction of docks and wharves in localities where it is accessible. In the vicinity of Yaquina bay, in Oregon, alder has been in use in salt water for piles and poles for fishermen's nets for 25 years. Numerous instances of continuous use for 15 years in salt water without apparent teredo attack have been noted. Owing to the very limited amount of this timber its use for piling has been restricted. This excellent hardwood tree aids greatly in mitigating the annoyance caused by the deficiency of hardwoods in the Northwest. This wood is reddish brown in color, rather fine, even grained, compact, hard and uniformly colored. It is fairly strong and very durable mechanically. However, when in contact with the soil it is very perishable. In addition, it turns and glues well, takes an excellent polish and shows no appreciable tendency to warp, check, shrink, or swell. The red alder makes an excellent imitation of mahogany, and this, along with its other good qualities, makes it of great value to Northwest furniture manufacturers. Its strength and hardness, and the nicety with which it turns and polishes, make it a highly desirable wood for the manufacture of broom handles. For this purpose it is used to the exclusion of all other species in the Northwest.

Lacing India Rubber Belts.

Cut the belt about ⅛-inch less than the distance round the pulley, and put the seam of the belt on the outside. For narrow belts put the two ends together and make two rows of holes in each end and lace with leather laces. For wide belts put on a backing piece of rubber or leather and rivet or sew it to the belt. If the belt should slip, moisten it with boiled linseed oil. Never use animal oil, as it will damage the belt. For improving and smoothing the surface of the belt, coat its surface with a composition made of equal parts of blacklead and litharge, mixed with boiled linseed oil and japan enough to cause it to dry quickly.

Cattle Food from Wood Waste.

At Port Hadlock, near Seattle, the Claussen Chemical Company is installing a big plant for extracting ethal alcohol and "bristol" from sawmill waste products. The plant is near the sawmill of the Washington Mill Company, and is owned by the same interests. Bristol is a new product, and is used for cattle feed. After the wood is reduced to fibre by chemical process, it is mixed with molasses, making a product that is used, it is affirmed, for stock feed in Europe quite extensively, and which is said to be nutritious. This, probably, is the first instance of the manufacture of "bristol" in the States, at least on the Pacific coast. The plant is being constructed under the supervision of French chemists and engineers, who are familiar with this branch of the industry.

Jointing Circulars.

There are machine men who can't (or at least don't) joint a circular saw properly. Some hold the emery stone on the table and run the saw up to it, while others push a piece of emery up against the saw while it is running above the table. In either case the saw cuts into the stone, making it rounding when it ought to be flat, with good corners on the teeth. A better way is to have a piece of emery stone that is fairly smooth; then, with saw just high enough to touch stone laid flat on the table, move the stone sidewise back and forth across the saw, so as not to allow the saw to cut into the stone. I usually hold the stone with both hands and move it back and forth across the saw, with saw well above the table.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT

Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed

A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

FOR SALE

EL DORADO LUMBER COMPANY

EL DORADO CO., CALIFORNIA

17,000 ACRES OF

Sugar and White Pine
Cedar and Fir

Complete Saw Mill
Box Factory Logging Equipment Planing Mill
Automatic Sprinkler System
35 miles Railroad
Yard Capacity 30,000,000 feet

Must Be Sold Before May 17th, 1911

By Order of the United States District Court

Apply to

FRANK J. SYMMES

FRANK J. SYMMES
W. A. ROSS
HORACE COFFIN
} Trustees
Eldorado Lumber Company in Bankruptcy

441 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Trade conditions in Ontario show little if any change during the past fortnight. Most of the large wholesalers report that they are fairly busy, although they could handle a great deal more business without feeling the pressure. The most important factor in holding back trade is the unsettled political situation connected with the reciprocity agreement. The demand for lumber from the United States is not making itself felt to the same extent as is usual at this time of year.

Reports from the Georgian Bay region are to the effect that in a good many lines the dry stocks are well cleaned up. In some localities, where there are still good-sized stocks, they are moving out rapidly. Hemlock stocks are reported to be more thoroughly cleaned up than they have been at this time of year, for many years back. So far as Ottawa is concerned, however, it is reported that there are still fairly large stocks of pine in the hands of manufacturers. The demand for all good grades, however, keeps up, and medium and low grades are moving well, so that by the time new stocks begin to appear it is probable that the markets will be quite ready for them. Although trade seems to have improved considerably as compared with a year ago, contracts in the Georgian Bay district are being made pretty well on the same basis. Some pretty good orders have been coming out recently from the railroads and from the government. The C.P.R. has been ordering lumber for its terminal facilities at Victoria Harbor and elsewhere and the Government has been buying for its improvements to canals and other public works.

The retail trade is fairly brisk and travellers report that retailers are counting on a good year's trade. Lath are scarce and the demand is improving steadily.

A wholesale traveller who has been calling upon the trade pretty thoroughly of late, reports that the cold and wet weather has prevented the extensive movement of stock. Most of the retailers have been buying pretty steadily since the first of the year and stocks now in yards are fairly complete. The traveller referred to, states that retailers are complaining about the large number of travellers who call upon the trade to-day. So many commission men and representatives of small mills are going the rounds that, what with them and the wholesalers, the retailers have a great deal of their time taken up with talking to travellers and trying to dismiss them politely without giving an order or an offence.

The cooperage trade continues to improve and the outlook is more promising than it has been for many months. Stocks of logs and bolts at the mills are smaller than they have been for many years past at the conclusion of the sawing season. Consumers have been placing orders for future delivery more freely than usual. Business effected so far during 1911, is far in excess of that for the corresponding period of 1910. Prices of cooperage stock are improving both in Canada and the United States. It seems reasonably certain that with a good apple crop this year, stocks at the mills will be well cleaned up.

Eastern Canada.

The lumber industry in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec have had one of the best winters for operating on record. Owing also to the gradual improvement in trade during the past year, they now find themselves facing a fair trade prospect, with an ample supply of logs, which have been secured under very favorable cost conditions. Owing to the backwardness of the season very little is being done among the lumbermen at Montreal at the present time. There are signs, however, of the early breaking up of the river and the opening of navigation. Building operations cannot get under way to any satisfactory extent until the weather becomes dry and warm.

The demand for spruce at Boston has improved during the past fortnight. An advance has been effected in manufacturers' prices. Frames 9 inch and under are now sold at $23.50. Buyers are showing a little more interest but a lower level of prices is expected for the summer months. Random has improved and prices are firm. Some manufacturers are asking $21 for 7 inches and under, but sales have been frequent at $20. Dry spruce covering boards are scarce and firm. The demand for hemlock at Boston is rather quiet. Eastern clipped boards are firmly held at $19, though buyers are not paying this price for anything but small lots.

At New York there is no important change in the market for eastern spruce. Prices continue firm. There is an indication of improvement in the cargo business, but most of the business at present is confined to the sorting up car trade. At New York the prices of hemlock are easy and retailers are able to obtain supplies for replenishing stock, without any difficulty. For this reason they refrain from anticipating the spring trade.

Great Britain.

The retail trade in England continues quiet and sales are largely of a spasmodic nature. Buyers, generally speaking, have secured all that they need at present. Importers are keenly looking for attractive prices, but their search is not often rewarded, as shippers are holding firmly. The prospects for trade in general, however, are good. In several districts there are indications of a revival in building. Shipbuilding firms are well employed and new contracts are appearing regularly. At London there is an improvement apparent in the lumber market. The demand is gradually strengthening and spot goods are moving steadily at good prices. The railway companies have placed many of their orders. Reports, however, indicate that their traffic is still increasing and that they will need a good deal more lumber before the year is over. Deliveries at London for the week ending March 25 amounted to 3,470 standards, against 3,307 for the corresponding week of last year. At Foy, Morgan & Company's recent auction sale a parcel of birch from Montreal sold at 1s.1d. per cubic foot for 2 x2/18. Other sales were made at 1s. For 2 x 2/19 and 1 x 3/15, the price was 1s.1d. Dry 3rd yellow pine from Montreal sold at £14.10s. per standard for 3 x 11/9, and £13.10s. for 3 x 11, 6/8. For 1st and 2nd red pine, 5 x 9, 13/19, the price was £14 5s., and for 4 x 11, 12/18, £15 15s. was secured. Thirds brought £12 10s. for 5 x 9 12/19, and £13 5s. for 4 x 11 12/18.

Business at Liverpool continues unchanged. The building trade is not in a satisfactory condition. The spruce market is unchanged. Contracts for future delivery are being made at about £8 5s. to £8 10s. c.i.f., but little trade is reported. Canadian pine deals and boards are moving slowly although there is a fair demand for high grade sidings. Wagon oak plank continues steady. At Manchester a steady volume of trade is in progress. Holders of spruce stocks are firm in their demands and the dock stocks are being steadily reduced, at top prices. There is not much demand for floorings.

United States.

It appears from reports in general throughout the United States, that since the beginning of April, the lumber trade has improved slightly in volume, in spite of the fact that stormy weather prevailed in many parts. This improvement is, of course, seasonable and to be expected. The increased trade, however, is not so great as it should have been for this time of year. Dealers and consumers continue a conservative policy, confining their purchases entirely to current requirements, speculation being entirely absent. Most of the wood consuming industries are going along carefully. There is considerable activity, however, in farm implement manufacturing and in the furniture business, while the vehicle business and the packing box industry are fairly active in some sections. Generally speaking, however, the woodworking industries are not doing any more than taking care of current orders. Railroads are not buying any more ties or lumber than they actually need for repairs. The building trade in many of the cities is very strong.

At Chicago very heavy rains have prevailed during the past fortnight and have caused a considerable decrease in the demand for lumber, for building operations. As soon as the weather improves this is expected to remedy itself. There is a brisk inquiry for northern pine at Chicago and the market is fairly firm, dry stocks being rather broken. There is nothing in the situation to indicate weakness. There is a good demand for hardwood in small lots at Chicago and inquiries for car loads are fairly numerous. Northern hardwoods have been in better demand and prices have improved since the close of the winter. Even basswood shows signs of improvement. Birch and maple are firm. Plain red oak is extremely active and advances are expected.

There is an encouraging demand for hemlock at Chicago. The actual amount of trade is not great, but prices are sufficient to leave a fair margin of profit, which has been unheard of for two or three years. Many of the Chicago yards are short of hemlock and will certainly replenish stocks as soon as navigation opens. Prices of hemlock for water shipment will be higher than they have been for a year or more. Yellow pine at Chicago is stronger than it has been for some months, and manufacturers are determined to get their prices or refuse sales. The expectation is that prices will advance. No improvement is shown in the market for red cedar shingles at Chicago. Prices of extra "star A star" white cedars are high and they are practically out of the market. There is a good demand for lath and prices are firm. The cooperage trade shows a better demand although prices are unchanged.

The better grades of white pine at Buffalo continue scarce with prices strong. Large purchases of number 3 common and better have been made for shipment as soon as navigation permits. The box factories are receiving more orders than formerly. The late spring has held back building operations considerably. There is a demand for Canadian, Adirondack and Virginia spruce, and some dealers report good sales. Prices, however, have to be low to compete with pine. Good grades are selling as inside finish, flooring and novelty siding. The lower grades go for crating. Stocks at Buffalo are light, most of the stock coming in dressed.

There has been an improvement of late in the demand for hard-

"Cleveland Sarnia QUALITY"

It's a Good Time NOW

to think about the stock you are going to handle this season, and while you are considering it we don't want you to forget our

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

in special or regular sizes, cut to order any size 10 to 60 feet long

We run our Mills the year round and can supply you with all kinds of

Lumber, Railroad, Building and Heavy Construction Timbers on short notice.

A TRIAL IS THE MOST CONVINCING PROOF

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED

SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

wood at Buffalo, and the trade is considered good at most of the yards. Plain and quartered oak, birch, maple and chestnut are all firm in price and stocks in most of these lines are scarce. The price of hemlock at Buffalo is about steady. West Virginia stock is being offered at a pretty low price. Yard stocks are rather broken. Dealers are expecting fair sales with the opening of spring trade. Longleaf pine is taking the lead again at Buffalo and the price has been advancing steadily. Flooring which sold a year ago at $14, and which has seldom reached $17, is now listed at $19. North Carolino pine at Buffalo is unchanged, with a fair demand. The demand for shingles at Buffalo is already very good in spite of the bad weather. Red cedar clears continue to be the favorite, although the price is on a $2 mill basis.

Market Correspondence

Canadian Wood in the United Kingdom

Liverpool, April 3, 1911.—The consumption of Canadian wood in the United Kingdom continues on a very fair scale, up to the time of writing. In some towns, business is spoken of as being quiet, a dull building trade keeping one of the principal sources of demand inoperative for the time being. In other towns, business is more active. The general demand is good and new work has been put in hand in the building trade, so that more orders for timber are coming in from this source. The time of year has arrived at which an outburst of activity is looked for in the building trade, and though the speculative builder is lying low, a considerable amount of good building work of a public kind is being put in hand. It is pretty certain that a fair amount of house property of the smaller class will be built in the course of the next nine months, but there is not likely to be any of the wild speculative biulding which has gone on largely on the outskirts of London, Liverpool, Manchester and other cities, in recent years, and which has made a big demand for cheap joists, floorings and roof wood; doors, stairs, cupboards, shelves and rails. The heavy losses which have been sustained by speculative builders; building societies which have advanced the money for them to build with, and in not a few cases, by those who have bought property when "up," from the builders; have had the effect of establishing something like an equilibrium between the demand for more houses, and the number built to supply the demand. Builders have been less inclined to build, speculatively; and building societies have been less inclined to advance the money for purely speculative building. The house building branch of the industry only has been affected in this way. The building of houses of medium-to-large size; of buildings for public purposes; of mills and of works and warehouses; has gone on steadily, and has made its demand for heavier timber, and timber of higher quality. This demand is still on, and promises to maintain a very fair degree of activity. It requires log stuff in pitch pine and red pine; a proportion of oak suitable for "beams," "pillars," "posts" and other supports, and for dado and lining work; squared timber, joists and battens for roof work; yellow pine of good quality for doors and fittings and spruce of good quality, for floors and other items for which white pine is more suitable than "sweet" and mellow yellow pine.

At London the demand continues moderately good, with much firmness of prices in the spot market. In the late sales, Quebec spruce of 1st quality, 2 x 9/11, has sold at £12.10 per standard; 2 x 7/8 at £11. 15, and £11.10, while 2nd and 3rd quality, 3 x 9, 12/13, have brought £9.15. The quantities of Quebec and of Archangel wood offered have sold readily, the last named bringing £21 for 1st quality, 3x11, and £15.10 to £15.15 for 2nd quality, 3 x 9. Planed wood has been in more demand and has sold at good prices.

At Liverpool, the market for spruce deals continues very firm, and liner parcels have found ready buyers. Recent lots of 3 x 7/8 have been taken up at £8 to £8.5.

Birch is in good demand at this port and quantities coming to hand are at once taken up. St. John's and Halifax wood, lately sold, has brought about £8.5, while 15-inch birch is quoted at 1s.10d. to 1s. 11d. per foot. At Liverpool, pitch pine has been more called for, sawn, especially, being in demand. At Manchester business as between importers and merchants is quiet, but a good business is being done as between merchants and users. Floorings have not been in much demand, and are still inactive. £9.15 per standard may be given as their present value in this market.

Wood Pavements—The use of wood blocks as the material for the pavements of main thoroughfares in large cities, has attained some magnitude in the United Kingdom, though the older forms of pavement have not by any means been superseded yet by the newer one. Most of the larger cities have tried wood blocks in an experimental way, but none of them appear to have adopted such blocks for pavements generally. London has done most towards a general use of wood for thoroughfares on which a heavy traffic by vehicles of the lighter kinds is carried on. Most of the London boroughs have adopted wood to some extent, some of them rather largely. A report has just been issued by the Metropolitan Committee of Materials, on the paving of the streets of London, which contains some valuable information respecting the use of wood as a paving material. The general plan of forming a wood pavement has been, first, to form a foundation of concrete or cement, and to set the blocks on this, then to run a grouting of pitch over the surface and between the blocks, when set; and to finish off with a thin top dressing of fine sharp sand. The making of the foundation is costly work, and the cost of the blocks and of laying grouting and finishing brings the cost of the "wood paving" up to what is looked upon as a high figure.

The report of the Metropolitan Committee affords information as to these items of expenditure which make up the full cost of different wood pavements now in use, or which have been in use, lately in London. In Fulham, for example, larch and deal blocks 8 inches or 9 inches x 5 inches x 3 inches, were used for re-lays or for new paving. The deal blocks were laid on an existing concrete foundation, and were then grouted with pitch and cement. The full cost in this case worked out at 9s. 6¾d. per yard, superficial. Larch blocks were laid on an 8-inch foundation of Portland cement, and cost 9s.6d. with the foundation. The cost of maintaining soft wood pavement was found to be about 1.59d. per yard superficial, on the basis of the cost being spread over the whole wood paved surface of the road repaired. In Hackney, Jarrah blocks, 5 x 5 x 8 or 9 inches were used exclusively. The blocks were dipped at one side and one end in a mixture of boiling tar. In Hammersmith, creosoted deal blocks, some of the 8 x 3 x 4 inches, and some 9 x 3 x 4½ inches, were used. In Kensington a similar paving, with 8 x 3 x 5 or 8 x 3 x 4½ deal blocks, creosoted, was used. The cost in these cases worked out at 6s.9d. to 7s.4d. per square yard without the foundation. Carriage ways in the city of London were paved with deal blocks 3 x 8 x 5 inches, the cost being 10s.3d. per yard with the foundation, and 7s.5d. per yard without the foundation. At Wandsworth, deal blocks 9 x 3 x 5 inches, creosoted and dipped in pitch, were used on a foundation of Portland cement 6 inches thick. The costs in this case were 12s.7d. per square yard in one area and 12s.6d. per yard in another, with foundation; and 8s.6d. per yard without foundation. At Hackney, jarrah blocks, 9 x 3 x 5 inches cost 11s.10½d. per square yard without foundation. In Islington, deal blocks 9 x 3 x 4½ inches, creosoted and with one side and one end dipped in pitch, were used, and worked out at 8s.1d. per square yard without foundation.

In St. Pancras, deal blocks 5 x 3 x 9 inches, creosoted, cost 11s.6d. per square yard with foundation, and about 7s.10d. without. Jarrah blocks of equal size were also used, and were found to cost 11s.6d. with foundation, and 10s.5¾d. without. In Wandsworth, blocks of Achangel softwood 9 x 3 x 5 inches, creosoted and dipped in a mixture of pitch and tar, were used, and cost 12s.7d. with foundation, and 8s.9d. without. In the city of Westminster, creosoted deal blocks, 8 and 9½ inches x 3 x 5 inches, were used, and cost from 7s.1d. to 7s.6d. per square yard, without foundation, and 7s.6d. to 11s.5d. with foundation. With respect to endurance, it was found that in Euston Road, where the traffic was heaviest, the wood pavement lasted 7½years, and that where the traffic was less heavy it lasted 11 years.

With respect to quality, it was found that to attain the best result, the blocks must be thoroughly sound to begin with, and must be even in texture and quality. The general experience in London appears to have been more satisfactory than in some provincial cities, as the wear of wood pavements in London has been more even than in some cities which have tried wood. Thoroughfares in some cities which have been paved with wood and which have been inspected by the writer, have been so uneven on the surface as to be hardly safe for traffic, a general "buckling" of the surface having come about. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, however, a considerable use is being made of jarrah, deal and larch blocks, for pavements. The use of wood for the purpose is not likely to diminish, as wood pavements when well laid are found to be very smooth and satisfactory for wheeled traffic and to wear well. A steady demand for paving blocks, though on a moderate scale, may accordingly be counted on.

Wheelwrighte' Timber.—The consumption of hardwood for the making of wheels for road vehicles of the heavier kinds, in the United Kingdom, is still moderately large, and active. The number of heavy haulage lorries, waggons and carts now in use is greater than at any previous time, and is steadily increasing. For such vehicles, ash is still used as the principal wheel making material, and the wheels of lorries and of the more strongly built waggons require a great deal of it. Felloes, naves and spokes are massive, and require much wood. The building of the heavier dock-side lorries, of the lighter railway lorries, of mill and railway waggons, of contractors' carts and coal merchants' carts, of brewers' drays and waggons, and of the numerous lighter kinds of waggons, goes on steadily despite the increasing number of motor waggons and vehicles, heavy and light. Ash, oak and elm are accordingly in good demand for wheel building and road-waggon building.

A witness who gave evidence in a case which was heard in the Shoreditch County Court a few days ago, speaking as one engaged in

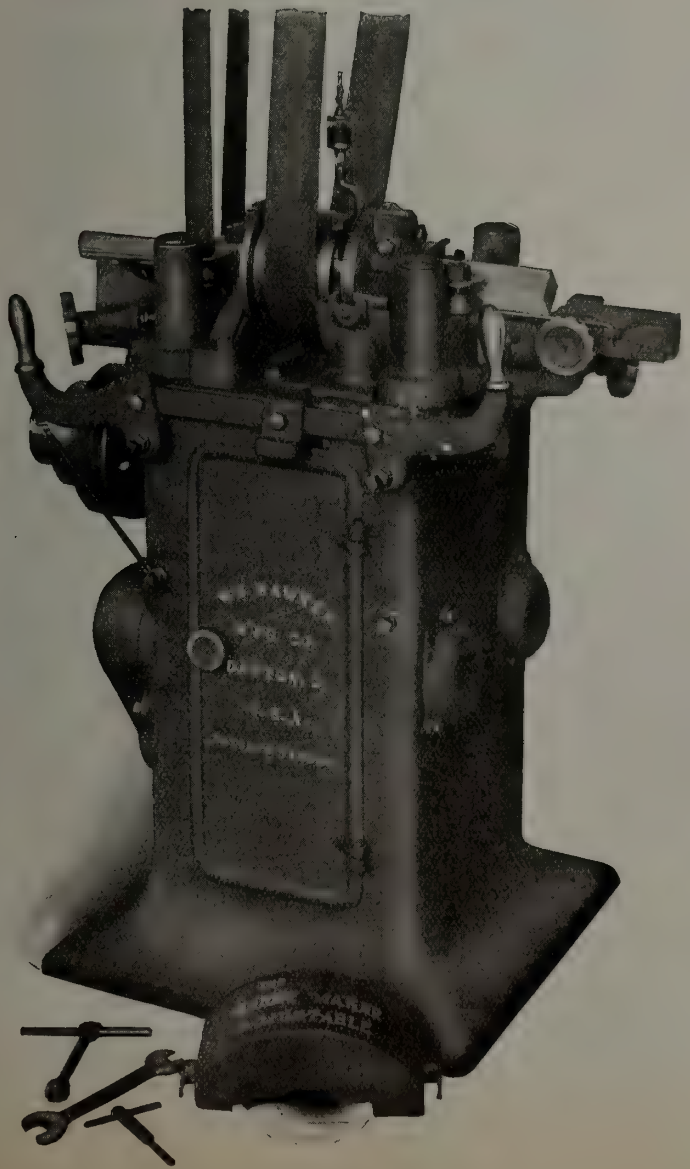
For the Camp

When purchasing your supplies of provisions remember that we make a specialty of this business and just at the present time can offer some lines at exceptionally interesting prices. If needing any dried fruits let us hear from you.

Valencia Raisins
Evaporated Peaches
Currants
Figs
Prunes
Evaporated Apples

We have some choice Grocery Barbados Sugar that costs much less than the regular yellow.

E. P. Eckardt & Co., Wholesale Grocers
Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO



The Money Maker Adjustable Rod and Dowel Machine

For converting waste edgings and cuttings into high-grade marketable product.

For factory use where accurate fitting dowels and rods of nice, smooth finish are required, this machine has no equal.

One cutter head turns any variation in sizes from ¼ to 2″. Turns hard or soft woods, green or dry equally well. No choking of the head.

Feed rolls center all variations in squares.

Double the product of any solid chuck machine for the same labor cost.

Machines built to turn as large as 6″ diameter.

All machines sold direct to the user under a demonstration plan that insures the satifaction of every purchaser

Send us a list of the sizes you wish to turn and get our guaranteed proposition with full information as to capacity on your requirements.

W. S. Hawker Manufacturing Co.
DAYTON, O. - U. S. A.

the trade; said that 60 per cent. of the spokes of vehicles running in London were made of American wood, as England could not supply the demand for timber for the purpose. Excellent hardwood is grown in the United Kingdom, but the quantity is limited so that other sources of supply have to be drawn upon. It is very unlikely that motor vehicles will displace lorries, waggons and carts to any large extent, as the motors are finding new duties and leaving the old, heavy conveyances to do the old and heavy work. In the light carriage branch, a large displacement of vehicles has occurred, as motor cars and taxicabs have ousted many of the older hackney carriages and "hansom" cabs. These older, light vehicles represented a large and growing demand for ash, oak and elm, for car bodies and wheels. The wheels, though much lighter than those of lorries, were larger, and so made up by length of parts for what they lost by being lighter.

It is not certain yet to what extent loss will have been caused by the practical extinction of the old hackney carriages, as the newer motor carriages are being "coach-built," wood framed that is to say, while the wheels of many of them are also being made with wood spokes. These spokes, though short, are more massive than those of the old carriage wheels, so that, like the spokes of lorries, they "cut into wood." It is extremely probable indeed that when the new motor vehicles, heavy and light, have found their places, the demand which the motor vehicle industry will make for ash, oak and elm, will fully compensate for the present loss by the supercession of hackney carriages and hansom cabs. For the time being, the heavy branch, the building of lorries, waggons, carts and the heavier vans, is using a large amount of hardwood, and the demand from this branch of industry will at least be maintained. And this demand, it must be borne in mind, is quite distinct from that of the railway waggon building industry. This last named industry in the United Kingdom is now actively employed and is making its own large demand for ash and oak and other hardwoods.

Cooperage Trade in Good Condition

The Sutherland, Innes Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont., report as follows upon the cooperage trade situation: The logging season is now over, and stocks of logs and bolts at the cooperage mills are the smallest for years, so that the production this year will fall short of that of 1910 by at least 25 per cent. In some sections of the country some summer logging will be done, if prices warrant the increased cost of production, but even with a favorable summer, this will not increase the aggregate to any large extent.

Contracts for future delivery have been placed freely; in fact, nearly all of the large consumers have their supplies contracted for, and are protected. The volume of business already done exceeds the same period in 1910 by a large amount, and prospects for future business are better than for three years.

Provided the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States goes through, it will have a great effect in stimulating prices, as the United States want the very goods of which there is a surplus manufactured in Canada, and which have been shipped there even in the face of a 10 per cent. duty. We refer particularly to the high grade No. 2 staves, which are produced in Canada and of which there is usually a surplus over Canadian requirements. These are much preferred to the ordinary No. 2 which are put up in the United States, on account of their exceptionally good quality.

The general trade throughout the country has been improving for some time and consequently the demand for cooperage stock has been increasing and will continue to increase as the population increases. The elm throughout the country, however, is beginning to be scarce and it is only a question of a few years when some other wood will have to be substituted for barrels. There are still a few gum staves coming from the southern States into Canada, but the consumers are beginning to realize that they will not answer the purpose of elm staves. These staves were thoroughly tried out for flour in Minneapolis and sugar in New York, but were not a success and are hardly used for these purposes at all any more, principally on account of so many of the staves being musty and damaging the contents of the barrels.

Prices of cooperage stock all along the line are improving both in Canada and the United States. If there is a good apple crop there should be a general clean out at the mills this year.

Cottages for mill hands

Improved Prices at Montreal

Church & Fee, Limited, wholesalers and manufacturers, of Montreal, whose mills are located at Labelle, P.Q., in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman," under date of April 1, say: "We have had a long hard winter, with lots of snow, although it has been a fairly good winter for work, with very little lost time in the camps. At this date there is no sign of spring and hauling is as good as ever.

"There will be no logs left in the woods this season, and the cut throughout this section is about the same as usual. Market prices for the coming season appear much better than they have been for some time. There seems to be a very striking demand for hardwood, while some grades of spruce have been sold at an advance in price over last year. The general tendency appears to be towards an advance in price in all lines, which is certainly needed by the manufacturer. Wages during the past winter in the camps have been slightly higher than last year. It is rather early yet to say anything about the spring drives, but from present appearances there will not be any scarcity of help."

Pulpwood Conditions in Northern New York

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—The present winter's output of pulpwood in this district (within a radius of 20 miles of St. Regis' Falls) will approximate 45,000 cords. The larger part of this wood was hauled to the St. Regis river, by the St. Regis and Remington-Martin Paper Companies. Standing timber that was burnt-over two years ago, has nearly all been cut. The future policy of these firms will be to curtail the cutting of green timber and buy more in the open market.

The St. Regis Paper Company have standing timber (in this locality) sufficient to last them five years longer. Assuming that they cut 15,000 cords per year,

Wages in the pulpwood camps have ranged from $26 to $35 per month. Men have come here to work from the vicinity of Three Rivers, Que.—190 miles distant—when they could have earned nearly or quite as much nearer home.

The Brooklyn Cooperage Company's output of hardwood logs will approximate 16,000,000 feet. These will be used in the plants at St. Regis Falls and Tupper Lake. This company recently closed a contract for 50,000,000 feet of timber at $11 per thousand feet, delivered to the company's railroad, logs to be scaled by the Scribner rule.

In this vicinity the pulpwood and cooperage industries are germane. First comes the pulpwood maker, who strips the land of every stick of timber down to 4 inches diameter. Next follows the hardwood lumberman, who cuts down to 8 inches diameter.

Sawmill owners here find it more profitable to sell their logs for spot cash, delivered, than to saw them into lumber. One reason in particular is obvious. It has been demonstrated that from 20 to 30 per cent. of hardwood lumber, here in the Adirondacks, will run to shipping, and mill culls. This applies to maple cut from trees 13 inches to 31 inches diameter, breast high.

Geo. B. Oberton, North Bangor, N.Y.

Great Britain Lumber Trade Improving

The Timber Trades Journal, of London, England, in their excellent annual special issue, which appeared on March 25, present an interesting review of the 1910 trade. "In contrast with the rather depressing records of recent years," they say, "it is satisfactory to be able to report a gradual all-round improvement in the timber trade during 1910, notwithstanding that the course of business was interrupted by two general elections and hampered by serious labor disputes in the shipbuilding and coal trades. Financial embarrassments in the timber trade were few, and those of a serious character were attributable to the influence of the unremunerative business in the preceding years, and did not reflect on the sound financial basis on which the trade was conducted.

"The import of hewn and sawn at United Kingdom ports shows an increase of 500,000 loads in quantity over 1909, and in total value an increase of £2,384,224. It is noteworthy that more than half of this increase, both in quantity and value, is placed to the credit of sawn wood. The import of mahogany was about 20,000 tons more, estimated at an increased value of £176,640, on the total import.

"As regards the north of Europe market, the decline in the volume of export from Norway has been more than counterbalanced by the increase from Sweden, and the steady increase of shipments from Russia is again an outstanding feature. Each year larger quantities are received from the White Sea, St. Petersburg, and Riga, and these are all drawn from over a vast area of country, even from as far as the east of the Urals and the Petschora district, and the latest Russian province to seek an outlet in our market is Eastern Siberia, softwoods and hardwoods having been shipped from Vladivostock and other East Asiatic ports. In volume of export the largest wood shipping port in Europe now is Ragi.

"In American business there was only a slight increase in the total imports from Canada, and in hewn timber from the United States, but sawn timber from the latter source of supply wass less in quantity. What effect the proposed Reciprocity Agreement between the States and Canada, which has unexpectedly been put forward this year, may have on the course of the timber trade of this country with trans-Atlantic sources of supply is at present a matter of conjecture only.

"That the approaching opening of the Panama canal will have far-reaching effects on international commerce is universally admitted, and its effect on the expansion of the timber export from the North Pacific is expected to disturb the equilibrium of trade in the United States and this country."

FOR SALE!

One 52in. Wickes Gang

COMPLETE

One pair Twin Circulars

Cut from 6″ to 24″ Stock,
— With Steam Feed. —

One Edger

FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

Gilmour & Hughson, Limited
HULL, QUEBEC

75000 FEET

Loaded in 3 Hours, Skidding some of the Logs 200 Feet

THE MACHINE THAT DID IT

"AMERICAN" Steam Log Loader

SELF SLEWING

Swings and Slews continuously in either direction by means of gearing which has power to handle loads under any conditions.

SELF PROPELLING

Self propelled in either direction on tops of the cars on its own portable track sections (or on permanently railed cars) or on surface track.

Please write Dept. 7 for Information and Prices.

American Hoist & Derrick Company
ST. PAUL, MINN.

TALK NO. V.

It is absurdly easy

to make a lot of fine resounding assertions about the "AMPHIBIA" Water Proof Belt. Any man with an extensive vocabulary could do that about any weak-knee'd proposition.

But we're out to convince you, so here's a definite offer.

We will send to any responsible firm

ONE "AMPHIBIA" BELT

on trial and if it fails to do as we state, it can be returned and no charge will be made.

Now, advertisers sometimes make offers which have a nice open-handed appearance, but which it would'nt pay them to get accepted.

But our offer, as outlined above, has been accepted and

Not one belt has come back

One customer says that it lasts five times as long as any other belt he has ever used.

Enough to make you think, eh?

Remember, "AMPHIBIA" is waterproof and made from first-class oak leather.

NOTE THE NAME:

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

CONGO ROOFING

Guaranteed Until 1921

The Owner of any building covered with Congo Roofing is not only satisfied with his purchase, but has the satisfaction of *knowing* that it is *guaran'eed* for 10 years.

That's real protection.

Every roof of 2 ply and 3 ply Congo is guaranteed in this way,

In every roll of Congo is a *genuine legal y binding Surety Bond* issued by the National Surety Company of New York.

This year we will guarantee thousands of roofs all over the country *to last till* 1921 on this basis.

Of course we are not going to lose — we are offering a sure thing, as Congo will last *more* than 10 years.

National Surety Company
New York
CONGO ROOFING
Guarantee Bond
GUARANTEE

Fac-simile of 10 Year Bond

One thing the guarantee forces upon us; it makes us extremely careful in manufacturing.

We make doubly sure that every roll is perfect. We use the best material that money can buy.

Another detail is the nailing. To avoid any trouble from this source, we provide free of charge, *galvanized* iron caps which are rust proof, and will last as long as the roofing.

In every way we protect ourselves against the possibility of a complaint.

Send for a copy of our Guarantee Bond, and a Sample of Congo Roofing. The guarantee will show you what a real legal roofing looks like.

CONGOLEUM

We should like to send you a sample of Congoleum. It is fitted for floors and wainscoting in homes, stores, offices, etc. It is a perfect imitation of oak. Its surface has a high polish Unusually durable. The price is very low. Write for samples and further information.

UNITED ROOFING & MFG. CO.
Philadelphia Chicago Kansas City San Francisco

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber, Lath and Shingles
Offer at LOW PRICE for QUICK sale :
60,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
22,000 ft. 1 x 10/12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
42,000 ft. 1 x 10 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
500,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
14,000 ft. 6/4 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
35,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
300,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 White Pine Mill Cull.
210,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
21,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
90,000 ft. 1 x 12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

Yellow Poplar
30,000 feet 1 x 18" to 23" Panel & No. 1
20,000 feet 1 x 24" to 27" Panel & No 1.
15 000 feet 1 x 28" and up Panel & No 1.
90,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd.
80,000 feet 4/4 Sap and Select.
90,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com.
30,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
30,000 feet 5/4 Sap and Select.
50,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
60,000 feet 8/4 1st and 2nd.
30,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com.
80,000 feet 10/4, 12/4 and 16 Com. and Better
200,000 feet High Grade Boxing.
Special Sizes Cut to Order

Ash
0,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
0,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
5,000 feet 6/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
0,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.

Oak
45,000 feet 1 x 10 and up, 1st and 2nd Quartered White, uniform color, flashy figure.
60,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd Quartered White.
40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. Qr. White.
60,000 feet 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Com. and Better Qr. White. Red.
150,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd plain White.
100,0 0 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com plain White.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and better Plain
80,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd finish White.
70,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
140 000 feet 6/4 No 1 Com. or Better plain White.
90 000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
80,000 feet 10/4 and 12/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White.
Special Oak Sills, sizes 10 to 40 feet.

Cherry
4/4 to 10/4 all grades.

The American Lumber & Mfg. Co.
Publication Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

New Brunswick to Prohibit Pulpwood Export

Fredericton, N.B., April 5.—In the Legislature to-day, the Hon. Mr. Grimmer, Surveyor-General, introduced a bill to prevent the export of pulpwood from the Crown lands of the province. The Act provides that every timber license or permit conferring authority to cut spruce or soft wood trees or timber, not being pine, suitable for manufacturing pulp or paper, on the ungranted lands of the Crown, shall contain and be subject to the condition that all such timber cut under the authority or permission or such license or permit shall be manufactured in Canada, that is to say, into merchantable pulp or paper or into sawn lumber, woodenware utensils or other articles of commerce or merchandise, as distinguished from the said spruce or other timber in its raw or unmanufactured state.

There are provisions for the enforcement of the regulation and also exempting such logs as may be required for fuel or building purposes. The regulation applies to all licenses or permits hereafter issued, whether for the first time or in the renewal of licenses or permits heretofore issued or granted, and the Act comes in force when proclaimed by the Governor-in-Council.

St. John River Log Driving Contracts

The annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Company was held at Fredericton on April 5th, and Messrs. Wm. W. and Geo. Aitken, of Fredericton, were awarded the contract for the corporation drive at the following advertised rates per thousand superficial feet:

1st—From the head of the Grand Falls, 25c.
2nd—From the mouth of Salmon river, 23c.
3rd—From the boundary line on the Aroostook, 25c.
4th—From the mouth of Tobique River, 19¼c.
5th—From mouths of Big Presque Isle and Becaguimic rivers, 15½c.
6th—From mouth of Meduxnikik and below, 13½c.

The old board of directors were re-elected as follows: J. Fraser Gregory, president; F. C. Beatteay, C. P. Baker, J. A. Morrison and G. A. Hilyard. Mr. Louis H. Bliss was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Protest Against Shipping Act

A large and influential delegation of New Brunswick lumbermen left St. John on April 6th for Ottawa for the purpose of asking a change in the law passed last year making the shipper responsible for the loss of a cargo at sea. This act was passed last year, and the lumbermen contend that its going in force would practically kill the transatlantic trade in lumber as the bills of lading under these conditions would not be accepted in England as negotiable securities. The matter has been discussed at meetings of the provincial lumbermen, and it was decided to send a delegation to ask that the ship be made responsible for all loss or damage to cargo. Those in the delegation were J. Fraser Gregory, George McKean, Hugh MacKay, Jarvis Wilson and Fred R. Taylor, of St. John, and James Robinson, Sheriff O'Brien, F. E. Neale and Edward Sinclair, of Miramichi.

Building Activity Increases

Building activity throughout Canada during January and February was much greater this year than last. The increase during February was more general and greater than during January. Following are the comparative figures:

City	Jan. 1910	Jan. 1911	Feb. 1910	Feb. 1911
Toronto	$682,088	$ 458,580	$860,440	$ 969,590
Montreal	159,510	365,840	274,030	642,428
Winnipeg	188,000	199,700	335,900	432,500
Vancouver	631,311	1,412,442	880,795	1,047,790
Hamilton	19,000	39,250	37,650	75,450
Ottawa	57,650	29,100	97,200	64,500
Victoria	128,985	151,455	151,760	182,940
Calgary	106,500	296,040	169,800	333,660
Regina	24,585	9,225	28,255	67,975
Edmonton	44,090	38,405	29,130	83,825

Yellow Pine Specialists

The Harwood Lumber Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, are making rapid strides in the long and short leaf yellow pine industry. They are ably represented in the local market by W. C. Harwood and are shipping some of the finest of long leaf timbers into Canada. Being practical men they know how the stock should be manufactured and are building up a splendid business on quality.

The general manager, Mr. J. J. Harwood, left Canada fifteen years ago and spent ten years manufacturing in Mississippi. They have a good line of mills, ample timber and every facility for handling large or small orders promptly.

Mr. R. R. Harwood, president of the company, represented them until recently in the West, but is now engaged actively in Cleveland. Mr. W. C. Harwood has long been a resident of Toronto, and is well and favorably known to the trade here.

Jenckes Boilers in Stock

for Quick Shipment subject to prior Sale

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR

2-72 in.	x 18 ft.	135 lbs.	Pressure	
2-72 "	x 16 "	135 "	"	
3-66 "	x 16 "	135 "	"	
2-60 "	x 16 "	135 "	"	
1-60 "	x 16 "	125 "	"	B. C. Inspection
2-60 "	x 14 "	135 "	"	

VERTICAL

-45 H.P.	125 lbs.	B.C. Inspection
-30 "	125 "	" "
2-30 "	110 "	
-25 "	110 "	
2-15 "	110 "	
2-12 "	110 "	
1-12 "	125 "	B.C. Inspection

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE

1-80 H.P.	110 lbs.	Open Bottom Pattern	
1-50 "	110 "	" " "	
1-50 "	125 "	Open Bottom Pattern	B. C. Inspection
2-40 "	110 "	Open Bottom Pattern	
1-50 "	110 "	Water " "	
1-40 "	110 "	" " "	

All built to rigid Specifications, tested and inspected.
If you need a Boiler, not on this list, we probably
have it under construction.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

"Quality"

This appears on every twenty feet of belt

GOODYEAR

The Winged Foot stands for Quality

RUBBER BELTING

Mr. Millowner are you having belt troubles, if so you are not using Goodyear "Quality" Belt, and you are the man we want to get in touch with. Write us fully giving the size and speed of your pulleys and all the conditions under which the belt must work. We will then have our expert go over the information and quote you a price on a belt that we will absolutely guarantee to do the work required.

If you will give us an opportunity we will demonstrate to you that your best insurance against shut downs and long delays is "use Goodyear Quality Belt," every piece of fabric used in its construction is carefully tested and unless it comes up to our specifications it is instantly rejected. Only the highest grades of rubber are used and this makes it impossible for the layers to separate, and also insures a true, straight running belt. Write our nearest branch for further particulars.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada
Limited

Factory: BOWMANVILLE, ONT. **Gen. Offices: TORONTO**

BRANCHES:
TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

"Just Right"

The Oneida Steel Pulley

is "just right" because it is the only pulley built which fills all the requirements of a good pulley.

It has great strength, best belt adhesion, secure grasp on the shaft, fine balance and it is made in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world.

Are not these facts worthy of your consideration when in the market for pulleys?

Try a sample.

A postal will bring our complete catalogue to you.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.

Oneida, N. Y.

Everything in Spruce

Dressed and in the Rough

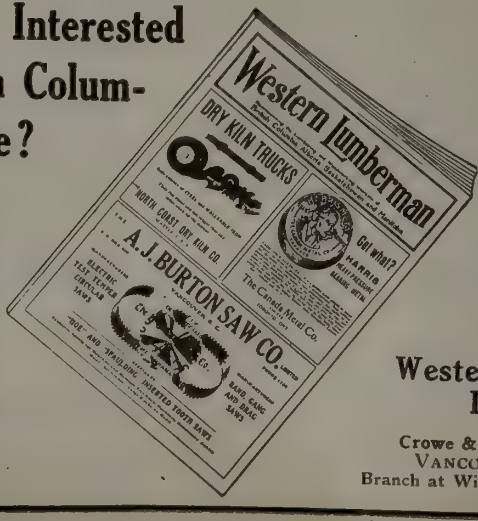
Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.

Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.


Western Lumberman
DRY KILN TRUCKS
NORTH COAST DRY KILN CO.
Got what?
HARRIS
HEAVY PRESSURE BEARING METAL
The Canada Metal Co.
A. J. BURTON SAW CO.
VANCOUVER B.C.
ELECTRIC TEST TEMPER CIRCULAR SAWS
BAND, GANG AND DRAG SAWS
"HOE" AND "SPAULDING" INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

EDGINGS

Ontario

The Laing-Ritchie Company, of Essex, Limited, Essex, Ont., planing mill and lumber business, has been taken over by the Naylor Lumber Company.

Reports from Oshawa, Ont., state that large quantities of pulpwood are now being shipped to the United States by way of the Cobourg ferry.

Fire in the lumber mill of George McAllister, Guelph, Ont., on April 4th, destroyed the sawmill and some lumber, valued in all at $3,000.

The Hettler Lumber Company, who have been operating on the Dokis Indian Reserve on the French river during the past winter, will take out about ten million feet this spring and will have it cut at Manley Chew's mill at Midland.

The progress in the erection of the Shevlin-Clarke sawmill at Fort Frances, Ont., has been very rapid and the mill proper is nearly completed. About all that remains to be done is the placing of the machinery. The planing mill also is rapidly nearing completion.

On April 7th the large planing mill of the James Smart Co., Brockville, Ont., was cutted by fire, a large portion of the stock and equipment being destroyed. Spontaneous combustion is thought to have been the cause. The loss is between $6,000 and $7,000, covered by insurance.

Lumbermen in the Rainy River district complain that owing to the early disappearance of snow this spring they still have large quantities of timber in the woods to be hauled out to the rivers and lakes. They also say that the sudden melting of the snow will keep the drives back until rainy weather sets in.

The Crown Lumber Company, of Woodstock, Ont., are building a large addition to the factory, and contracts for it have been let. The building is to be of cement blocks, and will be 155 feet by 70 feet, one storey high. Mr. R. E. Butler got the contract for supplying the lumber. The new building will be used as a factory for bent wood working.

The town council of Dryden, Ont., have decided to submit a by-law to the ratepayers for granting tax exemption to the Dryden Timber & Power Company for ten years and for giving to the company the town's interest in the Dryden Park, in consideration of certain buildings and operations to be erected and carried on by the company. The transfer is to be protected by a satisfactory bond for $2,000 to be given by the company to the town guaranteeing fulfilment of all the plans and proposals agreed to.

Fire caused $50,000 loss to the plant of the Kensington Furniture Company at Goderich, Ont., on April 6th. The loss is covered by insurance. The plant consisted of three buildings, two wooden and one brick. The two former were wiped out, and the latter was badly damaged. The fire started in the top floor of one of the wooden buildings, used as a packing room, and spread rapidly to the second wooden building, where varnishes were stored. The firemen had a bad breeze to work against, and were thus handicapped, but succeeded in saving the machine shop. The burned plant was owned by F. G. Rumball, of London; Ont., and his son, John Rumball, was the manager.

Incoming lumberjacks at Ottawa are credited with having been the cause of an outbreak of smallpox in the city. Twenty-eight mild cases were reported recently as existing in the city. Four hospital tents have been erected. Quite a ripple of excitement was caused by the arrival of a lumberjack who consulted an Ottawa doctor. He was plainly marked with the disease and had to be taken to the hospital immediately. At first there was no ambulance available and the trip to the hospital was commenced on foot, in the middle of the road, and under guard. An ambulance arrived in time to assist for the last half of the trip. The medical authorities are not alarmed about the outbreak, as the cases are all mild and no difficulty is expected in handling any new ones which may appear.

The mill of Messrs. Lynch & Ryan, at Deer Lake, Ont., which was destroyed by fire on March 9th, is well on the way toward completion again. Work on rebuilding was commenced at once and new machinery was ordered which is now installed and ready for operation. The mill is of frame construction, 60 x 32 feet, with boiler and engine house 16 x 26 feet. The output is from ten to fifteen thousand feet per day of ten hours. The company took out about 20,000 pieces of timber this year, totalling 1,500,000 feet of lumber. At the time of the fire they had cut only about 300,000 feet of basswood, so that they still had about 1,200,000 feet left to put through the mill. It was necessary, therefore, to rebuild at once. The company also have about 500,000 feet to cut at their other mill, at Cordova Mines, Ont.

A dispatch from Fort Frances says that considerable alarm has been caused among the lumbermen and timber contractors there by the report that the provincial authorities have ordered the dam on Manitou lake above the cascades to be opened so as to raise the water in Rainy lake and Rainy river to give the power company at Fort Frances more water for its wheels. It is stated that the carrying out of this order will mean the stranding of thousands of logs, ties, poles, etc., on the several small lakes and streams above Rainy lake for the balance of the year, unless extremely heavy rains should set in. A strong effort is being made to have the order rescinded. In this connection the council of Fort Frances have passed a resolution calling the attention of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines to the fact that the raising of the dams at the Manitou and elsewhere to benefit an American industry will be gravely detrimental to the Canadian lumbering companies operating above these dams, and protesting vehemently against any such action.

Eastern Canada

Olivier Dubois, dealer in carriage makers' supplies and lumber, Montreal, has registered.

The Hull Woodenware Company, Limited, Hull, Que., intend to dispose of their assets by tender.

Bastien & Dagenais, sash and door manufacturers, Montreal, Josephat Bastien and Francois Xavier Dagenais, have registered.

The sash and door factory of Louis Beaudry, at Pointe aux Trembles, P.Q., was completely destroyed by fire on March 28th. The loss amounted to about $50,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Beaver Creek Logging & Lumber Company, Limited, capital $50,000; The Dominion Western Timber Company, Limited, capital $600,000.

The city council of St. John, N.B., have decided to lease the Mispec pulp mill to the Stetson, Cutler Company for a perior of ten years, at $2,000 a year, giving the company the right to purchase the mill for $25,000.

Several new mills have been put up this winter in New Brunswick. A new mill is being put in at Elgin, Albert County, for Thaddeus Graves, and another steam outfit for Albert Wood, at Coverdale, Albert County. R. Laurie, of Polyhurst, has installed a portable mill and Messrs. Price & Armstrong, of French Lake, and A. M. Floyd, of Barnesville, have purchased new engines.

At the New Brunswick Crown Lands Department on April 5th, there was a sale of timber limits, which brought about some lively bidding. Mr. J. J. F. Winslow was the purchaser of a two-mile lot on Fork Brook, Little River, at $47 per mile, and a three-mile limit on Salmon River, Kent County, at $60 per mile, while Mr. H. W. Bailey was the purchaser of a two-mile lot on Maquapit River, paying $83 per mile.

Mr. C. F. Davis, of Newport, Me., and Mr. E. E. Field, of Pittsburg, N.H., representing the Twitchell Lumber Company of New Hampshire, are making a cruise of the Scott Lumber Company's lands which embrace over 56,000 acres in New Brunswick, and they are also cruising the lumber lands owned by Mr. James M. Scott, which include about 6,000 acres. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the entire property of the Scott Lumber Company. The amount involved is between $150,000 and $200,000. The company may also operate the Victoria mill below Fredericton.

Gilmour & Hughson's mill at Hull, P.Q., has been reconstructed during the past winter, by Mr. I. N. Kendall, of Ottawa. A twin circular, a 54-inch gang and an ordinary double edger have been taken out and in their place there have been installed an 8-foot Waterous band mill, a Mershon 7-foot upright band resaw, and a large stock edger. The edger is made to cut from 4 inches wide to 10 inches wide. Mr. Kendall in writing about the new installation predicts that this style of edger will, in the near future, take the place of the old shifting saw edger in most modern sawmills, on account of the difficulty of doing exact edging with a movable saw. Speaking of the movable gang, Mr. Kendall believes that the upright gang is also doomed, on account of the class of logs which are being taken out to-day. Leaving out of consideration the thickness of the saws, he states that the band saws are much the best, because with defective logs the good lumber can be much better selected by cutting one board at a time than by cutting the whole log, as is done with a gang.

Western Canada

The Lincoln Saw Mills Company, Limited, sawmill proprietors, Langley Prairie, B.C., are stated to have assigned.

The Similkameen Company, Limited, sawmill proprietors, Princeton, B.C., are stated to have sold out to W. C. McDougall.

P. Abrams, Sr., of Renata, B.C., has purchased a sawmill at Spokane, Wash. The mill will have a capacity of 15,000 feet per day and will be fitted with the most modern machinery. It will be in operation as soon as the transportation company can deliver the machinery at Renata.

Several important improvements are in progress at the plant of the Eburne Sawmills, Eburne, B.C., which will materially increase its output. Among these are the installation of a new band resaw, a new engine to provide more power and new drying kilns which thoroughly dry the lumber within 15 hours without checking, and extract all the pitch from the lumber.

The Hanbury Manufacturing Company, of Brandon, Man., in anticipation of a very busy building season, will bring down the Assiniboine as big a log drive as last year. In past years the logs have not arrived at the Brandon mills till well on in June, but the company has reports from the north that indications for ample water are better than for some years and the drive is likely to arrive earlier than usual.

The mill of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, at Winnipeg, will be especially busy, as the mill of that company at Rainy River, to replace the one burned last fall, will not be ready for work for some time. D. C. Cameron, president of the Rat Portage company, says that if he gets a reasonable assessment rate from the city of St. Boniface on the other side of the river from Winnipeg, he will spend a quarter of a million dollars in extensive buildings, and along industrial and manufacturing lines there.

Cushing Bros., Company, Limited, have secured 40 lots in the Wilson Park subdivision at Saskatoon, Sask., and will erect a first class planing mill, sash and door an interior fittings. factory. The main building will be 80 x 108, with a wing 40 x 40, and all two storeys. The warehouse and office building will be 64 x 108, and the boiler house, of concrete construction, will be 34 x 40. The company will produce power by steam, and generate electricity so as to put direct motor drive on all machinery. They will employ 50 men, and hope to get going this summer. The company have factories in Regina, Calgary and Edmonton, and regard Saskatoon as a most favorable opening. F. M. Beatty will be manager at Saskatoon.

The consolidation of the Michigan-Pacific Lumber Companies with the Michigan-Puget Sound Lumber Company, was effected at a joint meeting of the shareholders at Grand Rapids, Mich., on March 28. The new corporation, which is capitalized at $2,500,000, will maintain the individuality of the two old companies, although there will be but a single executive head, J. H. Moore, of Victoria, B.C., who becomes vice-president and general manager. The Michigan-Pacific Company holds some 32,000 acres on Vancouver Island, while the Michigan-Puget Sound has 22,000 acres. The following are the officers of the new corporation: President, C. W. Liken, Sebewain, Mich.; Vice-President and General Manager, J. H. Moore, Victoria, B.C.; Secretary, William F. McKnight, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Treasurer, Charles Phelps, Victoria; Superintendent, Delbert Hankin, Victoria.

An important new industry will locate in Winnipeg in the form of a saw mill and four large lumber yards. The new concern is known as the Coast Lumber Yards, Limited, and the men who are most directly interested in it are A. R. Davidson, of Winnipeg; A. D. McRae, A. D. Davidson and Senator Peter Jansen, of Nebraska, and with them there is considerable southern capital. The company have opened two yards in the city. In a timber yard the concern will carry all sizes up to 24x24—60 feet long. The yard on the St. Boniface side of the Red river has a capacity of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet; the shed, which is just being completed, having a capacity of 2,000,000 feet. A railway track runs through the centre of the shed, so that the lumber can be unloaded directly from the cars in any kind of weather without getting wet. The dimensions of this shed are 80 x 200 feet. In connection with this yard a sawmill will be erected, and the company propose to manufacture on short notice any specially ordered material which the trade may demand. R. F. Bingham, who has had a wide experience in the western lumber trade, will be general manager of the yards.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200.000.000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Selling High Class Goods
Gives Satisfaction All Round

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
Montreal Ottawa

FOR SALE

We are dismantling a large modern Saw Mill, and offer the following machines, all guaranteed in good condition :—

1 Filer & Stowell R.H. Band Mill

1 Filer & Stowell L.H. Band Mill

1 Wilkins "Eclipse" Gang

2 Edgers

1 Mershon Resaw

Twin Steam Engines 500 h.p.

ALL DETAILS ON APPLICATION

Low prices, delivered to any rail or water point in Canada, subject to being sold on receipt of enquiry.

Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Company, Limited

P. O. Box 284 - - - St. John, N.B.

Saw Mill Belting

N. SMITH
TORONTO
CANADA

Send Us To-Day
A Trial Order

We Guarantee
Satisfaction

Look over this List thoroughly it will save you many Dollars

NET PRICE LIST PER FOOT

RUBBER BELTING

WIDTH INCH	4 PLY	5 PLY	6 PLY
4	.14		
5	.20	.25	
6	.25	.30	.35
8	.30	.35	.40
10	.35	.40	.50
12	.45	.50	.60
14	.50	.60	.70
16		.70	.80

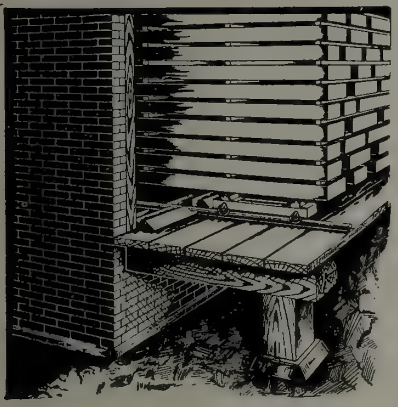
STITCHED CANVASS BELTING

WIDTH INCH	4 PLY	6 PLY
4	.13	.18
5	.17	.22
6	.20	.27
8	.25	.35
10	.32	.45
12	.40	.55
14	.45	.65
16	.50	.75

We carry a complete stock of Belting in **Rubber, Cotton and Leather** from 1 inch to 24 inch.

Write for complete Net Price List

N. SMITH BELTING, HOSE AND MILL SUPPLIES
138-140 York St., TORONTO, ONT.
All Orders Given Prompt and Careful Attention



Out on Time

The Grand Rapids Veneer Works Dry Kiln is dependable. It gives you

Dry Lumber

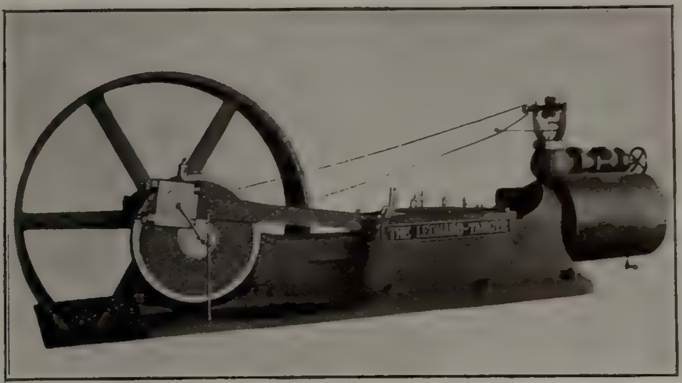
***Like* you want it ~ *When* you want it ~**

Visit one of the many kilns we have installed in Canada and you will be shown what it means to have absolute control of the dry lumber situation, both as to quantity and quality of output.

Write us for the names of plants in which you will be interested and location of our nearest representative.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works
Belleville, Ont.
HENRY PRINGLE, Agent

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES



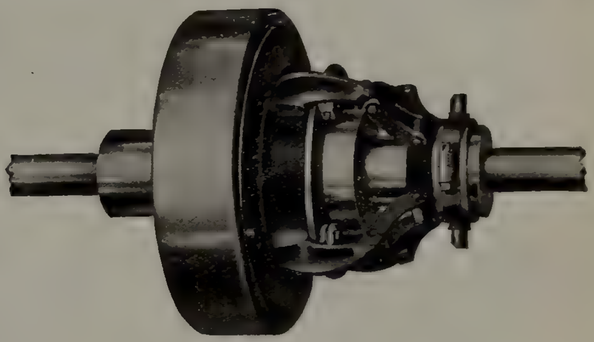
Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.
Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Certainty is What a Manufacturer Seeks in Everything

The manufacturer who will instal —



Positive Clutches

has the satisfaction of knowing that he has bought a clutch which is absolutely reliable, being a simple jaw clutch which can be operated at any speed and under any load. -:- -:- -:-

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works
Limited
11-13 Jarvis, Street, Toronto Ont.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		35 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 50
10x20		37 00
6x18, 8x18		37 50
6x20, 8x20		38 50

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances; 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft.		19 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.		21 50
" " " 20 ft.		23 50
" " " 22 ft.		25 50
" " " 24 ft.		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
14/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Pine, box boards		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 0
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00

Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	

BIRCH.

14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments	"	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	"	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		59 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2 in. "		59 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"		22 00
1" x 5"		25 00
1" x 6 and 8"		26 00
1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		32 00
1" x 13" and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 75
No. 3 48' Pine	2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock	3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.50
XX B. C. Cedar	1.80
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobbe buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00
1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00	23 00
Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$98 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	88 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	68 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch	73 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
½" " "	3 50	3 00

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

Kilindo

WIRE ROPE

For

Cranes
Derricks
Elevators
Mines
Cargo
Falls
Etc.

WIRE ROPE

Does not
Rotate
With or
Without
The Load

All Sizes
In Stock

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Jeffrey Locomotives

equipped with Edison Storage Batteries, for lumber yards.

Actual cost of operation with Jeffrey Storage Battery Locomotives, compared with the cost of old methods show a saving of 50 per cent.

Tell us how much lumber you are hauling and request additional information about this equipment.

Bulletin 13 mailed upon request,

We design and build Conveyors for handling Lumber, Sawdust, Refuse, Slabs, Logs, etc. Descriptive Catalog 57, mailed upon request.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
MONTREAL, Cote & Laqauchetiere Sts.
TORONTO OFFICE, 174 King St. East

From Halifax, N.S. to Port Alberni, B.C.

OUR

"Electric Test Tempered" Saws

are being used and giving good satisfaction

ANNUAL PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION
NOVA SCOTIA

Our method of tempering guarantees uniformity and toughness.

Our Inserted Tooth Saws are fitted with our patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks that will not slip sideways.

Guaranteed to cut easy and free and to have no equal in frozen or hardwood timber.

Write for further information to

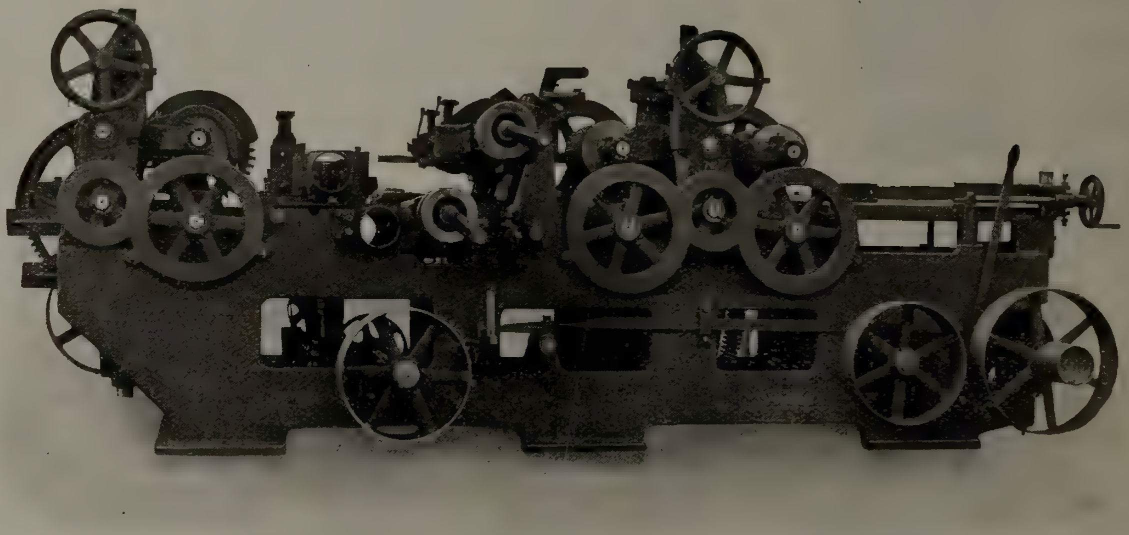
The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

Box 848
Vancouver, B.C.
Phone 748

Canada Machinery Corporation
LIMITED

GALT, ONTARIO

This name on your woodworking machinery is a guarantee of quality and represents the best and most modern.



No. 105 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

The above cut shows our latest general purpose matcher and challenges comparison with any medium weight machine on the continent. It is very simple and rigid and easy of operation.

NOTE—The guarded gears and the belt drive to feed rolls.

Canada Machinery Corporation
Limited

Galt, Ontario

AGENTS:—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver
Williams & Wilson, Montreal

THE SHIMER CUTTER HEADS

Service Talks!

170,000 Shimer Cutter Heads in daily use proclaim the merits of these tools.

And they were all sold with the privilege of being returned if not satisfactory.

Thirty days trial of a Shimer Cutter Head has been our best advertisement. The offer still stands.

Let us have measurements to-day for such tools as you need to begin the year's work without being handicapped. Don't wait until you are actually ready to use the tools before giving order.

The Board Matcher Heads

The Shimer Cutter Heads for Box Board Matching will make a uniform cut and a close fit in every instance, as well after years of use as when the Bits are new. There is no friction upon the Bits, therefore no loss of power, no waste of material. The Bits can be expanded for thicker material, with corresponding change in the thickness of the tongue and groove.

Price for two Cutter Heads with 4 Bits each complete to match 3/8 to ½ inch, $29.15.

We also furnish when desired a Yoke Mandrel with self-oiling boxes, boxed f.o.b. Galt, Ont., for $11.05.

Thin Steel Knives

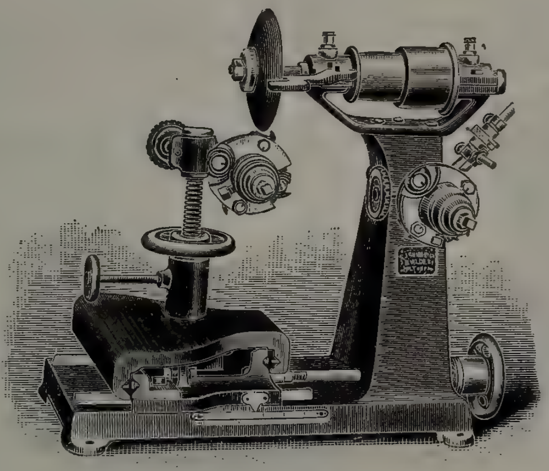
Advanced ideas referring to the planing and surfacing of lumber have developed into the use of the thin blades, made from high speed steel, which when properly tempered and treated, serve for one or two days of work on hard maple, oak or hickory.

These blades are known as our Bedee Knives and are recommended by users as the best that can be procured. For the benefit of those desiring to use this style of a knife we have facilities to furnish them in any length or thickness.

Write us about your requirements.

Wood Forming Cutters

We manufacture Special Cutters of any shape and size desired after the patterns of our Reversible and One-Way Cutters. Let us have your specifications. For odd work not found in our catalogue send a wood sample or drawing.



Save the Cost of Files

Don't spoil good files by trying to sharpen Cutters with a hard temper. It's slow work, and as bad for the disposition of the man as it is hard on the files. Use a Grinding Machine. Steel Cutters of any temper can then be sharpened easily and quickly.

We make two styles of Grinding Machines to lighten and hasten the work of the filing room.

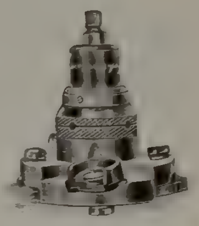
The Shimer Cutter Head Grinder, No. 1. is a simple and effective machine for grinding the Bits of the Shimer Cutter Heads. It is strong and complete with every needed adjustment. Has ball-bearing carriage which is very sensitive in operation allowing the most delicate touch to be made to the Cutter. In addition, it is provided with a tracking attachment for accurately setting the Bits. Price, net, f.o.b. Galt, Ont., $104.

No. 2 machine is lighter, yet sufficiently strong to meet the average need. It has a carriage provided with a regular slide, but it will be found a very practical and useful machine in any mill, Price, net f.o.b. cars Galt, Ont., $45.50.

Our "Best of All,"

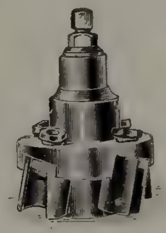
Figs. 202 and 203 are the leading tools, having Conical Duplex Bit Seats and The Shimer Cutter Head Expansion. Flooring Bits will work from 13-16 to 1½-in. thickness with tongue and groove proportions expanded to suit.

Price, net, complete with one set of flooring Bits, the gauges for setting the Bits and wrench **$40.95**
Extra Bits for Flooring **$11.44**
Extra Bits for Ceiling **$10.40**



With 4 Bits to each Head.

Jointer Heads,



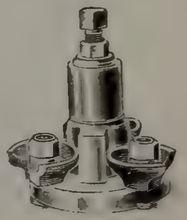
Figs. 54 and 55, with four Bits in line of work, shear the cut downwardly to insure a sharp and clean upper edge. They cut clean and free and are shipped out under our guarantee to give satisfaction.

Price, Heads, complete with Bits for 15-16 to 1¼-in., net only **$31.20**
Extra Bits 1¼ face, the set **$10.40**
Extra Bits, 2-in. face, the set **$12.48**

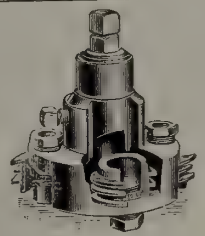
O. J. Batten Heads,

Figs. 48 and 49 represent our best tools for this work, having 3 Bits in line of cut so arranged upon their seat inclines as to protect all but cutting edge against friction and wear.

Price, two Heads complete with Bits, net only **$31.98**
Extra Bits each, net **$2.08**



Double Ceiling Heads,



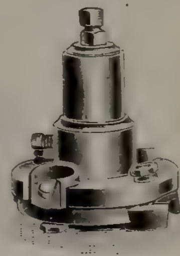
Figs. 45 and 46 are made in solid section, steel forged, with Bits of special design to cut two tongues on one edge of board, and two grooves on opposite edge, to be re-sawed for two thin boards tongued and grooved. Very complete.

Price, with one set of Bits, net **$40.94**
Extra Bits, per set of (8) **$16 64**

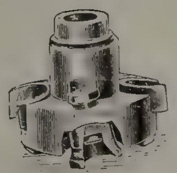
Ship Lap Heads,

Figs. 38 and 39 are made of steel forgings, in solid section, designed especially for heavy duty. The bit seats have the latest improved slants to provide free cutting edges, and we sell them at the following low and net prices.

Heads with one set of Bits to work 15-16 to 1½-in. thick, net **$34.84**
Extra set of Bits **$11.96**



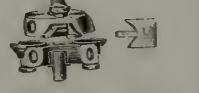
Door, Sash and Coping Tools,



That save all the hand fitting. No changing of patterns, therefore, no trouble in framing door and sash parts when matched with the Shimer Cutter Heads.

DOOR HEADS

Fig. 82, solid flange **$10.75**
Fig. 84, with Expansion **13.35**
Bits to work 1-in. to 1¼ doors, 4 **7.28**



SASH HEADS

Fig. 86, solid flange **$9.75**
Fig. 206, with Expansion **$12.35**
Bits extra to work 1 to 1¼-in. Sash (2 Moulded Bits, $4.30; 2 Rabbeting Bits $2.86) **$7.16**

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK. "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Address Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Galt, Ontario, Can.

Use the Old Reliable Dr. J. M. Stewart's

Veterinary Remedies

"HELLO! OLD HOSS: WHATS THE MATTER!"
"EVERYTHING! SEE MY SHOULDERS AND NECK"
Trade Mark
"NEVER MIND! GET A BOTTLE OF
DR. J. M. STEWART'S SURE CURE"
IT WILL HEAL UP YOUR SHOULDERS AND NECK IN GOOD SHAPE

Dr. Stewart's sure cure for Galls, and Raw Sores, only one in liquid form, 16 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Excelsior Liniment for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, and Capped Hocks, 32 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Lightning Colic Cure cures Colic in all stages, 75 cents per bottle or $7.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Hoof Ointment, Rapid Hoof Grower and Corn Cure, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Heave Relief, quick and sure relief, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Proud Flesh Powders, 25 cents per tin or $2.50 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Condition Powders, 2 lb. tin 50 cents or $4.50 per dozen.

Our Condition Powders are absolutely pure, contains no antimony, resin or poisonous drugs. Not "Stock Food" but medicine. Cost less than stock food, better results. Two tins Spring and Fall do the work.

We also manufacture a complete line of camp and household remedies. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

Palmer Medical Co., Limited

Windsor - Ontario

Style No. 9—Oil Tan Vamp, long Sole and Heel, Mennonite leg, absolutely water tight and full of hard wear

Absolutely Watertight Lumbermen's Footwear

We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing Lumbermen's Footwear that are watertight in every way, and do not need any guarantee.

We Produce the Goods

Over thirty years in this business and still growing

Write for our catalogue, sent free on application

A. W. YAGER

Midland - Ontario

Style No. 11—Mennionite leg, Oil Tan Vam Sole and Heel absolutely watertight

---

Every pair stamped
"JOHN BULL"

Every pair stamped
"JOHN BULL"

Larrigans

IT'S the little things that count—and there are a number of little improvements and extra stitches put in our Larrigans and Leggins that make them better than any other make. They are made from choice oil tanned leather that **we tan ourselves.**

Send for Our Literature

R. M. Beal Leather Co.

Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.

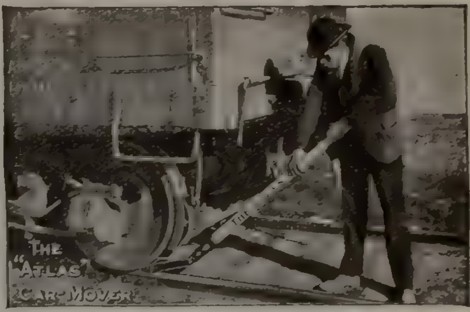
Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

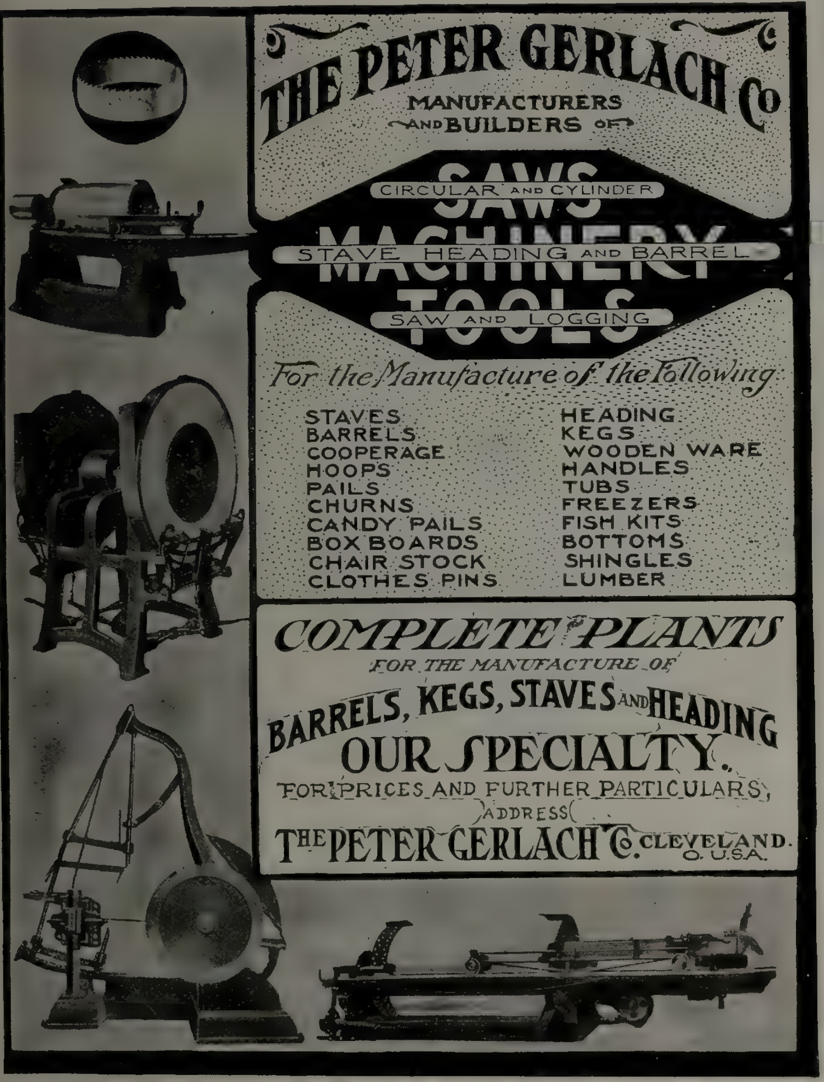
As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstock.



One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U. S. A.



THE PETER GERLACH Co

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF

SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER

MACHINERY
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL

TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following

STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS

HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

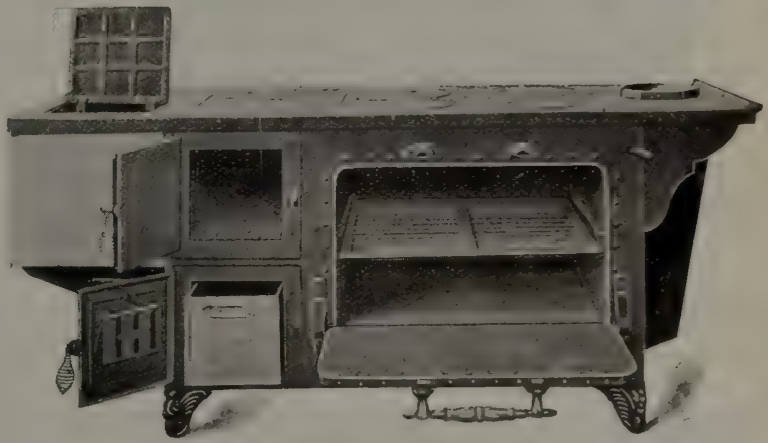
COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.

FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND. O. U.S.A.

Algonquin Steel Range

for Lumber Camps

Can be fitted to burn Wood, Coal or Coke



A durable, strong well made Range specially adapted for Lumber Camps, and possessing all the latest features in an up-to-date Range. Is a quick heater and a good baker. One of the many advantages to the cook is the one piece Drop Oven Door.

Write us for Catalogue and Prices

National Manufacturing Co., Limited
OTTAWA, - - CANADA

Exhaust Systems

We design and install complete systems for Planing Mills and Wood-working Shops, and have equipped some of the largest plants in Canada. The celebrated Sturtevant slow speed fan used thus guaranteeing the highest efficiency. Get our quotation if you intend making additions or alterations to your plant.

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited
MONTREAL

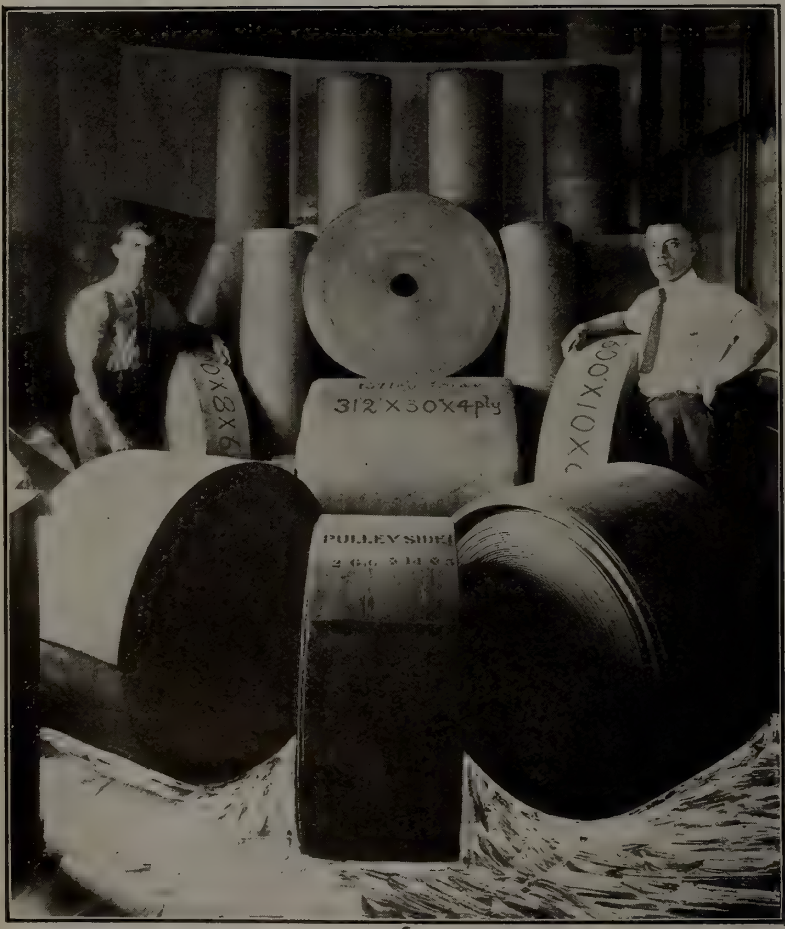
SCANDINAVIA
FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES LIMITED
TORONTO
BELTING

For Transmission and Conveying
Conditions may be Wet or Dry
Drives may be Straight or Crossed

Federal Engineering & Supplies
LIMITED

284 Yonge Street — — TORONTO
329 St. James Street — — MONTREAL

AGENTS:— Kinnear & Company, St. John, N. B.
G. B. Oland & Company, Halifax, N. S.
McDougal's Limited, Ottawa, Ont.
Jos. Ouellet, 12 Rue Caron, Quebec, P. Q.



This equipment of Vi-Balata Belting was supplied by us to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, for their new elevator at St. Boniface, Manitoba. We also supplied some 2000 ft. of the same belting, ranging from 34″ to 48″ in width to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. for their new elevator at Goderich, Ont.

VI-BALATA BELTING

**Large Stocks Carried
at all Branches**

Sole Canadian Agents

The

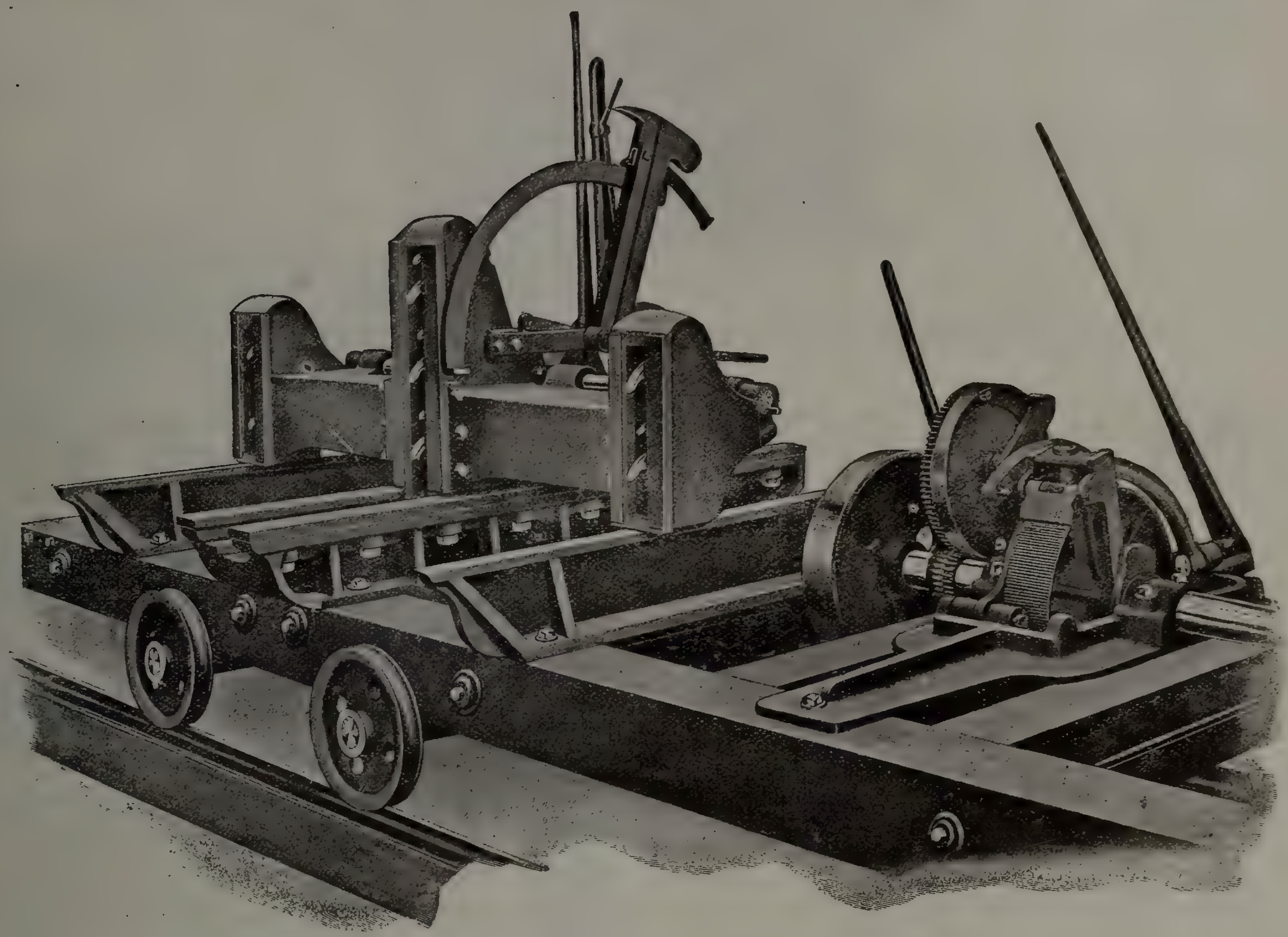
General Supply Co.
of Canada, Limited

**Woods Western Bldg., Cor.
Market and Louise Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**356-58-60 Sparks St.,
OTTAWA, ONT.**

115-125 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

The Carriage for YOU

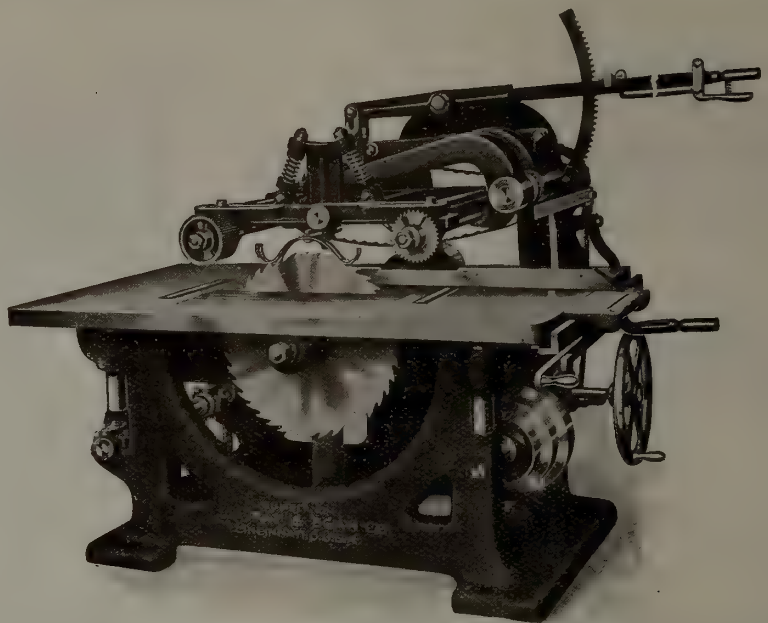


Our 46 inch Saw Carriage

With wing knee.
Hammer dogs easily applied.
Very heavy and substantial.
All three dogs operated by one lever.
Wings spread five feet.
Style C. set works.

This is a model Saw Carriage and always a great favorite among lumbermen who appreciate the best. It is simple, easy to operate, can't be wrecked and will reduce your bill to nothing.
Where will our catalogue and literature find you?

MOWRY & SONS Gravenhurst
Ontario



NO. 264 SELF-FEED RIP SAW—For Heavy Ripping of all kinds.

NO KICKING BACK

when short pieces are ripped on a Fay & Egan No. 264, Self-feed Rip Saw. The Spring Hold Down and the additional Spiral Springs prevent accidents of this kind.

This, however, is not the only reason why it is to your advantage to buy a Fay & Egan Self-feed Rip Saw. There are other reasons—read them in the opposite column.

A few words about this self-feed rip saw—built for heavy ripping and will be found a satisfactory tool for both light and heavy work—can be used as a single or gang rip-table raised and lowered on worm segments—long self-oiling bearings—outside bearing to mandrel pulley—fence is instantly moved and clamped at any position—a graduated index is furnished for accurate ripping—feed consists of one infeeding and one outfeeding roll. The driving mechanism is is the strongest possible, consisting of a train of sprocket gears and chains regulated by a Three Step Cone Pulley—capacity for material 4″ thick with a 16″ saw and 8″ with a 24″ blade; takes 19″ between saw and fence. By lowering the table and raising the feed out of the way, a timber as large as 12″ thick can be ripped by reversing timber.

We make the most complete line of Circular Rip—Cut-off and Resaws on the Market.

Write for Catalog—Sent Free Upon Request.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

Manufacturers of Wood Working Machinery.

465-485 W. Front St., - Cincinnati, Ohio.

—SALES OFFICES—

CHICAGO NEW YORK CITY ATLANTA BUFFALO VANCOUVER, B.C. NEW ORLEANS
BALTIMORE ST. LOUIS SEATTLE LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO

Boss Line Lumbering Tools

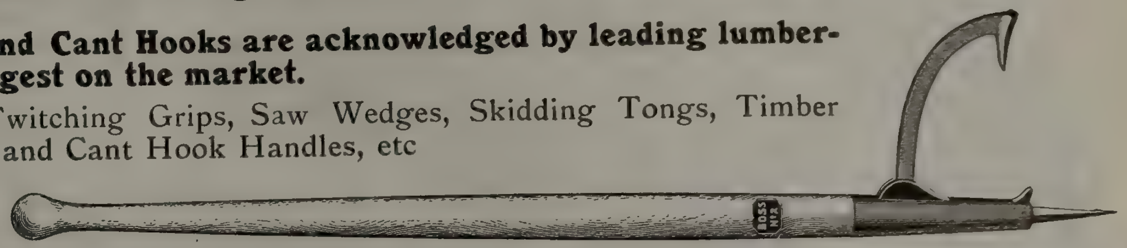
Manufactured by

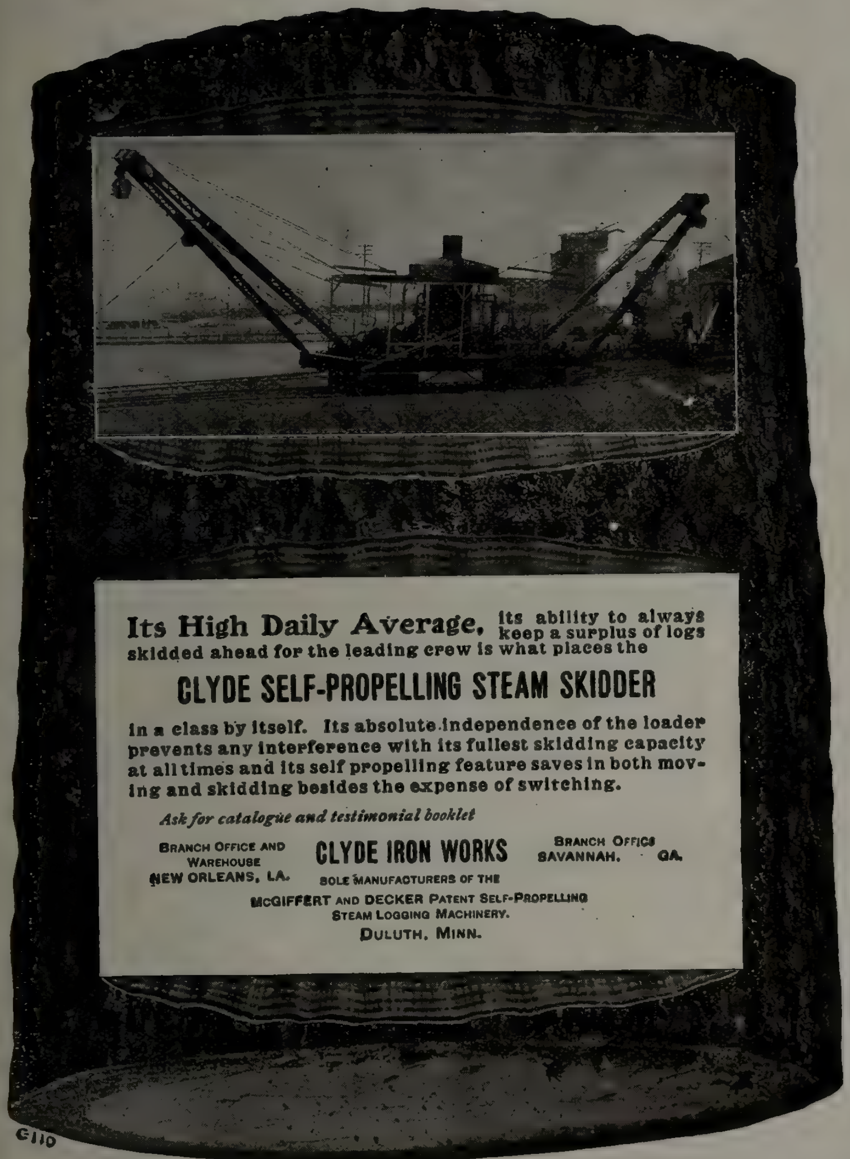
The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Tongs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application





Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.

DULUTH, MINN.

BRANCH OFFICE SAVANNAH, GA.

C110

Keystone

Two or Three-Saw

Double Edgers

are in a class by themselves

Heavy, Solid, well proportinued frame

2 or 3 Saw Double Edger

Built with Driving Pulleys Set-Works, etc.

The above cut represents the most up-to-date and accurately constructed edger on the market to-day

THE KEYSTONE

The arbor is made of forged steel and runs in long self-oiling boxes, is double key seated and carries two saws. Feed works are very simple. Wheel-set works. Spiked rolls on tables and fluted on the machine always keeps the lumber in place.

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works

Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Make Sure of the Quality of Your Handles

in buying

Axe and Cant Hook Handles

possibly more so than any other article you buy. Quality is an absolute essential. You will make no mistake if you insist on your jobber supplying you

Still's Handles

The Acme of Quality

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General Trade Journal

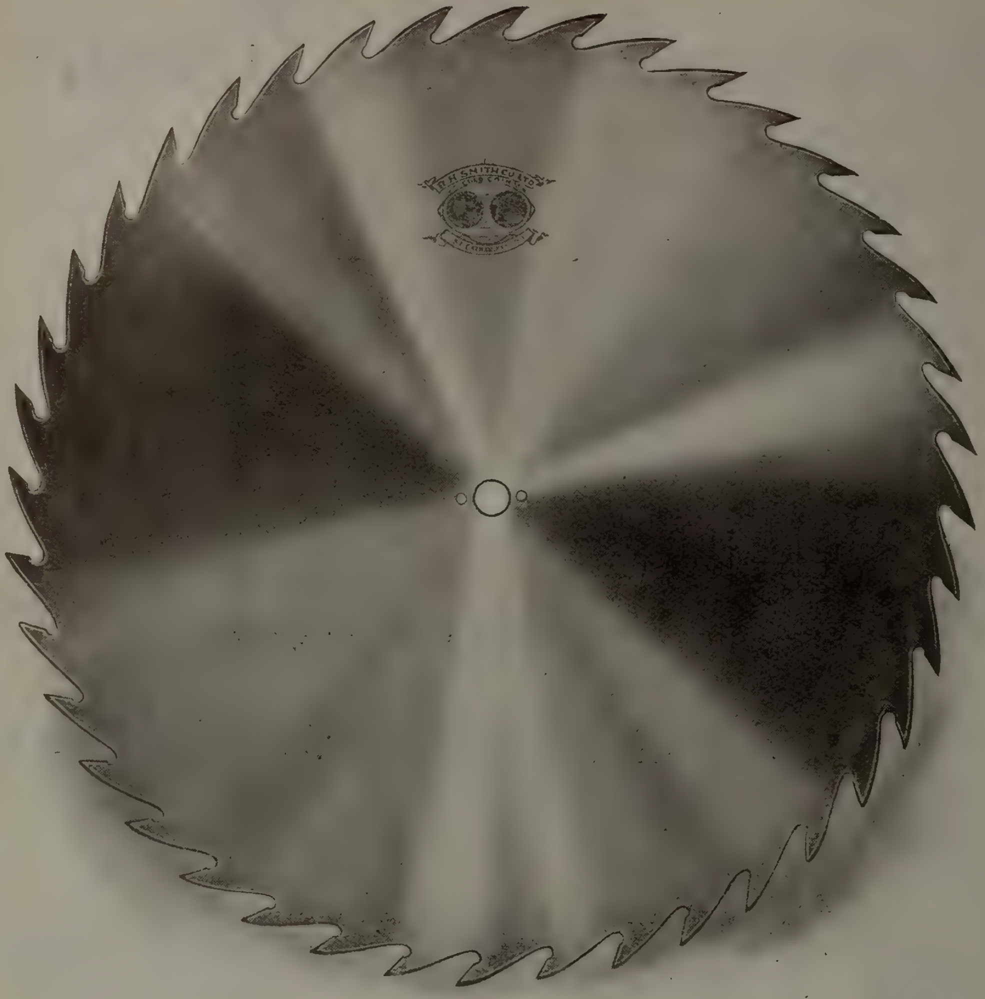
THE COMMERCIAL

The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket



Solid and Inserted Tooth

Circular Saws

We make a specialty of these lines

We remake old Solid Tooth Saws into new Inserted Tooth Saws

Write to us for quotations

Our saws have been before the public of Canada since 1855, and have won a reputation far excelling any other make of saws, combining as they do so many points of marked superiority.

By the old method the tempering of circular saws was to a great extent a matter of chance.

By our Patent Process that uncertainty is entirely avoided.

Being tempered and straightened by heat and pressure in air tight ovens at a uniform heat between heavy revolving plates, we produce a perfectly even temper throughout the plate, and being free from that uneven strain or tension caused by so much unequal hammering they are not so liable to buckle, which was a great source of trouble and expense in the old style of saw.

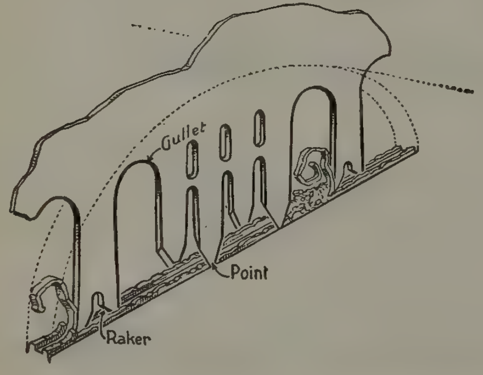
These saws will stand up to their work better under all circumstances, and being made of a higher quality steel than it is practical to use by the old method, they hold an edge longer and will do more work than any other saw on the market.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention.

R. H. Smith Co., Limited

Saw Manufacturers

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

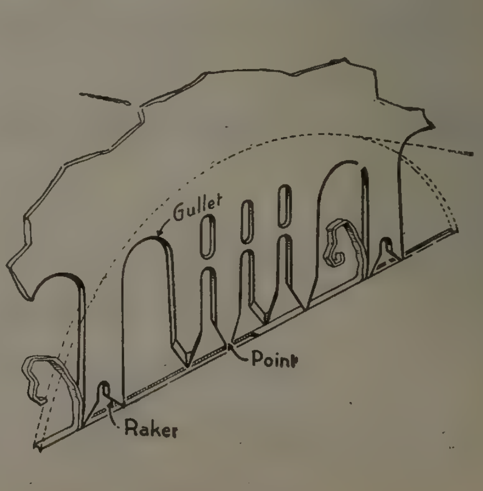


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

Isn't it Better to Investigate

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

than to wish you had

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Does away with all kilns
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

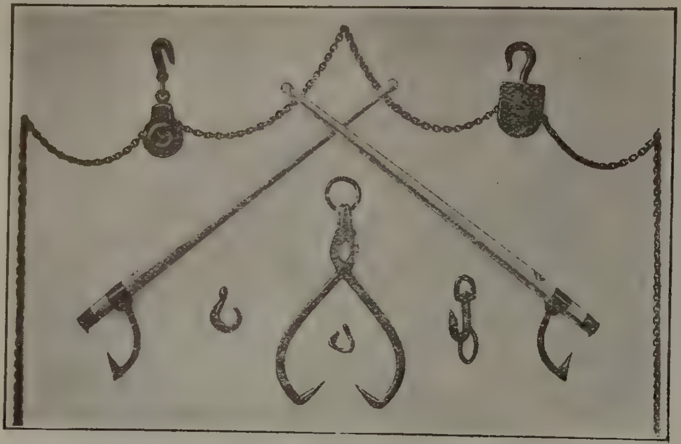
---

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Descriptive Booklet on Request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation
of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO



When ordering from your Jobber specify

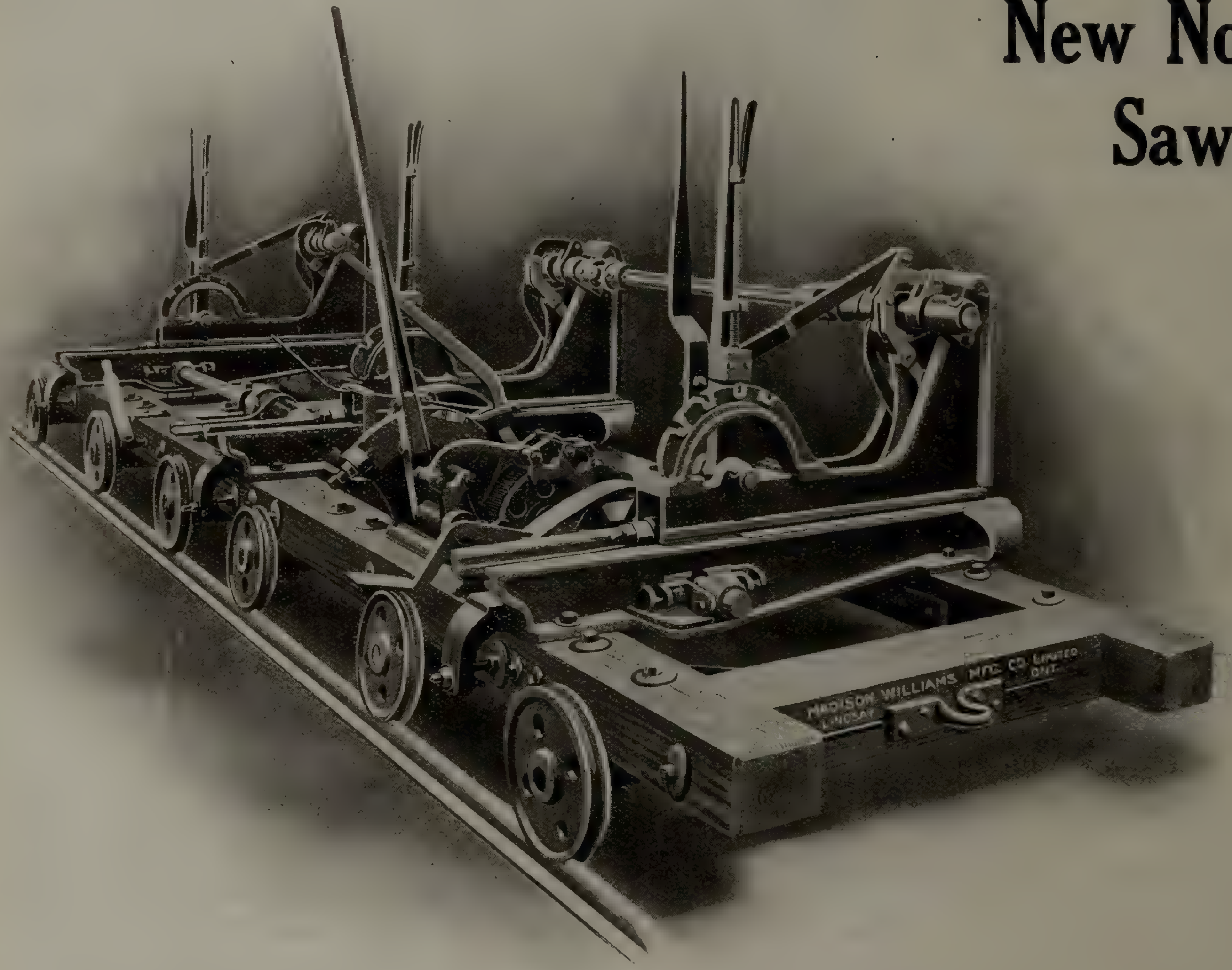
Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada



New No. 4 Saw Carriage

A Machine worthy of a place in the world's largest sawmill

The

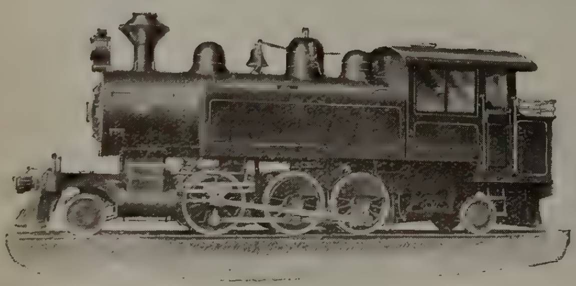
Madison Williams Mfg. Co.
Limited

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal Que.

Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

Steep Grades

Sharp Curves

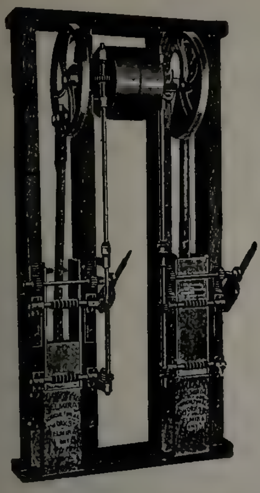
Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.
Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

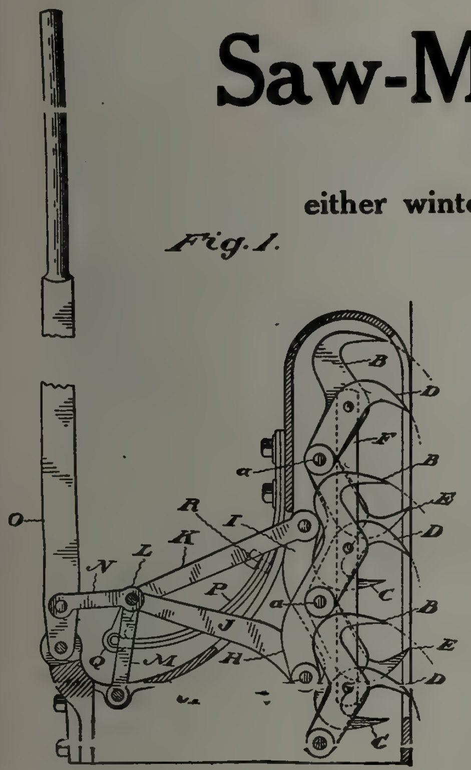
P. Payette's New Patent

Saw-Mill Dog

for

either winter or summer

Fig. 1.



Will operate in soft or hardwood timber, or frozen timber of any kind, with perfect ease and safety.

Booklet and all information mailed free upon request.

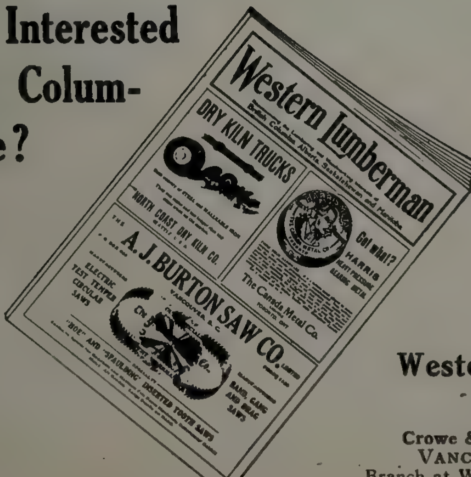
Also ask for our booklet on our new High Grade Saw Mill **Carriage** and **Lath Mill Machinery**

300 in use

P. Payette & Company

Engineers and Machinists
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?



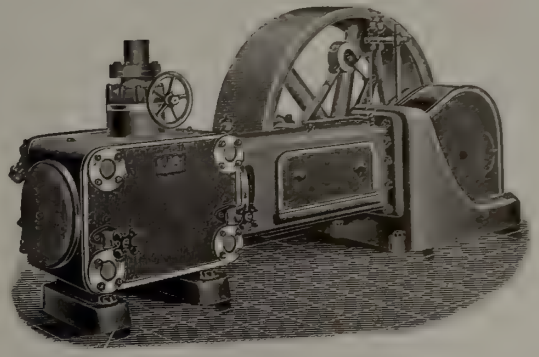
The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

Robb Corliss Engines



Have the Armstrong-Corliss valve gear, which will operate at a higher speed than the ordinary releasing gear.

This valve gear does not depend on springs or dash pots for closing and runs without noise.

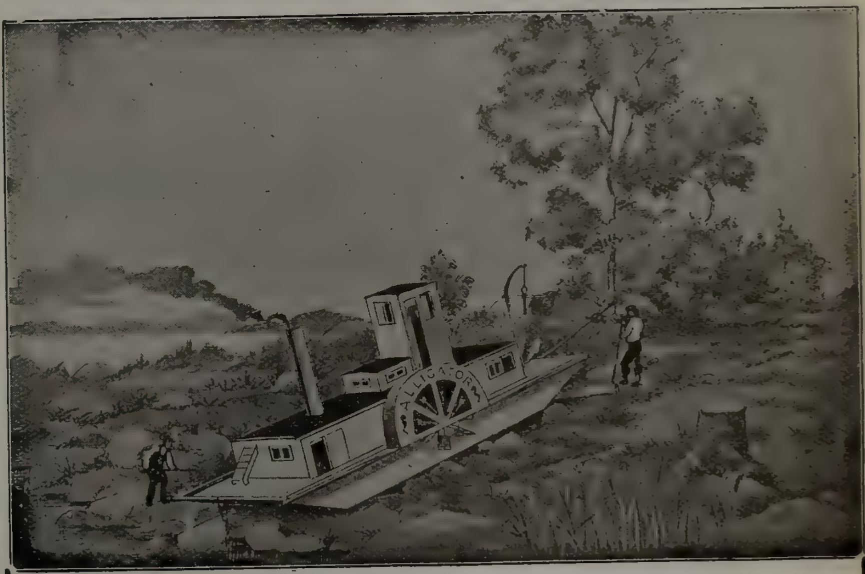
The wearing parts of the valve gear are enclosed in a casing and run in oil so that friction is reduced to a minimum.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited

AMHERST, N.S.

District Offices:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal	R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto	Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg	W. F. Porter, Manager
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary	J. F. Porter Manager



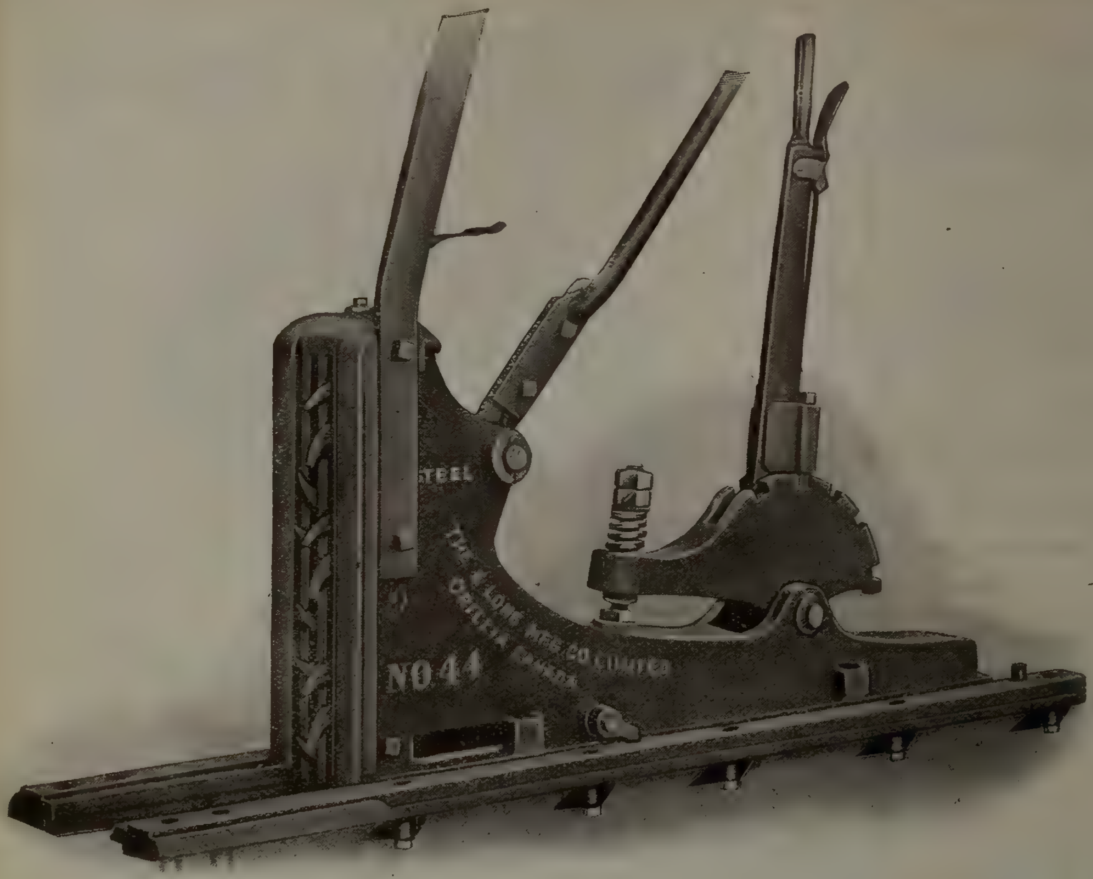
Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY

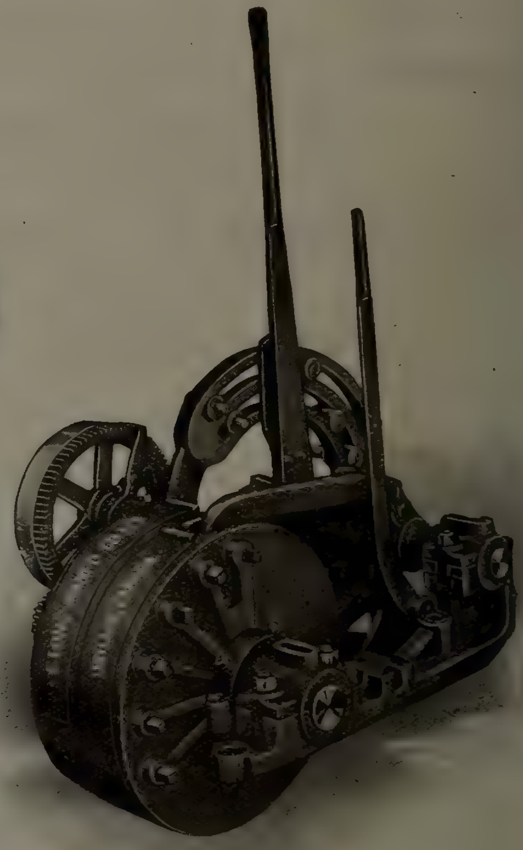
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO



No. 44 Steel Carriage

¶ We build a full line of carriages, from the lightest for portable mills up to the heaviest type for Pacific Coast mills, also **Steam Kickers, Loaders, Niggers, Cant Flippers, Steam Feeds** and in short a complete line of **up-to-date Mill Machinery.**

It is always a pleasure to answer inquiries

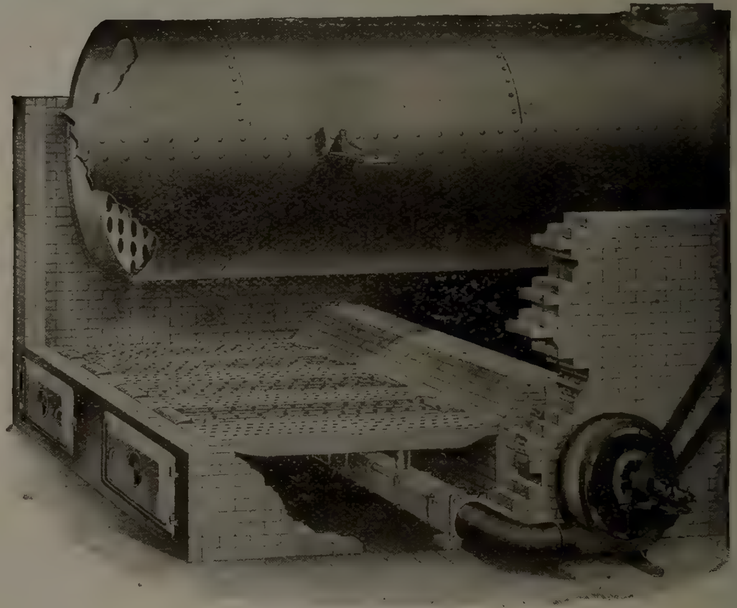


Enclosed Set Works with double wheel

Hot Blast Grates

Did you ever consider what a great saving in fuel could be made if all your refuse could be burned. Our Hot Blast Grates will burn even wet sawdust and furnish a good supply of steam. Many satisfied users are saving money daily on their fuel bill by using our grates

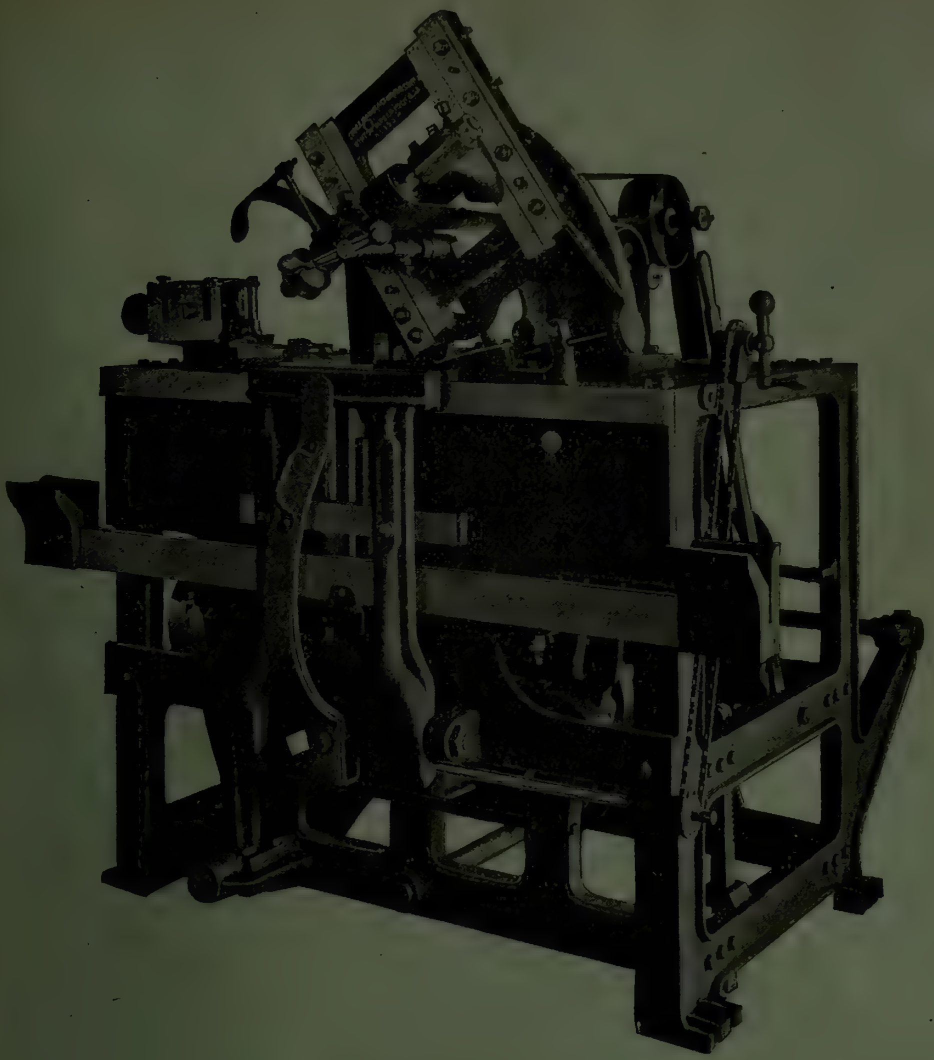
Send for our Literature



The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings.

AGENCIES	MONTREAL	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
	Williams and Wilson	Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.	Gorman, Clancy and Gridley, Ltd.	Rob. Hamilton & Co



"COVEL"

SAW FILING TOOLS

¶We are the only authorized Canadian manufacturers of Covel Saw Filing Equipment. ¶We underline "authorized" because it has an emphatic meaning. There are others selling what they represent to be Covel Filing machinery. So it is. But it is years out of date. ¶It has been superseded by newer designs that have been evolved and placed on the market because they are better than the old. ¶Being the authorized builders of these tools, we are in direct and constant touch with the designers. Every model they turn out and every improvement added is embodied in the machines we sell you—the latest and best in the Filing Tool line. *Send for our Filing Tool booklet.*

AUTOMATIC BANDSAW SHARPENER NO. 150

The No. 150 Automatic Bandsaw Sharpener illustrated herewith will take a saw with a blade up to 20-in. wide, and with slight variation is built as Nos. 140, 130 and 120, to take saws with 16-in., 14-in. and 10-in. blades respectively.

Frame

The machine is entirely self contained. The frame is built most substantially to overcome all vibration, and is open to permit quick adjustment and easy overhauling of every part. Over-all dimensions 50-in. x 55-in., extreme height 65-in.

Sharpening Head

The sharpening head is adjustable to give a concave cut with a straight wheel, and will set through a 45 degree angle to accommodate the hook of saw teeth. A 12-in. emery wheel is used, has three speeds, and is driven direct from the countershaft. This is made possible by the automatic idler attachment—a new wrinkle—that keeps driving belt always in the same tension regardless of the position of the emery wheel, and holds the belt always in the centre of the pulleys no matter at what angle the head is set. The sliding gate is 1¼-in. thick, slides in "V" shaped gibs so that wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib only. The gate rod controlling the position of the gate in the head is operated by a handle at the front of the gate which permits adjustment without hiding the wheel from the operator, and does away with the necessity of lifting the saw over the screw on the head. A ratchet lever is provided which raises gate and stops motion of the same when cams are being changed or when feed is regulated. All sizes and shapes of teeth can be sharpened, from 1-in. to 4-in. space. Each machine has five cam forms, giving as many standard sized teeth. Each cam is adjustable on the holder to give a large assortment of different shaped teeth. The cam shaft has two speeds and is cone pulley driven from the side of the machine where the belt can be easily regulated or shifted.

Front Feed

The feed arm is pivotted in double, babbitted boxes at the extreme bottom of the frame, making the push on the saw almost in a straight line. As it feeds the saw ahead it also holds it down so that it cannot climb. An adjustable guide holds arm in exact line, and a pull spring attached to it ensures a smooth even movement. Our patented adjustable knife shaped feed finger is furnished. This finger is flat, of ⅛-in. x ⅝-in. high speed steel, has lost motion take-up, and when worn can be readily removed. A replaceable hard tempered steel slide is provided, as is also an adjustable feed finger stop by which over-feed is avoided.

Back Feed

The back feed is simple, positive, and strong. The 1¾-in. shaft put through the bottom frame, carries rocker arm which works against back feed cam. This is round and adjustable from the centre to give more or less throw of back feed finger. The latter can be turned up out of the way and will not interfere when saws are being changed.

Saw Rest

The front bar on which saw slides is 5 ft. long, is furnished with square hardened steel saw rest adjustable so that its four faces can be used. The saw is raised and lowered by crank and sprocket chain shown in cut, making it unnecessary to stoop under saw.

General Construction

All connecting rods are forked, have double bearings to give even and uniform wear on all bolts and bearings. All wearing surfaces are planed and scraped; all boxes are large, are babbitted and scraped, and oil reservoirs are furnished at each bearing.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch—Winnipeg, Man.

Wholesale Lumber Yards
Retail Lumber Yards
Sash and Door Factories
Lumber Warehouses
Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills
Planing Mills
Rossing Mills
Pulp Mills
Box Factories

We KNOW we can satisfy you but would appreciate an opportunity to PROVE it

Send us your requirements for

Veneered Doors
Staved Columns
Newel Posts
Sash
Interior Finish

BATTS LIMITED
374 Pacific Ave. - WEST TORONTO

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
OAK
EXTRA
TANNED
EST
1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

H. Walters & Sons
Limited
Head Office and Factory: HULL, CANADA

Branches:
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Corner Powell and McLean Sts.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Corner Market and Louise Sts.

THE LARGEST FACTORY FOR LUMBERING TOOLS IN CANADA. :: :: ::

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"

Manufacturers of all kinds of
Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives

Vol. 31 Toronto, May 1, 1911 No. 9

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

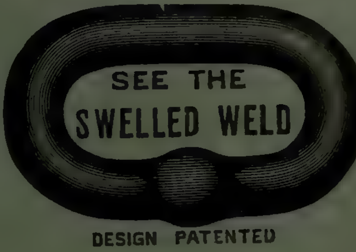
American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

SWELL - WELD LOADINC CHAIN

is the only chain in which the weld is the strongest part of the link.



is electric-welded by our special process and every weld guaranteed to be perfect.

Made by
McKinnon Chain Company Buffalo, N.Y. St. Catharines, Ont.

CANADA
FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys
Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.
Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults
Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacterers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water Sts. Peterborough, Ont., Can.

Woods Limited
OTTAWA Factory: HULL, QUE.

Everything for the Lumberman and Contractor

TENTS, CLOTHING, TARPAULINS, GLOVES and MITTS

Woods Special Non-Absorbent Duck Tents

"Weldless Steel Chain"

The Strongest Chain in the world

WELDLESS—The finished Chain is rolled direct from the bar without a weld.

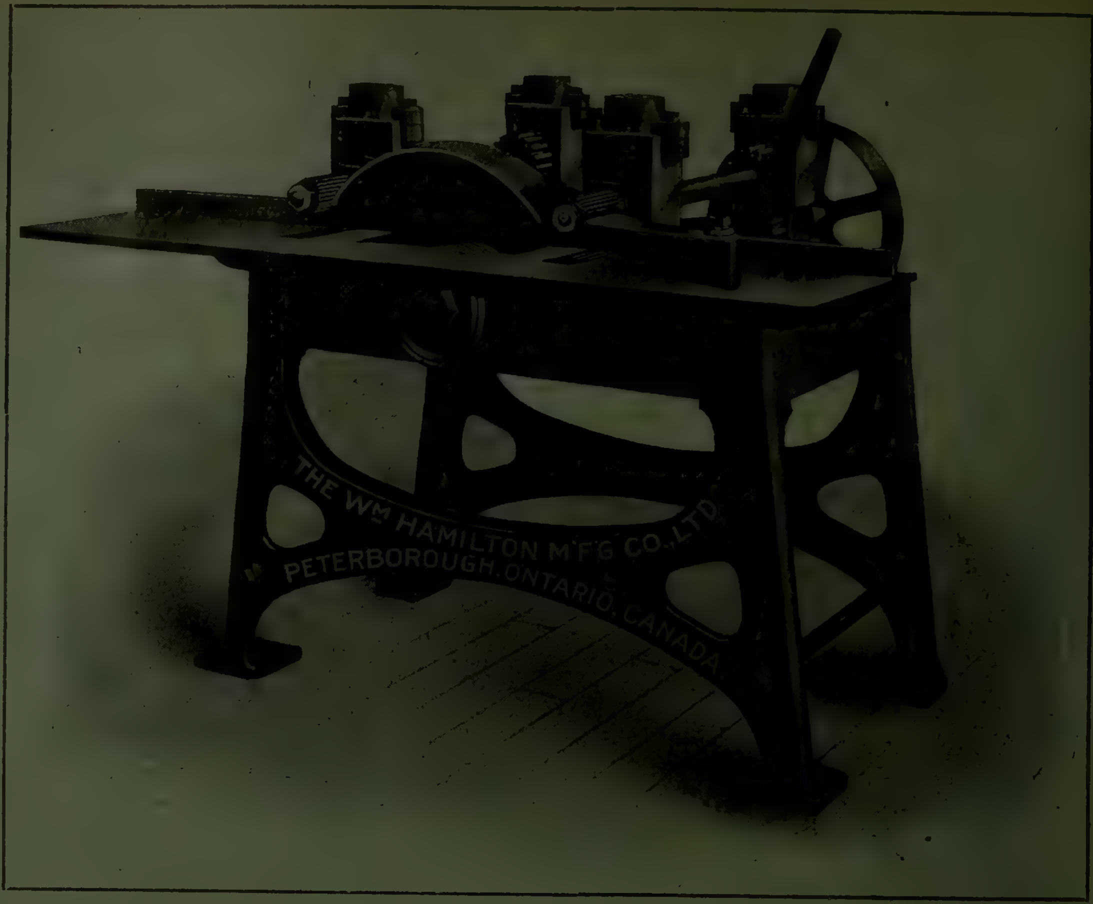
STEEL has an approximate Breaking stress of 65,000 lbs. per square inch against 52,000 lbs. for the highest grade of iron, and where the Weldless Chain has 100 per cent. efficiency the welded article has only 60 to 70 per cent.

Write for descriptive matter, Breaking Strains, &c. and prices to

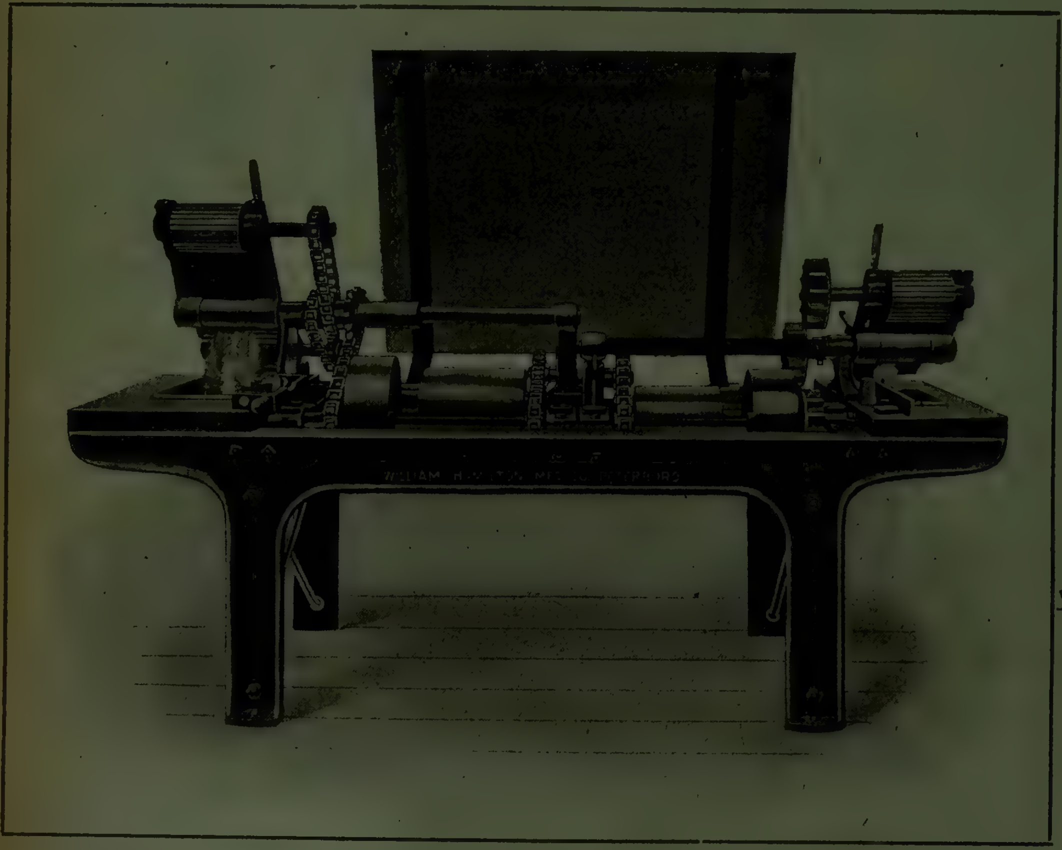
B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∴ ∴ MONTREAL

LATH MACHINES

OUR present line of lath machinery is the result of many years of special study in this field. Every machine is of good design and is perfectly constructed, and will work properly under all conditions.


THE WM HAMILTON M'F'G CO., LTD.
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA

WE have machines to cut from ten thousand to seventy thousand lath in ten hours, so that we can meet all requirements.



Some specially designed picket machines are also included in our line

Our catalogue and price list will interest you.

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Your Stock will almost sell itself

if it is supplied by us, for the quality of our lumber is unsurpassed.
Every sale will lead to another if you handle

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad and Bridge Timber

Our lumber is perfectly milled, correctly graded, and never fails to give satisfaction

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills

Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The
**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN

White and Red Pine **Spruce** **Hemlock**

White Pine Box Lumber, all sizes.

Spruce, Special: We can accept orders for prompt shipment, from dry stock 1 in. merchantable Spruce in the rough or dressed to your order.

Hemlock, we can saw any special sizes you want for quick shipment up to 12 in. x 12 in. to 16 ft. long; order early. Can supply a few cars dry, No. 2, in 1 in., 2 in., and 2 in. x 4 in.

Lath, one million pieces No. 1 White Pine Lath, 3/8 x 1 1/2 x 48 inches.

We have some very desirable lines in White Pine for manufacturers of doors, sash, etc., also a nice line in White Pine Mill Run Stocks.

Write us for prices, we are sure we can interest you.

We Make a Specialty of Prompt Shipments

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

OTTAWA, ONT.: Hope Building

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Send us your stock list and prices on White Pine and Spruce.

WANTED
White Pine Dead Culls (No. 2)

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

SHINGLES SHINGLES

Now is the time to place your order for your spring trade. Stocks are running low at the mills and prices are likely to advance owing to short cut and higher stumpage. We still have a few Cars of 2nd Clears, Specials and Extra No. 1, Summer Cut Metis Brand which lead the procession in quality.

Get our Prices on
Matched Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Clapboard
It will pay you.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE ?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited
National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont

Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co. Limited
Suite 66, 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We make a Specialty of
Birch, Basswood, Cedar
Poles, Ties and Poles

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE
PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Thomas A. Low
RENFREW, ONTARIO

Pine, Spruce, Hemlocks, Hardwoods, Lumber, Lath, Shingles

Winter cut Basswood
A large stock always on hand.

P.O. Box 526 Renfrew, Ontario.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

The **Hurdman Lumber Co.**
OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 inch white pine mill run shorts
For 2 inch white pine mill run shorts
For 2 x 5, 6, 8, and 10 x 12/16 mill run white pine

Write us for Prices before placing your order

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock
at Wholesale—car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on
the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited
Wholesale and Retail
31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Announcement

We beg to announce that the business of the Thos. Nagle Lumber Co., Limited, has been taken over by the Maritime Lumber Company Limited.

We trust that the pleasant relations which existed between the former Company and its patrons will be continued to the new firm.

Maritime Lumber Co. Limited

Main Office
Globe-Atlantic Bldg.
St. John, N. B.

Branch Office
180 St. James Street
Montreal, P.Q.

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW PRICE for QUICK sale:

60,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
22,000 ft. 1 x 10/12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
42,000 ft. 1 x 10 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
500,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
14,000 ft. 6/4 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
35,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
300,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 White Pine Mill Cull.
210,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
21,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
90,000 ft. 1 x 12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,
Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penatanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

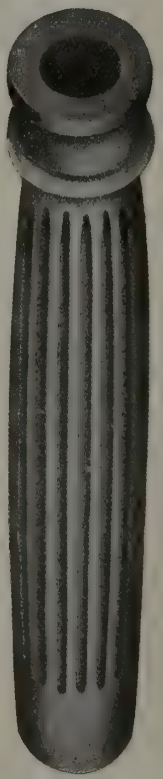
The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.
Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff
And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune
Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**
Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

We offer for Quick Sale
at a very low figure
Mill Run
White Pine
Inquiries Invited
A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our price for anything you require in lumber.
THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath,
and Dimension Timber



Bored Columns
We make a specialty of bored and fluted Colonial columns and verandah material.
In these columns there are no joints to open, and we can guarantee them not to crack or split.
For verandah material come to the specialists in that line,—we can satisfy you.
You should stock these columns—they are the kind that bring repeat orders.
M. Brennen Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO **Limited.**

R. LAIDLAW
LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Ferguson Lumber Co.
London, Ont.
SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.
B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ontario
Saw and Planing Mills

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.
AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

FOR SALE
Piles and Poles
All sizes, all lengths
Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

Ralph Loveland, Pres.
L. K. Loveland, Vice.-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.
Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER AND SALT
Mills at Thessalon, Ont.
SAGINAW - - MICH.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices.
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers
we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland
after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

For
Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
Mill Connections
Cairo, Ill., Herndon, W. Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Helena, Ark.
DETROIT, MICH.

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian
Wood Goods
2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."
Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to
J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL

Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser
& Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,
etc.

RED GUM

(America's Finest Hardwood)

OUR SPECIALTY

Also

Sap Gum Elm Oak
Ash Cottonwood

Special attention given to Canadian Trade. Write for description of our stock and delivered prices.

The Hyde Lumber Co.
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**
D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce

SPECIAL OFFER

7 to 10 Cars 1¼ and 1½ White Pine cutting up and better.—DRY

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

1 x 6, 10/16 MILL RUN

WHITE PINE

We want to move SEVERAL CARS NOW. Close price for quick shipment.

HEMLOCK

All Sizes Good Sound Stock.

We also solicit your enquiries for anything in White or Red Pine, Spruce, or Lath or Posts.

Muir, Terry & Gordon

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto
'PHONE No. MAIN 2545

The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in Toronto for immediate delivery—

2 Cars 4/4 x 6 and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up No. 1 Common " "
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up 1sts and 2nds Plain Red Oak
3 " 4/4 No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
1 " 4/4 and thicker Honduras Mahogany
3 " 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
3 " 5/4 " " "

All choice stock, well manufactured and bone dry. Write or phone for quotations.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers
TORONTO ONT.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.

For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

We will contract for your coming cut and also for your dry stock for prompt shipment, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods wanted.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGALS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles
Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The
East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine, Larch, and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B.C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B.C.

HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B.C.

The patronage of Canadian consumers of Hardwood is most earnestly desired and respectfully solicited.

With our several mills and large stumpage holdings we are in position to produce good high grade stock, while our location is such that we can render exceptionally prompt service, and the favorable freight rates enable us to give splendid values.

Send us your enquiries and give us a trial.

John Dulweber & Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY
Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B. C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., **VANCOUVER B. C.**
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO
Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific oast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

THE PETER GERLACH CO
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF
SAWS CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER
MACHINERY STAVE HEADING AND BARREL
TOOLS SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following:

STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS
HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH CO. CLEVELAND O. U.S.A.

Have a good block of Hemlock, 200M ft. nicely sorted as to lengths. Look out for our travellers with the list. Price is right for immediateshipment. Watch for the Bull Dog Man.

The Long Lumber Co.
Hamilton, Canada

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)

Staves, Hoops Heading

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

British & Foreign Import & Export Co.

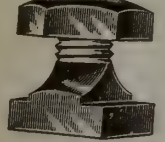
Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

---

Reinforced

Sticker Head Bolts

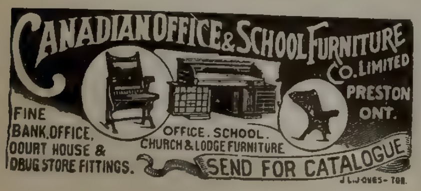


Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.

Prices:

½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.

Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.



CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL. CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
J.L.JONES-TOR.

E. J. CHAMBERLAIN, President
J. W. SMITH, Vice-President
W. R. BEATTY, Secretary

The

Colonial Lumber Co.

Limited

Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill
20,000,000 feet

Double Cut Band Mill
Large Circular
Twin Circular
Gang Circular and Resaw

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."

YELLOW PINE

LONG LEAF TIMBERS — ROUGH OR DRESSED — ANY SIZE ANY LENGTH
Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Finish, Boards and Dimension

We will quote delivered to any point in Canada, also
Cypress, Plain and Quarter Sawed Oak

We make a specialty of good manufacture and good grades.

Get in touch with our Toronto representative, Mr. W. C. Harwood, Telephone Main 4089; he will quote on anything.

The Harwood Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio

WESTERN LUMBER & SHINGLE Co
VANCOUVER B.C.
PACIFIC COAST LUMBER AND SHINGLES
WHOLESALE
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES
RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

THE FASSETT LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALERS OF LUMBER

We carry a complete line of finest quality Hemlock, and can make prompt shipments by boat or rail. Your inquiries will receive our best attention.

By virtue of many years of experience with the wholesale lumber trade, we are thoroughly familiar with your requirements and manufacture our Lumber to meet same.

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

FASSETT, QUE.

Manufacturers of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods

WANTED YOUR INQUIRIES FOR

White and Red Pine **Lumber** Southern Pine B.C. Fir Hemlock Pine and Oak **Timber**

The Elmitt Lumber Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

N. B. We can Deliver 6,000 Tamarac Piles on St. Lawrence River

Timber for Prompt Delivery

We are now sawing at Ottawa, 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 of Spruce Boards, Plank and Dimension from 10 to 30 ft. long. We particularly solicit your enquiries for any **dimension** you may require **cut to specification** from nice sound, mill run spruce. We can guarantee prompt shipment and entire satisfaction.

The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co., Limited

Shipments Promptly from Stock

White Pine **Spruce**
Red Pine **Hemlock**

Shingles, Lath, Mouldings, Hardwood Doors

Send Us Your Enquiries

55 DUKE ST. Phone 428 OTTAWA, ONT.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange
Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on
Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING
Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Long - Knight Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Gum, Walnut

Thin Oak a Specialty

THE BIGGEST BAND MILL IN INDIANA
LONG TIMBER UP TO SIXTY FEET

Hardwood Specialties

Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

We sell Hardwoods in Europe. We sell Hardwoods in Canada, you should be one of our customers. We always keep them, no matter where located.

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - INDIANA

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.
Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennesse

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

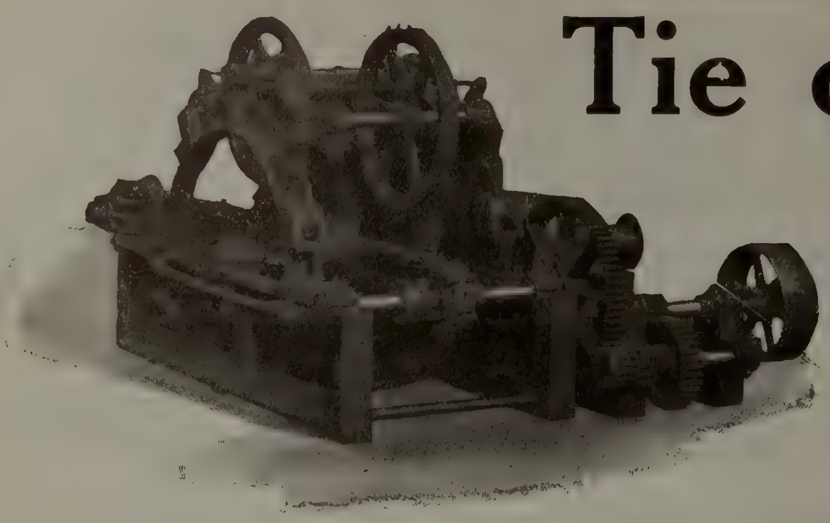
South Bend, Indiana

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives



Tie or Log Siding Machine

Will cut over 3,000
Ties in ten hours

This Machine will handle logs anywhere from 4½ to 20 inches in diameter and 30 inches in length up. The mechanism is very heavy and substantially constructed and designed to stand the hard usage to which such a machine is subjected. It will be a welcome addition to the equipment of every tie maker—it will make more money for him.

The Madison Williams Manufacturing Co., Limited
Lindsay, - Ont.

Builders of Saw Mill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels.

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver B. C.**

TRADE MARK
HANCHETT
U.S.REG.59,352. JAN 8,1907

The Filing Room

In the best equipped most efficient mills all over the country, where the value of standard equipment is appreciated—there you will find Hanchett Filing Room Equipment installed. Please note the advantages these mills have secured.

The Hanchett Filing Room Machinery are modern machines, are practical, simple, efficient, easy to adjust, easy to operate, and do first-class work. They are solid, rigid, heavy machines. Made upon honor, and they have genuine merit. The adaption of Hanchett Tools and Machinery for the care of saws and knives means quick installation, low cost of maintenance and renewals, and economy of operation.

THERE WAS A REASON WHY:

Schwager & Nettleton, Seattle, Washington, demanded Hanchett Filing Room Machinery.
Lee Wilson Co., Wilson, Ark. " " " " "
The Santee River Cypress Co., Ferguson, S.C. " " " " "
Gulf Lbr. Co., Fullerton, La. (2 outfits) " " " " "
U. S. Government (3 outfits) " " " " "
Porter Wadley & Co., Cotton Valley, La. " " " " "

Hanchett Swage Works

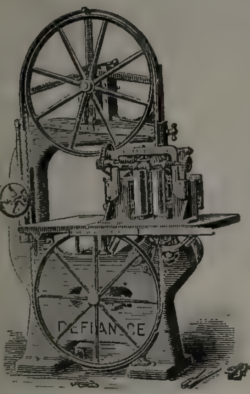
Send for Catalogue No. 6 **Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**

If you want the Best, don't simply say you want a machine, but specify

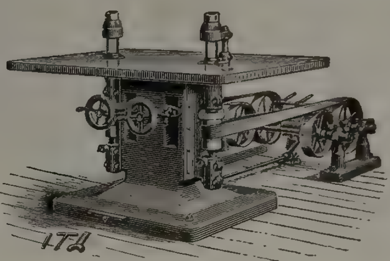
"DEFIANCE" WOODWORKING MACHINERY

For producing Hubs. Spokes, Rims, Wheels of every description. Wagon, Carriage, Automobile and Auto-Truck Woodwork, Shafts, Poles. Neckyokes. Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Chair and Table Legs, Balusters, Newel Posts, Gun Stocks, Golf and Hockey Sticks, Ball Bars, Oval Wood Dishes, and for General Wood Work. Designed, Patented, Built and Guaranteed by

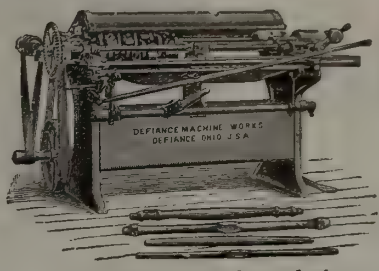
THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS, Defiance, Ohio, U. S. A.



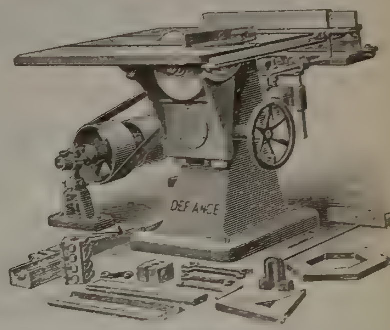
No. 9—36 in. Band Re-Saw



Double Spindle Shaper

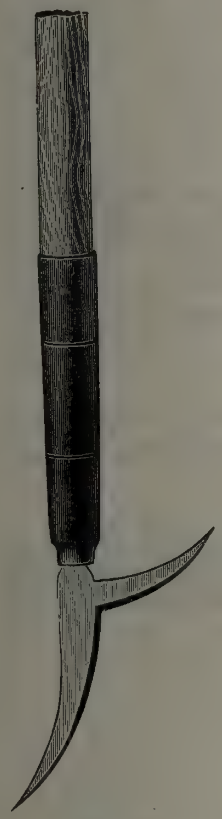

DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS DEFIANCE OHIO U.S.A.

Neck Yoke and Singletree Lathe

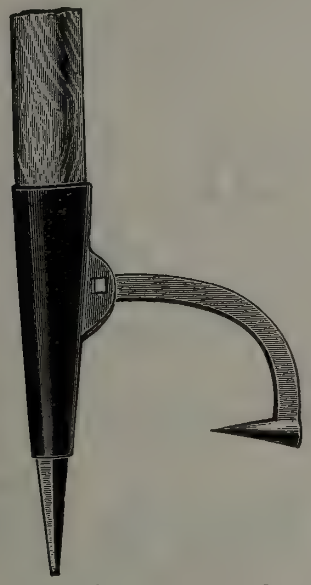


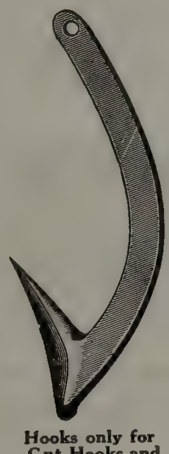
No. 8 Variety Saw

The Soo Line Lumbering Tools are lightest, strongest and best made in Canada

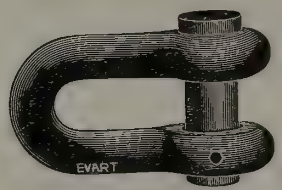


Pike Poles

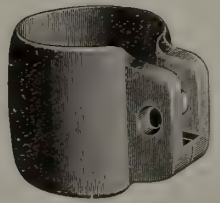




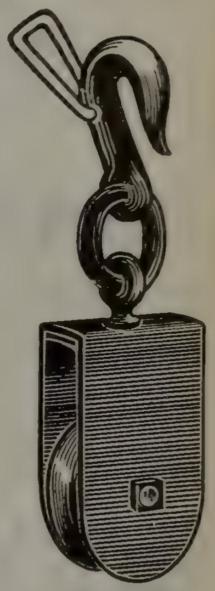
Hooks only for Cnt Hooks and Peavies in ll sizes and styles



Boom Shackles



Cant Hook Clasps



Loading Block

Pike Poles, with select Maple Handles in lengths 10 to 16 feet. With select second growth White Ash handles, lengths 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 18 feet. The Gaffs are all hand hammered of Crucible Steel. Threaded and screwed in.

Peavies, with steel or malleable sockets, with round and duckbill hooks. Maple, Elm or Hickory Handles. All sizes and lengths. Everything which is good and practical in the line of Peavies and Cant Dogs you can get from us.

Our Duckbill Michigan Pattern Hook is considered by the leading lumbermen one of the best patterns on the market.

Boom Shackles, made of mild steel with round pin or of Swedes Iron with oval pin, holes drilled through pin and shackles so you can use an ordinary wire nail for key, driving the pin out cuts the nail. All pins are interchangeable. We carry a stock of these in the following sizes, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 1 in., 1$\frac{1}{8}$ in., 1$\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Cant Hook Clasps, made of mild steel or Swedes Iron, forged with heavy jaw. The strongest and lightest band on the market.

Improved "Soo Line" Loading Block, (as per cut above.) This Block has heavy Steel Shell, re-inforced at top with iron billet, through which is riveted swivel, hand forged, of extra heavy swedes iron, also swedes iron link with heavy grab hook, hand ring attached. This hand ring is a practical improvement which every lumberman will appreciate.

Pike Poles **Skidding Tongs** **Saw Wedges** **Hookaroons, etc.** **When ordering from your Jobber, specify "Soo Line" Only**

Made by

Canadian Logging Tool Company Ltd., Sault Ste Marie, Can.

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES

They have a short rigid wheel base, suitable for sharp curves, and the two wheel trailer truck provides steadiness and smooth riding. A good engine for rough and uneven roadbeds. Has low centre of gravity, hence not "top heavy."

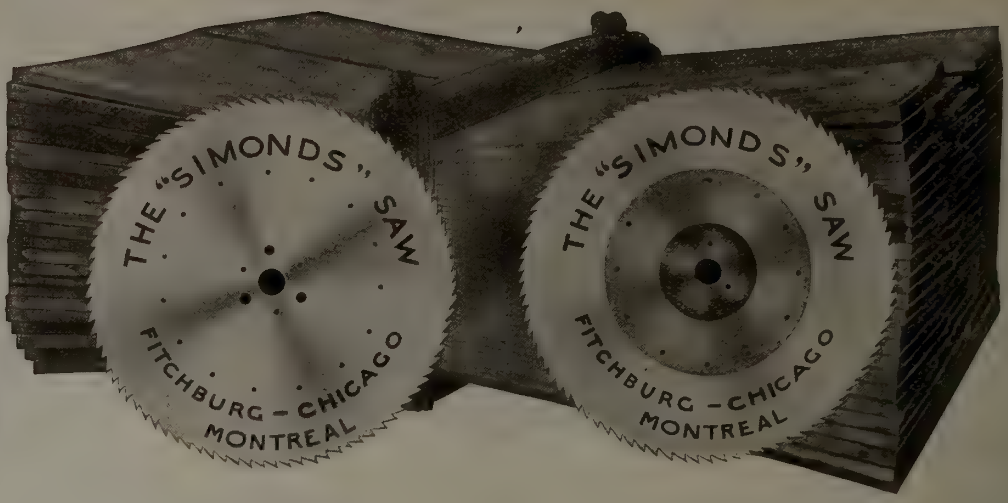
¶ The tank is placed over the boiler, which added weight is available for adhesion. This permits of larger hauling capacity, and gives ample space in rear for carrying fuel.

¶ Adapted to double-ender service. No time lost turning.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

"I Am Convinced Simonds Shingle Saws Have Saved Me Money"



A man bought nine 40 inch Simonds Shingle Saws. He wanted the best and paid the price. He knows whether he won or lost on the deal.

A careful record of Shingle Saw cost was kept, with the result that after a few months the record showed, in that mill, the saw cost per thousand shingles cut to be slightly less than one-half of one cent. About 9 cent saw cost for twenty thousand shingles.

That is why this Millman said he was convinced Simonds Saws are *money makers* because they are *cost savers.*

This is a statement of fact. We have the proofs and will gladly show them. If you want low cost use the right saws—Saws made of Simonds Steel, made by Simonds Methods. Dollar for dollar value is given. A saw to sell for less money than the Simonds cannot be as good. It cannot run as economically, and it will not make the same profit for you in the long run.

More shingles mean more money from the same block of wood.

For shingle saw prices and particulars, address our nearest office, giving size, number of teeth and guage of saw desired.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

Montreal, Que.
St. John, N.B.
Vancouver, B.C.

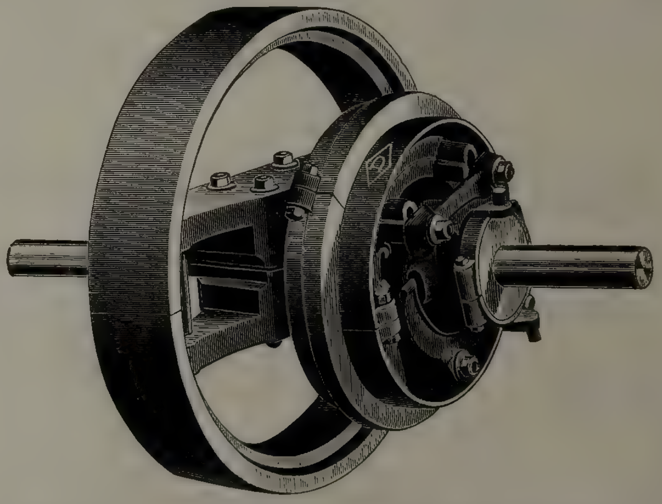
United States Factories:
Fitchburg, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE

All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance



Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power

Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve. In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest guarantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited

TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856. Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 **Toronto, May 1, 1911** **No. 9**

The Wholesaler and the Jobber

There is a vexed question which is a bugbear to practically every industry in the land and which in the lumber trade is perhaps as important as in any other. Should a wholesaler receive any better rates from the manufacturer than the commission man or jobber? At first glance one is tempted to say that everyone who will sell a mill's product for it, should be treated in precisely the same manner as the next man who will perform the same service. The question of service, however, is the one which makes all the difference. If the commission man can give the manufacturer the same service as a wholesaler, he is entitled to equally advantageous treatment. It does not often work out, however, that the service supplied by the commission man is nearly so valuable as that supplied by the wholesaler.

In the first place, the wholesaler is interested as much as any one else in maintaining the price of lumber. The better and steadier the demand for lumber continues, the better will be the profits of the wholesaler. His interest in the price is identical with that of the manufacturer. What about the commission man on this ground? He is generally paid so much for a car of lumber sold. If he gets $5 a car in commission he is concerned chiefly in the number of cars he can dispose of. His principle policy is to meet competition at any possible figure, and he becomes a depressing factor so far as prices are concerned, whenever he meets with competition which would under ordinary circumstances prevent him from making a sale. The wholesaler, on the other hand, buys his lumber outright and the manufacturer gets his money without delay. Then the wholesaler has to get a profit on what he has bought, and he helps to keep the price up as long as possible. When the manufacturer again has a large stock to dispose of he finds that in the interval the wholesaler has been acting as banker for the industry and that he has done all in his power to maintain trade at a good level. The commission man, on the other hand, may have been able to keep stocks of lumber moving along into consumption satisfactorily, but at best his influence has been an unsteadying one so far as prices are concerned, while in the matter of payments he makes the manufacturer the banker for the industry.

If the manufacturer furnishes the commission man with lumber at the same price as the wholesaler, he is out the amount of the commission and is supplying the commission man with a means of injuring the market. All commission men are not alike, of course, and there are those who carry on their business with a due regard to the final advantage which they must obtain by a steady demand at good prices. There are others, however, who are not far-seeing enough to consider the final advantage and who think solely of the amount of their commission.

The arguments are strongly in favor of giving the wholesaler the benefit of a better price than the commission man, yet there are instances, none too rare, where this is not done, and everyone in the trade can cite instances in which commission men have been able to sell to wholesalers at a lower figure than the latter have been able to purchase the stock for from the manufacturer.

Dumping Evil Growing Greater

Scarcely a day goes by, in which we do not hear from lumber manufacturers and dealers in different parts of Canada, of the unfair competition which they have to contend with from United States lumber which has been shipped into their markets and offered to consumers at prices which Canadian manufacturers cannot hope to meet. The whole of the evil is comprised in the dumping of foreign lumber on Canadian markets. There is an anti-dumping clause on the statute books of Canada, devised to meet such difficulties, but for some reason or other the Government never ventures to give to the lumber industry the protection against dumping to which it is so clearly entitled on account of the free entry of rough lumber into Canada. So far removed from the protection of Canadian lumber from the dumping of United States lumber, has been the practice of some of the governments of Canada, that from time to time, large orders for lumber for government works or for government aided railroads, are given to United States lumber companies, when equally good lumber could be secured in Canada and when the prices paid for the foreign lumber show clearly that there is no profit being made on the sale. It is a puzzle to lumbermen why they have been so long and so persistently singled out for treatment of this nature and why, in the face of the situation, their demands for a duty on lumber were so systematically neglected. If they secure through the reciprocity arrangements some measure of consideration in this connection it will still be a tardy return for all they have gone through in the past.

The complaint of the lumber manufacturers of Canada against this treatment has been so continuous that those who are not connected with the business have come to look upon it as without foundation. Nothing, however, is further removed from the truth. At this very moment when lumber producers and sellers in all parts of Canada are rightfully hoping to find an active spring demand, the mills and dealers of the United States are flooding Canada with travellers and price lists which demoralize trade on this side of the line. Meeting them on their own grounds, Canadians could handle the competition of United States firms and get away with a large amount of the trade offered, but the price lists, with which the United States travellers in many cases are armed, are calculated to knock the heart out of the trade in Canada.

Take as an example the Manitoba markets. At Winnipeg, lumber from eastern and western Canada comes into competition with that from the western and central States. To-day the manufacturers of eastern and western Canada are quoting prices which would enable them to conduct business at a small profit only. There is great expansion under way in the Prairie Provinces of Canada, and the amount of lumber which will be sold there this year will be enormous. The opportunity for United States firms to work off some of the surplus stock which they continually manufacture is a tempting one, and they are offering lumber to-day in those markets at figures which would mean ruin to any Canadian firm which set out to meet the competition. Washington mills which are selling fir at Winnipeg today are doing so without any fixed price list. It is simply a case of getting the order by hook or crook no matter how low the price.

There are surplus stocks to be worked off in Washington and they must be got rid of at any price, because the continued holding of them in the Washington yards costs money. The loss of profit for the time being enables the mills to avoid the greater loss of the same profit with the cost of keeping the lumber added.

The United States lumber industry is so enormous in its proportions and so badly organized withal, in spite of the flourishing condition of all the lumber associations, that at all times of year there is sure to be extensive overproduction in many sections of the country. Canada has been made the stamping ground for all such manufacturers and Canadian producers of lumber have learned that, in calculating upon their prospects, they must at all times take into consideration this feature of trade. So variable, in fact, are the prices quoted by United States firms on Canadian markets, that if one were to set out to strike an average price, as representing the cost to the consumer of United States lumber on the prairies to-day, it would be an impossibility.

The result of all this is demoralizing. There is an active demand for lumber to-day, but as far as Canadian mills are concerned they are practically forced out of any territory which the United States mills enter. Why cannot the anti-dumping regulation be put into force against United States lumber so that competition in Canadian markets may be based only on the legitimate grounds of cost and quality?

Pulpwood Protection Extended To New Brunswick

It would appear from the reports of the action of the Government of New Brunswick that the measure which has been introduced recently to prohibit the export of pulpwood in an unmanufactured state, is of a very radical nature, and that it will mean in the space of a short time that all wood available for pulp, growing in the province, will be reserved entirely for the use and encouragement of the pulp and paper industry in Canada. Not only will all new licenses or permits be subject to this prohibition but in the renewal of existing licenses and permits, the owners of the same will have to agree to similar terms. As to the question of patented lands granted for settlement, there is at present some doubt, as the references which have been made by the Surveyor-General make no mention of this feature of the case.

It is now more than a year since the legislature of New Brunswick unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the prohibition of the export of pulpwood. During that year the question has been amply discussed in all its features, both by the Canadian public and press and by those of the United States, and it is clear that the Government of New Brunswick will have the support of the people of that province, and that once the measure has been put into active operation it will become the fixed and definite policy of all future governments.

This is the first provincial legislation that has been introduced in Canada, on a subject dealing intimately with an issue included in the reciprocity arrangements, between the United States and Canada. Although its introduction was so long ago foretold, its significance at this juncture is none the less important. The decision of New Brunswick to join with the other eastern provinces of Canada in preserving its pulpwood resources adds one more link to the chain which is being forged for the protection of this important natural resource, and practically makes that chain complete so far as the pulpwood of Eastern Canada is concerned. The action may be interpreted by political parties as having been instigated largely for political purposes. It will probably be denounced by one side as an attack at the reciprocity arrangements, and it may be instanced by others as an argument in favor of the arrangements, in as much as it helps to render nugatory one of the clauses to which Canadians have taken most objection, viz., that providing for free trade in cheap papers. The reasonable view, however, is probably a middle one, because irrespective of any reciprocity negotiations, it was practically certain that the Government of New Brunswick would enact a measure of this nature and that in the near future the people of all parts of Canada would be united against the depletion of their pulpwood resources, for the furnishing of raw material for United States mills. The bearing of the measure upon the reciprocity situation may be ignored, as there is no doubt that whether New Brunswick had adopted such a course or not, Ontario and Quebec would have continued their well understood policies of prohibiting export and thus have prevented any reciprocal arrangements which depended upon a free interchange of pulpwood or its products.

British Columbia also requires that pulpwood cut from Crown lands shall be manufactured within the confines of the Province of British Columbia. British Columbia contains enormous pulpwood resources. It is a matter for congratulation therefore, that there is now presented an unbroken front in favor of prohibition. There will be practically no loop hole for our pulpwood and all that is cut will have to be manufactured in Canadian pulp and paper mills. We may with reasonable certainty look forward now to the rapid growth of the pulp and paper industry which has already made much progress, even in the face of the disadvantages which it has had to put up with in the past. The New Brunswick bill has now been passed by the legislature, and will come into force on October 1, 1911.

United States May Remove Lumber Duty

It is just a year since the people of Canada and of the United States were congratulating themselves upon the solution of the tariff issue and the removal of the danger of a maximum clause being put into force against Canada, and here we are again right in the middle of one of the most important campaigns for the alteration of the tariff that ever came up for discussion between the two countries. A year ago it seemed as though we were at last rid of the tariff issue, and could look forward with some measure of certainty to a period of trade activity undisturbed by tariff considerations. To-day we are apparently as far away from the end as ever and trade on both sides of the line, so far as its international character is concerned, is marking time. The most imperative need of to-day is to have the issue settled quickly and definitely

In the lumber business particularly, the uncertainty has been a cause of much trade disturbance. Something over a year ago Canadian rough lumber going into the United States paid a duty of $2 a thousand feet; to-day it pays $1.25. If the reciprocity arrangements are agreed to the duty will be removed entirely and that upon dressed lumber will be lowered. This will be a good thing for the lumber manufacturers of Canada. Now, however, when the reciprocity considerations are being discussed in every part of the two countries a further and much more radical reduction of duties is proposed by the Democratic party at Washington. This change is nothing less than a complete removal of the duty from all lumber, rough or dressed. The clause of the tariff measure which has been introduced relating to lumber is as follows:

"Timber, hewn, sided or squared; round timber, used for spars or in building wharves; shingles, laths, fencing posts, sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, rough or dressed boards, planks, deals and other lumber or lignum vitae, lance wood, ebony, box. granadilla, mahogany, rose wood, satin wood, and all other cabinet woods, Free."

This development throws rather a different light upon the situation. The free list as now proposed will reduce the revenue of the United States by some $10,000,000 annually, yet the party which is responsible for the proposal declares that this sacrifice is as nothing compared with the benefits which will accrue to the people of the United States in the form of cheaper living costs. The inclusion of these articles, lumber in particular, in the free list is said to be a sop to the farmer who is dissatisfied on account of the free admission of Canadian farm products into the United States. This may be the case or not, and it may be that unless the reciprocity arrangement had been introduced there would have been no proposed removal on rough or dressed lumber. It would seem, however, from the readiness with which the Democratic party has swallowed the free lumber proposal, that the sentiment in favor of such a step is widespread, and that in a short time it would have been adopted without any reciprocal inducement on the part of Canada.

This latest move on the part of the Democratic party makes evident the reasonableness of the claim which has been made all along by the "Canada Lumberman" and by everyone else with the interests of Canada at heart, that in the matter of natural resources, Canada, in nearly every case, has the whip hand over the United States, and merely has to wait patiently, standing pat, until the United States comes to the same point of view and decides that for its own best interests, it must admit our products free of duty. The importance of the concessions which Canada is offering in the reciprocity arrangements can only be proven by time. In the present excited state of political feeling it is impossible to estimate them calmly. It is greatly to be hoped, however, in view of the rapid development of free trade sentiment in the United States, that the outcome of events will prove Canada to have given away nothing which it could have retained without unduly sacrificing its own interests.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The question of providing only one standard for hardwood inspection in the United States is occupying the general attention of the trade in that country and it is greatly to be hoped that the object will shortly be attained. The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association is taking the subject up, and has issued a circular article to all trade papers regarding the proposed appointment of a special committee on the question.

The advisability of placing the cutting of the timber in the Riding Mountain reserve under the supervision of experienced foresters, themselves under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of forestry, instead of its being cut by farmers and others indiscriminately, occupied the attention of the Forest Rangers' Association at a recent meeting at Saskatoon, Sask. It was decided to install two small mills in the centre of the Riding Mountain reserve in charge of experts, who will see that nothing but the proper timber is cut and that new growth is promoted. The timber thus cut will be sawed into logs at the mill and will be at the disposal of those who wish to obtain lumber. The mills will be worked this season as an experiment, and if success will be adopted by other reserves.

Hereafter the co-operation of the farmers in warning rangers of fires will be asked, and a number of auxiliary rangers will be appointed in different parts of the country near the forests, to act promptly in case of a conflagration when the ranger is in another part of his territory.

"A review of the figures published elsewhere in this issue indicates that to a large extent lumber has been made the 'goat' in the present agreement, and has been traded off for the benefit of the manufacturing interests. The philosophy required to accept this situation with equanimity will probably not be found wanting among the lumbermen, and they will probably find a way to adapt themselves to the loss of protection involved in the agreement with a minimum of disadvantage, and find no small degree of optimism left in the situation. It is but natural that the lumbermen in the north, whose competition with Canada is closer, in the matter of both location and similarity of product, will feel the effects more forcibly, while here in the south the special character of the principal wood, and the consequently less direct competition with northern woods, will make the diminished duties on Canadian lumber a much less important factor. In the matter of location, also, the south is more favorably situated because, while owing to the long distance between the southern and Canadian fields, the intermediate zone of active competition is naturally a wide one, the total cost of delivering lumber due to the higher freight rates makes the difference in duties a smaller factor in comparison, and the ffect of the increased strength of Canadian competition is thus largely dissipated. It would seem, therefore, that the lumbermen of the south, at least, should feel little or no unrest over the prospects of the early authorization of the agreement."—New Orleans, Lumber Trade Journal.

Mr. A. C. Hastings, president of the American Paper & Pulp Association, is confident that when all figures are considered the average cost of print paper will be found to be more than $4.15 per ton in favor of Canadian mills, and puts the advantage down as between $5 and $6 at least. In the cost of raw material Canadian mills have a benefit of $5 per ton of paper. Rates of wages are claimed to be much higher in the United States. Mr. Hastings says the gist of his report, so far as it goes, is:

"First—That every mill in the United States pays more for pulp wood than the average cost in Canada, and the average difference is indicated to be nearly $4 per cord.

"Second—That 76 per cent. of ground wood pulp costs more to make in the United States than the Canadian average cost, and that the average United States cost is $5.64 per ton more than the Canadian.

"Third—That 85 per cent. of the United States sulphite fibre costs more than the Canadian average, and that the United States average cost is $7.61 per ton more than the Canadian, and

"Fourth—That 77 per cent. of the United States news print paper costs more to make than the Canadian average, and that the United States average cost is $4.61 per ton more than the Canadian average."

Herbert Knox Smith reports on February 13, 1911, to President Taft, that 88,579,000 acres of timberland in the United States are owned by only 1,802 parties; and that 195 "holders" are in possession of 48 per cent. of all timber privately owned in the Pacific northwest (including Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California), in the southern pine region and in the lake states. Mr. Smith "discovers" in his report: "The concentration of a dominating control of our standing timber in a comparatively few enormous holdings, steadily tending toward a central control of the lumber industry." Let us hope, in the interest of American forest conservation, that Herbert Knox Smith is correct! Conservative forestry has never been practiced by the small owners, neither in America nor in Europe. A dominating control is required of far-sighted financiers, public or private, over the timber left standing. This control must fix the price of the timber so high that it will pay to reproduce the timber. Conservative forestry, where it exists, depends on large holdings of timber land, the major parts of which (viz., the parts not ready for the axe) are held for dozens of years "in advance of any use thereof." Conservative forestry as a business can yield a dividend sufficient for the owners of forests only where and as long as the price of stumpage increases automatically. Again, let us hope. . . that Mr. Herbert Knox Smith is correct!—C. A. Schenck, Ph.D.

"Lumbermen in the east are anxious that the reciprocity agreement be ratified," said Mr. Alex. Maclaren, the well known lumberman of Ottawa, in a recent interview. "They realize that the result of the proposal cannot but benefit them. Under the present arrangement, the United States has free access to the timber markets in Canada, a privilege not mutual, and hence there is more lumber coming over the border to the northwest at the present moment than we Canadians are shipping to the Americans. There is also a great deal of lumber entering Ontario and Quebec from the United States. This material is mostly southern timber. With the ratification of the reciprocal arrangement, the markets of the United States will be free to the Canadian lumbermen—an unquestionable advantage. There is no danger of our pulp areas being ravaged by the Americans. With the tariff even as it now stands, there is a great call for the product by the paper consumers of the republic. There is no reason why any tariff damper should be placed upon the exportations of the semi-manufactured article. The Fielding-Taft arrangement will benefit us, and hence will benefit the Canadian people directly."

Australian Imports of Canadian Woods

Totals Show Increase Although Imports From All Countries Decreased in 1909—General Outline of Trade Customs and Requirements

The Canadian Trade & Commerce reports in a recent issue contain a valuable outline of the lumber trade of Australia, so far as it concerns Canadian products. The following information is taken from the report:

The 1910 trade returns of the Commonwealth of Australia will not be available for several months, hence comparisons of imports can only be made at present with the two previous years. While the total value of the Australian imports of timber substantially decreased in 1909, as compared with 1908, it is satisfactory to observe that the imports from Canada increased by £48,124.

The values are shown as follows:

Imports from Canada in 1909	£84,849
Imports from Canada in 1908	36,725
Increase, 1909	£48,124

In the Canadian trade returns for the year ended on March 31, 1910, the value of the exports of lumber to Australia is given at over £101,000, so that the Australian figures are only approximate. While shipments of British Columbia timber are made by San Francisco brokers, and are invoiced on their invoice forms, the United States will continue to be credited, in the trade returns of the Commonwealth (as the country of origin), with some of the shipments of Douglas Fir from British Columbia ports.

The value of timber imported by the Commonwealth of Australia in 1908 and 1909, was £1,909,872 and £1,653,817 respectively.

Definition of Lumber.

Lumber is invariably defined at timber throughout Australia and this word applies to hewn, sawn or dressed timber. In general terms it may be stated that hewn timber is not imported into the Commonwealth from the Pacific Coast. Specifications call for every thickness from 2 to 20 inches, by widths of 3 to 24 inches, but the average size of Oregon required is about 12 x 6 inches or its equivalent.

Douglas Fir or Oregon Timber.

Probably no imported timber is better known in Australia than Douglas fir, which is popularly known as "Oregon." It is imported in all sizes but, on account of the customs tariff, sizes bulking 12 x 6 inch and up are mostly in demand. Purchases of cargoes are based on the current schedule isued by the Pacific lumber inspection bureau, which furnishes a standard for the relative values of different grades and dimensions as well as a basis for the quotation of prices. This schedule governs all "Oregon" from the Pacific coast including the Fraser river. The timber is sold at the basis price c.i.f (cost, insurance and freight), or ex-ship's slings, at principal Australian ports. Sizes other than those on the basis being invoiced, as the case may be, at increased or reduced prices, therefore all quotations ar framed on the basis rate. The certificate issued by the Pacific Lumber Association must accompany invoice and shipping documents.

Practically all the Oregon shipped to Australia is rough merchantable quality with a quantity of mining lumber. Occasionally a higher grade is asked for such as "Select" which is sold at a considerably higher price than merchantable. Very rarely is "Clear" timber asked for, which is still more expensive, but the leading importers agree that about 95 per cent. of the "Oregon" used in Australia is the merchantable grade.

Mining Timber.

There is a large quantity of No. 2 merchantable "Oregon" imported for the famous silver mines at Broken Hill, N.S.W. This timber is discharged at the nearest port to the mines which is Port Pirie, South Australia. Mining timber is generally sawn to 10 x 10-inch, which size comes in at the lowest rate of duty, and it is afterwards resawn at Broken Hill to the sizes required.

The oversea quotations for "Oregon" to Australian ports vary considerably. Distance, port expenses, and if the ship or steamer can obtain an outward loading at port of discharge are important factors in submitting prices. This is reflected in the latest wholesale quotations c.i.f. and e. (cost, insurance, freight and exchange or cost ex-ship's slings) principal Australian ports, which—upon the basis of 1,000 feet board measurement—are as follows:

Merchantable Oregon, c.i.f. & e., Sydney, 78s. to 80s. ($18.98 to $19.46.)

Merchantable Oregon, c.i.f. & e., Melbourne, 80s. ($19.46.)

Merchantable Oregon, c.i.f. & e., Adelaide, 86s. to 89s. ($20.92 to $21.65.)

Specification for Cargoes of Spruce.

The States of Victoria and South Australia take nearly all—if not all—the spruce shipped to the Commonwealth. In submitting quotations for cargoes of spruce to Australian importers it is necessary to give the following particulars, otherwise offers will not be considered, viz.:

1. The average lengths of spruce deals.
2. The fall of widths.
3. Percentage of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 grades.
4. Reduction for ends, 4ths and scantlings.
5. Time when Canadian port of shipment is open.
6. Discount and brokerage rebates.
7. A guarantee that timber is well seasoned prior to shipment.
8. An undertaking to be given that deals are cut full widths and thickness, free of wane, as all have to be re-sawn again.

Usual Specification Particulars.

The usual specification and particulars of sizes and percentage of quantities of spruce deals in sending orders from Melbourne are as follows:

Sizes	Quantities.	Sizes.	Quantities.
6 x 3	10 per cent.	9 x 3	30 per cent.
7 x 3	15 per cent.	10 x 3	20 per cent.
8 x 3	10 per cent.	11 x 3	10 per cent.
12 x 3	5 per cent.		

Spruce of above sizes is termed deals, and the reason no small boards are imported is that timber in sizes of 7 x 2½ or under (or its equivalent) is subject to higher customs duties. Small quantities of clear spruce are imported for scull and oar making.

Terms of Purchasing Spruce.

All spruce imported is rough sawn and, owing to high customs duties, care must be taken in shipment that the timber is full measurement. Spruce is purchased upon the basis of the "St. Petersburg standard" of 1,980 superficial feet in first, second, third and fourth qualities, but the average shipped to Australia is second quality. Short lengths from 6 to 8 feet (known as ends) are invoiced at one-third less rates than longer timber. Fourth quality spruce is sometimes imported and is invoiced by shippers with an allowance of £1 ($4.87) per standard. In a full cargo about 12½ to 15 per cent. of fourth quality is frequently specified.

Recent quotations for spruce averaged £7.10.0 to £7.12.6 ($36.49 to $37.10) per standard, less 2½ per cent. Freight to Melbourne being in the vicinity of £2.7.6 ($11.55) per standard. Spruce should be well seasoned before shipment, otherwise it will sweat and turn black in transit. Masters of vessels carrying spruce should be instructed to open the hatches whenever the weather is favorable.

Freighting from Oversea.

Until quite recently shipments of Oregon and spruce always came forward by sailing vessels—spruce with rare exceptions continues to come by sailers—but large tramp steamers carrying between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 feet of Oregon have practically secured this trade.

The principal lines of dressed timber imported into Australia come from Norway and Sweden and is composed of Baltic flooring, lining and weatherboards. The importations in 1909 were 55,830,241 feet valued at £364,455. Of this quantity Canada is credited with only £591 and the United States with $15,985 which woud be in clear pine shelving and tongued and grooved boards.

Laths, Shingles and Staves Undressed.

Imported laths are generally stowed between the deck beams of sailing vessels and steamers and in odd corners where it is impracticable to stow timber. In 1909 the United States and Canada supplied all Australian laths to the value of £16,323 and £4,647 respectively. The United States supplied all the shingles of which the value was only £1,873. The demand for the latter line is very limited and scarcely worth the attention of exporters, except to "fill up" the stowage of cargoes.

That undressed staves are receiving the attention of Canadian exporters is evidenced by the fact that in 1909 some 973,000 staves were shipped to Australia to the value of £4,760, and this trade has only just been entered into. The United States supplied 1,114,169 staves, to the value of $10,845. The total imports were 2,390,888 staves, valued at £18,178.

The imports of pickets remain practically stationery, Canada and United States supply all Australian requirements. The value of the trade in 1909 was only £4,117.

There is a constant demand for hickory, which would be largely imported were it possible for Australian dealers to secure to desired qualities at a fair cost. There is no separate classification in the Commonwealth trade returns showing the extent of this business, but inquiries are always being made at this office for Canadian sources of supply.

During the last few years oak timber has become very popular in Australia for the manufacture of furniture. There is a steady demand for standard qualities upon which dealers can rely and this trade should be worth the attention of Canadian specialists in this line. Particulars concerning oak and oak mouldings sent to this office together with wholesale f.o.b. steamer Montreal or St. John prices will be distributed in the best channels.

Discharging at Australian Ports.

In Sydney timber is generally discharged in the stream into lighters; buyers taking delivery ex-ship's slings. There are a few wharfs owned by timber merchants alongside of which vessels may lie and discharge cargo. The daily discharge from sailers is about 70,000 feet board measure and from steamers up to 200,000 feet. Steamer charterparties generally stipulate for the daily discharge of not less than 150,000 feet board measure.

The cost of stevedoring a cargo of Oregon is about 1s.9d. per 1,000 feet. Wharfage dues are 1s.8d. per 600 superficial feet, and owners of private wharfs pay harbor dues of 10d. per 600 super. feet when discharged on their wharfs. Towage is entirely a matter of arrangement which is less in Sydney than other Australian ports. Lighterage from the stream to buyer's yard may be taken at 5s. per 1,000 feet board measure including cost of labor on the lighter.

All timber coming to this port is purchased on the basis of ex-ship's slings at one of the Melbourne wharfs. The daily discharge averages 70,000 feet for sailers and up to 200,000 feet for steamers. Towage is expensive for sailers as Port Phillip entrance is 45 miles distant from the city. With an unfavorable wind, it is imperative to engage a tug and, on an ordinary vessel, this would amount to about 5d. per ton. The pilotage inward, or outward, on sailers is 4d. per ton, with a maximum of £34 or a minimum charge of £5, but if ships are towed the rate is reduced to 2d. per ton or £10 maximum and £4 minimum. Steamers pay 2¼d. per ton up to 2,000 tons and for every additional ton ½d. or a maximum of £26 5s. Quayage is ½d. per ton registered for the first six days and ¼d. per ton per day afterwards.

There is no difficulty in berthing steamers carrying up to 3,500,000 super feet of "Oregon" alongside Port Adelaide wharfs. Unloading is similar to Sydney and Melbourne, i.e., up to 200,000 feet daily. The pilotage on a steamer carrying a cargo of over 3,000,000 feet would (in and out) be £21, whereas the tonnage dues are 1½d. and the light dues 6d. if full, or 3d. per ton if only part cargo. Towage (in and out) if required, would be about £20.

Relative Importance of Australian Timber Ports.

Sydney is undoubtedly the most important timber market in Australasia. From private sources, it is estimated that the total imports of "Oregon" into New South Wales in 1910 were over 57,000,000 superficial feet. The Melbourne imports of "Oregon" in 1910 are given at slightly over 20,000,000 feet and of spruce at 4,558,000 feet. The figures relating to importations of "Oregon" in 1910 at Adelaide are not available, but probably 1,400,000 feet of spruce were landed at that port.

In every Australian port, there are telegraph and cable offices which offer the same facilities as similar offices in Canada and elsewhere. The cable rate, by the Pacific cable, from all parts of the Commonwealth to all parts of Canada is 2s. 4d. (57 cents) per word. Practically every port at which timber is discharged has railway connection whereby timber can be despatched to points in the interior. A fine fleet of passenger and cargo steamers trade on the Australian coast, which gives every convenience for transferring timber from port to port.

Payment for Oversea Shipments.

When an order is sent from Australia to Canada or the United States, it is the recognized terms of the trade to support the specification with a banker's letter of credit which is negotiable when the ship is loaded and bills of lading and insurance policy are attached to the invoice and draft. This practically means a cash transaction for the shippers. Freights are generally made payable at Australian port of destination, and shippers, if instructed, can make an advance to the master of the steamer or sailer, which amount is included in the draft upon the consignees.

Frequently Australian direct importers or agents for oversea timber mills—while in their case purchasing cargoes on a letter of credit basis—dispose of the timber to local saw millers and accept settlement in approved promissory notes at 3, 4, and even 5 months, with bank account added. In some instances a sale is effected upon a cash basis, either net or subject to 3 per cent. discount according to arrangement. In the principal ports, a number of the timber mills import cargoes direct from oversea and require no credit accommodation. The retailer generally gives 2½ per cent. in 30 days' or 3¾ per cent. discount for prompt cash.

Nearly all the orders are obtained by agents who submit cabled quotations from their principal to buyers, and orders are placed in a similar expeditious manner. Some British Columbia and eastern Canadian timber mills have representation in Australia.

Local knowledge is essential and resident agents are alert to the requirements of the various importing centres within the Commonwealth. Specifications are coded in many forms and to suit the probable orders received from individual buyers, as well as covering the general orders placed for each particular port. It may be said that capable agents are essential to secure business and to maintain the connection once obtained.

Cost of Pulp and Paper in Canada and the United States

The data furnished by President Taft from the Tariff Board in response to the resolution of Senator Cummins on cost in Canada and the United States, of articles in the reciprocity agreement, are most complete on paper and pulp. The table which summarizes all the returns from both Canada and the United States, shows a wide variation as to cost of wood and pulp, the advantage being with Canada. Here is the table of costs of production for one ton of pulp and news print paper in the United States and Canada:

	Lowest.		Highest.		Average.	
	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.
Ground Wood Pulp.						
Wood	$ 7.33	$ 5.74	$15.01	$ 9.71	$10.64	$ 7.07
Manufacturing labor	.98	1.50	3.78	2.46	2.12	1.93
Other cost	.29	.82	7.00	3.30	2.02	2.14
Total cost in bulk, mills	10.13	9.57	20.07	14.72	14.78	11.13
Sulphite Pulp.						
Wood	13.28	12.02	25.89	18.04	19.08	14.32
Manufacturing labor	2.09	2.87	4.83	5.45	3.63	4.15
Other cost	7.48	7.29	13.02	9.51	10.01	8.87
Total cost in bulk, mills	24.11	24.09	38.43	33.00	32.72	27.33
News Print Paper.						
Ground wood pulp	7.79	7.18	18.54	10.88	12.61	9.22
Sulphite pulp	6.31	3.71	13.89	8.54	8.43	6.50
Manufacturing labor	2.19	2.97	6.06	3.55	3.25	3.25
Other cost	5.75	8.44	11.63	10.12	8.24	9.42
Total cost in bulk, mills	25.38	25.17	39.57	30.27	32.53	28.38

It will be seen that the lowest cost in United States mills is only 11 cents a ton more than the lowest cost in Canadian mills. The highest cost in United States mills is $9.30 more than the highest cost in Canadian mills. The difference in the average cost a ton is $4.15 in favor of Canada, to which must be added the longer rail haul from Canada to the United States when the paper from that country comes into competition with the American product.

Large Cut in Colchester County, N.S.

An experienced operator in Colchester County, Nova Scotia, estimates that the cut of lumber in that county during the past winter will total nearly 60,000,000 feet. The estimate is made up as follows:

Two conditions are given as responsible for the large output; first, the good market for lumber; and, second, an ideal season for operating.

	Feet.
Atkinson, at Union	7,000,000
Hill Bros., North River and DeBert	7,000,000
Primrose Bros., Riversdale	5,000,000
Dickie, Stewiacke	4,000,000
Soy, Kemptown	4,000,000
Glennie, Brookfield	3,000,000
Barnhill, Belmont	3,000,000
King, Greenfield	2,000,000
H. H. Johnson, Harmony	2,000,000
Wm. McKenzie, Kemptown	2,000,000
Sutherland, Kemptown	2,000,000
J. S. Swan, DeBert	2.000,000
Emery, Truro	1,000,000
Main, Brookfield	1,000,000
H. McLean, Union	4,000,000
J. Creelman, Bass River	1,000,000
R. Starratt, Bass River	250,000
Crowe Bros., Bass River	250,000
S. Starratt, Bass River	250,000
L. Starratt, U. Economy	500,000
S. Fletcher, U. Economy	250,000
L. Marsh, C. Economy	1,000,000
R. P. Soley, L. Economy	500,000
McLellan Bros., L. Economy	250,000
L. Pugsley, F. Islands	2,000,000
L. Pugsley, Portaupique	1,000,000
M. Fulmer, F. Islands	1,000,000
Small operators, F. Islands	1,500,000
R. Black, Lornvale	500,000
Vincent, Westchester	500.000
Giddens Bros., L'derry Sta.	250,000
Starratt, Castlereagh	250,000
Smaller operators in Co.	5,000,000
	58,250,000

Preparations are well under way for the annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which is to be held on May 24 and 25 at the Congress Hotel, in Chicago. The meeting promises to be unusually well attended and to present for the consideration of the lumber industry in an effective way a number of subjects of great importance.

One hundred and fifteen locomotives on the Great Northern Railway will be equipped with oil burners that crude oil may be used for fuel. This follows the recommendations of the Forest Service and the forest fire associations of the Pacific northwest. It has been stated that a very large proportion of the forest fires of recent years have resulted from sparks from railway locomotives, and in taking this action the Great Northern is doing its part to reduce the annual loss of timber by fire.

Fourteen Kittens Shown the Light

Vicegerent Patterson Conducts Successful Concatenation at Hamilton, Ont.—Visiting Members Assist in the Work

Word went forth among the dwellers in Hoo-Hoo land of Eastern Canada, early in the month of April, that on the 21st of that month there would be held at Hamilton, Ont., a Concatenation of the Order, which would be an eye-opener, not only to the benighted dwellers in outer darkness who sought admission to the promised land, but also to the oldest inhabitants who were fortunate enough to be able to attend in person. Vicegerent T. Patterson, of Hamilton, was the "moving" spirit of the occasion, and he managed, with the aid of some of the most celebrated brethren of the Order, to keep things on the go from the beginning until the end. His task was lightened greatly by the sprightly demeanor of the ambitious kittens who applied for permission to be shown the light of Hoo-Hoo land.

There must have been a Friday bargain sale of cat-nip at Hamilton that day, as nothing else could account for the genial good humor and patient contentment which the kittens exhibited during the trying ordeals that were necessary before it could be truly ascertained that they were fitting and worthy to be admitted to membership in the great Order.

There were fourteen in all of these fortunate kittens when the proceedings were commenced at the Waldorf Hotel, and their behavior was emphatically and favorably commented upon by all who were fortunate enough to be entrusted with the honorable duty of being in charge of their personally conducted tour through the realms of darkness into the land of light. In addition to the Vicegerent, those who officiated were: Senior Hoo-Hoo, J. L. Campbell, Toronto; Jaberwock, L. E. Fuller, Chicago; Junior Hoo-Hoo, J. B. Webb, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Custocatian, A. E. Gordon, Toronto; Arcanoper, G. M. Ingram, Toronto; Scrivenoter, Jesse Tilley, Hamilton; Bojum, C. H. Taylor, Hamilton; Guerdon, E. Palmer Kinsman, Hamilton. Other distinguished members of the Order were present in the persons of Mr. W. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ont., member of the House of Ancients, and Mr. Wm. Stephenson, travelling representative of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo. It is needless to enlarge upon the splendid manner in which all the details of the difficult event were managed to the entire satisfaction of most of those who were concerned. With such a body of experienced members it was a foregone conclusion that everything would be attended to in the most approved and thorough fashion.

The business of opening the eyes of the kittens occupied the attention of these skilled officers until midnight, and the members, old and new, then sat down to an ample session-on-the-roof, as all needed refreshment. When the repast had been attended to in the same thorough manner as the preceding events, an interesting programme of music and speaking was carried out. From the lips of the visiting members, a world of good advice was received and encouraging reports were given of the progress of the Order in other lands. When daylight was fast approaching the work had all been conscientiously performed and the event was concluded with "God Save the King" and "Auld Lang Syne."

Ontario and Quebec Tie Production

About Two and a half Million Taken Out During the Past Winter—Prices Remaining Steady

The past winter's tie output throughout the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec was large. The quantity is estimated by dealers to be about two and one-half million. The season was most favorable for tie making, with sufficient labor at reasonable wages. The largest percentage of the ties are cedar and jack pine, although considerable hemlock has been made and some tamarac; also a quantity of spruce was taken out for construction work on new lines, although this class of ties has a short life in track.

The prices are about the same as the 1910 figures, cedar running up to forty cents each, tamarac at varying prices up to 38 cents, and hemlock and jack pine 30 to 33 cents. The ties are nearly all sawn, as experienced tie hewers are scarce and the boards and shingles made from slabbing ties at mills considerably reduce the cost of making.

The railway companies, it is understood, are seriously considering the advisability of installing large plants in Canada at central points for the treatment of track ties. In this connection the C.P.R. Company has already established a large creosoting plant at Winnipeg. The supply of tie timber is not so large as is generally thought, and as the cost of chemically treating ties is not great, while the life of the tie by the best treatments is increased from 25 to 75 per cent., according to the class of timber, the railway companies are beginning to see the vast economy of preservation treatment as well as the means of lessening the annual drain upon the forests now so urgent, and thereby preserving the future supply.

Fence Posts—For railway fencing in Ontario and Quebec, about half a million of these, it is estimated, have been made during the past winter. These are nearly all of cedar, the price of which varies according to locality from nine cents to eleven cents each.

Cedar Poles—The output of poles for 1910-11, in Ontario and Quebec, is figured by pole dealers, to be about 200,000 pieces, varying in lengths from 20 to 65 feet, and from five to seven inches at the top end. Seventy-five per cent. of these poles are 30 feet and under in length. The prices run as follows:

20 feet long, 5-inch top, 3 cents per lineal foot.
25 feet long, 5-inch top, 3 cents per lineal foot.
25 feet long, 6-inch top, 4 cents per lineal foot.
25 feet long, 7-inch top, 5 cents per lineal foot.
30 feet long, 6-inch top, 5 cents per lineal foot.
30 feet long, 7-inch top, 6 cents per lineal foot.
35 feet long, 6-inch top, 7 cents per lineal foot.
35 feet long, 7-inch top, 8 cents per lineal foot.
40 feet long, 6-inch top, 8 cents per lineal foot.
40 feet long, 7-inch top, 9 cents per lineal foot.
45 feet long, 7-inch top, 11 cents per lineal foot.
50 feet long, 7-inch top, 12 cents per lineal foot.
55 feet long, 7-inch top, 14 cents per lineal foot.
60 feet long, 7-inch top, 17 cents per lineal foot.
65 feet long, 7-inch top, 22 cents per lineal foot.

Eighty-five per cent. of the poles produced in these sections are used in Canada. The shorter poles are now in considerable demand for rural telephone lines, of which there are a great number being built in eastern Canada. The Hydro-Electric activities in western Ontario, together with their municipal connections, have opened up a new market for cedar poles of the best grades; these lines accepting only poles of superior quality. Canadian cedar poles of 35 feet and over, with tops of seven inches or more, find a good market in the United States, but the poles shipped across the border must be of the very best quality; the high freight, plus the duty, precludes the shipping of any inferior or even ordinary stock over the line.

Toronto Man Buys Alberta Sawmill and Limits

Major A. G. Peuchen, president of the Standard Chemical Company, of Canada, has bought out, on his own account, the entire lumber business in Alberta, belonging to Senator Peter McLaren. The purchase price was in the neighborhood of $500,000. Major Peuchen takes control of the business from May 1st. The property purchased includes a mill at Blairmore, with a capacity of about 10 million feet per year; 140 square miles of timber, containing in the neighborhood of 400,000,000 feet of high class spruce and jack pine; 48 square miles of burnt-over timber and 7,000 acres of ranch land with about 250 head of horses, which are used in connection with the company's camp operations; and lumber yard at Blairmore, Macleod, and elsewhere.

Major Peuchen states that he intends to erect another mill similar to the one at Blairmore. One-half of the limits which he has purchased are on a separate watershed and make the building of a new mill necessary. He has already indicated to the council of Macleod that he would be ready to locate the mill at that place if they would encourage him by way of a bonus or by constructing a mill pond satisfactory to his engineers. He is also considering the advantages of Lethbridge for the new mill.

Major Peuchen is very optimistic about the outlook for the lumber business in Alberta. The spruce which is manufactured at his mill is very highly thought of throughout the prairies. It is claimed that it is only one-third of the weight of the lumber which is cut a few miles westward in British Columbia, and that it dries within three weeks in the air as thoroughly as British Columbia kiln-dried lumber. Upon the burnt-over section of the limits, the timber is used for coal mine props, etc., and finds a good demand for this purpose. There are now 10 million feet of logs in the river adjoining the Blairmore mill.

W. H. Martin, Limited, retail lumber dealers at the corner of Danforth Road and Chester avenue, Toronto, held a meeting of their creditors on April 20th, in the offices of Messrs. Hall & Payne, Richmond street, Toronto. Three inspectors were appointed, namely, Messrs. H. P. Whitesides, Toronto; John Jarvis, Toronto, and R. A. Laidlaw, Toronto, who investigated the situation of the company, and reported at a meeting on April 21st. They found that the business was in an unsatisfactory condition, and it was decided that Mr. Martin should make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

A decrease of one billion feet in the total production of timber in the State of New York during the past year is reported by the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission. "It apears," says the commission, "that there has ben an increase in the consumption of pulpwood grown in the State, but quite a large shrinkage in the production of lumber. There are 1,640,000 acres in round numbers in the forest reserves, and the amount of timber standing on the same is estimated at 14,000,000 feet board measure."

A Progressive Ottawa Lumber Firm

Bartram Brothers, Limited, Incorporated in 1909—Already Doing a Large International Trade—In New Quarters

We take much pleasure in presenting to our readers herewith. photographs of the president and secretary-treasurer of the well known firm of Bartram Bros., Limited, wholesale lumber dealers, Ottawa, Ont. This company was incorporated in 1909 from a business which had been founded by Mr. W. B. Bartram, about 10 years ago. They handle and control the entire outfit of several sawmills, which they distribute throughout Eastern Canada and the United States. The principal lines of lumber which they handle are white pine, spruce and hemlock.

Mr. E. T. Saxe, president of Bartram Bros., is the son of a lumberman who conducted a successful business at Albany and Troy, New York, and he has been identified with the lumber business for many years, dating back to the time when these two ports were largely the distributing points of the eastern part of the United States. From this it will be realized that he has a very thorough knowledge of the lumber business as required in the United States. Not only is he well known in lumber circles, but he belongs to one of the oldest families in New England, representatives of which have figured prominently in the national progress of the United States from a political, literary, and art standpoint.

Mr. W. B. Bartram, secretary-treasurer of the company, is well known to most lumbermen in Eastern Canada and the United States. He has ben identified continuously, for the last 20 years, with the lumber business, having worked through all its branches in the woods, sawmills, and planing mills, and having made a careful study of conditions abroad.

E. T. Saxe, Montclair, N.J.

W. B. Bartram, Ottawa.

Messrs. Bartram Bros. are therefore well equipped to give excellent service to their customers. They make a particular point of assisting and advising their customers as to the best lines for their particular requirements. They are fortunate in having upon their list of customers, many of the best accounts in Eastern Canada and the United States. They are confident that the lumber business this year will be better than ever before, and are making their own plans for an increase of 50 per cent. in their business totals. On account of their rapidly increasing trade they have found it necessary to move into new quarters and henceforth will be found in the Hope Building, on Sparks street, Ottawa. The company have an excellent selling organization and they cover all the important lumber centres of Quebec, Ontario, New York States, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Mr. Walter Laidlaw, the well known member of R. Laidlaw & Company, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, who has been abroad during the last seven months, sailed for Canada on the Celtic on April 29th. Mr. Laidlaw has had a most enjoyable trip throughout the old world, during which he visited among other places, the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, India, China, Japan, Siberia, Moscow, Pienna, Paris, and London. Mr. F. A. Laidlaw, of the same firm, will visit England during the coronation. He will sail on June 3rd, with a party of friends, and will be away for about six weeks.

Mr. Arsen Robitaille, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Lawrence & Robitaille, lumber merchants, of Montreal, died of heart failure on April 18th. Mr. Robitaille was 37 years old.

World's Forest Resources

A bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture recently issued contains the following information relative to the forest resources of the world:

The forests of Europe occupy an area of 750,000,000 acres, about 31 per cent. of the total land area of the continent. The most wooded country is Finland, followed by Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Sweden; the least wooded countries are Portugal and Great Britain. The proportion of forest area decreases from the north and east of Europe towards the south and west. Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway together possess 583,000,000 acres of forest, or 78 per cent. of the total forest area in Europe.

European Forest Areas.

The following table shows the area under forest, the percentage of the total land area under forest, and the forest area per capita for most of the European countries:

Country	Total forest area. acres.	Forest area per capita. acres	Land area under forest. per cent.
Russia—			
European Russia	464,611,000	4.3	36.3
Finland	52,500,000	18.75	54.4
Total	517,111,000		
Austria-Hungary—			
Austria	23,996,000	.92	26.5
Hungary	18,692,000	1.17	25.7
Croatia and Slavonia	3,769,000	1.64	35.95
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,380,000	3.99	50.5
Total	52,837,000		
Sweden	49,390,000	9.7	48.6
Germany	34,990,000	.62	25.89
France	24,021,000	.61	18.5
Norway	16,848,000	7.0	21.0
Spain	(?)16,065,000	.88	13.0
Italy	10,115,000	.31	14.28
Bulgaria	7,603,000	2.4	30.0
Roumania	6,367,000	1.08	18.0
British Isles	3,030,000	.10	4.0
Switzerland	2,140,000	.67	20.6
Belgium	1,304,000	.2	17.7
Servia	3,865,000	1.55	32.0
Other countries	4,427,000		
Grand Total	750,113,000		

Of the forests of non-European countries, except in a few localities, little is known either as to the quantity or the quality of the timber. The following table shows the extent of the forest area in countries outside Europe, so far as is known:

Country	Forest area. Acres.	Proportion under forest of total Land area. Per cent.
Asiatic Russia	348,030,000	....
India	149,000,000	24.0
Ceylon	6,763,000	
Japan	57,718,000	
Philippine Islands	49,000,000	
British Australsia	126,720,000	19.8
Cape Colony, Natal, Swaziland and Transvaal	641,000	
Madagascar	25,000,000	19.0
Barbary States	9,527,000	
Central Africa	224,000,000	
South America (tropical)	528,000,000	
West Indies	42,699,000	66.6
Canada	799,360,000	38.0
Mexico	25,000,000	5.1
Alaska	107,000,000	
United States of America	545,000,000	29.0
Certain other countries*	6,870,000	
Total	3,050,298,000	

*Malay States, Straits Settlements, Cyprus, Java, Hawaiian Islands and Mauritius.

Figures Largely Approximations.

The total forest area of the world, so far as shown in the above tables, is over 3,800,000,000 acres. To this should be added the area of the forests of China, Corea, extra-tropical South America, and parts of Africa, for which there are no available data.

All figures for forest areas are more or less approximations. While the figures for the forests of Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Belgium and Switzerland may be regarded as fairly accurate, those for the Russian, Canadian and United States forests are only quite approximate. The immense forest areas in Russia, the United States and Canada include a large proportion of land at present unproductive, such as swamps, burns or lands which sooner or later will be taken up for agriculture, as well as forest land proper. As to the figures showing the percentage of forest land to the total, it must be borne in mind that the proportion of forests to total land area varies greatly in different parts of the same country.

A Progressive Calgary Lumber Company

The Riverside Lumber Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta., which has recently been reorganized with a capital of $500,000, has a sash and door factory at Calgary equipped with the most modern machinery, and the company has a reputation which is second to none in the west. So rapidly has its business increased that, in order to keep up with the demand, it was lately found necessary to make important additions to the plant. This is now sufficiently equipped to cope with the large volume of busines which the firm receives. Experts are employed in all departments, and the company take great pride in the excellence of their factory work. Throughout the winter the factory was running to full capacity in order to fill a number of large contracts, and to be in readiness for the spring trade. During the present year, many large buildings are to be erected in Calgary, notably the Hudson's Bay Company's departmental store, at a cost of a million and a half dollars. The contracts for many of these buildings have been placed with the Riverside Lumber Company, and they therefore find themselves already justified in the extensive alterations they have made to their plant.

Riverside Lumber Co., Calgary—South View of Sash and Door Factory.

Riverside Lumber Company, Calgary—North View, Showing Section of Plant and Yard.

Besides the sash and door factory at Calgary, they operate two yards in the city, and a stock of six million feet of lumber is carried. They have also branches at Bassano, Langdon, Strathmore, Lethbridge, New Dayton, Diamond City, and Magrath. The prospects for a very busy season are of the brightest, as the weather conditions for a good crop have been unusually favorable. The large influx of new settlers has created great activity in the building trade, and new towns are opening up daily.

The company also operate their own sawmills at New Michel and McGillvray, B.C. These mills were running all winter, and manufactured a large stock of lumber in readiness for the spring trade. Large crews of men were engaged in their logging camps and over 10 million feet of logs were taken out.

The majority of the shareholders in the Riverside Lumber Company are practical men who thoroughly understand all the branches of the business.

Cushing Brothers' New Plant at Saskatoon

Cushing Brothers' Company, Limited, Regina and Saskatoon, Sask., report as follows regarding the planing mill and other buildings which they are erecting. The factory building is to be 110 x 80 feet, with a wing 60 x 50 feet, two storeys, and built of solid brick on cement foundations. The engine and boiler house is to be built of concrete and brick and to be thoroughly fireproof. It is to be 36 x 42 feet, and two storeys high. The other buildings will include a two-storey warehouse about 60 x 110 feet, a lumber and moulding shed about 60 x 100 feet, a stable about 30 x 40 feet, and a few other minor sheds, etc. About three carloads of woodworking machinery will be installed at first and more added later. These will consist of everything required for a sash and door factory and moulding mill and only machines of the very latest type are being put in. Practically all the machines wherever possible will be driven by individual motor on direct drive, though in a few cases the motor will have to be connected by belt. The electric power will be generated by the company's own steam plant, consisting of two Jenckes boilers, 66 x 16, and an engine of 150 h.p. The generator and motors are being supplied by the Westinghouse Company, and the machinery, most of which is Cowan's, is being supplied by J. L. Neilson, of Winnipeg.

When the plant has been completed and the machinery installed, the company expect to have one of the most up-to-date mills of its kind in the west. Work is just being started on the buildings now and they will be pushed through to completion as quickly as possible. It is expected that the plant will be in running shape by the end of June. The estimated cost of the plant and machinery is $60,000.

Dauphin District Cut Nearly 100,000,000 Feet

Dauphin, Man., April 17.—The timber cut of the Dauphin district for the season just closed was the largest in its history. The weather conditions generally speaking were favorable, and lumbermen were quick to take advantage of them to increase their output. Besides the timber cut a large number of railway ties were taken out by several firms this winter.

The cut by mills is as follows:

	Feet.
Saskatchewan Lumber Company, Crooked River	7,000,000
Cowan Construction Company, Mistatem	8,000,000
Great West Lumber Company, Greenbush	10,000,000
Reed Deer Lumber Company, Barrows	16,000,000
T. A. Burrows, Grandview (old and new cut)	14,000,000
Dart Lumber Company, Birch River	3,000,000
Shaw Bros., Prairie River (old cut)	5,000,000
Standard Lumber Company, Winnipegosis	3,000,000
Hanbury Lumber Company, Roblin	6,000,000
Ruby Lake Lumber Company, Ruby Lake	4,000,000
Durban Lumber Company, Durban	500,000
Richard Keay, Kamsack	500,000
Caverley & Sons, Bowsman	300,000
Embleton & Blackburn, Bannock	500,000
Portable mills	7,000,000
Mutchenbacker Brothers, Mafeking	6,000,000
John Sinnott, Shortdale	300,000
Total	91,000,000

Good Year for Canadian Western Lumber Company

The first annual report of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited, which took over the Fraser River Lumber Company's mills, at Fraser Mills, B.C., has just been issued. It covers a period of nine months, ended December 31, 1910. The past month of March recorded sales of 12,000,000 feet, which is the largest in the history of the company. An important feature in the company's year is the purchase of the Columbia River Lumber Company, for $5,500,000. This purchase is being concluded now. During the nine months ending December 31st, which the report covers, the earnings were $360,000, out of which there was paid interest of $225,000 $87,000 for sinking fund, $30,000 reserve for depreciation, $5,000 reserve on accounts receivable, and a balance of $11,000 was carried forward to profit and loss account.

Six hundred carloads of lumber and timber, amounting to 12,500,000 feet, was the record shipment from the mills of the company during the month of March. This is said to be the largest shipment made by any one lumber mill in the world, and during April it is expected that even this record will be broken. The shipments for the corresponding month of the year 1910 amounted to 9,000,000. Part of this shipment consisted of one cargo of 3,000,000 feet.

Of the March shipments, practically all of the lumber was shipped to the prairies. Two hundred carloads were sent to the west of Edmonton, to be used on the G.T.P. Railway construction. In one day last month the shipments amounted to 36 carloads. The mill is now running 12½ hours per day, instead of the usual 10 hours. It is expected that the additions which have been planned will be commenced within a very short time, so as to be ready early in the fall. It is planned to erect another planing mill, box factory, sash and door factory, and a woodworking factory.

Railway Belt Lands to be Re-classified

Acting in accordance with the almost unanimous wishes of western land owners, leaseholders, and lumbermen, the Department of the Interior at Ottawa has decided to withdraw the order previously issued that all timber must be removed from certain areas classified as agricultural lands, within a stated perior, under penalty of cancellation of the leases. Lumbermen and those holding timber leases in the Dominion railway belt in British Columbia have received this announcement with pleasure, as it means much to them. Mr. John Hendry and Mr. J. P. McCormick, representing many western leaseholders, visited Ottawa a couple of months ago and took the question up with Hon. Frank Oliver, and the change is largely the result of their action. The new order will affect hundreds of thousands of acres in the western part of the Dominion. The secretary of the department has sent a circular letter to leaseholders intimating that all timber lands in the railway belt now under lease will be re-classified.

Liverpool Statistics of Imported Joinery

Liverpool, April 21.—The importation of framed doors and of numerous small articles of manufactured woodwork which find a field for use in the family dwelling house, has become an old and well-established branch of the import timber trade of the United Kingdom. It is a special branch of the trade, as those who import cargo-consignments of timber, whether in log, plank, scantling, batten or board, rarely import manufactured doors, broom handles or blind rollers. These goods are handled by firms who make special lines of them and are known through the trade as importers of such goods. From the construction point of view, doors are the most important articles of manufactured woodwork which reach the United Kingdom. The importation of doors attained some magnitude from ten to fifteen years ago, but within the last eight years it has fallen off greatly. The fact of the importation has been used by tariff reformers as a standing argument against free trade, and has been one of the more frequently heard arguments. England, it has been freely urged, allows Canada and the United States to "dump" woodwork in English ports while joiners and carpenters in England have to walk about, out of work, and unable to find work. It has been freely said, that the importation of doors made in Canada and the United States, to England, has been one of the more potent and immediate causes of such unemployment as there has been in the joinery trade.

Some striking facts bearing on this import joinery trade have just come to light, and are causing a good deal of perturbation among tariff reformers and woodworkers who have given attention to the subject. A short time ago, a question was put in the House of Commons as to the value of the manufactured woodwork for house fittings, and the percentage of unemployment among woodworkers in the United Kingdom. As an answer to the question, Mr. Sydney Bruxton, President of the Board of Trade, has made a return of the value of the woodwork for house fittings imported into the United Kingdom in each of the last eleven years, and of the percentage of unemployment among carpenters and joiners in each of the years taken. The return is very suggestive, and is as follows:

Year.	Value of imported joinery.	Unemployed Carpenters & Joiners.
1900	£1,195,314	2.2 per cent.
1901	1,153,759	3.3 per cent.
1902	1,145,154	3.8 per cent.
1903	469,227	4.5 per cent.
1904	332,627	7.3 per cent.
1905	317,288	8.0 per cent.
1906	272,949	6.9 per cent.
1907	224,596	7.2 per cent.
1908	209,632	11.3 per cent.
1909	185,487	11.5 per cent.
1910	205,428	8.2 per cent.

The striking feature of the return is the great falling off in the importation of joinery which has taken place since the year 1900. The value of the joinery goods imported to the United Kingdom last year, was little more than one-sixth of that of the year 1900, while in 1909 the value was less than one-sixth of that of 1900-1901 and 1902. The percentages of unemployment among carpenters and joiners are puzzling. The percentage was smallest when the importation was greatest, and with remarkable consistency, it has increased as the importation of the manufactured woodwork has decreased. The very small percentage of unemployment in the years 1900-1 and 2, when a relatively heavy importation of woodwork took place, is particularly striking. The trade of the United Kingdom, moreover, as shown by the value of the exports and imports, each year since 1900, steadily increased until the year 1907. The next year, 1908, was a bad year, but the last two years have been much better. The figures afford no clue to the shrinkage in the importation of manufactured joinery or to the increase in the percentage of unemployment among carpenters and joiners since the year 1900.

Obviously, the goods were not received in England in the later years taken, as they were not shipped from Canada or the United States. As to why they were not shipped, this opens up a series of questions. It is extremely probable that the large importation of the years 1900-1902 caused a glut in the market and checked the importation. Also, that with the glut, the prices at which the goods had to be sold were so low, that exporters in Canada and in the States did not think the business worth further attention, for the time being. Then there has been a steady improvement in morticing and jointing machinery, and in framing-up appliances in England, and an adoption of machinery by master-joiners who have had little or none in the past, so that the means of production have improved. Then again, the house building trade has been very quiet, within the last five years, so that the demand for doors has been small. This quiet state of the trade explains the high percentages of unemployment in those years. It has been the state of trade at home which has governed the percentages, not the number of the doors imported from Canada and the States. The fact of present interest is, that the return shows that an importation of joinery goods to the value of about £200,000 still goes on in the United Kingdom. The value is small, compared with that of the years 1900-1902, but such it is. A spurt in the building trade would probably change the scale of consumption, and that of importation greatly. For such a "spurt" timber merchants in England and Scotland have been waiting with keen anticipation for a long time. They are now becoming impatient. The trade of the country has much improved since 1908, and they think it is high time the building trade began to feel the improvement.

Summing up the English Trade

Liverpool, April 19.—Dr. James W. Robertson, chairman of the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, arrived at Liverpool by the Mauretania from New York, on April 11. The other commissioners had landed at Liverpool on the previous Saturday. Speaking at Liverpool on the scope of the two Canadian commissions, the Commission of Conservation and the Royal Commission, whose members were then at Liverpool, Dr. Robertson touched on the Canadian timber trade, and summed up the position and prospects of the trade rather impressively. The Commission of Conservation, he said, was investigating and considering the condition and extent of Canada's resources. Their knowledge was very inaccurate even in regard to small areas, very incomplete in regard to big areas, and altogether badly arranged in their heads. Who knew the extent of their forest areas? Or the destruction and damage by fire or the loss from wasteful methods of lumbering? Or the possibilities of growing trees successfully on areas good for nothing else? In short, while the lumbermen and holders of timber were growing rich, was the wealth from forest protection and forest growth inuring to the benefit of Canada?

It was evident that Dr. Robertson and his co-commissioners believed that much knowledge on these subjects and cognate subjects had yet to be obtained. The work of the two commissions was, indeed, to try to obtain that information, in addition to much information of an industrial and technical kind.

It is reported that, although the Canadian tomato crop of 1910 was as large as 1909, the demand for canned goods has so increased prices have gone up and it is expected that the high prices will be maintained. That condition will mean an increased pack this year, and the Canadian box factories will reap some of the harvest.

Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, has given notice of a bill to amend the Railway Act, by extending the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission in the matter of making regulations compelling railway companies to adopt more stringent safeguards against fires, particularly in forest lands along their lines. The bill seeks to give effect to the recommendations of the Conservation Commission to this end.

In this age of specialists we frequently hear it remarked that the old all-round man is a thing of the past, and that Handy Andy is no longer appreciated. Yet upon inquiry among prominent institutions it is quite common to find some good all-round mechanic who is thought more of and turned to more frequently than any man in the place, and is considered almost indispensable. So, if the all-round man passes away entirely, it will be because the old ones have died out and the young ones have not qualified, rather than because there is no call for sucn a man.

THE WOODWORKER

Hook in Band Saws

The term hook, like a good many others used in connection with saw-filing, would mislead a body if he were ignorant of the matter and looked to the dictionary for enlightenment. It is proposed here to take it up according to the filer's meaning, together with some other points closely associated.

The degree of hook, say in a 12-inch band saw, would be the number of inches, or distance from a line drawn from the point of a tooth across the blade at right angles with saw, and another line drawn from same point parallel with face of tooth, and to be measured on back of saw. It is conceded that every band saw must have a certain degree of hook, so that brings us, then, to the "amount" that opinions vary on.

There are questions that arise here that cannot be proven by figures or worked out on paper, as a good many things can, but with close observation and thorough understanding of the matter they can be worked out in the filing room to an almost perfect answer.

One of the principal functions of hook is to regulate the saw in the cut, so that it will hold its place on the wheels, just as it does out of cut. Too much hook will pull a saw forward in the cut, while too little will let the saw run back.

A straight point entering wood will naturally be inclined to go straight in on a line from the angle formed by the point, as in A, fig. 1, but it has to overcome obstacles in its path that will likely change its course from that line, as in B, fig. 1. The wood being elastic more or less, causes a pressure and friction on the sides that would have a tendency to resist or push the point out; this varies to a certain extent in different woods, as is easily seen by any one using an axe. The harder the material, as a rule, the less pressure on the sides, and the softer, the more. For example, the cold chisel for iron is very blunt, compared to the long, keen wood chisel, though both have sharp cutting edges.

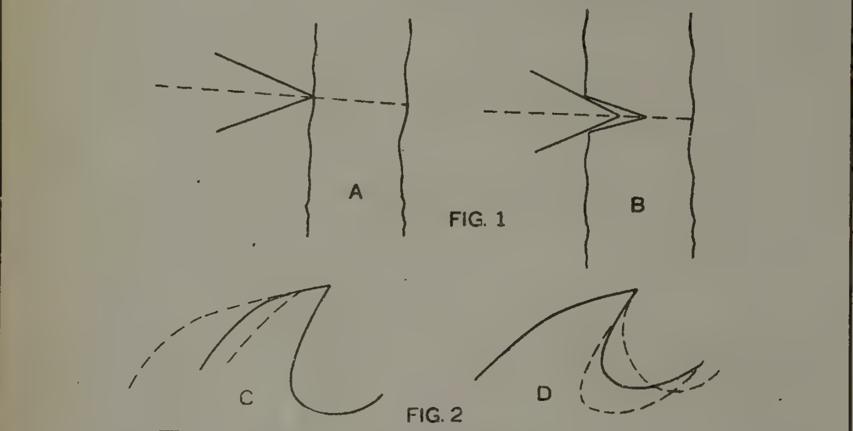


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

The Principle of Hook in Band Log Saw Teeth

As it is necessary to change the course of your lines a certain distance from the point of tooth; then how far should you go before the line should be curved? Take the line on back of tooth—if it is carried too far you take up too much gullet and reduce its capacity; also, if it is too short, the tooth is weakened, as at C, fig. 2. The throat or face line, if too long, will weaken the tooth, and if too short will cause friction by the sawdust and make gullets run warm, and also not let the dust circulate in gullets to best advantage, thereby not getting the full capacity of gullets—see D. fig. 2.

Headache is often attributed to the wrong cause. So are a good many of the pranks of the band saw, and in this connection it might be well to consider some of those more generally credited to the hook in the saw.

I have seen a mill cutting shortleaf yellow pine that could not carry more than 6-inch hook without making the saw run ahead too much in the cut. This was caused by lost motion in the bottom boxes, that allowed the bottom wheel to lift when the extra strain was put on the saw in cutting, thereby inclining the saw to run farther ahead, just as too much hook would do.

A sawyer called me out to find the trouble with a saw on one occasion. He had stopped sawing. The saw was travelling about right on the wheels, but as he started sawing again the saw started to come ahead, and by the time he would saw several lines close together, the saw would be ahead several inches. I noted a lot of sawdust flying about, which gave the clew, and, upon investigation, after stopping, found a splinter lodged underneath bottom guide, that turned a big part of the sawdust between the saw and wheel.

I had a resaw that would run back on the wheels when the mill began stopping, and come ahead again when the mill would get up speed. This also was caused by play in bottom boxes. The strain on the saw just about balanced bottom wheel, and when the power was shut off the momentum of the saw was greater than the other machinery, so it did not need the strain of the belt to pull it, and thus let the lost motion of the pulley end of the shaft go to the top.

When a saw shifts its bearing on the wheels from one place to another without any apparent reason, it is not in the saw. If it is caused by something heating the saw, that can be easily told by feeling the blade. If from gum or any foreign matter collecting on saw or wheels, that can be seen. If neither of these, then look to the wheels for the trouble. You will likely find lost motion somewhere.

If for any reason either of the wheels moves out of its accustomed place, though ever so little, it is evident the saw will change its bearing.—A. D. Plowden, in the Woodworker.

Shop Talk—by E. M. Mershon

"The possible and actual practical results attainable by the use of band resaws, and the progress which has been made in that line," was the subject on an address delivered recently by E. M. Mershon before the National Association of Box Manufacturers. Mr. Mershon's remarks were in part as follows:

So far as the fitting of the saws is concerned, there have been no recent radical changes. There have been numerous improvements added to the machines themselves, which have added to their convenience and contributed much toward higher efficiency and better quality of work. Still the fact remains that the two important ends to be secured by the use of the band resaw are: First and foremost, economy, or saving in saw kerf, which carries with it quality of the resawn product—a thin saw kerf may follow the saw in an irregular path, resulting in anything but economy. Second, and of lesser importance, Capacity.

Economy depends upon minimum saw kerf, accuracy of sawing, and freedom from expense of fitting repairs, etc.

To saw accurately, the saw must be made as stiff and rigid as possible in the vicinity of the toothed edge of the saw. In other words, the points of the teeth must be so supported as to resist with the greatest force any side thrusts which may be exerted against the saw blade, especially toward its forward or cutting edge. The back of the saw blade must follow in the path cut by the teeth, for it is the teeth that do the guiding.

We have found that the tensile strength of a band saw blade is about 200,000 pounds per square inch cross section, and that a narrow saw blade strained up somewhere in proportion to its tensile strength may be made to do more work and remove smaller saw kerf than a wider and heavier blade subjected to less strain in proportion to its width and thickness. To illustrate, we sold a seven-foot band log mill to a Canadian party some time ago. He started out with saws 10 inches wide and carried 7,000 pounds strain on them. He ran these saws down to 7 inches in width and still continued to carry 7,000 pounds strain without breaking saws or without any appreciable lessening of the capacity of the resaw. So that from our experience we can advise carrying ample strain on the saw blade.

Support the tooth edge of the saw more by straining it up taut on the wheels and less by rolling or hammering the central portions. The latter method puts all of the strain on the toothed edge and none on the centre, whereas the former, leaving the same amount of strain on both edges of the saw, stiffens up the central part, making the saw less liable to snake and reducing its tendency to crystallize by hammering the saw guides or by striking hard knots.

Having stiffened the saw blade on the wheel, all it is possible to do, by following out the method suggested above, it then becomes necessary to remove all the side friction possible from the points of the teeth. Theoretically, the only part of the band saw blade which should come in contact with the wood which the saw is cutting, is the straight line which is represented by the cutting edge of the saw. This straight line extends entirely across the cut, if the saw be fully swaged, and should be, I repeat, theoretically, the only part of the saw to touch the wood.

To accomplish the best results, side files should be avoided, and if a pressure side dresser is used, this should be examined critically, with ones' spectacles on. In many instances I have found that the pressure side dresser having been neglected, became an ideal tool for dulling the saws. In fact, the pressure side dresser can be made to as effectually dull the points of the teeth as a day's run.

Saw filers sometimes get in a rut or become careless and in place of improving in their work, drop back. To illustrate this: We, at one time, had a large quantity of 5-4 x 10-inch to resaw into ¼ x 10-inch. There was ¼ to throw away in sawdust and planing. After running a month or six weeks on this class of work, it became necessary to resaw some wide 2-inch uppers and dress the resawn boards two sides ⅞-inch thick. I was coolly informed that this had never been done and could not be done. This resulted in our insisting upon every saw blade being fitted to remove exactly 1-16-inch saw kerf.

We made what we call kerf gauges, or small pieces of steel polished and ground exactly 1-16-inch thick, with a hole drilled near one end. These were hung up on a post near the resaw and orders given that whenever a saw was put on the machine which removed a kerf in which this kerf gauge did not fit tight, the saw was immediately to be taken back in the filing room and the set removed until the kerf gauge fitted.

We demonstrated that it was possible to resaw accurately all classes of material, removing a saw kerf of exactly 1-16-inch; in short, to keep the saw kerf almost to within 1-1000-inch of this size.

About this same time, the saws became inclined to snake, and I suspected that the trouble lay in the pressure side dresser, which I found to be the case by simply drawing the thumb and finger from the base of the tooth past the swaged points. If the corners are of the correct shape they will feel like fine needle points, whereas, if they are of incorrect shape, they will feel like little beads.

Tests of this kind become second nature to one who gives the subject of practical wood working and box making his attention, and these are the little details which render it possible to effect economies which oftentimes change a debit balance to a nice credit on the ledger.

As an illustration of what painstaking will do, in connection with modern band resaws, I would state that we have recently succeeded in resawing ⅞-inch planks 52 inches square by ⅞-inch thick and secured two perfect piano sounding boards therefrom. To say the least, a cut 52 inches deep, 1-16-inch saw kerf, and perfect sawing, is remarkable.

The Present Practice of Machine Woodworking

It is a common practice to set patterns of mouldings on a sample board with the flat side of the mould next to the boards, says H. H. Hatfield, in Wood-Craft. It is frequently the case that a pattern has to be measured "work ways," and it is a good idea to set them on the board in that manner. It also shows the moulding to better advantage.

In running a twist belt there are few operators who note toward which side of the pulley they run the slack of the belt. While it may make no difference in a light cut, as on the bottom head of a moulder, it is safter to have the twist to run towards the flanges so that in case the head gets stuck from a chip or other cause the belt will stay on the pulley and run against the flanges and not have the slack side track off the edge of the pulley to the outside and fly back and mix up with the countershaft.

A friend writes me that I am a little severe on the individual who does not know as much of the details of woodworking machinery as I am supposed to know, and suggests that it is perhaps because that man has not had the chances that I have had. Well, what would you feel like saying to a man who had been running a moulder for something like twelve years, when he set up for a crown mould and put a balance knife on the top cylinder about 4 inches to one side of the line of travel of the knife it was to balance? Would you think of your Sunday-school lesson, hunt up a hymn book to ease off your feelings, or would you just go at him roughshod and try to impress it on his mind that it was high time he was learning the difference between right and wrong, especially as he was getting paid to know the difference! Ignorance is excusable when there is no opportunity to learn, but no man in this business has any excuse for staying ignorant when he can get the knowledge so cheap.

Belts and Boxes.

Good mechanics may protest against a belt drawing against the cap of a box. They object to belting a planer from above because the pull will be against the caps on the bearings. Now, it may not have occurred so some that the pull of the belt on the box is of little or no consequence compared to the pull of the knives in the wood. The only time there is any pull whatever from the belt, is when the machine is running empty and this is only a small fraction of the time, as the operator should keep it running. When there is stock in the planer, I venture to say there is little or no wear on the cap, as the knives, striking the wood in a hooking manner, drag down a great deal more than the pull of the belt. We notice that manufacturers of four-side moulders tip the yokes on the top and bottom heads in such manner as to make the pull of the belts come on the bottom of the box. This may be well enough but in my estimation it is theory pure and simple. In theory it would seem the only proper method, but practice sometimes explodes theories and exposes things in a light entirely different from that in which the mechanical architect places them on paper.

Running Mouldings Face Up or Down.

This matter of running mouldings face up or face down depends, first, on the machine, and, second, on the mouldings. A great many moulder operators fail to use the brains given them and they run stock a certain way because somebody else runs it that way. In some machines the bottom head is very hard to get at and shouldn't be used for facing a mould except when the nature of the work makes it actually necessary. Don't be faddish about these matters; study them; work moulding and everything else the best and easiest way.

While it does not seem possible, it is a fact that there are some woodworking shops in which there is not a single man who can do as much as file an ordinary rip saw and do it correctly. I had occasion to visit a shop recently in which there had been a good deal of trouble with the small saws. At the owner's request I went over the saws with the young man who was trying to do the work, and found him to be pretty well posted—on flour mill machinery! Here he was to do the machine work in a factory of a totally different kind; had never had a day's experience, nothing more than a little instruction from a friend in a neighboring mill, and these instructions were doing more harm than good. His rip saws were filed with a good bevel on the fronts of the teeth; the crosscuts were filed square in front of the teeth. As the saws were cutting dry oak, it was a hard job for the men at the machines, as all the work had to be pushed past the saws by hand. It did not take long to fix up one of the saws and let them see the difference in the cutting and the ease with which the work was done. Thus another man had his ideas changed by what he saw and did; not by what someone else told him to do. I know there are many men filing saws, who have been a long time at the present jobs, who still do the same old things with the teeth they did a long time ago, but that doesn't make it right just the same, and if they are succeeding in a manner in satisfying their employers it is because the employers aforesaid do not know any better, or because of other circumstances that contribute to their help in filing—not because they are correct in their methods, by any means.

Sometimes there is at the bottom of a pile of stock a tier or two of lumber that has moulded but which would not have happened if there had been any chance for a free circulation of air under the pile. In putting in the last lot of stock sheds I took pains to see that the stock had a free air space of 3 inches. Should it chance that a blowing rain gets water under the stock, it can find no lodging place and will drain away, giving the stock a chance to dry out.

It doesn't always get it, but a dry kiln should have as much expert attention every day as the most complicated machine in the factory.

The man that would rather read a beer sign than a trade paper is looking the right way to get nothing but beer wages all his life.

In making beaded ceiling I find it better to cut the bead nearly 1/16-inch below the surface, so that in such stock as does not dress or is often sanded or finished by hand by purchasers to improve its appearance, the top of the bead may not be taken off. I once had an order for some maple beaded ceiling that had to be polished. When running it I had the machine man cut the beads below the surface and then put the stock through a Whitney scraper. The surface was as smooth as glass, a mirror finish.

Pulleys and Balancing.

One of my men wanted to know how the pulley men could tell the weight of the balance legs so often seen in pulleys. He thought it must take a lot of guessing to get it just right. That is an easy one, when you know how. If that sort of trouble arises, get a wad of clay and add it to the light side of the pulley when on the balancing ways, putting on just enough to make a rolling balance. Then take it off and get the exact weight of the lump of clay and you have the exact weight of iron needed to make the pulley balance. There are probably other ways as good but I saw this way used in one of the best shops in the country, where they do things very nearly right, and it looked good to me. It is easy at any rate.

About the first thing to happen to a new machine is to get the feed-rolls marked up, scratched or otherwise marred from the scrapers put on them. I think I would have the scrapers left off my machine rathed than have the very rolls that should be smooth all marked up. Probably one scraper in a hundred is of any service. If the wood is gummy or pitchy, as yellow pine is, the scraper won't take off the gum without kerosene, and if it is hardwood there is no scraper needed. It is a source of a good deal of bother and goes to swell the price of the machine for nothing at all. It is like the front feed level on one class of matchers, of no more good than a woman's umbrella, unless used for the same purpose at time—to flag a street car.

It not infrequently happens that a cross-grained board breaks in the matcher and it is one of the most tiresome of jobs to turn the feed pulley around by hand to back out the board that is stuck. To do this easily and quickly, we twist the feed belt, start up the machine and run the feed works reversed, drawing out the board in short order. There is a peculiar thing about the feed belt doing this. When it is twisted it often runs up on the flange of the feed pulley, and this 3½-inch belt will run on the face of the flange, only ¼-inch wide, and stay there. If we wanted to do such a thing it is likely we would have a time trying to do it. It is in the way the belt is twisted—by making a tight side of a pulley one that gives the belt a lead to one place. This reminds me of the fact that one of the men who tried to run this machine had the loose side of the feed belt leading direct to the feed pulley, and had the tightener running on the tight or pulley side of the belt. Of course, it drove the feed works, but it was not the way it was intended to run, and it looked too odd to be left in that position.

Protect Your Floor Openings

A large number of woodworkers are built according to what is known in insurance parlance as "ordinary construction." Such a building may be of brick, stone or frame construction, having open joist floors, combustible partitions or none at all, unprotected floor openings or other deficiencies not permitted in "mill constructed" or "fire resisting" buildings.

Very often considerable money is expended for fire protecting apparatus with the expectation of protecting such a building as far as possible from the fire hazard. This is very well indeed, but has it ever occurred to you that faulty construction may counteract the effectiveness of the protection? Buildings are often so arranged that an incipient fire may be encouraged to such an extent that water even as a fire retardant is wholly ineffective. Unprotected floor openings such as open elevator passageways, stairways, chutes and excessively large belt holes, have most frequently encouraged such fires.

The building trade in Canada has done well during the first quarter of 1911. Statistics from the leading centres are as follows:

City	Mar. 1910	Mar. 1911	3 mos. '10	3 mos. '11	Increase %	Decrease %
					for 3 months.	
Vancouver	$1,806,106	$2,147,798	$3,318,212	$4,607,330	39	
Toronto	1,583,165	2,210,770	3,125,693	3,638,940	16	
Montreal	674,804	1,101,577	1,110,344	2,109,845	90	
Calgary	415,800	1,012,260	692,100	1,641,960	137	
Winnipeg	2,543,150	1,007,400	3,067,050	1,639,600		47
Regina	329,650	545,025	382,490	622,225	63	
Victoria	244,760	279,945	525,505	614,340	17	
Edmonton	264,435	396,825	337,555	519,055	54	
Hamilton	289,390	350,300	346,040	465,000	34	
Ottawa	219,350	134,475	374,200	228,075		39
Fort William	92,585	166,850	162,200	202,175	25	
Lethbridge	124,000	81,500	212,605	140,000		34
North Vancouver	....	47,700	....	116,715		
Windsor	27,225	60,250	37,975	113,625	199	
Moose Jaw	58,825	74,100	69,875	87,100	25	
London	139,700	65,638	221,832	85,863		61
Quebec	25,100	48,000	43,300	85,000	96	
Brantford	11,470	43,445	26,670	60,645	127	
Halifax, N.S.	43,800	22,000	88,975	36,600		59
St. John, N.B.	48,250	13,400	94,750	30,200		68
Port Arthur	5,365	14,810	5,365	20,360	279	
Sydney	17,935	12,440	20,910	20,220		3
Kingston	14,850	19,172	20,875	20,102		4
Peterborough	10,327	6,655	17,477	13,210		24
St. Thomas	15,500	9,850	20,200	12,300		39
Stratford	6,310	8,610	18,580	9,170		51
Totals	$9,011,852	$9,880,795	$14,340,778	$17,139,655		

Total Increase of first quarter of 1911 over corresponding period of 1910, **20 per cent.**

This would seem unaccountable when the slight remedial cost is considered. An elevator or stairway opening may often be protected by a trap covering, fitting directly over the opening. The better way is to enclose these openings with a slow burning wood or with brick, and to provide the necessary openings with self closing doors. Belt holes should be minimized in number and in size as far as possible.

The meagre expense so involved may more than double the capacity of your present fire protecting apparatus. The following words from a prominent insurance surveyor might well receive consideration. "Probably the most pernicious cause of the rapid spread of fire in this class of buildings is unprotected floor openings. Indeed, the lack of horizontal floor cut-offs in any type of building is often sufficient to offset the advantage obtained by protective apparatus."

Veneer and Compound Doors

That compound or flush veneered doors have come to stay is beyond question. This new style of construction presents so many points of distinct advantage over the old-fashioned panel door as to give it a favorite place for inside and outside use, says Hardwood Record. There are so many reasons why a flush door of built-up stock is better adapted for all uses than the other type that it is hard to pick out any one reason which carries more weight than the others.

Probably one of the most striking features of the flush door is the unusual beauty of design and figure which can be secured. As there are no broken surfaces, matching becomes comparatively easy and the natural beauty of the grain of the wood can be preserved. In addition, designs of all sorts and styles can be worked out merely by inlaying with wood of a different color. One favorite combination is finely figured quartered oak for the body of the floor, and mahogany worked out in such designs as trees and ferns. There is no limit to the ideas which can be applied in this way, and it certainly makes a novel method of decoration.

Aside from its beauty when freshly installed, the flush veneered door takes on additional beauty with age, rather than deteriorating. This is probably because in this style of construction the flat surface exposed is not subject to warping and twisting and cracks which so often occur in panel construction.

Of the mechanical advantages due to this new style probably most important is its soundproof character. It is a well known fact that two or more layers of any material placed together have more power of resistance for sound, heat or any other influence than one solid piece of the same substance. In addition the door makes practically a fireproof partition and is far more burglar-proof than the common panel door.

One of the principal advantages of this method of construction is that the possibility of warping or shrinking is practically eliminated. The peculiar method of construction holds every part in absolute rigidity. The fact that there are no open joints exposed to the weather makes the door particularly serviceable for exterior use.

The doors usually are built-up of five-ply veneer. The core is made up of a number of strips dove-tailed together and glued up, insuring a body in which there is no possibility of shrinkage. For the core the common woods are used, such as ash, while for the cross-banding and surface veneer more expensive wood, both domestic and foreign, are best suited. White pine or cypress are not well adapted to this purpose, as in cutting veneer from cypress it is very apt to shatter, while the grain of white pine is too soft to make a good veneer. Birch, mahogany, oak, elm, walnut, poplar, basswood, maple, gum and ash are some of the hardwoods commonly used, and all are about equally well adapted as far as physical qualities are concerned. Some, of course, are more expensive and possess a richer color and better figure than others.

The usual sizes for doors are 1⅜ inches thick for doors 2 feet 8 inches or less wide; for doors 2 feet 8 inches and over they should be 1¾ inches thick. The saving on an ordinary door by using 1⅜-inch instead of 1¾-inch is about twenty cents.

In building up the ordinary flush veneered door the entire process is done as far as possible simultaneously, thus insuring the greatest stability. After gluing up the entire mass is dried out at one operation, if possible.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Some Things a Forest Ranger Should Know

By C. H. Shattuck.

A brief summary of the information which a young man about to enter the forest service as a ranger should have may be of interest. In my judgment the first essential is a knowledge of the general geography of the district which he is to supervise. It is very necessary that he be able to direct those under him as to the location of meadows for the pasture of horses, the name and course of various streams, the trend of mountain chains, and the names and locations of prominent peaks. He should have a very thorough knowledge of roads, trails, and the location of cabins, and the manner of constructing each. He must also know how to handle horses. The ordinary mountain cayuse instinctively knows the tenderfoot, and will proceed on the slightest provocation to reveal bits of equine ingenuity which are sometimes surprising and often aggravating in the extreme.

It is imperative that he be familiar with the business of packing; this can only be acquired by actual practice, either in his college course or in the field. Many a young man has come to grief in the practical rangers' examination because he could not put up in a permanent manner a conglomeration of cooking utensils, axes, shovels, crosscut saws, provisions, and sleeping and wearing apparel. He must know how to throw the diamond-hitch and the various swings and loops for holding each of the above necessaries on the back of a sliding, climbing, jumping horse. Roads and trails are often steep and sometimes barred by various sized logs, the jumping of which by the horse tests thoroughly the packer's skill in the use of rope.

The ranger must be able to select suitable provisions and must know how to do ordinary cooking. He must have things which cannot be brought from the far-away bakery. Bread must be made, meats prepared and cooked, and various vegetables and cereals come in for their share of attention. Making camp is another important feature. In selecting a site the essentials are: Good grass for his horses, good water for camp purposes, if possible good fishing, and, in dry seasons, such a location that the fires may not burn his entire outfit. In addition he should make it his business to be familiar with the forest laws, and the rules and regulations affecting his reserve. He should know as intimately as possible the people who reside within the boundaries of his district, as much of his success will depend upon the wise and tactful manner in which he conducts himself in all his relations with them. He should know, if he should be in a grazing region, the brand and ear-marks of the stock in his district, and the approximate number owned by each individual. He must know the timber of his district both as to stands and kinds of trees. If lumbering operations are conducted he should see to it that the cutting and burning is carried out according to contract. In much of this western country it devolves upon him to act as a protector of game. The actual settlers are generally glad to stay within the limits of killing fixed by the game laws, and they do not approve of the intrusions of the poacher, whose main object is to kill as much as possible without regard to law. As an officer of the law, the ranger is a great influence in ridding the reserve of ruthless hunters who kill often for horns and teeth only.

Such, in brief, is the essential information which a ranger should have. Over and above this, he should be a man who is able to impress those with whom he comes in contact with the idea that he stands for law, for justice to all and malice toward none. He must be fearless in the exercise of the duties devolving upon him, some of which require courage, and others great powers of physical endurance. It is desirable that he be not too far removed from the land of his birth, as the native will be much more apt to deal in a manner to be commended with the many perplexing problems constantly coming up than one brought from a distance.

Duplex Yarding

By Thomas W. Hine.

The following description of a duplex engine is calculated to point out the essentials of a machine actually designed to perform the work of two yarding engines. It will be noted that all details of construction have been made to conform to this purpose.

Of all the problems connected with the manufacture of lumber, the most intricate and hardest of solution are those dealing with the conversion of the tree into the log and the delivery of the raw material to the pond at the mill. The difference in cost of manufacture of the log into the finished product in a strictly up-to-date mill and in one tht should be in the scrap heap can usually be figured in cents per thousand. When a lumberman starts in to convert a tract of standing timber into logs, he has confronting him an entirely different proposition from the manufacture of the log into lumber. Each individual tract has its peculiar topography, and will probably present questions for solution different from any that he has had to solve before. If he fails to apply the correct solution to the individual problem, his loss per thousand will probably be measured by dollars rather than by cents.

After the general plan of operation has been decided upon, the details must be worked out and the machinery best suited to the particular operation selected. The logging engine best adapted for general use should fulfil the following requirements:

1. It must have plenty of power.
2. Its boiler capacity must be sufficiently large to mtain a maximum pressure under continuous use with poor fuel.
3. It should be simple in construction and strong enough to be practically unbreakable.
4. It must be fast and dependable.

In the Duplex logging engine all these requirements have been carefully considered from the standpoint of actual use, and I believe that all of them are more nearly met than in any other logging engine on the market.

The Duplex yarder is not a cheap machine, the item of first cost being left a secondary consideration as compared with its ability to give highly economical and productive results. It is provided with the usual type of high pressure double engines, 11 by 13, furnished with steam by a 72-inch boiler. The arrangement of drums and gears shows the ordinary tandem arrangement found in a road engine, but with double the ordinary number of drums. The gearing is of cut steel throughout, the main drum gear being 66-inch diameter, while the trip drum gear is 50-inch diameter. These gears are located in the middle of their shafts, making it necessary, on account of the great pulling capacity of the machine, to have shafts of unusual diameter. The main drum shaft is 9-inch diameter, while the trip drum shaft is 7-inch.

The main drums are of steel of the ordinary narrow drum type, with the exception that they are provided with heavy ratchets cast integrally with them and are hung on very liberal roller bearings. The cable capacity of each drum is approximately 2,000 feet of 1⅛-inch line, the trip drums being designed to carry their proportionate share, of 9/16-inch return line.

To insure convenience and rapidity in handling so many drums, all four are equipped with direct action steam frictions and all operating levers are banked in quadrants, so that the operator, standing in a convenient position, can perform the ordinary functions of running the engine. The whole machine is built up on heavy 18-inch steel beams. Its construction throughout makes strength and durability the primary considerations.

The Duplex yarder is nothing more nor less than what its name indicates, namely, two logging engines in one, and if there was no other advantage than the ability of having available at all times two complete sets of drums, cable and equipment, this alone would form sufficient apology for the introduction of this type of engine, as the advantage of being able immediately to overcome the delays consequent upon incidental difficulties such as broken cable, defective frictions, cut bushings and any other operating trouble is well worth the extra expense involved in the first investment.—American Lumberman.

The recent outbreak of smallpox at Ottawa was reported to have resulted from the influx to the city of men who had been working all winter in the shanties where smallpox was prevalent. One of the men who had worked in such a shanty was seen recently, and he stated that everything was done to prevent contagion from spreading in his camp. A "pest house" was built, all the men who had not had smallpox before were vaccinated, and when the sickness was over, the place was fumigated by a visiting doctor. In the shanties, as in Ottawa, the smallpox was of an exceedingly mild type. The shantyman said that the men worked for sometime after the pox had appeared on their faces, not knowing what it was. They were not sick at all, but were able to take care of themselves in the pest house, and rather enjoyed the rest. Light as it is, however, there is an agitation that more precautions be taken to prevent the city suffering from it each spring. Dr. Bell, of the Provincial Health Department, pointed out in an interview, that great precautions were already taken by the department.

The village of Kippewa suffered heavily from fire recently. This is a well known distributing point for lumbermen on the Quebec side and is chiefly kept up by this traffic and the tourists and hunters who leave civilization at this point. The buildings burned were the C.P.R. station, the large store of Messrs. Shanon and Fraser, and a large store and hotel owned by Mr. John Lumsden.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

As Others See Us—Office System in Yard

As "Kit" Saw the Canadians

C. H. Ketridge, in writing in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman of his visit to the retailers' convention at Winnipeg, makes some interesting comments. The following paragraphs are included in Mr. Ketridge's article:

"The first big impression I received was when I began to be introduced to members who had travelled over 700 miles to come to this meeting. Out of the more than 200 who were present I didn't meet over a dozen who had come much less than 100 miles. Of course there were some there from points nearer by, but I believe fully half came from points 150 to 800 miles distant, and the strangest thing to me was they didn't seem to consider it anything out of the ordinary.

"Canada is becoming another synonym for opportunity to the man with iron in his blood and wants to be distinctive in the world of achievement. Fast as this country is growing, keeping pace with it, is the ever increasing number of this class of men who are coming in to take and develop the opportunities. The yards are as comparatively numerous here as they are in the new southern states. A new town up here never starts with fewer than four or five yards. It would look like a lack of enterprise to start with less than four, but then think of the territory on either side of them. About 40 per cent. of the yards are handling coal, but I found none who did not seem to like the business, and, therefore, preferred to "mark time" during the severest of the winter weather, which on the average is only about two months. The days, though, when they can work, are long enough to even things up. In the summer time they have but three or four hours of darkness in the twenty-four hours, and as there is no time limit on work in a lumber yard up here the chances are they put in as many hours during the years as the boys do further down "over the line." They say you can read a paper at 10 o'clock at night without the aid of artificial light, and it is daylight again at 2.30 a.m., so you see things are evened up as well here as anywhere else in this universe of compensation.

"Frankly speaking, I did not expect there would be over a hundred dealers in attendance at the meeting, including also the travelling salesmen, but as there were fully 200 at one of the sessions there must have been more all told than that."

Speaking of one phase of the meetings Mr. Ketridge writes:

"No committee on resolutions nor one on nominations was appointed, and if I remember correctly there was only an auditing committee appointed. This is, as I understand, the following out of a long established custom. I have no criticism to make of this plan, other than I always consider that the formal adoption of resolutions is the expressed sense of the collective judgment of the association on matters at issue, and shows how and where it stands on them. The reason no committee on nominations is appointed, is that this is the most democratic country on earth, barring none. The "Referendum" has its full course here, and is glorified and stuck to with a jealous guard of its privileges."

Knowing Retail Wants

No retail lumber dealer ever makes a mistake in paying too much attention to a customer. There have been yardmen before this who, when a customer asked for a particular quantity of a particular dimension, were satisfied to pull it out of the pile, load it up, take the money and return to the office without any more than commenting on the extent to which the weather would help the crops. It may be that the customer will go out of the yard and find eventually that the material he bought was unsuited to his purchase. He may not discover the fact, but the fact may exist nevertheless. Had the dealer made a little inquiry in a friendly kind of way he might have been able to save his customer money and to assure his friendship. The dealer may have had in his yard some special snap that would have returned him as much profit and caused the buyer less expense. Hundreds of contingencies revolve around a better understanding of the deal by both buyer and seller.

Few men will resent a little friendly interest in their activities. Most men who are making improvements or changes are quite willing to talk about them. Most men recognize that the lumberman knows more about lumber than they do and they are really eager for suggestions. The man who sells lumber like kerosene, by the quart, makes slow progress in establishing himself in the community. The dealer himself can extract some benefit by a little closer contact with his customer. The customer may learn something from the dealer and the dealer may often learn something from the customer. Often the layman hits upon a new use for certain stock that had never occurred to the lumberman himself; and, when another customer enters the yard looking for material to fit a similar purpose, the dealer knows the thing that will suit him best. Public men are learning the value of getting close to the people. Retail men should learn the value of getting close to their trade. It helps everybody, hurts nobody and makes the prosy details of business a little more human, a little more brotherly, and lifts it from the dulness of a simple transaction to the plane of mutual helpfulness.

The Man Who Doesn't Know

It is a daily experience with the retail yard salesman to have people come to him to buy lumber whose knowledge of the subject is such that it might truthfully be said that they have little idea of what they should ask for, or of what they really require, and quite as remote ideas as to what they should pay when they have finally been supplied.

Such buyers are of the problems of life to the salesman of the retail yard. It is an entirely differnt proposition to do business with such a one and to sell a regular customer who knows the ropes and who can tell his needs in a few expressive and pithy sentences.

But the man who has much to learn in regard to buying lumber is not so easily disposed of. The sum of his knowledge often consists of the mere information as to where and for what the lumber he intends to buy is to be used. Partly by suggestion, partly by assertion, the salesman does the rest. The effecting of the sale is no easy task. The buyer must put a score or two questions in regard to qualities, sizes, prices, quantity required. It has been said that a child is able to ask questions that will puzzle the wisest philosopher; this is not a jot more certain than that the unsophisticated buyer of lumber is able to ask questions in regard to that staple that will drive the glibbest salesman to the brink of desperation. He doesn't know the difference between B select and plain ship-lap and the queries which mark his efforts to learn why one is $60 per thousand and the other $30 provides a strenuous task for the salesman, and one that gives little reward for the labor. It may be that the bill is for the building of a country school or church, or barn, or for a verandah or a summer cottage; it often means more hard work than the selling of ten carloads to regular buyer.

Such a class of sale is hard to effect and oftentimes is less satisfactory than if the buyer were thoroughly well versed in the pro's and con's of a business which has many phases and conditions of price and material. To send a buyer who is not in the know on such an errand is much the same as sending the average man to buy a hat for his wife, except that a man in a millinery shop is well aware that he is on strange ground and that his knowledge is lacking, while this is not always true of the buyer of lumber who lacks experience.

The Small Bandsaw in the Retail Yard

In discussing lumber yard conveniences, particularly the ripsaw and its various advantages, one is reminded of similar mechanical apparatus which might be added to the lumber yard equipment with advantage, says the American Lumberman; for example, the small bandsaw, which is used for ripping stock and doing shaped work. With it the wants of carpenters may be supplied, not only in strips and odd dimensions but also in the way of segments and various other shaped work than can not be done with a ripsaw.

There is no question but that a small bandsaw is a valuable machine in a lumber yard, and although it may cost more at first than the ripsaw it does not require any more power or skill to operate, is just as easily set up and takes up but little more room. A small bandsaw having wheels between 30 and 40 inches in diameter can be used for cutting out segments, for oval or round top window and door frames, for arches of various kinds and for scrollwork; and at odd times, when business is not too brisk, scrap stock may be worked up for use in exterior and interior decoration. There is not much call for this class of work at present, as it can be bought ready made cheaper than it can be manufactured by the yard man, yet there may at any moment be a call for an individual pattern, in which event the bandsaw would be invaluable. With it also the yard man may block out shaped stock for carpenters and save them much tedious work, and at a low price.

In bandsaws, as in ripsaws, there is a wide range in size and variety. Some are designed especially for ripping and resawing, and others more particularly for shaped work. The machines for ripping and resawing are coming into general use among up-to-date planing mills and are to some extent taking the place of the older type of ripsaws. Some have special power feed appliances for ripping large quantities of stock and have also a special roll feed for resawing and making bevel siding. Machines of this type are more expensive in first cost and require a higher degree of skill to operate. They carry saws ranging from 2 to 4 inches in width, the general average probably being 3 inches, and they do a remarkable amount of straight line work. These are generally straight line saws, and are designed more to take the place of power feed ripsaws than the old circular bevel siding saw for lumber yard use. Instead of two machines, a feed ripsaw and a circular resaw being necessary, bevel siding can be made with one of these bandsaw rigs. They may be used also for heavy ripping, in quantities, and for anything that comes within the scope of the machines usually taking in widths up to 10, 12 and 14 inches.

The smaller bandsaws, that have light wheels with rubber bands and carry saws ranging in width from ¼ to 2 inches, are better for scroll and shaped work than for ripping, for which reason, some planing mills use them on scrollwork exclusively. With work enough at hand to justify it, a simple ripsaw and a small bandsaw, both may be found desirable and worth their keep.

The difference between the scrollsaw and the small bandsaw in doing scrollwork proper is that inside work can be done with the scrollsaw by boring a hole, whereas with a bandsaw the only way to get inside the piece is to cut into it, which spoils the appearance of the job. Furthermore, the scrollsaw does smoother work than the average bandsaw and takes less time to finish off for varnishing. This is because the scrollsaw carries a thicker blade, giving it a thick front and thin back, and it does not have the teeth sprung out or set. Consequently it does not leave saw marks or scars like the average band saw. On the other hand, a bandsaw will do the work much more rapidly than the scrollsaw, and for this reason the planing mills use the bandsaw at times almost to the exclusion of the scrollsaw, to save time and cost in doing the work, and if care is taken in setting the teeth of the bandsaw it will do very nice work.

The wider bandsaw blades are better for ripping, and the narrow blades only should be used for scroll or shaped work. Straight ripping can be done with any kind of a bandsaw blade; even ¼ or ½ inch wide will do straight line ripping; but the narrow saws are likely to dodge in ripping, so that in ripping framing or anything of that kind, if not very carefully filed the saws may spring to one side or dodge around knots and run "snaky" through the cut, making the job decidedly inferior when compared with the work of the common ripsaw. In fact, a good plain circular ripsaw will do a much nicer job of ripping than a bandsaw; yet by putting saw blades 1½ or 2 inches wide on an ordinary small bandsaw good ripping can be done and a saving in kerf effected that is worth while when the stock being ripped is scant and it is desired to guard against waste.

Once used, the bandsaw is seldom discarded. It is just the saw for cutting rafters and other work requiring notching, such as stringers for stairways, etc., work that is difficult to do with a circular saw because it does not cut square through the piece, whereas the bandsaw will cut perfectly square and leave a clean inner corner. Whether a bandsaw of this class will prove a better investment or greater convenience for the lumber yard man than the ordinary ripsaw depends materially on the requirements of his trade. If he thinks he can develop among his customers work enough of the class calling specifically for bandsawing it may prove a great drawing card, but if the work be confined largely to ripping, working up scrap, and supplying special dimensions in straight line stock the ripsaw is the better investment.

Office System for the Yard*

Systems, like all else in this world, are subject to the laws of change, and what may be a good system this year is an obsolete and poor one next year. So one must be awake to all new ideas and methods that prove advantageous, and be ready to cut out the old and adopt the new whenever it is shown to one's advantage to do so. Our great world of commerce to-day is a grand and living monument to the word system, and the greatest advance that this age has made over that of our fathers and forefathers is due to our better systems of doing business.

The twentieth century will go down in history as an age preeminent in systematic commerce. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention. It is likewise the mother of new and better systems in business, as our business has grown and become more complex, we have been forced to discard the old accounting system of our fathers, that of the blackboard and vest-pocket memorandum, and have instituted the loose-leaf ledger, the typewriter and the adding machine. The miller no longer keeps his accounts with chalk on the side of his mill, but he has many books, ticket machines, and files of all kinds. Till, to-day the modern miller knows to the pound the quantity of wheat it takes to produce a barrel of flour, or a bushel of meal.

I do not know of any infallible office system to suggest to you in running a retail yard, as a good system for a country yard might not be altogether applicable to the running of a large city yard and vice versa.

There are no hard and fast rules that one may dictate to be applied to all kinds and sizes of lumber yards, though certainly there are some general and fundamental laws of system applicable for all. Office systems should be as simple as is compatible with efficiency. Do not wrap and infold yourself with red tape simply for the sake of the tape, if two books will keep your books satisfactorily, then do not use four or six. Use the shortest system you can that will work efficiently, for, after all, books are kept that you have a correct account of what is owing to you and what you owe others, and the shortest system one can invent that will accurately keep these two accounts is the best system.

Personally I prefer the triplicate ticket system, that is, all original charges or entries are made on the ticket machine, one ticket going to the customer, one placed on your desk file, and the third is left on the roll in the machine. These tickets, as you know, are numbered and you charge them each day to their respective accounts in the ledger, then file same. This method if desired will eliminate the journal; another advantage of the ticket system is this—instruct all your drivers, your yard manager, and all employees that sell lumber, that under no circumstance is any waggon to leave the yard without the driver having a ticket. This will insure all lumber or material leaving yard being charged, which to my mind is the most important part of any office system; that of getting a complete and correct record of all merchandise sold.

In any town of 5,000 or more population I would rather have annually the purchase price of merchandise sold and not charged than the net profits of any one business in that town. This statement to you perhaps sounds somewhat large, but I believe that if there were any way of securing statistics on the question you would find the statement conservative. All of this annual loss to merchants is due in a large measure to slipshod methods or lack of any regular system of charges, if the true reasons for commercial failures could be known you would find 90 per cent. of them attributed to bad credits, slow collections, and a lack of system in doing business. Any yard doing a large credit business will make some bad accounts; that is to be expected, and should be figured in your cost of doing business. But no lumberman if he takes advantage of the lien law should lose in excess of one per cent. of his credit business.

Any good office system includes the sending of monthly statements of amount owing and due, and if the statement of account does not get your money then write them a letter, but under no circumstance permit the time to expire on doubtful accounts without asserting your lien. It costs $1 to record, and often saves you hundreds. A correct stock sheet is most valuable to the retail lumberman. A correct stock sheet is not much trouble to keep, and the satisfaction of looking it over and knowing each day just what your yard and sheds contain and what items you are short on and in need of buying far outweighs the small work of keeping it. Without a stock sheet the best memory will forget, and when you think you are heavily stocked on some sizes and grades you will find upon investigation that you are either out or nearly so, and that invariably happens when you have a customer for 1,000 feet or more of that grade. Whereas had you kept the stock sheet you would have known just when you were getting low and bought accordingly. Never wait until you are out of any size or grade to buy. Shipments are too slow and uncertain these days for that.

We have recently been reading much in the lumber journals anent the cost of doing business, and it is astounding how few retail lumbermen seem to know the actual cost of doing business. Any office system that does not include the keeping of account so that they can tell accurately the exact cost of doing business is faulty, and I would suggest that a change of bookkeeping be made at once.

Many a lumberman has sold his lumber at 10 per cent. gross profit and suffered the illusion that he was making money. The lumberman that tells me he is selling lumber at an average of 10 per cent. and making money recalls this story:

A minister strolling down the street met a small boy and girl playing on the sidewalk; being in a communicative mood, he said:

"My young fellow, what relation are you to the little girl?"

"She ain't no kin to me," replied the boy.

"But she must be," said the parson, "you have eyes alike, and resemble in too many features not to be related."

"Don't make no difference," said the lad, "we ain't no kin. My father is her father and my mother is her mother, but we ain't no kin to each other."

The parson, somewhat puzzled, turned to the little girl and said: "How is this, my little girl? This boy says you have the same father and the same mother, and yet are no kin. I can't understand that."

"I can explain it," replied the girl, "he's just lying."

I have recently figured the cost of doing business for my firm for the year 1910, and it totals just 16⅔ per cent., which I think any lumberman will say is low.

---

*Address by George S. Chowning before the Kentucky Retail Lumber Dealers Association.

Linderman Auto

Dovetail Glue

Jointer and Mat

Offers the manufacturers of all lumber p
of jointing and uniting their product by o
which means a big saving in labor, lumb

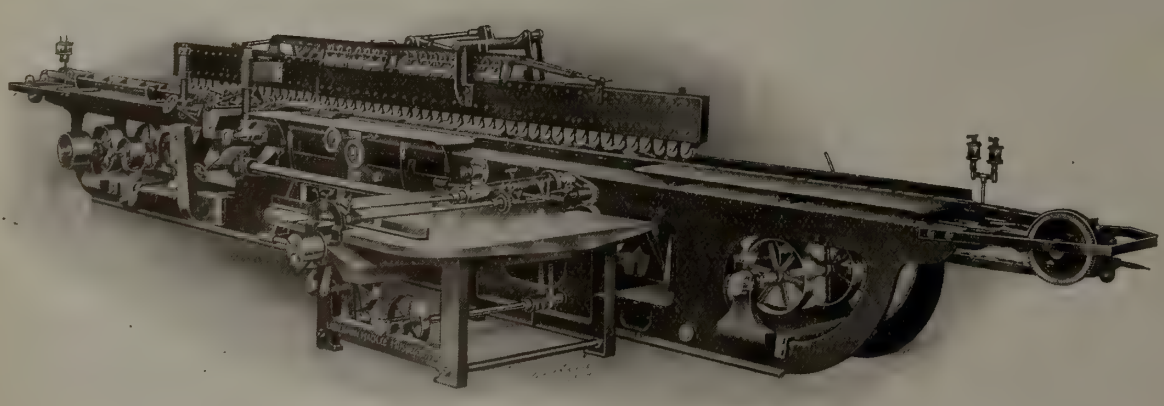
How to make a stronger and th
packing box with less lumber and v

Feed your narrow width low grade lumber into the

Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer

from both ends and your lumber will be dovetailed together with glue automatically
ends, tops and bottoms and sized to the exact width without waste. Resaw th
matched shooks the number of times desired and you have thin stock that is as perfect in
as wide one piece lumber and considerably stronger. The capacity of the machine for m
piece stock from narrow lumber is 80 feet of completed joint per minute. It offers lu
a fine opportunity of getting good profits from their mill waste.

Send for a sample shooks



Canadi

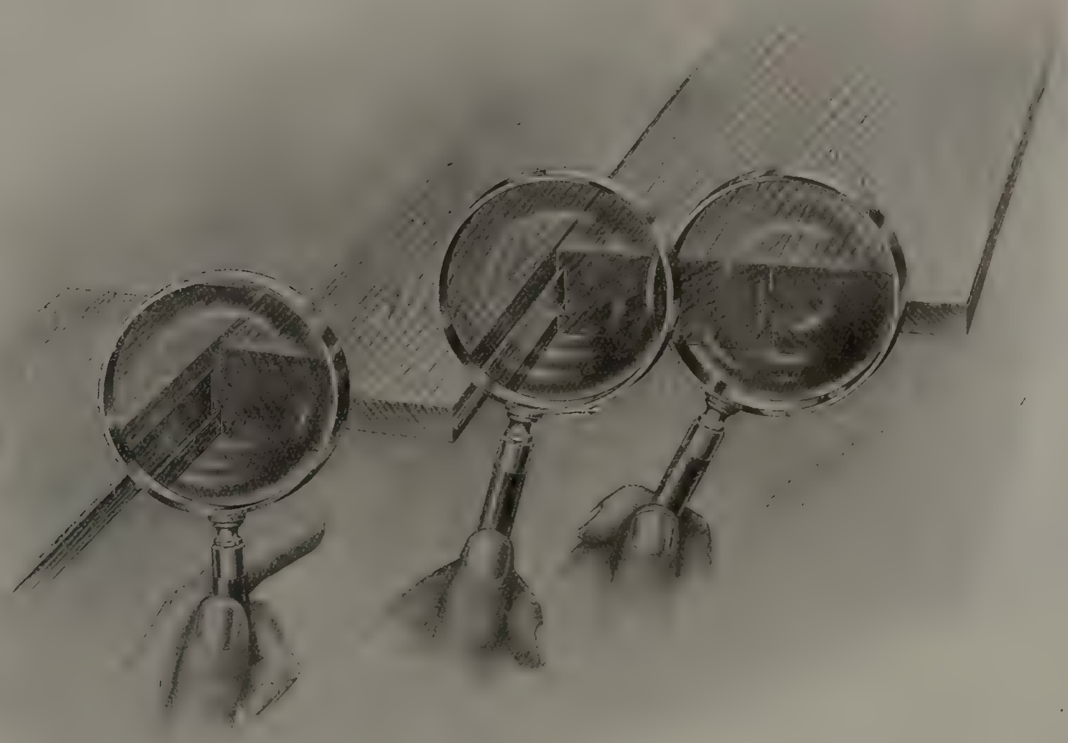
WOOD

atic

her

s an opportunity
omatic operation
d glue

s,
ail
ce
ne
lls



The Tapering Wedge Dovetail Glue Jointer

MAKES solid furniture panels that are stronger than the natural wood — you can't break them in the joint. This joint has all the features of any ordinary "V" or flat joint; besides it has twice the wood surface and the tapered dovetails are perpetually holding the boards together.

SAVE four-fifths of your jointing costs and all lumber waste by doing it automatically at one operation on the

Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer

With this machine in your factory all that is necessary is to feed the lumber into the machine from both ends, and it is dovetail taper jointed, glued, united, and the panel sized to exact width at a capacity of 40 to 60 feet per minute

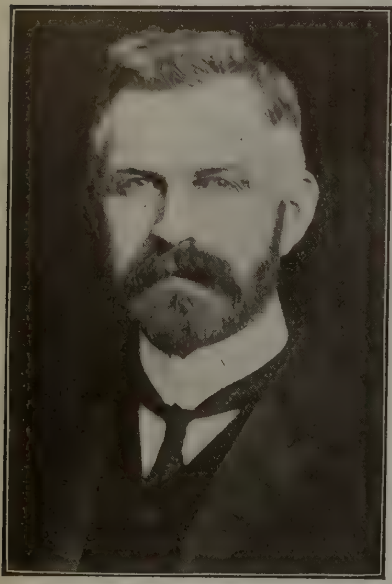
Linderman Co., Limited

CK, ONT.
MUSKEGON, MICH.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

A Steel Range Pioneer



Adam Hall, Peterboro, Ont.

Lumbermen in every part of Canada who have for years been buying camp ranges from Adam Hall, of Peterboro, Ontario, will be pleased to hear of the success that has attended his business career. For the past 33 years Mr. Hall has been a leading citizen of Peterboro, and in addition to being engaged in the retail stove. house furnishing and plumbing business, is also the pioneer Canadian manufacturer of steel ranges for lumbermen, railway contractors and hotels

The manufacturing end of the business has grown so rapidly that Mr. Hall recently decided to give up the retail trade and devote his full time to manufacturing. With this end in view he recently formed a new company to be known as Adam Hall, Limited, and the manufacture of the steel ranges and heaters will be carried on more extensively than heretofore. The officers of the new company are: Adam Hall, president; and his sons, W. T. Hall and Adam L. F. Hall, vice-president and secretary respectively.

In addition to extending the stove works last summer, Mr. Hall also built and equipped a large foundry so that the new firm are in a good position to fill orders promptly. They are also building several new lines of heaters, and are prepared to furnish lumbermen not only with stoves and heaters, but also with a complete line of camp utensils, particulars of which will be found in their catalogue.

Fair dealing and the maintenance of high quality have been factors in Mr. Hall's business success. Not long ago, while on a trip through Northern Ontario, a representative of the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" asked a member of a leading camp supply firm if they sold Adam Hall's ranges. "Yes," was the answer, "we have ben dealing with Mr. Hall for many years, and we have always found him even better than his word."

It is the intention of the new firm to uphold the previous good record of the business and to add new lines to their list from time to time.

The Wm. Cowan Company, manufacturers of woodworking machinery, of Galt, Ont., report that they are enjoying one of the best business seasons they have ever known. They have recently made extensive additions to their already large plant and are still working night and day to keep up with the rush of business.

"The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture," is the title of an attractive booklet issued by S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis., in which they describe forcibly the advantages which are secured by the use of their excellent variety of artistic wood finishes. The booklet is attractively illustrated in colors and will appeal strongly to any who are interested in the matter of securing the best results along these lines.

"The Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine in the Lumber Business" is the title of a well prepared booklet which has been issued by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, of Detroit, Mich., and Toronto, Ont. The booklet, which is cleverly and attractively illustrated, tells clearly and briefly of the advantages of such a machine and points out conclusively that it can be used by lumber companies to greatly reduce and systematize their accounting work.

The Mathews Gravity Carrier Company, of St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A., have established a Canadian agency at 83 Richmond street, Toronto. in charge of Mr. F. A. Francois, as local manager. The product of this firm consists of gravity carriers of various designs used for conveying brick, lumber, boxes, barrels, etc., between any two points in a factory or yard. It is especially useful for loading and unloading cars, as it does away with hand labor, considerably reducing handling expense. Automatic elevators, spirals and chutes are also provided for use with the gravity carrier. The invention has proved a great success in the States, and the demand for the Company's products has become international in its scope, as evidenced by the fact that last year, manufacturing rights were secured in England with executive headquarters in London. The company confidently expect the Canadian field to prove very profitable

---

A Useful Woodworking Machine

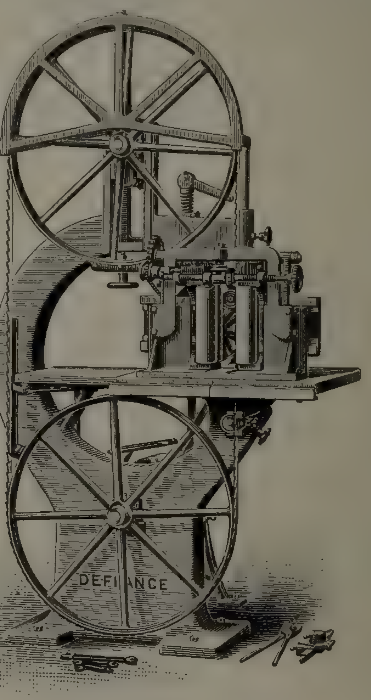
The accompanying illustration represents the new No. 6 patent 36-inch band, scroll, rip and re-sawing machine manufactured by the Defiance Machine Works, of Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A. This machine is most conveniently arranged for doing various ginds of band scroll sawing, ripping and re-sawing lumber. It is a combination of three machines in one, and can be changed in a few moments from one class of work to the other. It is suited to the very finest scroll sawing required in piano and organ factories, pattern shops. and by fancy woodworkers, etc., as well as the heavier kinds of work, such as sawing plow beams, wagon and carriage wood stock, agricultural implements parts, ship and car work, sawing hard wood with a saw blade as wide as 2 inches. All the adjustments on this machine are so perfect that it can be run constantly without injury to the saw blade or the machine.

The frame is of modern design, cast in one piece, with cored centre, making it strong and reliable, and is provided with a broad floor base to stand firm.

The saddle supporting the upper wheel is accurately fitted to the frame in planed and scraped angle-ways, it is adjustable vertically by hand-wheel and screw to accommodate various lengths of saw blades, taking at the longest a saw 18½ feet.

The saw wheels are 36-inch diameter, 2½-inch face, covered with solid endless rubber bands, ¼-inch thick, which are ground true and given a running balance by patent method, making them capable of running at a high rate of speed entirely free from vibration.

The patent tension device is provided with a compression spring in connection with the upper wheel, which provides the exact amount of tension to the saw under all conditions, instantly accommodating itself for light or heavy sawing, unlike the old-style weight affair, which is cumbersome and slow to act. It is a well known fact that a spring will act 100 times quicker than a weight, which means that the spring tension will meet and correct 100 variations in the strain of the saw while the weight is getting in motion to take care of one, and very likely, because of its inertia, missing that. The saw will cut perfect work only when the tension is accurate. By a single hand screw, the upper saw wheel can be tilted while running to lead the saw to any path desired over the face of the wheels.



A New Defiance Product.

The table, of iron, is 30 inch by 34 inch, planed true and arranged to tilt at 45 degrees angle for bevel sawing. The top is laid off in inches and fractions and fitted with a patent rip saw gauge, to be used for ripping lumber. This gauge can be instantly placed on or removed from the machine. Patent non-friction guides are used above and below the table, and are warranted by the manufacturers not to heat or injure the saw blade.

The re-sawing attachment consists of four vertical feed rolls, all powerfully driven, with three changes of feed to saw 20, 30 or 40 feet per minute, and it will accommodate material up to 12 inches wide by 4 inches thick, or any sizes under, and it will saw the stock parallel or bevelling and to any thickness required.

This machine measures 36 inches from the inside of the frame to the centre of the table, giving ample room for wide sawing. When the guide stem is lifted to its highest position, it will take work 12½ inches thick. All spindles are of ground steel and run in long self-lubricating bearings.

The tight and loose pulleys are 14-inch diameter, 4-inch face, and provided with an improved belt shipper, to be operated from the front side of the machine, and they should run 500 turns per minute. The loose pulley is fitted with bronze bearings and a self-oiling device. Three horse-power drives the machine and the floor space occupied is 42 inches by 60 inches.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Settlement of Long Standing Dispute Regarding Right to Pollute Stream—Water Level Case Determined in Quebec

Pollution of Stream.—The right of a sawmill owner to pollute the stream beside which his mill is located, was the subject of a case which recently came before Mr. Justice Latchford. The plaintiff, Hunter, owned a lumber mill on Constant Creek, in the township of Grafton, and brought action against the defendant, Richards, owner of a mill above the plaintiff's on the same creek, to recover damages for injuries done to plaintiff by defendant in fouling the stream and obstructing the flow of water to the plaintiff's mill, by throwing refuse into the creek. Mr. Justice Latchford held that although the defendant may have acquired a right by prescription to pollute the stream, the amount of pollution permissable under the prescription was regulated by the amount caused by the mill in its primitive condition when it was built in 1855. Since that time the mill had been greatly enlarged and a large amount of modern machinery had been installed. This greatly increased the amount of pollution resulting and Mr. Justice Latchford held that, inasmuch as the defendant recognized this fact by making several payments from year to year to the plaintiff in consideration of the increased pollution, the plaintiff was entitled to judgment to the extent of $200 and costs, and to an injunction restraining the defendant from discharging refuse into the creek to the injury of the plaintiff. The operation of the injunction was suspended for four months to enable the defendant so to alter the mill that no additional damage should be done.

Right to Water Level.—The Jonquiere Pulp Company have won their suit against the Chicoutimi Pulp Company regarding the water powers on Lake Kenagami in the county of Chicoutimi, P.Q. The action was taken to prevent the Chicoutimi Pulp Company from taking more than a certain quantity of water from Lake Kenagami, and to sanction certain rights which the Jonquiere Pulp Company claimed, to keep the waters of the lake at a certain level during winter as well as summer. Judge Letellier, who heard the case, decided in favor of th Jonquiere Company. The issue was a most important one as it involved the continuance of the extensive building operations which Price Brothers and Company, Limited, have commenced at Jonquiere, and which, it is stated, will now be carried out as rapidly as possible.

Pulp Operations in Newfoundland

Operations around Grand Falls, Newfoundland, will, this season, be on a more gigantic scale than ever before. At Bishop's Falls, about 20 miles from Grand Falls, the Albert Reed Company are ready to start the manufacture of pulp and paper, and 1,000,000 logs are now at the plant and ready for use. When the fine weather of the usual late Newfoundland spring sets in, one of the large buildings will be extended for the working of "wet" machinery, and for the first year only, pulp will be manufactured and exported mostly to England. The plant will be added to after that, upon an extensive scale, and it will take a large staff of builders and other mechanics from 18 months to two years to complete the new buildings which the company will erect. Around these mills is springing up a little city. The company have had 1,000 men in the woods the past winter cutting from the inexhaustible supply of pulp lands in the company's domains.

At Grand Falls this year the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company are enlarging their already enormous paper mills. Two more paper machines and two new digesters, with three new boilers, have been put in. Last year 900 tons of finished product was turned out weekly, which will be greatly increased this season.

With these two giant companies operating practically in the same vicinity, the drain on the pulp lands is enormous, yet it apparently has made practically no inroad upon the properties. With the excellent system of reforestation adopted, Newfoundland will bear out the claim that it is undoubtedly, for its size, the greatest pulp producing country in the world.

Searching for New Forest Reserves

With the object of determining what new portions of Canada's forest resources should be set aside as new government reserves, parties will be sent out by the Forestry Department this summer to the Peace River country, British Columbia, and parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. A party will also leave about May 1st for the Hudson Bay, to inspect the timber along the line of the projected Hudson Bay Railroad. The organization of the new Rocky Mountain reserve, which comprises the whole eastern slope of the range from a 4,000-foot elevation to the summit, has begun, Mr. Edgecombe, of the department having left recently to commence it. Mr. Knechtel, Dominion inspector of reserves, is now in Calgary organizing a fire ranging force to protect it. Trails will be cut through and eventually telephone lines installed. A survey will also be made of the Porcupine hills, at the south end of the Rockies, which it is considered should form part of the new reserve.

Disappointing Trade at Glasgow

Messrs. Cant & Kemp, Glasgow, under date of April 1st, report as follows:

The timber trade during this year has been disappointing, the volume of business being very limited. It was expected at the beginning of the year that with the labor troubles ended, an active demand would very soon set in, particularly for shipbuilding material, but the enquiry from this source has been somewhat restricted. The imports have not been heavy and in some items the stocks show a reduction as compared with the figure at 31st December last. Shipbuilders are now well employed, and it is expected that the demand for the various woods required in this industry will soon show an improvement. The enquiry for housebuilding and cabinet making woods continues very slow, while the demand from waggon builders has only been moderate. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency. The Quebec shippers have paid their annual visit, but contracting has been done on a very limited scale as compared with a few years ago.

Waggon oak planks.—There is a light stock composed chiefly of second grade wood. The enquiry has been moderate, and the import consists largely of contract parcels. Quotations for consignment parcels are 2/3 to 2/8 for first grade and from 1/5 to 2/- for lower grade —all according to specification.

Quebec yellow pine waney boardwood.—The stock is light, and the import so far this year has been nil. The demand has been moderate, and very high prices have been paid. First class lots are scarce.

Quebec square yellow pine—The stock is light with a moderate enquiry. Prices are very high.

Quebec red pine.—The stock is nil, with hardly any enquiry.

Quebec oak.—The import has been nil, and the stock has been somewhat reduced during the last three months. The demand has been wholly for first class lots, and which command good prices. Lower grade timber is most difficult to sell.

Quebec elm.—The stock is light and prices are firm, with a fair consumption. Shippers are demanding higher prices for contract lots.

Ash.—The stock of logs is exhausted, with a fair enquiry for first class lots, chiefly for Quebec parcels. Values are improving and shippers are quoting higher prices for contract parcels. Quotations, 1/6 to 2/6 per cubic foot, according to quality and specification.

Birch.—The import of logs has been moderate and almost entirely on contract. The stock is almost nil, with a fair demand. Quotations are 1/9 to 2/6 per cubic foot. The stock of planks and boards is much reduced, with a moderate enquiry. Quotations are 1/2 to 1/10 per cubic foot, all according to quality and specification.

Quebec yellow pine deals, etc.—The stock is somewhat lighter than at 31st December last, while the demand during the last three months has been limited, particularly for first class quality. Good sidings have been in fair request, and parcels of wide specification have been frequently enquired for. Quotations are as follows, viz.: Firsts—Broads, 4/6 to 4/10; Regulars, 4/3 to 4/5; Undersized, 3/- to 3/4. Seconds—Broads and Regulars, 3/- to 3/6; Undersized, 2/3 to 2/6. Thirds—Broads and Regulars, 2/- to 2/3; Undersized, 1/9 to 1/11. Fourths—Broads and Regulars, 1/8 to 1/10; Undersized, 1/6 1/6. Good sidings—3/10 to 4/6, all per cubic foot according to specification.

Quebec red pine deals—The stock is light with only a limited demand. Prices are fairly firm.

Quebec spruce deals.—The stock is moderate and the enquiry fair. Prices are firm. Quotations are—9-inch and up, 1/2 to 1/4; 6 to 8 inch, 1/- to 1/1—all per cubic foot The demand for pine is dull.

Lower port pine and spruce deals.—The stock is moderate, with a fair demand for spruce. Quotations are—9-inch and up, 1/- to 1/3; 6 to 8 inch, 1/- to 1/1—all per cubic foot. The demand for pine is dull.

Pitch pine.—The stock is considerable, and the demand very limited for both shipbuilding and housebuilding specifications. Quotations are very fitful, and may be named at from 1/4 to 1/8 per cubic foot for from 30 to 40 cube average.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same adverticement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Lath Wanted

We want to buy, for cash, all the White Pine and Spruce Lath, all grades, that you have. Communicate quick with Allegheny Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa. 9-10

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Wanted

4-4 to 12-4 Log Run Birch, Maple, and Elm. Spot cash paid for stock as loaded.

AMERICAN WOODS CORPORATION,
Old South Building,
7-10 Boston, Mass.

Tank Lumber Wanted

We require 2-in. and 3-in. Tank White Pine, 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 10-in.; 10 ft. to 24 ft. Also red pine. Highest prices for Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

Spruce Limits Wanted

Wanted to buy Spruce and Pine limits in Eastern Canada, 100 to 250,000 acres. Option must be granted. Principals only, no agents. Apply Sieveking, Podmore & Wright, 57 Grace street, London, England. 8-11

Lumber Wanted

We contract and pay the highest cash price for hardwood lumber stocks. Take the entire car, large or small and dry stock for immediate shipment. Reply to Box 250, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, One. 7-10

Wanted—Ash, Elm and Oak

Wanted to purchase, for export shipment, Ash, Elm and Oak. Kindly state price and point of shipment. Address, with full particulars, Robert Cox & Company, Hope Building Ottawa, Ont. 9-12

Lumber Wanted

We will pay cash for Basswood, Soft Elm, Birch, Hard Maple and Black Ash, in straight or mixed car loads. All thicknesses. Johnston Lumber Company, John Street, Toronto. 9-10

WANTED

One to Two Million feet of Basswood, Elm, Ash, Pine and Cedar logs and ties delivered of your mill in good Birch, Spruce and Basstoulin Island. State price and quality expected. Box 177, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-tf.

Lumber Wanted

Would like to hear from mills having Spruce Lumber, Lath and Cedar Shingles to sell, which can be shipped to New England territory. Would contract for mill cut or handle on commission basis. Address with full particulars. Wendell F. Brown Co., 38 Kilby street, Boston, Mass. 5-10

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

3,000 Cedar Posts, 4 in. to 8 in. at top end and 8 feet long. R. J. McAfee, Cookstown, Ont. 9-9

For Sale

Sixteen thousand second grade ties, in good shipping condition, on Grand Trunk Railway. Apply Box 251, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-10

Lath for Sale

Lath for sale, large quantities of No. 1 and 2 white pine lath for shipment, either by water or rail. Wilson Bros. Limited, Collingwood, Ont. 7-10

Cedar For Sale

Cedar posts and poles, any size posts sorted to suit your trade, any length or size poles. Ready for immediate shipment. Address, T. A. Wilson, Cannington, Ont. 9-10

For Sale

Several cars of 1-in. No. 2 Barn and better White Pine; 200,000 ft. 3-in. good Hemlock, largely 13 ft. Rail or water shipment. B11 Board of Trade Building, Montreal, P.Q. 9-14

For Sale
Hardwood and Hemlock

If you want to buy Hardwood or Hemlock or Ties, Posts and Shingles, visit limits and make an early contract. Pay as work progresses. Can get you 5 or 10 million feet of each on Georgian Bay. Box 266, Canada Lumberman. 9-16

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1-in. M.C. Ash.
5,000 ft. 1¼-in. Mc. Ash.
40,000 ft. 2-in. M.C. Ash.
3,000 ft. 3-in. M.C. Ash.
50,000 ft. 1-in. M.C. Elm.
29,000 ft. 1¼-in. M.C. Elm.
45,000 ft. 1½-in. M.C. Elm.
33,000 ft. 2-in. M.C. Elm.
c Geo. C. Goodfellow, Montreal.

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment

2 cars extra choice 6-4 Highland Soft Elm.
3 cars 4-4 White Basswood.
1 car 3-in. Hard Maple.
1 car 4-in. Hard Maple.
1 car 5-4 Soft Maple, extra wide.
1 car Cedar posts, 5-in. top and up.
4 cars Cedar posts, 4½-in. top and up.
200,000 ft. 2-in. Hemlock, Dry.

Write us for prices

THE GEDDES-TYSON LUMBER CO.,
Wiarton, Ont.

2-11

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

One Berlin Matcher, No. 94, practically new. Wilson Bros. Limited, Collingwood, Ont. 7-10

Saw Carriage for Sale

For sale, one three block saw mill carriage in good condition with track complete. John Harrison & Sons Company, Owen Sound, Ont. 9-9

FOR SALE

Small Band Sawmill, Waterous make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing, Etc., also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines, comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, Variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.

2-tf. JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound.

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED—A first-class edgerman; state experience and wages expecteed. Can give work at once on repairs. Mill starts about May 1st. Dryden Timber & Power Company, Limited, Dryden, Ont. 8-9

WANTED—First-class head sawyer for circular sawing mill cutting from ten to fifteen thousand. Services to commence between first and fifteenth of May. Apply Box 195, Jordan, Ont. 9-9

WANTED—Lath mill employee, a good strong man that can come well recommended as an A1 Lath Tier. Address, James Woodwork, care Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mill Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ont. 9-9

WANTED—Shingle sawyer for Perkin's Favorite machine, day or job, also packer, also stationary engineer, no certificate required; good season. Apply to J. C. Murphy & Company, Tobermory. 9-10

WANTED—Manager for a lumbering company. To an active, experienced, capable man, a liberal salary will be paid. Apply by letter to E. R. C. Clarkson, Chartered Accountant and Financial Agent, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

A young man, of good appearance, education and address, desires clerical position in the lumber trade, has had good experience and wishes to settle in Ottawa with some firm of repute. Age 27, teetotaler and of good habits; quick and accurate at figures. Box 264 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-9

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

Saw mill, 40 h.p., portable, with small limit. Considerable other timber available for sawing. Box 386, Parry Sound, Ont. 8-9

For Sale

Saw Mill of 30 to 35 M. feet daily capacity, complete with engine, two boilers and lath machinery. For particulars write to E. D. Croden, Box 596, North Bay, Ont. 3-tf.

Sash and Door Factory

Partner wanted with $5,000 to $10,000. Practical man to take full charge or will sell on easy terms. Apply Box 259, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-12

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

For Sale

Steam Sawmill and Planing Mill and about seven million feet of standing timber for sale in the township of Christie, on Grand Trunk Railway, 12 miles from Parry Sound. For terms and other particulars write S. Armstrong, Assignee, Parry Sound, Ont. 7-10

Timber and Land Investment

Farm of three hundred acres within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Steam Saw Mill For Sale

For Sale—Small Steam Saw Mill, complete with trimmers and lath mill, capacity 15,000 feet per day. Price, including mill frame of sawed pine timber, $1,500 f.o.b. cars. Reply to C. H. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Ont. 7-11

Salesman Wanted

Large American firm making Adjustable Cutter-Heads and Dado Cutter-Heads, wants to get in touch with good salesman calling on manufacturers of furniture, interior finish, bank and office fittings and mantels, who can sell cutter heads along with regular line. Man connected with saw and knife trade preferred. Apply E. J. McIntyre, 4059 Perry street, Chicago, Ill. 9-10

Canadian Timber Limits

Bought and Sold in all parts of Canada

Some excellent investments open in British Columbia at moderate prices.

E. STEWART

Room 504 Lumsden Building, Toronto. Telephone Number Adelaide 105. Correspondence invited. 5-10

British Columbia

SAW MILL, TIMBER LANDS, MINING PROPERTIES, ETC.

Saw and planing mill, capacity 30 M. in 10 hours; six thousand acres timber, 70 million feet; mill and timber $70,000. Farm with good residences with cattle, hogs and poultry, 3,000 acres freehold land; $30,000. A responsible purchaser with about $25,000 cash can handle this, balance of payments spread a period of 10 years, or more if desired.

Also several mining properties, iron silver, gold and lead, on half share for development work.

Saw and planing mill, capacity 40 M. in 10 hours, splendid situation, rail and water transportation. Mill and plant with several good residences. and fruit orchard, price $60,000. 10,000 acres virgin timber lands, estimated to contain over 100 million feet, price $50,000.

Terms—$30,000 cash, balance in easy instalments. Owner retiring from business. Apply Box 258, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-12

MISCELLANEOUS

Mill and Timber for Sale

1,100 acres, well timbered with birch, hemlock, pine, basswood, spruce and cedar, together with new lumber and shingle mill, steam feed, large frame boarding house close to mill, situated on railway siding. Must be sold to close a partnership. Excellent opportunity for small mill man whose supply of timber is cut out and is looking for a new location. Stock of certain length now in yard. Get busy, this is a snap for some one. For further information apply to Box 531, Orillia, Ont. 6-9

A Saw Mill Wrinkle.

In a southern saw mill the timber all comes by rail, with a goodly amount of mud and gravel sticking to it. The derrick loads the logs on a car in the yard, and at the foot of the incline the car is stopped for a short time, and a stream of hot water from an injector cleans off nearly all the mud, and softens what it does not get off. The mill averages something over 20,000 feet a day, mostly quarter-sawed, and saws are changed three times a day. The forced stream of water from an injector is better than cold water, and the saws are saved at a trifling expense.

Ball Bearings for Wood Working Machinery.

Although the advantages of well-designed and constructed ball and roller bearings have been recognized in the engineering world for a good many years, it is only of comparatively recent date that they have been introduced into woodworking machinery. When ball bearings were first constructed there were a good many cases of failing owing chiefly to the balls not being absolutely alike in size and interchangeable, and the ball race or housing being more or less untrue a perfect rilling contact was impossible, but as in these days high grade ball bearings are guaranteed by the makers to some .00025 of an inch, this difficulty has been practically overcome, and we venture to predict that when their advantages are fully appreciated they will be much more largely used in connection with woodworking machinery.

Owing to the increase of speeds and feeds on many woodworking tools of late. the wear and tear on the bearings has become increasingly severe, hence the necessity of bearings that will reduce the working friction and consequent power consumed to a minimum.

When ball bearings are correctly constructed and proportioned to withstand the duty and load they have to bear, it has been found — after lengthened trials that the wear on them is very small indeed, and at the same time the amount of lubrication required is very largely reduced. Another advantage that can be claimed is that any wear that takes place is practically confined to the balls and inner races, and that the spindles themselves are not worn, as is the case when ordinary straight hard metal bearings are used.

The first cost of ball bearings would undoubtedly be more than for ordinary bearings, but this is rapidly overcome by the increased saving in power, lubrication, etc., and we therefore look for their extended introduction into woodworking machinery in the near future.

Circular Saw Accidents.

Probably more accidents arise from circular saws than all other woodworking machinery put together, and although mechanical guards protect the operator to a large extent, it is impossible to devise one that will entirely prevent the careless man from bringing his hand in contact with the saw. A good many accidents arise, however, from the asw throwing back pieces of wood, which often inflict serious injuries on the operator, and these can to a large extent be guarded against by suspending a board from overhead and letting it hang down to nearly the top of the saw, and should a piece of woodwood be carried over it strikes the board instead of the man. This may appear a simple matter, but in these days when so many claims are made against employers, anything that will tend to lessen their liability should not be neglected.

Belts and Blunders.

One of the most curious cases of breaking in a pulley was recently noted in a large factory where the heavy machine the pulley was on was driven by a belt with a tightener. The driven pulley on the machine broke at the rim where it joined each one of the arms, and each arm broke clear across. The tightener, in this case, was hinged on the floor, and the pulley was partly wrapped by the belt when the machine was stopped. A little carelessness in holding off the tightener let the belt rub too close, and in a little while the smell of burning leather called attention to the defect. The pulley was so hot on the rim that it was burning the grease on the inside of it, and the dust that had collected inside was on fire. A bucket of cold water put out the fire, but when the machine was started the rattle of the rim called attention to the fact that all the arms were broken at the rim on the inside. Of course, one swallow doesn't make a summer, but that tightener was in the wrong place. But, like the man who spelled socks "sox," if it suited the owner, it ought to have pleased the supply man who sold him the new pulley.

Right Way to Put on Spliced Leather Belts.

The general opinion has always been that the correct way to put spliced belts on the pulley was to place them so that the splice or joint would run on the pulley side and against the splice on the outside of the belt. The inside can take care of itself, as the joint is kept smooth by the contact and pressure of the pulleys (especially is this the case where any belt dressing is used.) It is always the outside of a splice that opens up and causes trouble. In running over the pulleys the tendency is to open the splice on the outside and close it on the inside. After the thin edge once starts to open the air is forced under it (as it runs thin edge first on the outside) and it soon becomes detached. Instead splice belts should be run with the splice on the pulley side so as to offer no resistance to the air on the outside of the belt.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT

Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed

A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

Advance Information

MacLean Daily Reports

MACLEAN DAILY REPORTS give authoritative advance information on all BUILDING AND ENGINEERING PROJECTS contemplated or in course of construction in Canada.

This information is obtained by our own staff of reporters and correspondents, each of whom is assigned a definite territory. Reports are issued daily—each on a separate slip.

Our service enables you to get in direct touch with each prospect at the earliest possible moment —long before the other fellow. MACLEAN REPORTS give advance information daily of all possible buyers—the material and equipment wanted. They enable you to follow up all sales possibilities—persistently and aggressively.

MACLEAN REPORTS will benefit your business. Ask us for further details and rates.

220 King Street West

Toronto - Ontario

FOR SALE

EL DORADO LUMBER COMPANY
EL DORADO CO., CALIFORNIA

17,000 ACRES OF

Sugar and White Pine
Cedar and Fir

Complete Saw Mill
Box Factory Logging Equipment Planing Mill
Automatic Sprinkler System
35 miles Railroad
Yard Capacity 30,000,000 feet

Must Be Sold Before May 17th, 1911

By Order of the United States District Court

Apply to

FRANK J. SYMMES

FRANK J. SYMMES
W. A. ROSS
HORACE COFFIN } Trustees
Eldorado Lumber Company in Bankruptcy

441 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The improvement in the weather which has been noticeable during the last week or two has materially assisted the lumber trade in Ontario. This is particularly noticeable in the demand from across the border. One Buffalo firm reports that its business during April was as large as during the three previous months. Other firms corroborate this report. Trade, however, in the Northern States and in Ontario is rather quiet, as a result of the retailers having already laid in fairly ample stocks and being now in a waiting attitude. It will probably take some weeks for them to make materially holes in their supplies, and no great rush for stock is anticipated. A fair average trade is under way in practically all lines and there are no price changes to note. The demand for B. C. shingles continues active, and the price of XXX is steady at $3.30. An occasional sale is reported at a little less than this figure, but $3.30 is the most general price. The demand for shingles is stimulated by the activity among the farmers who are now in the market for shingles for repair work, being anxious to get their work all done before haying time.

As usual, the trade in the higher grades of white pine is good. Stocks in first hands are practically out of existence. This applies also very largely to most of the medium grades. The low grades also are pretty well picked up throughout Ontario. Hemlock continues unchanged, though many of the retail yards are reported to be disposing of it without profit. There is a decided scarcity of 16-foot lengths. A fair demand for lath is reported, particularly for the low grade. The upper grades are showing a slight tendency towards sluggishness.

A traveller who recently covered the southwestern part of Ontario reports that in all the important consuming centres, with the single exception of Woodstock, he met with excellent trade. In Woodstock the inactivity was accounted for by the backward weather and the bad condition of the roads. In Hamilton, London, St. Thomas and Brantford he met with an excellent and increasing demand. The building activity in Hamilton, he reports, is greater than he ever knew it before at this time of year. So far as prices are concerned, he reports that they are practically unchanged. Lath are very strong and scarce, and shingles, he stated, are strong but uncertain, there being a range in the retail price all the way from $3.30 to $4. At the former figure the retailer is disposing of the stock without profit.

The month of April in the Ottawa trade was rather quieter than usual. Towards the end of the month, however, trade improved and a good demand is expected. The outlook for the building trade is encouraging and there is a noticeable decrease in stocks in manufacturers' hands as compared with other years. This applies particularly to stocks of mill culls, which a year ago were something of a drag on the market, but which are now pretty well cleaned up.

Eastern Canada.

Montreal exporters are expecting a good season's trade during 1910. Prices at present are firm, and expected to advance. At the moment, the most active lumber is birch, which is scarce and sells at high prices. The demand for birch from the United States is strong and is regulating export prices in general. The principal demand in the United States is for automobile rims or felloes. Montreal exporters who have recently visited England, report that the outlook there is not very promising. The shipbuilding trade, however, is quite active, and trade in general is doing well. England, however, is now obtaining a great deal of its timber from Russia, and getting it cheaper than it would from Canada. The lumber trade in Montreal is reported as rather slow. The backward spring is interfering seriously with the opening up of operations.

A large volume of business and a firmer market for eastern spruce are reported by Boston retailers. Opinions are rather different as to the course of prices to be expected during the summer. Frames 9-inch and under are selling at $23.50 to $24. There is only a moderate demand for random, although prices are firmer. A slightly increased activity is noted in the demand for covering boards and prices are a little firmer. Eastern spruce at New York is doing well. An improvement is reported in the building trade and retailers are making numerous inquiries for stock. The demand for hardwood at Buffalo is lighter than usual at this time of year. The yard trade is less active and retailers are content to wait till prices become normal. Maple and birch are in fair demand, and plain oak is fairly steady.

Great Britain.

The timber trade at London has been rather quiet during the last fortnight. The spot demand continues at a good level, although the building trade is still only a consumer. Temporary buildings for the coronation, and the demand for the packing trade have, however, kept things moving. An increase is also expected in the export figures for the month of April. For the week ending April 8th, the deliveries at London docks amounted to 4,022 standards, as compared with 3,749 standards during the corresponding week of 1910. At the auction sale recently held by Messrs. Foy, Morgan & Company, 2nd Quebec regular spruce sold at £11 and £10 15s. 10 and 11-foot brought £10, 3 by 8, 10 and 11-foot, £9 10s. 3 by 7, 3rds, sold at £9, and £8 15s. 2 by 7, 1sts, brought £12. In Quebec pine, 3 by 11, 3rd 12 and 13-foot, sold at £16 10s., and 11-foot brought £15 10s.

The holiday season at Liverpool interfered considerably with the extent of trade. No general improvement is making itself felt at present, but it is confidently expected shortly. The average market is stiffening and at the present, tonnage, from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ports to Liverpool is quoted at 2s. and 6d. to 5s. per standard higher than a year ago. The Canadian pine deal market remains unchanged. Stocks are moving off slowly. Consumers are probably holding off in the expectation of easier prices later on. They are likely to be disappointed in this regard, as stocks purchased at Ottawa have been at full prices. In some cases, in fact, the prices have been higher than a year ago. Birch from St. John and Halifax, both in logs and planks, continues scarce and dear, and there is a strong demand particularly for birch planks of good quality. Timber arrivals have been more plentiful during the last fortnight.

At Manchester the holiday season had the effect of rendering the market inactive. The tone of trade, however, is considered healthy and in no on department is there any sign of weakness. Floorings have hardened to a c.i.f. basis of £9 17s. 6d., and £10, and there is no inclination to accept lower prices. The general belief is that spruce deals will not be any cheaper, at least for a few months. Dock stocks are being held firmly and the spruce situation is strong. Anything in the nature of 11 by 3 inches in 18-foot lengths or thereabouts can be sold at £12 per standard, ex stocks. Pitch pine has improved considerably. Stocks are light and only good prices will bring forth sales. There is a splendid demand for birch planks. The supply is practically nil. At present they could bring fully 18d. per cubic foot. In practically every direction, timber values are firm. The indications are that during 1910 Manchester firms will experience an excellent trade. Housebuilding at present is stagnant, but trade in general is quite active. At Bristol, imports have been confined to a few liner parcels, which have not stirred the trade to any extent. A meeting of property owners was recently held at Bristol at which the general opinion was expressed that beyond any question the long period of depression was coming to an end. Signs of a revival were noted and a general feeling of optimism was expressed.

A fair volume of trade is in progress at Glasgow. Stocks in first hands are being gradually diminished and in a few staple lines a shortage is already apparent. The opening of the Quebec season, however, is expected to have an important effect upon the market at Glasgow, which will depend entirely upon the extent of consigned goods sent forward. It is probable that these will be rather light and that higher prices will result. Not only are supplies reported rather short in Canada, but shippers are not inclined to make consignments at current prices. Stocks of spruce at Glasgow are light and very little has come forward of late. The demand, however, is not very active. Prices have kept very firm. Oregon pine, spruce deal, birch, and pitch pine have been moving fairly well.

United States.

A number of cross currents seem to be affecting the lumber markets of the United States at present. It would be a very difficult matter to give a correct general impression of the trade. There is one noticeable feature, however, namely, that scarcely anybody is laying in stock for future trade. Purchases in general are for immediate use. The increased activity in the Eastern States, resulting from the development of the building season, is largely counteracted by the decrease in the demand in the middle west, which is probably the result of the farmers being closely engaged with planting. Labor troubles and weather conditions have had a good deal to do with the decreased sale of lumber during the last fortnight. This has been the case particularly at Chicago, where plumbers and steamfitters have held up building operations to a great extent. It is confidently expected, however, that the advent of spring weather will stir up the trade in general. Building operations have been quite heavy and consequently retail yards will have to replenish their stocks shortly. The demand for northern pine at Chicago is smaller than a fortnight ago, but the prices for all upper grades are strong and steady. A fair trade in box shooks is in progress, but prices are not very satisfactory. There is a good demand for pattern lumber. There has been a great increase during the last few weeks in the demand for low grade hardwoods. No. 2 and No. 3 plain red oak are especially active. Stocks of No. 3 are reported low. Plain red oak is holding steady in the upper grades and the general impression is that an advance is likely. Good plain oak is quoted at various prices. Dry stock is scarce and the situation is rather confusing. Quarter-sawed white

"Cleveland-Sarnia QUALITY"

It's a Good Time **NOW**

to think about the stock you are going to handle this season, and while you are considering it we don't want you to forget our

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

in special or regular sizes, cut to order any size 10 to 60 feet long

We run our Mills the year round and can supply you with all kinds of

Lumber, Railroad, Building and Heavy Construction Timbers on short notice.

A TRIAL IS THE MOST CONVINCING PROOF

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO.
LIMITED
SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

oak is in fair demand only. There is good inquiry for Michigan birch, and maple, and for maple flooring, which in many cases is sold by manufacturers a long way ahead.

Occasionally shipments of hemlock by lake are being received at Chicago, and stocks in the yards are being replenished. It is reported that mill stocks are badly broken and that manufacturers are asking better prices. The price of southern pine at Chicago has softened a little. Occasionally an odd item in dressed stock is being offered at $1 under the list. The demand for heavy construction timbers, however, is steady. No. 3 boards are moving well and mill stocks are reported low. No. 2 dimension is also active. Price advances in these stocks would not be a surprise. Red cedar shingles are again lower in price at Chicago and are being offered at $3.07 for clears, and $2.59 for stars. Even at these prices the sales are infrequent. Lath are steady. The cooperage industry at Chicago is reported extremely dull.

An increased trade in northern pine is reported from Buffalo, resulting largely from the building activity. Higher grades are scarce, and are quoted at firm figures. Many of the yards have had a rather dull spring, although some have been quite active. Most of the yards, however, are now finding business of fair proportions. Quite a large amount of stock has been ordered for early lake shipment.

There is not much change to note in the hardwood markets at Buffalo. A fair volume of business is in progress and prices continue strong. The most active woods are birch, maple, and plain oak. Maple flooring is rather quiet at unsatisfactory prices, the result largely of competition. The increased building activity at Buffalo is helping the sale of hemlock, and a good average trade is expected this spring. Supplies of lake hemlock have been ordered by some dealers and this will soon commence to arrive. Prices are not likely to show any change. Southern pine at Buffalo is meeting with an active demand. The Buffalo shingle market shows no improvement. Red cedars are selling at a very close margin. Lake supplies are not expected yet for several weeks.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley Trade Encouraging

Ottawa, April 25.—The marked delay in the building operations in Eastern Ontario owing to the very late spring has resulted in a very quiet April among retail lumbermen, which, in turn, is felt by the manufacturers and wholesalers. However, the last two weeks in April have been a great deal more active, and a good demand is anticipated from now on. There will be much building in Ottawa during the coming months, particularly of the class which requires large amounts of lumber. Many contracts are being let now for summer cottages which will be erected on the parks that have street car access to the city. These, of course, are almost entirely of wood.

A strong indication of the confidence with which retailers view the future lumber trade of this city, is their desire to establish branch planing mills in various sections of the city. It has already been announced that the W. C. Edwards Company and Cummings Brothers are building mills on the Britannia line west of Ottawa and now George M. Mason Company have secured a site in the same section, and will begin the construction of a mill on May 1st. There will be four or five machines installed as soon as possible and it will cooperate with the main mill on Wellington street. There is very little change in the prices with the retailers as compared with those of last spring, except that perhaps the cheaper grades are a trifle firmer.

With the manufacturers, the outlook is bright. The best grades for export advanced during the winter from 8 to 10 per cent., and in mill culls and box lumber, while there is no noticeable advance, there is a much better demand. Mill culls last year were somewhat of a drag on the market, and a year ago many manufacturers still had much of this variety unsold. It is entirely different this year. Throughout the Ottawa valley practically all the mill culls held by the manufacturers has been disposed of.

Driving Operations may Commence Late.

The Ottawa river is still tied up with ice, and men from up the river state that it is yet almost firm enough to carry a team. It will probably be some time before it will be cleared sufficiently to permit towing. In this connection it is interesting to note how greatly the changes are from year to year in the time the Ottawa river breaks up. The Hull slides open as soon as towing operations begin on Lake Deschene. In 1906 they opened on April 17th, in 1907 on April 26th, in 1908 on May 4th, in 1909 on April 29th, and last year as early as April 8th. The present indications are that this year the date will be later than any of these.

A few drivers are being sent to work on the Ottawa river. The wages paid so far have been $42 a month, which is considered low, and the employment agencies expect to pay nearly $2 a day very soon.

Considerable improvements have been carried out on the tributaries of the Ottawa this winter both by the lumber firms which operate on them and by the government. The result will be that the drives will not last as long as heretofore. It is estimated that they will be about all over within a month after the driving starts, except in isolated cases. Kippewa and Petawawa rivers have been the scenes of the greatest improvements.

J. R. Booth's men have built piers and placed guide booms across Mountain Lake on the Montreal river to keep the drive logs from scattering on that water. The company have about 50,000 cords of pulp logs to go from that point. Of this amount about 200,000 pieces came out of Bear creek, necessitating considerable work being done by the Township of James in strengthening the Bear creek bridge built by the township council last year.

Montreal Exporters Expect Good Season

Montreal, April 24.—Mr. E. H. Lemay, speaking of the export lumber trade, reports that the prospects are very good and the season likely to open with prices firm. Trade with England would appear to have better prospects at the moment than that with the United States, although in both cases things look brighter than they did a year ago. Mr. Lemay is a strong supporter of the reciprocity agreement and says that if it passes it will make the lumber trade hum.

Another prominent lumber exporter states that birch is the only timber that is on the move at the present time. This wood, he says, is very scarce, and prices are correspondingly high. The American market is making the new prices, while the English market has not followed the trend of events. Canadian dealers can get $4 a thousand, board measure, more in the United States to-day for the best grades than they could some months ago. Last year, dealers could buy log run, dead culls out, at the mill for $16, whereas the same quality now brings $19.50. In high grades the increase is much more noticeable. This dealer says that last year he sold a hundred thousand feet of thick birch at $28. The same timber to-day brings $41. There is so much difference between the English and American markets that one shipment which was consigned to an English firm has been transferred to Philadelphia buyers before being shipped and in this case the original consignees are reaping a profit of a dollar a thousand and the Americans are glad to get the output at the additional figure. English prices will have to be increased if the firms in the old land intend to get any of our new cut.

The English market demands the heaviest lumber, as the wide board is the fashion over them. In this country the big trees are constantly getting farther from the railway track, which means increased expense in getting them out. The unusual demand then comes in and the price is further inflated. Practically only light timber and the cheaper grades are left for our market and as a matter of fact smaller goods will be sent to England this year than have ever gone over before in any quantity. This will apply to square birch as well as to deals. Reports state that building operations in the United States are not unusually brisk this season and if there is such a demand under those circumstances it would appear to follow that still higher prices are inevitable.

Another reason for the rise in the price of birch is the fact that it is being put to a number of comparatively new uses. A process has been discovered by which it can be treated so as to give it a mahogany finish, including both color and hardness, which only experts can detect from the real thing. Birch is also now largely used in the manufacture of "mission" furniture as it readily takes almost any stain. It is becoming popular as a material for bars and counters and in many instances it has been used for yacht decks, but perhaps the one purpose to which it is being most largely devoted is the construction of automobiles. It is being used to a great extent for making the rims or felloes of automobile wheels. One Montreal dealer recently received an order from a single Philadelphia firm of automobile builders for 290,000 feet of birch for this purpose and they want big stuff—not less than 4 and 5 inch stock. This size timber is growing scarce in Canada, and it is practically unobtainable across the line.

A lumber exporter who has just returned from England reports that dealers over there are very pessimistic. He reports building operations to be very slow, although he says the shipbuilding trade is good. On the whole he found a lot of general business in progress. Speaking of lumber, particularly, he said that England was getting a good deal of its timber now from Russia. That country was sending in various kinds of timber cheaper than it could be got from Canada. 1. All signs point to a backward season, which will affect all departments of commerce as well as the lumbering business.

So far as Montreal is concerned the lumber business is still very slow. The river has not yet broken up and one company reports that the streams their mills are on will be at least three weeks later in breaking up this year than they were last. Captain Bourassa, Deputy Harbor Master, states that he scarcely expects ocean liners, or steamers from Quebec, to be able to come up to Montreal much before May

For the Camp

When purchasing your supplies of provisions remember that we make a specialty of this business and just at the present time can offer some lines at exceptionally interesting prices. If needing any dried fruits let us hear from you.

Valencia Raisins
Evaporated Peaches
Currants
Figs
Prunes
Evaporated Apples

We have some choice Grocery Barbados Sugar that costs much less than the regular yellow.

H. P. Eckardt & Co., Wholesale Grocers
Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO

Jenckes Boilers in Stock

for Quick Shipment subject to prior Sale

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR
2-72 in. x 18 ft. 135 lbs. Pressure
2-72 " x 16 " 135 " "
3-66 " x 16 " 135 " "
2-60 " x 16 " 135 " "
1-60 " x 16 " 125 " " B. C. Inspection
2-60 " x 14 " 135 " "

VERTICAL
-45 H.P. 125 lbs. B.C. Inspection
-30 " 125 " " "
2-30 " 110 "
-25 " 110 "
2-15 " 110 "
2-12 " 110 "
1-12 " 125 " B.C. Inspection

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE
1-80 H.P. 110 lbs. Open Bottom Pattern
1-50 " 110 " " " "
1-50 " 125 " Open Bottom Pattern B. C. Inspection
2-40 " 110 " Open Bottom Pattern
1-50 " 110 " Water " "
1-40 " 110 " " " "

All built to rigid Specifications, tested and inspected.
If you need a Boiler, not on this list, we probably have it under construction.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited
Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

The Keystone

Pole Tram Car

Pole Tram Car

Indispensable to every saw mill. It runs on poles from 6 to 10 inches in diameter and the wheels are concave.

This method of conveying logs, pulpwood, or coal is undoubtedly the best and the cheapest that jobbers and mill-men can use. It can be used to great advantage on low and marshy ground.

We would appreciate the opportunity of furnishing you with further particulars.

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works

Williamsport, - Pennsylvania

Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY

SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Improved Trade in Great Britain

Liverpool, April 20.—At the principal ports of England and Scotland at which cargoes of timber are received and distributed, business continues to improve slowly. At London, the special demand on coronation account, is keeping up an active movement of planks, scantling and boards suitable for stands and barricades and has proved very timely to the trade. Special importations of timbers for coronation uses are being made, and the goods received on this account are competing with stocks on hand The consumption for this special purpose will, however, be great, so that merchants will derive much benefit from it. A demand for planks and scantling on coronation festival account has arisen in other cities; in connection with special gatherings and demonstrations which are to be held to celebrate the event; and which will be attended by large concourses of people. From the present time onwards, until the middle of June, the demand for wood suitable for barricades, platforms, stands and seats, for coronation events will continue, so that a large consumption of wood, in the aggregate, will have been caused.

As showing how the coronation will quicken business in the timber trade in different braches, it may be mentioned that upwards of 6,000 chairs of a special design, have been ordered from makers at High Wycombe, for use in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the coronation. Weeks ago, permits for the erection of fully 1,000 stands, in Westminster, had been obtained. Many of these stands will be provided with chairs, so that chairmakers in the London district will do well. An extra demand for birch and ash has arisen in connection with the event, for chairmaking.

Spruce has been in better demand and a fairly active delivery from yards has been maintained. Prices remain at practically recent figures. Birch, also, has sold more freely, but stocks are still light. Quebec, 4-inch birch, has sold lately at 1s.7d, and Montreal 2-inch at 1s.6d. to 1s. 3½d. per cubic foot.

At Liverpool, spruce continues in good demand and liner parcels find ready buyers on arrival. Birch still sells freely, and arrival parcels are eagerly inquired for, and bought ex quay. Stocks have been much reduceed. Plank birch has sold on a larger scale and the stocks of this class of wood have also been reduced. Recent sales have been at higher prices. Ash has been in largely increased demand and stocks are now small, though the importation haes ben on a larger scale. Pitch pine has been in very fair demand, sawn wood especially being taken. The deliveries of this wood and of planks have lately been on a large scale, but hewn has been inactive. Oak has sold more freely, the demand for oak for waggon building having increased. Stocks have been much reduced, Canadian and United States logs and planks being in comparatively short supply. Sales continue on the larger scale and the outlook for business in this wood has much improved. Coffin oak is also in short supply, and first quality planks coming to hand would find eager buyers, and would bring comparatively high prices. Walnut of all kinds has been in good demand and high prices are being paid for wood of medium to first class qualities. Satin boards have been freely inquired for, but sales have been restricted owing to the high prices asked.

At Manchester, trade generally has further improved. Spruce deals are in larger demand and prices are very firm. Liner lots find ready buyers and apparently are wanted for immediate use. Quebec board pine has been in moderate request, and so has square pine. Birch logs have sold rather less freely, though the consumption through the first three months of the year, shows a large increase. Planks have been less inquired for, within the last two weeks, but for the first three months of the year they, too, show a largely increased consumption.

The Caledonian Railway Company have decided to add 1,000 new waggons to their stock. Half of the number are to be built by the company at their own works, St. Rollox, Glasgow, and the second five hundred by R. Y. Pickering & Company, Wishaw; and Hurst & Nelson & Company, Motherwell. The building of this lot of waggons for the Caledonian Company will keep the demand for waggon oak active, in Scotland for some time.

Messrs. Denny, Mott & Dickson, Limited, report from London, Eng., under date of April 1st, as follows:

Canadian timber—Waney pine.—Consumers are contracting forward, and the limited supplies are being rapidly absorbed, so that stocks of first class timber will be difficult, and probably impossible to obtain later in the year. Elm is also being purchased for forward delivery by consumers, and prices are firmer. Oak continues the weak spot, and although the annual railway enquiries are still to be filled, there seems a poor prospect for marketing this wood.

Spruce—Some business has been done for early cargoes, and stocks now show some reduction in comparison with last year's figures, whilst the consumption has somewhat improved.

Pitch pine—Whilst prices continue to be cut very fine, leaving only a narrow margin of profit, the stocks are healthier in the chief importing centres. If shippers do not force forward shipments, a re-

(Continued on page 48)

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. G. FIR FLOORING

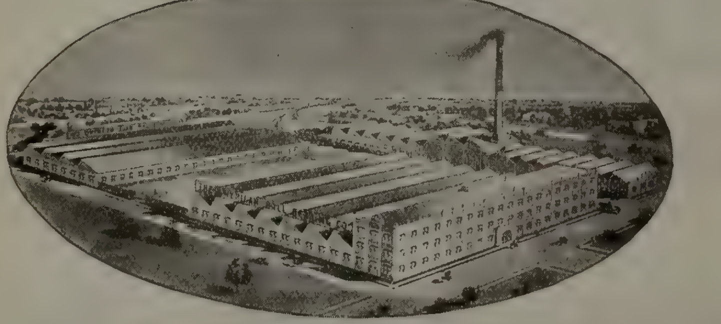
Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA }	A. Montgomery,	Travelling Representative
Sask. }	P. Hasselfield,	" "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B .C.

The
Harris Tie & Timber Co.
Ottawa - Canada
Cedar Poles and Posts
Railway Ties — Piles —
Railway and Bridge Timber



Plant of American Ball Bearing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, covered with J-M Asbestos Roofing.

ROOFING AS PERMANENT AS THE FOUNDATION

The only ready roofing to which this applies is J-M Asbestos. It is the only one made from indestructible asbestos (stone) fibre combined with Nature's wonderful weatherproofer, genuine Trinidad Lake Asphalt.

J-M
ASBESTOS ROOFING

has no skin coat of paint or gravel surface to wash or wear off. It is a permanent roof, and never has to be painted.

Add to this its wonderful fire-proof qualities and you will readily see why it is in a class by itself.

Note the blow-torch test. Any other ready roofing would burn up in a few minutes if subjected to this test.

A postal to our nearest branch will bring you samples, Catalog No. 303 and full information by return mail.

In this test the flame of a powerful blow-torch was placed within two inches of J-M Asbestos Roofing. At the end of fifty minutes the roofing was not burned or injured, being only slightly blackened by smoke.

THE CANADIAN
H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE, CO., LTD.
Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C.

FOR THE UNITED STATES—H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
Baltimore Boston Buffalo Chicago
Cleveland Dallas Detroit Kansas City
London Los Angeles Milwaukee Minneapolis
New Orleans New York Philadelphia Pittsburg
San Francisco Seattle St. Louis.
1250

Booth & Shannon
Biscotasing, Ont.
Established 1889

We are open to contract for the output of our present season's cut of

Norway and White Pine Logs

Stocks will be sawn at Biscotasing, Ont., C.P.R. main line and at Spanish (Georgian Bay).

currence of the past year's disappointing trading should be avoided, but not otherwise.

Oregon pine—In the absence of any large imports, the stocks are being reduced to more healthy dimensions; and the outlook is sounder than it has been for some time past.

London Deal Prices Continue High

Merrs. Churchill & Sim, London, Eng., in their monthly wood circular, give the following information regarding shipments from Canada up to March 31, for the current year:

There has been no importation from the St. Lawrence.

From New Brunswick, etc., the figures are: Pine deals, 17,000 pieces, against 23,000 pieces in 1910; spruce deals, 88,000 pieces, against 206,000 pieces in 1910; birch planks, 57,000 pieces, against 94,000 in 1910.

Retail sales are the order of the day in the better class of pine deals, and no wholesale business is possible at the heights to which prices have attained. The supply of spruce is smaller than usual, and prices show some firmness, but any upward movement is checked at once by the cheap Russian supply. Birch planks have been enquired for, and some improvement is noticeable here, as the quantities available are smaller than usual. The stock of birch timber is disappearing, but the demand for oak and elm is very poor, and the stocks quite adequate.

The supply of sawn pitch pine timber has been limited to one cargo during the month, but the stock remains small. Prices have been quite steady and the quantity of timber of reliable quality available here is not excessive. Quotations from the shipping ports eased slightly towards the end of the month in sympathy with some concessions in the rates of freight, but the demand continues good. A fair quantity of deals and boards arrived during the month and met with a better demand, so that the stock is a little lower than it was in February.

Encouraging Outlook in Nova Scotia

Sawmill operators in the counties or Anapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, and Shelburne, Nova Scotia, are much encouraged over the lumber outlook for 1911, says a U. S. Consular report. During 1909 considerably over 100,000,000 fet of lumber were cut in the district; but last year the cut was not over 70,000,000 feet, which shortage was due to the mild winter and slight snowfall in 1909-10. Operators were unable to get logs to the rivers, and what they did get were expensive, much wagoning having to be done.

The past winter has been an ideal one, with much snow, and the ground frozen hard for several months. Six or seven of the largest operators have cut and got to the river from one-third to one-half more logs than in 1909, and considerably more than twice last year's supply; moreover, the saving in getting them to the waterways was considerable. All the mills anticipate a busy summer's work.

The best information attainable indicates that the 1911 cut will be at least 1,250,000 if not 1,500,000 feet in the four counties. The only complaint now heard from the big mill men is about help, which is quite scarce, as a large number of workingmen from this section have gone to the Canadian west during the past six or eight months.

S. P. Musson, Son and Company, Barbados, report under date of April 1, regarding lumber, as follows: White Pine—The only arrival during the fortnight is a small lot of 27 m. feet, ex schr. "Minnie F. Crosby," from Halifax, which consignees have not yet offered. There have been, however, several cargoes sold to arrive, which are on the way, and one or two are also coming on consignment. Spruce—Arrivals consist of the schr. "Basile' from Meteghan with 196 m. feet which had been sold to arrive at $26.50 for merchantable, the trn. schr. "Minnie F. Crosby," from Halifax, with 150 m. feet, sold at $26.50 for merchantable, and a small lot of 48 m. feet ex "Sobo" which was sold at $24.50 round. Dealers are now fairly well supplied and we hardly think present prices can be maintained. Pitch pine—No arrivals, but supplies are expected. Shingles—The trn; schr. "Annie E. Banks" arrived on the 30th inst., with a cargo of 1,400,000 Extra No. 1 cedar laying shingles of very superior quality, which were sold at $2.20. No receipts of Long Gaspe. Shooks—Receipts consist of 100 bdls. puncheon shooks, and 1,042 bdls. barrel staves, imported on dealers' account, and there is a sail cargo on the way from Portland. Wood hoops—The "Dee" from London brought down 400 bundles which were imported by a dealer.

Charles W. Goodyear, of Buffalo, N.Y., head of vast enterprises in lumber, railroading, iron, steel and coal in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Louisiana, Mississippi and New York, and an employer of thousands of men, died at his home on April 17. As head of the Goodyear Lumber Company he had established an enviable reputation in the lumber industry throughout the United States and was also widely known in Canada.

Saw Mill Belting

N. SMITH
TORONTO
CANADA

Send Us To-Day
A Trial Order

We Guarantee
Satisfaction

Look over this List thoroughly it will save you many Dollars

NET PRICE LIST PER FOOT

RUBBER BELTING

WIDTH INCH	4 PLY	5 PLY	6 PLY
4	.14		
5	.20	.25	
6	.25	.30	.35
8	.30	.35	.40
10	.35	.40	.50
12	.45	.50	.60
14	.50	.60	.70
16		.70	.80

STITCHED CANVASS BELTING

WIDTH INCH	4 PLY	6 PLY
4	.13	.18
5	.17	.22
6	.20	.27
8	.25	.35
10	.32	.45
12	.40	.55
14	.45	.65
16	.50	.75

We carry a complete stock of Belting in **Rubber, Cotton and Leather** from 1 inch to 24 inch.

Write for complete Net Price List

N. SMITH **BELTING, HOSE AND MILL SUPPLIES**

138-140 York St., TORONTO, ONT.

All Orders Given Prompt and Careful Attention

75000 FEET

Loaded in 3 Hours, Skidding some of the Logs 200 Feet

THE MACHINE THAT DID IT

"AMERICAN" Steam Log Loader

SELF SLEWING

Swings and Slews continuously in either direction by means of gearing which has power to handle loads under any conditions.

SELF PROPELLING

Self propelled in either direction on tops of the cars on its own portable track sections (or on permanently railed cars) or on surface track.

Please write Dept. 7 for Information and Prices.

American Hoist & Derrick Company
ST. PAUL, MINN.

TALK NO. V.

It is absurdly easy

to make a lot of fine resounding assertions about the "AMPHIBIA" Water Proof Belt. Any man with an extensive vocabulary could do that about any weak-knee'd proposition.

But we're out to convince you, so here's a definite offer.

We will send to any responsible firm

ONE "AMPHIBIA" BELT

on trial and if it fails to do as we state, it can be returned and no charge will be made.

Now, advertisers sometimes make offers which have a nice open-handed appearance, but which it would'nt pay them to get accepted.

But our offer, as outlined above, has been accepted and

Not one belt has come back

One customer says that it lasts five times as long as any other belt he has ever used.

Enough to make you think, eh?

Remember, "AMPHIBIA" is waterproof and made from first-class oak leather.

NOTE THE NAME:

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

"Just Right"

The Oneida Steel Pulley

is "just right" because it is the only pulley built which fills all the requirements of a good pulley.

It has great strength, best belt adhesion, secure grasp on the shaft, fine balance and it is made in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world.

Are not these facts worthy of your consideration when in the market for pulleys?

Try a sample.

A postal will bring our complete catalogue to you.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N.Y.

Cedar
SHINGLES

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg.,
Montreal.

Clark & Lyford,
Vancouver, B.C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

Port Arthur, Ont., received tenders up to April 29th for 1,500 sound standard jack pine ties.

The McAuliffe Davis Lumber Company, Ottawa, have purchased all the Shepard & Morse Company's stock of spruce. This stock runs to lengths of 32 feet, etc.

An extra-provincial license has been granted by the Ontario Government to the Lake Superior Paper Company, Limited. The capital of the company to be limited to $4,200,0000.

The Interior Hardwood Company, of Berlin, Ont., are erecting an addition to their factory, 40 x 50 feet, three stories high. The whole of this addition is necessary for present business.

The box factory of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, Parry Sound, Ont., was destroyed by fire on April 25th. The plant, which was one of the best in the province, will not be rebuilt.

Negotiations are under way for the establishment of a match factory at Port Arthur, Ont. The plant will employ 100 hands at the start, and the output will be handled by a Winnipeg firm.

The Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated with capital of $501,000. The incorporators named are: W. Bain, R. Gowans, H. Chambers and R. M. Coates, all of Toronto.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company report that they have not as yet formed any plans for rebuilding their mill at Rainy River, Ont., which was recently destroyed by fire. They do not believe it likely that they will do anything in this direction this season.

The Peterboro Lumber Company's mill at Burnham Point, Ont., started full operations last week. The mill employes from 80 to 125 hands. The season promises to be a very busy one. The McDonald Lumber Company will also start their mill this week.

It is reported that organization work is rapidly progressing in connection with the new sash and door factory which is to be erected at Sarnia, Ont. It is expected that in the near future work will commence upon the plant. A suitable site has already been selected.

Arrangements are under way for establishing a factory at Fort William, Ont., for the manufacture of a lumber loader patented and invented by Albert Forest, of Duluth. The Northern Engineering Supply Company, of Fort William, have secured the manufacturing rights for Canada. J. M. Paton is manager of the Northern Engineering Supply Company.

A large block of property at Woodroffe, on the Britannia line, has been purchased by the Geo. M. Mason Lumber Company, of Ottawa, for about $9,000. It is the intention of the company to build a small planing mill to supply the growing needs of the summer resorts along the Britannia line. The rest of the property will be occupied by a lumber yard.

The Ontario Gazette announces the incorporation of the York Lumber Company, Limited, with capital of $40,000, and head office at Toronto. The provisional directors are James Baird, T. L. Monahan, and K. F. Mackenzie, of Toronto. Among the objects of the company are, to manufacture and deal in lumber, pulp and other forest products, and to engage in planing and dressing lumber and the manufacture of articles of all kinds, in the making of which lumber is used.

No bids received for the Fort Frances and Abitibi pulp concessions were satisfactory to Hon. Frank Cochrane, Ontario Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, and he has anounced that the lands, timber and water privileges will remain in the possession of the Crown for the present. It is understood that the conditions of purchase requiring the erection of mills and prompt development were responsible for the unsatisfactory nature of the bids. The Fort Frances area covered 800 square miles and a mill costing at least $350,000 was required to be erected on the property. The Abitibi area consists of one million acres, and a pulp mill costing at least $500,000 was stipulated for it.

The Standard Chemical Company, of Canada, have bought out the Standard Lumber Company, of Longford Mills. The company was formerly known as the old Longford Mills Lumber Company. The mill has a capacity of about six million feet per year. The purchase includes the company's limits, consisting of about 45 acres of freehold, and located in Longford Township, about 20 miles from the mill. The Standard Chemical Company operates a mill also at South River, Ont., which they built about two years ago, and which is about the only mill in Ontario that runs all the year round. In the winter this will runs with a double shift day and night. This is rendered possible by the use of a hot pond.

Eastern Canada

Larose & Cie., Montreal, sash and door manufacturers, are stated to have dissolved.

The Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, St. John, N.B., has increased its capital by $200,000.

A meeting of the creditors of A. E. Hamilton, Limited, woodworkers, of St. John, N.B., was called for April 21st last.

Fire which broke out in the engine room of the Peel Lumber Company's mill, at Florenceville, N.B., on April 13th, damaged the plant considerably. The walls of the engine house were badly damaged and the roof fell in. The carriers caught and were half burned down. The loss will be covered by insurance.

In the Quebec Legislature a bill has been passed setting aside the sum of $18,000 for the protection of forests. This is a new move on the part of the province, and the Minister of Lands and Forests stated that it would undoubtedly be shortly followed by other grants, as the Government has made up their minds to do all in their power to protect the forests from fire. He stated that it was their intention to co-operate with the timber owners and railway companies.

Mr. Seaman's sawmill at Stoney Brook, near Shanklin Settlement, N.B., was burned on April 14. The season's cut had been finished the evening before, and during the night several of the mill crew and C. S. Hickman's woods' crew left for their homes near Shediac. Mr. Seaman succeeded in saving the carriage and edgers, but the belts and trimmer were destroyed. The water being out of the boiler gave the fire a better chance. There was no insurance. Mr. Seaman proposes making repairs at once.

James Dempster, Limited, manufacturers and dealers in door, sashes, mouldings, lumber, etc., North George street, Halifax, N.S., have purchased the business formerly conducted by the estate of the late James Dempster. All the old staff have been retained and the business mill be conducted on an enlarged scale. The following are the directors of the new company: President, H. R. Silver; Henry Roper, W. T. Harris, A. D. Falconer and J. A. Marshall. Mr. A. F. Messervey, who was associated with the old firm for the past twenty years, has been appointed manager.

A Quebec despatch states that an important lumber deal has been concluded betwene a foreign syndicate and the Joly de Lotbiniere estate, respecting the cut of timber on the Joly seigniory in the county of Lotbiniere. The syndicate has purchased the timber cut of 40,000 acres for a period of 40 years, and it is stated that the price paid was $600,000. As the seigniory is the sole property of the July estate, the timber cut is not subject to any restriction as regards exportation. It is also stated that the Joly estate will soon dispose at a good price of all the timber still belonging to it.

The lumber mill owned by John L. Hicks, of Sackville, N.B., situated at Cookville, was completely destroyed by fire on April 20. The mill was one of the best equipped in that part of the province and capable of turning out between 25 and 30 thousand feet per day. It employed about 25 hands. The building continued a lath and shingle machine, planer, etc. The boiler had been bricked in and the roof of the building was of steel to guard against fire. The fire could hardly have occurred at a worse time for Mr. Hicks, as he has over a million feet to saw, all of which he had contracted to deliver at an early date, and it will be next to impossible to get the delivery of a new mill, in time to fill all these contracts, and at this season almost every portable mill is at work. The loss is probably in the neighborhood of $15,000, and is only partly covered by insurance.

Western Canada

The Great West Lumber Company, Red Deer, Alberta, has branched into the retail business.

E. E. Gardiner, Quill Lake, Sask., has sold his lumber business to the Dutton Wall Lumber Company.

The Downie-Aldrich Lumber Company, of Carstairs, Alberta, has been succeeded by the Aldrich-Boyce Lumber Company.

Oakley & Webb, Vancouver, have bought D. H. Campbell's sash and door factory in Kamloops, and will install a new plant.

The J. D. McArthur Company is completing the enlargement of its sawmill equipment at Lac du Bonnet, Man. The logging operations of the company were unusually large this season.

The Sturgeon Lake Lumber Company, Prince Albert, Sask., is negotiating for the rights in Saskatchewan of a wood vulcanizing process which, it is claimed, will dry lumber in 24 hours.

American capitalists made an offer of $500,000 cash for 41 timber licenses owned by the Sunset Mills, Limited, and located on the Adams River, B.C. The owners are Nelson and Coast capitalists, who hold for $600,000. The cash offer was considered, but turned down.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: The Peavine Lumber Mills, Limited; capital $50,000. The Dominion Western Timber Company, Limited; capital, $600,000.

A sawmill is to be put in near Aldridge by H. R. Hazelwood, of Cranbrook, and J. W. Fitch, of Moyie, and 50 men will be employed. The firm has a contract to deliver 200,000 ties to the C.P.R. by November next.

The Canadian Western Lumber Company has been awarded a $140,000 contract by the Grand Trunk Pacific. It will supply six million feet of mixed lumber for construction of 125 stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The sawmill owned by Mr. W. H. Day, corner of Ferris road and Ontario street, Vancouver, was burned to the ground on April 18. The fire was confined practically to the mill building, very little lumber being lost. The loss on the building was partially covered by insurance. Mr. Day states that he will rebuild immediately. The daily capacity of the mill was 25,000 feet.

The head office of the new British Columbia lumber company which is being formed by the consolidation of the Michigan-Pacific Lumber Company and the Michigan-Puget Sound Lumber Company, will be at Victoria, B.C. Mr. M. Hankin will be manager of the sawmill and lumber department, and Mr. J. H. Moore, the new vice-president and general manager, will have charge of the timber and logging department.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry:

376. Wooden handles of all kinds—One of the best known firms of manufacturers' agents in London, England, is anxious to establish connections with a few first class manufacturers of handles of various kinds. Splendid showroom facilities.

380. Lumber—The largest lumber importers in Cartagena wish to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of same.

381. Shooks, laths, staves and other manufacturers of wood—A Cartagena firm wishes to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of the above articles.

385. Lumber—A firm of lumber importers in St. Vincent desires to hear from Canadian exporters of white pine, spruce, shingles, etc.

386. Lumber—An established firm in Barbados, now adding a lumber yard, requests correspondence from Canadian exporters.

424. Lumber manufacturers—A London firm who are the patentees of a new system for profitably utilizing the waste products of the lumber industry, desires to enter into correspondence with Canadian lumber manufacturers who would be interested.

429. Handles—A Liverpool firm who imports handles of all description would be pleased to receive quotations from Canadian manufacturers who can fill orders.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

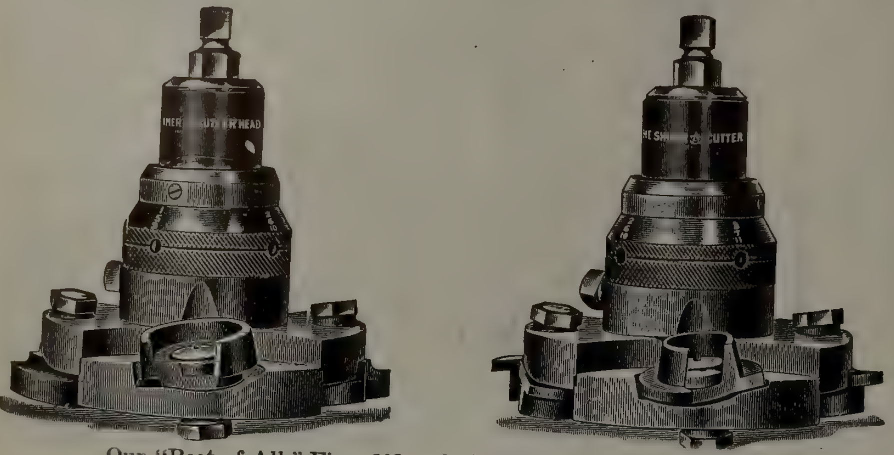
Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Selling High Class Goods
Gives Satisfaction All Round

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
Montreal Ottawa

Shimer Cutter Heads and Cutters



Our "Best of All," Figs. 202 and 203 with 4 Bits to each Head

The Better Quality of Greatest Importance!

It is not the price, but the service you get out of a Cutter Head, that determines its value to you or to anyone else.

Shimer Cutter Heads become a permanent investment when put on your machine, because they are built to last indefinitely. There is nothing to wear out about them but the cutters, which can be renewed at small cost when needed.

These tools will bear the strictest investigation. They have the "make-ready" built into them to save time, save annoyance, save lumber and turn out a finished product equal, if not superior, to any on the market.

Look this page over carefully. Consult our Catalog, and see if you do not find a tool that will pay you to invest in to-day.

Rosette Cutter Head

Our new Head and other tools for the purpose of making Rosettes should interest vou if you do any work in this line. The Head is made with interchangeable milled Bits anad turns any substantial wood turning lathe into a Rosette Making Machine with large capacity. Corner and Plynth Blocks with turned Rosettes are always in good style for interior house finish and are quickly and neatly made with this new Head.

Price, Head complete, $11.75.

Filing Stand and Tracker

This is a neat little device to fasten to a work bench for holding a Head when filing the Bits. It holds the Head with a stub spindle and is better than the ordinary pinch vise which, in time, mars the surface of a Head. The Tracker Attachment sets the Bits to share alike in the cutting..

Price, plain Filing Stand	$4.87
Price, Filing Stand with Tracker,	$11.37
Price, Extra Stub	$1.00

In ordering give the number stamped on your Shimer Cutter Head.

We make two styles of Grinding Machines to lighten and hasten the work of the filing room. Particulars sent upon request.

Cutter Head for Matching Reversible Glue Joints

turns out a most satisfactory fitting of the tongue and groove, interlocking from the same piece of matched material, requiring but one Head with Bits to produce. The jointed material will fit together when the pieces are sawed to length by simply turning the one piece end to end.

Glue Joints must depend upon accuracy as well as permanency of pattern. We guarantee both.

Prices range from $15.54 to $17.30 for a four bit Head, and from $19.96 to $22.60 for a Head with 6 Bits complete.

Bolts, Wrenches, Etc.

We carry a full stock of supplies and can fill orders promptly for anything in our line, such as Wrenches, Planer Head Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Gauges, Set Screws, Brass Washers for under Bits, etc.

A Smooth Surface

on lumber as it comes from the machine will save much of the extra labor on the Sander. For several years we have been making a Shear Cutting Cylinder which is now used almost exclusively by some of the large hard wood flooring manufacturers. It has long since passed the experimental stage and will prove all our claims for it. Send for full information.

OUR "BEST OF ALL"

The most popular of The Shimer Cutter Heads are Figs. 202 and 203. The Bits are held within conical duplex bit seats, self-centering, arranged with the very complete Expansion feature for the fine adjustment of tongue and groove thickness.

Price with 4 bits to each head, the set, ...	$40.95
Price with 6 bits to each head, the set	49.27
Price with 8 bits to each head, the set	57.60

Complete with Flooring Bits. The Heads will also receive Bits for thin Ceiling—3/8 at $1.30 each and Bits for 2-in. thick plank at $1.63 each.

JOINTER HEADS

For jointing plain edges we make several styles of Jointer Heads provided with shearing effect to produce the easiest and at the same time the smoothest work. Made of Steel Forgings they supply the strongest and best. Our very reasonable prices put the tools within the reach of all.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1¼ in. ..	$31.20
Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2 in. ..	33.28

SHIP LAP HEADS

to give you the best services must be of a kind that is alwayready and to interchange with matcher and other Heads you may have fitted to your machine, thus avoiding a change of machine guides. This is one reason why the Shimer Ship Lap Heads are so generally used. The other reason is that they do work so satisfactorily that all who know their convenience take them in preference to others.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1½ in thick.	$34.84
Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2½ in. thick.	35.88

DOUBLE CEILING HEADS

These heads have a special design to suit the purpose of double tonguing and grooving, with overlapping of the bit cutting edges to produce perfect clearance anad to protect the leading points from unnecessary friction and wear.

They double the capacity of any matcher or moulder and provide a means of turning out single surfaced ceiling or flooring upon the most economical basis.

Price, Double Ceiling Heads complete with Bits, net, $40.94

The Shimer Cutter Head for O. G. Batting and Siding

These heads are especially designed to work O. G. Batten or O. G. Siding, having three circular cutters in line of the cut, seated and firmly bolted to one side of the head flange.

We make them to suit any matcher of moulder. They turn out O. G. Battens as regularly as our matcher heads work tongue and groove flooring. Give measurements same as for flooring heads; or, if flooring heads are already in use on your machine, give their record numbers, and send a cross section of the batten --wood sample or drawing.

Price for each Cutter Head, without bits, $9.75. O. G. Batten Bits to mould ¾-in. deep or less, net each, $2.08.

Door, Sash and Coping Tools

That save all the hand fitting. No changing of patterns, therefore, no trouble in framing the door and sash parts when they are matched up with the Shimer Cutter Head. We relieve you of that detail of the business when we place the mould in counterpart within the contour of the Bits. The Bits are filed only to sharpen and being set by means of a gauge give accurate and uniform results. Prices very reasonable.

Reversible and One-Way Cutters

The Shimer Reversible Cutters for Single Spindle Shapers, Variety Moulders of Freizers, are carefully moulded opposite to the shape of the mould to be produced, in such a way as to have only the cutting edge touch the lumber. They are complete—inexpensive—time saving. We also make One-Way Cutters for the Double Spindle Shaper.

SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS-Galt, Ont., Can.

Branch of Milton, P. A.

Wire Rope

For Every Requirement

We are specialists in the manufacture of wire rope. We can ship from stock any length or size of the wire ropes usually supplied and can manufacture specially a rope exactly suitable for your requirements. Perhaps you are having wire rope troubles—if so—drop us a line advising us your requirements and we will be pleased to make suggestions as to the class and style of rope you should use. We have had years of experience—and should know.

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Jeffrey Wire Rope Conveyers

Are used extensively in the lumber industry

Because

They have greater efficiency and are more economical than other types of conveyers.

They are pre-eminently fitted for medium and long distance haulage; are employed with greater success in handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, etc.

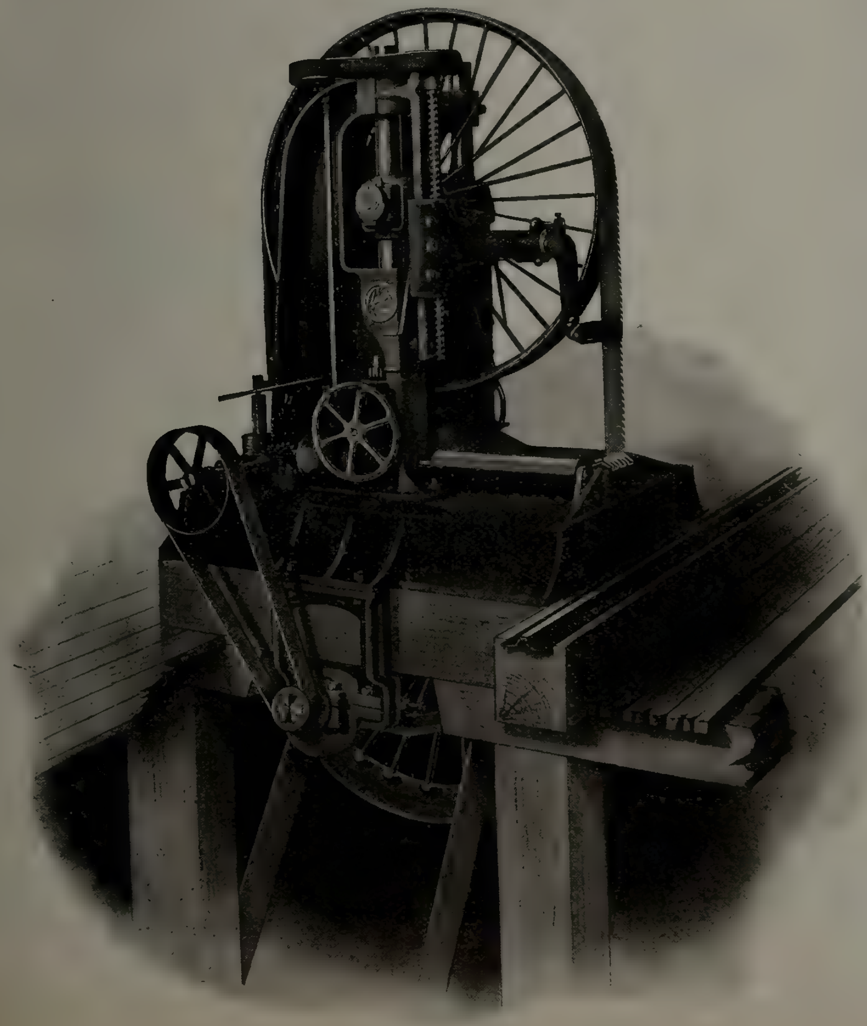
We have conveyors of this type exceeding 1,000 feet in length which are in successful operation.

Write for Booklet 33

We build Conveying Machinery for all requirements in the Lumber Industry.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Co.
Montreal, Can.

Toronto Office, ———————— 174 King Steet East



A Band Mill Without a Peer

Best balanced and most symmetrical band mill ever designed

The despair of imitators
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels
Does not overhang its foundation
Is the heaviest band mill built
Also the perfection of simplicity
It holds all the cutting records
Has the greatest range of top wheel
Double spring cushion tension device
Steam straining engine when specified
Quick opening bottom guides
Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame
Safety upper guide
Steam controlled upper guide when wanted
Steel spoke V section bottom wheel
Chain oiling bearings
Hubs are longer than on any other brand
This insures a very rigid wheel
Wheels tilt from front and rear
The standard of excellence
Every feature original with us
We build every machine required in an up to date mill

Ask for Catalogs

Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N.Y.

Pacific Coast Office, 715 White Building, Seattle, Washington

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		35 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 00

6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 50
10x20		37 00
6x18, 8x18		37 50
6x20, 8x20		38 50

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine o Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft		19 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft		21 50
" " " 20 ft		23 50
" " " 22 ft		25 50
" " " 24 ft		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash. white, No. 1. com.	45 90
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/41 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00

6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	25 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Pine, box boards		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 0
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00

Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65.

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30
Average 16 inch	40

BIRCH.

14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments	"	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	"	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		59 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2in. "		59 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	22 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	26 00

1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		32 00
1" x 13" and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 75
No. 3 48' Pine	2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock	3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12.	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	[illegible]

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension.	3.25

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	?1 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00			
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$98 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	88 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	68 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch	73 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 1 s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
1½" " "	3 50	3 00

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60

Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5butts to 2¼		4 75

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Secuity

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

Economy

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Dominion License

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

Canadian Deposit

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast
Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency
609 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN

Dry Lumber

Like you want it ~ *When* you want it ~

Read This Letter

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 10, 1910

Grand Rapids Veneer Works,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen :—

In reply to yours of the 2nd inst. would say that your Dry Kiln System has been very satisfactory to us. We have had no difficulty in drying perfectly any kind of material we use except rims. It will dry the material all right but the steam straightens them out. It is the only system in our experience that will dry gum box boards without warping. When we put in additional kilns it certainly will be your system.

Yours truly,
THE BAIN WAGON CO. LIMITED
(Signed) John A. Bain,
Vice-Prest. & Mngr.

We have letters from many more Canadian Factories and Mills which we will send you on request. They will tell you how to

Dry Lumber

Like you want it - When you want it

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Belleville, Ont.
HENRY PRINGLE, Agent

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

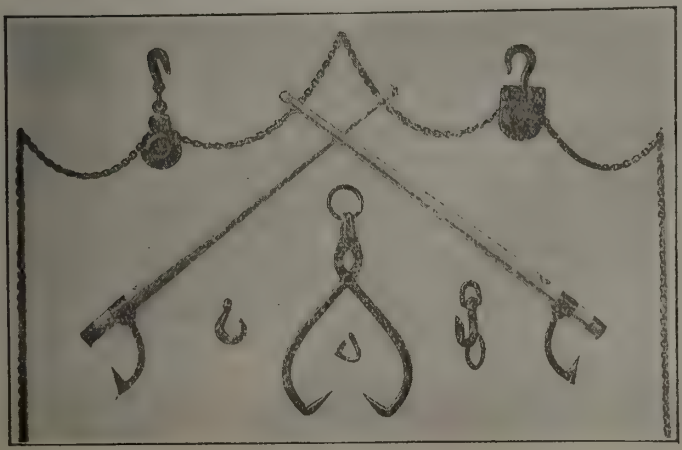
in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND
WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, GA.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

When you want

Leather

We are the people

Ask for the

Round Knife Brand of Harness Leather

ROUND KNIFE BRAND

Leather of quality bears this stamp. It has no equal.

Lace Leather

"B. B. Lace"

In sides or cut into laces any width required. It has stood the severest test—strong,—pliable and durable. We tan and finish it ourselves and stand behind it.

Our Lumber Horse Collars

Are made on scientific lines to fit the horse. May be had with the Gall Cure Curled Hair Pad when required.

We make all kinds of horse collars, short or long straw.

If you want satisfaction get our make. Handled by all reliable dealers.

If they don't supply them send to us direct.

Oil Tanned Mocassins and Sporting Boots

We surpass all other makes on the market.

Style No. 407

WHY?

Because every pair is made with our Patent Heel which insures against running over and ripping at the heel like other makes.

It acts like the stiffener in your boot but is easy and pliable and has no rough seams to hurt the foot.

All well made and of leather of our own tannage.

Lists on application

Beal Bros. Limited

Tanners and Manufacturers

52 Wellington St. East - Toronto, Ont.

Absolutely Watertight Lumbermen's Footwear

We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing Lumbermen's Footwear that are watertight in every way, and do not need any guarantee.

Style No. 10—Sole and Heel with Mennonite Leg. Water Tight and Serviceabl Good for all kinds of work.

We Produce the Goods

Over thirty years in this business and still growing

Write for our catalogue, sent free on application

A. W. YAGER

Midland - Ontario

Style No. 11—Mennionite leg, Oil Tan Vam Sole and Heel absolutely watertight

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Lintment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**

"John Bull" *Larrigans*

Wear Like Iron

WE tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co.

Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

Lumber Camp Ranges

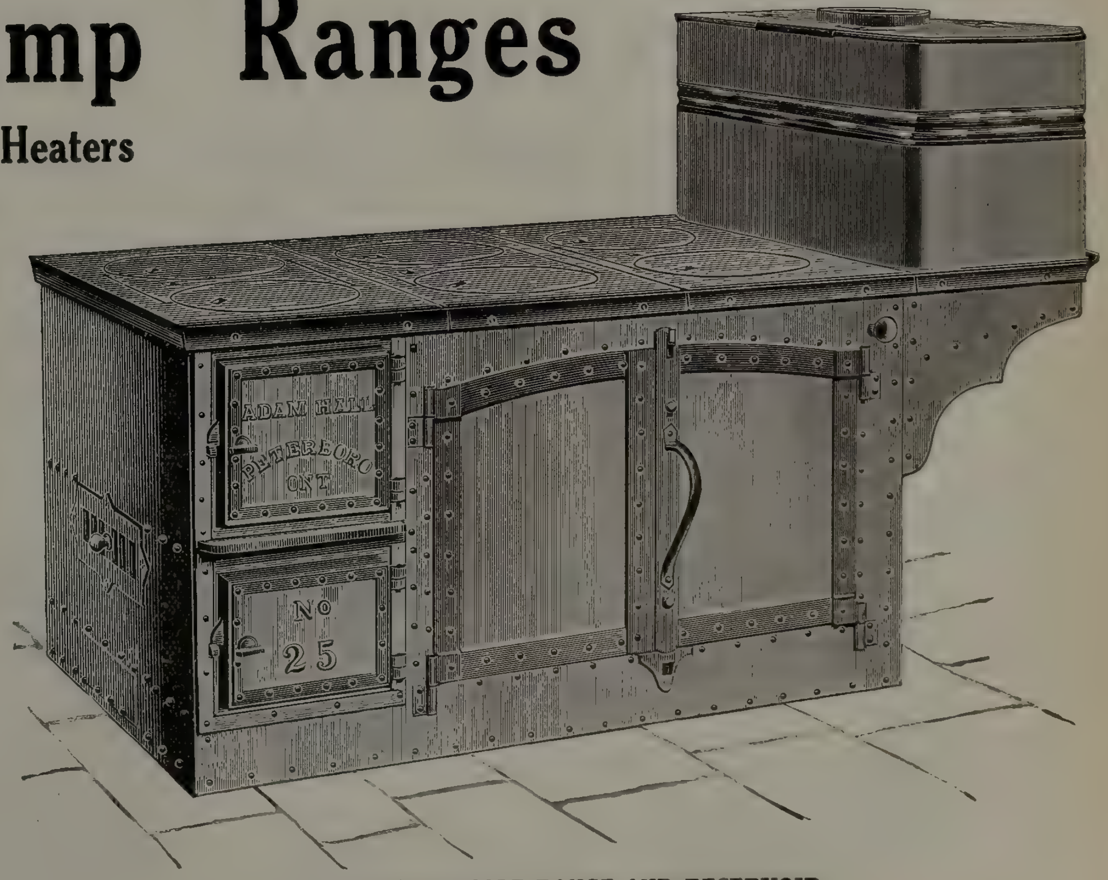
and Heaters

All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps

With our enlarged plant we are now in a better position than ever to make prompt deliveries.

Our aim is to maintain the same high quality of workmanship and materials, which has given such satisfaction in the past.

If you are interested in the purchase of a new Camp Stove—Write for our Catalogue.



NO. 10-25 SIX HOLE RANGE AND RESERVOIR

ADAM HALL, Limited - Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

FOR SALE

We are dismantling a large modern Saw Mill, and offer the following machines, all guaranteed in good condition :—

1 Filer & Stowell R.H. Band Mill

1 Filer & Stowell L.H. Band Mill

1 Wilkins "Eclipse" Gang

2 Edgers

1 Mershon Resaw

Twin Steam Engines 500 h.p.

ALL DETAILS ON APPLICATION

Low prices, delivered to any rail or water point in Canada, subject to being sold on receipt of enquiry.

Edward Partington Pulp & Paper
Company, Limited

P.O. Box 284 . . . . St. John, N.B.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

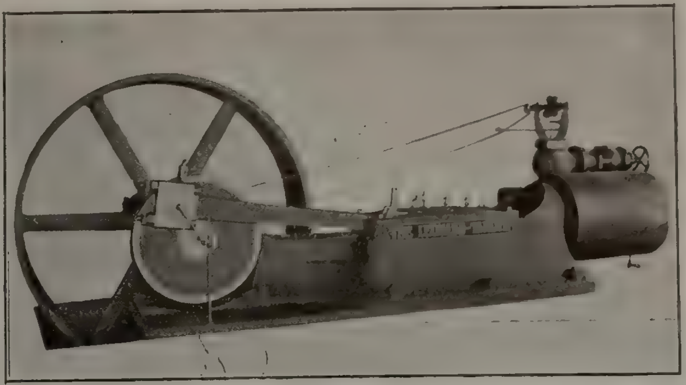
for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES

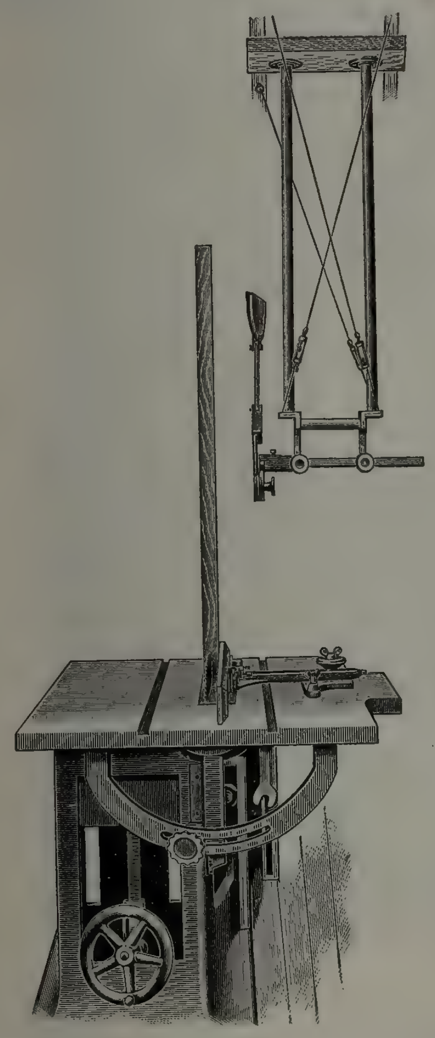


Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.

Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver



Security

For Humanity's Sake

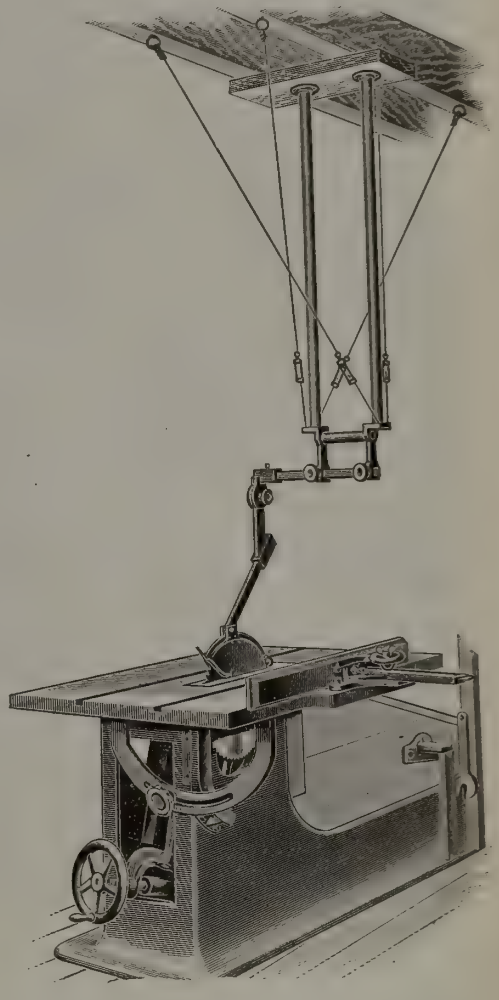
The Jones Safety Devices have saved thousands of painful and fatal accidents. Think of your men—and make injury to them impossible by equipping your machines with our devices.

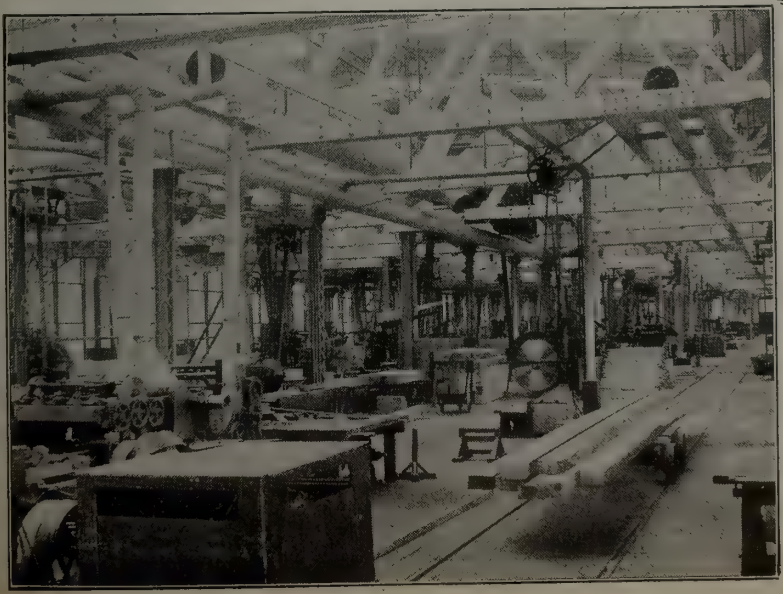
Write for our Literature

JONES

Safety Device Co.

Hamilton, Canada





Exhaust Systems

We design and install complete systems for Planing Mills and Wood-working Shops, and have equipped some of the largest plants in Canada. The celebrated Sturtevant slow speed fan used thus guaranteeing the highest efficiency. Get our quotation if you intend making additions or alterations to your plant.

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited
MONTREAL

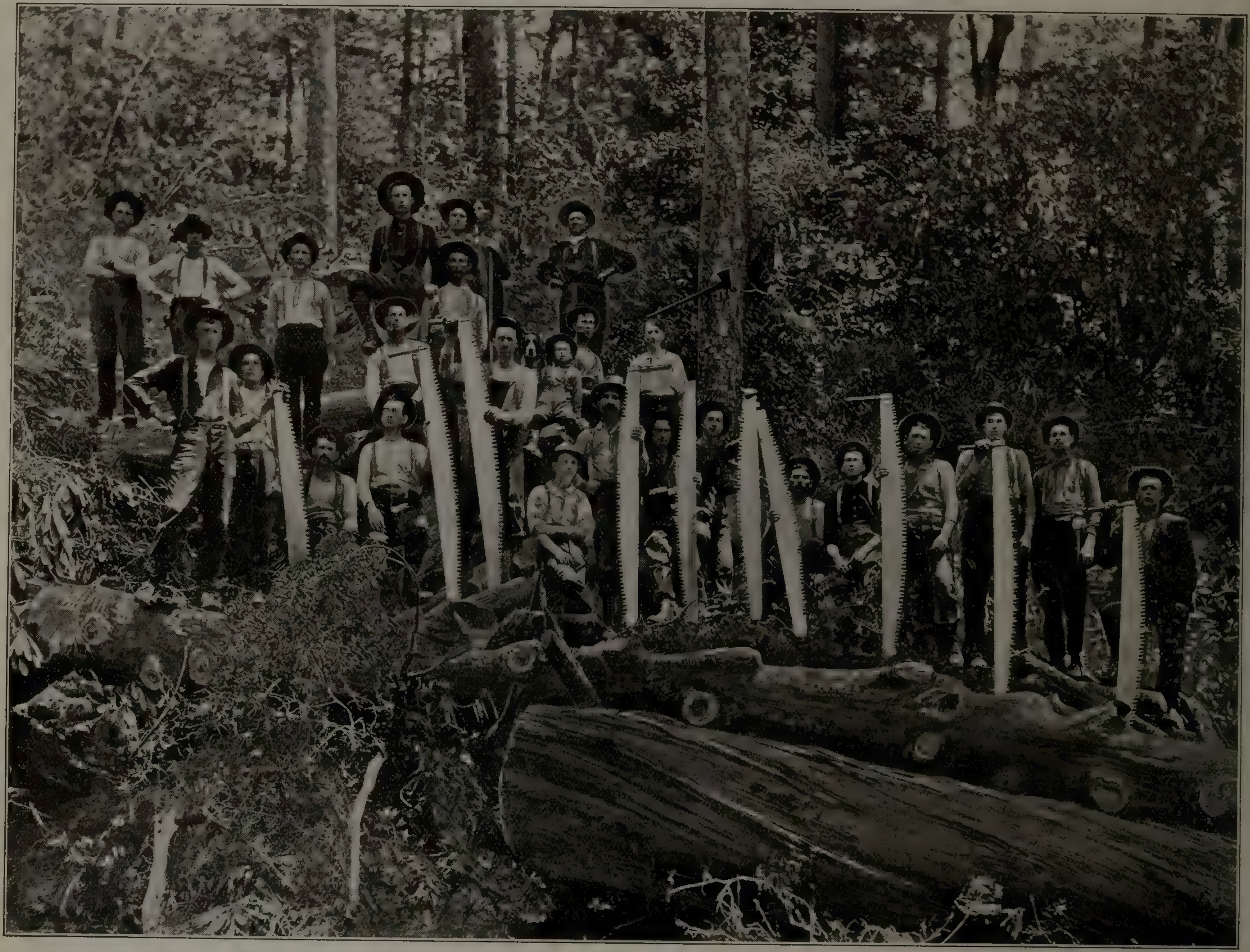
Fenwick, W. Va., June 23, 1910.

Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed you will find check for the Crosscut Saws. Will mail you photo of the cutting crew and I will say the **Disston Crosscut Saw** is the best Hardwood and Hemlock Saw I have ever used and I have cut timber all my life.

Yours truly,
C. Markly.

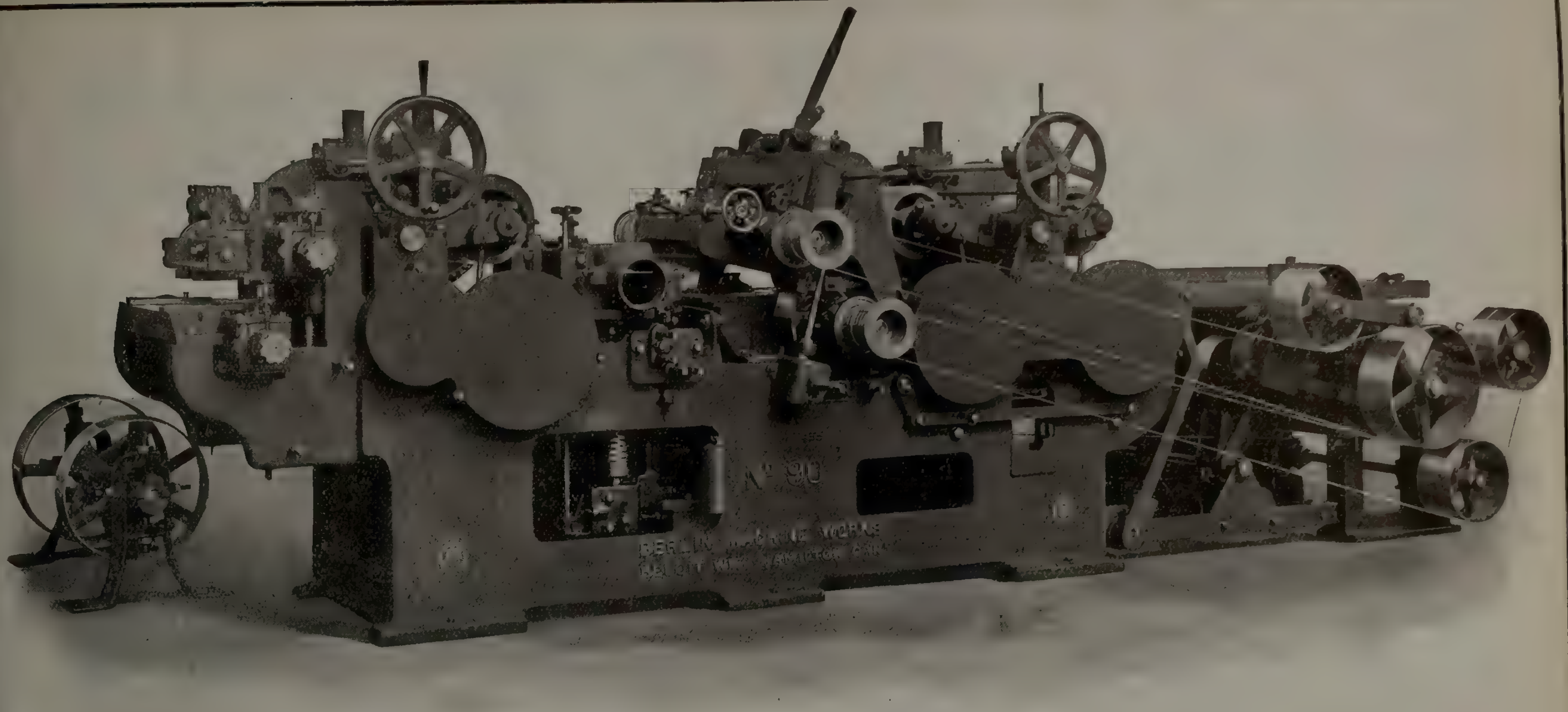


In the foreground will be noticed two logs, one of which is of the knurly or spiral grain species, while the other is exceedingly knotty, showing two classes of timber which test the metal, temper and workmanship of saws more severely than any other known class, and as Disston Saws are successfully cutting this kind of timber, it is self evident that they are of the highest quality in every respect, as confirmed by Mr. Markly's letter.

FOR RESULTS USE DISSTON SAWS

Henry Disston & Sons

Incorporated
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works
Philadelphia, Pa.
CANADIAN WORKS: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Canada



Will You Save Money Now or Then

We should like to send you a picture of a mill where twelve of these machines are at work. These twelve have made good from the start.

Never since they were installed has a man been sent to straighten trouble or has trouble been reported.

Never since their start has anything but splendid results and continuous results been reported.

Now, what are they doing that you are Not. How do they manufacture cheaper and why?

The reason why.

You can run No. 1 Partition, beaded and center beaded at 180 feet per minute and produce lumber that you would be proud to ship.

On two-sided stuff you can run 200 feet per minute and as far as surface is concerned, there is no difference between that and 50 feet per minute.

You can run flooring at 150 feet to 200 feet per minute or up to the limit of the 12-bitted side-heads and turn out perfectly matched lumber.

Drop-siding, moulded base, ship-lap—turned out at 150 feet to 200 feet per minute.

And your intricate cuts like those just mentioned are produced more perfectly than is possible otherwise.

Money is saved.

One little stunt of putting saws on their profiling attachment cut the costs of one company 30 cents a thousand. Could YOU use that saving?

Twelve machines as a labor item are cheaper than thirty of the ordinary type are they not?

Power saved in the operation of the same is cheaper than a miscellaneous number of slow speed tools.

Transmission costs are reduced 66 2-3 per cent and this necessarily saves money.

Belting by the new method of flexible belt tighteners and reduced in the proportions of machines reduced means some saving.

Raising of grades (absolutely guaranteed) which means higher prices and less No. 2 stock puts money in your pocket every time.

Time saved in immense quantities as is done by the new methods results in more work, better work and labor money saved.

YOUR own plant.

You may have one matcher, two matchers, six or fifteen. It makes no difference.

The time to save money is when the method shown is absolutely square and proven beyond question.

Two hundred lumbermen are using "90's" to do this trick. Not one machine has fallen down on the job.

A few years ago, you were satisfied with slow speed machines. Thick knives were all right, square heads were the fashion.

To-day you buy "90's" for the same reason you buy better mill construction, better automobiles, better everything.

It's with the times. You cut every log to-day that makes a 2-4. A few years ago you didn't cut close.

Save as carefully in the planing mill as in the saw mill. You can certainly do it by installing one machine in place of three.

No Inside Moulder.

The day of the Inside Moulder is passed. Why make drop-siding at 40 feet when it can be better made at 150 feet.

Yet to those who think the fast-feet proposition is not necessary, please remember this.

A machine isn't eating up power when idle. If you can do in a half day what you can do now in a full day, couldn't you do more work, better work at less labor and machine cost?

It isn't necessary even to speed a machine up to its full limit. But—when you want to run a carload out fast for shipment, you don't have to say "I'll get it off to-morrow" because you can do it to-day.

Send for Circulars.

It might be a good plan to tell us how much you manufacture and what you use to do it with.

Usually, we are advisors and solicitors only when a man really wants something.

Send for circulars, full data and let us tell you about the machine itself.

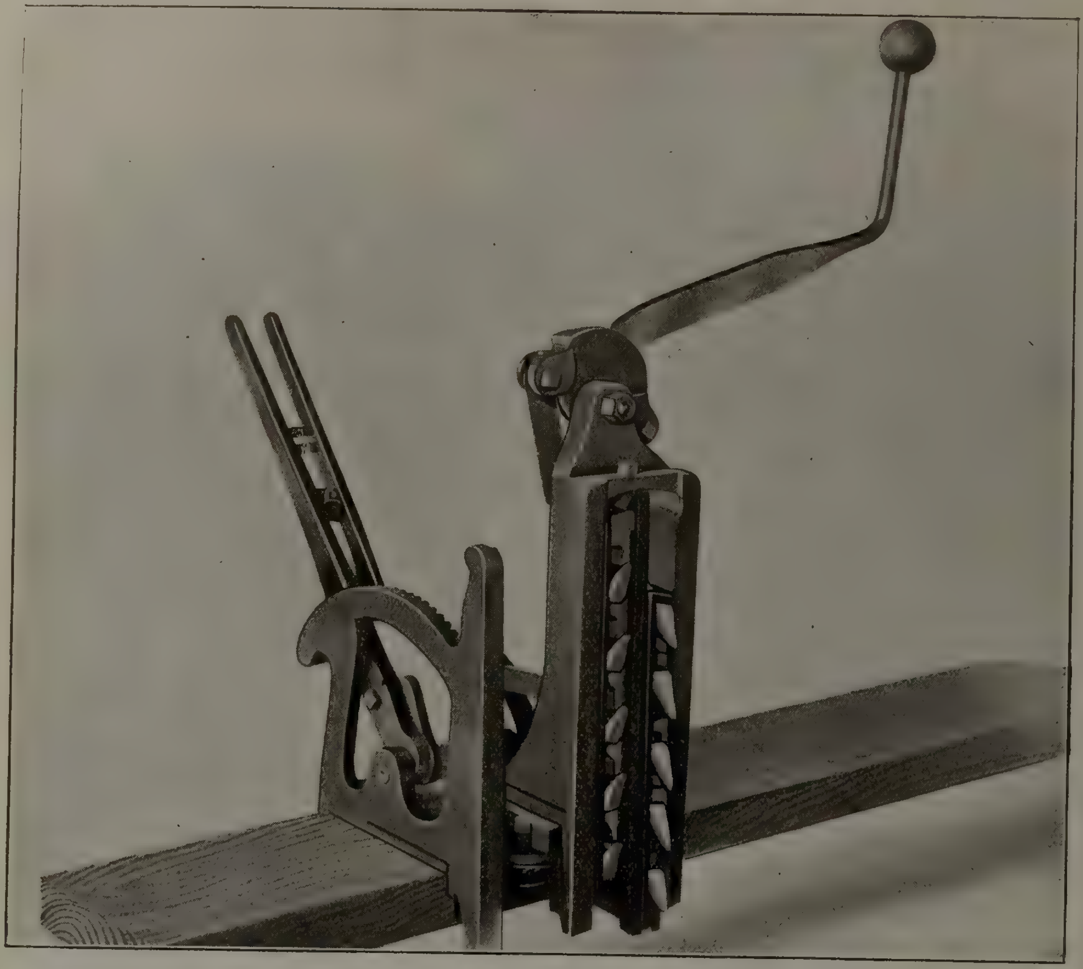
Berlin Machine Works, Limited

HAMILTON, - CANADA

Builders of Berlin

Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.

Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd.



Oxford, Nova Scotia

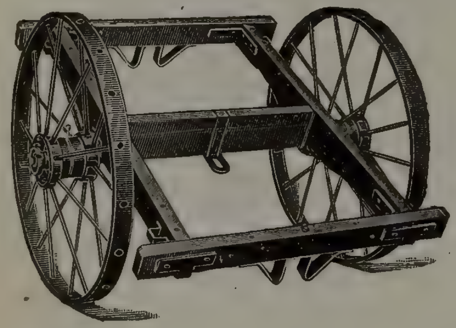
Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saw Mill Machinery

Green Mountain Dog

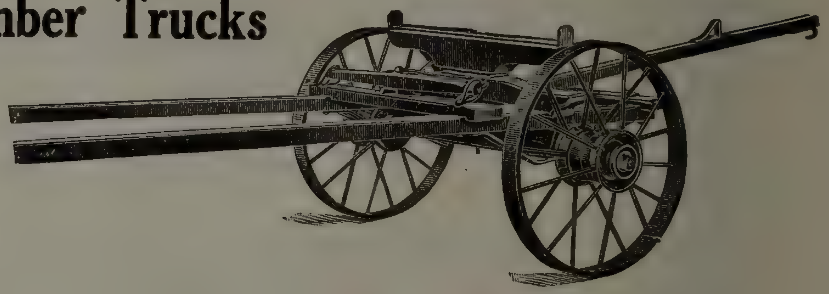
A great help in sawing frozen timber or cutting up alive.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS



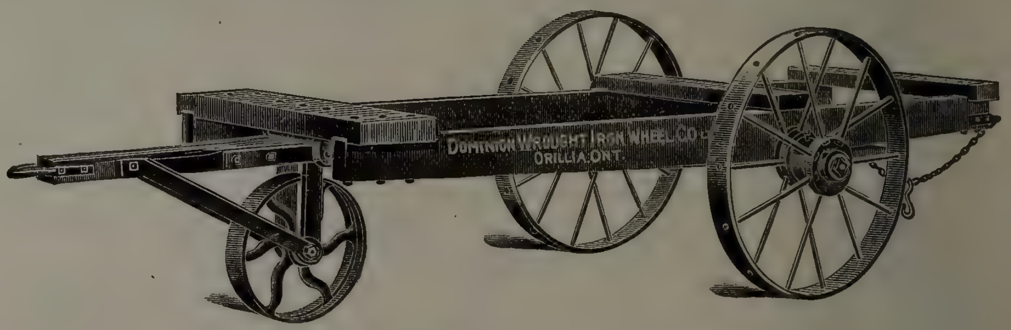
Detachable Lumber Trucks
with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

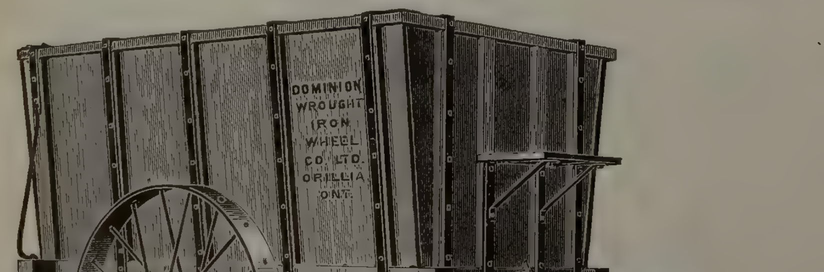
for Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



Dump Carts for Saw Mills
with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
ORILLIA ONT.


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. LTD. ORILLIA ONT.

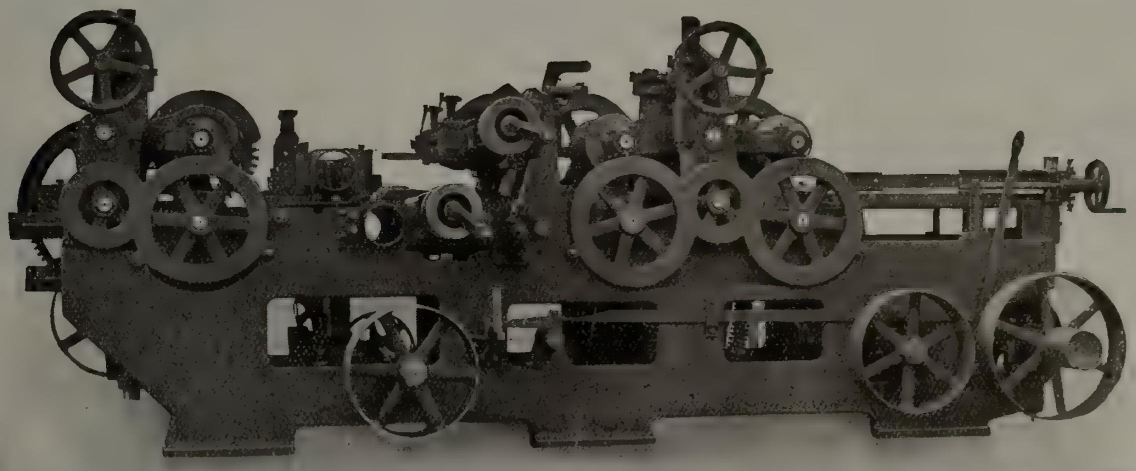
Three Wheel Lumber Cart
with Wide Tire Steel Wheels
Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited
ORILLIA - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Canada Machinery Corporation
LIMITED
GALT, ONTARIO

This name on your woodworking machinery is a guarantee of quality and represents the best and most modern.



No. 105 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

The above cut shows our latest general purpose matcher and challenges comparison with any medium weight machine on the continent. It is very simple and rigid and easy of operation.

NOTE—The guarded gears and the belt drive to feed rolls.

Canada Machinery Corporation
Limited
Galt, Ontario

AGENTS:—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver
Williams & Wilson, Montreal

Scandinavia Belting

For Transmission and Conveying
Conditions Wet or Dry

Federal Engineering & Supplies
LIMITED
Toronto - Montreal

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long

The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.
Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
115 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

USE

Your Mill's Refuse

To Dry and Preserve Your Wood

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

---

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Our descriptive booklet tells in a most interesting manner the advantages, etc., of "The Howard System." It's yours for the asking

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation
of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO

With the Spindles running 9000 revolutions per minute in Phosphor Bronze Bearings with continuous Oil Flow, the best results on our

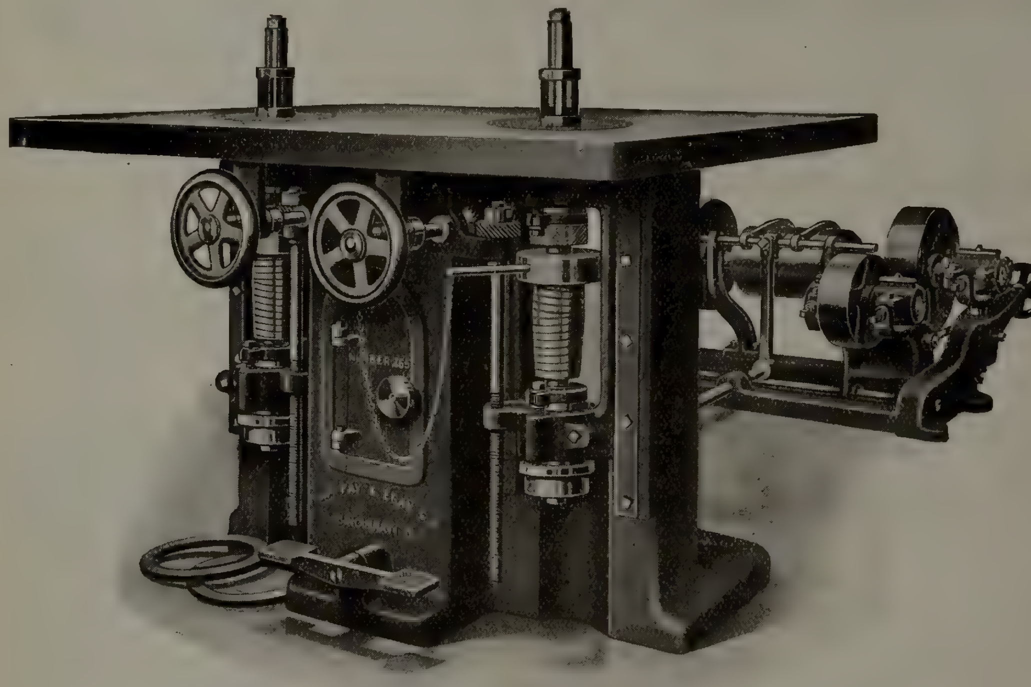
No. 265 Double Spindle Shaper

are attainable

It takes high speed to make a good shaper, and it takes a good machine—good material—good workmanship and good principles of construction to stand a speed of 9000 revolutions per minute.

We have a book called "Section L" which shows our machine in detail. Copy sent free to you gladly.

An item of great value in the construction of our shaper is the countershaft. It's made like the machine itself—heavy, universally adjustable and with double pulleys to insure perfect tracking of belts—very necessary on a high speed machine.



No. 265 Double Spindle Shaper

Referring to our book again—get it please—it only costs a postal to brihg it. State where you saw the ad, so we will make no mistake by sending you the wrong book. **"Section L"** is the one.

View showing Phospher Bronze Bearings with continuous flow of oil

WRITE TO-DAY

465-485 W. Front St., - Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

—SALES OFFICES—

Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway
New York City

625 Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

532 Pender St., West
Vancouver, B. C.

401-2 White Building
Seattle, Wash.

98 Woodbridge St., Detroit, Mich.

139-149 Townsend Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

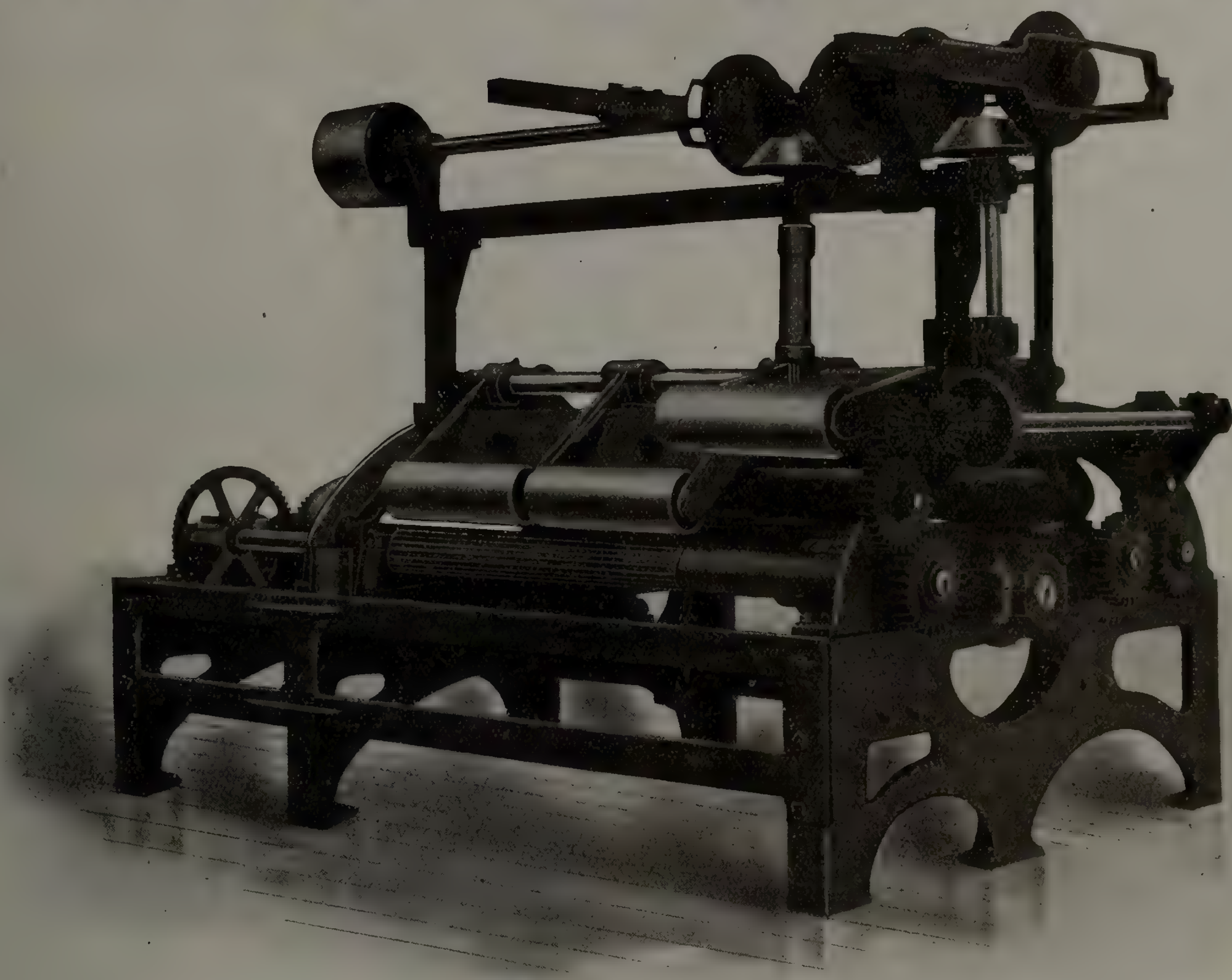
410-412 Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

164 N. Los Angles Street,
Los Angles, Cal.

921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

"Jumbo"

Combined Gang and Edger



We have made several improvements since this cut was made, less gearing is used than shown in the cut.

This is a very complete machine and embodies every detail of construction essential to an adequate gang edger.

We have sold a great many of these machines and hear nothing but good said of them. We have some very flattering remarks for our "Jumbo."

Some of its good points are:

MANDREL: 4½ inches by 10 feet 6 inches long.
DRIVE PULLEY: 20 inches by 20 inches.
SAWS: 2 Movable Saws on Edger side (more if desired) 8 stationary saws on gang side. 2 Water Boxes.

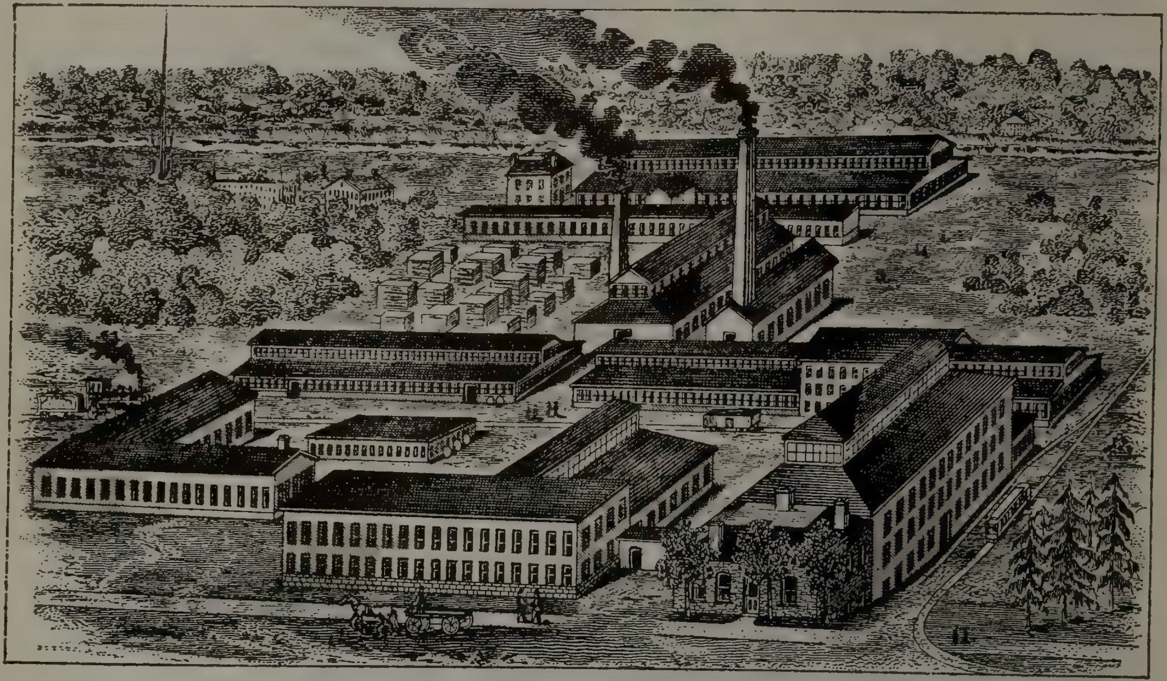
This machine is 5 feet 7 inches inside of frame; reverse friction is supplied in case cant binds and prevents saw from being burned Supplied with Press Rolls and impossible for Cant to fly back.

Prices Cheerfully Quoted

MOWRY & SONS **Gravenhurst**
Ontario

MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made

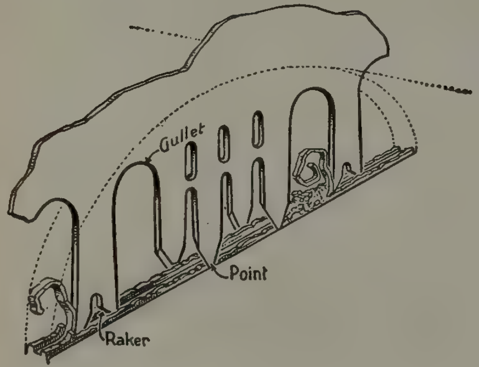


The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited **Galt, Ontario**

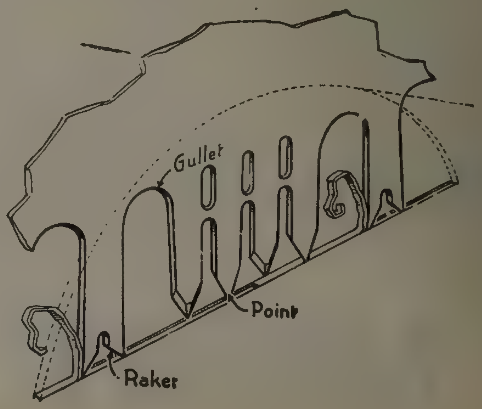


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

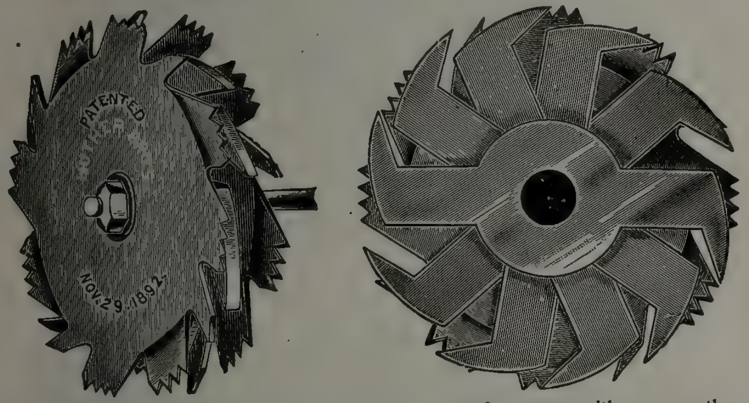
Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

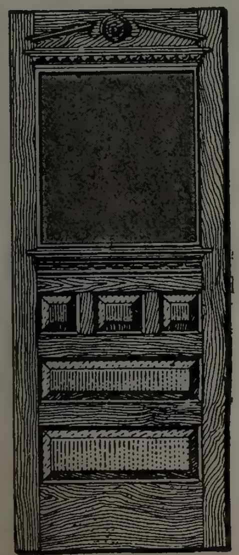
Make Sure of the Quality of Your Handles
in buying
Axe and Kant Hook Handles
possibly more so than any other article you buy.
Quality is an absolute essential.
You will make no mistake if you insist on your jobber supplying you
Still's Handles
The Acme of Quality
J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General
Trade Journal
THE COMMERCIAL
The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
$2 per Year
Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD
For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



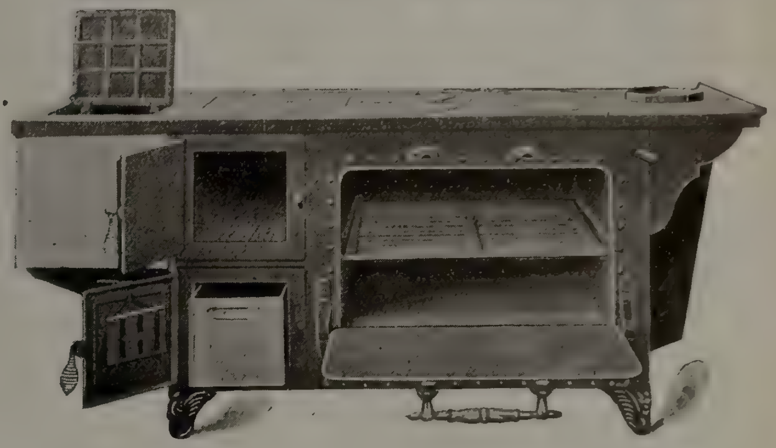
Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.



THE DEWEY DOOR

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS
DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY
Lumber Shingles
Lath
Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.
Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

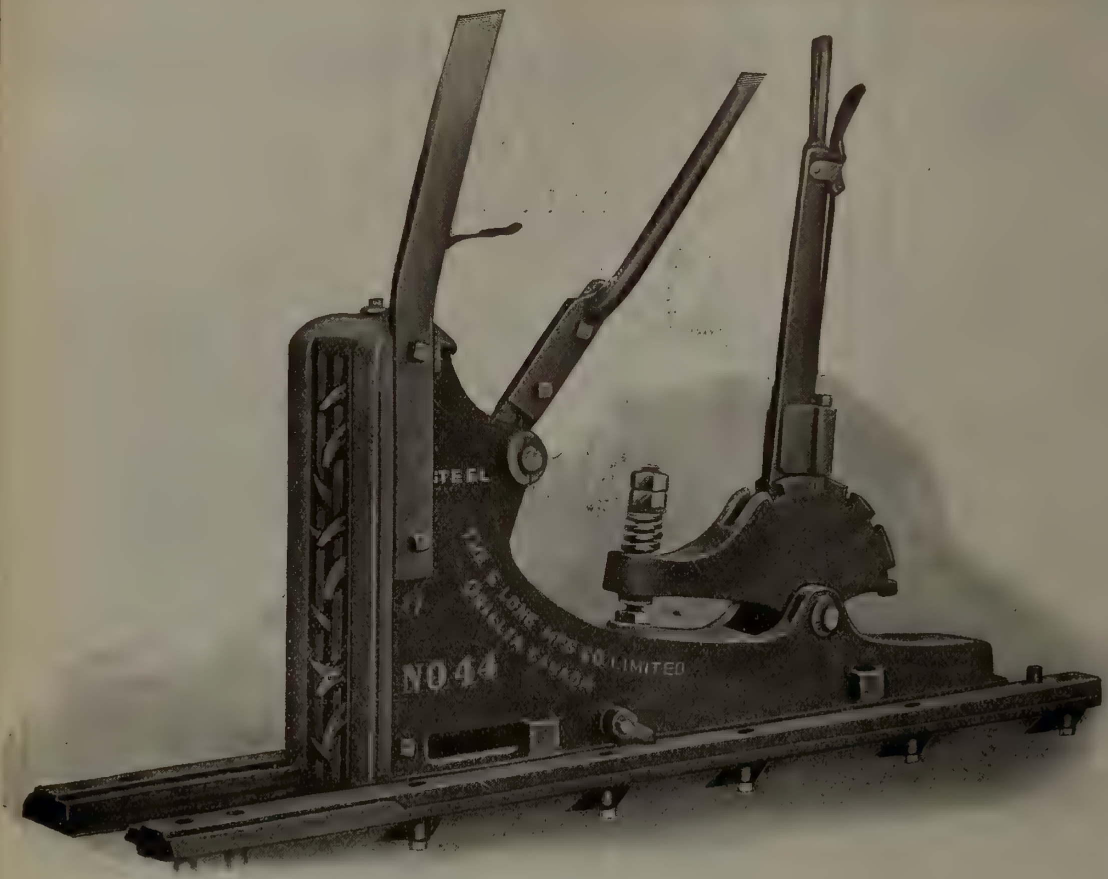
Algonquin Steel Range
for Lumber Camps
Can be fitted to burn Wood, Coal or Coke



A durable, strong well made Range specially adapted for Lumber Camps, and possessing all the latest features in an up-to-date Range. Is a quick heater and a good baker. One of the many advantages to the cook is the one piece Drop Oven Door.
Write us for Catalogue and Prices
National Manufacturing Co., Limited
OTTAWA, - - CANADA

RUBBER BELTING

for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.
Rubber Hose
for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.
The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
of Toronto, Limited
Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver



No. 44 Steel Carriage

¶ We build a full line of carriages, from the lightest for portable mills up to the heaviest type for Pacific Coast mills, also **Steam Kickers, Loaders, Niggers, Cant Flippers, Steam Feeds** and in short a complete line of **up-to-date Mill Machinery.**

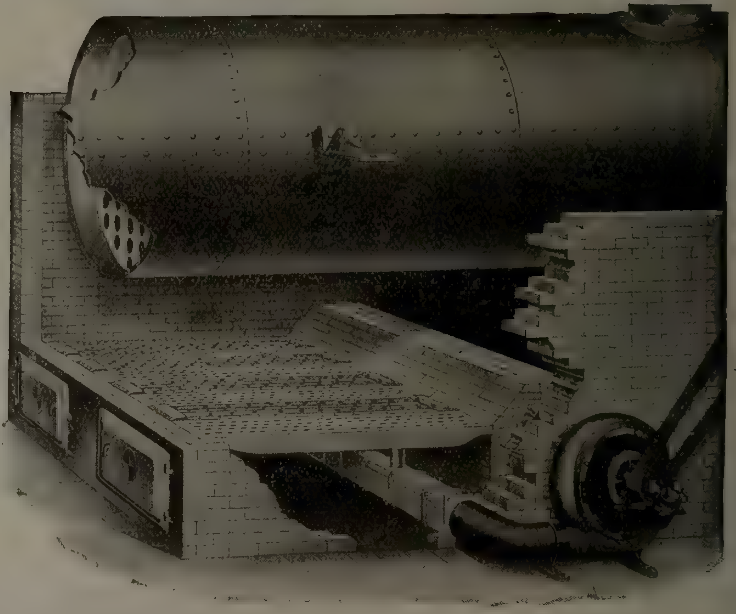
It is always a pleasure to answer inquiries

Enclosed Set Works with double wheel

Hot Blast Grates

Did you ever consider what a great saving in fuel could be made if all your refuse could be burned. Our Hot Blast Grates will burn even wet sawdust and furnish a good supply of steam. Many satisfied users are saving money daily on their fuel bill by using our grates

Send for our Literature

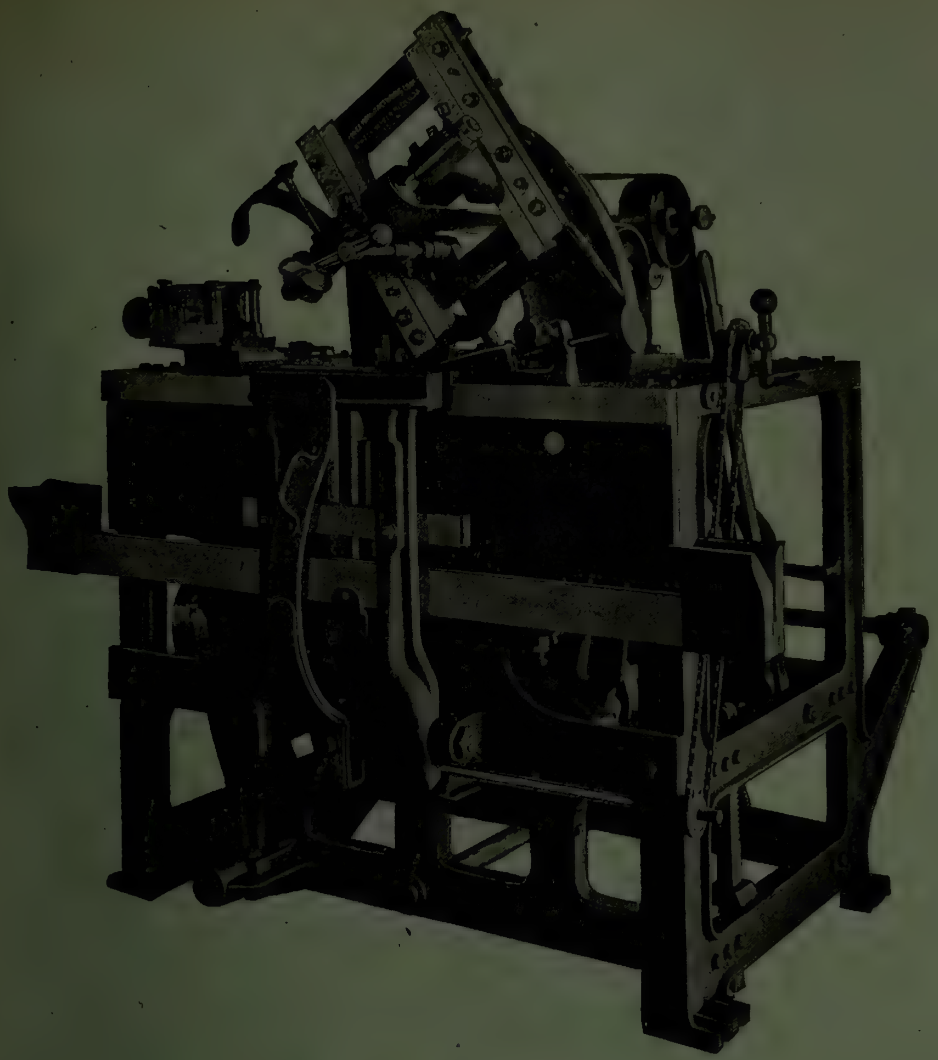


The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings.

AGENCIES

MONTREAL	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
Williams and Wilson	Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.	Gorman, Clancy and Gridley, Ltd.	Rob. Hamilton & Co



"COVEL"

SAW FILING TOOLS

¶We are the only authorized Canadian manufacturers of Covel Saw Filing Equipment. ¶We underline "authorized" because it has an emphatic meaning. here are others selling what they represent to be Covel Filing machinery. So it is. But it is years out of date. ¶It has been superseded by newer designs that have been evolved and placed on the market because they are better than the old. ¶Being the authorized builders of these tools, we are in direct and constant touch with the designers. Every model they turn out and every improvement added is embodied in the machines we sell you—the latest and best in the Filing Tool line. *Send for our Filing Tool booklet.*

AUTOMATIC BANDSAW SHARPENER NO. 150

The No. 150 Automatic Bandsaw Sharpener illustrated herewith will take a saw with a blade up to 20-in. wide, and with slight variation is built as Nos. 140, 130 and 120, to take saws with 16-in., 14-in. and 10-in. blades respectively.

Frame

The machine is entirely self contained. The frame is built most substantially to overcome all vibration, and is open to permit quick adjustment and easy overhauling of every part. Over-all dimensions 50-in. x 55-in., extreme height 65-in.

Sharpening Head

The sharpening head is adjustable to give a concave cut with a straight wheel, and will set through a 45 degree angle to accommodate the hook of saw teeth. A 12-in. emery wheel is used, has three speeds, and is driven direct from the countershaft. This is made possible by the automatic idler attachment—a new wrinkle—that keeps driving belt always in the same tension regardless of the position of the emery wheel, and holds the belt always in the centre of the pulleys no matter at what angle the head is set. The sliding gate is 1¼-in. thick, slides in "V" shaped gibs so that wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib only. The gate rod controlling the position of the gate in the head is operated by a handle at the front of the gate which permits adjustment without hiding the wheel from the operator, and does away with the necessity of lifting the saw over the screw on the head. A ratchet lever is provided which raises gate and stops motion of the same when cams are being changed or when feed is regulated. All sizes and shapes of teeth can be sharpened, from 1-in. to 4-in. space. Each machine has five cam forms, giving as many standard sized teeth. Each cam is adjustable on the holder to give a large assortment of different shaped teeth. The cam shaft has two speeds and is cone pulley driven from the side of the machine where the belt can be easily regulated or shifted.

Front Feed

The feed arm is pivotted in double, babbitted boxes at the extreme bottom of the frame, making the push on the saw almost in a straight line. As it feeds the saw ahead it also holds it down so that it cannot climb. An adjustable guide holds arm in exact line, and a pull spring attached to it ensures a smooth even movement. Our patented adjustable knife shaped feed finger is furnished. This finger is flat, of ⅛-in. x ⅝-in. high speed steel, has lost motion take-up, and when worn can be readily removed. A replaceable hard tempered steel slide is provided, as is also an adjustable feed finger stop by which over-feed is avoided.

Back Feed

The back feed is simple, positive, and strong. The 1¾-in. shaft put through the bottom frame, carries rocker arm which works against back feed cam. This is round and adjustable from the centre to give more or less throw of back feed finger. The latter can be turned up out of the way and will not interfere when saws are being changed.

Saw Rest

The front bar on which saw slides is 5 ft. long, is furnished with square hardened steel saw rest adjustable so that its four faces can be used. The saw is raised and lowered by crank and sprocket chain shown in cut, making it unnecessary to stoop under saw.

General Construction

All connecting rods are forked, have double bearings to give even and uniform wear on all bolts and bearings. All wearing surfaces are planed and scraped; all boxes are large, are babbitted and scraped, and oil reservoirs are furnished at each bearing.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch—Winnipeg, Man.

Wholesale Lumber Yards
Retail Lumber Yards
Sash and Door Factories
Lumber Warehouses
Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills
Planing Mills
Rossing Mills
Pulp Mills
Box Factories

Batts Limited

Manufacturers of

STAVED COLUMNS

Perfect in Construction
True Architecturally
Perfect in Materials
Beautiful, Strong, Durable

It is the proper appliance and combination of these qualities that make our columns superior to all others.

Write to-day for prices

BATTS LIMITED
374 Pacific Ave. - WEST TORONTO

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN
OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING Co.
OAK EXTRA TANNED
EST 1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

The John Inglis Company Limited

Engineers and Boilermakers

"Inglis" Boilers are the Best

WRITE US FOR PRICES

14 Strachan Ave.

BOILERS

We Make:
Return Tubular, Scotch Marine, Fitzgibbon, Scotch Dryback, Locomotive, Water Tube.

Toronto, Canada

Vol. 31 Toronto, May 15, 1911 No. 10

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

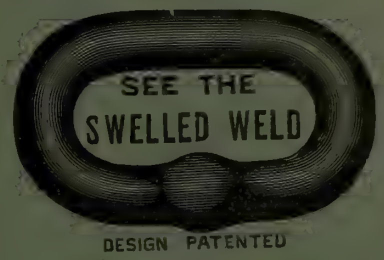
American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

SWELL - WELD LOADINC CHAIN

is the only chain in which the weld is the strongest part of the link.



is electric-welded by our special process and every weld guaranteed to be perfect.

Made by

McKinnon Chain Company Buffalo, N.Y.
St. Catharines, Ont.

DICK'S BALATA BELTING
CANADA
FAIRBANKS' WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacterers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Cor. George, King and Water Sts. **Peterborough, Ont., Can.**

Woods Limited

OTTAWA Factory: **HULL, QUE.**

Everything for the Lumberman and Contractor

TENTS, CLOTHING, TARPAULINS, GLOVES and MITTS

Woods Special Non-Absorbent Duck Tents

"Weldless Steel Chain"

The Strongest Chain in the world

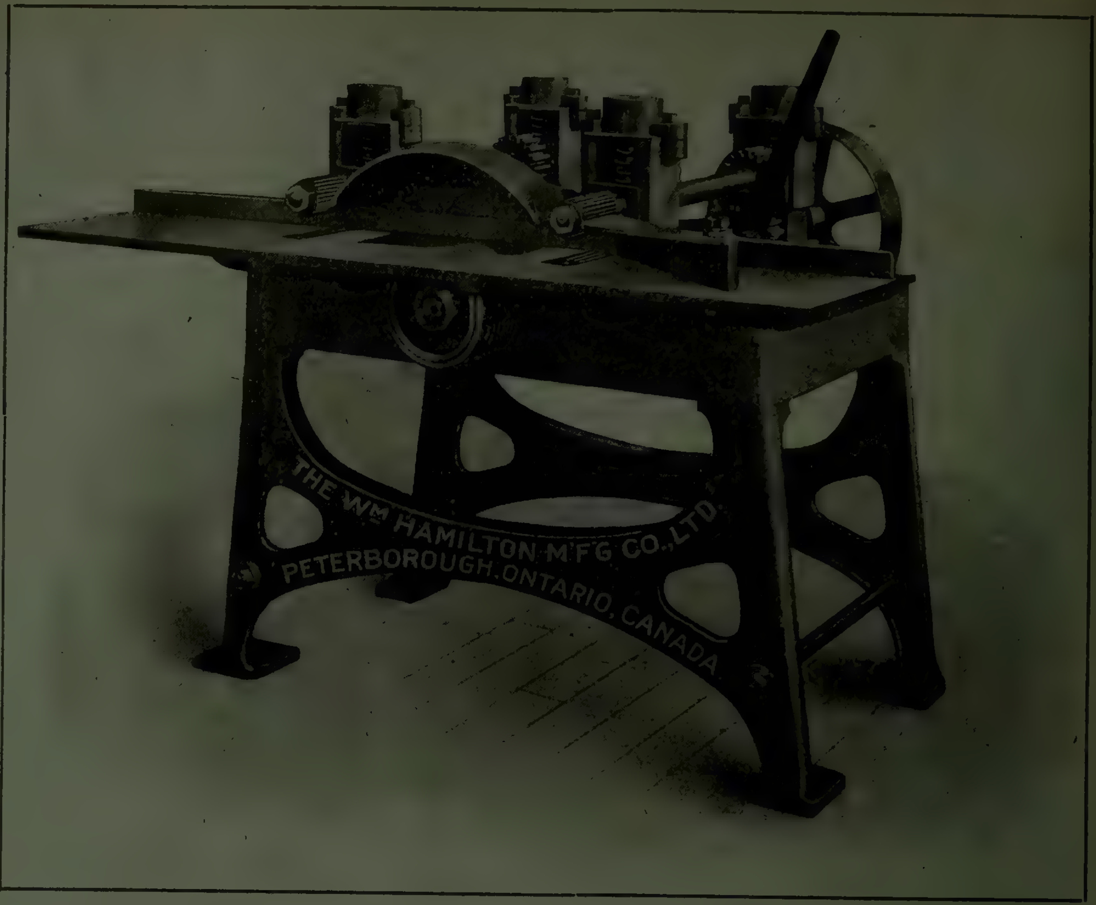
WELDLESS—The finished Chain is rolled direct from the bar without a weld.

STEEL has an approximate Breaking stress of 65,000 lbs. per square inch against 52,000 lbs. for the highest grade of iron, and where the Weldless Chain has 100 per cent. efficiency the welded article has only 60 to 70 per cent.

Write for descriptive matter, Breaking Strains, &c. and prices to

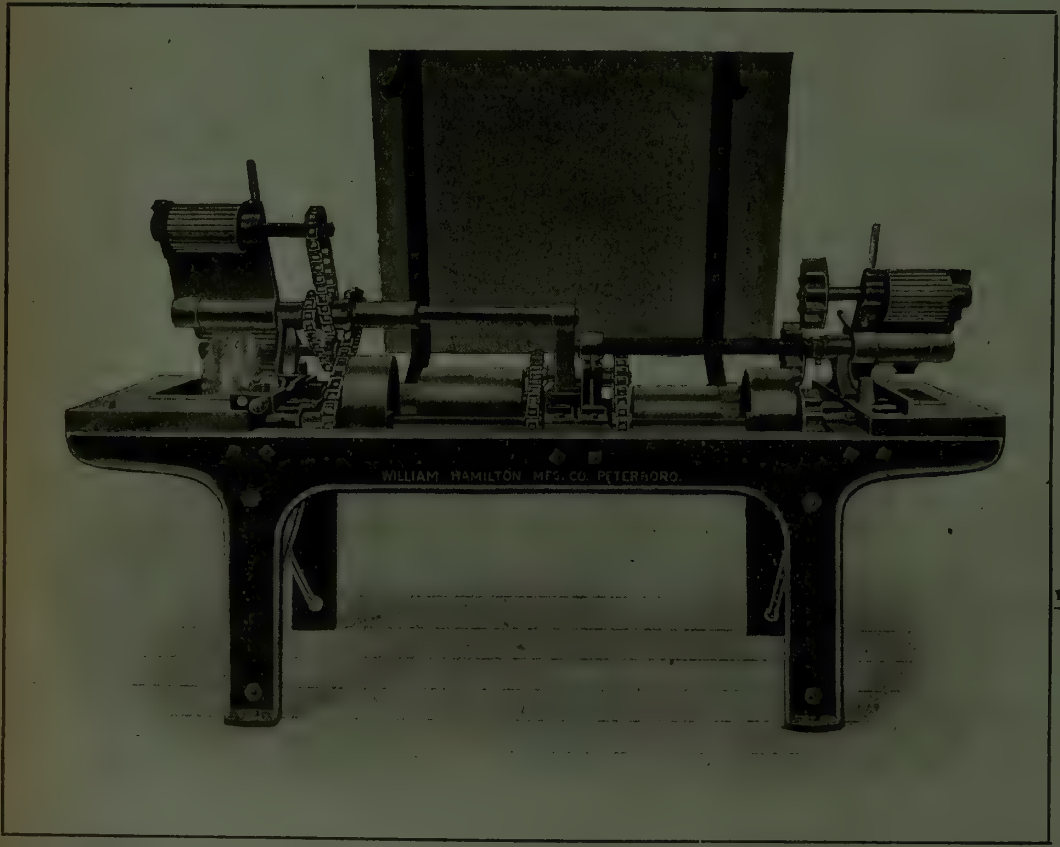
B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∴ ∴ **MONTREAL**

LATH MACHINES


THE WM HAMILTON M'F'G CO. LTD.
PETERBOROUGH. ONTARIO. CANADA

OUR present line of lath machinery is the result of many years of special study in this field. Every machine is of good design and is perfectly constructed, and will work properly under all conditions.

WE have machines to cut from ten thousand to seventy thousand lath in ten hours, so that we can meet all requirements.


WILLIAM HAMILTON MFG. CO. PETERBORO.

Some specially designed picket machines are also included in our line

Our catalogue and price list will interest you.

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Your Stock will almost sell itself

if it is supplied by us, for the quality of our lumber is unsurpassed.
Every sale will lead to another if you handle

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad and Bridge Timber

Our lumber is perfectly milled, correctly graded, and never fails to give satisfaction

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills

Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills @ Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The
Georgian Bay Lumber Co.
Limited
Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
Lumber
and **Laths**

Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN

White and Red Pine **Spruce** **Hemlock**

White Pine Box Lumber, all sizes.

Spruce, Special: We can accept orders for prompt shipment, from dry stock 1 in. merchantable Spruce in the rough or dressed to your order.

Hemlock, we can saw any special sizes you want for quick shipment up to 12 in. x 12 in. to 16 ft. long; order early. Can supply a few cars dry, No. 2, in 1 in., 2 in., and 2 in. x 4 in.

We have some very desirable lines in White Pine for manufacturers of doors, sash, etc., also a nice line in White Pine Mill Run Stocks.

Write us for prices, we are sure we can interest you.

We Make a Specialty of Prompt Shipments

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N.J.
OTTAWA, ONT.: Hope Chambers

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer fo Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Send us your stock list and prices on White Pine and Spruce.

WANTED
White Pine Dead Culls (No. 2 and No. 3 Cuts)

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

SHINGLES SHINGLES

Now is the time to place your order for your spring trade. Stocks are running low at the mills and prices are likely to advance owing to short cut and higher stumpage. We still have a few Cars of 2nd Clears, Specials and Extra No. 1, Summer Cut Metis Brand which lead the procession in quality.

Get our Prices on
Matched Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Clapboard
It will pay you.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE ?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited
National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

Complete Stock of
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
Always on Hand

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co. Limited
Suite 66, 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We make a Specialty of
Birch, Basswood, Cedar
Poles, Ties and Poles

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE
PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Thomas A. Low
RENFREW, ONTARIO

Pine, Spruce, Hemlocks, Hardwoods, Lumber, Lath, Shingles

Winter cut Basswood
A large stock always on hand.

P.O. Box 526 Renfrew, Ontario.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber, Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 and 2 inch dry mill run spruce
For 2 x 4, 5, 6, and 8 x 12/16 mill run white pine

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

Announcement

We beg to announce that the business of the Thos. Nagle Lumber Co., Limited, has been taken over by the Maritime Lumber Company Limited.

We trust that the pleasant relations which existed between the former Company and its patrons will be continued to the new firm.

Maritime Lumber Co. Limited

Main Office
Globe-Atlantic Bldg.
St. John, N. B.

Branch Office
180 St. James Street
Montreal, P.Q.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW PRICES for QUICK sale:

60,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
22,000 ft. 1 x 10/12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
42,000 ft. 1 x 10 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
500,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
14,000 ft. 6/4 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
35,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.
300,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 2 White Pine Mill Cull.
210,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
21,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16' No. 1 Norway Pine Mill Cull.
90,000 ft. 1 x 12 x 12/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,
Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penatanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MAUFACTURER !
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune
Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**
Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

We offer for Quick Sale
at a very low figure

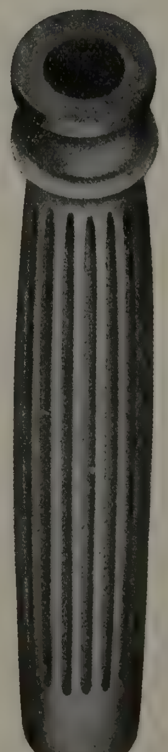
Mill Run
White Pine

Inquiries Invited

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our price for anything you require in lumber.

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario

Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath,
and Dimension Timber



Bored Columns

We make a specialty of bored and fluted Colonial columns and verandah material.

In these columns there are no joints to open, and we can guarantee them not to crack or split.

For verandah material come to the specialists in that line,—we can satisfy you.

You should stock these columns—they are the kind that bring repeat orders.

M. Brennen Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Ferguson Lumber Co
London, Ont.
SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.
B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ontario
Saw and Planing Mills

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Bitch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,
Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

Ralph Loveland, Pres.
L. K. Loveland, Vice.-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.

Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER AND SALT
Mills at Thessalon, Ont.
SAGINAW - - MICH.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market

Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips

Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices.

G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills : Byng Inlet, Ont.

For Immediate Shipment

1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.

25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.

Full particulars on application.

SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
Mill Connections
Cairo, Ill., Herndon, W. Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Helena, Ark.
DETROIT, MICH.

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods

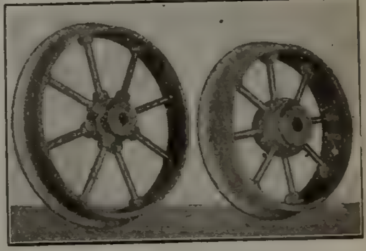
2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to **SELL** sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have **TO** sell. Car load lots or more.

Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to

J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,
etc.

President and General Manager D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg
Assistant General Manager Wm. Robertson, Vancouver
Secretary-Treasurer, Wilson Bell, Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding
Large and Long Timbers
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.

Must Be Moved At Once

1	car	4 x 8 — 10-20	Common and Better Norway Pine
1	“	3 x 7 — 10-20	“ “ “ “
25	M ft.	2 x 12 — 10-18	“ “ “ “
40	“	1 x 10 — 10-18	“ “ “ “
100	“	1 x 5	White Pine Flooring Strips
100	“	1 x 4	“ “ “ “
300	“	1″ No. 1 and 2	“ Mill Culls, piled together
3	cars	4-4	Clear and Clear Face Norway
1	“	8-4 No. 2	Cuts and Better
1	“	5-4 and 6-4 No. 2	“ “
1	“	8-4 No. 3	“ “
1	“	5-4 No. 3	“ “
1	“	4-6	Birch Hearts

Above stock thoroughly seasoned.
Watch for the Bull Dog man with prices.

The Long Lumber Company
HAMILTON, CANADA

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

**XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.**

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce

SPECIAL OFFER

7 to 10 Cars 1¼ and 1½ White Pine cutting up and better.—DRY

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

---

1 x 6, 10/16 MILL RUN

WHITE PINE

We want to move SEVERAL CARS NOW. Close price for quick shipment.

HEMLOCK

All Sizes Good Sound Stock.

We also solicit your enquiries for anything in White or Red Pine, Spruce, or Lath or Posts.

Muir, Terry & Gordon

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto
'PHONE No. MAIN 2545

The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in Toronto for immediate delivery—

2 Cars 4/4 x 6 and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up No. 1 Common " "
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up 1sts and 2nds Plain Red Oak
3 " 4/4 No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
1 " 4/4 and thicker Honduras Mahogany
3 " 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
3 " 5/4 " " "

All choice stock, well manufactured and bone dry. Write or phone for quotations.

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

**Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment
3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and
Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.**

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

We will contract for your coming cut and also for your dry stock for prompt shipment, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods wanted.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGALS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Pacific Woods Co.

Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles

Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits — We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The
East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine, Larch,
and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B. C.

HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B. C.

The patronage of Canadian consumers of Hardwood is most earnestly desired and respectfully solicited.

With our several mills and large stumpage holdings we are in position to produce good high grade stock, while our location is such that we can render exceptionally prompt service, and the favorable freight rates enable us to give splendid values.

Send us your enquiries and give us a trial.

John Dulweber & Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—

Heavy Fir Timbers and B. C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B. C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO
Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Mowbray & Robinson
Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio
Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

WANTED YOUR INQUIRIES FOR

White and Red Pine Lumber **Southern Pine B.C. Fir Hemlock Pine and Oak Timber**

The Elmitt Lumber Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

N. B. We can Deliver 6,000 Tamarac Piles on St. Lawrence River

We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)

Staves, Hoops Heading

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

British & Foreign Import & Export Co.

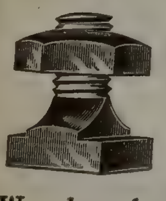
Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

---

Reinforced

Sticker Head Bolts



Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.

Prices:
½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.

Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL. CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
J.L.JONES-TOR

E. J. CHAMBERLAIN, President
J. W. SMITH, Vice-President
W. R. BEATTY, Secretary

The

Colonial Lumber Co.

Limited

Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill 20,000,000 feet	Double Cut Band Mill Large Circular Twin Circular Gang Circular and Resaw

---

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."

YELLOW PINE

LONG LEAF TIMBERS — ROUGH OR DRESSED — ANY SIZE
ANY LENGTH
Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Finish, Boards and Dimension

We will quote delivered to any point in Canada, also
Cypress, Plain and Quarter Sawed Oak

We make a specialty of good manufacture and good grades.

Get in touch with our Toronto representative, Mr. W. C. Harwood, Telephone Main 4089; he will quote on anything.

The Harwood Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio

WESTERN LUMBER & SHINGLE Co
VANCOUVER B.C.
PACIFIC COAST LUMBER AND SHINGLES
WHOLESALE
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES
RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

THE FASSETT LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALERS OF LUMBER

We carry a complete line of finest quality Hemlock, and can make prompt shipments by boat or rail. Your inquiries will receive our best attention.

By virtue of many years of experience with the wholesale lumber trade, we are thoroughly familiar with your requirements and manufacture our Lumber to meet same.

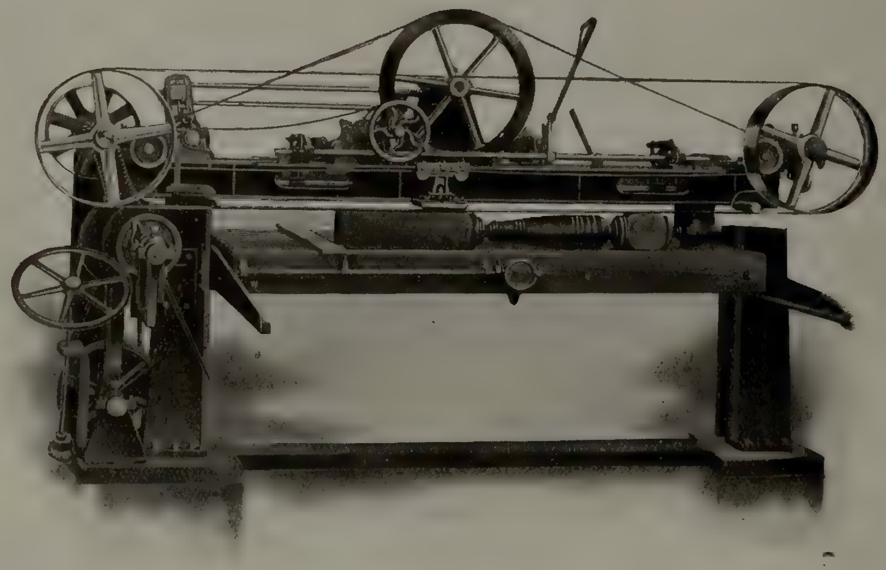
Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

FASSETT, QUE.

Manufacturers of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods

TWO SANDERS

that should be in every woodworking establishment



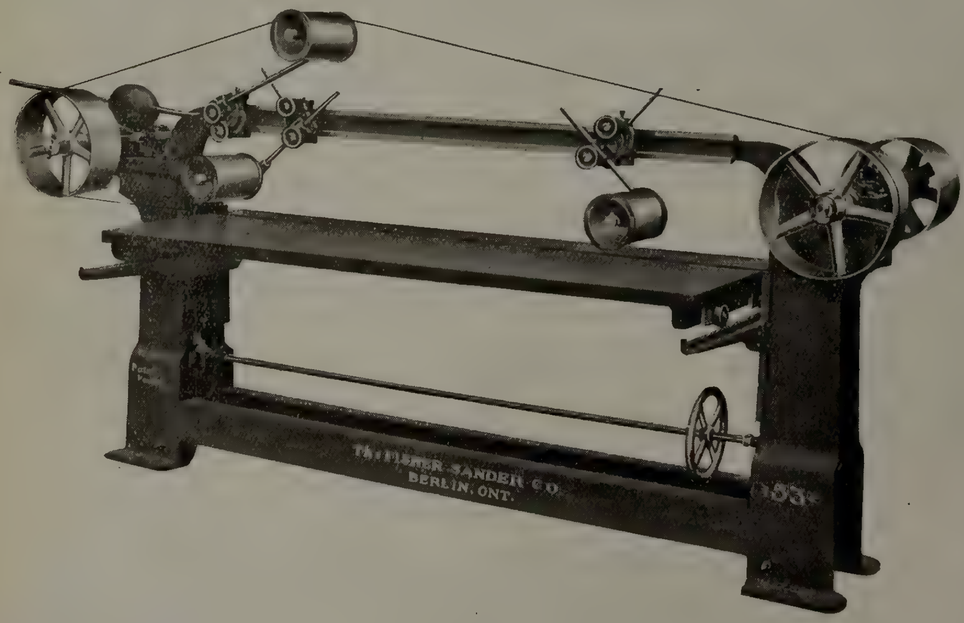
FISHER AUTOMATIC VARIABLE SPEED BELT SANDER

This machine will take your stock, either veneered or solid material, direct from the press, and finish "without any hand work" ready for the varnish room.

With the FISHER SANDER it is impossible to blister or burn your stock while sanding.

The operator has complete control of all adjustments while the machine is in operation.

This Sander is designed for the use of woodworking factories of all kinds, and will be found a most valuable assistance to any such business. The machine is strongly built with the weight were it is needed. All gears are cut from the solid.



FISHER NO. 2
VARIETY BELT SANDER

This Sander is specially designed for the sanding of all kinds of mouldings, piano falls, opera chairs, seats and backs, and all irregular shapes.

This machine is self-contained, giving a solid bearing on any kind of floor. An eight inch belt is used and can be adjusted by means of idle pulleys to suit any irregular shape, and can be converted in two minutes into a plain sander for flat surfaces of any width.

The Fisher Sander Co.

Manfacturers of SANDING AND RUBBING MACHINERY

BERLIN, - CANADA

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Long - Knight Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Gum, Walnut

Thin Oak a Specialty

Duhlmeier Bros.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Prompt Shipments

Cincinnati - Ohio

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.
Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennesse

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

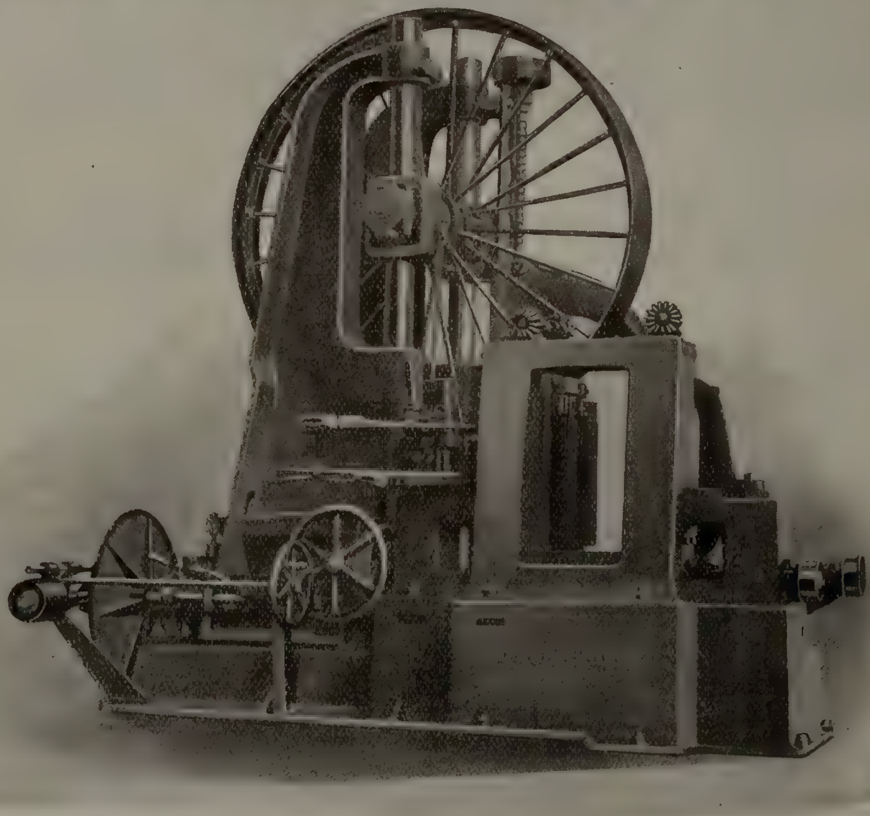
We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

It is a mistake to

Install a Light Band Resaw



A 7 Foot Clark Band Resaw

Just as many men are required to operate a 60″ or 66″ resaw using 6″ or 8″ saws as are required to operate a 7′ resaw using 12″ saws.

The band resaw illustrated herewith is capable of a continuous daily output of from fifty to sixty thousand feet of 1″ and 2″ lumber, every piece of which is perfectly manufactured. This band resaw in connection with transfers and return rolls will raise the output of a single band mill from twenty-five to fifty thousand feet daily and will increase the daily cut of a double band mill from fifty to sixty thousand feet, depending upon the size cants or timber passed through it. It is a powerful and extremely rigid machine and weighs 28,000 pounds.

We build the heaviest and most complete line of saw mill machinery in the world. Better ask for catalogs.

CLARK BROTHERS CO.

BELMONT, N. Y.

Pacific Coast Office:
715 White Bldg., SEATTLE, WASH.

GREENING'S

REFUSE BURNERS

are in use to-day by many of Canada's leading Sawmills, They have a splendid reputation for long and satisfactory service. We are operating the oldest established and best equipped wire cloth weaving plant in the Dominion, and are able to quote the closest of prices and to make the promptest shipment. Get quotations also on

Greenings' Wire Ropes & Alligator Ropes

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES

The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited

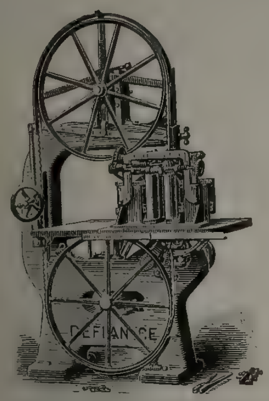
Hamilton, Ont. - Montreal, Que.

If you want the Best, don't simply say you want a machine, but specify

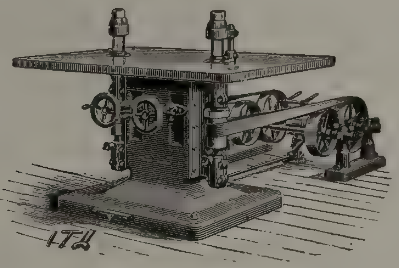
"DEFIANCE" WOODWORKING MACHINERY

For producing Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Wheels of every description, Wagon, Carriage, Automobile and Auto-Truck Woodwork, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Chair and Table Legs, Balusters, Newel Posts, Gun Stocks, Golf and Hockey Sticks, Ball Bars, Oval Wood Dishes, and for General Wood Work. Designed, Patented, Built and Guaranteed by

THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS, Defiance, Ohio, U. S. A.



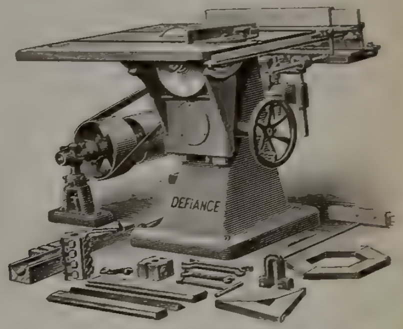
No. 9—36 in. Band Re-Saw



Double Spindle Shaper

DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS
DEFIANCE OHIO U.S.A.

Neck Yoke and Singletree Lathe



No. 8 Variety Saw

When you buy

"Positive" Combination Split Pulleys

you get all that it is possible to get in any Pulley

Mechanically correct in design. Made of the finest materials available. Combines more good features than all other pulleys put together. Will transmit more power and consume less power than any Pulley made.

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works

Limited

11-13 Jarvis Street, Toronto Ont.

Dry Lumber

***Like** you want it ~ **When** you want it ~*

Read This Letter

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 10, 1910

Grand Rapids Veneer Works,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen :—

In reply to yours of the 2nd inst. would say that your Dry Kiln System has been very satisfactory to us. We have had no difficulty in drying perfectly any kind of material we use except rims. It will dry the material all right but the steam straightens them out. It is the only system in our experience that will dry gum box boards without warping. When we put in additional kilns it certainly will be your system.

Yours truly,
THE BAIN WAGON CO. LIMITED
(Signed) John A. Bain,
Vice-Prest. & Mngr.

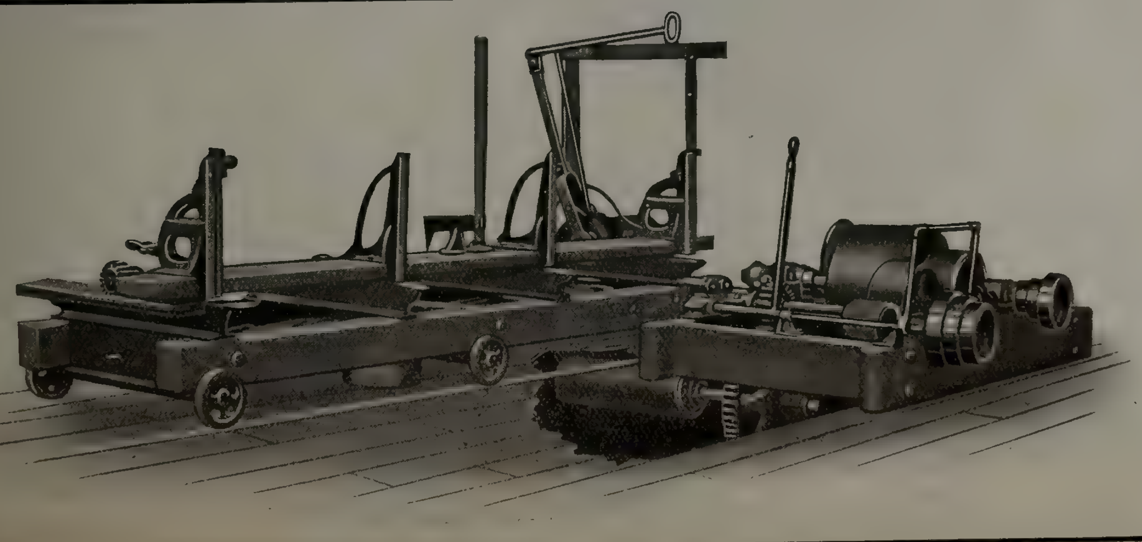
We have letters from many more Canadian Factories and Mills which we will send you on request. They will tell you how to

Dry Lumber

Like you want it - When you want it

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Belleville, Ont.
HENRY PRINGLE, Agent



Look Here

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**

It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing.**

It **Increases** your mill **Output.**

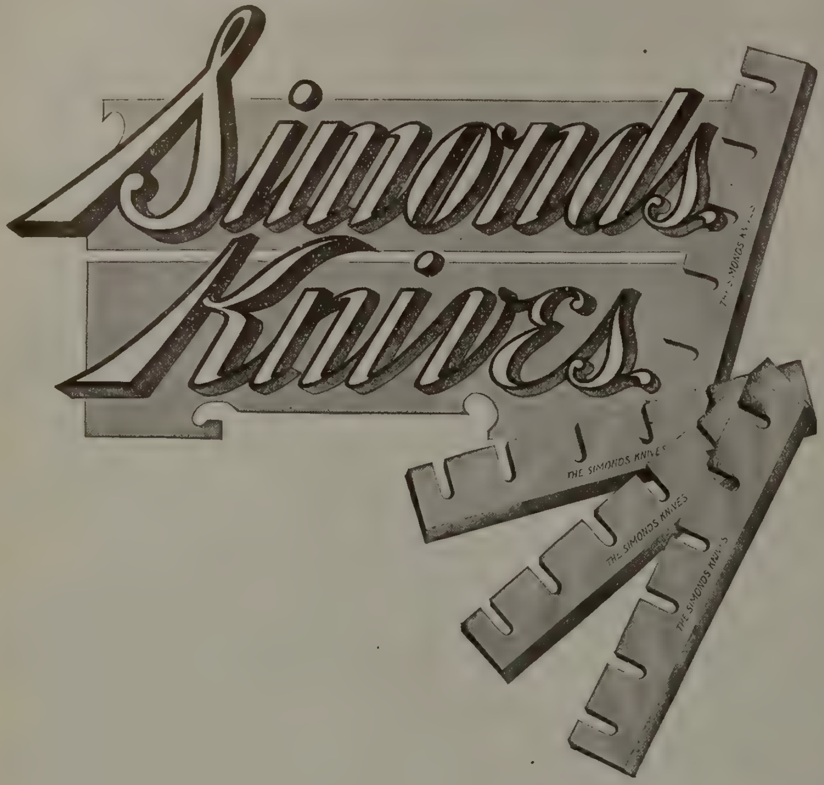
It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never in the Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst

Coaticook, Que.



WE have been making Knives seventy-eight years, long enough for us to be sufficiently sure of the Knives we make, to give an unqualified guarantee of satisfaction with them.

The steel used in Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited, Knives is our special crucible steel, made in the Simonds Steel Mill especially for Simonds Saws and Knives.

Thus you will see we start right, and thereafter the steel is handled most skillfully until the finished knife is produced.

Whether you want Planer, Veneer, Stave, Shingle, Moulder or any other woodworking machinery knives, you may go as far as you like, try as many makes as you like, you cannot improve on Simonds Knives. Of course, different conditions require different knives, a difference in the temper most likely. Given an idea of the kind of woods to be cut, the machine on which the knives are to be used, and the dimension, we guarantee to give you Simonds Knives that will be perfect in balance and temper, exactly right to do the greatest amount of smooth cutting with the least amount of wear and care.

When you buy Knives, always buy Simonds

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

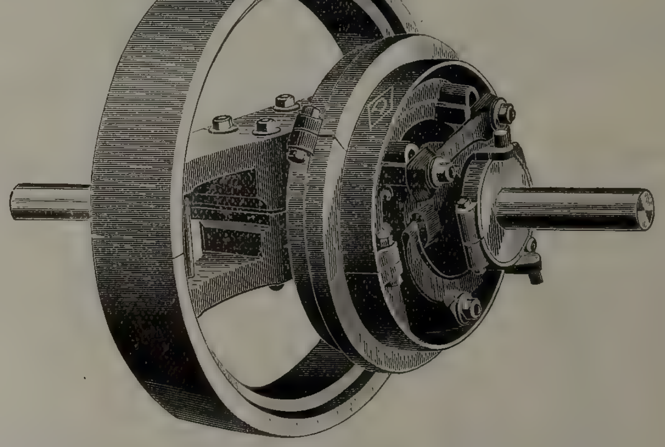
Montreal, Que. St. John, N. B. Vancouver, B. C.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE

All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance



Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power

Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve. In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest guarantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited

TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856. Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, May 15, 1911 No. 10

Lumber Prices and the Cost of Living

The cost of living, which has increased so enormously in recent years, and has become one of the most fruitful sources of discussion in the long list of questions of the day, is frequently treated in connection with the increased cost of lumber. It is safe to say that the average citizen, and, in fact, the vast majority of citizens, knew absolutely nothing as to the cause of this increase. Economic students and government bureaus are alone able to fathom the situation in any measure approaching to completeness. What the public reads in books and magazines has been so colored, according as it was written by the exponents of one theory or another, that for practical purposes it has had no value to the layman. There is one feature of the case, however, upon which the public can come to some sort of a definite conclusion, and that is the actual record of prices for a period of years, and their particular significance.

Taking such an important article as lumber, which has a great deal to do with the actual cost of living, it is interesting to study the figures which are given in a recent publication, issued by the Canadian Government, under the title of "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890 to 1909 inclusive." The Department of Lobor, which was in charge of the preparation of this work, had access to the records of many lumber companies, and to the files of lumber journals which have recorded the prices of the leading lines of lumber throughout this period. The first table, which is presented in this report, in connection with lumber, gives the average price per thousand of pine lumber, all grades, as obtained by large lumber companies in the Ottawa Valley. The average price in 1890 was $12, and remained at about this figure until 1898. In 1899 it commenced to advance, and in 1900 had reached $16.50. In another five years the price had reached $17.50, and by 1909 it had advanced to $20.50.

The price of good pine sidings, 1 by 7, and up, is tabulated in minute detail for the 20 years. Starting at $35 to $40 in 1890, it fell off gradually until 1898, when it sold at from $29 to $36. In 1899 a gradual advance commenced, and by the end of 1909, the price had reached $42 to $46. The advance during these years was, therefore, about $6 per thousand feet. Dealing with other grades and varieties of lumber, the following fluctuations are shown: Pine, No. 1 cuts and better, 1- inch commenced at $30 in 1890, advanced to $34.50 in 1893, fell off to $33 in 1897, continued at this figure until 1901, and advanced gradually to $50 in 1906, after which it decreased to $43.50 in 1909. Pine shipping cull sidings sold at $15 in 1890, fell off to $10.70 by 1898, advanced gradually to $26.50 in 1908, and declined to $25 in 1909. Pine box boards sold at about $13.50 in 1890, and fell off to $9.50 in 1898, then advanced to $21.25 in 1908. A decline then took place and the price in 1909 was $17.50.

Pine shingles, clear butt, 18-inch, at Ottawa, were selling at $1.67 per thousand in 1900, and gradually increased until 1909, when the price was $3.03. Cedar shingles, "Extras," on the wharf at St. John, N.B., were sold in 1890 at an average price of $2.70, and declined until 1897, when the average was $1.87. An advance then commenced, which continued until 1908, when the price was $3.25. During 1909 the prices fell to $2.93.

In hardwoods, the Toronto prices are given. Birch, common and better, 1-inch, commenced in 1893 on an average of $18, advanced gradually until 1895, when the price was $23.50, then declined until 1902, when the average price was $19. An improvement then began, and in 1906 the average was $24.66. A slight decline then took place, and in 1909 the average price was $24.20. Soft maple, common and better, 1-inch, sold at an average price of $16 in 1890, at Toronto. With slight fluctuations the price advanced steadily until 1904, when it stood at $22.83. A slight decrease followed, and the average price in 1909 was $21.10. Plain red oak, 1sts and 2nds, 1-inch, at Toronto, sold in 1890 at an average price of $24. This advanced until 1894, when $29 was reached. The price then remained fairly steady until 1900, when an upward tendency set in, and by 1908 the price had reached $50.16. In 1909 it remained at about this figure.

No. one white pine lath, 1⅜-inch, sold in 1890, at Ottawa, at an average of $1.85 per thousand. They fell off slightly until 1899, when the average price was $1.24 and then gradually advanced until 1907, when they sold at $4.25. In 1909 the price again declined and $3.40 was reached.

Causes of Price Increase.—All these prices show a gradual increase, in keeping with the advanced cost of manufacturing, caused by increased wages, increased stumpage cost and the necessity to go further away from the markets to secure supplies of growing timber. The fluctuations have also coincided closely with the economic fluctuations which have taken place during these years in the general trade conditions of the country. During periods of depression lumber prices have declined and during periods of industrial activity prices have gradually advanced. The figures go very forcibly to prove that the prices of lumber are dictated almost entirely by economic conditions in general, and that the lumber manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer are to be considered properly, only as agents in the conversion of growing timber into merchantable lumber, and its transportation to the consumer. Their influence in the maintenance or increase of prices is practically nil. They are governed by the conditions prevailing in the industrial world in general. The only influence they can legitimately be considered as having upon the price, is the influence which they may exercise in an indirect manner, as being one factor in the general economic conditions. It would be as impossible for the lumberman to inflate prices for any length of time, as it would be for him to alter the planets in their course.

The Lumberman's Position.—These figures are an impartial record, secured by the government, and they should give a quietus to the occasional criticism of the lumberman on the ground that he is making undue profits, and that he is converting the forest resources of the country into lumber more rapidly than the circumstances require. The lumberman will continue for all time to convert the forests into lumber so long as there is a demand for it, and so long as prices warrant it. The people themselves are responsible if the forests are destroyed and it is the duty of governments to watch this phase of the question. There is no question that the timber resources of the country must be protected in the future much more than they have in the past, and it is equally certain that lumbermen will always be ready and anxious to assist in the work, because their own interests are involved more directly than those of anyone else.

As to the effect of the increased cost of lumber upon the high cost of living, the problem is more properly considered in its reverse light, viz., the effect of the high cost of living upon the cost of lumber. The cost of living is one of the most important factors in the cost of lumber. The wages of lumbermen in the woods and mills, the salaries of wholesalers and the profits of retailers are governed by what it costs them to live. Of late years the tendency in all branches of the industry has been to increase the share of the workingman in the distribution of wealth, and probably this fact has more to do with the increased cost of living than any other single factor. In former days the workingman did not receive what could properly be considered a living wage, and in those days prices of every commodity were low. To-day the workingman is, comparatively speaking, well off, and it is reasonable that the cost of living should have advanced in proportion. It is equally reasonable that the cost of producing lumber should have increased. The wonder is that with the rapid cutting out of the more easily accessible timber, prices have not soared to much higher levels, than those which have been reached. Fortunately, for the consumer, this has been prevented by the periodical fluctuations of industrial conditions, which, whenever prices have shown a tendency towards inflation, have invariably applied the brake.

Lumber Production in the Lake States in 1909

An interesting report has recently been issued by the Forest Service and the Census Bureau of the United States, relating to the lumber cut of the year 1909. The report embraces returns from 48,112 sawmills, which were in active operation, and it states that there were also 3,000 idle mills. In former years the number of mills in active operation was as follows: 1908, 31,231; 1907, 28,850; 1906, 22,398; 1904, 19,127; 1899, 31,833. The total lumber production for 1909 is shown to have been 44,509,761,000 feet of lumber, 3,703,195,000 lath, and 14,907,371,000 shingles, having a total value of $724,705,760. The next greatest quantity of lumber reported was that for 1907, 40,256,154,000 feet. In 1907, however, the present report points out, only 28,850 mills reported. It is practically certain, therefore, the report says, that had the canvass of 1907 been as thorough as that upon which the present report is based, the production for 1907 would have been much in excess of that of 1909.

The figures for the three lake states, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, are of direct interest to Canadian lumbermen. Of the individual woods, northern pine still constitutes the chief output of the three states, the total for 1909 being 2,179,268,000 feet, of which Minnesota, with 1,308,861,000 feet, manufactured considerably more than half. Michigan, once the greatest producer of this wood, manufactured but 258,080,000 feet. Michigan has more than made up for this, however, in her production of hardwoods, the output of maple alone being more than half a billion feet. Wisconsin led in the production of hemlock lumber, having produced 709,347,000 feet, to which should probably be added the 15,552,000 feet credited to Minnesota, as no hemlock is manufactured in this state. Both Michigan and Wisconsin produced more hemlock than they did pine, and Michigan produced more hardwood lumber than her combined output of both hemlock and pine. Wisconsin led all the states in the production of hemlock, birch, basswood and elm lumber; Michigan ranked first in maple and beech, while Minnesota stood at the top in the production of pine, tamarack, spruce and cottonwood. The production of birch was one of the leading industries of Wisconsin, coming next after hemlock and pine, with a total of 179,692,000 feet. This is one of the most serviceable of woods, and Wisconsin is far in the lead of all other states in its production. Basswood is another prime asset of Wisconsin, the product in 1909 being 133,887,000 feet. The production of sycamore was peculiar to Michigan, and Minesota enjoys the questionable distinction of producing the largest amount of balm-o'-Gilead. Not enough of this latter was produced, however, to give it a standing by itself, and it was included with the cottonwood, another wood of comparatively low value. The Wisconsin output of oak lumber was more than equal to the combined output of the other two states.

The most valuable lumber produced in the three states is walnut, the average mill price being $32.72. Wisconsin manufacturers seem to have placed a rather low value on this wood, for in that state its mill value is given as $26.62, whereas, Michigan valued it at $36.55, and Minnestota, at $35. Cherry ranks next in value, at an average mill price in the three states of $27.68. Conditions in the maple trade during the year appear to have resulted in a peculiar situation as regards values in the three states. The Minesota mill men valued their maple lumber at almost fifty per cent. more than the average for the other two—perhaps because there is very little maple produced in this state.

The values placed on their output by the Government report rather gives the Minnesota manufacturers the best of the situation. The average value per thousand for Minnesota soft woods is $16.65, which is higher than for either of the other two states, and the average price for Minnesota hardwoods, $17.04, is higher than for Michigan, though lower than for Wisconsin. The average value, $16.92, for all woods, is higher for Minnesota than for either of the other two states.

The Wholesale Lumberman's Duty to His Customers

Wholesale lumber dealers in Ontario, and, in fact, in practically every province of Canada, as a rule treat their retail customers in a businesslike manner and give them good service, but there are among the men on the road to-day a number who, in their anxiety to secure order, and who does not talk about other people's business. The man attention as they should to the principles of square dealing. The most successful wholesaler (the one whom the retailer likes to see oftenest) is the man who always sends them, without delay, the goods they order, and who does not tal kabout other people's business. The man they do not welcome is the one who takes an order for any kind of lumber, whether he can fill it or not. Retailers do not allow themselves to be bitten twice by such a man, but there are so many of them on the road to-day that it is possible to be made the victim by this sort of business several times in the course of a season. He retailer wants a particular class of stock. He has an order for it from a customer and can sell it profitably if he gets it in time. A wholesale traveller calls upon him and he explains his wants. "All right," says the wholesaler, and he goes on his way with the order booker. Another wholesaler who could fill the order quickly, happens along. He is told that the order has already been placed. A week or two passes and the stock does not arrive. The retailer becomes anxious, fearing that he will not be able to sell the lumber, unless it arrives soon. He writes to the wholesaler and is told in reply that the firm is unfortunately out of that class of stock, but that it will have some on hand shortly and will then fill the bill. Being unable to wait any longer the retailer at last places the order where it should have gone in the first place. He has lost much valuable time. He may lose the sale altogether, and thus not only lose his profit, but be burdened with the extra trouble of having to dispose of the stock, possibly at a loss, because there is little demand for it.

The retailer is entitled to better treatment than this. He should be able to depend upon receiving without delay whatever he orders from the wholesaler. As a matter of fact, in a great many cases he is never certain about stocks ordered, until they have been received and found O. K. Everyone in the trade can cite instances of this trouble. Here are a few of them from actual recent experience:

A traveller representing a manufacturer recently took an order for posts. At this time of year dealers can sell posts only on quick delivery. If they do not receive them in time, the posts must be carried over until fall. In this particular case the price and size of the posts seemed very reasonable to the retailer. The order, however, was not filled, and he lost a number of sales because of none-delivery.

In another case a traveller took an order for part of a carload of 1 x 5 clear strips. When the car reached the retailer, he found that this part of it was of a very inferior grade of lumber worth only about $35 a thousand instead of about $51. The retailer was caused a great deal of annoyance because he not only was unable to fill orders which he had received, but was obliged to force the inferior stock on an unwilling market.

Another retailer ordered a car of 2 x 10 and 12, and paid a price for which he should have secured these widths. When the car arrived it was a straight car of 2 x 10 without a single piece of 2 x 12 in it.

A carload of 2-inch No. 2 hemlock was ordered by another retailer and the wholesaler guaranteed him that it would contain 40 per cent. of 16-foot lengths. When the car arrived the retailer found that it did not contain more than 5 per cent. of 16-foot.

These cases are only a few from the experience of retailers in Ontario during the past few weeks. The least that can be said about wholesalers who practice such tricks upon their customers, is that they are dishonest. They bank upon the fact that the retailer will have to accept the lumber when it arrives, and they take advantage of this to try to dispose of stock which was not ordered. In too many cases retailers have been in the habit of putting up with this sort of thing quietly. They have found that they lose money by continually complaining. Their only remedy seems to be to ascertain by experience what firms they can depend upon and to deal with them exclusively. Unfortunately there soon comes a day when they need a certain class of stock urgently and at the same time an unscrupulous wholesaler happens along who works the same old game on them once again.

While on the subject of the retailers' complaints about the treatment they receive from wholesalers, it is fitting to say something about the practice of wholesalers selling to contractors. A wholesaler will call upon a retailer and be unable to secure an order. If he is one of those men who do not look closely into the ethics of their behavior, he hurries off to any contractor in the district and tries to sell him stock, even at a sacrifice. Contractors are willing enough to get their stock at wholesale prices, and the wholesaler makes a sale and goes away feeling that he has taught the retailer a lesson. This sort of thing is not only unfair to the retailer; it is a disgrace to the trade. The retailer is not a mere convenience for the wholesaler, to be ignored whenever it happens to suit him. He is an important channel of trade. He camps on the spot, studies the demand and keeps the wholesaler in touch with that demand throughout the year. For this service he is entitled to generous treatment. If he knows that the demand is not sufficient to warrant him in giving the wholesaler an order, he should be given credit for understanding the situation. The wholesaler who treats him properly will some day land his order. The man who seeks out the contractor, cuts his own throat. If the retailer knows his business he will never again give that man an order. So prevalent has this trouble become of late that a number of retail dealers have taken the stand that they will not buy in the future from any wholesaler or manufacturer who they find selling to the contracting trade in any manner.

The reverse side of the picture also has its disagreeable features. One of the worst of these is the habit some retailers have of playing off on wholesaler against another. The retailer should consider his transactions with the wholesaler as sacred. He has no right to mention to one wholesaler that another has been selling him stock at a price below that which is being offered. It would be fairer and at the same time much better for themselves and for the whole trade if retailers would remain silent about their dealings with wholesalers. The retailer and the wholesaler alike should transact business with one another on terms of the strictest confidence. As soon as one of them commences to play the other off against his competitors, the latter will naturally feel that he is justified in trying to follow the same tactics. The result is disorganized trade, and much bad feeling. The maxim of the retailer and wholesaler should be to go after business only in legitimate ways, and, above all, to preserve as much secrecy about their customers' dealings as they would wish the customers to preserve about their own.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

In the Canadian Senate, Senator Deveber recently moved the adoption of a report assigning the Health Committee, of which he is chairman, five hundred dollars to enable investigation to be made of causes of typhoid in lumber and railroad construction camps. The committee two years ago did a useful work investigating the pollution of streams. There were many deaths from typhoid in lumber and construction camps, and he thought there was a useful field of investigation. The motion was adopted.

That the United States Government will do everything in its power to discover a lumber trust is indicated by the fact that in spite of the discouraging results which it has had so far, it is still on the hunt through the records of all the lumber organizations of the country. The northwest lumber and shingle manufacturers are now occupying the attention of a representative of the Department of Justice, who is at present on the Pacific coast. So far he has spent his time investigating the mechanism of various lumber and shingle organizations. He has been going over the books, minutes and records of the Pacific Coast Shippers' Association, an organization whose membership is made up largely of shingle wholesalers, and he is carefully making detailed notes of what the association has done in the three years it has been in existence. The government's representative also plans to go through the records of various other lumber and timber organizations before completing his investigations. He has just completed an investigation of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, with headquarters at Spokane. This association is one of the largest in the United States and its membership embraces retailers in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Utah and California.

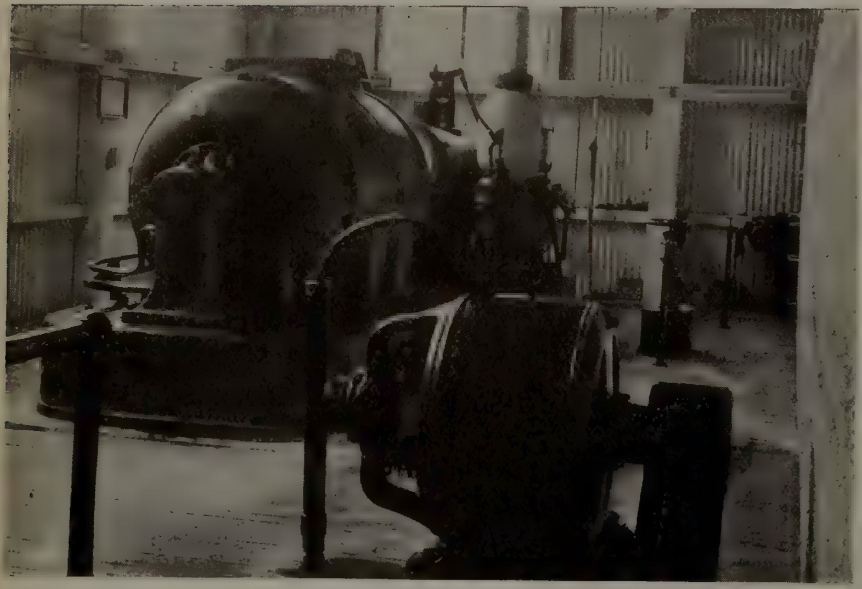
It is calculated that originally the timber bearing areas of Canada approximately numbered 1,900,000 square miles. Of this total it is computed that 98,000 square miles have been cleared for settlement and 100,000 square miles cut over by lumbermen, thus leaving a timber area yet untouched of 1,702,000 square miles. A considerable portion of this huge area has been permanently reserved to guard the watersheds of the river systems that water the great plains, and may therefore be regarded as outside of the pale of commerce. Some idea of th ravages caused by forest fires may be realized by an authoritative estimate that for every foot of lumber that has ever been cut by lumbermen in Canada at least seven feet must have been destroyed by fire. Since the first settlement of the country it is computed that the losses by fire in the forests of Canada must have amounted to 2,185 billion feet, which is 437 times as much as is cut yearly in the country. Fortunately, the natural reproduction is abundant, and measures which have been taken for proper protection against future fires will go far towards restoring the ravages caused by flames.

Canada's exports of lumber, timber, etc., for the month of February, 1911, amounted in value ot $1,300,642, and for the 11 months ending with February, the total was $42,726,349. The exports for the 11 months were made up as follows: logs, $1,033,056; lumber, $34,166,096; timber, $1,145,391; pulpwood, $5,693,058; miscellaneous, $34,166; In connection with these figures, it is interesting to note the destination of some of the more important classes of exports. The pine deal exports, which amounted to $1,468,801, for instance, were divided as follows: to Great Britain, $1,375,967; to the United States, $50,289; to other countries, $42,545. The spruce deal exports amounted to $6,557,123, which were divided as follows: to Great Britain, $6,137,769; to the United States, $218,676; to other countries, $200,678. The exports of planks and boards amounted in value to $20,329,480. This was divided as follows: to Great Britain, $1,538,779; to the United States, $15,143,289; to Australia, $294,286; to Argentina, $2,153,594; to Cuba, $314,348, and to other countries, $885,184. Exports of shingles amounted in value to $1,579,300, which was divided as follows: to Great Britain, $1,544,105; to United States, $30,796; to other countries, $4,399. Our pulpwood exports were entirely taken by the United States.

Notable New Saw Mill for Vancouver

J. Hanbury & Company's Plant Recently Completed—Entirely Driven by Electricity—Description of Buildings and Equipment

By C. E. Kendall



Turbo-Generator, at J. Hanbury & Co'y's New Vancouver Saw Mill.

Door Stickers with Direct Electric Drive, at J. Hanbury & Co'y's New Mill.

The recent completion of the sawmill and sash and door plant of J. Hanbury & Company at Vancouver, B.C., marks the inauguration of one more of those gigantic lumber manufacturing plants which are rapidly giving to the Province of British Columbia a foremost place in the lumber producing industry of the world. Mr. John Hanbury, the owner of the mill, already owns and operates large mills in the Kootenay district and at Brandon, Man. The most important feature of the mill is the fact that it is entirely driven by electricity. The site of the plant is an ideal one for the sale of lumber and stove wood at retail, and particular attention will be given to these branches. The mill is located at the south end of the Granville street bridge, on False Creek, thus being on tidewater and at the same time in the heart of the city. Probably two-thirds of the population of Vancouver is within a radius of a mile from the mill.

The sawmill was designed to cut short logs and handle them speedily, 32 feet being the extreme limit in length, with the intention of cutting fully 90 per cent. of the logs 20 feet and under. To make this possible, a heavy marine drag saw, motor driven, was installed on a float, in the log pond, where the logs are cut to suitable lengths. It is also the intention to cut only high class logs on account of the large amount of door stock required for the factory. The sawmill is a heavy frame building 38 feet by 244 feet, two storey, entirely enclosed with galvanized corrugated iron.

A Unique Log Hoisting Device.

On account of the large amount of space required for an ordinary logway, it was decided to install a vertical hoist at the side of the mill. An opening 12 feet x 36 feet was left in the side of the mill and the roof, heavily trussed, extended over this. A heavy shaft, with three drums, and heavy gears, direct to a pair of 10 feet x 12-inch Beck engines, was put in over the opening to par-buckel the logs up into the mill. One end of the 1-inch flexible steel cables is fastened in the log deck close to the log loader, the other ends are fastened to the drums. In operating the engines are run backward, lowering the loops of the cables into the water. The logs are then shoved into the loops, one, two, three or four logs at a time, according to size and shape. The engines are then run forward and the logs rolled up into the mill. In this mill the lift is about 40 feet at low tide. The logs are loaded on the carriage with a three-arm steam loader with extended arms to bridge the live rolls in the log deck. A 10-inch and 12-inch by 72-inch steam nigger handles all the small logs and an overhead chain canter looks after the large heavy logs. This canter is driven by a 10 h.p. motor-belted.

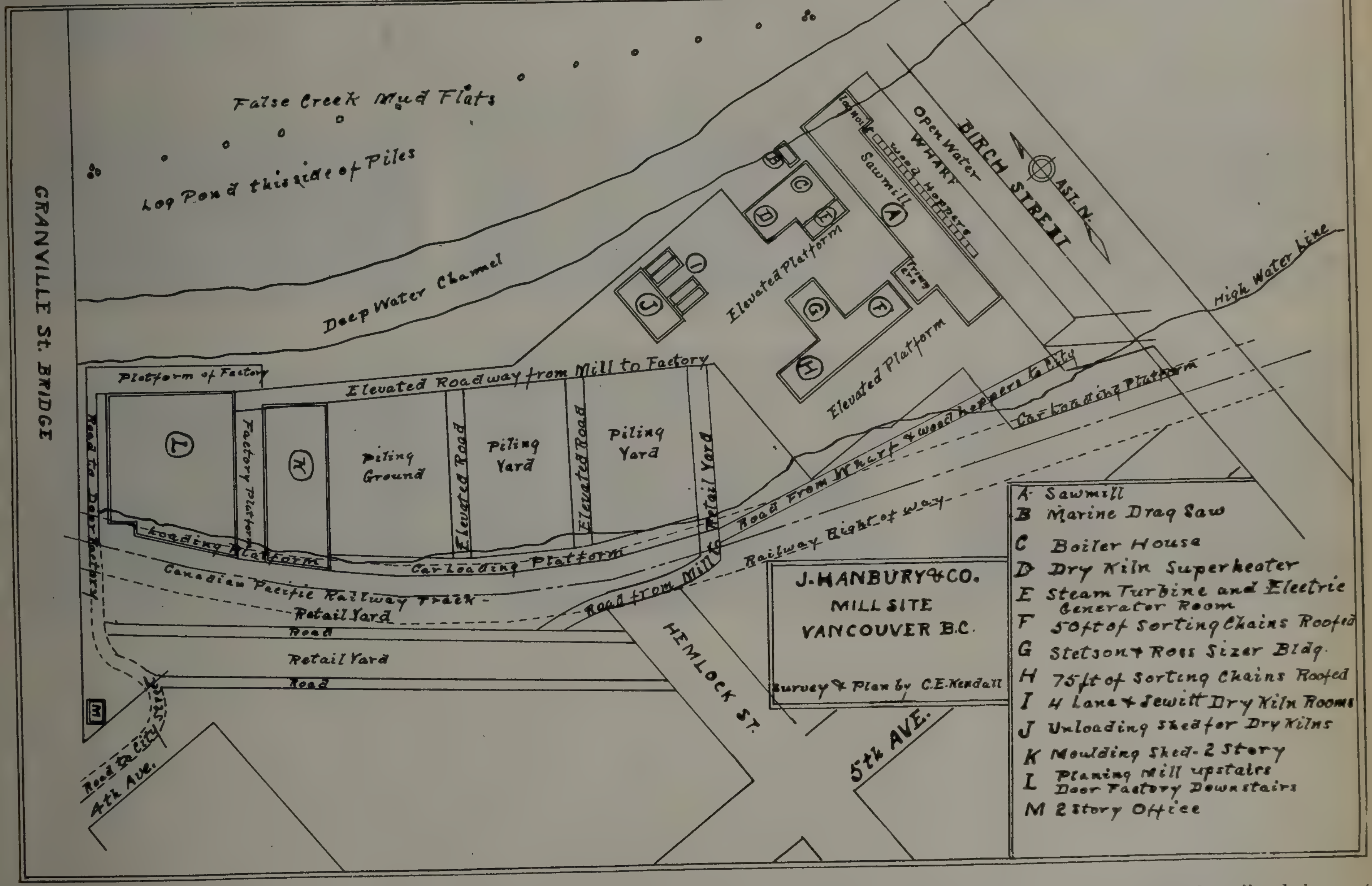
The carriage is a three block, 72-inch opening, heavy Pacific coast type, with Trout set works and a 12-inch x 42-foot shotgun feed. The set works are run by a motor below the floor, running an endless rope. The band mill is a 9-foot double cut, taking saws 15 inches wide and 52 feet long, and is driven by a 200 h.p. special slow starting motor, belted with a 20-inch double leather belt. The heavy band can be brought to full speed in one and one-half minutes. The main line of live rolls extend from the band mill to the tail end of mill and are divided into four sections. The first section, extending to the edger, is of extra heavy 12-inch x 36-inch rolls, with steam lift transfer to edger. The second section, extending to the slashers, is of

Two Door Stickers in Door Factory, with Motors Direct Connected.

High Speed Matcher with 50 h.p. Motor Direct Connected.

lighter rolls but the same size, 12-inch x 36-inch. The other two sections are 10-inch x 30-inch and 8-inch x 30-inch. The live roll drives are all below and are taken from countershafts with belts The edger is a Pacific Coast type, 8-inch x 72-inch, with steam lift rolls and is driven by a 100 h.p. motor direct connected to the saw arbor: The feed is driven independently from below, having two speeds forward and one reverse.

Behind the edger is a line of rolls in three sections extending to the tail end of mill, with transfers to the gang and resaw. The main line of live rolls also has transfers to gang and resaw. The slasher has 24 saws, spaced 12¼-inch centres, to cut all slabs and edgings into 12-inch stove wood, and is driven by a 50 h.p. motor direct connected to the saw arbor, with a flexible coupling. The chains are driven by friction and gears, belted from saw arbor. The wood falls from the slasher into a conveyor and is distributed automatically into 17 wood bins, each holding a good waggon load.


False Creek Mud Flats
Log Pond this side of Piles
GRANVILLE St. BRIDGE
Deep Water Channel
Platform of Factory
Elevated Roadway from Mill to Factory
Road to Door Factory
L
Factory Platform
K
Piling Ground
Elevated Road
Piling Yard
Elevated Road
Piling Yard
Retail Yard
Loading Platform
Car Loading Platform
Canadian Pacific Railway Track
Retail Yard
Road
Retail Yard
Road
Road from Mill to
M
Road to City
4th Ave.
HEMLOCK ST.
5th AVE.
Road From Wharf & wood hoppers to City
Railway Right of way
Car Loading Platform
Elevated Platform
Elevated Platform
I
J
B
C
D
E
G
F
H
A
Trimmers
Sawmill
Log Haul
Wood Hoppers
Open Water
WHARF
BIRCH STREET
AST. N.
High Water Line
J. HANBURY & CO.
MILL SITE
VANCOUVER B.C.
Survey & Plan by C.E. Kendall
A Sawmill
B Marine Drag Saw
C Boiler House
D Dry Kiln Superheater
E Steam Turbine and Electric Generator Room
F 50ft of Sorting Chains Roofed
G Stetson & Ross Sizer Bldg.
H 75ft of Sorting Chains Roofed
I 4 Lane & Jewitt Dry Kiln Rooms
J Unloading Shed for Dry Kilns
K Moulding Shed - 2 Story
L Planing Mill upstairs Door Factory Downstairs
M 2 Story Office

The gang is a 10-inch x 32-inch pony, Wickes Bros. make, and feeds towards the head end of the mill, the lumber falling onto the transfer to trimmers without any handling. The gang is used for cutting all the best grades of flooring, ceiling, etc. The resaw is a 6-foot pony Allis brand, with roller attachment, the rolls and pressure being operated by steam. This resaw is used for splitting door stock, panels, etc., and any 2-inch stock that may need to be split into 1-inch. A return set of rolls are installed and a transfer alone is needed to make it a return system. It was thought, however, that it could be kept going, splitting, and the return would not be needed. The feed is towards the head end of the mill and the lumber falls onto the transfer to the trimmers without handling. The lumber trimmers are the old style push trimmer on account of the lumber being cut short in the log. Lumber up to 24 feet long can be trimmed, but it works best for 20 feet and shorter.

Course of Lumber in the Mill.

After passing the trimmers, the lumber goes onto the first section, 50 feet long, of the sorting chains, where all the flooring, ceiling and door stock is taken off onto three wheeled Benson trucks. The remainder drops onto a set of chains controlled by the man feeding a 10-inch x 30-inch Stetson & Ross ready sizer. This planer will tawe, with two men feeding, any size lumber up to 12-inch wide S.I.S. I.E. from 1-inch to 10-inch thick or 1-inch shiplap up to 12-inch wide, changing instantly from shiplap to any size dimension, so that a piece of 8-inch x 12-inch can follow a piece of 1-inch x 6-inch shiplap. After the lumber has passed the planer, it falls onto transfer chains, and then onto a set of live rolls which convey it back on to the same line of sorting chains, which continue on for another 75 feet, the lumber being sorted onto trucks to be conveyed to retail yard or shipping platform. A 50 h.p. motor drives a 45-inch fan and the live rolls and transfers around the sizer. The sizer itself is driven by a 60 h.p. motor direct connected with flexible coupling.

The basement of the mill is high, 16-foot posts, giving plenty of room for the conveyors and drives. The system adopted was to group the drives as far as possible by belting from a motor to a short shaft and taking as many drives off it as could be conveniently reached, using frictions, wherever possible, to make the system flexible.

All the conveyors empty into the furnace feed conveyor, so that all the refuse goes through the boiler house. The basement contains the large 200 h.p. motor to drive the big band, a 100 h.p. motor to drive the resaw, three 40 h.p. and three 15 h.p. motors. Each motor has an oil starter and an automatic circuit breaker.

The power house is a frame building, iron clad, 44 feet x 60 feet, with an ell 30 x 26 feet. The boilers at present consist of three 72-inch x 18-foot return tubular boilers 145 pounds pressure, with foundation for another boiler of the same size. The boilers rest on concrete foundation, resting on a solid bed of piles, the piles being cut off 15 feet below where the brickwork starts.

The induced draft system has a fan 144-inch diameter, driven by an engine direct connected to shaft. Back of the boilers a solid crib wall 6 inches thick, separates the boiler house and the generating room. The generator set at present consists of a 500 k.w. turbo-generator of the Allis-Chalmers-Parsons make, a 27½ k.w. engine-driven exciter, and a 10 k.w. motor-driven exciter. The engine-driven exciter is also used to light the sawmill and buildings adjacent to it. A slate switchboard holds a complete set of instruments and a Tyrrell volt regulator. The system used is 3-phase, 60 cycle, alternating current, 440 volts. The generator being a 480 volt machine. Another 500 k.w. set will be installed so that ample power will be available for additions to the factory plant. Two main circuits lead from the switchboard, one to a distributing room in the basement of the mill and the other 600 feet to another distribution room in the planing mill. The cables are led to heavy copper bus bars and taken through fuses to the different motors. The wiring is all in conduit.

The filing room is situated in the roof of the mill, and is driven by a 7½ h.p. motor, a complete line of Covel machinery being installed.

The Planing Mill Equipment.

The planing mill building is a two-storey frame building 120 feet x 144 feet, roofed and sheathed with corrugated iron. The planing mill is in the upper storey on the same level as the sawing floor of the sawmill and the same height above the railway track as the car floor. The machinery consists of a No. 44 Berlin, driven by a 50 h.p. motor belted to countershaft, a No. 97X matcher with a 50h.p. motor direct connected to the countershaft, a No. 4 Berlin sizer 14-inch x 20-inch with a 60 h.p. motor direct connected to countershaft. A No. 108 moulder, Berlin make, with a 25 h.p. motor direct connected,; a 54-inch band resaw, with a 40 h.p. motor belted, and a heavy power feed rip saw, with a 15 h.p. motor belted. A 10 h.p. motor drives the filing room machinery and six trimmer saws behind the planers. There is room on the floor for four more planers.

The lumber is brought to the planers on three wheeled Benson trucks, and is loaded on the same kind of trucks behind the planers after being trimmed. Down stairs is the door factory with the following machines, each having its own motor to drive it, direct connected wherever possible: One 36-inch band saw; 2 panel raisers; 2 cutting up saws; 1 chain mortiser; 1 double emery grinder; 2 panel sanders; 1 door clamp; 1 2-head shaper; 2 door stickers; 1 rip saw; 2 double-end tenoner; 1 42-inch 3 drum sander; 1 48-inch 3 drum sander, all supplied by the American Woodworking Machinery Company. Besides these machines, there are several new machines, the invention of Mr. Mathieson, the factory superintendent. One of these is a 6 saw mortiser, which will make from one to six mortises at one operation. The present capacity of the factory is 50 doors per hour, and it is intended to increase it to 100 doors per hour. The posts are spaced 24-foot centres, so that they do not interfere with operations. For light, a continuous string of windows, 10½ feet high, run around three sides, so that there is 360 feet of unbroken glass.

Scenes at J. Hanbury & Company's New Saw Mill at Vancouver, B. C. 1. Arrangement of Piling Grounds; 2. Sorting Chain Buildings and Car-loading Platforms; 3. Platforms and Sorting Sheds; 4. Slab Slasher, with 50 h.p. Motor Direct Connected to Arbor; 5. Interior View from Band Mill to Tail-end of Mill; 6. 72-inch x 10-inch Edger, showing 100 h.p. Motor, Direct Connected.

A complete dust and shavings system is installed. A double 70-inch Sturtevant slow speed fan with the two wheels keyed to the ends of a 60 h.p. motor shaft, takes care of the planing mill, every saw and planer head being connected and sufficient sweeps being provided for the floors. The fan discharges into an Allingham dust separator on top of the roof. The dust from the separator drops down into the suction pipe of an 80-inch single Sturtevant fan with the wheel keyed to the shaft of a 60 h.p. motor. This fan takes the shavings from the separator above and also takes care of the different machines in the factory. The discharge is at present led to the piling yards for filling in, eventually it will be extended to the boiler house and burner.

An Otis-Fensom freight elevator, with a floor 6 feet x 20 feet, is placed alongside of the factory, and is used to take lumber and doors from the lower floor to the upper floor. Alongside of the planing mill and connected at both ends with a 26-foot passage way, is a 60 foot x 148-foot 2-storey building for storing lumber and doors. The upper floor being on the level of car floors. It is the intention to build other stock sheds alongside this one as they may be required, the front ends abutting onto the side track.

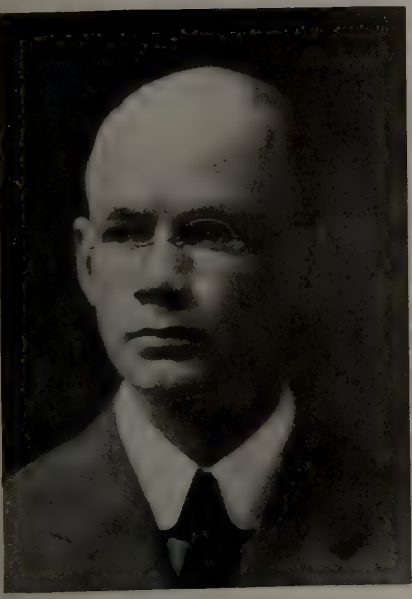
After investigating practically all the modern systems of drying lumber, it was decided to adopt the Lane & Jewitt system and to put in a four-room system. These four rooms are 10 feet 8 inches x 33 feet, inside measurements, and are built of brick and concrete, the roof of concrete and the walls of brick. No steam is required from the boilers in this system, the operation being on the same principle as a shavings exhaust. On the concrete floor of each kiln is a rectangle pipe 12-inch x 30-inch with openings in the side. This pipe extends through one end of the kilns and is connected to the main suction pipe of a single 90-inch fan placed in the ell of the boiler house. The discharge of this fan enters at once a dome shaped heater and is built up in the form of a helix. The fire is kept away from the pipe by a brick wall extending nearly to the top of the dome. The heat goes up to the top of the dome and then down around the thin sheet iron pipe coil, heating the air to about 300 degrees Fahr as it passes through the pipe. The hot air enters the kilns in another set of rectangular pipes lying on top of the suction pipe mentioned above. The hot gases escaping through a long slot in the top, circulate through the lumber and are again caught by the suction below, and carried to the fan and heater, carrying a percentage of moisture with them. The heavy moisture is taken care of by a shaft at the side of each kiln, in the form of steam. An ingenious arrangement extracts turpentine from the moist air while passing through this shaft. Each kiln is designed to dry two charges of 10,000 feet per 24 hours, making a daily capacity for the four of 80,000 feet of 1-inch lumber.

The size of these kilns is a great consideration, the total area for the four kilns being only 48 feet x 34 feet, where an ordinary set would cover about 80 feet x 120 feet. The kiln also makes it possible to saw a green log one day and ship finished doors from it the next day, doors that will not shrink or show gum pockets.

The general idea and arrangement of this splendid plant are to be accredited to Mr. John Hanbury, the detail plans and construction having been carried out by the writer. The Allis-Chalmers Company supplied practically all the sawmill machinery, and the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Company all the motors, there being 45 motors, with a total horse power of 1,355½. The Waterous Engine Works Company supplied the boilers and induced draft system, also the filing room equipment. Mather & Yuill Company, electrical engineers, of Vancouver, B.C., attended to all the electrical installations. The Archer Blower Company, of Seattle and Vancouver, installed the complete shavings system. The Sumner Iron Works, of Everett, supplied the Benson trucks and the transmission for the Stetson & Ross sizer. Litson & Burpee, of Vancouver, the Vancouver Engineering Works, and Schaake Machine Works, of Westminster, built a lot of the special machinery.

Two thousand piles and 2,000,000 feet of lumber were used in constructing the plant, and the total cost was in the neighborhood of $225,000. A modern two-storey office building has been erected at the corner of Granville street and 4th avenue, the main office opening onto Granville street bridge. The furnishings were manufactured of oak, by the Hanbury Manufacturing Company of Brandon, Man.

Forest Engineering in Canada



C. A. Lyford, Montreal

Forest engineering is practically a new branch of technical enterprise in Canada. Needless to say it involves one of the most important lines of investigation and report yet established in this country. As pioneers in this field of research, Messrs. C. A. Lyford & Company have established offices in the Board of Trade Building, Montreal, following the establishment of headquarters for similar operations in Vancouver, B.C., under the name of Clark & Lyford.

Mr. C. A. Lyford was born at Waverly, near Binghampton, N.Y. Deciding to take up the profession of a civil engineer, he spent a year in practical work before going to college. In 1904 he graduated from the New York State College of Forestry at Cornell University as forest engineer, and in the same year he received the degree of Master of Forestry at the conclusion of a post-graduate course at Yale. The next three years were spent in the United States Forest Service. In 1907 Mr. Lyford became general manager of the Eastern Lumber Company, of Huttonsville, West Virginia. In 1908 he came to Canada and entered upon an engagement with the Riordon Paper Company, Limited, of Montreal, to make a survey of their limits on the Rouge river. In May, 1910, Mr. Lyford resigned his position with the Riordon Paper Company, after having surveyed approximately 1,175 square miles. He was, however, retained as consulting forest engineer.

At this juncture Mr. Lyford formed a partnership with Judson F. Clark, Ph.D., formerly Forester of Ontario, opening an office in Vancouver, B.C., under the firm name of Clark & Lyford, forest engineers. Mr. P. L. Lyford, a brother of C. A. Lyford, assumed charge of the Riordon survey. After five months spent in cruising British Columbia timber, Mr. C. A. Lyford returned to Montreal to sound eastern possibilities and as a result opened an office there. It will thus be seen that he has had eight years of practical experience chiefly in the pine and spruce forests of Canada and the northeastern states.

Mr. Lyford is a member of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers, and of the Society of American Foresters. Evidence of his ability is to be found in a general forest survey and map of southern New Hampshire published in 1905 by the New Hampshire Forestry Commission, as well as in the detailed forest survey, including topographical maps for the Riordon Company. The area covered to date by the Riordon survey is 1,750 square miles.

Mr. Lyford is of a rugged type of manhood and a lover of the forest and of outdoor life. When a student at Cornell he was prominent in all forms of athletics, including football and rowing. He was "stroke" of the Cornell "Varsity" four-oared crew, which made a name for themselves in 1902.

Mr. Lyford reports that business is developing much faster than he expected when he opened his Montreal office. Inquiries are coming in from all over eastern Canada, including far-away Labrador, and the prospects are that the fall and winter work of the approaching season will be much more extensive than could have been expected a few months ago.

Driving Operations Commenced on the St. John

Fredericton, May 1.—The St. John River commenced falling in the last week of April and river drivers began to leave for the headwaters about April 30. The first bank logs to come down the river this season reached Springhill on April 27. They were owned by Mr. Robert Scott and sold to Randolph & Baker.

It is estimated that there will be about ten million feet of bank logs coming to Springhill, making a busier season than last year. The opening prices being paid by the lumber buyers there are $10 for battens and $13 for deal logs in spruce, while hemlock logs bring about $8.75 per thousand feet. It is believed that the prices of spruce logs will soon advance considerably as there is a lively demand. Lumbermen are much pleased with the prospects for stream driving on the Upper St. John. "I am not worrying about the logs coming out," declared a lumberman in charge of extensive operations on the upper St. John river. Encouraging reports have been received from up-river points. Old logs which had been hung up from last season in the upper river are running over the Grand Falls. They are logs which were below Grand Falls since last season.

Floating Birch Logs on Long Drive

Further Correspondence bears out Opinion of Previous Writers—Methods Adopted by some Prominent Operators

Several more letters have been received by the "Canada Lumberman" upon the question of floating birch logs. They bear out the opinions expressed in previous letters that floating birch logs on a river with rapids, is almost an impossibility. The additional letters received are as follows:

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—Our experience of floating hardwood logs is somewhat limited. We have tried soft elm and some hard maple. By having the timber felled during the bark-peeling season and rossing one side of the tree an axe-width and leaving the logs uncut until the fall, when they were skidded up, and in the winter landed on river bank and not rolled in until driving commenced, we found they floated up well. Our drives are usually short, lasting from a month to two months, and we arrange to saw the hardwood as fast as it can be sorted out. We have not found that this noticeably affects the quality of the lumber, although the rossed side of the log always floats up, and it might be thought would partially dry and get brittle. The loss in our short drives was about 2 to 3 per cent., and possibly some of these were not lost by sinking. We have no doubt that birch would be found to float quite as well as the maple and soft elm, although our experience with birch is not as extensive as with the others Yours truly, The Pearce Company, Marmora, Ont.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—We have never known hardwood logs to be floated without a percentage of loss. Some operators peel their logs or strip them on two sides and allow them to stand until they are partially dried out. Others will bore the ends with a large sized bit for a distance and then plub the hole. This, of course, leaves an air space and makes them more or less buoyant, but hardwood logs after laying in the water for a while get very heavy, and a percentage are bound to sink. Maple, beech and birch, which are the principal native woods, will act about the same in this respect. Ash, elm, basswood and hemlock, which by some are classed with hardwood, will, of course, float. Yours very truly, The Seaman, Kent Company, Limited, Meaford, Ont.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—We float a large quantity of hardwood principally maple, beech, basswood and soft elm, along the shores of the Georgian Bay with, we presume, an average loss of 10 per cent. This is what we have estimated our average loss to be through sinking logs and from other causes.

In reference to birch, this will float the same as other woods if left on the banks until it gets fairly well dried out, but we question whether you could float birch in a river, as it requires calm water, and the best weather is always picked out for floating or rafting hardwood logs. We have had no experience. however, in driving in a river, hardwood timber, and would not care to say what could be done in that respect. Yours very truly, Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—In our opinion the only way that hardwood timber could be made to float would be to bore it with a 3-inch auger hole and plug the hole with a pine plug. It would require a hole bored out at each end and treated in this manner I think it would float. Of course, it wastes the timber some, but it will not float unless it is so treated. Very truly yours, Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ont.

Question and Answer

F. W. J. asks the meaning of a "square" of shingles. Among the trade a "square" of shingles means sufficient shingles to cover a surface ten feet square, i.e., 100 square feet. In practice this works out at three bundles, or 750 shingles.

A Bay City, Mich., subscriber asks the meaning of the terms "c.i.f." and "standard." The term c.i.f., which is used in connection with the export trade, means "cost, insurance and freight." A quotation given by a Canadian exporter "c.i.f. Liverpool" would mean that the price quoted would be the cost to the importer in Liverpool, of the goods on board the vessel at Liverpool docks. The term "standard" is understood by the trade to mean the St. Petersburg sandard, which is equivalent to 1,980 superficial feet.

A Busy Season expected at B.C. Mills

Mr. G. McKay, Provincial Timber Inspector, reports that the coming season will be one of the busiest in the history of the lumber industry of the Pacific coast, and will also see one of the largest outputs ever made in one season in British Columbia. From advices received at the offices of the timber department, it is learned that preparations are being made by most of the lumber concerns operating on the west coast of Vancouver island and on the north coast of the mainland for a heavy season's work, many of them increasing the capacity of their plants to the extent of doubling their output.

On the west coast of Vancouver island the B. F. Graham Lumber Company, who possess extensive holdings at San Juan river, are putting in large booming grounds and making other additions in order to handle at least double the amount of lumber put through their mill last year. The James Deakin Lumber Company, who also possess extensive holdings on the San Juan river, are installing a large plant this year and preparing for a heavy season's work.

Mr. J. H. Hillis, of the provincial timber office staff, who returned recently from a trip to the San Juan river and Port Renfrew, reports that the preparations being made this year indicate that this will be by far the heaviest season on the west coast of Vancouver island.

Mr. Hugh McLean, the well known lumberman of Buffalo, who owns large plants in Quebec and New Brunswick, is on a visit to British Columbia and has been looking into the advisability of purchasing limits in that province.

Output of Tight and Slack Cooperage

Detailed Report Showing Quantities and Values During the Year 1909 —Information Secured from 128 Manufacturing Firms in Canada

(By H. R. MacMillan)

The information as to the amount of cooperage stock manufactured in Canada in 1909 is based upon reports received from 128 firms. The total value of the cooperage stock manufactured in Canada in 1909 was $1,842,235; the value of the tight cooperage stock amounted to $247,116, or 13.4 per cent. of the total; the remainder, $1,595,119, or 86.6 per cent. of the total, represents the value of the slack cooperage stock.

Tight Cooperage.

The tight coperage industry, the making of barrels for the containing of liquids, reaches but small proportions in Canada. The large users of tight cooperage, the shippers of whisky, beer, ale, wines and oils, import from the United States either their barrels, their staves and heading, or the logs from which to make this stock. The reason for this is that there are in the forests of Canada no oak, the only wood yet found to be suitable for the manufacture of the high grade tight cooperage required for the handling of these products for which in Canada are used the largest quantities of tight cooperage.

Table I., which shows the quantity and value of tight cooperage manufactured from different kinds of wood in 1909, represents only what was manufactured in Canada, and takes no account of the large quantities of barrels, kegs and staves, chiefly of white and red oak, which were during the year imported from the United States.

Table I.—Tight Cooperage, 1909—Total Quantity, Total Value, and Average Value, by Species and Classes, of the tight staves manufactured in Canada, 1909.

Table I

Kind of Wood.	Sawed.			Ale and Beer.			Bucked and Split.		
	Quantity — thousands	Value.	Average Value per 1,000	Quantity — thousands	Value.	Average Value per 1,000	Quantity — thousands	Value.	Average Value per 1,000
Elm (1)......	5,499	63,152	11·48	....	....	....	....	....	
Oak........	1,628	57,715	35·45	132	9,655	73·14	545	47,351	86·88
Spruce......	560	5,383	9·61	....	....	....	....	....	
Douglas Fir	356	6,147	17·27	....	....	....	....	....	
Basswood...	217	3,476	16·02	....	....	....	....	....	
Ash........	74	1,325	17·91	....	....	....	....	....	
Cedar......	60	5,000	83·33	....	....	....	....	....	
Total..	8,394	142,198	16·94	132	9,655	73·14	545	47,351	86·88

(1) From both imported and domestic logs.

The striking point in Table I. is that the tight cooperage manufactured in Canada is, both as regards the class of product and the species of wood used, not high grade. Only 1.5 per cent. of the tight staves manufactured in Canada are ale and beer stock, a class of goods requiring straight grained white oak free from knots. Such oak is not now to be had in Canada; consequently, the large quantity of ale and beer stock used in Canada is imported from the United States. Similarly, the other class of staves requiring a high grade of oak timber, the "bucked and split," constitutes only 6 per cent. of the total. The great bulk of tight staves manufactured in Canada are sawed; in 1909, out of a total of 9,071,000 tight staves, 8,394,000, or 92.5 per cent., were sawed. The relative quality of the different classes of staves is shown by a comparison of the average price per thousand; in 1909 sawed staves were $16.94, ale and beer staves were $73.14, and bucked and split staves were $86.88.

The great preponderance of the sawed tight staves and their low average price as compared with the other classes is explained by a study of the species used. It has already been explained that oak, and chiefly white oak, is the only timber suitable for the manufacture of ale and beer and bucked and split staves, that there is practically no oak in Canada, and that consequently these classes of staves are imported from the United States. On the other hand, Table I. shows that eight species of wood were in 1909 used in Canada for the manufacture of sawed tight staves. The two chief woods are elm and oak, which constitute respectively 63.5 per cent. and 19.4 per cent. of the total quantity of sawed staves; the other woods, with the percentage they represent, are: Spruce, 6.6 per cent.; Douglas fir, 4.2 per cent.; basswood, 2.6 per cent.; ash, 0.9 per cent.; and cedar, 0.8 per cent.

Though sawed oak barrels are used almost exclusively[1] for the handling of alcoholic liquors and oils, trades which require by far the greater part of the tight cooperage used in Canada, oak, including imported oak, stands second on the list of tight cooperage woods, and represents less than one-fifth of the total. Nearly four-fifths of the tight staves used in Canada are imported in a manufactured state; the remaining one-fifth, is manufactured in Canada from white and red oak, most of which is imported, part of which is picked up from farmers' wood lots, chiefly in southern Ontario.

The tight cooperage plants turning out high grade material are not situated in certain forest districts in Canada where raw material abounds, as is the case in the United States, but are managed by or closely allied to the large breweries, distilleries and refineries using their product. Varying with their convenience the breweries, distillries and refineries of Canada import their barrels or staves already manufactured or import the logs and manufacture them;[2] many of the tight cooperage plants in Canada using oak and supplying the high class trade are only assembling and repair shops; others are factories dependent upon foreign logs; a very few quite small manufacturers still manage to secure enough oak timber to supply them.

The tight cooperage manufacturing industry in Canada, not having any native supplies of a perfect tight cooperage wood at its disposal, is chiefly concerned with supplying barrels for the shipment of rougher commodities, such as fish, pork and other packing house products, syrup, molasses and glucose. For the handling of these materials, which are not so easily tainted as alcohols and which are not so penetrating as alcohols, or oils, tightly jointed barrels of elm, spruce, Douglas fir, basswood and ash are suitable.

Though these woods are used somewhat indiscriminately for the different uses to which low grade tight cooperage is put in Canada, there are special uses in which certain woods have come to be used to a greater extent than others. On the Atlantic coast large quantities of spruce, and on the Pacific coast large quantities of Douglas fir, are used in the manufacture of fish barrels and salmon tierces. Douglas fir is manufactured into tallow casks and exported to Australia. Elm contributes to all classes of cheap tight cooperage, but, with basswood, is used especially for syrup barrels. Ash goes chiefly to the packing house trade.

Breweries report the use of Douglas fir and cedar for vats and tanks. The high average price of the cedar staves manufactured, $83.33 per thousand, would indicate that they were for such tanks.

The quantity and value of the tight heading manufactured is given in Table II.

Table II.—Tight Cooperage, 1909—Total Quantity, Total Value and Average Value, by classes, of the Tight Heading manufactured in Canada, 1909.

Table II

Class.	Quantity. — (Sets)	Value.	Average Value — (per Set)
		$	c.
Sawed....................................	413,764	42,356	·10
Ale and beer (1)............................	11,250	5,556	·49
Total....................................	425,014	47,912	·11

(1) This heading is all White Oak, chiefly from imported logs.

Here it is shown that sawed heading predominates just as do sawed staves; 97.4 per cent. of the heading manufactured in Canada is sawed, 2.6 per cent, is ale and beer. Oak alone is used for the ale and beer heading, and the price, 49 cents per set, is consequently nearly five times as great as the sawed heading, for which elm, spruce, Douglas fir, basswood and ash are used.

The annual manufactures of tight cooperage in the United States are 38 times greater and 58 times more valuable than those of Canada. The United Statesh exports high grade tight cooperage. Canada imports it. The United States owes its control of the tight cooperage on this continent to its large hardwood forests; so superior in this respect is the position of the United States that while, even including imported logs, oak constitutes only 55.5 per cent. of Canada's small tight cooperage output, it furnishes 87.2 per cent. of the tight staves manufactured in the United States.

Slack Cooperage.

As there is a greater demand in Canada for slack cooperage than for tight cooperage, and as Canadian woods are better adapted for slack than tight cooperage, the manufacturing of slack cooperage stock is by far the greater part of the Canadian cooperage industry. There were manufactured in Canada during 1909, 103,982,000 slack staves, valued at $809.649; 8,310,000 sets of slack heading, valued at $432,343; and 35,771,000 hoops, valued at $353,127; a total of $1,595,119 for the slack cooperage industry.

---

[1] Some imported red gum is now used for barrels containing heavy oils.

[2] There were imported into Canada in 1909, 101,818 tight barrels, valued at $117,667, and 4,919,000 oak staves and heading, valued at $174,346—a total tight cooperage import worth $292,013.

Details are given in Table III. of the quantity and value of the different species of wood used for staves, heading and hoops.

Table III.

Kind of Wood.	Staves.			Heading.			Hoops.		
	Quantity — thousands	Value.	Average Value per 1,000	Quantity — thousands	Value.	Average Value per 1,000	Quantity — thousands	Value.	Average Value per 1,000
		$	$ c.		$	$ c.		$	$ c.
Elm	66,586	563,198	8 46	2,297	97,983	42 65	29,327	294,224	10 03
Spruce	17,106	99,566	5 82	1,590	48,786	30 68	1,360	8,078	5 94
Poplar	6,350	46,210	7 28	2,568	179,760	70 00	....	....	....
Maple	4,886	29,768	6 09	100	5,000	50 00	1,500	15,000	10 00
Birch and beech	4,860	29,194	6 00	8	480	60 00	1,749	17,490	10 00
Basswood	1,600	17,332	10 83	1,747	100,334	57 43	1,835	18,335	9 99
Ash	1,584	10,401	6 57	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cottonwood	810	12,820	15 83	....	....	....	....	....	....
Balsam	200	1,160	5 80	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	103,982	809,649	7 78	8,310	432,343	52 03	35,771	353,127	9 87

Ten species of wood were used in the manufacture of slack staves in 1909. Two species, elm and spruce, furnished over four-fifths of the total; 64 per cent. of the staves were elm and 16.5 per cent. were spruce. Poplar furnished 6.1 per cent. of the staves manufactured, and the other species used—maple, birch, beech, basswood, ash, cottonwood and balsam—furnished each less than 5 per cent. of the total.

Excluding cottonwood, of which a comparatively small quantity manufactured in British Columbia brought the high price of $15.83 per thousand, basswood and elm staves at $10.83 and $8.46 per thousand were the most valuable. Staves of other species varied in price from $7.28 to $5.80 per thousand, with spruce and balsam the cheapest at about $5.80. One reason for the low price of spruce is that it is the wood chiefly used for nail kegs and the roughest class of cooperage. The higher price of basswood and elm and poplar is due to the superior qualities of the cooperage manufactured from these woods and to their general use in the higher class of cooperage used for flour and sugar barrels.

The decrease in the quantity of basswood and the extension of the slack cooperage industry into districts where basswood is not to be found, but where poplar is abundant, has given poplar first place in the manufacture of heading. Poplar is good heading material and is destined to replace basswood for this purpose in Canada. It is now used largely for flour barrels. Nearly one-third of the heading manufactured in 1909 was poplar; poplar and elm together furnished over one-half; about one-fifth was basswood and one-fifth spruce. The percentage manufactured of each of the leading species used was: Poplar, 30.9 per cent.; elm, 27.7 pe cent.; basswood, 21.2 per cent.; spruce, 19.1 per cent.

Of the four species furnishing the bulk of the heading, spruce and elm bring the lowest prices at $30.68 and $42.65 per thousand sets, while basswood and poplar sell to the best advantage at $57.43 and $70 per thousand sets.

Though metal and wire hoops are being increasingly used with slack cooperage, wooden hoops are still turned out in a quantity proportionate to the staves and heading manufactured. Elm is the chief wood used for hoops in Canada; there were 29,327,000 elm hoops manufactured in 1909; this was 81.9 per cent. of the entire output; the other species used—basswood, birch and beech, maple and spruce—divided almost equally the remaining 18.1 per cent.

Hoops of all species, excepting spruce, sold for about $10 per thousand; spruce hoops averaged only $5.94 per thousand, the price being kept down by the poor quality of the material used for this purpose and by the use of spruce for nail kegs.

Three classes of manufacturers produce the slack cooperage of Canada. The smallest and most numerous are the individual coopers, chiefly located in the apple regions of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, who cater only to the local demand. Frequently these men carry on a cooperage business in connection with a small sawmill. Another class of slack cooperage manufacturers comprises the large shippers, chiefly of flour, who maintain private cooperage plants. The third class, manufacturing the greater part of the slack cooperage used in Canada, comprises the large cooperage factories. These factories are located with reference both to the supply of hardwood timber and to the market for barrels, and are nearly all situated in the hardwood regions of the eastern provinces, chiefly Ontario. Reports from these factories indicate that they are finding it increasingly difficult to find timber; that those which do not close down permanently are forced to move to new locations to secure raw material. As the farmers' wood lots become exhausted, the general trend of the slack cooperage industry is to move farther north, where large supplies of poplar, spruce, maple and birch may be found.

Most of the slack barrels used in Canada are of domestic manufacture. The chief imports are of hoops, together with small quantities of gum and sycamore for flour barrel staves.

Considered on a per capita basis, the annual slack cooperage output of Canada is greater and more valuable than that of the United States. Slack cooperage is, nevertheless, dearer in Canada than in the United States; the United States prices per thousand were for 1908: Staves, $5.72; heading, $45.71; hoops, $6.91. The prices in Canada during 1909 were: staves, $7.78; heading, $52.03; hoops, $9.87. Nineteen woods are used for staves in the United States; five of these—red gum, pine, elm, beech and maple—furnish each more staves annually than are cut in the whole of Canada. Though pine is the second most important slack cooperage wood in the United States, it was not reported for 1909 by any Canadian cooperage firm.

Slack cooperage can profitably be manufactured from sawmill waste, and it would be a great saving of timber if this practice became general. This method of utilizing all the timber and reducing the cost is finding favor in the United States. There are yet but few signs of it in Canada.

Shrinkage of Lumber in Seasoning

It has always been a question with the manufacturer, when sawing up his logs, as to just what thickness the boards should be sawed, that when thoroughly dry they will be of the required thickness. During the past two months we have endeavored to determine from actual tests, results of which were submitted to us, the percentage of shrinkage in the different woods, and we submit below the average percentage of each wood as reported to us:

Kind of Wood	—Periods of Seasoning— 2-months dry. Per cent.	4 months dry. Per cent.	6-months dry. Per cent.
Ash	3⅓	6	6
Basswood	3½	5	7
Beech	3	3½	7
Butternut	4	6	6½
Cherry	2½	4½	6½
Chestnut	6	6½	7½
Cottonwood	6	8½	10
Cypress	8	10	10
Elm	5	7	9
Gum	4	7½	9½
Hardwood, D.M.	3	4	5
Hickory	2⅔	4	5½
Maple	4	7½	8
White Oak plain	3½	5	6½
Red Oak, plain	4	6	8
White Oak quartered	2½	5	7
Red Oak, quartered	3½	6	7½
Poplar	4	6½	8½
Sycamore, plain	3	5	6
Sycamore, quartered	1½	4½	6½
Tupelo	4	4	6½
Walnut	3	5½	6

It should be very strongly impressed upon all manufacturers of hardwood that one of the best profit-makers in his organization is his sawyer, and that next to him should, perhaps, be placed the edger man and the trimmer. A sawyer may be able, by good judgment, in turning his log at the proper time, to get the greatest possible amount of high grade lumber out of it, but there is always something left to the edger man and to the trimmer and these should not be neglected.

In the visits of our inspectors to consuming points, they have been placed upon cars of lumber which had been absolutely refused by the purchaser, owing to their extremely ragged and rough appearance, and upon inspection it was found to be below the grade invoiced, owing entirely to bad ends and waney edges, which should have been trimmed and edged off. Our inspectors cannot manufacture the lumber with a board rule. Again, shippers of wagon box boards frequently receive reports of shortage in measurement and when it is known that such shortage has been obtained by the buyer measuring inside of such defects as wane, bad knot ends, it will be better to allow such shortage than to insist on remeasurement, as otherwise our inspectors, if placed upon the car, will be forced to measure each board full, and the defects mentioned will naturally lower the grade; the grade may thus be lowered in excess of the amount of shortage claimed.—Lewis Doster at annual meeting of Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Samuel Collyer, a well known investment broken of Seattle, Wash., recently visited Vancouver and Victoria in the interests of wealthy clients who are considering the purchase of limits.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Opportunity In The Retail Lumber Trade

The Retail Lumber Business of the Present

By W. C. Hickman*

The retail lumber business of the present time is one of the best vocations a man could follow. I can see no reason why any man, it matters not who he might be, should not feel proud to be called a lumberman, either retail or wholesale. It is a great industry carried on by upright, honorable men, who do things—men whose words stand for something—men the world can depend upon. I am proud of the fact that I am associated with this great industry, even though it be in a small way, and I only hope that I will always be as well pleased with its workings as I am to-day.

I know of no other line of work that offers better and more inducements to the young man than the retail lumber business, provided the young man has the proper amount of energy to stay with it. Most people, and especially young men, look upon our work as being below their calling, and most especially the retail end of the business; they seem to want to get into something easy where they can go dressed-up while at work, and they are very particular about keeping their hands soft and white; but you cannot handle lumber with soft hands and while wearing fine clothes.

Now, we might ask the question, What does it take to make a successful retail lumberman?

First—He must not and cannot be what we term lazy.

Second—He must not be what you would call a "grouch," but to the contrary he should always wear a smile—the kind of smile that won't come off. You know that one little smile, followed by more later on, has changed many of our lives and the good work is still going on—why, if it had not been for that first smile I would not to-day be the happy married man that I am—so smile!

Third—I believe, to be a successful retail lumberman, that you should familiarize yourself with the faces and names of your customers and when you meet them, it matters not where, give them the glad hand and make them feel that you are interested in their welfare more than to simply sell them a bill of lumber and get their money.

Fourth—For a man to be a successful retail lumberman, he must be a merchant—a merchant in the fullest sense. He must keep posted as to the market, and know the condition of his stock at all times. I wonder how many there are here to-day who have gone through their yards and found that they were out of the very kind of stock that was needed the most; and as you were making your way back to your office to look through your order files thinking all the time just what you were going to write to the poor old travelling man, or to the head knocker at the main office—and then what? You would find that you had overlooked ordering that particular stock, although the salesman had been drumming you hard for orders.

Speaking of travelling men, God bless every one of them! I do not think that a retail lumber dealer could have a better asset than the good will of the men who call on him, looking for orders. They always bring sunshine and pleasure and we should always greet them with open hands, even if they do make us pay for our lumber and other stocks at times, like they are doing now.

We, as retail lumber dealers, have our friends and enemies—our friends are the manufacturers and wholesalers and their travelling representatives that sell through the legitimate channels of trade—the retail dealers. These friends we should cherish, for they are near and dear to us—without them we could do nothing; we should cooperate with them as much as possible by ordering our stocks far enough ahead so as not to cause them unnecessary expense and trouble in filling our orders.

About Collections.

Now what about our collections? I believe that this is a part of our business that we all neglect more or less and it is the most important part of the whole. If it were not for getting into trouble with Met L. Saley, I would bet $4 and my old black muley cow that nearly every lumber dealer here to-day has, while making strenuous effort to get new business, neglected collecting for that already sold and due as well as past due.

I believe that we ought to pay more atention to collecting our outstanding accounts and be less eager to underbid our competitor on bills we feel that justly belong to him and would go to him if he can make even as good a price as we can make.

Now don't understand me as advocating the elimination of honest competition, for such is not the case. Business would lose all its fascination if there were no competition—but I do hope to see, and I believe we will all welcome the day, when we as retailers will have learned more and better sense than to indulge in what is known as cut-throat competition.

Now, what kind of a citizen does the retail lumber dealer make? It can tell you. He makes a good one. You cannot point out a man in your locality more loyal to his community and who is more ready and willing to contribute to any good cause, than the successful retail lumber dealer. He stands ever ready to lend a helping hand to any movement that is calculated to upbuild the community in which he lives. Go with him to his home, meet his family, and note while there how happiness in this home reigns supreme.

Yes, the retail lumber dealer makes and is a good and substantial citizen.

The retail lumber business of the present is just what we make it and if we will continue to pull together and work to one end, we will off when every legitimate dealer will be enrolled under our banner to battle with us in upholding one of the greatest mercantile industries upon the face of the globe to-day.

---

*Extract from an address to the Southern Retail Lumber Dealers' Association

Pertinent Points on Retail Yards

The successful modern retail lumber business is a science, and as such it should be studied and mastered. Its development is conditioned by the same sound business sense as is that of any bank or railroad, says F. J. H. in the West Coast Lumberman. The lumber merchant must enter the open market for his stock in trade, where supply and demand govern the price he must pay. He must sell on the same basis and under the same conditions. His business is as complicated and diverse as any in the mercantile world, and well may the aspirant for future greatness in the retail lumber world conclude to serve faithfully his apprenticeship under the best leaders of the land.

The modern yard should have a neat, well-lighted and well-ventilated office, such as you will find in an up-to-date bank or any up-to-date business. It should be fitted with suitable furniture, an easy chair wherein the tired customer may rest while you figure his bill. Writing table and material should be handy, that he may make out his own bill, if he chooses, or write out his check. There should be no place for the loafer and no inducement to make a smoking room of it should be given or allowed. The floor and the stove should be as free from tobacco spit as that of our parlors; in short, the office should be kept sufficiently neat and clean as would be agreeable to any lady.

We would have all our lumber under cover. This for economy as well as convenience and a trade getter. Any carpenter prefers dry lumber and will buy from the merchant who keeps it dry, and as one once said in the writer's hearing: "I buy my lumber from the merchants who keeps his lumber dry, if for not other reason than the one that prompts me to find shelter for all my stock." We presume he meant that it paid him to keep his stock sheltered. Tte style of the shed must be governed by the location and the taste of the owner.

The stock should be systematically arranged, neatly piled and studiously taken care of. No lumber should be put into the pile until it has been carefully inspected, both as to quality and quantity, and also as to condition of dryness. We have seen lumber rot in the pile, for which we can offer no apology. If it is not thoroughly dry it should be protected by extra sticking. If dry lumber is bought the wholesaler should bear the cost of extra sticking, but in any case the lumber should be properly protected and taken care of. The count should be verified and any overage should be as scrupulously reported the same as a shortage. If the proper credits for overage are reported we will find less trouble getting credits for shortage.

We would allow ourselves a good salary for our time, take into account all items of expense; allow only such risks as are absolutely unavoidable; exercise every precaution and sound business sense, then add the customary rate of interest and be content. If we want to speculate we should enter other fields.

We seem to be greatly exercised of late over a mail order competition, and are laying all manner of plans to put them out of business. But after a closer study of their methods, the field they labor in and the patronage they receive, we may learn a lesson that might enable us to avoid other evil consequences.

We believe the mail order house has come to stay. From their success we judge that they have the sympathy of long lists of our people. Fundamentally they are the natural result of our own exhorbitant rates of profit, and until we change our methods (which we scarcely expect this side of the millennium) they will continue to prosper. Their birth dates back to the time when the retail merchant in all lines was reaping an exhorbitant profit, and their business was established on no other than a sound business basis. They perceived that by buying for cash and selling for cash they could sell at a less profit than could the man that sold on credit. They also saw that if they would buy from the wholesaler and sell direct to the consumer they could make another saving, and by dividing their savings with the consumer they could expect his patronage. It was simple, and the only wonder is that not more took advantage of the opportunity.

Do not forget that the customer, as well as the merchant, has become enlightened. He knows the market price of lumber as well as the merchant. The time is past when the merchant can get exhorbitant prices undetected for his wares. And when detected he must pay the penalty. The customer realizes he is under obligation to his merchant and is willing to honor this obligation, but he also insists that the merchant is under some obligation to him, and we believe a recognition of these mutual obligations would smooth out several rough places in our business life. The trouble with us all, dealer and consumer, has been: We are too extravagant. We, as merchants, are too loose in our business methods, too extravagant in our habits, and yet we prosper. The consumer, noting this, sees our habits and evident losses, and sees that we prosper, and naturally figures it out that he is paying for it. Can we wonder that he turns away from us and buys where he can buy cheapest?

Recognizing the right to all the trade we can get, we should not forget the right of others. There are business ethics which prove a good investment. It does not pay to antagonize trade naturally belonging to other territory. It does not pay to have our rating in the Red Book as 33. It does not pay to cancel an order given and accepted in good faith simply because we learn that the goods could have been bought a little cheaper elsewhere. It does not pay to have the reputation of being tricky. It does pay to give value received for what we sell. It does pay to insist that our goods be up to the grade. It does pay to discount bills. It does pay to be wide awake and looking for opportunities to improve our business.

The Spring Clean Up

There is scarcely a more important time of year to the retail lumber dealer than the early spring. It is often then that the first definite plans for the new building season are talked of, and the new stock of lumber for the coming season is picked out and ordered, says a writer in The Lumber World. It is just at this time of year that every retail lumber dealer should go thoroughly through his stock and he has at this time an opportunity to convert much of his unsalable stock into cash.

It is very essential that the yard and sheds should have a very thorough cleaning. In the yard there are numerous odds and ends which have been laid out during the preceding season. There are countless small piles of off-grade stock, broken pieces of tree stuff and boards, and many odd pieces of uncalled for sizes and lengths. These should all be picked up, sorted over and put together in some conspicuous place where each prospective customer may be taken and shown. All the broken bundles of lath should be picked up and rebundled. The same applies to shingles. It requires but a small amount of time and converts worthless rubbish into a salable product.

If there is any very large accumulation of this odd stock—and in almost every yard there is more than the owner will believe—it should be put together and arranged in such a manner that its attractiveness may be easily shown. There is always a buyer ready to take it if it is shown to him in the proper light.

After the ward is well taken care of, it is equally important to carefully go into the shed.

How about the roof? Does it leak? Generally, yes. And now is the time to fix it before the spring rains set in and ruin a lot of stock for you. Here, as in the yard, get all of the odd stock together. Tie up the broken bundles of siding, flooring and ceiling. Pick out the off-grade stock and get it into a bin so that you can readily show it to your customers. Don't put it off in a corner where it will be hidden away, but put it in the front of the shed where the salesmen will see it every time they go into the shed and it will become such an eye sore to them that they will make an extra effort to sell it.

Fix broken window lights and wash the windows in the skylights. Have as much light as possible in your shed—it will make everything look better.

Take your odd windows and doors and sort them up as far as possible, putting the various sizes together, but put them in a conspicuous place and put a price on them that will move them, and when you have sold them, convert this new capital into stock which is standard and can be turned over and over.

This same feeling of "cleaning up" in the spring applies not only to the yard and shed, but also to your book accounts. You are not so very busy right now. Bills are not being figured in any great numbers, and it is an ideal time to go over your accounts; find out who have ben delinquent all winter, and go and see them personally; find out what they will do for you. Letters are all right, the telephone is better, but seeing them personally is the way to get the money. Clean up the old accounts. If there is any dispute, settle it, and get the money in the bank. This will help you discount your bills on the new stock which is coming in and will put you in a position to command a better price.

When your new stock comes in try as far as possible to pile it so you can sell the old stock first. It is a common mistake to keep piling new stock on old stock until the old stock rots or degrades so you have to take a serious loss on it.

The ideas which I express are known to you now, but I have saved a good deal of money and worry for myself by following these simple suggestions, and it is with this in mind that I suggest them to others.

Difference in Piling

Recently I was in a shed in which several bins were filled with maple flooring, says Met. L. Saley, in The American Lumberman. In a couple of the bins the ends of the flooring were piled evenly, and in the others the piling was about as rough as you would want to see. It was explained that the flooring that was decently piled was handled by the regular employees of the yard, and the other by draymen. Of the work of the draymen the dealer was ashamed and remarked how much more attractive the well piled stuff was to purchasers. On the surface a novice most assuredly would call it better flooring, and there was not a penny's worth of difference in the quality.

The lumbermen who have not got this idea in their heads are numerous enough to make several regiments. Goodness knows why they are staggering along in this way so long when they have had ample opportunity to learn to the contrary. "Do you see much poor piling?" was asked recently. Do I see much of it! I wish I could say I didn't, but if such a statement were made, little Dutchie's conscience would be as uneasy tonight as his stomach would be if he had eaten gravel for supper. Some dealers have not the time to pile their lumber properly—so they say. Others whose piles look as if they had been shaken up by an earthquake appear to be unconscious of the fact. I was in a large shed in which there was miserable piling, and this unprofitable way of storing material was not referred to by the proprietor, who showed me around the premises. I should have liked to touch him up a little on it, but what is the use? He has seen fifty years, has sold lumber half of that time, and for him to try to learn a new trick at this stage of the game would be asking too much. This dealer says he means to retire from business in a year or two, and maybe when a new man takes the helm the piles will be put in shape that will add to their appearance 50 per cent.

When this dealer talks about retiring one may know that he has made money in the business. So he has. He could live without shoving boards. He is rated at from $25,000 to $35,000, and even the last amount wouldn't buy half of his assets. Here I have been all these years paying strict attention to punctuation, spelling, diction, have written as long as he has sold lumber, and have not made one dollar where he has made five. Which illustrates what a mighty fine business retailing lumber is. If I had not paid strict attention to the way I had done my work; if I had not done it according to the requirements of the publishers for whom I have worked, where would I have landed? On my back somewhere, asking my rich relatives in the East if they would be so kind as occasionally to fire me out a dollar or two.

I don't know how many times I have said in this department that owing to the character of the retail business the man who engages in it may succeed when in other callings he would fall flat. Instead of telling others how to get rich I have a mind to turn little Dutchie out to grass, borrow enough money to buy a yard and get rich myself.

U. S. Consul Alfred J. Fleming, of Yarmouth, N.S., reports that a large lumbering firm has had the survey made and all other preliminaries arranged for a railroad from its mills at Caledonia to the sea at Port Midway, a little over 28 miles. The road, in addition to carrying lumber, will be operated for the general benefit, carrying passengers and freight. The country to be served by this line is rich in timber and somewhat settled, but at present the several mills operating in the interior are compelled to haul their output 28 miles by ox teams.

Centering Circular Saws

In a recent issue of the Wood-Worker a correspondent describes a method of centering saws which have eyes larger than the mandrel on which they run. It seems to me that better results could be obtained by having the outside collar on saw mandrel bored, say, 3/4-inch or 1-inch larger than spindle, and have it threaded inside. Then have a piece made to fit the saw mandrel and threaded to fit inside the collar and to reach nearly through same, and have a cone-shaped piece on the end next the saw. By letting the cone end of piece extend into saw eye, and screwing the collar against saw, then screwing nut on end of mandrel, the saw mill be positively and accurately held in place. Would like to know through the columns of your valuable journal if it is practical to run spindles at a high rate of speed (say 3,500 or 4,000 r.p.m), having 1 3/4-inch centres, and to do heavy cutting. It will be necessary for spindles to be adjusted from 1 3/4-inch centres to about 2 1/2-inch centres. If it is practical, what kind of gears should be used, all steel, or a combination of steel and rawhide, and what should be the construction of the gear and the relative position of one to the other?

THE WOODWORKER

During the recent annual meeting of National Coopers' Association at St. Louis, Mo., an address was delivered by President J. R. Kelley upon the subject, "How the hoop, stave and cooperage manufacturers can work in closer harmony." Mr. Kelley's remarks were as follows:

Beginning with the first part of the subject, the steel hoop men, as a rule, are not only the best of good fellows, but good business men, as well, who carefully study their business in order that the most up-to-date method be applied to increase their dividends. In my opinion to do this successfully, they must also watch and keep in mind the interests of their customers. If this be true, it seems to me, they could work in closer harmony with the cooper by giving us a little more consideration, and by taking an active lively interest in all economic and other questions that come up in our meetings affecting the cooperage industry which consumes such a large part of their product.

If my memory serves me right, a few years ago the question of flaring hoops at the mills came up and was carefully gone over at one of our meetings, some of the mills agreeing to discontinue flaring altogether, the others to make prices such that orders for flared hoops, which were usually small, coming from breweries and repair shops, would go to the cooper where it rightfully belongs. This agreement soon fell through and I understand now that only a small charge is made by the mill for doing this work, much less than the cooper can afford to do it for. In my opinion, this is wrong. The mills should stop flaring unless at a price that would give the cooper a chance to compete for the business at a fair profit.

Outside of these matters, I believe the cooper has little cause for complaint against the hoop companies. We have been treated more than fairly by extensions of time on contracts and advice from time to time when a raise in price was contemplated, with a chance to specify for a limited tonnage, usually sufficient to cover unfilled orders and contracts, all of which is a credit to the hoop companies and should be appreciated by the cooper. I question very much whether other large corporations would do as well by their customers. I believe, also, that it has been the aim of the steel hoop companies during the past few years to keep prices from fluctuating as much as possible, which is also a good thing, as it gives us the chance to figure the cost of our hoops at least six months ahead. Wouldn't it be a good thing if such a condition could be brought about and made to work in the cooperage industry? I mean by this, prices maintained on a fair profit basis.

Passing to the stave men—they may not be the best people on earth, but they are as good as the best. Like the cooper, you will occasionally find one that it is hard to do business with long business lines. However, it is not my intention to criticize or find fault, but simply offer a few suggestions which I think if applies might help the stave producer and cooper (who are so essential to each other) to work in closer harmony. It seems to me there is just a little lack of confidence between the two. I believe that if the stave maker will give just a little more attention to the culling, averaging and counting of his staves, using the most careful and best men in his employ for doing this work and whenever possible have a double check on both average and count, invoicing accordingly, it will help matters very much. In my opinion, the stave people are just a little lax in this work—in fact, too many of them just guess at averages, and if the cooper reports less than claimed, become very indignant, sometimes intimating that the cooper is unfair and trying to beat them, but by sifting the matter down, you usually find that these stave men know very little about either the average, cull or count, having left this matter with some employe who either lacked experience or was not very careful. However, I am glad to say that such differences come to us much less frequently now than they used to.

On the other hand, I must admit that there are some coopers that will and do take unfair advantage of shippers by either short counts, extra close inspection, heavy cull or dockage on averages, especially when they are well stocked up with material and the call for their product is light. However, this is the exception rather than the rule, as I believe most coopers dislike as much to report shortages or dockages of any kind as the stave man does to receive them. When a stave shipper finds a cooper of this kind he should refuse to make further shipments unless the purchaser will agree to unload his staves separately from others, reporting at once, count, cull, average, which, if not satisfactory, would give the shipper a chance to make another inspection and satisfy himself as to who was in the wrong, and it would only be fair for the cooper when such differences come up to stand at least part of the expense of the stave men in making these trips. In this way, I believe that confidence would be strengthened very materially.

Another matter, it seems to me, which could be remedied at least to some extent, is the fluctuations in prices. While we realize that supply and demand is bound to regulate and govern more or less, still I believe it would be much better if prices could be kept more uniform, the same as the hoop prices, which are usually steady and firm, while the stave market is always more or less unsteady.

Just to illustrate—a few weeks ago I was wanting both white and red oak oil staves, and sent out a number of letters asking for quotations, and, with few exceptions, each one having staves to offer made different prices. I placed orders for quite a few cars at the prices quoted, and a week or ten days later offered the same parties additional orders, but each one refused to book unless at an advance of from 50 cents to $3 per 1,000. During this time there was no advance in prices for made-up cooperage nor increased demand for staves that I could find that would justify any advance whatever in the price of staves.

Fire Insurance on Woodworking Plants

One of the expenditures which are part of the necessary operating cost of a woodworking plant is that for insurance. Protection from fire is so obviously necessary that there is scarcely a plant in the country which does not provide for indemnity against loss in one form or another. Fire insurance cost is therefore a fixed item in the overhead charge account of every woodworking establishment.

It is, nevertheless, true, however, that though this is a fixed charge, it is possible to reduce the cost remarkably by proper consideration of the special hazards pertaining to the plant and the possibility of reducing them. A saving can be made almost certainly, and the cost of making the necessary improvements is frequently very low, compared with the increased safety of operation and the lower rate secured.

The "base rates" which are in effect on most woodworking classes range from 2.50 to 3 per cent. That is to say, a plant which conforms to the proper ideas, from a fire protection standpoint, is charged $2.50 to $3 annual premium for each $100 of insurance. As a matter of fact, however, the rate usually paid by such establishments is much higher, 5, 6, or 7 per cent. being the charge usually made, the increase being due to the fact that the plants are not properly operated, as far as the fire prevention factor is concerned. There is no doubt that the operators of these establishments, by the adoption of a few simple changes, could lower the rate, not perhaps to 2.50 per cent., but certainly a considerable amount compared with that now being paid.

The insurance companies are more than willing to meet the woodworker half way on a proposition of this kind, for it is a well known fact that this class of risks is considered one of the most unprofitable that the companies have to write. They would be more than willing to apply a lower rate on an improved risk, for the reduction in the hazard makes it a better risk for the company, and the underwriters would much prefer to make a small profit on an individual risk than have to pay a high proportion of losses on business which was written at a high rate.

It is also true that by making the changes which can be put into effect without great cost, a sufficient reduction in the fire insurance rate can be obtained to more than pay for the cost of the improvements in a short time. The additional advantage of knowing that the chance for the business to be interrupted by fire is much more remote than before is one that appeals to every woodworking operator who has an established trade.

A brief consideration of some of the most common defects and the charges mode far them in the insurance rate will perhaps suggest the possibility of advantageous changes in individual risks.

Openings through floors, such as in the case of light wells or openings for stirways or elevators, are charged for, 25c usually being added to the rate for these. By inclosing the stairways and arranging for cut-offs of the elevators, as well as by closing the wells, unless they are absolutely necessary for the operation of the plant, would save this charge.

Methods of heating and lighting come in, of course, for a big share of attention. Stoves are looked upon as dangerous, and a charge for them of 25c. is made. If steam heat, carried by pipes free from wood work, and suspended by iron supports, is provided, no charge is made. Of course, the proper arrangement of the stoves will reduce the charge, and efforts should be made, if that mode of heating is used, to arrange them so safely as to make a blaze from that source remote. They should be placed on metal floor coverings, and should not be close enough to the walls to be dangerous. Inclosures of metal are advisable.

The most effective and least dangerous method of lighting is by electricity, provided the wires are properly installed. Fire insurance companies usually specify that the approved form is the standard of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and deviation from this usually carries a charge. However, as it is easy enough to comply with the standard, there is no reason why the woodworker should not get the benefit of the lowest possible rate. Gas jets should be properly guarded, while, if kerosene or ordinary lamps are used, there is a heavy charge. As most establishments are equipped with more modern methods of illumination, however, this charge is not usually applied.

Watchman service is provided by many woodworking plants on their own initiative, in order that the chances of fire, when the plant is not in operation, may be eliminated as far as possible. Such service is recognized by the fire insurance companies, who place a charge of 25c, for failure to have service of this kind.

The dry kiln is a source of much consideration, and the woodworker who has his kiln properly constructed and heated enjoys a much lower rate compared with the operator who pays relatively little attention to protection at that end of the plant. If the kiln is not enirely cut off from the rest of the plant, if it is heated by stoves or furnaces in a room not fireproof, or if any method of heating does not have its origin in a fireprof building, charges ranging from 50c. to $1 are made. The carefully constructed kiln, not connected with the main plant, and heated from fireproof sources, gets so low a rate as to make this type of structure well worth while, even from the sole standpoint of insurance cost reduction.

The boiler and engine room of a woodworking plant offer many hazards, and consequently deserve much consideration in construction. They should be of brick or stone, and fireproof. The boiler should be properly set, covered with brick and separated from engine room by brick standard wall. All openings should be protected by double standard fire doors, except shaft, belt and conveyor openings, which should be made as small as possible. The boiler and engine should be on independent foundations, and the boiler room should be equipped with hydrant and hose, and, unless fireproof, should be well ventilated.

If the boiler room is in the main plant or in communicating frame building, without brick wall cut-off, a charge of $1 is made in the rate. Frame construction is also charged for. Disposal of shavings and other refuse in the plant by means of automatic feeders is an approved method, though for allowing shavings to accumulate in a vault which is not fireproof, and is located in the boiler room, there is an extra charge.

The disposition of the boiler stack should be so arranged as to reduce the hazard, and failure to do this carries a heavy charge, usually 75 per cent. If not safely arranged and inside main building, the charge is even greater, as the exposure is, of course, increased.

Planers, sanders, stickers, headers and jointers should be equipped with blower and dust pipes. Where this is not done, a charge of 10c. for each machine is added.

Handling oils, paints, etc., is a more or less dangerous proposition, and the careless handling of material of this kind is discouraged. For instance, not greater than one day's supply of oils should be carried in the building. Drip cups should be placed under the bearings to prevent oil from soaking into the woodwork or impregnating shavngs, dust or other refuse. Electric generators and dynamos, gasoline engines and other power equipment should be in all cases cut off from the main plant. The reason for this general proviso, naturally, is that a fire could easily start in that part of the plant, and, if properly separated from the rest of it by brick walls, the danger of a general fire would be small. On the other hand, if such cutoff is not provided, the danger is imminent of the destruction of the entire plant if a fire starts in the power building.

If there is a machine or repair shop maintained, this, with the exception of a saw-filing room, should be located outside the main plant. Fire protection in the establishment should be provided by casks and extinguishers, the approved idea being one chemical extinguisher for every 2,500 square feet of floor space.

It is important that the general condition of the plant be good. Sawdust should not be allowed to accumulate, and oil should not be permitted to drip. Not very long ago a big establishment was destroyed by fire, and the cause, as far as it could be determined, was spontaneous combustion from oil-soaked sawdust.

Practical inspection men employed by insurance companies agree that the usual defects which are found in woodworking plants, and which add most to their rates, are failure properly to cut off the boiler room' improper stock clearance—that is, the top of the stack being too close to the roof—and the careless handling and burning of refuse.

The next time your fire insurance business is being solicited, make a point of having your plant carefully inspected and defects noted. The schedule which will be returned, showing the charges for various features of construction, arrangement of equipment or method of operation, will suggest many things, and a little co-operation with the underwriter should result in a material reduction in your rate.—G. D. C., in the Wood-Worker.

The Rule of Temperature

Probably there may be found a great many rules and regulations about the temperature of a glue room, of glue, and of the stock to be glued, but one of the simplest and best for general observance is to have the stock to be glued, and the glue room, of practically the same temperature. There may be objections raised to this, and there are occasions when it is well to depart from it, but it requires an expert to judge these occasions, and experts require no specific rules of this kind to aid them in their manipulation. For those less familiar with glue room work, it simplifies things wonderfully.

The object of having the stock of practically the same temperature as the room, is that then the glue is not directly affected on being spread, by the temperature of the stock itself, and has a greater tendency to remain in just the condition it is when being spread. To illustrate, if the stock should be brought, cold, into a warm glue room, it would have an immediate chilling effect on the glue liquid. If it is brought to the work hot, from a hot room, it has the opposite effect and tends to thin the glue spread on it, and to absorb it more freely. This tendency, of course, is governed by the relative difference in temperature, and this adds uncertainty to the work. Therefore, it follows that the simplest way is to have the stock, both the core stock and the veneer, of practically the same temperature as the room, because then the glue acts more naturally and you are better able to anticipate just what it will do when spread, how soon it will set, how much it will take, how far it will spread, etc.

As to just what temperature this should be, there is quite a difference of opinion. We may say it should not be lower than 70 degrees, and it is difficult to keep it above 100 because of the discomfort. Anyway, if one will keep his glue room somewhere between 70 and 100 degrees, and keep the stock to be used standing in the glue room quite a while before it is used, it will gradually approximate the same temperature, and the work of gluing will be materially simplified and there will be less occasion for failure—provided, of course, the glue room is kept properly free from drafts.

The Veneered Front Door

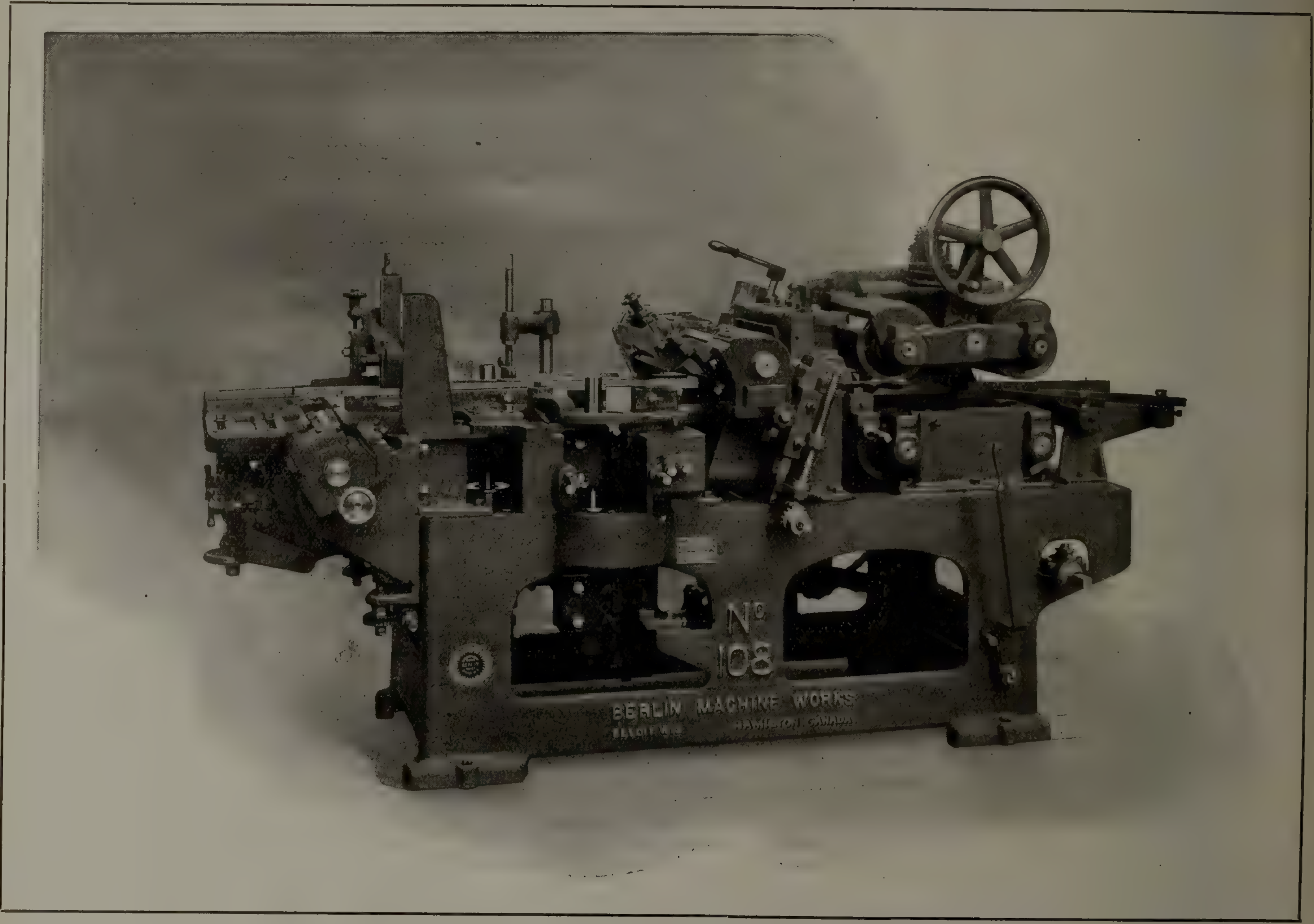
One of the most prominent wholesalers of birch veneered doors in the country takes exception to the unqualified statement recently made that the veneered door is not an outside door. Admittedly, he says, it is not a door that may be put on the outside without any protection whatever, so that the rain and sun beat against it, but this, he claims, does no alter the fact that one of the big items in the veneered door business is the veneered front door. The point made by the door man is that where a front door is protected with 6, 7 or 8 feet of verandah, and any due care taken of it, the veneered door will stand quite a lot of slopping with water and drying off, even if it won't stand what might be termed outside exposure to weather on, say, the south side of the house. To give out the unqualified statement that the veneered door will not stand outside exposure, the door man contends, is likely to create a wrong impression and lead people to believe that it isn't safe to use the vneered front door, while the facts of the matter are that veneered front doors are used in many of the best modern houses, from cottages up, where they have verandahs or any protection against the severe weather.

There is being made considerable progress in waterproof glue, and by and by we may have doors that will stand any kind of exposure. But meantime, as the door man says, the veneered door when properly made and protected with varnish and paint on the edges as well as on the face, will stand quite a lot of wetting without doing it harm. The manufacturers of a famous door say in their catalogue that veneered front doors, where exposed to the weather, without porch or verandah protection, should have two heavy coats of varnish more than inside doors, and all the coats should be applied to the edges as well as to the flat surface, and the top and bottom edges should be painted, and, of course, one should use exterior varnish. This well known concern gets out a special catalogue of veneered front doors, and that it continues to sell enormous quantities of them is pretty good evidence that they will stand quite a lot of weathering if properly cared for. This suggests that possibly much depends on how the door is put together and protected with paint and varnish, as to its weather-resisting qualities.—The Wood-Worker.

The Allis-Chalmers Company, Milwaukee, Wis., have issued an interesting bulletin, No. 1079, upon steam turbines and generators, which should prove interesting to lumber manufacturers. The bulletin is excellently illustrated and shows the application of these turbines and generators to the uses of various classes of industry, particularly that of the manufacture of lumber. The Allis-Chalmers steam turbine presents features of excellence which give it a unique and well deserved popularity among manufacturers. Those who are interested in the development of power for sawmilling purposes will do well to communicate with this firm, as they manufacture not only steam turbines and generators, but a general line of thoroughly serviceable sawmill machinery.

"The

BERLIN 108 OPEN


No 108
BERLIN MACHINE WORKS
HAMILTON, CANADA

Berlin Machine

Hamilton -

Original"

SIDE MOULDER

The No. 108 is not an inside moulder nor an outside moulder. It is a combination of the good features of both these types. From the inside moulder we have used the solid bed, the powerful feed works, and the rigid cylinders. From the outside moulder we have used those desirable features of accessibility.

The No. 108 is a heavy substantial machine built on a rigid one-piece frame which forms a very solid foundation for the working parts. There is no overhanging machinery, for the working parts are all built directly over the frame. This one feature goes a long way toward making it the most substantial moulder built.

The No. 108 has other features which you will appreciate. Glance at the picture and note the large powerful feed works, the rigid mounting of the cylinders and side head spindles, and the long adjustable wooden shoe which bears firmly on the stock all the way through the machine.

Then there are features of accessibility which can not all be seen in the picture but you will appreciate these when we tell you. The knives are easy to get at when you want to alter or sharpen them. All adjustments are made from the front side of the machine.

But, here is the point which is most significant in the value of the No. 108. It is the product obtained by expert designers who have been over the moulder proposition from A to Z and back again a great many times. In this moulder are contained the latest improvements known to modern wood working machinery construction.

To you these fine mechanical points are of little interest, but you who are daily using wood working tools appreciate most keenly how much profit there is to be obtained from a good moulder.

45 No. 108's sold and shipped last year. Why? Because one man bought, others learned what he was doing with it, and bought too.

If Berlin Tools are a "dollars and cents" proposition in his business why not in yours?

Before you decide on a moulder, we would like to explain the No. 108 to you. We are sure you will then appreciate what we mean by the term "Original Open Side Moulder."

Works, Limited,

- Canada

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Log Scaling in British Columbia

By Andrew Haslam, Vancouver, B. C.

The Doyle rule was used in British Columbia previous to 1902, and each mill had its own scaler, who scaled all the logs bought or logged for the mill. The Government appointed several scalers without salary, that could be called on in case of dispute. The system was not satisfactory and gave rise to a great many disputes that were difficult of settlement.

In 1901 the Government appointed a committee to formulate a log scale that would correct the errors of the Doyle rule. The committee were Messrs. Alexander, King, and the writer. Mr. Alexander represented the mills, Mr. King the loggers, and the writr the Government interest. This committee ignored all previous rules and to arrive at an accurate result had a drawing made of the end of each size of log from twelve inches diameter to 73 inches, including both. The drawing was made showing a slab three-fourths of an inch thick on each of the four sides. Inside of the slab a kerf three-eighths of an inch, then the log inside that was laid off in inch boards and three-eighths of an inch kerf alternately. Everything three inches and over in width was calculated in the contents, but under was not.

Logs that are not round are measured two ways, and the mean diameter on the small end is taken for calculating the contents of the log up to forty feet long. Over forty feet there is an increase in the diameter of one inch for each ten feet over forty feet.

The rule made on this base was legalized by an act of the legislature in 1892 and was named the "British Columbia Log Scale," and the use of it made compulsory west of the Coast Range Mountains. East of this the Doyle was legal until July 1st, 1909. The British Columbia log scale is now legal all over the province.

The old method of allowing the mills to have their own scaler was legal until July 1st, 1906, when the Government appointed a supervisor and scalers to do the work west of the Coast Range of mountains. In making these appointments the Government pays a regular monthly salary and charges five cents per thousand feet for all scaling, or, if called for, grading. The mill is supposed to pay all the scaling fees, but charges the logger one-half.

When scalers are required, there is an order sent to the supervisor's office, who sends out the first scaler reporting after receipt of the order. In this way neither the millman nor the logger knows who will be the scaler. Either party has a right to demand a rescale. The scaler who does the rescaling is not allowed to make up his boom; he simply sets down the length and diameter of the log and the contents is calculated in the office of the supervisor, so that there can be no collusion between scalers. If the rescale is within three per cent. of the original scale it is held to verify the original. If it is over three per cent., there is another scale by one of the scalers or by the acting supervisor. The supervisor's or assistant's scale is final and there is no appeal from it.

In August, 1906, the loggers and millmen met and agreed on rules for grading all logs, except cedar. The Government consented to the use of these rules, which gives them a permanency in so far as the Government's consent is concerned, but there is nothing in the statutes to make them legal. The following is a copy of the rules:

Flooring—Logs suitable for flooring, reasonably straight; not less than 30 inches in diameter nor less than 20 feet long; clean; free from such defects as would impair the value for clear lumber.

Merchantable—Logs not less than 14 inches in diameter; sound; free from rotten knots or bunch knots; reasonably straight; the grain straight enough to insure strength.

Rough—Logs having visible defects, such as crooks, bad knots or other defects that would impair the value and lower the grade below merchantable.

Culls—Logs which will not produce 50 per cent. of their contents in salable lumber shall be classed as culls.

In all cases the scaler has the right to use his own judgment. There are defects characteristic of timber in certain localities for which it is impossible to make rigid rules.

On July 1st, 1909, the British Columbia log scale was legally extended over the whole province and the Government is now putting the necessary machinery in force to make its use compulsory over the whole province.

Take the scale as a whole, and the method of operation, I believe it is as free from defects or from influence of either parties interested as it can be at the present time. No doubt changed conditions may make changes necessary, but so far I believe there has been an honest effort to do what is fair between man and man. I believe the effort has been fairly successful.

Hardwood Timber Estimating

Timber estimating primarily is ascertaining the quality, quantity and varieties of timber on a tract of land, but in its full sense and in practice it includes a study of conditions, such as the possibility or frequency and time of overflow, the nature of the soil, location of waterways and all other conditions that affect the value of the property and the cost of moving and manufacturing the timber into lumber, says H. M. S., in the "Pioneer Western Lumberman."

Varieties: The families are usually known by the holders of timber, but they ofttimes do not know the varieties or species, and this is of much importance in valuing timber. Take, for instance, the family of oaks—there are perhaps fifty species known to botanists, and of these there are ten or fifteen growing in one locality of this country and known and recognized as distinct on account of characteristics that appear in the manufactured lumber.

Quality: The quality of timber is affected largely by local conditions, such as the thickness of stands, the quality of soil, undergrowth, etc. It is of much importance to know the approximate age of the timber, to know the damage from bugs and worms occasioned by fires, to know the effect of water standing on the ground to any great depth and for several months in the year. Timber on the mountains is tougher and has thinner sap than timber growing on the flat land, on account of the greater effect of the sun's rays, and the lack of moisture; the same causes keep the hill timber from making its maximum growth and also makes conditions favorable for fires.

Quantity: There are several methods used in ascertaining the quantity of timber on a tract, which amount (for milling purposes) is expressed in thousands of feet, board measure. The diameter (at a certain distance above the ground) of the smallest tree considered should be given in the estimate, as, for instance, all merchantable timber 16-inch and up, breast high.

Estimating by comparison was, until recently, the only method used in this country. The estimator or cruiser rode through the timber until he had seen it to his satisfaction, and, having seen other timber cut out, drew his conclusions by comparing the known tracts with the one being looked. This method gave the quantity near enough to satisfy when timber was very cheap ,but the increased price of stumpage has been the cause of more accurate and painstaking methods.

The "strip estimate" is one much used at this time and gives satisfactory results. I will describe it briefly.

The estimator and one (or two) assistants subdivide the tract into 4-acre blocks, then a lineman is started on one of the lines previously run, and the estimator takes a position 55 yards inside the strip to be counted, then both go forward, the estimator counting the trees and calling them to the lineman, who tallies them, each variety being kept to itself. When you have gone forward one-quarter mile you will have listed all the timber on five acres, or, if two linemen are used, the second man keeping himself on a straight line, as the estimator does, by means of a hand compass, twice the amount can be counted in the same length strip. Now the estimator by observation and actual measurements can decide on the number of board feet the average tree of each class contains, and by multiplying these average tree amounts by the number of trees of each kind counted, you have obtained as nearly as possible, without actual measurement, the amount of timber on the strip counted. These counted strips are then used as a basis for estimating the balance of the timber, the frequency of the counts being governed by the regularity of the growth.

Another method, and a more accurate one, is the "tree to tree' method, in which the estimaor and one assistant go to each merchantable tree, estimate and record the amount it will cut in board feet, and mark the tree so that it will not be taken into consideration again.

Calipering gives good results where the woods are open, but in brushy or cane woods the method is too costly.

Tents and Awnings and Lumbermen's Supplies

The Peterborough Tent & Awning Company, Peterborough, Ont., manufacturers of all kinds of tents and awnings, and also of lumbermen's and contractors' supplies, report that their business is growing at a rapid and encouraging rate. They have been obliged to increase their accommodation considerably of late, and find even yet, that they are in need of more room. The firm are shipping a great quantity of goods to the west, as they have a large trade in British Columbia. Their goods are also sold extensively in the Maritime Provinces and Prince Edward Island. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" who are in need of supplies such as this company produce will do well to communicate with them.

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. G. FIR FLOORING

Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA }	A. Montgomery,	Travelling Representative
Sask. }	P. Hasselfield,	" "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B .C.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Lath Wanted

We want to buy, for cash, all the White Pine and Spruce Lath, all grades, that you have. Communicate quick with Allegheny Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa. 9-10

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Wanted

4-4 to 12-4 Log Run Birch, Maple, and Elm. Spot cash paid for stock as loaded.

AMERICAN WOODS CORPORATION,
Old South Building,
Boston, Mass.
7-10

Tank Lumber Wanted

We require 2-in. and 3-in. Tank White Pine, 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 10-in.; 10 ft. to 24 ft. Also red pine. Highest prices for Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

Spruce Limits Wanted

Wanted to buy Spruce and Pine limits in Eastern Canada, 100 to 250,000 acres. Option must be granted. Principals only, no agents. Apply Sieveking, Podmore & Wright, 57 Grace street, London, England. 8-11

Lumber Wanted

We contract and pay the highest cash price for hardwood lumber stocks. Take the entire car, large or small and dry stock for immediate shipment. Reply to Box 250, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-10

Wanted—Ash, Elm and Oak

Wanted to purchase, for export shipment, Ash, Elm and Oak. Kindly state price and point of shipment. Address, with full particulars, Robert Cox & Company, Hope Building Ottawa, Ont. 9-12

Lumber Wanted

We will pay cash for Basswood, Soft Elm, Birch, Hard Maple and Black Ash, in straight or mixed car loads. All thicknesses. Johnston Lumber Company, John Street, Toronto. 9-10

Lumber Wanted

Would like to hear from mills having Spruce Lumber, Lath and Cedar Shingles to sell, which can be shipped to New England territory. Would contract for mill cut or handle on commission basis. Address with full particulars. Wendell F. Brown Co., 38 Kilby street, Boston, Mass. 5-10

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

Sixteen thousand second grade ties, in good shipping condition, on Grand Trunk Railway. Apply Box 251, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-10

Spruce for Sale

For Sale, 90,000 feet 1 x 7 and up, No. 1 Spruce. 70,000 feet 5-4 x 4 and up No. 1 Spruce. For prompt shipment. The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. 10-10

Cedar For Sale

Cedar posts and poles, any size posts sorted to suit your trade, any length or size poles. Ready for immediate shipment. Address, T. A. Wilson, Cannington, Ont. 9-10

For Sale

Several cars of 1-in. No. 2 Barn and better White Pine; 200,000 ft. 3-in. good Hemlock, largely 13 ft. Rail or water shipment. B11 Board of Trade Building, Montreal, P.Q. 9-14

For Sale
Hardwood and Hemlock

If you want to buy Hardwood or Hemlock or Ties, Posts and Shingles, visit limits and make an early contract. Pay as work progresses. Can get you 5 or 10 million feet of each on Georgian Bay. Box 266, Canada Lumberman. 9-16

For Sale

4 cars 1-in. Ash, No. 1 C. and B.
2 cars 1¼-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
6 cars 1½-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
4 cars 2-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
6,000 Cedar Telegraph Poles, 30 to 50 ft.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

For Sale

10 cars merchantable Hemlock, 3x6 and up, 12-13 feet.
2 cars 1¼ x 4 ft. M.R. Spruce Lath.
1 car 1½ x 4 ft. M.R. Basswood Lath.
1 car 1¼ x 3 ft. M.R. Basswood Lath.
500,000 ft. 1-in., 1¼-in., 1½-in. and 2-in. M.C. White Pine.

FRED T. SMITH,
310 Board of Trade, Montreal.

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment

2 cars extra choice 6-4 Highland Soft Elm.
3 cars 4-4 White Basswood.
1 car 3-in. Hard Maple.
1 car 4-in. Hard Maple.
1 car 5-4 Soft Maple, extra wide.
1 car Cedar posts, 5-in. top and up.
4 cars Cedar posts, 4½-in. top and up.
200,000 ft. 2-in. Hemlock, Dry.

Write us for prices

THE GEDDES-TYSON LUMBER CO.,
Wiarton, Ont.
2-11

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE

Small Band Sawmill, Waterous make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing, Etc., also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines, comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, Variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.
2-tf. JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound.

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED—Millwright; first class man for saw mill. Address Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario.

WANTED—First-class Stickerman. Send references with your reply. Apply Box 272, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-10

WANTED—First-class Travelling Salesman. State experience, age, etc. A. R. Rogers Lumber Co., Limited, Enderby, B.C.

WANTED—Traveller, general planing mill man, capable of estimating. State age, experience and references. Apply Box 274, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-10

WANTED Sawyer for twelve-inch band resaw for New Brunswick mill. Apply stating experience and wages expected. Henry Disston & Sons, Limited, Toronto.

WANTED—Shingle sawyer for Perkin's Favorite machine, day or job, also packer, also stationary engineer, no certificate required; good season. Apply to J. C. Murphy & Company, Tobermory. 9-10

WANTED—Chief Engineer, for saw mills; man who is a first class machinist and thoroughly understands care of saw mill machinery. References must be furnished with application. Address Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario..

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

WANTED — Situation as mill foreman. Gauge or Circular Saw Filer. Thoroughly understands the lumber business. Box 268 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-10

Reliable young man of good appearance, with experience in lumber trade, speaking French and English, quick and accurate at figures, desires position of trust, good salary expected. Can furnish references. Box 270, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-10

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

Saw Mill of 30 to 35 M. feet daily capacity, complete with engine, two boilers and lath machinery. For particulars write to E. D. Croden, Box 596, North Bay, Ont. 3-tf.

Sash and Door Factory

Partner wanted with $5,000 to $10,000. Practical man to take full charge or will sell on easy terms. Apply Box 259, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-12

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

For Sale

Steam Sawmill and Planing Mill and about seven million feet of standing timber for sale in the township of Christie, on Grand Trunk Railway, 12 miles from Parry Sound. For terms and other particulars write S. Armstrong, Assignee, Parry Sound, Ont. 7-10

Timber and Land Investment

Farm of three hundred acres within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Salesman Wanted

Large American firm making Adjustable Cutter-Heads and Dado Cutter-Heads, wants to get in touch with good salesman calling on manufacturers of furniture, interior finish, bank and office fittings and mantels, who can sell cutter heads along with regular line. Man connected with saw and knife trade preferred. Apply E. J. McIntyre, 4059 Perry street, Chicago, Ill. 9-10

Steam Saw Mill For Sale

For Sale—Small Steam Saw Mill, complete with trimmers and lath mill, capacity 15,000 feet per day. Price, including mill frame of sawed pine timber, $1,500 f.o.b. cars. Reply to C. H. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Ont. 7-11

Canadian Timber Limits

Bought and Sold in all parts of Canada

Some excellent investments open in British Columbia at moderate prices.

E. STEWART

Room 504 Lumsden Building, Toronto. Telephone Number Adelaide 105. Correspondence invited. 5-10

British Columbia

SAW MILL, TIMBER LANDS, MINING PROPERTIES, ETC.

Saw and planing mill, capacity 30 M. in 10 hours; six thousand acres timber, 70 million feet; mill and timber $70,000. Farm with good residences with cattle, hogs and poultry, 3,000 acres freehold land; $30,000. A responsible purchaser with about $25,000 cash can handle this, balance of payments spread a period of 10 years, or more if desired.

Also several mining properties, iron silver, gold and lead, on half share for development work.

Saw and planing mill, capacity 40 M. in 10 hours, splendid situation, rail and water transportation. Mill and plant with several good residences and fruit orchard, price $60,000. 10,000 acres virgin timber lands, estimated to contain over 100 million feet, price $50,000.

Terms—$30,000 cash, balance in easy instalments. Owner retiring from business. Apply Box 258, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-12

MISCELLANEOUS

A Valuable Timber Limit for Sale

Timber Berth 1199, containing about one hundred million feet, principally spruce, of a very superior quality, well situated for economic handling. A railroad is under construction which will pass within one mile of this limit. There is big money in this proposition for the right party. Easy terms for payment. For further particulars apply to Room 1, Archibald Building, Edmonton, Alta. 10-13

The Quick-Set Saw Gage

It has always been a wonder to me, says a writer in the Wood-Worker, how so many people here and there over the country cannot seem to realize the labor and time-saving virtues of a positive and quick-set saw gage, whether it be for the rip or a cross-cut saw. A positive gage, one that you know is just so when you set it, and one that you do not continually have to keep checking with a rule to see whether your gage has slipped and ditched some work for you, is a time-saver and a money-maker any place, but more especially so where there are a great number of changes in the day's work. It is pitiful the way some cutters have to clamp a hand-screw onto a block and then shift it along if it doesn't happen to be just right, by bunting it with the stock, and keep everlastingly checking their work with a rule, or run the danger of their block shifting under their clamp.

Logging in Malaysia

In the great hardwood lumber tracts of Malaysia many concessions are being granted, and in most instances the American system of logging is being adopted and American machinery used. One company has a concession 34 miles long and 10 miles wide on a heavily wooded island, upon which a large amount of American machinery is being installed, and the entire concession will be operated on the American system. Some of the finest hard woods known to the market are plentiful on this grant and the finished lumber will be shipped to the European and American markets. Some hustling young Americans have charge of the operations, but the company is controlled by Dutch capitalists.

Heretofore the logging operations in Malaysia have been carried on in the most primitive manner. The jungles of this great area, including Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, New Guinea, and Malay, with hundreds of small islands, are replete with valuable hard and soft woods and the world is now beginning to come to these regions with increasing orders, so much so that the primitive systems of logging are gradually giving way to up-to-date methods, and of these methods the American system is far in advance, and the larger companies are beginning to adopt our machinery in their operations. Several large Dutch mills are using it and hundreds of thousands of dollars will be invested in it before long. One firm is now putting up over $100,000 worth of American logging machinery to be operated in a very large concession on an island 70 miles long, off the coast of Sumatra.

North of the Malay Peninsula in Burma a large logging business is done. On one large concession 6,000 elephants are employed and each elephant represents an invested capital of $2,000. An American steam logging outfit would cost not much more than one elephant and would do ten times the work. Timber is dragged sometimes over 100 miles by elephants in the primitive Burma operations. Here is a field for our machinery, but it can only be placed by energetic representatives who understand the machinery and know something of conditions prevailing where it is to be used.

"Cutting Out" in Joinery Works, Etc.

The careful "cutting out" of timber in joinery and cabinet work is a factor of considerable importance in economical management, but is one that does not always receive the attention it deserves by operators, consequently an unnecessarily large pile of short ends is the result. T. R. Groom says: "By carefully following a few rules a good deal of this might be saved—for instance, when cutting out, say, a quantity of door stuff, always cut the stiles off first, for they are the longest pieces and generally the most difficult to get clear of knots and shakes. If the stiles are 4½ x 1½ in. it is best to rip the 9 in. board down the centre; you can then cut out the long stiles between the knots, and the short ends come in for short rails. This simple rule applies to most classes of jobs that have to be cut out. In builders' mills there is frequently an outlet for using up short ends of timber, such, for instance, as bridging — short pieces of deal about 2 x 1½ in. stuff to fix between joists. A lot of waste can also be worked up into wood blocks for floors."

Raising Steam

Always raise steam slowly or unequal expansion is set up, which is very detrimental to the boiler. If the boiler is damped for the night be sure there is a proper supply of water before lighting the fire, so that the furnace tops are not exposed to the direct action of the flames, or collapse may be set up.

In cases where is it necessary to raise steam rapidly a good plan is to nearly fill the boiler with water and have bright fires, then the whole body of water above the firebars will grow hot, whilst that below the furnace remains cold. As soon as the boiling temperature has been reached, and the open safety valves are blowing off steam, the latter should be shut off, the blow-offcock opened, and the lower cold water run out, till the lower boundary of the upper hot water touches the boiler bottom. The whole boiler will then be of a uniform temperature, and the raising of steam can be proceeded with at a fairly rapid rate.

Many good boilers are ruined through forcing the fires.

Average Day's Work

"A good day's production for a high-speed modern deal frame (not taking exhibition records into consideration) is the sawing of about 200 spruce deals, 12 x 11 x 3 in., with three cuts in each deal," writes "A. M." "When the saws are freshly sharpened the feed speed may be fixed at from 3½ to 4 feet per minute, which feed, if reckoned by the hour, would give a much higher output than what is stated. The time of altering or changing the saws, however, must be considered, which means that any machine of this description can have no more than 6 to 6½ hours' continuous cutting in a day of 10 hours. With softer or milder woods more surface sawing can be done than when cutting white pine. Regarding comparing the deal frame with the band re-saw, each type of machine has its respective advantages, which entirely depend on the nature of the work being done."

Centrifugal Force in a Pulley

How many have ever stopped to think of the tremendous amount of centrifugal force generated in a large pulley? It is no wonder to me sometimes that wooden pulleys give way, when they are placed on shafts without a thought as to the speed for which they are fitted and the limit of speed above which it is dangerous to go. I have often thought that the continual thumping of a badly-laced belt might occur at some particular section of the pulley, and gradually weaken it until it gives way under the pressure of centrifugal force. It has been my experience, at least, that part of the pulley only flies when it gives way.

Match Making Destroys More Forests Than Paper

The manufacturer of matches is doing more toward wiping out the great forests of the nation than the manufacturer of paper from wood pulp, according to a statement of Curtis Guild, Jr., president of the American Forestry Association, in his recent annual address at the New Willard Hotel, Washington. The reason assigned by Mr. Guild for this condition is that the paper manufacturers, realizing that conservation of the wooded sections is imperative, take from the forests scientifically, while the match makers take every tree, regardless of ultimate result. President Guild made an impassioned plea for support in securing the passage of the Appalachan forest reserve bill on February 15. He cautioned the delegates against permitting the consideration of amendments, claiming that would be simply a play to secure postponement and ultimate defeat. Mr. Guild pointed out that for many years the Atlantic coast has paid its part toward the $4,000,000 annually appropriated for the care of the 195,000,000 acres of forest reserve in the west, and said that nothing had ever been given the Appalachian slope for the creation of forest reserves.

W. M. DUNLOP & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AND AUDITORS
Rooms 45 and 46 Citizen Bldg.
OTTAWA, ONT.
Lumber Accounting a Specialty

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE
EL DORADO LUMBER COMPANY
EL DORADO CO., CALIFORNIA
17,000 ACRES OF
Sugar and White Pine
Cedar and Fir
Complete Saw Mill
Box Factory Logging Equipment Planing Mill
Automatic Sprinkler System
35 miles Railroad
Yard Capacity 30,000,000 feet
Must Be Sold Before May 17th, 1911
By Order of the United States District Court
Apply to
FRANK J. SYMMES
441 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO
FRANK J. SYMMES
W. A. ROSS
HORACE COFFIN } Trustees
Eldorado Lumber Company in Bankruptcy

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The building situation in Ontario seems to be better than usual at this time of year, and yet, only in certain parts of the country is there any improvement to note in the lumber trade. Throughout the district east of Toronto as far as Central Ontario. trade is reported almost dead, with one or two notable exceptions. Prominent among the exceptions is the town of Oshawa, which has recently obtained a splendid name among travellers as being one of the most progressive towns in Ontario. Travellers who have recently visited other towns in this district report that the farmers are rather depressed on account of the killing of the winter wheat by the recent frost. In many places they learned that the farmers were ploughing the winter wheat into the ground and preparing it for some other crop.

A welcome contrast to this condition is afforded by the reports from southwestern Ontario. Although trade in this part of the country is not abnormal nor even as extensive as might have been expected, it is moving along fairly well, and prices remain steady. The lumber trade across the line is not as active as it might be. In Michigan, travellers are meeting with considerable dulness. Trade is spotty and dealers seem to be troubled by some sort of apprehension about future commercial conditions. No definite reason can be given for this except a general feeling of nervousness about the course of the monied interests of the country. The old cry is heard occasionally that these classes are watching keenly for an opportunity to teach the public a lesson about the futility of trying to hold down railroad freight rates and of fighting the trusts. A depressing effect, so far as the lumber trade is concerned in the State of Michigan, is produced by the strike of the factory employees in the great furniture industries of Grand Rapids. For these reasons Canadian lumber is not meeting with much demand at present in that State.

The situation as seen by the mill men in Ontario is still fairly satisfactory. Stocks of logs were secured last winter under more favorable conditions than usual and the season is opening up with good indications for an active demand for the rest of the year. As a result, all of the mills are now actively operating and are looking forward to a good year's business.

Eastern Canada.

The season has been very backward at Montreal and the lumber trade has opened up practically a month later than in some former years. It is still difficult to form an accurate idea of either prices or prospective markets, as trade has not yet settled down. Dealers, however, are generally of the opinion that conditions indicate a healthy market. There has been an excellent demand for shingles, particularly for the best grades. Common grades. however, are too plentiful. The building situation is rapidly improving, and is expected to make a great difference in the demand for all wood goods. The demand for birch from eastern United States points is excellent. An indication of the price situation is afforded by the estimate of a well informed dealer who states that all kinds of timber are now worth from $1.50 to $3 per thousand more than at this time last year. There is a good demand for No. 3 dry lath.

The indications for getting out logs in New Brunswick this spring are at present favorable. Recent reports from St. John river points are to the effect that early in the present month, the river commenced to rise rapidly. Prices of logs at Springhill were quoted at $10.50 to $13.50 for spruce bank logs, and $8.50 for hemlock. The demand for hemlock logs was light. The demand for hardwood was very dull.

The market for eastern spruce at Boston is scarcely as firm as it was a fortnight ago. Summer mills are starting with enough orders on hand to take care of their production for some time. There is an improved demand for random and prices are fairly firm. The demand for hemlock, at Boston, is rather limited, but prices are firm. Eastern clipped boards are quoted generally at $19.50. Hardwoods at Boston are fairly firm. The demand is best for inch plain oak, ones and twos. Quartered oak is moving in small lots with prices slightly easier. Trade is in fair demand for maple and birch and prices are steady.

At New York the demand for eastern spruce is fair but the yards are not as active as they should be at this season. The hardwood situation is stronger at New York than other lines. The best that can be said of it, however, is that it is holding its own. The demand for hemlock is improving slowly, but is still comparatively small for this season of the year. There is a better demand for shingles at Boston and some manufacturers are asking $3.60 for the best cedar extras. The highest price, as a rule, however, is $3.50. Clears are firmer. Prices of 1⅝-inch lath range from $3.70 to $3.75, and for -¼-inch from $3.45 to $3.50.

Western Canada.

Reports from British Columbia are to the effect that trade conditions are healthy and encouraging, with a strong demand. Orders from the prairies are coming forward in fair volume. Shingles are reported quiet, but manufacturers are firm in their prices and are waiting patiently for the eastern trade to open up. Logs are a little lower in price, particularly the lower grades. The logs scaled during the month of March totalled 65,000,000 feet. Merchantable camp run of fir logs are quoted at $8.50 to $9 and common as low as $6. Cedar logs are quoted at $8 to $8.50.

A conspicuous feature of the past month or two has been the quantity of lumber which has been brought from across the line and marketed at prairie points. This quantity has been considerably in excess of that imported during the same period last year. A fact of equal significance has been the expressed intention of a number of manufacturers to branch out into the retail business. It is quite probable that the latter circumstance had an important connection with the former. At a meeting held recently at Winnipeg by a number of representatives of both the wholesale and retail ends of the business these matters were fully discussed. It is probable that some understanding will be reached that will make material changes in the aspect of conditions mentioned.

There have been few changes in prices that might be described as important. Competition, even with the increasing territory and demand, is very keen in all the larger cities and in most of the smaller towns.

Great Britain.

The timber trade at London is all agog over the expected demand on account of the coronation. Importers and merchants are reported to be waiting open-mouthed for the orders which must come into the market for this purpose. At the last coronation something like 14,000 standards of timber were used for coronation stands, fencing, etc. The extreme caution which is characteristic of trade to-day, however, will probably prevent anything in the way of speculation.

At Liverpool there has been a fair improvement in the demand for spot good. Inquiries have become more numerous and prices are steadily held. No important changes are reported in the c.i.f. quotations. Inquiries for future shipments are more numerous both for soft woods and hardwoods. Pitchpine timber c.i.f. values remain steady, but business in future shipments is very limited. A firm tone prevails in the c.i.f. market for spruce. Liner shipments have been sold readily at recent quotations, and new arrivals of this nature are inquired for frequently. Cargo sales, however, are still absent. There is a fair consumptive demand at Liverpool for all sizes of deals and scantlings, and most of the recent arrivals have gone direct into consumption.

The values of birch timber continue very steady with a good demand. Arrivals of Quebec birch have become more numerous, but importers have been able to dispose of it before its arrival. A good inquiry prevails for hardwood planks. Prices continue very firm. The demand for white floorings is rather dull.

The trade at Manchester is not very lively. Some explain this by the numerous failures and rumors of failures among the business trade. The timber trade, however, is just about normal for this time of year.

United States.

Reports from the United States generally, indicate that the lumber trade is doing fairly well. An occasional report states that conditions are not quite as buoyant as might be expected, but on the whole there is a moderate and steady improvement. Most of the wood consuming industries are busy and the demand for lumber, on account of the building activity, is steadily growing. Retail yards are rather low in stock, and dry lumber at mill points is scarce. The result is that shipments are necessary to meet the current demand for consumption and this is keeping considerable life in the trade. The trade in northern pine is progressing, in keeping with the general improvement. Stocks of good lumber are not plentiful and prices, therefore, are well maintained. The weakest feature in the trade seems to be the box businss, although at Lake Erie points an increase in the box business is reported. At the Tonawandas, trade is improving as the season advances. Minneapolis markets are steady and unchanged.

Receipts of lumber at Chicago for the week ending April 29th amounted to 35,813,000 feet, as against 54,990,000 feet for the corresponding week of 1910. The total receipts from Jan. 1 to April 29th were 574,368,000 feet, which is a decrease of 208,903,000 feet, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The shipments from Chicago for the week ending April 29 were 15,725,000 feet, as against 23,893,000 feet for the corresponding week of last year. The total shipments from Jan. 1 to April 29 were 245,620,000 feet, a decrease of 83,901,000 feet, as compared with the corresponding period of 1910. The receipts and shipments of singles are larger than those of last year. The demand for northern pine lumber is quite strong, and prices are firm. The cheaper grades are moving better, and prices are fairly firm. The market in hardwoods at Chicago continues firm

"Cleveland Sarnia QUALITY"

WE CAN FURNISH
WITH DESPATCH

Railroad, Ship-Building, and Heavy Construction Timbers in

White Pine - Red Pine
and B. C. Fir

in fact anything in special or regular sizes, cut to order in any size 10 to 60 feet long.

We also carry a heavy stock of assorted grades in White pine and Red pine as well as LATH

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED
SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

and is expected to remain so for some time. Hemlock is a little off, so far as demand is concerned at Chicago, but prices are held firmly. A good trade is expected during the month of June. The demand for southern pine has not been very strong at Chicago during the last fortnight, but stocks are moving moderately well, prices still seem inclined to improve. Red cedar shingles continue weak, selling at $3.12 for clears, $2.59 for stars. There is a better demand for white cedar shingles than for red, and the upper grades are scarce. Lath are firm and unchanged. The cooperage situation at Chicago shows no alteration. It is in a waiting state.

At Buffalo, numerous orders have been secured for white pine during the past fortnight, the demand coming largely from the building trade. The demand for pattern lumber is not quite so good as usual. The better grades of stock remain high in price, and scarce. The box business is improving gradually. Buffalo yards are expected to add to their stocks in the near future. Eastern spruce is in some demand for boxes at Niagara Falls. There is a general expectation that if the reciprocity measure is passed, a large increase will take place in the imports of spruce from Canada. A fair trade in hardwoods is in progress at Buffalo, particularly in plain oak, maple and birch. Stocks are scarce, and prices are firm. Quartered oak is inclined to be easier. Chestnut and ash are in fair demand and steady; elm and basswood are quiet. The demand for hemlock, at Buffalo, is improving, but prices are unchanged, as a result of liberal receipts of stock. A lot of western pine is reaching Buffalo from Idaho, and points further west, the grades being shop and better. This sells at a fairly low price, and competes readily with other pines. Southern pine at Buffalo is firmer and the trade is increasing. Shingle quotations at Buffalo are low with frequent fluctuations in price. Stocks, however, are not too plentiful.

Market Correspondence

Improved Prices at Montreal

Montreal, May 8.—After calling on a number of lumber merchants in this city your correspondent has formed the opinion that there are two classes of people engaged in this trade—optimists and pessimists. Certainly the season has been very backward and business has opened up almost a month later than in some years. Prices have not yet become settled and it is very hard to form a fairly correct idea of the probable demands. On the whole, the market seems to be in a healthy condition and the dealers seem to agree that the season is a promising one. At the same time there is great diversity of opinion on the existing conditions. For instance: One dealer speaking of shingles remarked that there had been a great demand for "clears," and that there were practically none left on this market, whereas another dealer said he could supply his confrere with probably all he would want. There is no doubt, however, that the demand in this line has been unusually active. Again, a dealer in a position to be exceptionally well posted, stated that while the best grades were scarce and high priced, the market was fairly glutted with the common grades that were hard to work off. Building operations were now in full swing which would help to clear off the low grades, but they would have to be disposed of at only a small profit. Another dealer found the market in rather better condition from his point of view. Many inquiries were being received from the Eastern States, particularly with regard to red pine and high grade white pine deals. The Americans are also after Canadian birch. This merchant expressed the opinion that if reciprocity goes through, as the Americans appear to think it will, there will be a boom in low ends. Speaking of the English market, the same gentleman said that the head of the firm, who is now on the other side of the ocean, sends over very favorable reports as to the prospects for trade with England this summer.

A firm of manufacturers who prepare wood products from their own limits both for the Canadian and export trades report a good share of orders already on their books and excellent prospects coming from representatives wherever they are doing business. Exceedingly good offers have been received for birch, but still better are expected and this firm are holding their stock for the prospective rise. A representative of the firm said that exporters had every reason to be happy whether their market was in England or the United States.

That lumber in the better grades, of all kinds, is worth from $1.50 to $3 per thousand more than last year was the opinion of one large dealer. He also reported a heavy demand from the United States for cedar shingles, pine and spruce. The shingles come mostly from New Brunswick. No. 3 lath, dry, is now bringing a very high price, there having been an unusually brisk demand for this line, and it will probably be July before the local stock can be replenished from the mills. Lumber in considerable quantities is now arriving in Montreal by barges both from the Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, and the Lower St. Lawrence.

The Tourville Lumber Mills Company have received their first shipment of pine and spruce from their Louisville mills. These mills and limits are at Mont-Laurier, 35 miles of Nominingue. The first barge load consisted of a million and a half feet and arrived in excellent condition. The company expect to turn out this season from nine to ten million feet of spruce and two million feet of birch. They are adding an important extension to their plant, including dressing machines, which will enable them to supply mixed shipments to the trade. They will have facilities for producing 50,000 feet per day, and with the good prices now offered both for spruce and birch they are looking forward to an unusually good season. Mr. L. Villeneuve is the president of this company and Mr. Beaupre is the manager.

Canadian Wood in United Kingdom

Liverpool, May 2.—Business in the second and third weeks of April was interrupted by the Easter holiday. In the timber trade the holiday caused a slowing down for a day or two before Good Friday, and a rather lethargic working up to normal activity again, through the two or three days which followed Easter Monday. Business in Canadian timber, apart from this broken holiday period, has been fairly active. At London a good spot demand has been experienced for Canadian spruce and for deals and battens, prices being very firm, with a tendency to advance. Yard stocks continue to move steadily, boards of good quality in yellow pine or spruce meeting with a ready sale. Boards 1-inch thick, from the saw, may be taken as a trade standard, and are largely used in all parts of the Kingdom. Joiners are always glad to get hold of clean and sound inch or 7/8-inch boards and frequently lament that the best stuff procurable does not come up to their expectations. Clean and sound boards of first quality and of any useful length, and of any width from 9 inches, sell well. Boards nominally one-inch thick, of second quality, if good, also sell well, and are used for medium class deal furniture and for house fittings. Third quality yellow pine has a fair and steady sale. Much wood of this kind is now being used for the cheapest deal furniture and for fittings of small cottage property. Yellow pine boards of nominal 3/4-inch cut, also sell well, practically all over the country. In this as in the inch boards first quality wood is called for chiefly, and of this, any lengths above six feet and of widths from nine inches, are useful.

Spruce boards of 7/8-inch and 5/8-inch "down" come in for different uses and for these there is a steady demand. Flooring case making and sheathing purposes make the largest demand for the 7/8-inch wood, and sheathing for the 5/8-inch wood. This thinner wood and all white wood of the soft and non-fancy class, 5/8-inch thick, falls into the class of match-boarding, and of this, a large amount is used for sheathing or "boarding-up" purposes of a temporary kind.

As the event which will make the greatest demand in London, which there is likely to be for a long time, and for a temporary use, the coming coronation stands out conspicuously. Anticipation among timber merchants and dealers has become a wild excitement and estimates are being freely made as to the extent of the demand for timber on coronation account. For the "great" coronation, the coronation as at first arranged in 1902 for the late King Edward, but which had to be postponed, it is said that 14,000 standards of wood of all kinds were used. For that event the "route thoroughfares" of the city seemed to be faced-up with timber, which, in turn, was completely hidden by gorgeous drapings. It is hardly likely that the constructional work for the coming coronation will be carried to an extent equal to that of that memorable preparation. A great deal of work of the kind will, however, be done, and the prospect of having to provide the timber and much of it a very short time before the event, causes some excitement in the trade. Merchants and dealers are trying to "make sure of the stuff"; to be able, that is to say, to put their hands on as much timber of the required kinds as they will want within a fortnight or three weeks of the date of the coronation. For the work, planks, scanting and 7/8-inch boards will probably be most in demand, though a fair quantity of lighter log-stuff will be taken for main, uprights and cross beams. The boards, tongued and grooved, and planed on one side, will be used to "boardup" the back and in some cases the ends of the stands, and to roof the structures over as a protection from sun or rain.

The demand for flooring boards at London has been quiet. The building trade continues quiet so that the consumption of builders' timber is still comparatively small. Matchings, as offered for sale by auction, have found ready buyers. Some 75,000 pieces were sold without reserve in a recent sale, the clearance, no doubt, having a prospective connection with the coronation.

At Liverpool, a fairly satisfactory consumption of spruce is in progress, the output from stocks being in excess of the recent importation. The liner service for the season between Liverpool and the principal Canadian ports has been resumed, and the early supplementing of stocks by liner parcels is now being counted on. New Brunswick spruce deals have been in steady demand. Quebec yellow pine deals have had a moderate sale. In pitch pine the demand for sawn wood

For the Camp

When purchasing your supplies of provisions remember that we make a specialty of this business and just at the present time can offer some lines at exceptionally interesting prices. If needing any dried fruits let us hear from you.

Valencia Raisins
Evaporated Peaches
Currants
Figs
Prunes
Evaporated Apples

We have some choice Grocery Barbados Sugar that costs much less than the regular yellow.

H. P. Eckardt & Co., **Wholesale Grocers**
Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO

Examine this List!

Jenckes Boilers in stock ready for immediate shipment subject to prior sale. All built to rigid specifications, tested and inspected. Detailed specification of any Boiler mailed on request.

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR

1-72 in. x 18 ft. 125 lbs. Pressure B.C. Inspection
1-72 " x 18 " 135 " "
3-72 " x 16 " 135 " "
4-66 " x 16 " 135 " "
2-60 " x 16 " 135 " "
1-60 " x 16 " 125 " " B.C. Inspection
2-60 " x 14 " 125 " " B.C. Inspection
1-60 " x 14 " 135 " "
1-54 " x 12 " 125 " "
1-54 " x 12 " 100 " "

VERTICAL

2-30 H.P. 110 lbs.
1-25 " 110 "
5-20 " 110 "
5-15 " 110 "
1-12 " 110 "

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE

1-80 H.P. 110 lbs. Open Bottom Pattern
1-60 " 110 " " " "
2-50 " 110 " " " "
1-40 " 110 " " " "
3-40 " 110 " Water " "

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

keeps up satisfactorily and planks have had a good and steady sale. Hewn wood has been in but little request. Birch continues in small supply and lumber and planks are in good demand. Planks are in a strong position and holders are very firm as regards prices.

At Manchester, the consumption of Quebec board pine has been on a fair scale, and stocks are much reduced. Spruce deals have had a moderate sale, and stocks of these are also small. Birch logs and planks have been in good demand but stocks of planks are now exhausted. Stocks of logs are small, but would serve for about three months at the present rate of consumption.

At Glasgow, an improved demand for soft and hard wood exists. Quebec pine has been more inquired for and stocks in importers' hands are now very light. Yellow board pine for joiners' uses has sold more freely. At date a very fair all round demand for yellow pine and for spruce exists.

Paving Blocks.—The use of wood blocks for street paving continues to be uncertain and irregular owing to the different opinions as to the value of such blocks in comparison with the newer forms of paving. In London, especially, the newer forms of asphalt roadway are competing strongly with wood, while in provincial cities special local considerations affecting traffic operate against wood, so that no general adoption of wood has taken place, though a good deal of experimenting with wood paving has been done. The usual course has been to pave selected streets, or parts of such streets, with wood blocks and to note carefully all data respecting the area so paved. First cost, wear of surface, general condition of surface as regards wetness, dryness, foothold for horses and for pedestrians, and duration, are the chief points which have been noted. The results have varied greatly, so that county and municipal authorities have not been able to come to any common opinion as to the merits of wood as a material for paving roadways on which a heavy mixed traffic goes on daily. Wood continues, however, to be used for paving, by one authority and another, and when an order for wood blocks for paving is placed, the quantity of blocks called for is usually large. Two orders of the kind are at the moment interesting merchants who supply wood blocks for paving. One of the orders or contracts in question has been secured by J. B. Lee & Company, Limited, and is for a supply of creosoted blocks for the Marylebone vestry, London. The quantity required will, it is stated, work out at nearly two million blocks and will cut up nearly 1,000 standards of 3 x 9 deal. The other order will, it is understood, be given out by the local authorities of Newport, Mon., shortly, as they have just received tenders for a supply of 100,000 creosoted deal paving blocks. Orders of the kind, though not numerous, are a consideration to the trade, and are appreciated when forthcoming.

Census Points.—A "Census of Production" which has been issued as a blue book, contains information bearing on the woodworking industry of the United Kingdom which will prove of interest to those who are engaged in the main branches of the industry. The value of the gross output of timber factories and workshops is returned as £16,166,000. The value of the products of the main branches of timber working, other than the factories and workshops, is given as follows: Furniture and house furnishing and upholstery, £17,969,000; wooden crates, boxes and cases, £2,942,000; carriages, carts and wagons, £5,057,000; brushes, £1,802,000; coopering, £1,115,000; basket and wicker work, £426,000. The sum of these items is £45,477,000. The net output is given as £21,097,000, and the number of persons employed in woodworking 324,063. Most interest will be found in the particulars of some of the sub-divisions which are given. For example, value of the general and jobbing carpentry and joinery work is given as £681,000, yet this is exceeded by the value of the "wood-turnery of all kinds. This is given as £900,000. The value of crates, cases and boxes produced is given as £714,000. The value of the coffins made, as £185,000. A total which will cause surprise is that for "firewood, shavings, sawdust, etc." The value of these products for the industry is given as £371,000. The value of flooring and paving blocks is returned as £313,000. Probably the most interesting item of the whole is that of the value of the "firewood, shavings, sawdust, etc." This is of especial interest as showing how the oddments and refuse of the manufacture are turned to account, and represents a value in excess of that of some of the manufactured products of the industry, such as coffins and paving blocks. The cost of creosoting is returned at £57,000; of planing and moulding, at £45,000; of carving and fret cutting, at £12,000, and of veneer saw and knife cutting, at £10,000.

Cash vs. Credit.—Another attempt is being made to place the terms of payment in the timber trade on a satisfactory basis. For some years past practice, in the matter of paying for timber, has been growing more and more lax, as regards the date of payment for goods bought, until, at the present time, unreasonably long periods of credit are taken by buyers. Importers and merchants are anxious to meet the convenience of buyers to the fullest possible extent, and acting in this spirit, have frequently taken payments at long dates. This has become known and the good nature of importers and merchants has been abused. Representations on the subject have lately been made to the committee of the Timber Trade Federation, and it has been decided to bring the question of the terms of payment in the trade before the members of the Federation. A meeting is to be held at an early date at which the subject is to be discussed, with a view to some understanding being arrived at with respect to terms of payment in the trade, which may be adopted by the trade throughout the country.

The Cutting of Prices.—Another topic, cognate to that of long-deferred payments, is also occupying the atention of many members of the timber trade at the present time. This is the old topic of "cutting" prices. The practice of cutting is if anything more irritating to the great body of members of the trade than that of taking undue credit, as it is sometimes carried to the extent of cutting-out profit altogether. It is admitted that the "cutter" is the depression of prices and that a few cutters, operating at the same time, may bring a whole trade into a serious financial position. Cutting has lately been very prevalent, and an outcry has arisen against it. The practice is not confined to the timber trade. Other trades have been wrestling with the problem of how to put a stop to cutting, but so far the steps taken to that end have not proved effective in putting a complete stop to the practice. In some cases the practice has been checked and kept within narrower limits, and this appears to be as much as can be looked for. Trade associations have affirmed and re-affirmed their views and wishes on the subject, and in some trades attempts have been made to form agreements under written bonds, carrying penalties for non-fulfilment, by which the "supplies" of goods to known "cutters" might be stopped and their cutting be brought to an end, through a lack of goods to sell. This plan has, however, generally broken down within a very few weeks of its first introduction. It has been found that there are always "first hand" traders who are ready to sell goods to merchants who come, cash in hand, to buy, and that there are always merchants who are ready to sell to smaller merchants or dealers who similarly come cash in hand to purchase, irrespective of whether the buyer in either case be a "cutter." Contract notes and sale-note clauses without end have been drafted in order to stop "cutting," by stopping the cutter's supplies, if needs be. Almost invariably it has been found that a cash buyer, whether cutter or not, can get all the stuff he wants, and the question has been thrown back on the corporate influence of the trade. If the Federation will speak clearly and decisively on the subject, and the members of the Federation and of provincial timber trade associations be asked to pledge themselves to stand loyally by the Federation's ruling and to use their influence individually to secure the observance of that ruling, little else can be done. The great majority of members of the trade would be true to bond and word. The others—well, the loyal members would know that these odd-men-out, were not loyal, and could act in relation to the knowledge as they thought best in the interests of the trade. The need of the hour is for the Federation and the provincial associations to speak authoritatively on the case, and to affirm or re-affirm what they regard as the rule of the trade, and for the trade to be asked as a whole and to a man to accept and observe the ruling loyally and continually, whatever anyone else may do.

United States Lumber Trade with Canada

During the month of March, 1911, United States imports of wood and manufactures of wood amounted in value to $3,374,252. In the corresponding month of 1910 the total was $3,959,796. There was, therefore, a decrease in the imports for 1911 of nearly $600,000. For the nine months ending March, 1911, the total value of imports of wood and manufactures of wood was $40,570,318. For the nine months ending March, 1910, the total was $41,288,485, and for the nine months ending March, 1909, the total was $32,773,285. There was, therefore, a decrease during the nine months ending March, 1911, to about $700,000, as compared with 1910, and an increase of nearly $8,000,000, as compared with the nine months ending March, 1909. Of these totals, the imports of boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber from Canada during March, 1911, were valued at $591,667, and during March, 1910, the value was $1,058,251. There was, therefore, a decrease of almost 50 per cent. in these imports. For the nine months ending March, 1911, the imports of boards, planks, etc., from Canada amounted in value to $12,384,252, as compared with $14,782,719, in the nine months ending March, 1910, and $11,987,832 in the nine months ending March, 1909. There was, therefore, a decrease for the 1911 perior of nearly $2,500,000, as compared with 1910 and an increase of about $400,000, as compared with the 1909 period. The imports of laths showed a rather similar decline, being for March, 1911, $49,684, and for March, 1910, $106,770. For the nine months ending March, 1911, the imports of laths were valued at $1,249,592, as compared with $1,401,328 for the corresponding period a year ago. The imports of shingles for March, 1911, were valued at $76,300, as compared with $113,316 in March, 1910. For the nine months ending March, 1911, the imports of shingles were valued at $1,008,645, as compared with $1,357,486 for the nine months ending March, 1910, and $1,869,083 for the nine months ending March, 1909. The imports of wood pulp from Canada for the nine months were valued at $4,206,434, as compared with $3,374,311 for the 9 months ending March, 1910, and $2,650,297 for the nine months ending March, 1909.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

75000 FEET

Loaded in 3 Hours, Skidding some of the Logs 200 Feet

THE MACHINE THAT DID IT

"AMERICAN" Steam Log Loader

SELF SLEWING

Swings and Slews continuously in either direction by means of gearing which has power to handle loads under any conditions.

SELF PROPELLING

Self propelled in either direction on tops of the cars on its own portable track sections (or on permanently railed cars) or on surface track.

Please write Dept. 7 for Information and Prices.

American Hoist & Derrick Company
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Booth & Shannon

Biscotasing, Ont.
Established 1889

We are open to contract for the output of our present season's cut of

Norway and White Pine Logs

Stocks will be sawn at Biscotasing, Ont., C.P.R. main line and at Spanish (Georgian Bay).

TALK NO. V.

It is absurdly easy

to make a lot of fine resounding assertions about the "AMPHIBIA" Water Proof Belt. Any man with an extensive vocabulary could do that about any weak-knee'd proposition.

But we're out to convince you, so here's a definite offer.

We will send to any responsible firm

ONE "AMPHIBIA" BELT

on trial and if it fails to do as we state, it can be returned and no charge will be made.

Now, advertisers sometimes make offers which have a nice open-handed appearance, but which it would'nt pay them to get accepted.

But our offer, as outlined above, has been accepted and

Not one belt has come back

One customer says that it lasts five times as long as any other belt he has ever used.

Enough to make you think, eh ?

Remember, "AMPHIBIA" is waterproof and made from first-class oak leather.

NOTE THE NAME:

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

The March imports of wood pulp were valued at $368,336 in 1911, and $417,580 in 1910.

The United States exports of wood and manufactures of wood, including furniture, for the month of March, 1911, were valued at $8,281,027, as compared with $7,158,743 during March, 1910. For the nine months' period the total value was $65,311,808 in 1911; $54,972,961, in 1910; and $48,548,818, in 1909. There has, therefore, been a steady and substantial increase in these exports during the last two years. Exports of timber hewn and sawed, to Canada during the month of March, 1911, were valued at $138,245, as compared with $124,450 in 1910. For the nine months' period the total was $1,189,639 in 1911; $968,920 in 1910, and $789,319 in 1909. Exports of boards, planks, deals, etc., to Canada during the month of March were valued at $781,035 in 1911, and $573,872 in 1910. For the nine months' period the total value was $6,400,932 in 1911, $3,235,681 in 1910, and $2,193,204 in 1909. Exports of staves and heading to Canada showed large increases.

Alien Labor in B. C. Camps

That serious breaches of the law regulating and restricting the employment of certain classes of labor in timber camps throughout British Columbia are being made was stated to Premier McBride by Mr. Murray S. Potts, president of the United Brotherhood of America, and Mr. Horace J. Robinson, secretary-treasurer of that organization, who waited upon the Prime Minister recently as a delegation from the brotherhood, which is more generally known as the Loggers' Union.

Briefly, the charges formulated by President Potts were to the effect that the low is being constantly violated in three important respects, viz., the employment in timber camps on leasehold and licensehold lands, of Chinese and other Orientals, that engineers other than those properly certificated are being employed in numerous camps and that some few camps in the northerly coast district are importing and employing men in direct contravention of the Alien Contract Labor laws.

Mr. Michael Manson, M.P.P. for Comox, who introduced the delegation, pointed out that the charges formulated touched upon a very serious matter in the coast districts, particularly in view of the fact that many men are at present out of employment in the province who might legitimately and advantageously be engaged in the lumber camps.

President Potts was assured by the Premier that the matters complained of would obtain the immediate attention of the government.

A Fire Proof Roofing Material

In the year 1889 the fire loss in the United States totalled $123,046,833. Ten years later it amounted to $153,597,830. Last year $204,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire. This constantly increasing annual fire loss has induced engineers interested in fire protection to seek for all practical methods of lessening the danger of ignition and spread of flames. As a result, tile, vitrified facings, terra cotta, concrete construction and numerous other fire-resisting materials have been developed for use in all parts of buildings except the roof while but few important improvements have been made in roofing materials, notwithstanding the fact that authorities claim that from 27 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the conflagrations are the result of flames being communicated to adjoining buildings by burning sparks and embers falling on an inflammable roof.

Factories, barns, etc., are probably more at the mercy of burning sparks and embers than other types of buildings, because they are usually covered with so-called ready roofings, and nearly all roofings of this type are made of wool felt, rag stock, paper, coal tar and other highly inflammable materials. There is one roofing, however, known as J-M Asbestos Roofing, which is being largely used on factories and large buildings, and which seems to overcome the objections to all others of this type. It is said to be so fireproof that it will withstand the flame of a blow-torch for an hour without being injured. This roofing is made by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, of New York, well known as manufacturers of asbestos products.

This roofing is made of asbestos (a stone) and Trinidad lake asphalt (a mineral). The asbestos rock when it comes from the mines is in appearance much the same as other rock. When scientifically crushed, this rock produces long, tough fibres which are woven into cloth for asbestos theatre curtains, made into sheets of felt for roofing, and treated in various ways for making hundreds of different fireproofing materials.

In making this roofing, several sheets of this asbestos felt are thoroughly saturated with Trinidad lake asphalt, well known as a permanent waterproofing material. These sheets are cemented firmly together with the asphalt, making one homogeneous mass. This provides an actual covering of stone, which, because of its all-mineral nature, not only offers to a building protection against fire, water, wind and weather, but which also naturally cannot rot, rust, melt, run or crack, and requires no painting to preserve it.

A copy of the company's handsomely illustrated catalogue will be gladly sent by them to any of our readers inquiring for it.

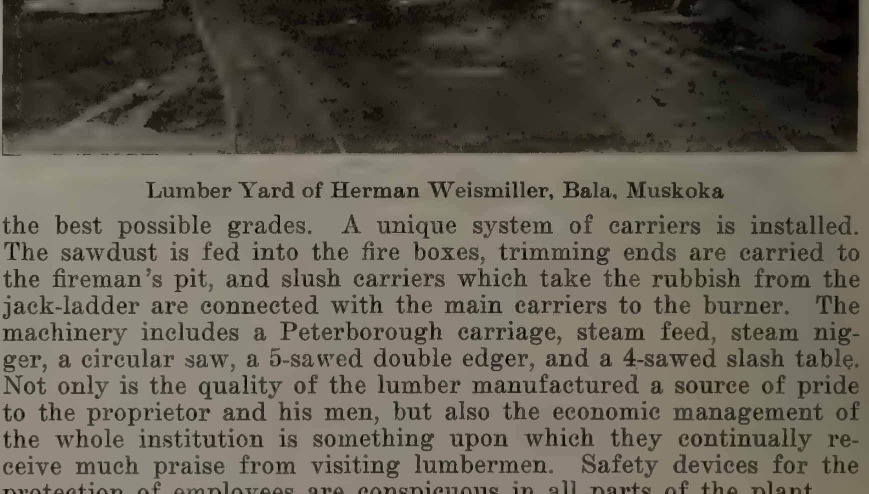
A Model Saw Mill at Bala, Muskoka

Business Methods Which Have Made a Good Reputation for Product of H. Weismiller's Plant

A pioneer settler in the district of Muskoka, Ont., who was well known to the lumber trade for many years was Henry Weismiller, who opened a small lumber mill about 1880. He made an excellent name for himself and for the lumber which was turned out under his superintendence, and he gave to Canada five sons, all of whom are now interested in the sawmilling industry in various parts of Canada. One of the best known of these is Herman Weismiller, a young and prosperous lumber manufacturer operating at Bala, in Muskoka, and also at Germania, near Gravenhurst. The Germania mill saws from 15,000 to 18,000 feet daily during the winter. The mill at Bala has a capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 feet per day. It was built in 1907 and faces Musquosh Bay, on the Musquosh river, which connects the Muskoka lakes with Georgian bay. The illustrations accompanying this article represent the mill, and the lumber yard

Saw Mill of Herman Weismiller, Bala, Muskoka.

Mr. Herman Weismiller's Bala plant, although not of great proportions, is operated upon the most modern and businesslike methods. There are three tracks in the yard, which connect with the Toronto and Sudbury line of the C.P.R. In the mill and yard, employment is found for 25 men. The mill is run by steam, from two boilers, which develop 80 horse power. Everything possible is done in the mill to economize in the cost of operation and to produce lumber of the best possible grades. A unique system of carriers is installed. The sawdust is fed into the fire boxes, trimming ends are carried to the fireman's pit, and slush carriers which take the rubbish from the jack-ladder are connected with the main carriers to the burner. The machinery includes a Peterborough carriage, steam feed, steam nigger, a circular saw, a 5-sawed double edger, and a 4-sawed slash table. Not only is the quality of the lumber manufactured a source of pride to the proprietor and his men, but also the economic management of the whole institution is something upon which they continually receive much praise from visiting lumbermen. Safety devices for the protection of employees are conspicuous in all parts of the plant.



Lumber Yard of Herman Weismiller, Bala, Muskoka

It is needless to say in view of the very practical and thorough manner in which the plant is equipped that Mr. Weismiller's product is sought after by all good judges of lumber, who buy in the Georgian Bay district. Mr. Weismiller is a sample of that excellent type of successful Canadian lumbermen who have done so much for the development of the industry, and he well deserves the English pronunciation (wise miller) of his Teutonic name.

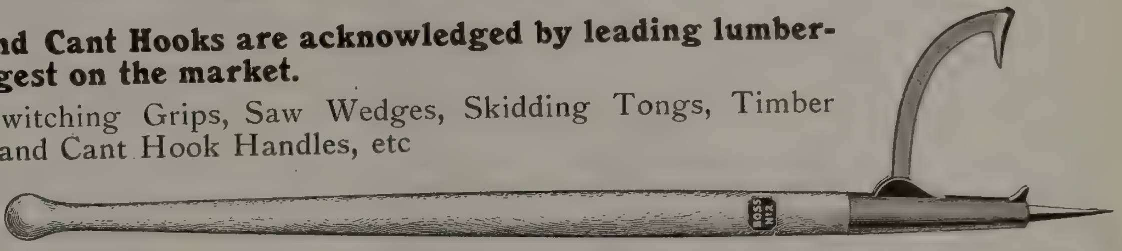
Boss Line Lumbering Tools

Manufactured by

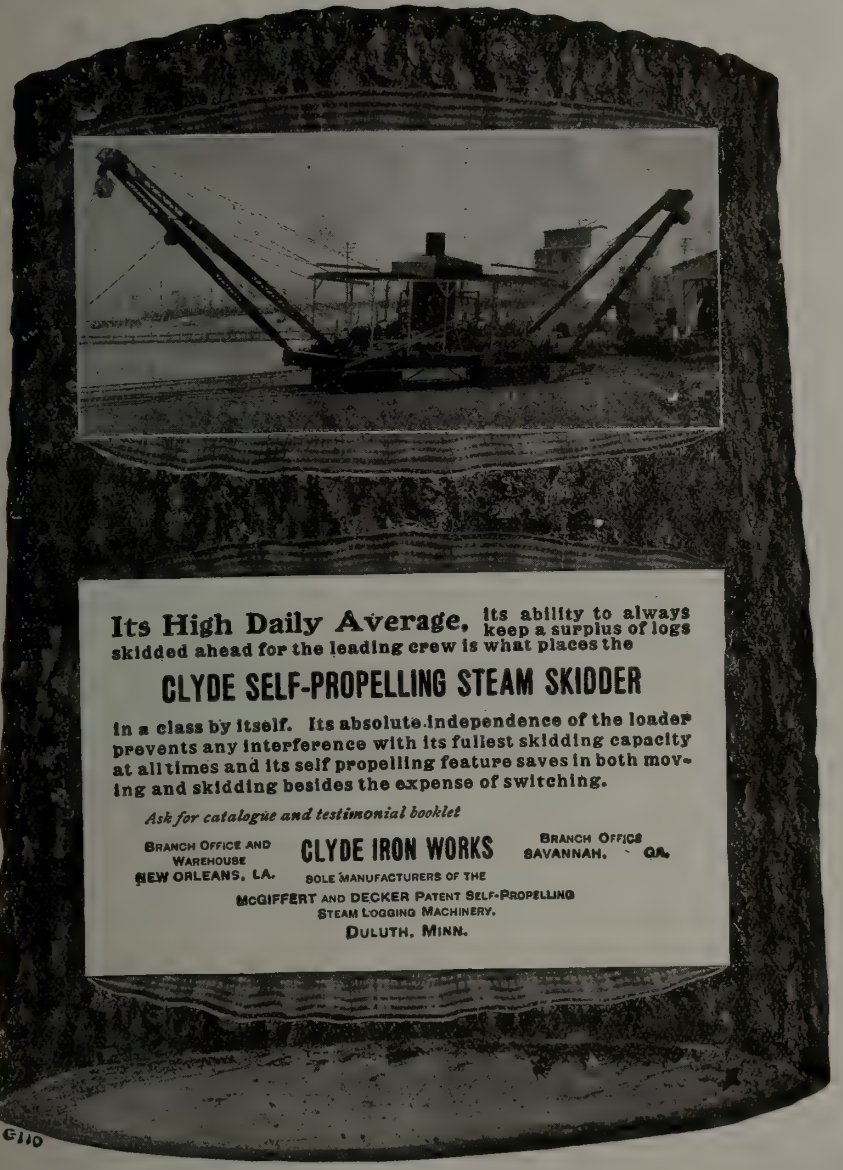
The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Tongs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc



Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application



Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

Branch Office and Warehouse
New Orleans, La.

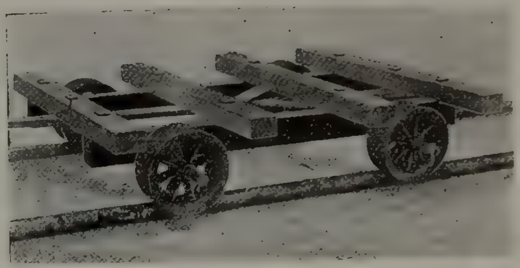
CLYDE IRON WORKS

Branch Office
Savannah, Ga.

Sole Manufacturers of the
McGiffert and Decker Patent Self-Propelling
Steam Logging Machinery.
Duluth, Minn.

The Keystone

Pole Tram Car



Pole Tram Car

Indispensable to every saw mill. It runs on poles from 6 to 10 inches in diameter and the wheels are concave.

This method of conveying logs, pulpwood, or coal is undoubtedly the best and the cheapest that jobbers and mill-men can use. It can be used to great advantage on low and marshy ground.

We would appreciate the opportunity of furnishing you with further particulars.

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works

Williamsport, - Pennsylvania

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General
Trade Journal

THE COMMERCIAL

The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket

"Just Right"

The Oneida Steel Pulley

is "just right" because it is the only pulley built which fills all the requirements of a good pulley.

It has great strength, best belt adhesion, secure grasp on the shaft, fine balance and it is made in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world.

Are not these facts worthy of your consideration when in the market for pulleys?

Try a sample.

A postal will bring our complete catalogue to you.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N. Y.

LATH

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg.,
Montreal.

Clark & Lyford,
Vancouver, B.C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The sawmills of Gillies Bros., Limited, at Braeside, Ont., started sawing for the season early this month.

It is announced that the W. C. Edwards Company have purchased five acres in the vicinity of Westboro, where they will erect a branch planing mill.

Mr. Jack McRae, contractor, Port Arthur, Ont., will double the capacity of his plant so as to include the manufacture of hardwood flooring, sashes and doors.

The Toronto Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, capital $40,000, has been incorporated. The incorporators are: H. B. Bishopric, merchant; T. B. Scott, merchant, both of Toronto.

The Baden Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Baden, Ont., has been incorporated with capital of $20,000. The incorporators are: D. G. Steinmann and Henry Ratz, laborers, both of Baden.

Port Arthur, Ont., has signed an agreement with W. B. McArthur of Deseronto, for the establishment of a match factory to be started shortly, and be in operation by December 1st, with 60 hands.

Mr. Thomas Gardiner, a former resident of Galt, Ont., has purchased from his brother, Mr. P. W. Gardiner, the lumber yards on both sides of Ainslie street in that city. They will carry a full line of lumber for the building trade requirements.

The new firm of Hall & Utting, on George street, Galt, Ont., will build a two-storey addition 60 x 40 feet, to their cabinet and planing mill. The building will be constructed of reinforced concrete and part of it will be used for a new drying kiln.

A temporary sawmill is being established near the Renfrew Planing Mill, Renfrew, Ont., to convert into sawn lumber the 15,000 logs hauled in from the Carswell section during the winter. The bandsaw will be brought in from the O'Brien mill at Calabogie.

The controlling stock of the St. Clair Construction Company, Limited, Davenport Road, Toronto, has been purchased by Firstbrook Bros., the well known box manufacturers of Toronto. The business will be continued as usual with Mr. A. H. Macabe remaining in charge as manager.

A serious fire occurred at the Baker Lumber Company's yard, Lindsay, Ont., on May 6th, by which over a quarter of a million feet of beech and hemlock lumber and half a million shingles were destroyed. A G.T.R. car filled with shingles was also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have started from a spark from a passing steamer. The loss is roughly estimated at about $8,000, and is covered by several insurance companies.

The Meaford Manufacturing Company's sawmill at Centreville, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire recently. The machinery was so badly damaged that it is doubtful whether it will be fit for use any longer. No damage was done to the lumber outside. There was an insurance of $800 on the mill and contents, but it is thought the loss wil exceed this amount. The company were thinking of moving the mill to Meaford in the near future, so it is improbable that they will rebuild at Centreville.

Owen Sound, Ont., has carried a number of by-laws providing for loans for three new factories. Among the loans will be one of $25,000 at 4½ per cent., which will be advanvced to the Adams Furniture Company of Toronto. The new factory will manufacture a high class of furniture and upholstered goods. This will be the fourth furniture manufacturing company in Owen Sound, the others being the North American Bent Chair Company, Limited; the National Table Company, Limited; and the National Furniture Company. A similar loan will be made to C. S. Lloyd & Company, of Toronto, who will erect a factory at Owen Sound, for the manufacture of children's carriages and waggons and steel wheels for various kinds of vehicles.

Much anxiety is felt at present in Kenora, Ont., and district owing to the breaking out of fire in the thickly wooded territory surrounding Clearwater Bay, some 16 miles from Kenora on the Lake of the Woods. A big fire was raging in that vicinity at latest reports, especially the southwestern portion, and as there had been but one day of rain to chronicle this season, the outlook was far from promising. Chief Fire Ranger Legris, with several others, left Kenora for the fire belt, and every effort is being put forth to check further ravages. Seven miles out on the lake, near Bar Point, and within a few miles of the Indian reserve, fires were burning, but local efforts were doing much to check them. East of Kenora, between Ignace and Tache, fires prevailed in different sections, and in some places quite close to the main line.

The Union Lumber Company, Limited, is the name of a new wholesale lumber company which is being formed at Toronto. Those interested are W. D. Lummis, Toronto; D. McLaren, of the DeLaplante Lumber Company, Toronto, and C. Wilkinson, formerly of the DeLaplante Lumber Company. The offices of the new company are in room 904 Kent Building, Toronto. Mr. Wilkinson is temporarily in charge. Mr. McLaren who is vice-president of the DeLaplante Lumber Company, will not be actively engaged in conection with the new company at first, but in the near future will devote all his attention to it. Mr. McLaren will be in charge of the office at Toronto. Mr. Wilkinson will be in charge of the buying and selling for the company, and Mr. H. G. McDermid, formerly with the DeLaplante Lumber Company and later with John H. Eyre, of Toronto, will be city salesman. The company wil handle white pine, spruce and hemlock, but will devote most of their attention to white pine.

Eastern Canada

Herbert & Cyr, coal, wood, saw and carding mill, Napierville, Que.; Herbert and Alfred Cyr, have registered.

The sawmill owned by Mr. S. A. LeBlanc at St. Paul, Kent County, N.B., was destroyed by fire recently, and also a large quantity of sawn lumber. There was no insurance on the mill or lumber, and Mr. LeBlanc's loss will be about $3,000. A large number of the people of that vicinity who hauled logs to the mill to be sawed will lose, it is said, from $100 to $200 each. The fire started while the men were at dinner and the mill shut down.

The Canadian Car & Foundry Company's plant at Amherst, N.S., suffered a severe loss by fire recently. The blacksmith shop, forge shop, machine shop and grey iron foundry were destroyed. The loss will aggregate from $150,000 to $200,000, and will temporarily throw 800 men out of employment. The rolling mills, malleable works, axle and wheel shops are not affected and will continue to operate. It is expected that the buildings destroyed will be rebuilt immediately. The insurance on the whole plant amounted to $689,400, of which $100,000 was on the forge and machine shops and their contents.

Mr. A. Cote, timber expert, has just returned from Bersimis, Que. He states that he found valuable timber limits, including 100 miles of heavily timbered lands, consisting of all kinds of valuable timber. He further reports that a river passes through the forest with plenty of water for drives during the whole season.

A Sackville, N.B., report states that if all the lumber cut along the N. B. & P. E. I. road this winter is got to the Cape, there will be more shipped from that port this season than in any previous season. P. G. Mahoney cut in the neighborhood of four million feet on his property at the upper part of the parish; this together with over two million feet carried over from last year, will go to the Cape. The other operators along the line, including J. L. Hicks, Arthur George, W. M. Spence, Silas Hayward, the Messrs. Hickman and others, will swell these figures to perhaps twenty million or more. Black & Sons will ship several million feet from Pointe du Chene, and P. G. Mahoney will ship all his cut at Calhouns from the same port. Mr. Mahoney has had the old mill at Calhouns thoroughly overhauled, and it is now in first class running order. The only thing lumbermen in this part of the province have to fear now is the possibility of their drives being hung up in the streams on account of low water. There was very little snow in the woods, and there was not a single heavy rain this spring, as a consequence all the streams are exceptionally low for this season.

Western Canada

A. Johnstone & Company, Limited, have started a retail lumber business at Amisk, Alberta.

The Fernridge Lumber Company, New Westminster, B.C., have almost completed a new mill in the place of the one that was burned down several weeks ago.

The British Columbia Gazette gives notice of the following incorporations: The New Ladysmith Lumber Company, Limited, Nanaimo, B.C.; capital $400,000. The Contractors' Material Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C., capital $50,000.

The Dominion Sawmills & Lumber, Limited, have moved into their handsome new office building at Nelson, B.C., which was erected at a cost of about $30,000. It is reported that the Company have purchased the timber interests of the Rogers Lumber Company of Okanagan at an estimated value of over $1,000,000.

D. C. Cameron, president and managing director of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, is asking the St. Boniface council for a reasonable assessment on the property within the city limits for a term of 20 years, stating that, if granted, the company would spend a quarter of a million in extensive building, and along industrial and manufacturing lines.

The mill recently purchased by Major Peuchen, of Toronto, from Senator Peter McLaren, at Blairmore, Alberta, will have a large cut this summer. Mr. Donnisthorpe, late of the Macleod office of the company, is in charge of the Blairmore office. Mr. F. T. Mercer, of Toronto, will be manager at Blairmore. The 7,000-acre ranch at Mountain Mill, on which the company will raise horses, for its camp operations, will be in charge of a nephew of Major Peuchen.

E. W. Leeson, of the Skeena Lumber Company, B.C., reports that the present season promises to be one of the most prosperous in the history of the northern country. The canneries always use a large amount of rough lumber, but in addition to the old markets a considerable new market is this year expected on account of the very large influx of people who are certain to come into the district this year. About forty men are at present employed by the Skeena Lumber company.

Hon. Everett J. Lake, of Hartford, Conn., a wealthy lumberman, who has extensive timber properties in British Columbia, recently visited Vancouver. Mr. Lake is president of the Hartford Lumber Company and also owns the controlling interest in the Northwestern Timber Company. Both concerns are heavily interested in British Columbia. The object of his visit was to prepare for the building of a sawmill in Vancouver to handle the output of the timber limits owned by him and his colleagues. The site for the mill has not yet been decided upon. It is the intention of the Hartford Company to build a plant with a capacity of 180,000 feet daily.

Fire broke out in the shingle mill of the Pitt River Lumber Company recently, and within four hours the shingle mill, sawmill and practically the whole of the lumber yard were consumed, with a total loss estimated at $200,000. It is believed that the flames originated from a hot box in the machinery in the shingle mill. There was about 2,000,000 feet of lumber in the yard, while the capacity of the sawmill was 100,000 feet per day and that of the shingle mill 200,000 shingles. Mr. James C. Shields, president of the company, announces that they will erect at once a reinforced concrete mill at a cost of $250,000. The capacity of the mill will be increased. The fire loss was $150,000, with $75,000 insurance.

The British Columbia Lumber Corporation purposes to construct on Lulu Island, just south of Vancouver, on the Fraser river, a saw mill with a 10-hour capacity of 250,000 feet, a box and a sash and door factory. Electricity will be used as motive power. The mill will have two units, one to cut spruce and cedar and the other to cut fir. This company are surveying their 182 square miles of timber limits at Massett inlet, Queen Charlotte islands, and when the Grand Trunk Pacific extension is completed will erect a large sawmill and a pulp mill in the north. This concern recently bought out the Patrick Lumber Company, which had valuable white pine limits on the Slocan river. The timber will be cut into shop and factory lumber for shipment to the United States. It is expected that the mill will be completed by October 1st. Mr. F. L. Buckley is manager.

An Edmonton despatch reports that between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 feet of lumber will be handled yearly by the mill which is to be installed this summer on his timber limits on the McLeod river, by Theodore A. Burrows, of the T. A. Burrows Lumber Company. Mr. Burrows is one of the largest owners of timber in western Alberta. West of Edmonton, he controls three of the most valuable berths, two or which are close to the Grand Trunk Pacific main line. One of these is on the McLeod river, and the other on the Athabasca river, near Jasper Park, a portion of the berth extending into the park. The third berth is on the Pembina river, and will be directly on the new line of the Canadian Northern Railway to the Peace river country. It is the intention of the Burrows Company to instal mills on their limits as soon as transportation facilities are available. They will have the mill on the McLeod river in operation this summer. A mill will also be put on the Pembina river berth as soon as the C.N.R. have reached the district. It is generally understood that the Canadian Northern will build a big portion of their Peace river line this year.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Good Article Gives Satisfaction to Both Distributor and Consumer

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
Montreal Ottawa

The Chief Market Place for Lumber is the "Wanted and For Sale Department" of this Paper!

GET TOGETHER
BUYER
SELLER
S.M.

If you have a special lot of lumber, some second-hand machinery, a mill property or timber limit for sale, just put an "Ad." in the Wanted and For Sale Department of this paper.

This small investment will put you in touch with other people who are in the market for what you have for sale.

If you wish to conceal your identity you may use a Canada Lumberman box number for your "Ad." without extra charge.

You **have** something for sale now, if you haven't you must **want** something, just send us an advertisement about it and see what a valuable department this is.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

TORONTO, CANADA

The

Harris Tie & Timber Co.

Ottawa - Canada

Cedar Poles and Posts

Railway Ties — Piles —

Railway and Bridge Timber

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine Lumber

Capacity - 500,000 Feet Daily

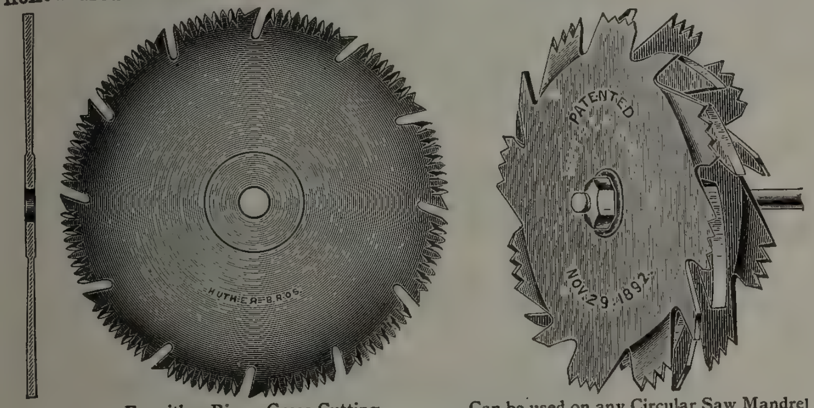
SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

Address Enquiries to Canadian Sales Agent, FRANK H. HARRIS,
32 Church Street, Toronto.

HUTHER BROS.

Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw **Patent Groover or Dado Head**


HUTHER BROS.
PATENTED
NOV. 29. 1892.

For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., **ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Yellow Poplar

30,000 feet 1 x 18" to 23" Panel & No. 1
20,000 feet 1 x 24" to 27" Panel & No 1.
15 000 feet 1 x 28" and up Panel & No. 1.
90,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd.
80,000 feet 4/4 Sap and Select.
90,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com.
30,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
30,000 feet 5/4 Sap and Select.
50,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
60,000 feet 8/4 1st and 2nd.
30,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com.
80,000 feet 10/4, 12/4 and 16 Com. and Better
200,000 feet High Grade Boxing.
Special Sizes Cut to Order

Ash

0,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
0,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
5,000 feet 6/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
0,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.

Oak

45,000 feet 1 x 10 and up, 1st and 2nd Quartered White, uniform color, flashy figure.
60,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd Quartered White.
40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. Qr. White.
60,000 feet .5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Com. and Better Qr. White. Red.
150,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd plain White.
100,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. plain White.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and better Plain
80,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd finish White.
70,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
140 000 feet 6/4 No 1 Com. or Better plain White.
90,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
80,000 feet 10/4 and 12/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White.
Special Oak Sills, sizes 10 to 40 feet.

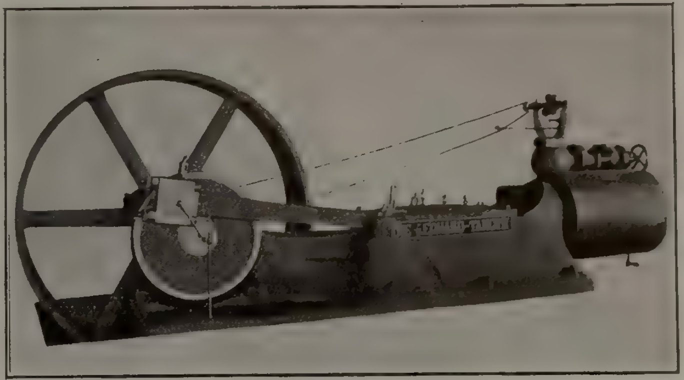
Cherry

4/4 to 10/4 all grades.

The American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Publication Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES



Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

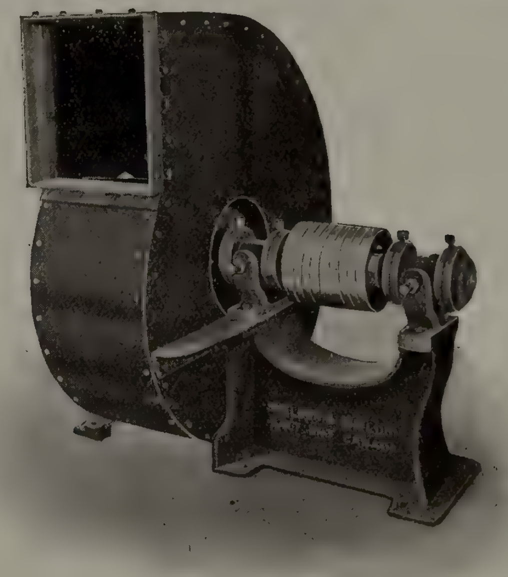
E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.

Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

---

Sheldon Slow Speed

Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubicant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.

HAMILTON, ONT.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:

1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00

Douglas Fir

Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:

8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		35 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 50
10x20		37 00
6x18, 8x18		37 50
6x20, 8x20		38 50

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75

Hemlock No. 1:

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft	14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.	17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.	17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'	12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft.	19 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.	18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.	21 50
" " " 20 ft.	23 50
" " " 22 ft.	25 50
" " " 24 ft.	28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. [illegible] common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts &2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4. 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s[illegible] Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Pine, box boards		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' 1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common. and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00

Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18"	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60
ASH.		
10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	
BIRCH.		
14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00
CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		59 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2in. "		59 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00
NO. 2. CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00
MILL RUN.		
1" x 4"		22 00
1" x 5"		25 00
1" x 6 and 8"		26 00
1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		32 00
1" x 13" and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00
NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00
NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00
NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00
BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00
MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"		15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"		16 00
No. 2.		12 00
LATH.		
No. 1, 32" Pine		1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine		3 75
No. 3 48' Pine		2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine		4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock		3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50
Common Boards	
4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring	
4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50
Shiplap—Finished	
4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50
Siding	
6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath	
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft.	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00
FLOORING.	
No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00
SHIPLAP.	
Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.	
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00
SHINGLES	
XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25
LATH.	
No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.5

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	[illegible]

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.		
1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 0
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00
BLACK AND BROWN		
1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00
ELM.		
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	10 00	17 00
MAPLE		
1st and 2nd hard	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00
1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00	23 00
Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$98 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	88 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	68 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch	73 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
1½" " "	3 50	3 [illegible]
NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES		
Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5butts to 2¼		4 75

Wire Rope

When you need wire rope for any purpose whatever, it will surely pay you to communicate with us.

We have in stock all kinds—in all sizes—in any length.

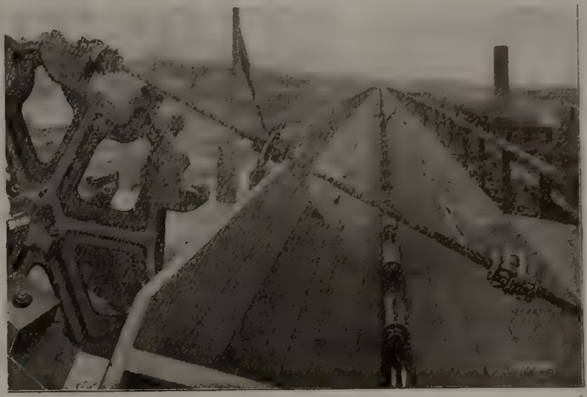
Should your requirements be special—we can make rope to exactly suit your needs. We know how, as we have had years of experience.

Wire Rope Fittings of all Kinds

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Jeffrey Wire Rope Conveyers

Are used extensively in the lumber industry



Because

They have greater efficiency and are more economical than other types of conveyers.

They are pre-eminently fitted for medium and long distance haulage; are employed with greater success in handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, etc.

We have conveyors of this type exceeding 1,000 feet in length which are in successful operation.

Write for Booklet 33

We build Conveying Machinery for all requirements in the Lumber Industry.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Co.
Montreal, Can.

Toronto Office, ———— 174 King Street East

From Halifax, N.S. to Port Alberni, B.C.

OUR

"Electric Test Tempered" Saws

are being used and giving good satisfaction

NOVA SCOTIA

Our method ot tempering guarantees uniformity and toughness.

Our Inserted Tooth Saws are fitted with our patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks that will not slip sideways.

Guaranteed to cut easy and free and to have no equal in frozen or hardwood timber.

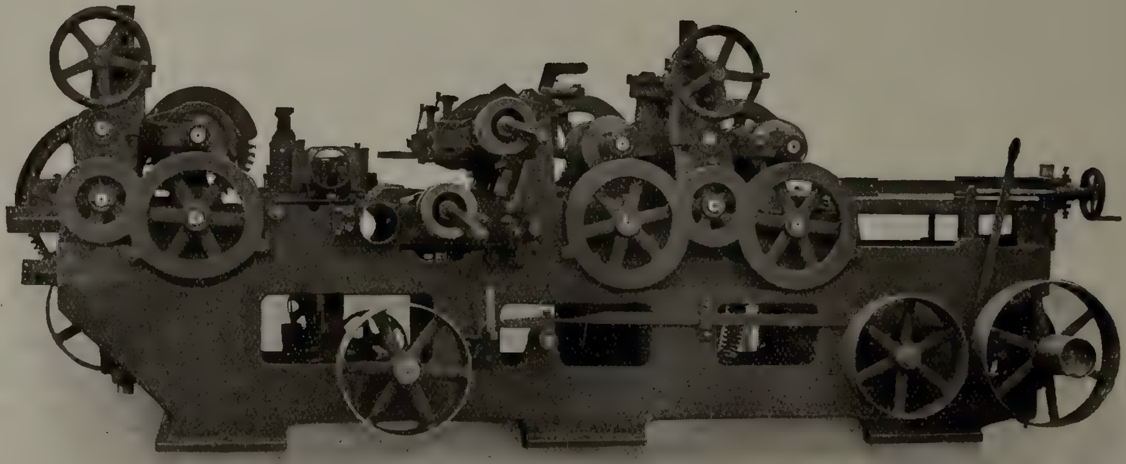
Write for further information to

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

Box 848
Vancouver, B. C.
Phone 748

Canada Machinery Corporation
LIMITED
GALT, ONTARIO

This name on your woodworking machinery is a guarantee of quality and represents the best and most modern.



No. 105 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

The above cut shows our latest general purpose matcher and challenges comparison with any medium weight machine on the continent. It is very simple and rigid and easy of operation.

NOTE—The guarded gears and the belt drive to feed rolls.

Canada Machinery Corporation
Limited
Galt, Ontario

AGENTS:—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver
Williams & Wilson, Montreal

Tools That Build Business

The Way to Get a Good Output

is to have tools with *labor saving and time saving features*—tools that will keep the machines going and the men busy instead of waiting around while repairs or alterations are being made.

You can increase the output of your matcher or moulder besides saving the annoyance of tedious filing to shape and fitting by using Shimer Cutter Heads with Circular Bits, which have the shape turned into them for all time. You can also do away with the old slow way of adjusting cutters when changing from one kind of wood to another, or from dry to partly dry lumber.

The Shimer System of Tools also provides for Interchangeable Heads for making Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Ship Lap—to joint square edges or to make glue joints—to shape Door and Sash Mouldings. There is no delay while a Head is being fitted up and Bits filed to shape because the Shimer Heads are always ready to use. One style can be slipped off the spindle and another put on in a few second's time.

A tool like the Shimer Cutter Head that is designed and built to be a profitable tool for you to use—that increases your output—that makes the time of your men more productive—is surely a good investment. We prove this to you by our free trial plan.

Pick out the tools you need from this page or from our catalogue and let us have the order at once. You will be surprised at the small amount of money necessary to equip your mill to get a larger and better output.

Matcher Heads—"Best of All"

Figs. 22 and 23 with concave bit seats, without Bits	$24.31
Figs. 202 and 203, with Expansion, $2.60 extra each Head having 4 bit seats.	
Bits for Ceiling, the set of 8....	$10.40
Bits for Flooring, the set of 8..	11.44
Bits for 2 inch Plank, the set of 8	13.04

Jointer Heads

Figs. 54 and 55 ,4 bit seats, each	$20.80
Additional bit seats with bolts, only 65 cents each.	
Jointer Bits 1¼ in. wide, each..	$1.30
Jointer Bits 2 in. wide, each....	1.56

Double Ceiling Heads

These tools double the capacity of a matcher in working ceiling.

Price, 2 Heads with 4 bit seats each	$24.30
Price, Bits extra, 8	16.64

Ship Lap Heads

Figs. 38 and 39, 4 bit seats to each Head, price net	$22.88
Additional bit seats and bolts, only 65 cents extra each.	
Bits for jointing, 4	$5.20
Bits for Rabbeting, 4	6.76

Door Heads

Fig. 82, solid flange	$10.75
Fig. 84, with Expansion	13.35
Bits to work 1 in. to 1¼ Doors, 4	7.28

Door Cope Heads

Fig. 83, upper and lower copes to fit any tenoner (set 2 Heads)	$12.90
Bits extra, 4	5.72

Sash Heads

Fig. 86, solid flange	$9.75
Fig. 206, with Expansion	12.35
Bits extra to work 1 to 1¼ in. Sash (2 Moulded Bits, $4.30; 2 Rabbeting Bits, $2.86)	7.16

Combined Matcher, Ship Lap and Rustic Heads

with Interchangeable Curved Bits—excellent cutting tool, simple and accurate in construction, suited for quick changes.

This is a new tool suited especially for such as wish a variety of Bits to fit uppon the same Head. They work with the alternate, clearance cut having all the advantages found in the Standard Shimer Cutter Heads as regards their cutting quality.

Price, each Head without Bits, net,	$12.60
Bits, each	1.26

Our Beading Attachment

with milled bits applies to any four sided cylinder. It is carefully made to fit into the slot of the head side and fastens firmly the knife and attachment with a single bolt.

Price (2) Attachment with Bits complete, net	$5.20
Extra Bits, each	1.30

Wood Forming Cutters

Our Reversible and One-Way Cutters are superior to anything on the market in design and construction—retain their shape until worn out, and do not friction and burn the lumber. Many useful designs with prices are given in our catalogue . Send for a copy.

Our Bedee Knives, recommended by users as the best thin steel knives on the market, can be furnished in any length or thickness on short notice. Write us about your requirements.

Cutter Head for Matching Reversible Glue Joints

turns out a most satisfactory fitting of the tongue and groove, interlocking from the same piece of matched material, requiring but one Head with Bits to produce. The jointed material will fit together when the pieces are sawed to length by simply turning the one piece end to end.

Glue Joints must depend upon accuracy as well as permanency of pattern. We guarantee both.

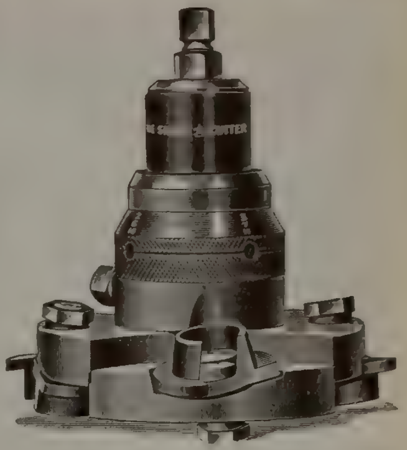
Prices range from $15.54 to $17.30 for a four bit Head, and from $19.96 to $22.60 for a Head with 6 Bits complete.

Bolts, Wrenches, etc.

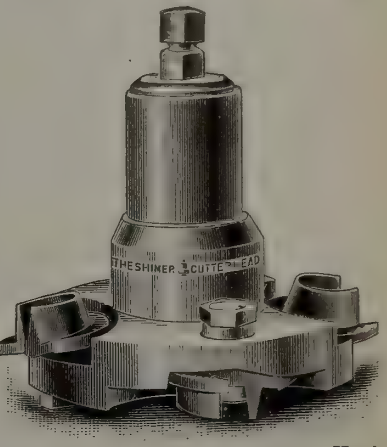
These tools are arranged with Circular Bits and saw spurs for edging up the square shoulder of the groove when cutting across the grain of the wood. The Bits will expand to nearly double the thickness of the narrowest groove they make, and with wider or thicker Circular Bits their range of expansion is readily increased up to 2 in. or more. We make them to fit any saw mandrel, long or short. Price, complete, 8 in. diameter or less, net, $21.45.

Expanding Dado Heads

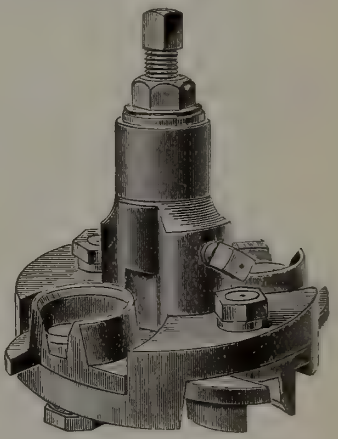
We carry a full stock of supplies and can fill orders promptly for anything in our line, such as Wrenches, Planer Head Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Gauges, Set Screws, Brass Washers for under Bits, etc.



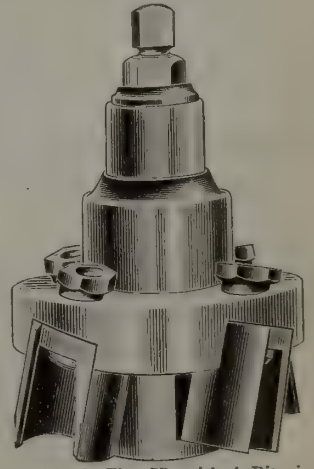
The Best of All, Fig. 203. Groove Head with 4 bit seats, complete, net $24.47. Made also with 6 and 8 Bits to each Head.



The Up-to-Date, Fig. 23. Groove Head with 4 bit seats, complete $17.87. Also made with 6 or 8 Bits to each Head.



Groove Head, Fig. 2. For plain matching of tongue and groove joint, complete with Bits, $13.00.



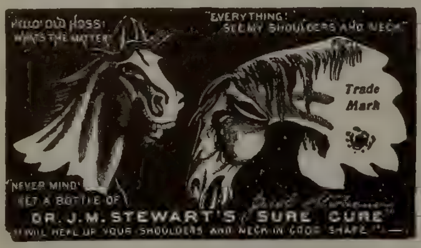
Jointer Head, Fig. 55, with 4 Bits in line of work. Also made with 6 and 8 Bits to each Head. With 4 Bits $16.64.

SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS-Galt, Ont., Can.

Branch of Milton, P. A.

Use the Old Reliable Dr. J. M. Stewart's

Veterinary Remedies


HELLO OLD HOSS! WHATS THE MATTER
EVERYTHING! SEE MY SHOULDERS AND NECK
Trade Mark
NEVER MIND GET A BOTTLE OF
DR. J. M. STEWART'S SURE CURE
IT WILL HEAL UP YOUR SHOULDERS AND NECK IN GOOD SHAPE

Dr. Stewart's **SURE CURE** for Galls, and Raw Sores, only one in liquid form, 16 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen

Dr. Stewart's Excelsior Liniment for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, and Capped Hocks, 32 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Lightning Colic Cure cures Colic in all stages, 75 cents per bottle or $7.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Hoof Ointment, Rapid Hoof Grower and Corn Cure, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Heave Relief, quick and sure relief, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Proud Flesh Powders, 25 cents per tin or $2.50 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Condition Powders, 2 lb. tin 50 cents or $4.50 per dozen.

Our Condition Powders are absolutely pure, contains no antimony, resin or poisonous drugs. Not "Stock Food" but medicine. Cost less than stock food, better results. Two tins Spring and Fall do the work.

We also manufacture a complete line of camp and household remedies. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

Palmer Medical Co., Limited
Windsor - Ontario

Style No. 9—Oil Tan Vamp, long Sole and Heel, Mennonite leg, absolutely water tight and full of hard wear

Absolutely Watertight Lumbermen's Footwear

We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing Lumbermen's Footwear that are watertight in every way, and do not need any guarantee.

We Produce the Goods

Over thirty years in this business and still growing

Write for our catalogue, sent free on application.

A. W. YAGER
Midland - Ontario

Style No. 11—Mennonite leg, Oil Tan Vamp Sole and Heel absolutely watertight

"John Bull"
Larrigans

Wear Like Iron

We tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co. Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

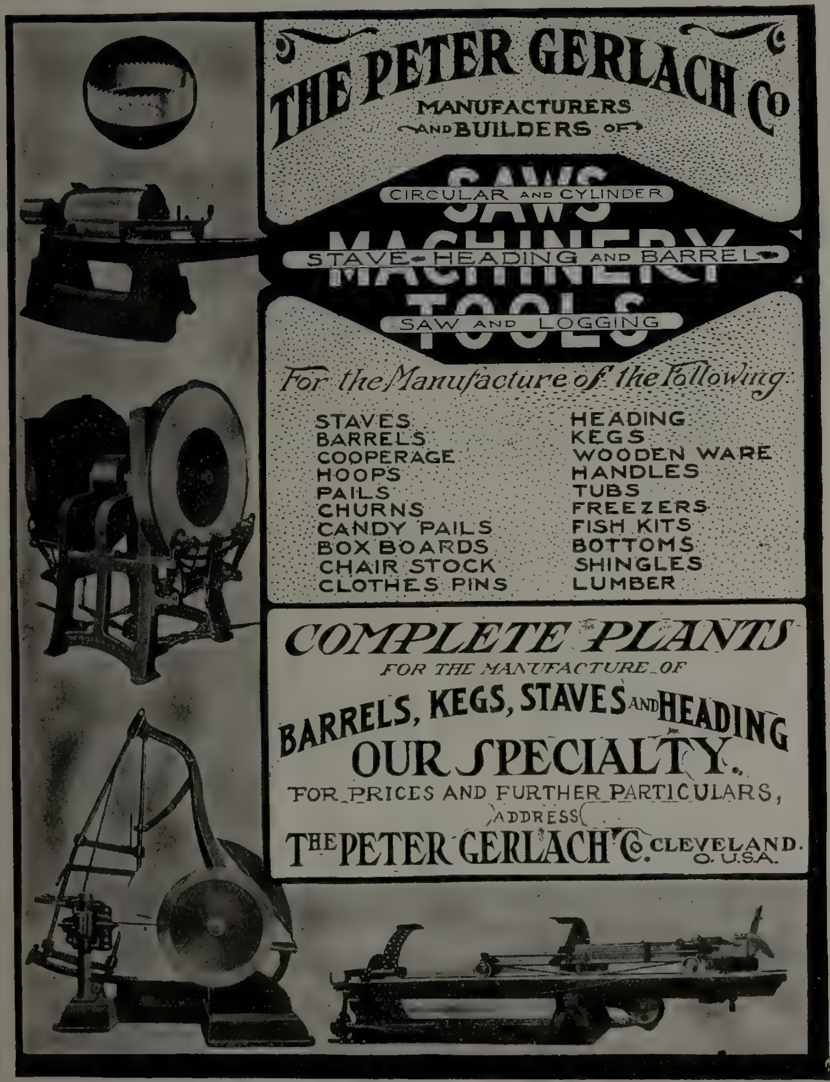
As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstock.

The "Atlas" Car-Mover

One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U. S. A.



THE PETER GERLACH Co
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF
SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER
MACHINERY
STAVE-HEADING AND BARREL
TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING
For the Manufacture of the Following:

STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS
HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS,
ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND. O. U.S.A.

Saskatoon

Porcupine

In the Western City building is active. In the New Ontario town mine equipment and machinery are in demand. In these towns and every place of importance in Canada we can, through "our man on the spot" furnish you with **advance** authoritive information of all BUILDING AND ENGINEERING PROJECTS.

OUR SERVICE gives you timely knowledge of all sales possibilities—enabling you to get busy long before the other man knows. It enables you to select from the whole field those opportunities that promise the most profit and which you can handle to the best advantage.

MACLEAN DAILY REPORTS give a service never before attempted in Canada—a service that will increase in value to you day by day.

Ask for Further Details and Rates

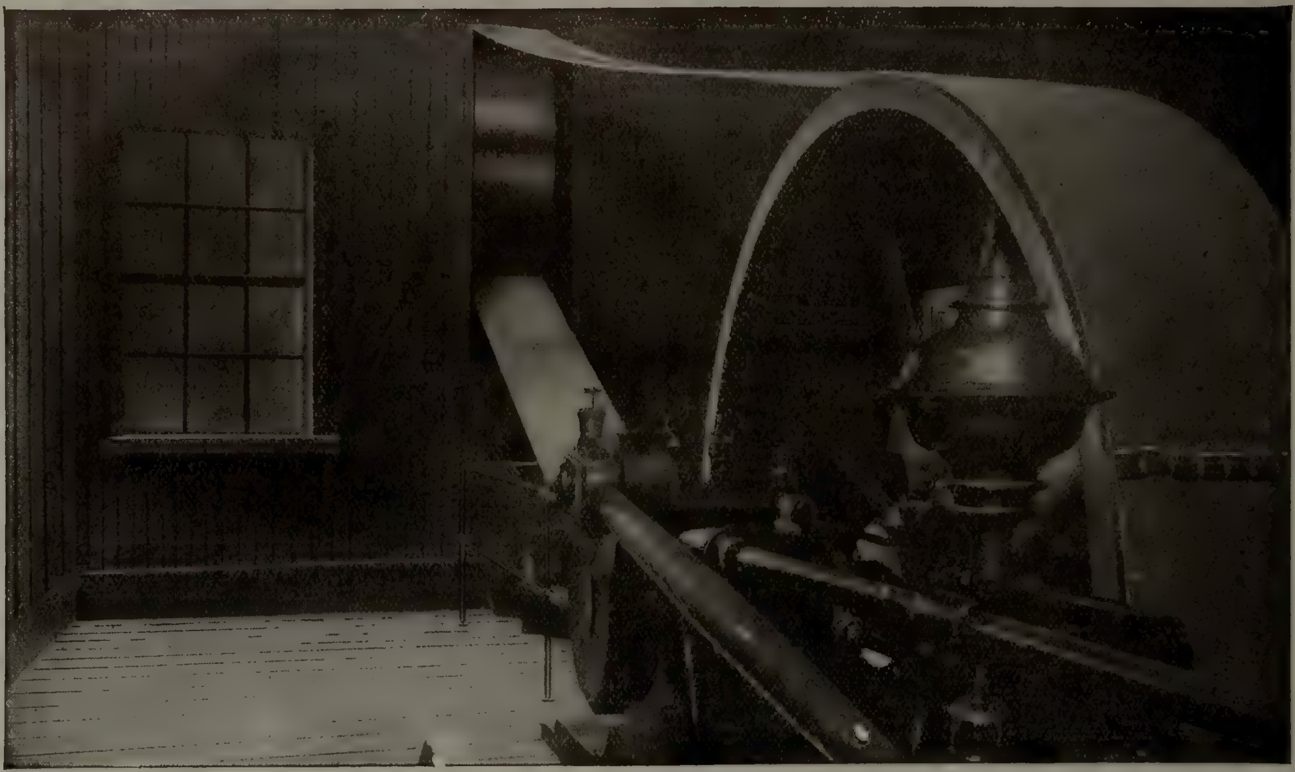
MacLean Daily Reports Limited
220 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

Exhaust Systems

We design and install complete systems for Planing Mills and Wood-working Shops, and have equipped some of the largest plants in Canada. The celebrated Sturtevant slow speed fan used thus guaranteeing the highest efficiency. Get our quotation if you intend making additions or alterations to your plant.

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited
MONTREAL

SCANDINAVIA BELTING



FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES, LTD.

Montreal and Toronto

3½ x 30 x 4 ply

This equipment of Vi-Balata Belting was supplied by us to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, for their new elevator at St. Boniface, Manitoba. We also supplied some 2000 ft. of the same belting, ranging from 34" to 48" in width to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. for their new elevator at Goderich, Ont.

VI-BALATA BELTING

Large Stocks Carried
at all Branches

Sole Canadian Agents

The

General Supply Co.

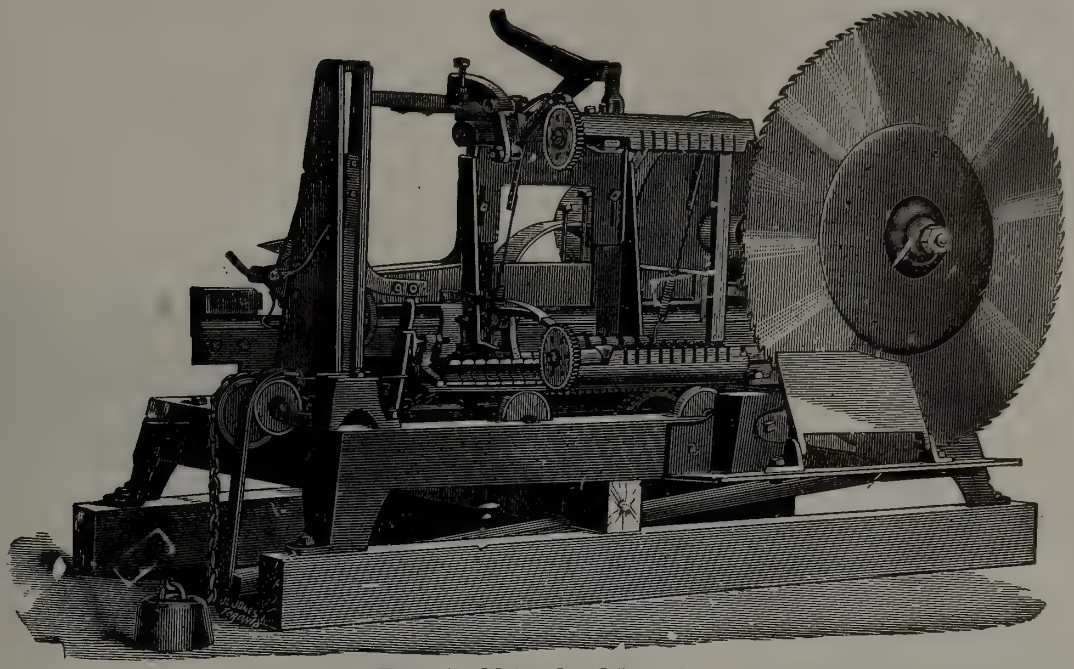
of Canada, Limited

Woods Western Bldg., Cor.
Market and Louise Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.

356-58-60 Sparks St.,
OTTAWA, ONT.

115-125 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

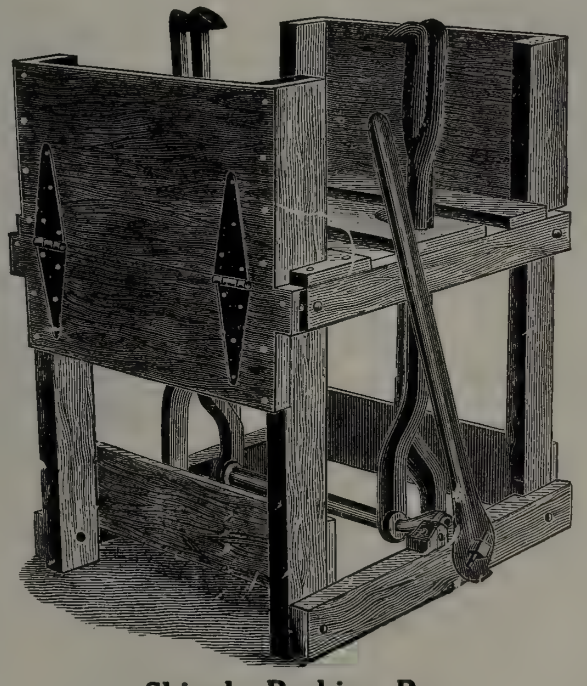
Making and Packing Shingles



"Boss" Shingle Machine

Shingle Machine

It is perfectly automatic in its action. A patent brake relieves the machine of all jar when the carriage is stopped to change blocks. It is altogether the simplest in construction of any machine built, and combines so many advantages that it is far superior to any machine on the market. Write for literature.



Shingle Packing Box

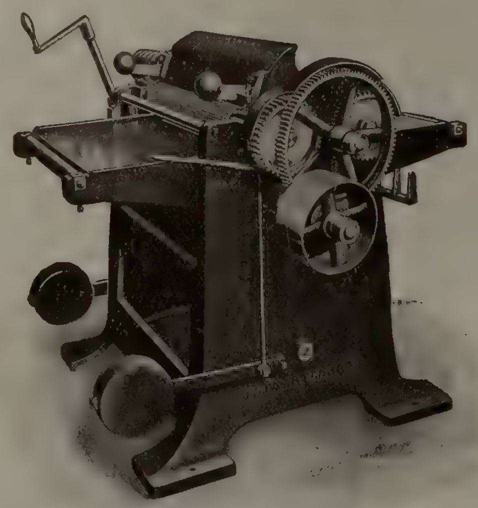
Packing Box

This box is suitable for 16 or 18-inch Shingles and is universally used by shingle manufacturers. The above cut describes it. Simple, handy and the greatest time saver ever brought out as a packing box. Send for literature describing this and our other saw mill machinery.

Two Machines You Cannot Afford to be Without

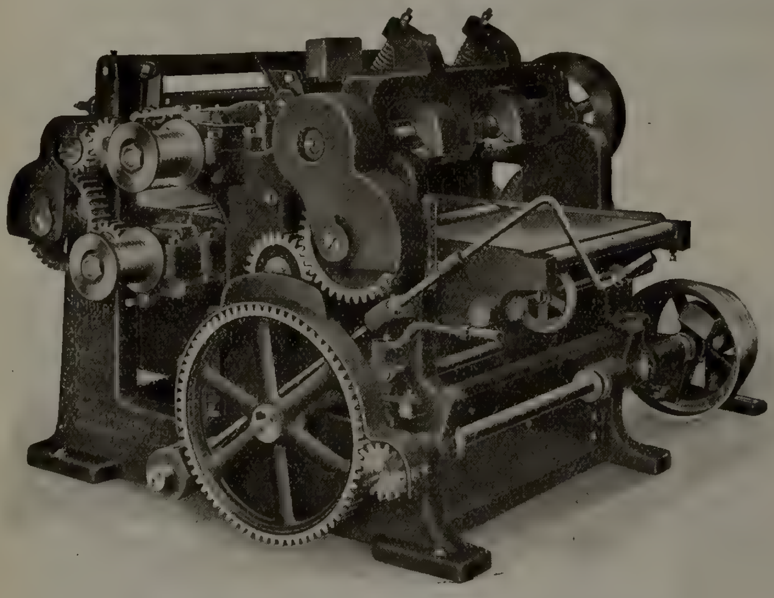
MOWRY & SONS Gravenhurst
Ontario

SURFACE



No. 2 Centennial Surfacer

More than 4,000 of these machines are in use in all parts of the world, under all sorts of conditions, and we have never had a complaint. This record speaks for itself. Capacity of machine 16″ 20″ 24″ wide and 6″ thick.



No. 140 Double Cylinder Surfacer
Patented 12/1/99—5/8/00—10/23/06

For either rough or smooth surfacing in planing mills, furniture factories, etc. Especially adapted for use in Box Factories. A general purpose surfacer. Made with feed rolls in two or four sections to work stock 24″, 27″ or 30″ wide by 8″ thick.

WRITE TO-DAY

Our Catalogue gladly sent free of charge.

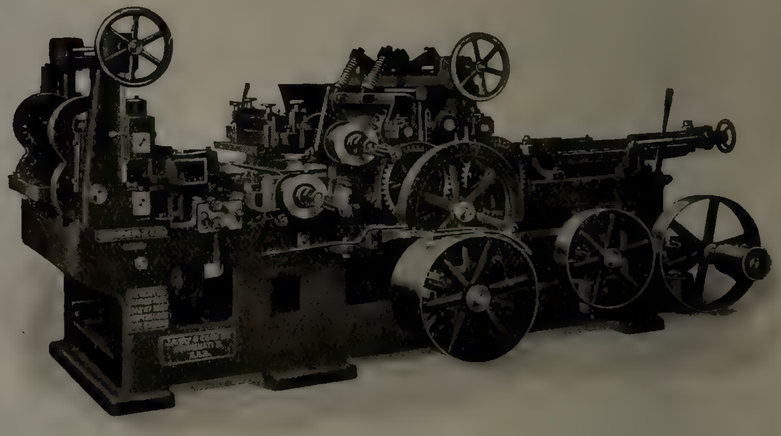
Sales Offices:

New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Evansville, Atlanta, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C. Seattle

The most complete line on the market made by the largest and oldest woodworking machinery manufacturers in the world. We have been building high grade woodworking machinery for eighty one years.

Showing application of Automatic
No. 156 SINGLE

Any of the machines shown here can be equipped with our patented round cylinders, air hardened steel knives and automatic grinding and Truing Attachments as shown above.



No. 275 Planer and Matcher
Patented 5/27/02—9/25/06—10/23/06—2/4/08

The greatest general purpose machine on the market. It is not only a fast feed planer and matcher but can also be used as a floorer, double surfacer or inside molder. Made with four or six rolls to work stock 10″, 16″, 20″ or 24″ wide by 6″ thick.

J. A. FAY & EG

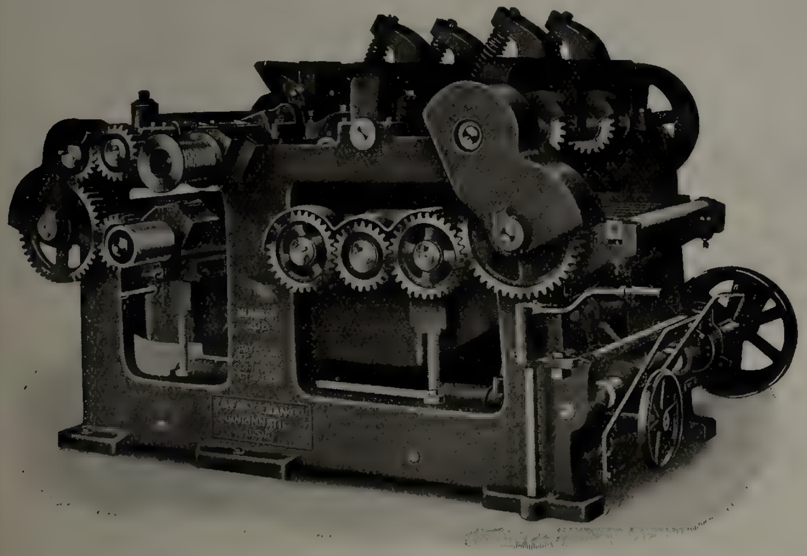
Establishe

PLANERS

All of our long experience has been put into our latest models, only a few of which are shown here. From the small 16″ pony planer to the big fast feed planers and matchers we make a machine to suit any and every requirement.

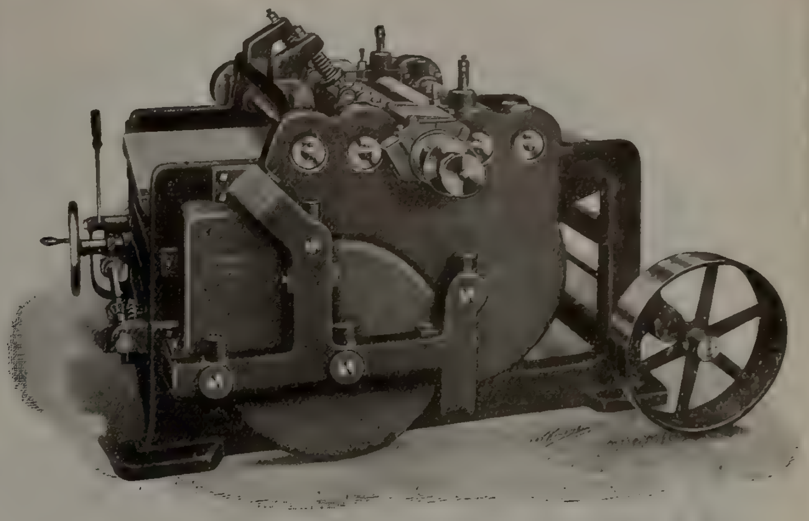
Grinding and Truing Attachment to
CYLINDER SURFACER

This last obviates the necessity of taking the knives off the head every few hours for regrinding. A great help in keeping up the efficiency of the machine.



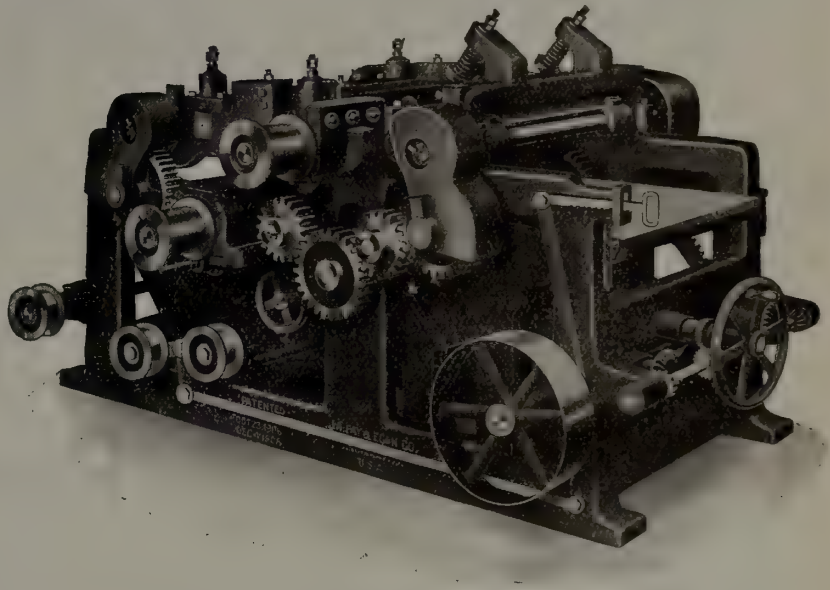
No. 206 Extra Heavy Double Cylinder Surfacer
Patented 12/19/99—5/8/00—10/23/06

Designed for extra heavy work in planing mills, box factories and the like. It is the most powerful double surfacer made, working stock up to 30″ wide and 12″ thick. Four section feed rolls permit feeding four pieces of varying thickness at one time, insuring extra large output.



No. 156 Single Cylinder Smoothing Planer
Patented 10/19/05—10/23/06—12/4/06

For producing extra smooth surfaces this machine is in a class by itself. We can only say it is the BEST single cylinder surfacer to be had—we will sell it to you guaranteed as such. Capacity of machine 24″, 27″, 30″, 36″, 42″ wide and 7″ thick.



No. 200 Double Cylinder Surface
Patented 10/10/05—10/22/06—12/4/06

For extra fine surfacing on two sides this will be found the most satisfactory machine on the market, quantity and quality of output considered. Especially adapted for use in furniture, parquet flooring and cigar box factories. Works 30″ wide by 7″ thick.

Samples of Work done on the No. 156 and No. 200 sent free upon request. They speak better than words.

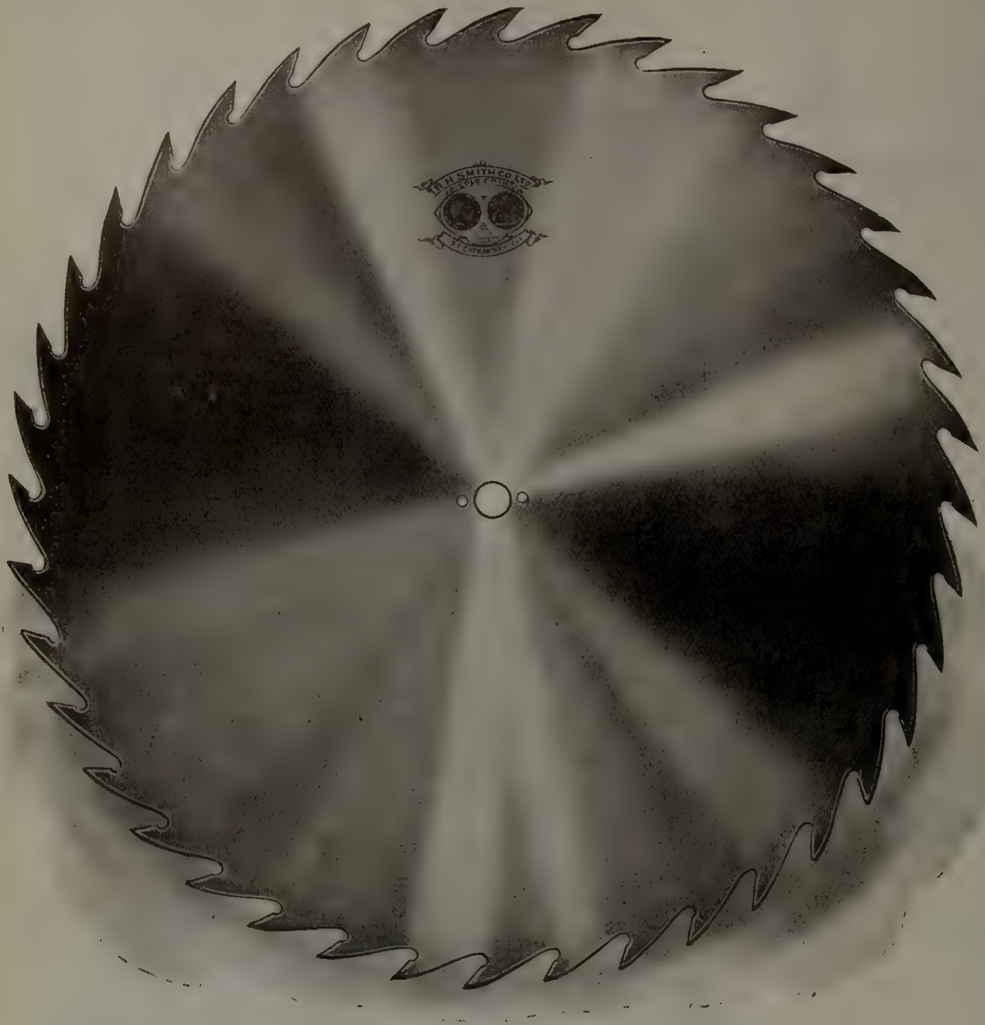
AN COMPANY

830

Main Office and Works

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U.S.A.

465-485 West Front Street



Solid and Inserted Tooth
Circular Saws

We make a specialty of these lines
We remake old Solid Tooth Saws into new Inserted Tooth Saws
Write to us for quotations

Our saws have been before the public of Canada since 1855, and have won a reputation far excelling any other make of saws, combining as they do so many points of marked superiority.

By the old method the tempering of circular saws was to a great extent a matter of chance.

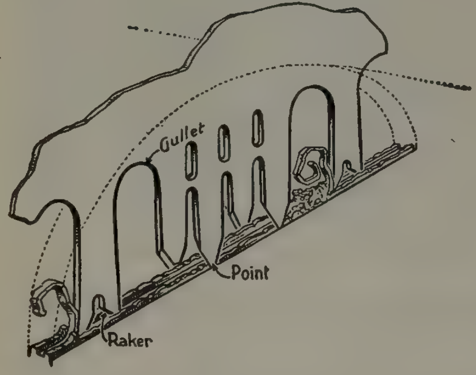
By our Patent Process that uncertainty is entirely avoided.

Being tempered and straightened by heat and pressure in air tight ovens at a uniform heat between heavy revolving plates, we produce a perfectly even temper throughout the plate, and being free from that uneven strain or tension caused by so much unequal hammering they are not so liable to buckle, which was a great source of trouble and expense in the old style of saw.

These saws will stand up to their work better under all circumstances, and being made of a higher quality steel than it is practical to use by the old method, they hold an edge longer and will do more work than any other saw on the market.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention.

R. H. Smith Co., Limited
Saw Manufacturers
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.



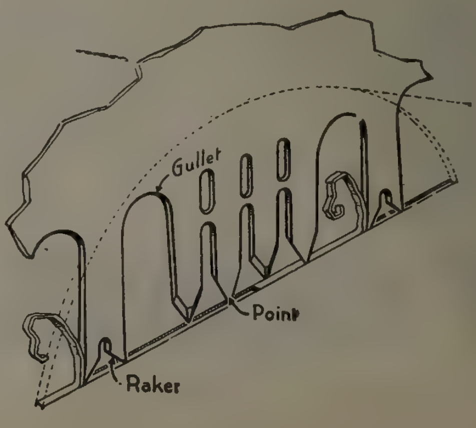
Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.

E. C. Atkins & Company
Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.
Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.



USE

Your Mill's Refuse

To Dry and Preserve Your Wood

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

---

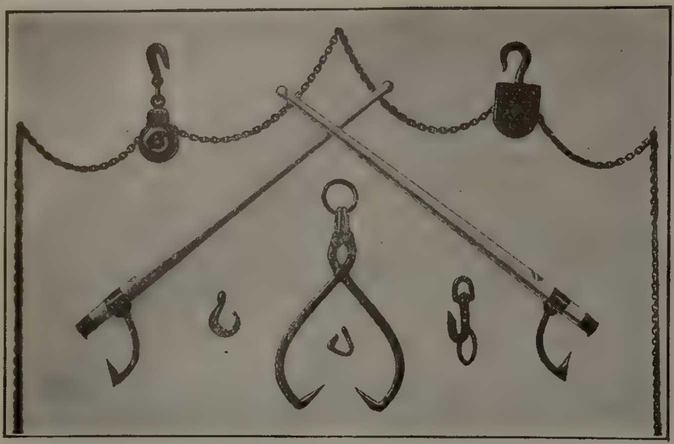
We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Our descriptive booklet tells in a most interesting manner the advantages, etc., of "The Howard System." It's yours for the asking

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation

of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

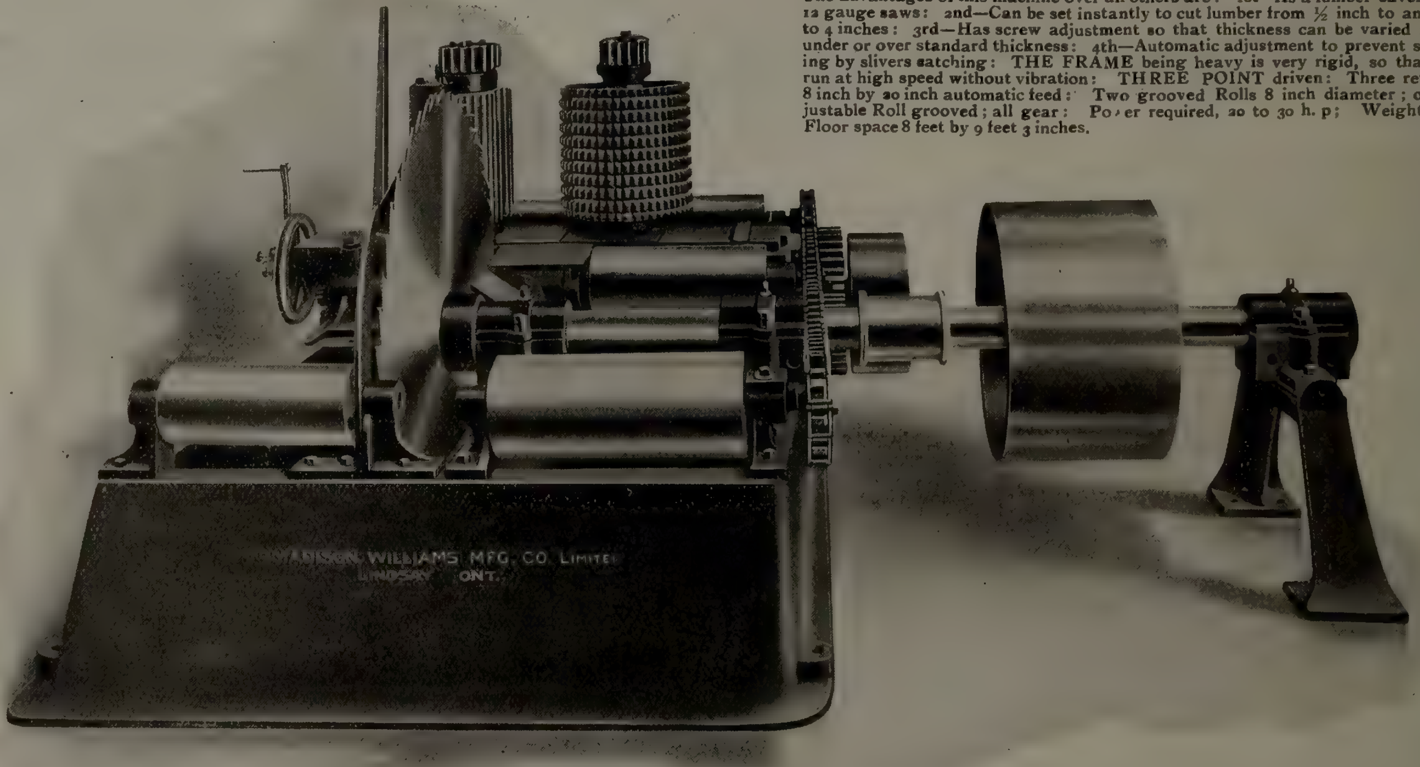
The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

JOHNSTON RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws: 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches: 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness: 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw from burning by slivers catching: THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration: THREE POINT driven: Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required, 20 to 30 h. p; Weight 6,500 pounds. Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches.

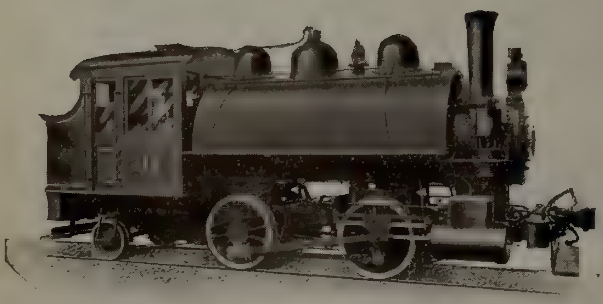


THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver B. C.

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



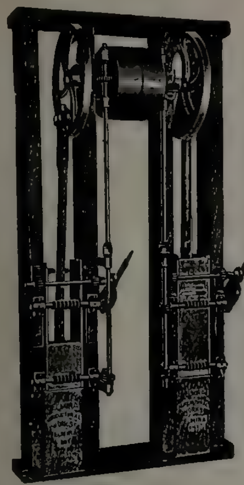
They have a short rigid wheel base, suitable for sharp curves, and the two where trailer truck provides steadiness and smooth riding. A good engine for rough and uneven roadbeds. Has low centre of gravity, hence not "top heavy."

The tank is placed over the boiler, which added weight is available for adhesion This permits of larger hauling capacity, and gives ample space in rear for carrying fuel.

Adapted to double-ender service. No time lost turning.

THE MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

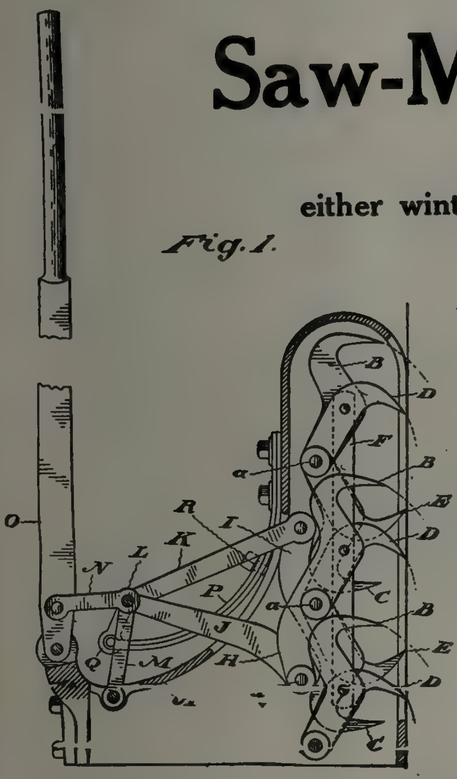
P. Payette's New Patent

Saw-Mill Dog

for

either winter or summer

Fig. 1.


B
D
F
a
B
E
R
I
K
D
O
L
N
P
C
B
J
a
E
Q
M
H
D
C

Will operate in soft or hardwood timber, or frozen timber of any kind, with perfect ease and safety.

Booklet and all information mailed free upon request.

Also ask for our booklet on our new High Grade Saw Mill **Carriage** and **Lath Mill Machinery**

300 in use

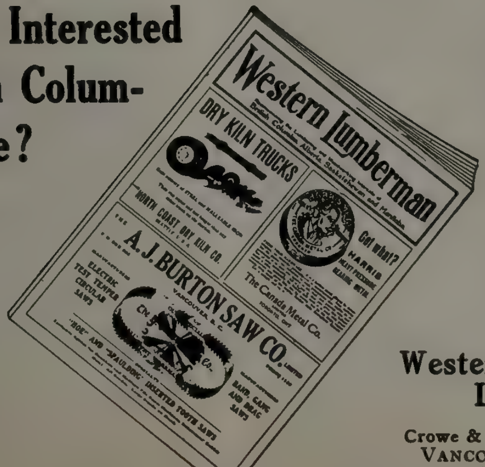
P. Payette & Company

Engineers and Machinists

PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

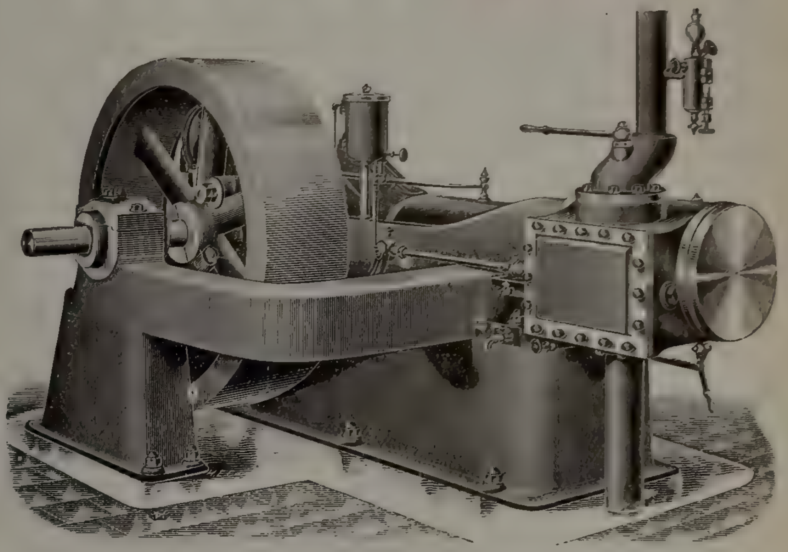

Western Lumberman
DRY KILN TRUCKS
NORTH COAST DRY KILN CO.
A.J. BURTON SAW CO.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
ELECTRIC TEST TEMPER CIRCULAR SAWS
BAND, GANG AND DRAG SAWS
"HOE" AND "SPAULDING" INSERTED TOOTH SAWS
Got what?
HARRIS
HEAVY PRESSURE BEARING METAL
The Canada Metal Co.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chamber
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

BEARINGS IN LINE



In sizes up to 125 horse power the outboard bearing of our side crank engines is connected to the frame by a wing, keeping the bearing perfecty in line.

These engines are built on the interchangeable system and duplicate parts are kept in stock, ready for shipment on receipt of order.

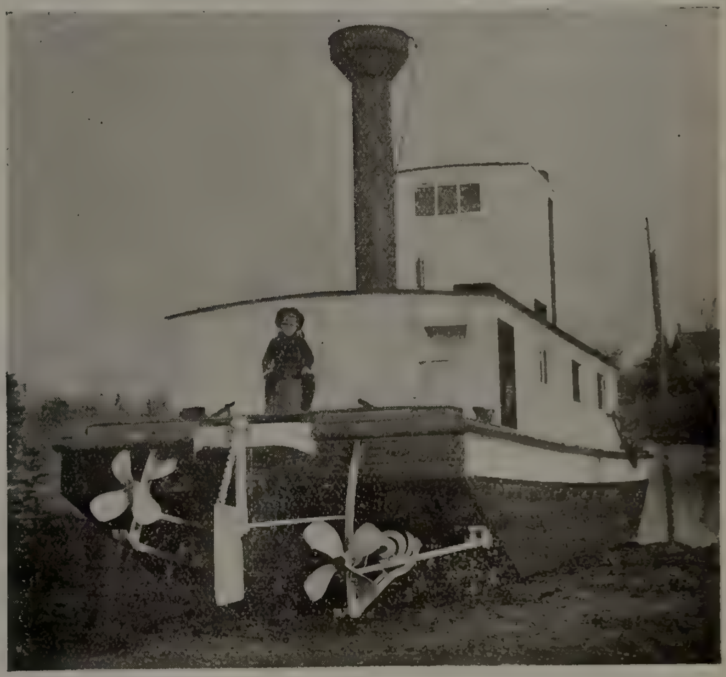
They have our latest improved governor and oiling system and are strictly high class in every respect.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited

AMHERST, N.S.

District Offices:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal	R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto	Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg	W. F. Porter, Manager
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary	J. F. Porter Manager

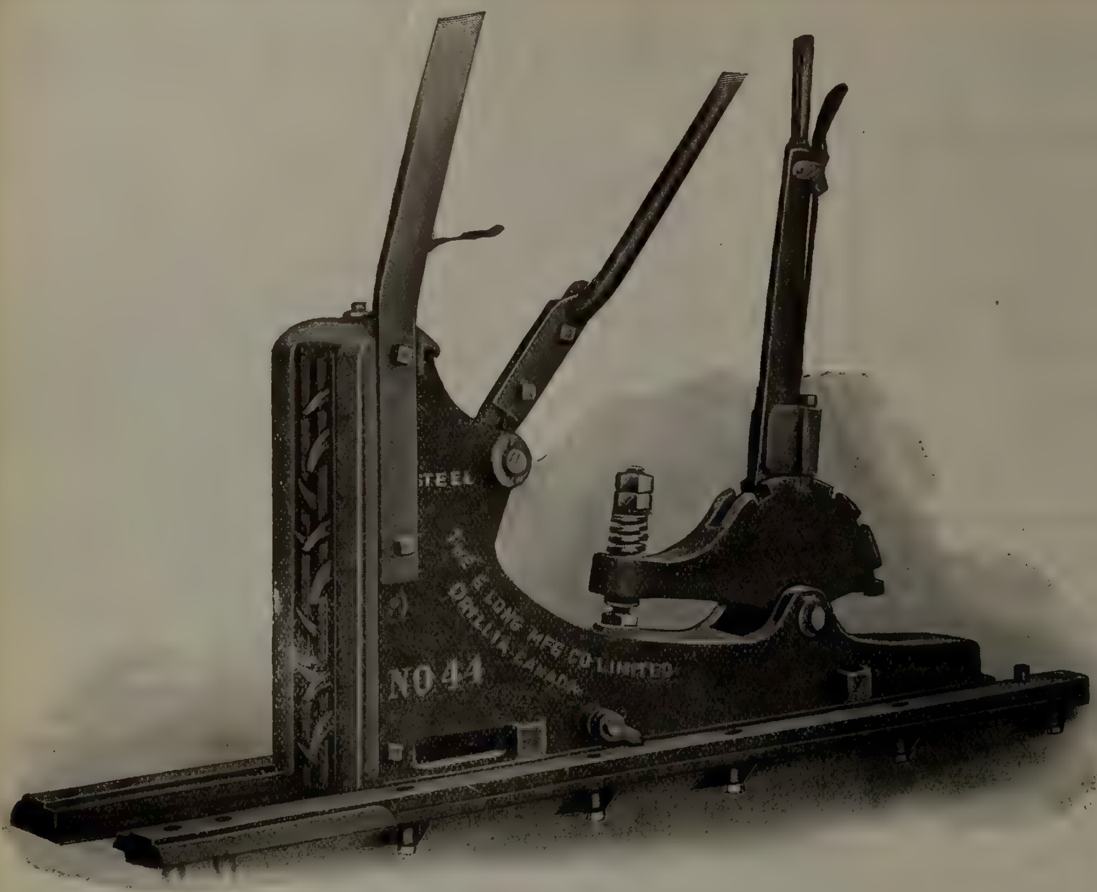


Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

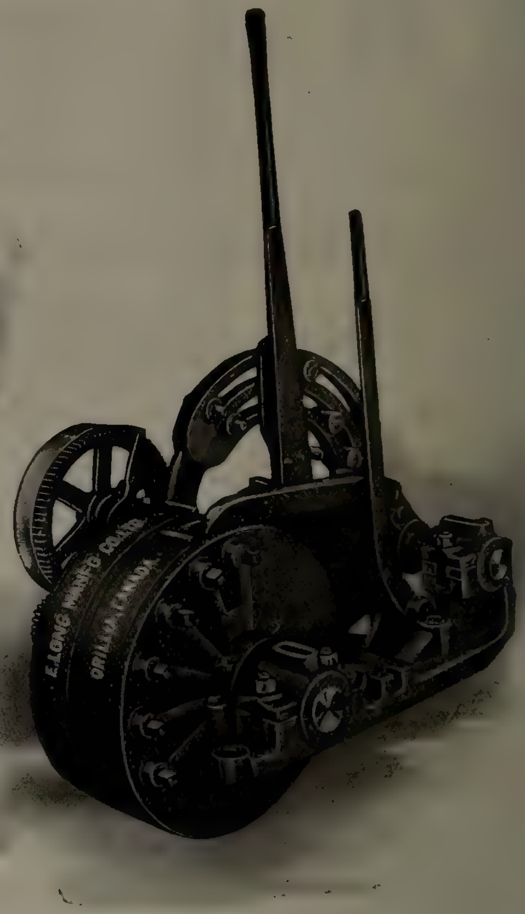
West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.



No. 44 Steel Carriage

¶ We build a full line of carriages, from the lightest for portable mills up to the heaviest type for Pacific Coast mills, also **Steam Kickers, Loaders, Niggers, Cant Flippers, Steam Feeds** and in short a complete line of **up-to-date Mill Machinery.**

It is always a pleasure to answer inquiries

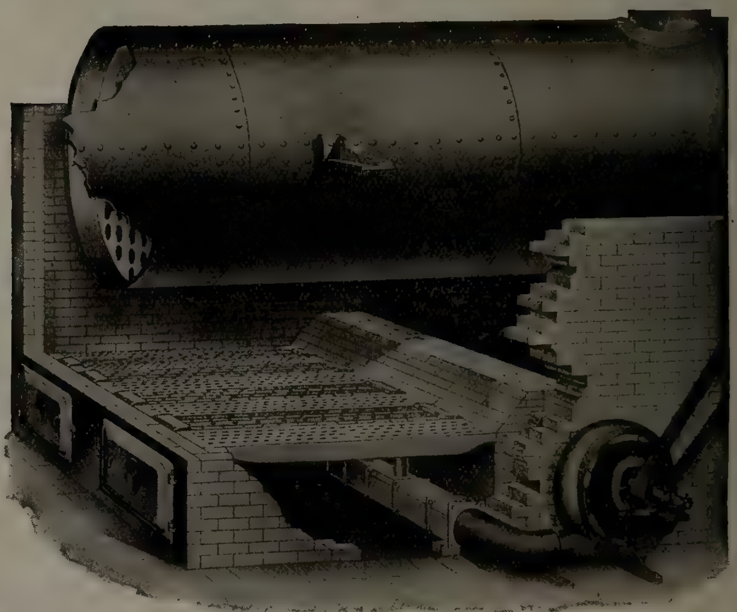


Enclosed Set Works with double wheel

Hot Blast Grates

Did you ever consider what a great saving in fuel could be made if all your refuse could be burned. Our Hot Blast Grates will burn even wet sawdust and furnish a good supply of steam. Many satisfied users are saving money daily on their fuel bill by using our grates

Send for our Literature



The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings.

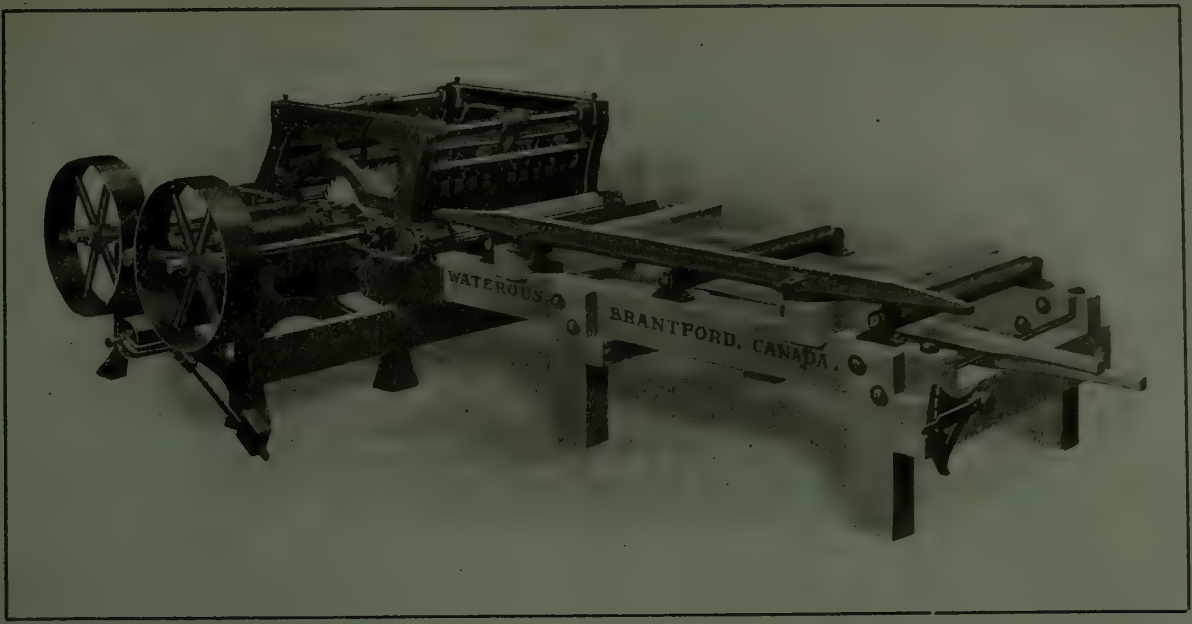
AGENCIES

MONTREAL
Williams and Wilson

WINNIPEG
Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON
Gorman, Clancy and Gridley, Ltd.

VANCOUVER
Rob. Hamilton & Co.



Waterous New Champion Edgers

From the Operator's Point of View

The man who is *using* a machine is the best and severest critic of its worth. That's why we are building our Edgers to do the work not only in the quickest, cleanest and most accurate way, but are embodying features in its construction that make it easy to operate, simple to adjust, convenient for cleaning, and perfectly safe. Sounds like a pretty big handfull but its true. First take a good, close look at the cut we show and then listen to this :

The frame of the New Champion is built in box form open at the top to let in lots of light. The front rolls though very heavy are divided, and give the operator a clear view of the saws when cutting. He can watch his cant right through the machine.

The saws are shifted by our improved double shaft supported swing back guides. These are fitted with hemp rope plugs, the best non-heating plugs made to-day. Straight line levers are used in shifting. To ensure absolute accuracy in spacing the saws, a drop gate, operated by foot tread from the front of the machine, drops down over the guide and automatically crowds it into correct position and *holds it there.*

The planed cast iron board guide is also operated from the front of the table and by lever and quadrant can be adjusted to set the board being edged any distance up to four inches from the inside stationary saw.

To change the saws, all that is necessary is to remove the bridgetree supporting the third bearing, turn back the swing guides —(stationary as well as movable guides are made this way)—and slip off the saws. The bearings placed on each side of the driving pulley that support it against side strains when operating, will hold it perfectly in line while this is being done.

The Edger will take a 6" cant. Some operators have had their own experiences trying to put through stock that the manufacturers' cotalogues say there machine will handle. But we mean this. We put a 22" saw on the mandrel, this carries a 6" collar, giving a good 7" cutting edge. And another thing we supply a mandrel 3⅞" in diameter that will take the strain of the maximum cut and never spring a particle. This seems pretty nearly likely when you consider its size in comparison to that supplied on most other machines of this capacity, and add to this the fact that it is supported in three boxes having a bearing length each of almost ten inches.

Then, to make the operation absolutely safe, *four* feed rolls, chain connected and driven from the saw mandrel, are supplied. These are fluted to give a firm secure grip on the timber but will absolutely not mar the same in any way. Press rolls, divided to permit two sides of the Edger to handle different sized stock at the same time, are very heavy, swing away from the operator to feed more readily and thus secure a more permanent safety grip on the cant.

We supply the boxes with caps that are fitted with large oil reservoirs, and consequently require little attention. Every box is adjustable and readily gotten at.

There is a whole lot more that we would like to tell you about these Edgers that we we cannot get into the space at our disposal. Our bulletin, though, gives it all in the clearest possible manner. Let us send it to you—free.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Wholesale Lumber Yards
Retail Lumber Yards
Sash and Door Factories
Lumber Warehouses
Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills
Planing Mills
Rossing Mills
Pulp Mills
Box Factories

Batts Limited

Manufacturers of

STAVED COLUMNS

Perfect in Construction
True Architecturally
Perfect in Materials
Beautiful, Strong, Durable

It is the proper appliance and combination of these qualities that make our columns superior to all others.

Write to-day for prices

BATTS LIMITED
374 Pacific Ave. - WEST TORONTO

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN
OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
OAK
EXTRA
TANNED
EST
1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

H. Walters & Sons
Limited
Head Office and Factory: HULL, CANADA

Branches:
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Corner Powell and McLean Sts.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Corner Market and Louise Sts.

THE LARGEST FACTORY FOR LUMBERING TOOLS IN CANADA. :: :: ::

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives

Vol. 31 Toronto, June 1, 1911 No. 11

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

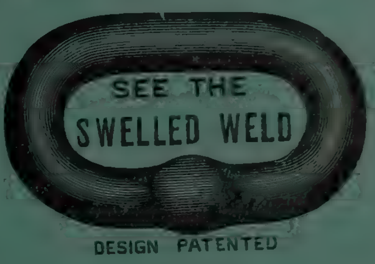
American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

SWELL - WELD LOADING CHAIN

is the only chain in which the weld is the strongest part of the link.



is electric-welded by our special process and every weld guaranteed to be perfect.

Made by

McKinnon Chain Company Buffalo, N.Y. St. Catharines, Ont.

DICK'S BALATA BELTING
CANADA

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting, Leather Belting, Wood Split Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Iron Pulleys, Steel Pulleys, Clutches, Babbitt, Wood-Working Machinery, Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

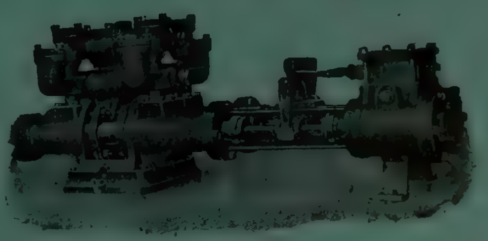
Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacterers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Cor. George, King and Water Sts. Peterborough, Ont., Can.

Steam & Power Pumps, Condensers Travelling Cranes, Etc.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

"Weldless Steel Chain"

The Strongest Chain in the world

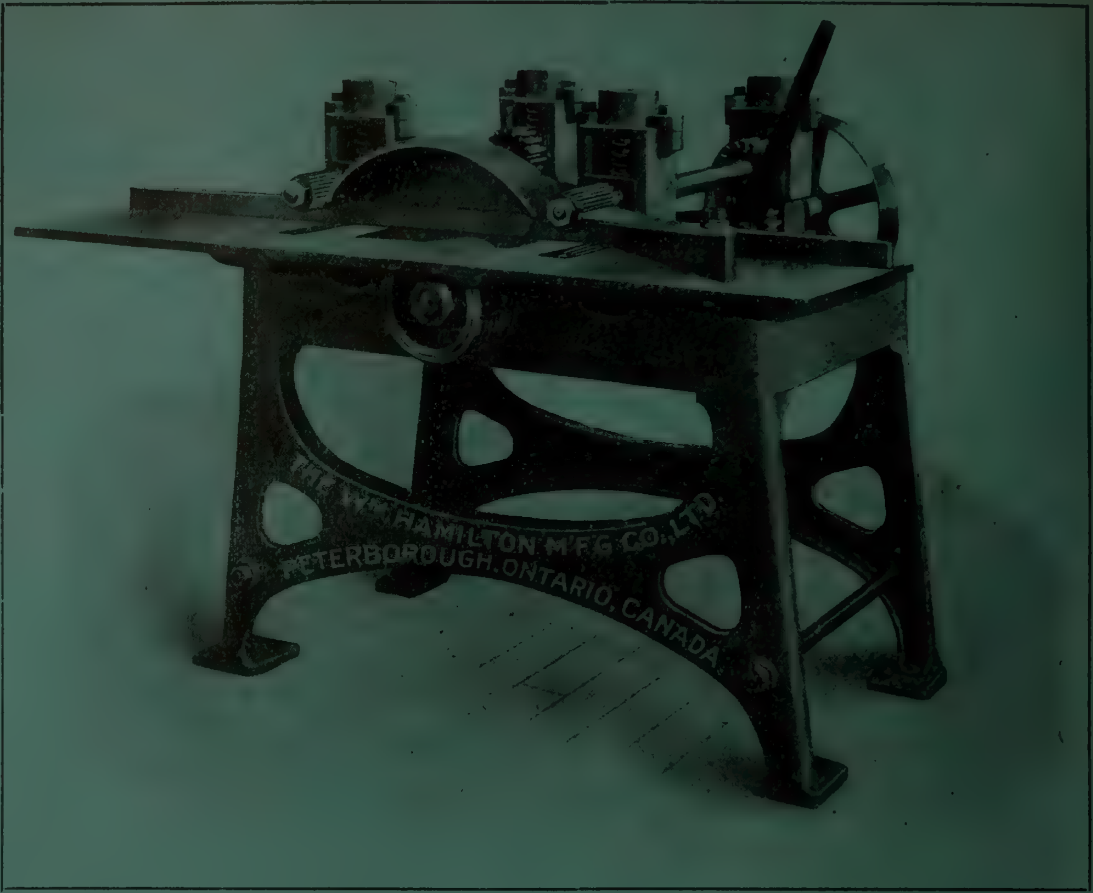
WELDLESS—The finished Chain is rolled direct from the bar without a weld.

STEEL has an approximate Breaking stress of 65,000 lbs. per square inch against 52,000 lbs. for the highest grade of iron, and where the Weldless Chain has 100 per cent. efficiency the welded article has only 60 to 70 per cent.

Write for descriptive matter, Breaking trains, &c. and prices to

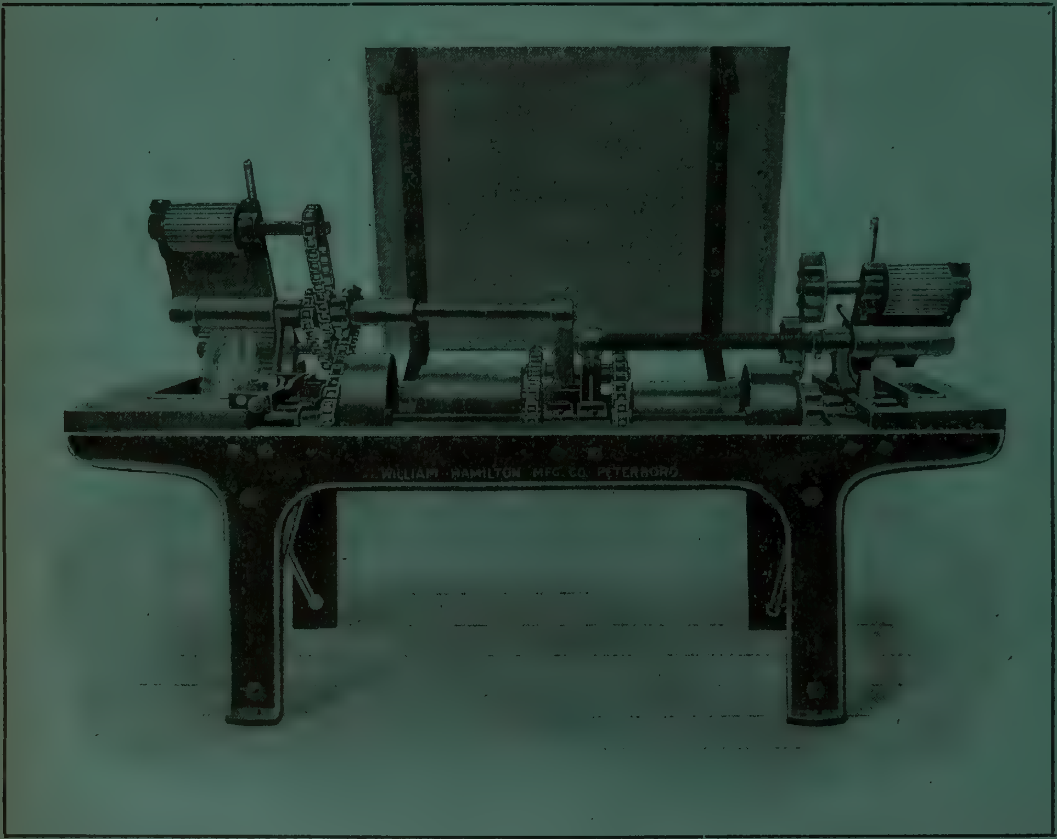
B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∵ ∴ **MONTREAL**

LATH MACHINES


THE WM HAMILTON M'F'G CO. LTD.
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA

OUR present line of lath machinery is the result of many years of special study in this field. Every machine is of good design and is perfectly constructed, and will work properly under all conditions.

WE have machines to cut from ten thousand to seventy thousand lath in ten hours, so that we can meet all requirements.


WILLIAM HAMILTON MFG. CO. PETERBORO

Some specially designed picket machines are also included in our line

Our catalogue and price list will interest you.

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Your Stock will almost sell itself

if it is supplied by us, for the quality of our lumber is unsurpassed.
Every sale will lead to another if you handle

Red and White Pine Lumber

**Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad and Bridge Timber**

Our lumber is perfectly milled, correctly graded, and never fails to give satisfaction

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills

Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The
Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
Lumber
and **Laths**

Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath

Office, Castle Building
53 Queen St. **Ottawa, Can.**

F. N. WALDIE, President.
R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.
W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.
Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. WALDIE, PRES.
R. S. WALDIE, VICE-PRES.
G. E. CLEMENS, SECY.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT.
Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN

White and Red Pine **Spruce** **Hemlock**

WE CONTROL THE OUTPUT OF SEVEN MILLS

White Pine: Factory Stock 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ and 2 in. Shorts, Strips and sidings. Mill Run, stocks all sizes. White Pine Box, all sizes.

Spruce, Special: We can accept orders for prompt shipment, from dry stock 1 in. merchantable in the rough or dressed to your order. Have a large line of 2 in. stocks.

Hemlock: We can saw any special sizes you want for quick shipment up to 12 in. x 12 in. to 16 ft. long; order early. Can supply a few cars dry, No. 2, in 1 in., 2 in., and 2 x 4. Can accept orders for No. 1 in 1 in. and 2 in., all stock widths.

We Make a Specialty of Prompt Shipments

Write for our June Stock List and Prices.

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N.J. **OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers**

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Send us your stock list and prices on White Pine and Spruce.

WANTED
White Pine Dead Culls (No. 2 and No. 3 Cuts)

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

SHINGLES SHINGLES

Now is the time to place your order for your spring trade. Stocks are running low at the mills and prices are likely to advance owing to short cut and higher stumpage. We still have a few Cars of 2nd Clears, Specials and Extra No. 1, Summer Cut Metis Brand which lead the procession in quality.

Get our Prices on
Matched Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Clapboard
It will pay you.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited
National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co. Limited
Suite 66, 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We make a Specialty of

Birch, Basswood, Cedar
Poles, Ties and Poles

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE
PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Thomas A. Low
RENFREW, ONTARIO

Pine, Spruce, Hemlocks, Hardwoods, Lumber, Lath, Shingles

Winter cut Basswood
A large stock always on hand.

P.O. Box 526 Renfrew, Ontario.

Cameron & Co., Limited
Manufacturers
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS
We have for quick shipment
— DRY —
NO. 1 HEMLOCK
In 1 inch and 2 inch
Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.
Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.
Send your enquiries to our Head Office

The Hurdman Lumber Co.
OTTAWA, CANADA Limited
EASTERN
Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles
WESTERN
British Columbia Timber
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

Williams Lumber Company
Wholesale Dealers in
White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath
ROUGH OR DRESSED
For 1 and 2 inch dry mill run spruce
For 2 x 4, 5, 6, and 8 x 12/16 mill run white pine
Write us before placing your orders
18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

William H. Bromley
Everything in
Pine, Spruce, Hemlock
at Wholesale — car or cargo
The finest stock of White Pine on
the Georgian Bay at Collingwood
Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited
Pembroke - - Ontario

We are open to buy
Dry Birch and Ash
We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed
The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited
Wholesale and Retail
31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.
Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.
Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to
New Michel, B. C.
or to
THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Announcement

We beg to announce that the business of the Thos. Nagle Lumber Co., Limited, has been taken over by the Maritime Lumber Company Limited.

We trust that the pleasant relations which existed between the former Company and its patrons will be continued to the new firm.

Maritime Lumber Co. Limited
Main Office
Globe-Atlantic Bldg.
St. John, N. B.
Branch Office
180 St. James Street
Montreal, P.Q.

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber, Lath and Shingles
Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale :
2 cars 2 x 4 x 10/16′ Norway Pine
2 " 2 x 4 & up 10/16 Tamarac
1 " 1 x 4 & up 10/16′ "
1 " ⅝ x 4 & up 12/16′ Common & Dressing White Pine
½ " ⅝ x 4 & up 6/16′ Clear " "
Send your inquiries for Hemlock Bill Timber.
Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,
Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penatanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

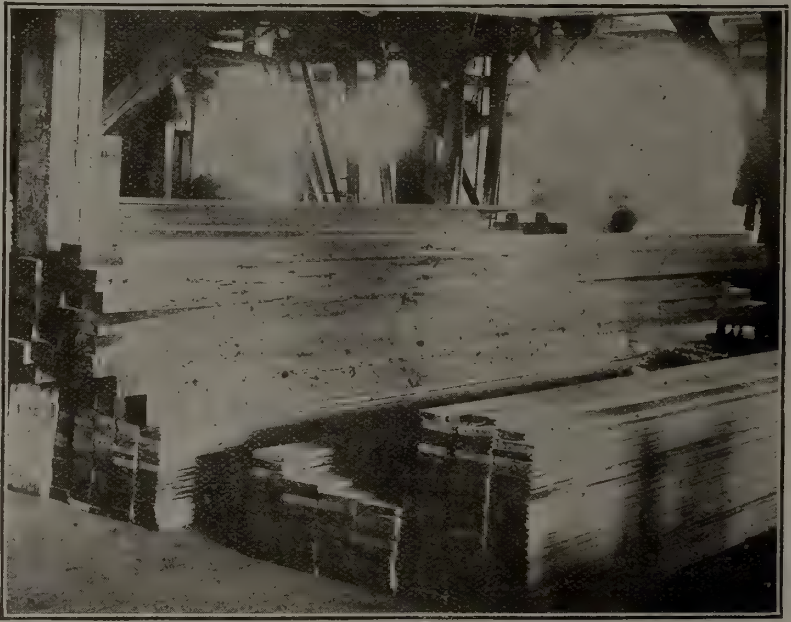
Gill & Fortune
Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**
Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office : 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash,
Doors, and Factory Material
==Dimension Bill Stuff in==
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

TIMBERS
Long and Short



The illustration shows the interior of our mill, also some long timbers. We carry a large stock of long and short timber, in White and Georgia Pine, Hemlock, etc., and are well equipped to fill orders. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

M. Brennen Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Ferguson Lumber Co
London, Ont.
SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.
B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ontario
Saw and Planing Mills

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.
AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,
Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

Ralph Loveland, Pres.
L. K. Loveland, Vice.-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.

Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER AND SALT
Mills at Thessalon, Ont.
SAGINAW - - MICH.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers
we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland
after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

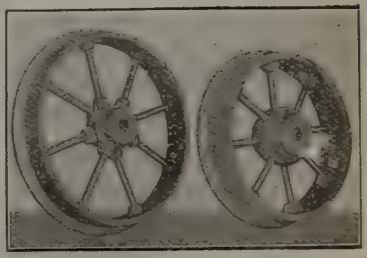
Mills : Byng Inlet, Ont.

For
Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
Mill Connections
Cairo, Ill., Herndon, W. Va
Cincinnati, Ohio, Helena, Ark.
DETROIT, MICH.

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods
2 Broad Street Buildings,
London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."
Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to
J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL



Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser
& Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,
etc.

RED GUM

(America's Finest Hardwood)

OUR SPECIALTY

Also

Sap Gum Elm Oak
Ash Cottonwood

Special attention given to Canadian Trade. Write for description of our stock and delivered prices.

The Hyde Lumber Co.
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**
D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

**XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.**

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce

SPECIAL OFFER

7 to 10 Cars 1¼ and 1½ White Pine cutting up and better.—DRY

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

J. K. MUIR H. J. TERRY A. E. GORDON

Muir, Terry & Gordon

LUMBER

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto

PHONE MAIN 2545

The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in Toronto for immediate delivery—

2 Cars 4/4 x 6 and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up No. 1 Common " "
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up 1sts and 2nds Plain Red Oak
3 " 4/4 No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
1 " 4/4 and thicker Honduras Mahogany
3 " 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
3 " 5/4 " " "

All choice stock, well manufactured and bone dry. Write or phone for quotations.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers
TORONTO ONT.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

**Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and
Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.**

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

We will contract for your coming cut and also for your dry stock for prompt shipment, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods wanted.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGALS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles
Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits
We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The
East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine, Larch,
and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B. C.

HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber
a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and
Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B. C.

The patronage of Canadian consumers of Hardwood is most earnestly desired and respectfully solicited.

With our several mills and large stumpage holdings we are in position to produce good high grade stock, while our location is such that we can render exceptionally prompt service, and the favorable freight rates enable us to give splendid values.

Send us your enquiries and give us a trial.

John Dulweber & Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY
Limited
"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B. C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B. C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO
Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

THE PETER GERLACH Co
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF
SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER
MACHINERY
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL
TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following:

STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS

HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS,
ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND O. U.S.A.

Can get anything you want cut to order out of

Hemlock, Red or White Pine

Send us your bills and look out for the Bull Dog Man.

The Long Lumber Company
HAMILTON, CANADA

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce

Veneers (3 or more ply)

Handles (all descriptions)

Staves, Hoops Heading

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.

Bootle, Liverpool, England

London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow

A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

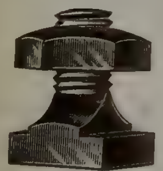
British & Foreign Import & Export Co.

Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

Reinforced

Sticker Head Bolts



Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.

Prices:

½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.

Woodworker's Tool Works

544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL. CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

E. J. CHAMBERLAIN, President
J. W. SMITH, Vice-President
W. R. BEATTY, Secretary

The
Colonial Lumber Co.
Limited
Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill
20,000,000 feet

Double Cut Band Mill
Large Circular
Twin Circular
Gang Circular and Resaw

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."—
We Satisfy

"KISO" YELLOW PINE

LITTLE ITS EQUAL — NONE EXCELS

Short Leaf Finish and Long Leaf Timbers

ANY SIZE OR ANY LENGTH—ROUGH OR DRESSED

Write us for prices, or telephone our Toronto Representative, Mr. W. C. Harwood, Main 4089

MILLS RUNNING FULL TIME AND CAN FURNISH QUICK SERVICE

The Harwood Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio

WESTERN LUMBER & SHINGLE Co
VANCOUVER B.C.
PACIFIC COAST LUMBER AND SHINGLES
WHOLESALE
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES
RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS

In Ottawa the Beautiful
We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

DAVIDSON & THACKRAY
SASH DOORS & BLINDS
BOXES & SHOOKS
REFRIGERATORS
DAVIDSON & THACKRAY
SASH, DOORS & BLINDS

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

THE FASSETT LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED.
MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALERS OF LUMBER
LUMBER
LUMBER

We carry a complete line of finest quality Hemlock, and can make prompt shipments by boat or rail. Your inquiries will receive our best attention.

By virtue of many years of experience with the wholesale lumber trade, we are thoroughly familiar with your requirements and manufacture our Lumber to meet same.

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

FASSETT, QUE.

Manufacturers of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods

WANTED YOUR INQUIRIES FOR

White and Red Pine Lumber **Southern Pine B.C. Fir Hemlock Pine and Oak Timber**

The Elmitt Lumber Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

N. B. We can Deliver 6,000 Tamarac Piles on St. Lawrence River

Timber for Prompt Delivery

We are now sawing at Ottawa, 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 of Spruce Boards, Plank and Dimension from 10 to 30 ft. long. We particularly solicit your enquiries for any **dimension** you may require **cut to specification** from nice sound, mill run spruce. We can guarantee prompt shipment and entire satisfaction.

The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co., Limited

Shipments Promptly from Stock

White Pine **Spruce**
Red Pine **Hemlock**

Shingles, Lath, Mouldings, Hardwood Doors

Send Us Your Enquiries

55 DUKE ST. Phone 428 OTTAWA, ONT.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange
Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on
Lumber Horses and Work Horses
A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements
Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING
Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

---

Long - Knight Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Gum, Walnut

Thin Oak a Specialty

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.

Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennesse

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

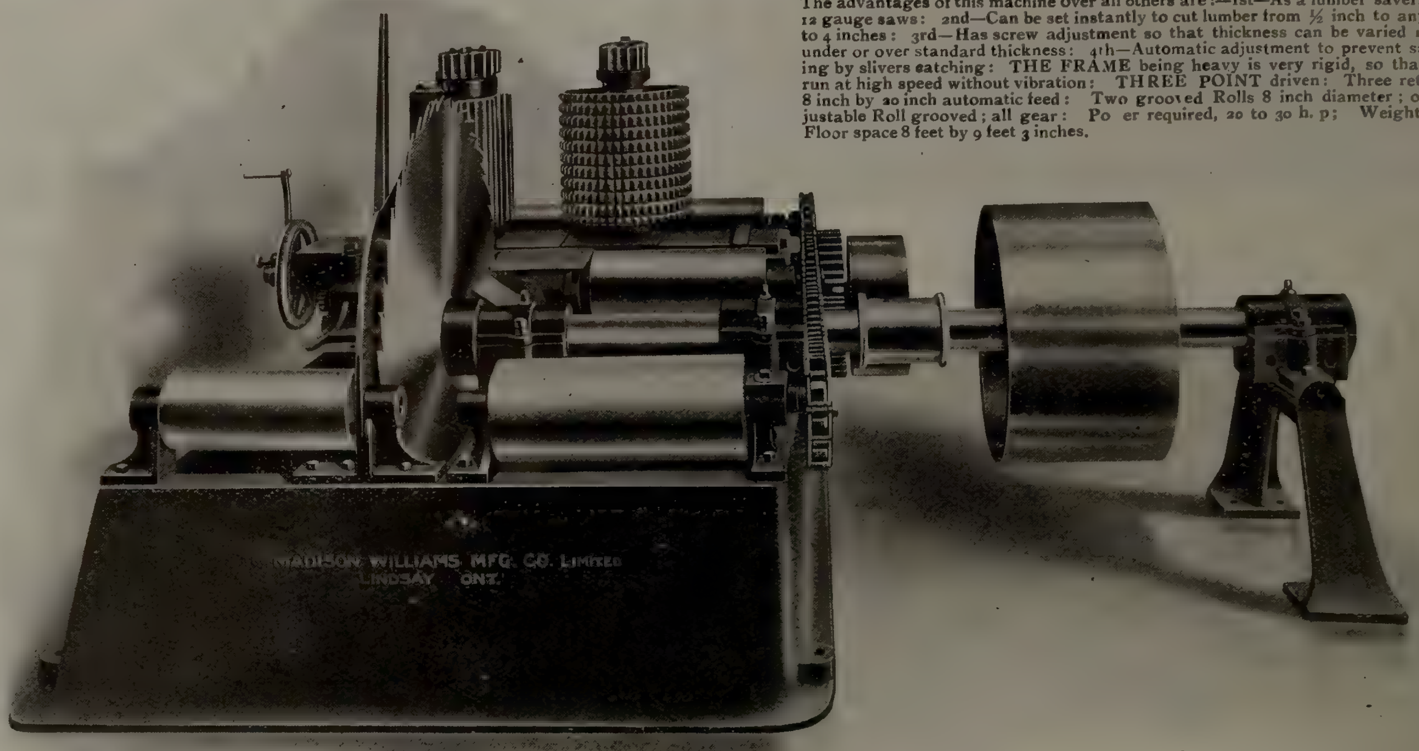
We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

JOHNSTON RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws: 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches: 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness: 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw from burning by slivers catching: THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration: THREE POINT driven: Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required, 20 to 30 h. p; Weight 6,500 pounds. Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches.



THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver B. C.**

TRADE MARK
HANCHETT
U.S.REG.58352.JAN.8.1907

The Filing Room

In the best equipped most efficient mills all over the country, where the value of standard equipment is appreciated—there you will find Hanchett Filing Room Equipment installed. Please note the advantages these mills have secured.

The Hanchett Filing Room Machinery are modern machines, are practical, simple, efficient, easy to adjust, easy to operate, and do first-class work. They are solid, rigid, heavy machines. Made upon honor, and they have genuine merit. The adaption of Hanchett Tools and Machinery for the care of saws and knives means quick installation, low cost of maintenance and renewals, and economy of operation.

THERE WAS A REASON WHY:

Schwager & Nettleton, Seattle, Washington,	demanded	Hanchett	Filing	Room	Machinery.
Lee Wilson Co., Wilson, Ark.	"	"	"	"	"
The Santee River Cypress Co., Ferguson, S.C.	"	"	"	"	"
Gulf Lbr. Co., Fullerton, La. (2 outfits)	"	"	"	"	"
U. S. Government (3 outfits)	"	"	"	"	"
Porter Wadley & Co., Cotton Valley, La.	"	"	"	"	"

Hanchett Swage Works

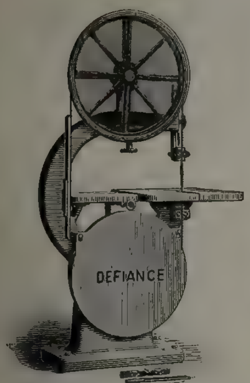
Send for Catalogue No. 6 **Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**

A penny saved is a penny earned. You cannot only save pennies, but DOLLARS by using

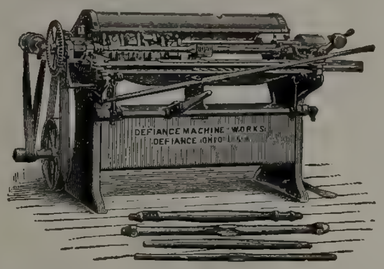
"DEFIANCE" PATENT WOODWORKING MACHINERY

If you do not believe this, try it. We know this to be a certainty.

Up-to-date machines for producing Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Wheels of every description, Wagon, Carriage, Automobile, and Auto-Truck Woodwork, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Chair and Table Legs, Balusters, Newel Posts, Gun Stocks, Golf and Hockey Sticks, Ball Bars, Oval Wood Dishes, and for General Wood Work. Invented, Patented, Built and Guaranteed by



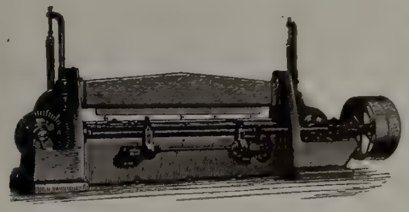
28" Band Saw



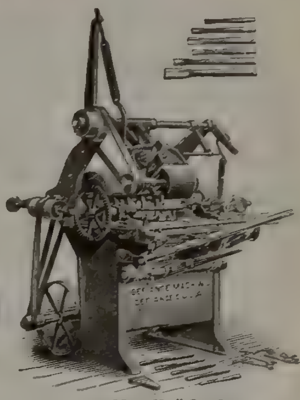
Neck Yoke and Singletree Lathe

THE
DEFIANCE
MACHINE
WORKS
DEFIANCE, OHIO.

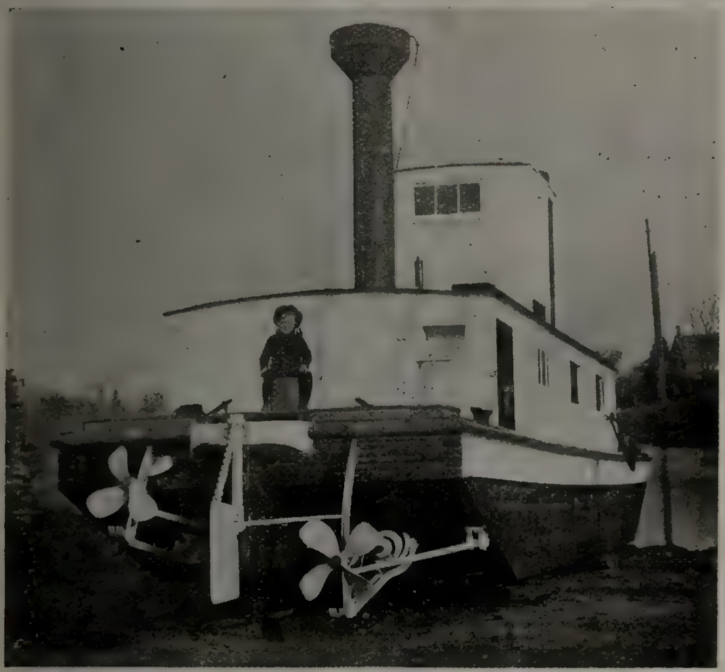
Write for Catalogue
and Prices.



Automatic Hoop Cutter



24 Handle" Lath



Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

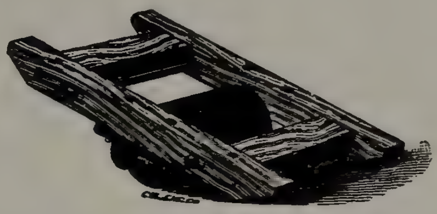
Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

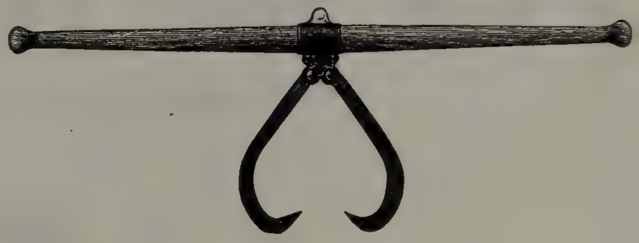
Lumbermen Save Money

by handling square timbers with

"Soo-Line" Timber Trucks and Timber Carriers



Our Timber Trucks are made of Heavy Hardwood frame with cast iron roller, guaranteed to hold five tons. Timber Carriers, with either duckbill or chiselbill hooks. Hooks hung on swivel to permit carrying timbers through narrow passageways. We manufacture a complete line of Lumbermen's tools. Write for catalogue and lowest prices.



Canadian Logging Tool Company, Limited
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

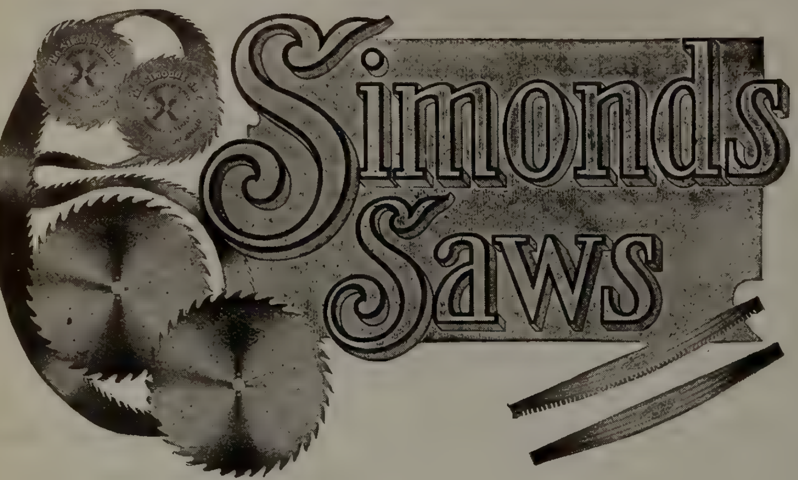
Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet** of **Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** **White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.**



This saw that represents the big economy whether Band or Circular, is not the one you pay the least for delivered down at your mill.

he frequency or infrequency with which they must be changed, and filed and tinkered with counts some, for this takes time, you know, the time that runs into money, and it is only the saws that are able to hold an edge and that won't crack, that make for economy.

Simonds Band Saws, because of the selected material used, their uniformity of temper, their hardness without brittleness, their eveness in grinding and strength of the brazing, are used in the biggest, busiest mills in the world for the sole reason that being so made they cut more lumber, stand more wear, tear, and hard driving, than saws of other make.

Your first order for a Simonds Saw, let it be Band, Gang, Cross-cut, or Solid or Inserted Tooth Circular, will make this so evident that it will never be your last.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY LTD
TRADE MARK Simonds Steel REGD
VANCOUVER B.C. ST. JOHN. N.B.
UNEQUALED IN QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY
MONTREAL, QUE.

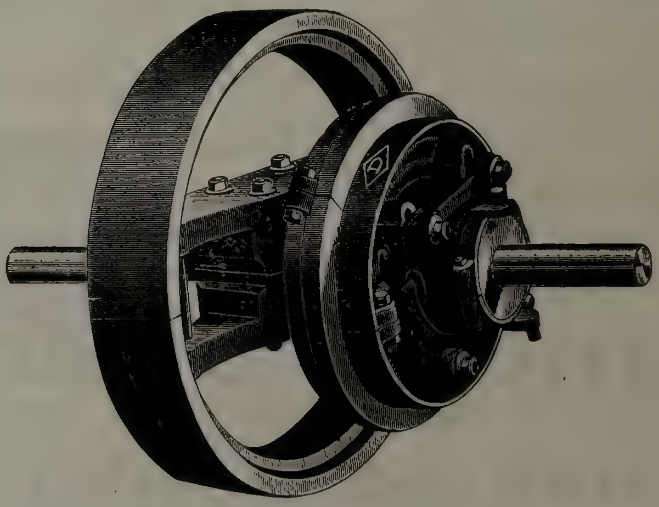
In the United States, The Simonds Manufacturing Co.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE

All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance



Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power

Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve.
In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest gaurantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited
TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856. Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, June 1, 1911 No. 11

Fire Prevention and Insurance

The dry season is at hand again, and owners of lumber mills and timber limits are once more face to face with the problem of preventing their property from being destroyed by fire, for a period of some five or six months. There is no question that lumber fire losses can be materially reduced. We have grown so accustomed, in the years gone by, to thinking of a sawmill as a natural prey to the flames, that we frequently fail to give the subject that careful study which it deserves. One would think, on account of the natural tendency of lumber property to catch fire, that the matter would have been given many times the attention which it has received in the past. There is something fatalistic in our natures, however, which induces many of us to think that if our property is going to burn, we cannot help it.

We can avoid fire in many cases and if we wish to make a certain success of our business, we must adopt every means to this end. It is the part of wisdom to insure against loss by fire, and it is natural after insuring to feel a little less anxious than formerly. It is not right, however, to simply insure and then give no further attention to the fire question. Insurance carries with it a duty. Those who insure their property should see to it that they give the insuring company a square deal, and also at the same time that they do all they can to minimize the risk of fire. Not only is this a duty which they owe to the insuring company, but it is a certain means of reducing the cost of insurance. A sawmill in which everything necessary is done to prevent the occurrence or spread of fire is a very attractive risk for any insuring company. It is an even better risk than an ordinary class of commercial building, which on account of its general immunity from fire is not properly looked after. This fact is borne out by the ability of the lumber specializing insurance companies to do a prosperous business on a lower premium rate than the old line companies. It is only of recent years that the old line companies in order to regain some of their business, have reduced rates to the level of the lumber specializing companies. The success of these companies is due entirely to the fact that the lumber risk when properly managed can be greatly improved from an insurer's point of view. Of late years the actual losses by fire on lumber properties have been considerably reduced, and it is possible that the means which have assisted in bringing this about can reduce the losses still further.

No owner of lumber prefers to have his stock destroyed. It interferes with his business and even though he may have the stock fully insured he must lose business, and be caused a great deal of worry. It is reasonable, therefore, that he should take advantage of the attractive rates presented by lumber specializing companies, and that he should adhere to the regulations which they impose. If his lumber were twice as valuable as it is, there is no question that he would take much greater care than he usually does, and that the total losses of lumber by fire would be greatly reduced.

A view of the situation which is ignored too frequently is, that although a given loss may be fully covered by insurance, the actual loss to the country is not prevented. Just that much natural wealth is destroyed and can never be replaced. The money which the insurance companies are obliged to pay for the rebuilding of that particular industry might otherwise have gone into some new business and helped to develop the country.

It is the duty of everyone who owns lumber or timber to do his share in its preservation from fire. Everyone to-day is talking about conservation of natural resources. This is one of the easiest and most practical methods of conservation. Every yard in which lumber is stored should be kept as clean as possible, and regulations regarding clear space should be strictly adhered to. If this were done, thousands of dollars would be saved. Fire is the greatest enemy of our forest resources. It is ever lurking to destroy them, from the time a tree first comes into existence as a sapling in the bush, until it has finally been placed in position as a manufactured product. Governments, owners, and users of lumber, must fight, not only with cash, but with eternal vigilance. From now until the snow flies again, that vigilance must be redoubled.

Courtesy a Valuable Asset

One hears a great deal about matters of courtesy on the part of the retail dealer. As an advertisement, courtesy is one of the greatest assets that a dealer can have. Its usefulness, however, is not confined to the retailer. In every branch of trade, and in the lumber trade as much as in any other, courtesy is a prime requisite. So much is this the case, in fact, that lumbermen have, as a body, realized it long ago, and are noted the world over for the courteous manner in which they conduct their business dealings. There is no body of men in the world to-day more entitled to the respect of their associates than those who follow the lumbering industry. There must be something about the open air life and the association with nature in its most attractive moods, which makes of a lumberman, what is generally understood by the term "good fellow." For this reason the courtesy of the lumber manufacturer and the wholesaler has become a by-word among business men. Unfortunately, this does not always apply quite so completely to the retail trade. Those in the retail trade who have built up a successful business, however, can in every case lay much of the credit to the fact that they have made a point of doing everything possible to please their customers, and to treat them with just as pleasant a manner as they would bosom friends.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of courtesy as an advertisement. It is a difficult matter, no doubt(at all times to preserve one's good nature in the face of the aggravation, which is often presented by an exacting customer who wants only a few boards, but who insists on taking up much of one's time in selecting them and in conversation. The dealer will sometimes actually lose money on a customer of this sort, but if he treats him with courtesy, it is a safe wager that the same customer will some day need a very large bill of lumber and will come back to the yard where he received pleasant treatment when his order was insignificant. When one considers the directness of this sort of appeal and the cheapness of it by way of advertisement, compared with many other forms of attracting trade, the wonder is that, as a commercial factor, it is so often overlooked. It should not be forgotten also, that the man who is well treated, frequently becomes an advertisement himself. He is certain, in the course of conversation, to mention to someone else that he has been well received, and treated as though his trade were worth going after. A customer of this sort is a perpetual live advertisement.

Courtesy, therefore, may be estimated as one of the most important factors in the upbuilding of a good business. It is by no means, however, the only important factor. It must be combined with thorough knowledge of the trade and ability to furnish, with the least possible delay, just the class of lumber that is desired, at prices which will prove attractive. It is a well known fact, however, that many dealers depend far too much upon their ability to provide stock at attractive prices and ignore to a great extent that measure of affability which goes so far, not only to sell the bill under consideration, but to bring a customer back when he has another bill to fill. Yards often become unpopular just because one of the employees who deals with the public has rather a brusque manner. He is perhaps a little too keen upon closing the deal, and a customer goes away with a feeling that, although he has obtained the lumber he wants, he has been an unwelcome visitor, and he considers, even before leaving the yard, whether he cannot fill his next bill somewhere else, to just as good advantage. The fault does not lie directly with the owner or manager. He cannot always be in the yard, and he must depend upon his employees, who look after the actual treatment of customers. A retail lumberman however, who desires to build up a large and dependable trade, should make a point of keeping in close touch, both with his employees and with his customers. He should try to instil among his employees a spirit of good will and geniality towards customers and he should be on friendly enough terms with many of his customers to question them from time to time about the treatment they receive in the yard.

This applies in all classes of retail trade, but more especially perhaps in the country yard where the business is largely among farmers. Business men in the cities do not expect a dealer to spend much time with them. Their own time is too valuable. But the farmer is not a business man, in the ordinary sense of the term. When he goes to town he has time to spare. Much of his own working time is spent alone, and when he goes to town he looks forward to a good talk with some of the business men. He likes to be made much of, and expects to be received as though his trade were of the greatest importance. It is essential, therefore, that the retailer should take care that his yard employees know how to treat all those who come to buy lumber and that they should in every case try to treat customers in such a manner as to make it reasonably certain that they will come back and that they will say a good word now and again for the place where they have been well received.

The Importance of the Wholesaler to the Lumber Trade

So much is said about the hardships of the retailer, and the manufacturer of lumber, and there are so many problems peculiar to each branch of the industry that it often happens that the importance of the wholesaler to the trade is greatly under-estimated. It is no exaggeration, however, to say that the wholesaler is one of the most important factors in the lumber trade, and that on this very account he has troubles of his own, just as great, and just as difficult of solution, as those of any other branch of the business. The wholesaler is in reality, a buffer, between the other branches. If there is any trouble about grades, prices, or quantities, in connection with a sale, the wholesaler comes in for his share of trouble from both the retailer and the manufacturer. It thus comes about that the wholesaler is not only a useful factor in the trade, but is practically indispensable.

A successful legitimate wholesaler of lumber is one of the most versatile men to be found under modern business conditions. It is essential that he should be familiar with every branch of the lumber business from the tree to the retailer's outgoing load. When selling the output of a mill he must know all about the cost of stumpage, and of manufacturing, and he must employ all his optimism and persuasion, in order to keep up prices. His very existence, as a business man, depends upon securing a good enough price to satisfy the manufacturer—a man who knows all about the actual cost of the lumber —and to provide himself with a living profit.

For these reasons the wholesaler should be one of the most welcome visitors that a retailer has to receive. He should be recognized as the man who makes business possible, and profitable, and it should be the object both of the retailer and of the manufacturer to facilitate the wholesaler's business. Some of the considerations suggested by this subject were dealt with in a practical manner recently, in an address given by one of the speakers, at a convention of lumbermen, who said:

"You cannot conceive or realize the many obstacles with which the wholesaler has to deal; he is at one time on the side of the retail dealer, and another time on the side of the manufacturer, but generally btween the two; and, if you will think for a minute, you can imagine the many troubles that you and the manufacturer cause him. In the settling of disputes which at times arise from not shipping grades of material called for on the order, you first submit your complaint to the wholesaler, and he in turn submits it to the manufacturer. The manufacturer in most cases takes the stand that your claims are unjust and unreasonable, and when the wholesaler submits this information to you, you turn to him and say: 'We will not buy any more lumber from you if you do not settle this claim according to our understanding,' and then when he turns to the manufacturer and says to him, 'Our customer, Mr. So-and-so, will not accept settlement on off-grade stock in such-and-such a car only on one basis, as outlined to you in former correspondence,' the manufacturer then replies to the letter by saying: 'We cannot afford to do business with a customer taking such an arbitrary stand regarding the disputed off-grade stock.'

"Now, this is a matter that you have not thought of in the proper light, and I believe that when you institute a claim you should at all times be very explicit as to the why and the wherefore, the stock is not up to grade, and point out the defects to the best of your ability, and when you have done this, you have done your part, and then, if the mill is not satisfied, it is up to them to order official inspection, so as to satisfy themselves.

"There is another matter, however, to be considered by you, and that is the over-zealous salesman of the wholesaler soliciting your business If he would confine his sales solely to his stock sheets, agreeing to deliver what he has on hand, and not accept orders for stock that is not shown on same, thereby obviating shipment of green lumber, and delaying orders, how much better it would be for all concerned. It is the business of a legitimate wholesaler to fill your orders as they read, not going upon the presumption that he knows better what you want than you yourself, and whenever he fails to do this, then he should be made to suffer the consequences. I have no patience with the wholesaler (and I believe there are few in existence to-day) that may accept your orders for one grade of material and ship a lower grade from a mill in order to make a large profit. This should not be tolerated, and whenever you and a manufacturer discover that a wholesaler is following such tactics, it is your duty to the lumber industry to eliminate such concerns, and use every legitimate means to eliminate them from the business.

"Some of our mill brethren are under the impression that the wholesaler is a detriment to the business. In this they are seriously mistaken, for the wholesalers, at all times, act, in a way, as a clearance house for all surplus items at the mills, and are enabled to do this by reason of the fact that they maintain selling forces that have no superiors, who go into every nook and corner in the country seeking orders for such stock as the manufacturer is desirous of moving; and they have to get the price for it or they don'e get the material from the manufacturer. They are of material benefit to the manufacturer, for the reason that they market the product of a small millman of from 15,000 to 75,000 per day, and keep this memorandum of his before the market, and it is reasonable to presume that they are going to ask as much for this stock as the largest manufacturer in the business."

Variations in the Practice of Piling Lumber

The practice adopted in different lumber yards in connection with the piling of lumber, varies greatly, according to the special circumstances of each case. There are, however, many important points upon which most yard owners agree, and which should be carefully thought out, and applied in the most practical manner in each yard. Take, for instance, the lumber yard in connection with a box factory. Probably nowhere else in the lumber business is there to be found such a varied assortment of lengths, widths, thicknesses, and grades of lumber, and nowhere else would it seem to be so important to have the piling carefully planned. There are some box manufacturers in a large way of business who have made a success of their work, and who believe that it is not worth while to pile lumber according to sizes, and grades. Perhaps they are right. It will be found in nearly every such case, however, that they have in their employ yard foremen who are much more efficient than the average man who occupies a similar position. Most manufacturers believe in sorting their lumber into piles according to the grades, widths, lengths, and thicknesses, from the very outset, and continue this practice throughout. Of course, it involves a considerable expense to pile in this manner, yet it is a great saving to be able to place one's finger on just exactly the class of lumber that is needed for any particular job and to be able to get it without delay. There are no vexatious delays in tearing down piles to get at the lumber, and then having to pile up again all that has been removed. The location and the layout of the mill and yard, of course, have much to do with the solution of this question. When planning these, one should have the mill accessible from all sides. This makes it an easy matter to get at the lumber, and it also reduces the length of the haul from the pile to the saw. It may seem to be a small matter to haul the lumber a few extra yards, but when these extra yards are added together they make quite a long haul in the course of a year. There is, moreover, not only the actual cost of hauling to be considered, but the loss of other workmen's time while the lumber is being brought to them.

Again, in planning the location and lay-out of the mill and yards, one should pay particular attention to the accommodation for dry lumber. As much shed room as possible should be provided, so that one may be independent of the weather. One large manufacturer speaking of this subject recently, stated that he always carried as large a stock of lumber in the mill as possible, so as to have on hand enough to keep the mill running for a long time ahead without regard to weather conditions. Another manufacturer discussing the subject said that he made a point of having at least one month's stock stored in the mill at all times. In piling lumber in the yard, much can be done to save it from the effects of bad weather. By piling the long boards on top, those underneath will be saved from the rain dropping on them. At least, the top boards should be as long as the longest in the pile.

Start

The other side of the case will often be heard from men who have been in the business a long time. One manufacturer recently stated that he even found it quite impracticable to pile his stock in grades, lengths, widths and thicknesses. Of course, he takes the general precaution of piling the long boards on top. He is one of those fortunates, however, who has a yard foreman upon whom he can depend absolutely. This is the case more often in small yards than in others, as the necessary economy of space prevents one from erecting a large number of piles. It is safe to say, however, that in most of these cases the owner of the yard would gladly adopt the system of piling according to sizes and grades, if he had the space in which to do it.

The whole matter comes down finally to a question of the ability of the foreman. In a box factory yard, the foreman is more important than in the ordinary yard. In these yards there is collected together the most varied possible assortment of lumber of all grades and sizes. Unless the foreman knows where to find every class of stock, he will make the most distressing sort of a muddle of the whole business. He must know what lumber is in each pile, and from experience he must know how to pile the stock, so that even one board of a particular class may be removed, if necessity requires, with the least possible trouble and delay. This means a thorough acquaintnce with the requirements of the factory, so that the sizes which are most likely to be in demand may be arranged in the most available places. Taking the whole question into consideration, the general practice is in favor of piling according to sizes, and grades, and in doing so to employ, if possible, a foreman with common sense, excellent judgment, and long experience.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

Last season Canadian charterers inserted in their charters the following clause for shipment of lumber to England: "On completion of loading, charterer or his agent shall have liberty to board vessel, and to cross-mark the top pieces of the deckload; also to mark on uprights in painted lines the height of deckload; ship shall give due notice of completion of loading, and facility for so marking." It appears that this clause was insisted upon by underwriters for their protection against claims for loss of deck cargo, and it is reported to have proved most efficacious. The clause is, therefore, to be continued. There was a large amount of loss last season through loading operation from barges or rafts alongside, and this season underwriters are quoting two rates of premiums—one for goods from f.o.b. steamer, and the other, and a much higher figure, to include the risk of lighterage alongside. All rates are being considerably advanced this season.

The United States consul at Campbellton, N.B., in a recent report to his Government, says: "Observation and inquiries lead me to believe that an alert American business man would do well to establish a trading house at Campbellton and handle a number of lines of manufactures that are or might be in general use among the people of New Brunswick. Such a house could handle with profit sawmill machinery and tools, belting, manila rope of various sizes in use by the logging groups, cotton waste, and various other lumber mill and logging camp supplies; metal ceiling and sheathing; asbestos roofing and sheathing plates; bank and office ornamental railing, verandah railing, ornamental lawn fencing and gates, and a variety of patented specialties; special lines of furniture and probably some marine supplies, etc."

Industrial and trade conditions in Great Britain are showing encouraging improvement. The Timber Trades Journal, in a recent issue, refer to the situation as follows: "The greatly improved condition of trade generally in the country is giving a decided impetus to building. It is gratifying to note that from towns where the building industry has been in a stationary condition for a long time past there is now renewed activity in building. The general trade improvement began with the beginning of the year, but, as usually happens, some months have elapsed before builders benefit to any extent by the change for the better. The shipbuilding, iron and coal industries are all in a healthy condition, and, as they are likely to remain so for some time to come, unless labor troubles intervene, the immediate future of the timber trade may be regarded as bright."

Price cutting and excessive credits are not characteristic of the Canadian trade alone. In England the same troubles permeate the trade, as shown by the following from the Timber News: A good deal has been said of late in regard to the question of excessive credit granted by the trade, and undoubtedly some drastic remedy needs to be applied in that direction. On the other hand there is another question which is well worth ventilation, and that is the exceedingly low prices which are rulling to-day. If the principals of the various timber firms would put their foot down, and would accept of no orders which did not show a fair percentage of profit, the present outrageous competition would soon cease. Why should not a basis selling price be established beyond which no importer or merchant should be prepared to go? The mischief largely arises by principals taking notice of statements, mostly incorrect, as to what competitors are prepared to do."

Ontario's Report of Lands and Forests

Total Revenue for Year 1910 $1,835,082—Outline of the Year's Forest Fires—Changes in Fire Ranging

The report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1911, has recently been issued. It contains information of much interest to the lumber industry in Ontario.

The total revenue from woods and forests for the year 1910 is $1,835,082.71. Of this $1,634,496.21 appears as timber dues: Deposits on account of simber sales, $92,396.36; ground rent, $104,326.64, and transfer bonus, $3,863.50. It is proper to say that the item of timber dues includes approximately $200,000 bonus as timber was cut. Had timber sales been by the mile, as formerly, this amount would have appeared under the head of bonus. Until all the accruals for the year are paid in, it is not possible to give the exact figures of bonus revenue, but if this$200,000 is credited to bonus the fact remains that the collection of timber dues is still the largest in the history of the Department. The revenue for the year just closed is the first full year's revenue under the new system of having the financial year end on the 31st of October instead of the 31st of December, as formerly was the case. The revenue from ground rent is also the largest in the history of the Department, which is caused by the increase made in the amount of the annual ground rent payable from $3 to $5 per mile, which change took effect for the first time for the season of 1910-11. The charge for transfer bonus was also raised from $3 to $5 per mile, which sensibly increased the small revenue derived from this source. An Order-in-Council was also passed increasing the dues payable on timber when cut on those berths sold previous to 1890 from $1 to $1.50 per thousand feet board measure, but as this increase did not affect the cut of 1909-10 no benefit has been experienced from it this year. The revenue from bonuses was not as large as it would have been had the timber berths offered not been damaged by fire, and financial stringency prevailed, which made it necessary to make the deposits as low as possible so as to ensure competition for the damaged timber. I pointed out in my last report that the system of issuing permits had been brought to an end, and in order that those engaged in lumbering who had invested in large plants and mills should not have their investments wiped out, it was necessary to give them an opportunity to acquire timber at public sales in the ordinary way. The only permits now existing are on the Transcontinental Railway, where if the railway was to be built contractors had to be permitted to cut ties, etc.

During the past year very serious forest fires occurred in the territory west of Lake Superior, and a very considerable area was burnt over. A good deal of this territory had been lumbered over under authority of permit in years gone by, and the small quantity remaining was not of a first quality, being rough and scattered. It was, however, important to get for the province the money value of it. Immediately on receipt of inofrmation that fires had occurred rangers were put on to examine and estimate the territory, and surveyors were sent to define the berths so they might be offered for sale. The territory to be sold was cut up into very small berths so as to give the widest possible competition by allowing the small operator to come in. The damaged timber was sold by the thousand feet board measure. The timber being damaged and scattered, the prices were not as high as they would have been for green timber, and the licensees having large quantities of their own timber damaged which they had to take care of, the competition was not as keen as it otherwise would have been, but having regard to all the circumstances, the sale was satisfactory.

During the past winter the cutting of timber damaged by fire in the Mississaga Forest Reserve was proceeded with under the supervision of a carefully selected staff of rangers and scalers appointed by the department, whose count and measurements were final for revenue purposes. The considerable prices to be paid for this timber made it necessary that very close measurements should be made, and that the cutting should be carried on in an economical manner as respects the character and size of the trees to be cut, as well as making allowances for timber damaged by fire, and the other defects usually found in timber. In order to prevent disputes the cullers were required to put on the end of the log, in black chalk, the contents they allowed, so that the lumberman might see that he was getting a fair measurement, and the Crown ranger, whose business it was to check up the measurements of the cullers, might do so with readiness and thoroughness. Although there were differences of opinion between the operators and the government scalers; they were not serious and the accounts were based on the measurements of the department's officers. This system of measurement and supervision of cutting is now applied to all sales made by the thousand feet board measure system. It was estimated that the output for 1909-10 would be 100,000,000 feet in excess of the previous year. As a matter of fact, the output of pine was about 142,000,000 in excess of 1908-09. The estimater for the present winter of 1910-11 is that there will be an increased output of about $50,000,000 feet B.M.

Change in Fire Ranging Regulations

During the past year an important departure was made in respect to fire ranging on licensed territory. The stumpage value of timber had greatly increased, but this increase had inured to the benefit of the timber licensees. The time seemed to have arrived when the licensees should bear the whole cost of the fire-ranging and protection of their timber. In considering the question of increasing timber dues and ground rent, the matter of the cost of fire-ranging came up, and it was understood and agreed to that the whole expense, except as regards printing literature, copies of the Fire Act, diaries, etc., should be borne by the licensees; therefore, this year, the timber licensees have borne the entire cost of fire-ranging on licensed territory. There has ,however, been no change in the supervision of the fire-ranging on licensed lands. The licensees have still to submit the number of men and the names of the fire-rangers they propose to employ, and the limits on which they are to be placed. The department instructs the rangers as to the performance of their duties. It supplies them with literature and copies of the Fire Act—pamphlet and poster. It clothes them with authority as government officers; appoints them fish and game wardens, and furnishes them with diaries in which they have to enter their movements from day to day—which diaries have to be sent in to the department at the end of the season, verified by the affidavit of the rangers. Rangers are required to report all serious fires to the department, as well as to the licensee. The department requires that fire rangers shall be placed on all limits, and if the licensees fail to put them on, the department under takes that duty and charges the expense against the berths for which it appoints the rangers, and makes the charge a lien on the berth, which must be removed before a license will be renewed. The licensed territory is divided into districts of convenient size, for purposes of supervision, and experienced bush rangers are placed in charge of the fire rangers in each district. This superintendent has the direction and supervision of all fire rangers under his care; sees that they are placed on all limits; that they are discharging their duties properly, and generally represents the department and the licensee. In the event of a serious fire taking place, the district ranger takes charge and directs the work of suppression, and on the fire being extinguished reports fully to the department where the fire occurred, its cause (if it is possible to ascertain this), the quantity of timber damaged, and all other particulars. Thus it will be seen that the department has not parted in the slightest degree with its supervision and control of the service—the sole change being that the licensees pay the expense of fire-ranging on their licensed territory.

It may here be stated that there were no forest fires of any consequence on licensed territory east of Porth Arthur during the past year. The supervision was evidently close, and the result satisfactory. There is no doubt that the constant presense of fire rangers, year after year, calling attention to the danger of setting out fire, inculcating a spirit of carefulness and responsibility, and the distribution of the Fire Act and other literature, has had an educative effect, and we are now reaping the benefit of this service by immunity from serious fires during the past year.

In the region west of Port Arthur, especially in the Fort Frances district, the summer was very dry and warm. Indeed it was said to be the driest summer for a period of thirty years. No rain fell and in consequence the forest was in a highly inflammable state. Serious forest fires took place on licensed territory there and on lands of the Crown, away from settlement or railways, and large quantities of pine timber were seriously damaged. This timber is being taken out during the present winter, as the department notified the licensees where the damaged timber was, and directed them to cut it, intimating that in the event of their failure to do so, they would be held accountable for the loss. Every effort was made to discover the cause of these fires, but in that immense region it is most difficult to ascertain who started it, or how any particular fire was set out. During such a dry summer as the past, fires may be expected to run with great rapidity, and the throwing down of a lighted match or cigarette would be sufficient to cause a conflagration of a serious character.

The railways have been blamed for carelessness, but, though careful enquiries were made, the department was unable to bring home to any of them any carelessness in connection with their engines. Curious to note some of the most serious fires that occurred, were away from railway construction, settlement, or lumbering. On the other side of the boundary line, in the State of Minnesota, serious fires occurred, entailing great loss of life, and some of them crossed into Ontario. Fortunately we experienced no loss of life, although serious damage was done to the forest. There were on duty on licensed lands, during the past season, 427 fire rangers, all paid by the timber licensees.

Mention is made of the fire-ranging operations on the government forest reserves. About 288 rangers in all were employed at this work. On the Temagami reserve there had been great danger of fire on account of the extensive prospecting for gold and silver, but fortunately there had been no serious damage from fire in that district. No fires occurred in the Mississaga, the Nepigon, or the Eastern reserves, where adequate staffs of fire rangers had been maintained. The Sibley reserve also had escaped fire. The Quetico reserve had suffered from fire to a certain extent. Serious fires had occurred at other points in the Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts. Altogether about 1,000 miles of territory had been more or less damaged by fire. The sale of damaged timber, having regard to all the circumstances, had been fairly satisfactory. "It is believed," the report says, "that the actual waste from fires during the year will have been kept considerably below 50,000,000 feet board measure." Referring to the danger of fire along the line of construction of the Transcontinental Railway the report states that the presence of fire rangers patrolling the line every day had kept the duty of the railway authorities continually before their minds and had had an excellent effect upon the men employed on construction. "There is a splendid spruce forest along this line capable of producing great traffic for the railway, inducing the erection of pulp and paper mills, and affording employment to thousands of people, who will in the near future find homes in the great clay belt. It will require great effort and expense to protect this timber but it will repay all the money spent, if the timber is preserved."

The whole fire ranging staff on duty last summer on licensed lands, forest reserves, railway and Crown territory aggregated nearly 1,000 men. Referring to the difficulty of securing experienced fire rangers, the report says:

It is a difficult matter, at the season of the year when fire rangers are most required, to obtain a number of well skilled bush men, who are educated and otherwise well-equipped for this work. In the early part of the summer, such men are still employed by the lumber companies in driving the streams, and again in the months of August and September, lumbering operations are beginning for the ensuing winter, and such men are looking for a winter's employment and will no tstay on fire ranging when they can get better wages, and be sure of several months steady work. The department has had to select a portion of its staff from other sources, and it has drawn upon the body of students at the School of Practical Sceince, at the University, and elsewhere for some of its fire rangers. These students are active men with some scientific training and give fairly good service, as soon as they get a little experience. If the department could get thoroughly educated bush men with the necessary education and judgment, it would employ them to the exclusion of all others, but not being able to do that, it makes the next best selection possible. The men selected are put under competent chiefs, who fully instruct them in their work and see that they perform it. The greatest care is exercised in picking out the men best qualified for the position from those who apply. Higher attainments are being required each year, and stricter conditions enforced."

The revenue from the woods and forests during the year was divided as follows: Western collections at department, $1,528,980.35; Belleville collections, $40,573.60; Ottawa collections, $265,528.76; total, $1,835,032.71. The area covered by timber license in the province during the year totalled 20,242 square miles. The timber cut, upon which dues were paid to the government was as follows: pine saw logs, 573,746,453 board feet; other saw logs, 84,234,194 board feet; pine boom and dimension timber, 32,869,338 board feet; other boom and dimension timber, 11,265,999 board feet; pine square timber, 304,584 cubic feet; hemlock square timber, 4,203 cubic feet; piles, 34,243 lineal feet; pilings, 85,224 board feet; cord wood, hard, 18,061 cords; cord wood, soft, 25,650 cords; tan bark, 14,776 cords; railway ties, 3,803,656 pieces; posts, 1,322 cords; telegraph poles, 7,223 pieces; shingles, 23,500 M.; pulpwood, 99,995 cords.

The office of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, formerly at Rooms 5 and 6 Carleton Chambers, Ottawa, has been moved to No. 19 Castle Building, 53 Queen street, Ottawa.

Continuous Expansion of the Canadian Lumber Trade as Indicated by some Interesting Returns

A report on the forest products of Canada in 1909, issued by the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior, contains some interesting statistics. In spite of the exhaustion of some sources of supply the output of sawn lumber increases. The quantity for all Canada is given as 3,348,176 M. feet in 1908 and $3,814,942 M. feet in 1909. The growth is partly due to new areas being made available, and partly to the utilization of woods that in the past were not in demand.

Oak, hickory and walnut, all of which were once cut into lumber in parts of Canada, have been exhausted, and figure now in the records as "other woods," such trees as are marketed being taken from the uncleared portions of farms in the older settled districts. The "soft woods" are the mainstay of the industry, spruce leading in quantity, though not in value. The product in the two years mentioned of the leading varieties in thousand feet are given:

	1908	1909
Spruce	1,027,987	1,124,949
White pine	953,044	1,046,783
Douglas fir	371,845	469,658
Hemlock	259,096	302,721
Cedar	122,834	189,391
Red pine	134,828	165,886

White pine, though in the quantity of the output it is second, in value leads all the rest. The figures of all the lumber woods in 1909 were: White pine, $22,563,447; spruce, $16,365,720; Douglas fir, $6,850,579; hemlock, $3,577,372; cedar, $2,645,379; red pine, $2,777,734; balsam, $1,170,840; larch or tamarack, $1,027,344; birch, $990,393; maple, $729,162; basswood, 836,602; elm, $582,999; jack pine, $404,586; yellow pine, $345,710; ash, $315,367; beech, $216,052; poplar, $101,200; oak, $199,205; hickory, $22,100; walnut, $2,440.

These values are calculated from mill prices, which vary from $47.84 per M. for walnut to $11.81 for hemlock, white pine being given at $21.55 and spruce at $14.55. Ontario, which leads in many other commercial enterprises, leads also in the value of its lumber product, the other provinces coming in 1909 in the following order: Ontario, $30,050,344; British Columbia, $11,374,989; Quebec, $9,489,386; New Brunswick, $5,336,974; Nova Scotia, $3,273,177; Saskatchewan, $1,448,079; Manitoba, $1,025,265; Alberta, $798,320.

Ontario leads by virtue of its white pine, Quebec being first in the output of spruce and British Columbia in fir and cedar. These are the striking features of the output in a year of the chief wood product, and that which meets the largest and steadiest demand. Square timber, which was once a close rival of sawn lumber, seems from the export returns to have been produced in 1909 to the value of only $991,784. To this at 31.92 cents a cubic foot white pine contributed $655,784, red pine at 30.29 cents a foot, $134,633, and birch at 10.63 cents a foot, $148,105. Shingles were a greater factor than this old staple of the trade, being produced in 1909 to the value of $3,701,182, of which British Columbia's share was $1,627,624, while lath was turned out to the value of $1,979,034.

In spite of high prices, and the substitution of steel and cement for uses where wood once was the one material, the trade grows, and, in values at least, is likely to grow for years yet.

Consolidation of Lumber Interests in Pacific Northwest— Some British Columbia Firms to be Included

From Seattle comes the announcement that the three largest lumber associations in the Pacific northwest—the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the Southwestern Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association, are to be consolidated, and that W. C. Mills, of Globe, has accepted the management of the consolidated associations.

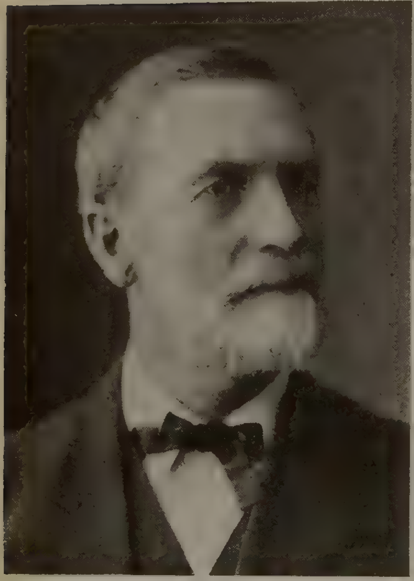
As a result of the consolidation all the Oregon and Washington firms, as well as a large number in British Columbia, who have been affiliated with local organizations, will be brought into one large association for the purpose of bringing about reforms in the lumber business which the various local associations have been unable to obtain. It has been proposed tentatively that the headquarters be opened at some point in Southern Washington, but that offices will be maintained at Seattle and Portland.

Shingle Manufacturers Organise

Shingle manufacturers representing the industry in thirteen counties of western Washington have completed the organization of the Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' Association. The association will act as selling agency for red cedar shingles. It controls the output of seventy-five per cent. of the straight shingle mills in Washington state.

Growth of Notable Woodworking Firm

Enviable Record of J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited, of Orillia, Ont.—Widespread Trade in Lumber Products Developed Out of Small Contracting Business



J. R. Eaton, Orillia, Ont.

One of the best known firms in Ontario, devoting their attention to the manufacture of doors, sash, frames, mouldings, hardwood flooring, etc., is that of J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited, of Orillia.

The founder of this firm, Mr. J. R. Eaton, has long been acquainted with the lumber industry in Ontario. He was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, in 1852, and the family moved to Canada in 1853, settling in Huron County, where they engaged in farming for several years. In 1868 they moved to Detroit where Mr. J. R. Eaton, then a young man, learned his trade, as a carpenter, and soon commenced a contracting business. Five years later Mr. Eaton moved to Orillia, where he took up the business of a building contractor. Being a keen business man, with an eye open to the development of his opportunities, he concluded that a planing mill could be conducted to good advantage in connection with his contracting work. He therefore bought a factory standing on the site of the present extensive plant of J. R. Eaton & Sons, at the corner of Andrew and Colborne streets. He quickly became very closely identified with the building trade in Orillia, and its vicinity, and had charge of the erection of many splendid dwellings, stores, churches, etc. His reputation for thoroughness and satisfactory dealing quickly extended the area of his business and it stretched out far to the north along the lines of the Grand Trunk, and Canadian Pacific Railways.

In the course of time Mr. Eaton's business in connection with the planing mill and sash and door factory grew to such an extent that in 1907 he found it advisable to give up the contracting end of his work, and devote his entire time to the factory. A few years previous to this he had commenced the manufacturing of end-matched hardwood flooring, now so widely known under the name of "Empire Brand." The distinctive features of this flooring are its splendid grading and careful manufacture, which contribute greatly to economy of time in laying. This branch of the business grew rapidly and in addition to the regular line of stock goods it was found advisable to manufacture the better class of finish in hardwoods. The experience which Mr. Eaton had gained in the contracting business then stood him in good stead, being conversant with construction and detail work, he was able to work out details in the most satisfactory manner.

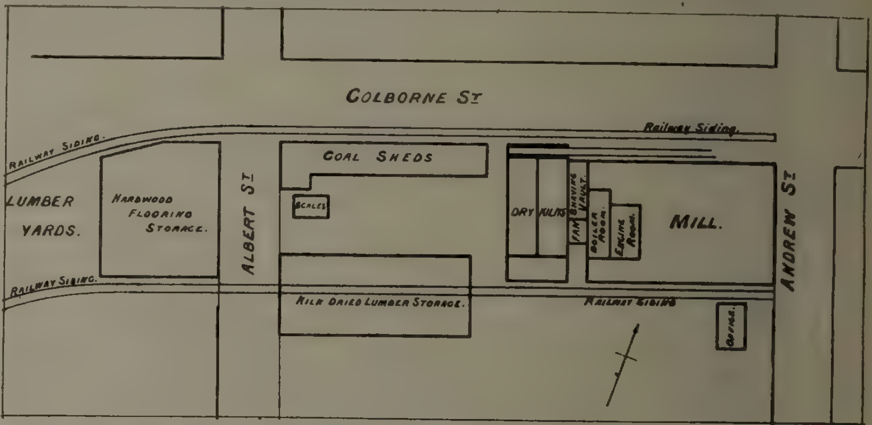
E. R. Eaton, Orillia, Ont.

J. H. Eaton, Orillia, Ont

In the year 1908 Mr. Eaton took into partnership his two sons, Messrs. E. R. Eaton and J. H. Eaton, who had grown up in the business. In 1910 a charter was secured for the company, which is now known as J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited. The offcers are as follows: President and manager, J. R. Eaton; Vice-President, E. R. Eaton; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Eaton.

So rapidly has the business developed that it has been necessary to enlarge the building and plant from time to time. These now include a large amount of the very latest equipment and machinery, together wtih large store shed capacity and lumber yards, covering several blocks. Railway sidings which run through the yards, connecting with the factory, enable the company to handle their stock with great economy, and carry on, under satisfactory conditions, a large amount of transit dressing trade for the mills and lumbermen situated in the large lumber manufacturing district in the neighborhood of Orillia, and in the Georgian Bay country. The company have a capacity for transit dressing for several carloads per day. Their business in hardwood trim, stairs, veneered and pine doors, and all kinds of factory work for buildings is increasing rapidly and they are making regular shipments to the Maritime Provinces and to western Canada. Their business with the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia is growing extensively and their goods are becoming favorably known throughout the West.

Although they have now been in existence for many years and have grown to such a gratifying extent, the company do not by any means consider that they have reached the end of their development. They are watching every opportunity for further extension and from the numerous inquiries they receive from all parts of Canada, expect that further enlargements will be necessary in the near future.



Plan Showing Layout of J. R. Eaton & Sons' Plant, Orillia, Ont.

A fair idea of the excellent equipment which the company possess may be obtained from the following summary of the machinery and other facilities which they have already installed. In the first place their equipment includes a 225 horse power Tandem Compound Wheelock Engine, manufactured by the Goldie McCullough Company, Limited, Galt, Ont. Their hardwood flooring machine is of the latest design, manufactured by Hoyt Bros., of Aurora, Ill. This machine turns out flooring in such excellent condition that no time is lost in laying. For the manufacture of soft woods and for dressing in transit, the equipment includes heavy matchers and planers.

Among recent installations of machinery in the plant may be mentioned the following: Heavy Berlin Moulder, and a Berlin Resaw taking 7 inch blade, both being up-to-date machines of large capacity manufactured by the Berlin Machine Works, Hamilton, Ont. For mortising doors and panelling, a Chain Saw Mortiser has been installed which was manufactured by the New Britain Manufacturing Company, of New Britain, Conn. The equipment also includes a Dado Machine made by the same firm, which is of special value in filling large orders of frames, as it makes all the gains in each pair of jambs in one operation, the work being exactly uniform. This machine is also used in getting out tanks for various purposes. The J. R. Eaton Company make a specialty in this line, of the manufacture of standard water tanks for railways. An important and interesting machine is the Electric Routing Company machine for routing stairs, panelling pew ends, etc. A Turning Machine manufactured by the Woodworking Machine Company, of Beloit, Wis., has also recently been installed for turning out balusters, spindles, etc., in large quantities at low cost.

With such an equipment it is to be expected that the company would secure many important contracts. That they have taken advantage of every opportunity for securing business is illustrated by the following, which are only a few of the important contracts which they have recently secured. In the Lumsden Cummings Building, at the corner of Yonge and Adelaide streets, Toronto, a splendid 10-storey office structure, they furnished all the quartered oak finish and doors, and all the hardwood flooring. For the Prince Arthur Hotel, at Port Arthur, Ont., recently opened by the Canadian Northern, they furnished the interior finish, which is of birch mahogany. This contract included about 500 birch veneered doors. The company also supplied the entire factory work, flooring, frames, finish, stairs, etc., for the $100,000 Collegiate Institute and for the Y.M.C.A. building at Port Arthur, Ont. In Fort William they supplied the hardwood flooring and interior finish for the new Union Station which has just been completed for the C.P.R. and G.T.P., and also similar materials for the Presbyterian church and Masonic Temple in the same city. At present the company are getting out the entire factory work for the new Court House and for the Carnegie Library, at Fort William.

1909 Output of Boxes and Shooks

One Hundred and Forty Million Feet of Lumber Consumed in this Branch of the Trade

By R. H. McMillan.

The figures given in this report represent about 60 per cent. of the quantity of lumber used during 1909 by the box manufacturers of Canada, but do not include the large quantities used by the shippers of stoves, machinery, furniture, musical instruments, carriages, implements, plate glass, veneer and stone. Those who ship bulky articles varying so much in size and shape as those named above, find it more profitable to manufacture their own crates and packages.

The reported consumption of lumber for boxes and shooks for the whole of Canada in 1909 was 82,972,000 feet, valued at $1,264,376. In Table I. is a detailed statement of the number of mills in each province, the total quantity and percentage of the lumber used in each province, as well as its total and average value.

TABLE 1.

Province.	Number of box and shook factories.	Lumber Used.		Value of Lumber.	
		Quantity M. Feet B.M.	Per Cent Distribution	Total Value.	Average Value per M.
Quebec	22	34,450	41·5	544,854	15·82
Ontario	25	25,100	30 3	388,259	15·47
British Columbia	3	9,017	10·9	147,722	16·38
Manitoba	1	6,752	8·1	95,820	14·19
New Brunswick	5	5,900	7·1	69,225	11·73
Nova Scotia	4	1,753	2·1	18,496	10·55
Canada	60	82,972	100	1,264,376	15 24

As boxes and box shooks are commodities that will not bear much expense for freight, it is natural to find that nearly three-quarters of the lumber consumption for boxes is reported from Ontario and Quebec, the two provinces in which are centred chiefly the manufacturing and shipping interests of Canada. Were the statistics for the box industry as complete for 1909 as those for other industries, a still larger proportion of the lumber consumed would have been shown to have been used in Ontario and Quebec, and Ontario, not Quebec, would be shown at the head of the list. There are still a large number of factories, in Ontario especially, and in Quebec from which no reports are secured. Allowing for the amount of lumber used by factories not reporting, it is probable that about 140,000,000 feet of lumber, worth about $2,100,000, is used annually for the manufacture of boxes. About 50 per cent. of this is used in Ontario, 30 per cent. in Quebec, and the remaining 20 per cent. in British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Less than one per cent. is used in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, provinces where there are few manufactures and but little production of natural products requiring boxes for shipment.

TABLE II.

Province.	Chief Box Lumber.	Percentage it forms of total Box output.	Average sale price at mills of province. (1)	Average cost price at Box factories of province.
Quebec	Spruco	80·0 %	14·28	15·02
Ontario	Pine	67·5 %	22·33	14·97
British Columbia	Spruce	68·2 %	13·44	16·59
Manitoba	Pine	51·9 %	(2)	15·00
New Brunswick	Spruce	50·5 %	15·44	12·55
Nova Scotia	Spruce	80·0 %	11 98	11·19

[1] Bulletin 11—Forestry Branch.

[2] No white pine lumber is manufactured in Manitoba. The pine box lumber is imported—chiefly from Ontario.

Though Table I. does not account for all the lumber used in the box industry, it is based upon replies from sufficiently numerous manufacturers in each province to indicate the species and average price of the lumber used.

Table II. compares in each province the mill run price of the chief lumber used for boxes in that province with the prices paid for the same species of lumber by the box makers.

It is evident from a study of the prices given above that though boxes, because of the short life and light service usually expected of them, may safely be made of cull lumber and mill waste, this practice of utilizing low grades is not as common in Canada as it might profitably become.

In Quebec and British Columbia, box lumber commands a higher average price than all other lumbers, and in Nova Scotia the spruce used for boxes almost equals in price the spruce of all grades on the market. The only explanation of this is that in these three provinces, two of which, Quebec and British Columbia, are large producers of box lumber, cull lumber or waste material is not used for boxes. In Quebec four-fifths of the boxes are of spruce; there is little or no competition from other woods; the trade has become accustomed to clear sprue boxes, and though for the greater number of boxes manufactured cull lumber of several kinds would do—spruce, balsam, poplar or pine—this lumber is wasted and good grades of spruce are used. In British Columbia the waste of timber is more flagrant. Although only about 6 per cent. of the lumber cut in British Columbia is spruce, two-thirds of the boxes manufactured are of spruce. Other woods suitable for box making in British Columbia are Douglas fir and hemlock, of which large enough quantities are wasted in the sawmills every month to manufacture all the boxes used in the province in a year. But the utilization of waste timber has not been developed in British Columbia; the buyers of boxes have been educated to demand a high grade article, and as a result British Columbia uses for boxes spruce which has been selected at $16.59 per thousand from a market upon which all grades of spruce average $13.44 per thousand.

The two provinces where waste timber is utilized for boxes are Ontario and Manitoba, where pine forms two-thirds and one-half respectively of the box timber manufactured. White pine is the box timber demanded by the trade in these provinces, and as white pine lumber of the better grades sells at too high a price to make it available, the box factories use a large proportion of culls and rough material—timber which would otherwise be wasted.

Pine is yet the only wood of which lower grades are utilized to any extent in the box business. Manufacturers of pine boxes buy their cull material at about $15 per thousand; manufacturers of spruce boxes can buy good spruce for the same price, and can thus produce a box of first-class spruce as cheaply as any one can turn out a box of cull pine. This fact tends to prevent the utilization of rough material or low grades of other species than pine, even though they may be well adapted for box manufacture.

In Table III. are shown the quantities of lumber of each species used in box manufacture in 1909, the pecentage each formed of the total, its total value and average value per thousand feet.

Table III.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Thousand Feet, B.M.	Per Cent Distribution	Total.	Average per M.
Spruce	43,034	52·7	651,133	15·15
Pine	24,781	30·3	373,818	15·09
Basswood (1)	3,329	4·1	57,555	17·29
Poplar	2,731	3·4	30,822	11·29
Hemlock	2,082	2·6	27,143	13·02
Maple	1,310	1·6	29,650	22·63
Douglas Fir	1,000	1·2	20,722	20·72
Balsam	895	1·1	8,785	9·82
Elm	733	0·9	10,739	14·65
Cedar	708	0·9	24,701	34·89
Ash	312	0·4	4,653	14·91
Gum	300	0·4	3,000	10·00
Oak	105	0·1	2,675	25·48
Birch	100	0·1	2,500	25·00
Beech	100	0·1	2,500	25 00
Butternut	70	0·1	1,340	19·14
Total	82,972	100	1,264,376	15·24

(1) Includes Cottonwood.

As well as supplying from 50 to 80 per cent. of the box output of four different provinces, spruce furnishes over one-half of the entire consumption of box lumber in Canada; the only other wood used to a large extent is pine, which forms 30.3 per cent. of the total. These two woods together account for five-sixths of the total; the remaining one-sixth is comprised of 14 different woods, of which basswood, poplar and hemlock are the chief.

The cheapest native woods used were balsam and poplar, which cost $9.82 and $11.29 per thousand respectively. Hemlock and ash were the only other woods which cost less than spruce and pine, the staples. The hemlock was nearly all used in British Columbia.

It has already been mentioned that great economies might be effected if as large a proportion as possible of lower grades of lumber—resawn slabs and other mill waste—were used in the manufacture of all boxes as they are now used in the manufacture of pine boxes. There is another economy in forest utilization possible to the box industry, and that is the utilization of species which are not now desired for other purposes, especially western hemlock and different species of poplar. Experiments have been conducted by the United States forest service which showed that for large and medium boxes cottonwood is stronger per unit of weight than New England white pine, and that for small boxes both cottonwood and western hemlock are stronger per unit of weight than New England white pine. (W. K. Hatt, in circular 47, U.S. Forest Service.)

The same experiments showed that western spruce, the favorite box material in British Columbia, is for large boxes stronger per unit of weight than New England white pine. In addition to these woods, there are in central and eastern Canada poplar and balsam fir, woods which are cheap, light in weight, light in color, of even grain, odorless, tasteless, of handsome appearance and fairly strong, and should therefore be satisfactory for most classes of boxes.

TABLE I.—Boxes and Box Shooks, 1909—Number of reporting shook mills, quantity and value of lumber used, per cent. distribution and average value by provinces.

TABLE II.—Boxes and Box Shooks, 1909—The price of the chief box lumber used in each province compared with its average price at the sawmills of the province.

TABLE III.—Boxes and Box Shooks, 1909—Total quantity, per cent. distribution, total value and average value, by species, of the lumber manufactured for the box industry.

Keeping Track of Tools.

Tools and supplies of one kind and another put into the hands of employes by lumber manufacturers and yard men constitute one of the big items in the expenses account. There are a good many operators who keep a careful record of these items and know what becomes of them, and how long they last, but there are more who do not, and who continue to pass them out as asked for. In giving out tools and supplies indiscriminately they encourage carelessness, and in some cases, dishonesty, among the men.

It requires but little time, and no expense, to keep a systematic record of everything in the way of tools and supplies dealt out to those who require them in their work, and the time so spent often saves hundreds of dollars to the employer each year. Those who have introduced such a system have been astonished at the saving effected and find, as a rule, that the tools and other supplies last much longer than before.

Metal tools are stamped, and wooden handles branded to identify the owner. This is a protection against theft and against getting mixed with the property of others, but the greatest saving is affected by charging each item to the workman into whose hands it is put and giving him credit with it when it is returned. When a tool is charged to a man he takes better care of it and usually makes it last longer than when he is free to draw a further supply at pleasure. In practice the tool and supply record kept with employes shows a saving anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent.

The Day of the Small Mill

It is apparent from the report of the United States Bureau of Census that instead of the small mill being a passing factor it is one whose importance is increasing steadily, says the American Lumberman. Lumbermen consider mills cutting less than 2,500,000 feet annually to rank as small mills. In 1909 operators of such plants produced 36 per cent. of the lumber supply.

To include the cut of mills producing more than 2,500,00 but less than 5,000,000 feet increases the percentage of the product to 45.1 per cent., leaving only 54.9 of the cut to be supplied by plants turning out 5,000,000 feet or more.

Mills cutting more than 50,000,000 feet are the exception. The census shows 36 mills of this size, and these 36 institutions produced annually 5.6 per cent. of the cut. Mills turning out 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 feet produced the greatest percentage of the total supply, 14.2 per cent., and were closely followed by the class cutting 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet. The mills in group four, turning out 1,000,000 feet and more, but less than 2,500,000 feet, rank third in quantity of cut, 13.5 per cent. The mills cutting less than 500,000 feet rank fourth. There were 28,459 producing saw mills in the United States in 1909, whose total cut was less than 500,000 feet. The aggregate cut of all such mills was 12.5 per cent. of the total lumber production.

The figures show a considerable increase in the number of plants whose products range from between 5,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet, the gain being 37,3 per cent, bringing the total number of such institutions operated in 1909 up to 1,635.

This statement constitutes a terse and satisfactory explanation of many things. This 55 per cent. of the product is manufactured by 1,671 mills located in 40 states. It includes every variety of lumber produced in this country. It shows the absolute impossibility of combination and explains also why it is so extremely difficult, during periods of quiet demand, to prevent competition for trade between these 1,671 producers and as many or more wholesalers, demoralizing market conditions.

Wages—Their Proportion to Value

Interesting Government Tables Giving Statistics in Lumber Producing and Consuming Plants

An interesting series of tables dealing with the proportion of wages to value of product, in a number of leading industries in Ontario, has recently been issued by the Provincial Labor Bureau in its annual report. The tables relating to the lumber industry are reproduced herewith, and they will repay careful study. The schedule numbers refer to the individual establishments reporting.

In connection with the above tables, it is interesting to note how closely the average figures approximate to the average of all the industries which reported. The general average as given in the report showd that in 642 establishments a total of 49,090 persons were employed. They were employed on an average 290 days in the year. Their wages amounted to $21,392,444. The gross value of their product was $111,392,169. Their average annual earnings were $452.15. Their average daily rate of pay was $1.58. The average percentage of their wages to the gross value of the product was 26.66, and the average percentage cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit was 73.34.

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
1	107	150	22,000	70,000	205 61	1 37	31	69
2	20	150	5,000	15,000	250 00	1 67	33	67
3	34	300	17,000	80,000	500 00	1 67	21	79
4	107	170	36,000	100,000	336 00	1 98	36	64
5	23	270	7,200	35,000	313 04	1 16	21	79
6	509	160	107,500	400,000	211 20	1 32	27	73
7	56	300	29,563	118,296	211 24	70	25	75
9	42	150	6,000	30,000	142 86	95	20	80
10	290	135	53,500	175,000	184 48	1 37	31	69
11	103	182	26,000	275,000	349 51	1 92	13	87
12	224	180	51,000	400,000	178 57	99	13	87
14	9	300	2,200	25,000	244 44	82	9	91
15	64	300	32,009	202,683	500 00	1 66	15	85
16	103	160	28,000	50,000	271 84	1 70	56	44
17	60	300	34,400	110,000	573 33	1 91	31	69
18	121	145	33,000	210,000	272 22	1 88	16	84
19	500	180	260,000	1,000,000	520 00	2 88	26	74
20	41	300	21,900	50,000	534 15	1 78	44	56
21	565	180	207,500	1,000,000	367 43	2 04	21	79
22	153	150	33,500	100,000	218 95	1 46	34	66
23	31	75	3,600	14,000	116 01	1 55	26	74
24	21	300	10,900	25,000	519 05	1 73	44	56
25	122	150	57,025	250,000	467 42	3 12	23	17
26	30	240	6,000	22,000	200 00	83	27	73
27	264	158	92,515	362,248	350 43	2 22	26	74
28	4	275	2,000	3,000	500 00	1 82	67	33
29	11	250	8,361	48,000	760 09	3 04	17	83
30	573	233	145,496	515,000	257 41	1 10	28	72
31	173	298	113,356	500,350	655 24	2 20	23	77
32	173	180	42,120	200,000	243 47	1 35	21	79
33	113	300	55,000	150,000	486 73	1 62	37	63
35	78	175	17,000	120,000	217 95	1 25	14	86
36	217	150	70,000	400,000	322 58	2 15	18	82
37	70	250	12,000	90,000	171 43	68	13	87
40	1,500	170	750,000	1,300,000	500 00	2 94	50	50
	6,511	Average 210	2,408,645	7,445,577	Average 347 22	Average 1 68	Average 27	Average 73

WOOD-PULP. PAPER AND STATIONERY.

Schedule No	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
188	105	300	34,600	93,000	329 52	1 10	37	63
189	19	305	7,372	35,700	388 00	1 27	21	79
190	55	306	29,154	204,000	530 00	1 73	14	86
191	14	240	7,400	50,000	528 57	2 20	15	85
192	20	305	9,400	30,000	470 00	1 54	31	69
193	198	286	85,748	538,331	433 07	1 51	16	84
194	9	305	2,625	4,075	291 67	96	64	36
195	25	305	7,850	26,000	314 00	1 30	30	70
196	14	275	8,001	46,347	517 50	2 08	17	83
197	90	235	36,537	191,440	405 74	1 73	19	81
198	20	305	7,200	30,000	306 00	1 18	24	76
199	96	305	43,975	139,000	548 07	1 50	32	68
200	7	305	2,000	17,500	285 71	94	11	89
201	11	300	5,000	30,000	454 55	1 52	17	83
	683	Average 291	286,862	1,435,393	Average 414 46	Average 1 47	Average 25	Average 75

PLANING MILLS, SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES, ETC.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
41	48	305	22,500	97,000	468 75	1 54	23	77
43	57	300	40,000	125,000	701 75	2 34	32	68
44	121	300	50,158	450,000	414 53	1 38	11	89
45	42	300	26,500	165,000	630 95	3 10	16	84
47	49	300	26,000	90,000	530 61	1 77	29	71
48	40	300	22,095	85,000	552 38	1 84	26	74
50	60	300	18,031	40,000	342 67	1 14	51	49
51	14	305	6,200	74,000	442 86	1 45	8	92
52	13	300	5,880	40,000	452 31	1 51	15	85
53	56	265	37,000	375,000	660 72	2 49	10	90
54	26	200	103,000	300,000	500 00	2 50	34	66
55	48	310	22,700	158,000	472 92	1 53	14	86
56	28	300	12,000	51,000	428 57	1 43	24	76
57	32	305	16,200	120,000	506 25	1 66	14	86
58	17	300	6,450	30,000	379 41	1 26	22	78
59	59	300	20,752	91,028	351 73	1 17	23	77
61	53	300	37,552	125,000	708 53	2 36	30	70
62	152	300	74,500	235,000	490 07	1 63	32	68
65	108	300	49,000	100,000	453 70	1 51	49	51
66	5	300	1,500	6,000	300 00	1 00	25	75
67	64	250	23,800	125,000	371 87	1 49	19	81
68	4	300	1,976	37,159	494 00	1 65	5	95
69	53	300	20,000	75,000	377 36	1 26	27	73
70	10	304	4,717	30,153	471 70	1 55	16	84
71	27	305	12,500	22,000	462 96	1 52	57	45
72	69	300	35,700	110,000	517 39	1 72	32	68
73	47	290	28,058	65,400	596 98	2 05	43	57
74	34	300	20,700	85,000	608 82	2 03	24	76
	1,336	Average 294	745,469	3,306,740	Average 488 92	Average 1 75	Average 25	Average 75

WOODWORKING FACTORIES, SPECIALTIES IN WOODENWARE.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
75	90	300	43,000	160,000	477 78	1 59	27	73
76	205	305	60,700	150,000	296 10	97	41	59
77	4	300	1,976	7,500	494 00	1 65	26	74
78	108	305	46,900	108,000	434 26	1 42	43	57
80	8	230	2,400	10,500	300 00	1 30	23	77
81	27	300	10,682	26,356	395 63	1 32	41	59
82	37	300	13,200	60,000	356 76	1 19	22	78
83	47	310	20,041	52,622	426 42	1 37	38	62
84	31	300	14,061	51,877	453 58	1 51	41	59
85	10	310	6,000	10,000	600 00	1 94	60	40
86	131	305	56,260	190,443	429 47	1 41	29	71
87	59	305	33,050	90,000	560 17	1 84	37	63
88	23	280	13,975	36,295	607 61	2 17	39	61
89	31	300	6,280	25,000	202 58	68	25	75
90	38	250	16,066	40,650	422 79	1 69	40	60
91	38	250	13,500	28,000	355 26	1 42	48	52
92	13	300	8,500	18,000	653 85	2 18	47	53
93	34	300	18,450	100,000	542 65	1 91	18	82
94	56	302	23,563	124,000	420 77	1 39	19	81
95	34	292	10,806	28,500	317 82	1 09	39	61
96	10	300	4,200	12,000	420 00	1 40	35	65
97	22	300	9,000	32,500	409 09	1 36	28	72
98	33	300	15,600	75,000	473 03	1 57	21	79
99	5	300	2,500	7,000	500 00	1 67	36	64
100	5	300	3,672	24,000	734 40	2 45	15	85
101	56	265	37,000	375,000	660 72	2 49	10	90
102	12	300	6,442	24,171	536 83	1 79	27	73
103	38	300	17,000	75,000	447 37	1 49	23	77
104	105	300	32,700	130,000	311 43	1 04	25	75
105	39	290	19,200	55,000	492 31	1 70	35	65
106	110	305	40,000	250,000	363 63	1 19	16	84
107	64	300	38,210	202,683	526 31	1 75	19	81
	1,423	Average 294	644,934	2,580,097	Average 456 96	Average 1 53	Average 31	Average 69

Pulpwood owners in the Province of Quebec believe that they see indications of an approaching awakening of the demand for pulp and pulpwood. A few years ago the United States mills reduced their demand for Canadian products greatly and it has not yet revived to any great extent. Reports from Sherbrooke, Que., now state that there are 200,000 cords of pulpwood at least, cut and ready for shipment, in the Province of Quebec. The indications now are that there will be a revival during the coming summer and fall and that next year a lively trade will again be in progress.

Sixteen hundred miles of fire guards in western Saskatchewan will be built under government supervision this year. One important new guard line will connect with the old guard south of Morse, and continue to the border. This will protect a district which was largely burned out last year.

◆

Winnipeg—Large Lumber Consumer

Interesting Details of Quantities of Wood Products Used by Prairie Province Capital—An Important Market

Winnipeg has a population of 200,000. It uses 100,000,000 feet of lumber annually. No lumber is manufactured near this city.

Naturally, in getting to its present stage of growth, Winnipeg has had some problems to solve, among them not the least interesting has been the question of a sufficient supply of lumber for building purposes. There is no timber of dimension size within—roughly speaking—two hundred miles of Winnipeg. The Riding Mountains—150 miles northwest of the city—have some timber, and the Rainy river district, about 200 miles east, is a place where a good annual cut is made, but the call of the Winnipeg builder is loud, steady, imperative and demands lumber, more lumber; all the lumber that can be had, in fact. In seven years, Winnipeg has put $69,284,305 into new buildings, last year's figures alone being $15,116,480. Buildings of brick and stone ate well into these amounts, but there were still many millions put into frame buildings, the bulk of the houses built in Winnipeg being of the frame type. Last year 1,375 frame dwellings were built in Winnipeg and of course a great deal of lumber was used in putting up other buildings—3,916 in all. 570 were shops, stables, sheds and the like, and 150 were stores and garages, many of them of wood construction.

These big building operations put it up to the lumber man to get big stocks and great variety of material. He does this by going to different places for what he wants. Last year's building operations in Winnipeg took 85,000,000 feet of lumber. Five per cent. of this was spruce, 25 per cent. was pine from the timber country east of Winnipeg, and the remaining 70 per cent. came from British Columbia and the United States. Hardwood lumber is outside of these figures and all comes from the United States.

There is some spruce cut in Manitoba. From Dauphin, north and west, along the northern line of the Canadian Northern, there are ten or a dozen lumber camps and they do a fairly good business; indeed the combined season's cut of the camps operating between Dauphin and Prince Albert, including one about 60 miles north of Prince Albert and one at the Pas Mission, for 1910-11, will run not far from 125,000,000, practically all spruce. The nearest of these points to Winnipeg—Dauphin—is 178 miles away, and the cut around Dauphin is light, timber is small and the area limited.

There is some timber around Lake Winnipeg too, but not enough to be a considerable factor in the Winnipeg market. This is spruce, too, and principally small stuff. The streams that empty into the lake on the forest sides are not good logging streams and the lake itself —some 9,460 square miles in area—is unkind to such things as rafts. It is a shallow lake and is often very rough, so that tows of logs are awkward to handle.

East of Winnipeg, in the Rainy River district, there are some good sized mills and the winter's cut in this section, this year, is placed at 150,000,000 feet. This was spruce and pine and rather considerably the latter. The Rainy River district suffered severely from fire last fall and not only a great deal of standing timber was destroyed but towns were burned and sawed stocks as well as one or two sawmill plants. The winter brought plenty of snow and the lumbermen have been busy, clearing up as much of the scorched stuff as possible so that the cut of logs for lumber has been accompanied by great activity in pulpwood, railroad ties, poles and piles. Altogether about 5,000 men have been working in the Rainy River district through the winter, and their wages alone have amounted to half a million dollars. Rainy River produces some good logs. They are cut shorter than the British Columbia logs and do not run over 16 feet as a rule, but they turn out boards 18 inches wide and reasonably clear.

The prairie provinces, generally, eat up lumber very fast, and the amount used in Winnipeg, large as it is, is only a small part of that which pours into the block of land that lies between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains—approximately a thousand miles east and west and four hundred miles north and south. There is no other city of the size of Winnipeg within these limits, but there are some good sized cities, such as Calgary, 45,000 people; Edmonton, 30,000; Saskatoon, 15,000; Regina, 17,000; Moose Jaw, 15,000; Lethbridge, 13,000; Brandon, 13,500; and a host of smaller places that are making building history faster than it was ever made before in the world by towns which stay on the map. Twelve of the largest of these prairie towns put $33,617,132 into new buildings in 1910, an average increase of 60.1 per cent. in four years, one city—Prince Albert—going as high as 386 per cent., and seven of the twelve running over 100 per cent. beyond their 1907 figures. Some idea of the growth of this great section of Canada—the richest in all the Dominion—is to be had from the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway will start 50 new towns this year. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will build 140 new stations west of Winnipeg, and the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific will spend a total of $26,000,000 on new lines and equipments for them during 1911.—C. F. Roland, in the West Coast Lumberman.

THE WOODWORKER

Memoranda of a Machine Woodworker

It seems to read all right, this thing about the saving of kerf to a band resaw, and it is in many cases, but there is a great deal of the advantage lost on account of parsimonious buying at the start, says H. C. H. in Wood Craft. When a machine is under consideration, all makes are looked up, all sorts of questions are asked, all sorts of prices are obtained, and the shrewd (?) buyer, in a recess of the private office, figures it out on the "price per pound basis." Wonder how it would work to follow out that line in selecting men for the factory? I know of a case where the driver of the sawdust cart would be getting a big salary and the credit man of the concern would be working for about sixty cents a day. Aside from all consideration of the fitness or worth of the machine in view of the price, the squeeze-down commences as soon as the contract for the machine has been signed. There is many a filer who, rather than have to be a supplicant for an outfit as a favor to him, has bought tools for the file-room that the mill should have bought. I have often seen money wasted with a cheerful face, that would have caused a mill man to have a fit had it occurred in the file-room, but the constant leak and waste due to inferior tools, or in many cases to the utter lack of them, escapes his notice altogether.

Ice cuts easily with a saw or knife; gum lumber cuts almost as easily when it is steamed, but a frozen gum bolt that has been steamed only enough to get the frost out seems to be as tough as an old shoe sole. During a frosty spell I saw three machines broken in trying to cut staves from bolts that had not been steamed sufficiently.

One good way to get the best there is in the shop in the matter of work or positions is to try and give the best we have in us. It is an investment that often brings big returns.

An oilstone lying around loose on the bench attracts dust and remains in poor condition for work. A little kerosene will keep it clean and in good condition and it takes very little time to do the trick.

Saws and Files.

A dull saw may not be a sign of dull wit, as it may be due to hard work, but the using of a saw while it is dull is the sign of want of attention. A fairly good rule to go by is that of a dull saw being a dangerous saw. A dull saw will catch and kick quicker than a sharp saw, just by reason of its dulness. A few moments with a file may save some ugly jolts from a bench-saw or a boxboard table-saw, for instance. Where work has to be sawed by hand, sharp tools go a long way toward making it easier.

It is better to walk around a saw-table twice than to reach over it once. The difference between a saw and a mule is that a saw kicks out in front and a mule kicks out behind, both with equally disastrous results. It is safer not to reach over either one from behind.

No man ever gets all the machinery he wants, for if he did he would have no place to put it and most of the time would not know what to do with it. Special machinery for special work is all right in large factories, but the small factory can better afford to change oftener.

Accidents and Frolic.

Cracking jokes in the shop is bad practice; it leads to neglect of proper caution and later to accidents. Nailing a pair of shoes to the floor is funny, but a shaper man I know laughed so much over it he forgot to hold his work properly and the straight cutters took half of his hand as a reminder. Blood poison did the rest, and now the poor fellow has gone where wood is not used, presumably.

Things will go wrong at times, and it is of small use to work one's self into a passion. The natural order of things will get one there soon enough in our line of work. Better cultivate the habit of keeping cool, or as cool as you can, anyway.

If a man is a good engineer, he takes care of his engine. If he is not so much of an engineer but has managed to get the job, he takes care of the job, and there are many ways of doing that besides taking the best of care of the engine. The party field is not the only one on which the game of politics is played.

If you want to start a small bolt or nut, use a big wrench—that is, if you do not care what else you start. You might start something you can't stop so easy, but lots of people don't seem to mind that. Many of the broken bolts and cap screws are simply the result of too much wrench and too little judgment. When a bolt or nut won't come loose with a proper size wrench, look for the cause and don't try main strength and awkwardness. Many a man has been fooled by a left-handed thread and the left-handed monkey wrench boy is not always around to send for the tool supposedly made for that purpose.

We are sometimes advised to humor a crank, but all of us are not built on humorous lines. I have a faculty of butting into these cranky people, and my experience with them is that it is as well to have it out with them at the start as it is to fool away any time with their vagaries. Life is too short and work is too real and earnest with me to give much attention to cranky people in this business.

A machine running empty is a double waste, both of time and power. It is money taken from the profit account and credited to loss in a double ratio. Every difference of an hour means two hours lost time. Taken from one account and added to the other makes the double difference.

Economy in Grinding.

Just a little carelessness in holding a cutter in grinding will undo lots of careful work in making and tempering. I often wonder why it is that so many mill and factory men are so short-sighted as to put up with any sort of an old arbor for an emery grinder stand. I recently had the ordering of a set of file-room tools and the common grinder was one of the tools that did not get into the outfit. I got the best made, as far as I could tell, and believe it was money well spent. Many a tool is spoiled in the grinding and tools cost too much to get made right to be spoiling them in this fashion. A few dollars more on a good grinder means a good many saved in the cost and life of tools.

There is no particular saving grace in letting the water get low in the boilers and we had to let one of our firemen out for this method of trying to save. He thought he would use less if he did not use so much in the boilers, and he is now at a job that does not involve quite so much brain work.

Many of the emery wheel accidents can be traced to carelessness somewhere, either in the mounting of the wheel or from allowing the tool or piece being ground to slip between the wheel and the rest. Mounting an emery wheel is a good deal like hanging a circular saw, inasmuch as the wheel should have a plain mark on the paper around the eye, and if the wheel is changed, always hang the mark up when replacing so it will be always in round or nearly so. An emery wheel should never fit the mandrel tight. Always allow room for expansion to the eye. The slightest find to the wheel is apt to cause a fracture and burst it under ordinary working conditions. One more prolific cause of trouble lies in having the wheels get out of round for want of dressing, which will cause the journal to wear flat, and no amount of care will then get a wheel in good condition for work and keep it so any length of time. It is better to wear off a little of the wheel occasionally than it is to let it run out of a true circle. In the latter case the grinding is difficult and poorly done, a condition that is often noted in wheels for hand grinding. On the automatic machines, the work and wheel are both held steadily and joint off the wheel in the work, but with hand work conditions are entirely different, and some means must be employed to keep the wheel as nearly true as possible to get the best results.

I was much interested in reading of a mill in which the boss and all the men formed a compact and agreed not to swear or use profane language under any conditions. That was probably easy enough where all were so minded, but it is really an anomaly to find a mill man who would give up the gentle art of cussing under certain conditions, especially when there are times in this business when a man feels as if it would be more to the point to hire someone to do the cussing, so contrary do things go at times. Still, it does not mend matters, it is true, but it does seem as if it were, as a mill foreman once told me, that he "had to cuss or bust" when things went so very much wrong.

Surface and Belt Tighteners.

Once in a while we find a surfacer or matcher made with tighteners on the top cylinder belts. On three different occasions the writer has taken off these tighteners, each time being on a machine that was made to dress less than 15 inches in width. I took them off because I consider them an aggravation and a belt destroyer as well as having a tendency to provoke carelessness and hot boxes. From this it can be seen how operators differ on what are regarded as essential points. I run my belts as slack as they will run and do their work. With pneumatic pulleys and wide faces to get belts as wide as the driving pulleys will carry, this means that the belts are frequently run so slack thty almost touch when under full duty. But as I believe in keeping my belts in good order and pliable it may account in a good measure for my ideas on the slack belt question. Many machines are designed with the driving belts too short, and this defect has to be overcome with a tightener, but a fair length of belt never gives me any trouble about slipping. One of the strongest claims put forward for our more modern machines is the provision made for good length of driving belts to the cylinders and in the case of matchers, this means good length to the sidehead belts. I have never had any trouble to make a machine do as much as its makers claimed for it, and in some cases have done more than was claimed as within its capacity, which illustrates the saying that "it depends a good deal on who aims the gun as to how true it will shoot."

There is a great difference of opinion as to the merits of having the line shaft under the floor or mounted overhead. One is very apt to be influenced by which way he has been used to when called upon to pass judgment on either. I have been building a mill with the shaft under the floor, which mill when complete will have a capacity of 50,0000 feet a day. I have always been in favor of having the drive shaft overhead, and while I am ready to concede that there are many excellent reasons for mounting the shaft below, it is a close place and a tight fit all around.

A Mill and its Loading Facilities.

One of the strong claims for this system is low cost as compared with the overhead system. That does not hold good all the time, for this one reason—this plant is on the side of a hill, with an incline of 6 feet in 50, and as the plan shows bents or framing in the foundation, it required 17 excavations, 54 feet long, averaging 48 cubic yards of earth, that had to be wheeled 200 feet away from the mill site; and to make room for the shaft, engine, edger, countershaft, cut-off saw and its counter, required an additional 620 cubic yards.

The building is at the ground level on the high or upper side and the floor level is 34 inches above a car floor level on the lower or loading side. This of itself is not a fault, as down loading is preferable to level or upgrade loading. That is speaking from a loading view of the matter. But as all of the lumber comes to the mill in the rough, and is first dried, then ripped and dressed, and has to be unloaded from the same track level, it begins to look as if it might not be quite so handy. More particularly is this the case when lumber to be dressed will be large dimension stock, car sills or timber

It has been suggested that the track could be higher, but the railroad people will not put cars on a switch that has a down grade to the main line, so that is entirely out of the question. Nor would it do to have the mill machinery in a pit in a country where the rain sometimes falls so fast that it will almost make a flood on a hillside and the soil is so sandy that if it puddles ever so little will wash off in a body. As to cost, I think the excavating more costly than the slight additional cost to make the roof frame strong enough to carry the shafting. This roof span is 54 feet in the clear without a post, except directly under the exhaust fan.

The engine has a six-foot drive wheel that just clears the floor one inch and is one inch clear of the ground. With the exception of being in close quarters the engine is in a good position, compact and solid, but will have to take steam from a line of pipe 90 feet away from the boilers. There will be a main from the boilers, of four-inch pipe, which is 60 feet long to a line from the engine to the kilns, leading back 30 feet to the engine. This line of pipe to the kilns is 170 feet long. This will mean excessive condensation if exposed and a good deal of expense to cover with the usual commercial covering. To get around both of these things, I am going to box this pipe all around with a rough box, two inches on all sides greater than the external diameter of the pipe, and fill in the box with a mortar made of slacked lime and sawdust. I have used this composition repeatedly and found it almost invaluable where long lengths of pipe are exposed and can be reached with a cover such as an ordinary box. The box should have a cover to prevent wear from exposure to the action of wind or water or from contact by walking on it or otherwise disturbing it.

A covering of this sort will allow just enough warmth to get through to be comfortable to the bare hand with 125 pounds' pressure on the boilers. It is also a first class covering for the tops of boilers instead of layers of brick, which are of little benefit. It can be put on at any time, with the pipe hot or cold, and its by no means least recommendation is its cheapness, costing nothing but the lime and the box and little labor of shoveling it on boiler tops or around the pipe. Put on with the least attention to care in making a reasonably tight box around it, and it is one of the most effective insulators and non-conductors that I know of for the purpose.

In furniture work and in veneering of all kinds, the main thought is for the outside, provisions for the inside taking into consideration more the matter of body and the retaining of shape and form than anything else, says the Wood-Worker. In furniture making, no matter how fine the outside may be made, there is too frequently a neglect of the inside, not only as to the employment of the cheaper woods, but also in joinery work and in finish. It has been suggested heretofore that more attention should be given the inside work, not only to make it substantial, but it should be covered with a coat or two of varnish or shellac, to secure it against the absorption of moisture and the illeffects resulting therefrom. In making veneer panels it is quite a common practice to make the face of whatever wood is desired and the back of whatever wood is available. This seems to work alright sometimes, and at other times there are complaints that a panel faced with one kind of wood and backed with another, warps or does some things it ought not to do. It would really be better if both the inside and outside of panels or other pieces of veneered work, could be covered with the same kind of wood. If the face is oak, make the back of oak too. It gives it a better appearance, and when inspected inside and outside, gives the oak impression all over. Then it furnishes a wood more likely to balance up in the tendencies to swell and shrink, in strength and in various other ways. There is generally, too, enough low grade oak to furnish this backing, out of culls from the face stock, so it really need not add materially to the expense of the work. It may sound differently when it comes to mahogany both inside and out, yet whenever it can be done reasonably it would seem to be better. There is some low grade mahogany as well as low grade oak, and even while low grade mahogany costs more than poplar or some other backing, it would seem to be worth the while and the additional cost to get the appearance of mahogany both inside and outside, of work of a character and value calling for the use of mahogany. In short, it seems that the inside of work should be made, so far as practical, to harmonize with the outside. It needn't be of the same grade nor of the same high quality; it doesn't need to be polished, but it might more frequently be of the same material and give enough more satisfaction thereby, to make it well worth while.

Fire Protection for Woodworking Plants

One woodworking association has a committee on insurance which has prepared a card with prominently printed instructions for proprietors, superintendents, foremen- and- watchmen, says Wood Craft. These cards are being distributed locally but deserve a larger circulation. The committee advises that a copy of all fire-prevention instructions given to superintendents, foremen and others be sent to neighboring plants and any local bureau having to deal with this branch of insurance. The printed instructions are as follows:

All departments to be clear of refuse of all kinds.

Water barrels to be kept filled with water, and fire buckets put in their places. These barrels must not be covered at any time. Water to be changed when it becomes impure.

Sand boxes to be kept filled and shovel handy at each box. Extra bucket, filled with sand, ready for use, to be set on top of sand box.

See that all fire extinguishers are in their proper place and are in working order. The complete equipment of fire extinguishers should be tested once a year, one or more each month.

All fire hose to be taken out and tested twice a year, and if any repairs are necessary, report to office.

All rags or refuse must be kept in standard metal waste cans, and these cans to be taken by elevator man to yard before the machinery stops, and must be removed from premises the same day.

Use spittoons made of metal only, and never to contain any sawdust.

Gasoline, naphtha, or other volatile oil, should not be kept in building.

Gas brackets must have stiff fixtures. If it is necessary to use swinging brackets, all exposed woodwork must be protected with sheet metal, leaving an air space.

All waste must be hauled away from premises each day.

Each floor should be kept separate by fire doors to avoid drafts.

Have sheet iron cupboards with doors and latches for the hanging of clothes for each man.

All electric wires must be drawn tight. See that the porcelain cleats are in perfect condition, and insulation is in good shape on all wires. Where wires go through partitions or walls, wire should be reinforced by using fireproof tubing or porcelain tubes. All electric wire joints must be brazed or soldered where connection is made. Lamp cords must not be hung on nails or wrapped around piping. Paper shades must not be used. Lamps must not be suspended by light twine.

Stairways must be kept clear at all times, and swept down once a week and refuse taken away.

Aisles and space around fire extinguishers must be clear at all times.

No stock allowed in front of windows to interfere with firemen in case of fire.

Fire doors and shutters must be closed every night. Stock must not be in the way to hinder the ready closing of these fire doors.

Instruct your watchman that if a fire should occur, prompt action must be taken, and impress upon him the importance of keeping cool.

Each foreman to inspect his department at quitting time each day and see that everything is left in good order.

Each foreman to go over these items carefully and see that these instructions are carried out, and report to the office or superintendent if anything is lacking.

Make an appointment with your night watchman once every 30 days for a 15-minute talk regarding the condition of the factory—he may offer some suggestions of benefit.

Issue instructions to each foreman four times a year, on the 1st of July, October, January and April, cautioning them to keep everything in order, and see that all fire apparatus is in the best of condition. It will not take 15 minutes a day four times a year ,total, one hour) to dictate these instructions to the stenographer, and go a little farther, and issue the first of every quarter an order to your superintendent to go with you on an inspection trip to see for yourself that everything is in good shape.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Equitable Terms for the Buyer and Seller

The Buyer and the Seller*

By J. E. Lane

This subject seems to have caused a great interest among both buyers and sellers. When one has read with interest both sides of the controversy as they appeared in the trade journals, he would imagine that all that could possibly be said from the standpoint of each had been thoroughly threshed out in the last three months.

I will not attempt to go on record as stating just what would be "Equitable Terms of Sale" for both, as both sides of the question have merit, and I will only try and reason out how equitable terms to both can be brought about and have harmony and friendly business relations cemented together as of old.

It matters not how, or by whom, the buyer or seller, this controversy started, it has almost caused an eruption in the ranks of these two parties who represent the foremost business men of the age; men whose business takes foremost rank in the commerce of the world.

We can only realize the magnitude of this subject when we note, only a few days ago, the very foremost men of our nation, in a controversy which has practically caused an eruption between our distinguished President and his staff, in which the difference of opinion and their inability to see find this man, who in a few years has become so prominent among us and in whom the whole country at once became interested, as his work was one of interest, both to this generation and generations to come, in the great noble work of showing American people the necessity of conservation of our fast diminishing forests. From here we arrive at the starting point of the question of the new "terms of sale," for as soon as Mr. Pinchot assumed the office of chief forester, he commenced to show the public, by facts and figures, the necessity of conservation, and this caused the men who operated a large lumber plant to note, by facts and fifures, the loss each year at his won plant, and at once he commenced the practice of the art of conservation. In so doing, he could figure by manufacturing odd lengths, in the finished product, he could add his small saving to the large list, and in this his mind followed the main channel of conserving, and he came to realize that not only conservation in manufacturing was necessary, but the slogan "conservation" was the main issue and why not move it along the line and sprinkle some of this good mixture in with the selling end.

When his mind became agitated, he became imbued with the revised theory, and thoughtlessly framed up what he thought was a proper "term of sale." One that would naturally better conditions. The old system has been in vogue for years and as your progressive American spirit impelled us ahead, no one looked for the breakers ahead, met with his fellow manufacturer or seller and seemingly without due consideration for the other side, introduced what became known as the "terms of sale." Had there been only one side to this and had there been only one terminal head to the disposition of this immense output, this new "term of sale" would have met with only a few comments; but the buyer reads the trade journals and at once sees where his interests and his dignity are being trampled on, and as his money purchased the article, he should have a say as to what constitutes a "term of sale" between himself and the seller. He at once expressed his view through the trade journals. He likewise meets with his friend, the buyer. The matter goes to the local association meeting, drastice resolutions are introduced.

The secretaries of the manufacturers, through columns of the manufacturer's journals, wrote long and interesting articles. The same can be said of the dealer's associations. After every point that could be raised had been thoroughly discussed and all weighed and placed in its proper place, we find some profitable lessons have been learned. New ideas, unthought of heretofore, had come to light, each and everyone had come to realize that each man or firm were equal, and all stood one the same ground as representatives of one common interest, all dealers in lumber. One takes the raw material and manufactures to sell to dealers, the other the finished product to sell to the consumer. What is beneficial to one should be beneficial to the other, when the end means the same to both, namely, securing our "daily bread" for ourselves and families and trying to accumulate a fair and reasonable profit from honorable commercial activity.

In years gone by, and I think you will agree with me—in all the millions of dollars involved in the purchase of lumber, this matter of terms of sale, as such, has never entered the mind of either the buyer or seller in a serious way nor otherwise than a friendly and agreeable manner, the seller stating "You can purchase one car of this at so much, figuring the cost of production, adding a reasonable margin of profit and freight to destination; then, at your option, sixty days after date, pay us in full less expense bill, or five days after arrival of car deduct 2 per cent." As soon as the car arrives, is unloaded and inspected, as near as the average retailer is able to judge as to grade, it is checked over and the buyer uses his option as to payments. This has been the going custom for years, neither buyer or seller offended; each looking forward to the interests of the other, for neither can prosper without the support of the other.

When times are good the seller takes advantage of better prices, and the retailer does likewise rejoicing that his friend, the manufacturer, prospers and on the other hand the manufacturer seeks out and looks with favor to the prosperous retailer.

The seller or manufacturer while under a heated passion may remark that he can sell direct to the consumer and can establish yards at various points and eliminate the dealer. But the dealer, being in the field, has proven to be the "Trail Blazer" and the forerunner of our enterprising and progressive country, helping on every hand to promote and develop every industry that goes to make up a commercial community.

On the other hand, the buyers of to-day could say: "We can buy timber, erect our own mills and manufacture our own lumber." This has proven to be just as impractical, since the amount of money that would be involved would be heavy, while the greater portion of lumber sold to-day to consumers is handled through great line companies, who control unlimited capital. And, by the way, a great many of the large owners of line yards are also owners and operators of large manufacturing plants. In addition to all this is the mail order house which needs no mention, as every buyer and seller of to-day is familiar with this factor of the business.

"Terms of sale" between buyer and seller should be framed with some elasticity, as supply and demand are the main factors to govern. When prices have an upward tendency and the seller has a ready market, he is in a position to dictate terms which are usually satisfactory to the buyer who is anxious to have his order placed with all haste possible, and, as business is usually good, prices are more satisfactory. But when business becomes dull and trade begins to lag, customers are not anxious to buy, and when he realizes that his time is not at all valuable, he begins to inquire in different directions for prices. The dealer or buyer does likewise, and the manufacturer or seller, who is anxious to sell his product, is ready to make almost any terms to suit the buyer. There has been no exception to this rule in the past, and will not likely be in the future. My theory is to let the seller make such terms to the buyer as would better suit his conditions. It should be the option with the buyer to accept or reject his proposition. It should also be the seller's option to manufacture or handle any product he may see fit, whether they be odd lengths, long lengths, or poor grade, it makes no difference. It should be his business to find a market, and on such terms as he should deem best for his community. There has always been a market for everything, and it remains with the seller to establish his trade. There has always been buying, and it remains with the buyer to buy where he can make the best terms, and so on through all kinds of business, supply and demand is the rule and will continue to govern.

After all has been said, and after each side has thoroughly aired its side of the question, in what would be fair to all, and when we all come to realize that each side needs the co-operation of the other, that the good warm handshake was the same as of old, that we cannot expect to have years like 1907 for the seller, where almost every one thousand feet would bring a premium of one to two dollars in order to get the material, or years like 1909, for the dealer or buyer, where he sells at about the same prices as when lumber was at a premium, all will equalize. Exorbitant prices cannot be carried on successfully betwen dealer and consumer any more than they can between manufacturer and dealer. When we have poor years for profit we should try and improve on the next, and not give vent to our feelings and envy those who have had more favorable conditions.

I doubt very much if many manufacturers made but very little over and above a fair margin of profit, during the reign of high prices in 1907, and I doubt very much if there are many dealers today making other than a reasonable and fair margin on his investment for competition is bound to govern prices.

It should be the duty of both buyer and seller to throw off the independent attitude and meet the situation face to face, with those directly interested. When this is done we can feel assured that the present attitude of both buyer and seller will be reduced to an equal basis. Instead of trying to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg," discuss the matter both pro and con. I know from my evperience—and I think from the experience of most men present, when this is done, the desired result will be accomplished and we will go on, hand in hand, as in the past, for there will always be buyers and always be sellers.

I believe that this would be fair for both, and know that deep down in the minds of each there is no attempt to take advantage of the other. These little differences will come up in the future, as in the past, under any "terms of sale" that could be put into practice, and the only selection that will prove a success morally and financially between buyer and seller is to get together oftener and thoroughly discuss both sides.

---

*Address before the convention of Western Retailers

The buyer should recognize the immense investment contained in a manufacturing plant; the risk of fire to the plant and timber, also that from the time the tree in the forest is cut until he receives his cheque for the lumber from the dealer, it is from six months to one year. Few retailers realize the adverse condition of the manufacturer and, while we all know that the retailer in some cases abuse the "terms of sale" and discount the bill 30, 40 and sometimes 45 days after dating, and in some cases takes advantages of his opportunity to lower the grade, yet, in fairness to both, instances of this kind are few, and the high class, as a rule, of both manufacturers and retailers, will not warrant criticism and condemnation of all concerned for the unbusinesslike manner of a few.

In conclusion, when the storm has blown over and after reading the different articles, some will say, "This one is radical." But at these meetings you meet this one or that one, who sold you poor lumber that was under grade or who charged you exchange on the check you sent him, or who took 2 per cent. discount at 45 days, and these little differences must be cured.

At meetings like this one at Portland, where manufacturers and retailers alike meet on the same ground, we forget the troubles that we have had in the past and can realize that the glaring head-lines in the trade papers, which woke us up from our slumber, only meant to bring us closer together, I am sure that each and every one of us, when we return to our homes and begin to look over our business in the past, as well as look to the future, will see that there has been no reason, and there should be no reason, why the manufacturer and retailer should stand in opposite directions when only one step in the right direction for each will bring them together, and that this long drawn out controversy will only tend to enlighten each more to the conditions of the other. When all is said and done, there should be no more trouble over "terms of sale" where both interests are the same and where each has his own side and realizes that one should not be made to bear the burden of the other.

I trust that you will look at this in the same light and that the agitation which we have had in the past will be disposed of and that we will not hear anything further as to "terms of sale," when this can be so easily adjusted by arranging a universal form, which can be varied to suit both buyer and seller.

The Retail Lumber Dealer must be a Salesman

It is a frequently repeated saying that "A thing well bought is half sold." Regardless of their qualifications as buyers, we believe that too many retail lumber dealers are inclined to let their stock do its own selling, says the Mississippi Valley Lumberman. In other words, they do not use ordinary hustling ability to enlarge their business, to say nothing of employing even the commonest business methods to the same end. They are content, rather, to sit idly down and expect business to come to the yard, forgetting all the time that there are agencies constantly at work to take trade away from them. Sometimes, and under some conditions, where it is a case of hustle or get out, they will go after trade with the true fighting spirit, and the results will be the evidence of what others might do even where the incentive is less.

In the retail lumber trade, as in the wholesale end of the business, it is difficult to force sales. Consumers will sometimes be attracted by special offers, just as retailers will be; but it is always difficult to force goods on an unwilling buyer. The point is that proper methods of salesmanship can often make a willing buyer out of an unwilling one. One of the first principles of salesmanship is to command attention. The retailer who keeps his name constantly before his community as a seller of lumber will be first in mind when there is a thought of making use of lumber.

But it is not enough to be known as a lumber dealer. The dealer must be able to interest prospective customers, and this requires something more than merely keeping his name before the public. We know of no better way to get the public interested and hold that attention than liberal patronage of the local papers; not by placing in their columns a standing advertisement, but by saying something new every week or every month. The retail lumberman who does not feel equal to the task of writing attractive advertisements, can, at a very low cost, have the work done for him by experts who make a study of such requirements. Through advertising and personal efforts the retailer can institute the next step, that of creating desire. By making attractive presentations of seasonable material at the proper time of the year, he desire for such material is encouraged.

Having gone that far the retailer, in these latter days, finds another problem to solve. It is competition. Not that he has not always been obliged to meet competition. Few retailers have ever enjoyed freedom from competition for any length of time; but up to recent years it has been the competition of others in the same line of trade and in the same circumstances. Now he is constantly called on to combat outside influences. But he can be just as successful against this new form of competition as he ever was against the old, only he must hustle. Too many retailers expect their associations or the Code of Trade Ethics to do their fighting for them. They will expect their associations to keep their neighboring dealers "off the grass," and they will expect the rules of ethics to keep the wholesaler from attempting to sell goods in their territory. Then they will expect Providence to keep the catalogue house from selling goods to their natural customers. They will be disappointed in each of these expectations unless they do something to assist.

No association will enter into the business of selling his stock for any of its members, and trade ethics will not protect him unless he goes after business for himself. Neither will Providence divert trade away from the catalogue house toward his yard unless he can show customers their advantage in buying from him. It is a whole lot better to forestall a purchase from a catalogue house than to criticize it after it has been made. It is not always possible to do this, but the wide-awake retail dealer will know enough of what is going on in his community to be able to get first chance at most of the bills, and if he is a good salesman, the catalogue house will not get the opportunity to figure, or, if he does, will not be able to get the business. Where the catalogue house does get a chance to figure on a bill, does that end the effort to sell it? By no means. If the prospective customer does not at once accept the figures, the catalogue house sends a follow-up letter. If no reply is received to this another is sent, and often a personal representative visits the customer. The opportunity of the local retailer to follow up business in this manner is much greater, but we venture to say that it is rarely taken advantage of.

In the average country community it ought to be an easy matter for the energetic dealer to keep informed of what is likely to be done in the line of building. Personal trips around town and to the surrounding country and conversations with farmers and town people will bring out such information, and following it up will often land the bill, or give the dealer the opportunity to bid on it. If catalogue house competition is probable the dealer should get all the information possible as to what prices he may be obliged to meet from this source. A lumberman whose experience includes the operation of retail yards within a few miles of catalogue house centres, says that the dealers in this section are very successful in meeting that competition, because they know it is there and must be met if they are to continue in business. This fact sharpens their wits and enlightens their energy. They are constantly alert because they are obliged to be.

Still another point in good salesmanship is to always treat a good customer fairly. Hundreds of retail dealers make a practice of buying their stacks from the same concerns year after year. As a rule the orders are placed with little or no mention of prices. The dealer has confidence, born of experience, that the wholesaler will treat him fairly. If he will, he can gain the confidence of his own trade in the same manner. , After this is said, however, the principal asset necessary to successful business is the ability and disposition to hustle for trade by employing every legitimate method. Some business will come without being sought, but the average retailer of lumber will starve on the profits from that alone.

The "Nose for News" in the Retail Yard

The capable newspaper man has a peculiar and particular qualification that is known among members of the fourth estate as the "nose for news." This faculty is an intangible something which enables the newspaper reporter to detect matters of public interest that would escape the attention of the ordinary citizen. It is the ability to recognize large or small affairs that will make good "copy."

The "nose for news" might not be a bad faculty for the retail lumber dealer to possess. He is not in the newspaper business, but he has lumber to sell. If he knows what is going on in his community —who is going to build, who is thinking of building, and other similar items of information—he is in position to be first on the ground with his figures and to direct the mind of the buyer to his yard before the buyer has had opportunity to commit himself in some other direction. Such a dealer also watches the business and plans of corporations and business houses in his locality and, when they contemplate an addition, if he has a "nose for news," he soon learns of the fact.

After all, the "nose for news" is chiefly a wide acquaintance and the faculty of keeping constantly on the alert for information. A reported hears a remark made on a street car, detects some unusual circumstance which arouses his curiosity, and follows the lead until he has learned the "why" and "wherefore" of the whole matter. Let the retail lumber dealer in a similar way keep his eyes and ears open. When he hears an intimation of prospective building let him find out who is going to build, when he is going to build, and then be the first one to offer his assistance.

The "nose for news" in the retail lumber yard is merely the "nose" for business. The widening of acquaintance means more than simply learning what is about to happen. It is a good thing for the manager to know many people, for many people ultimately become buyers on a larger or smaller scale.

Hardwood Trade Conditions in Michigan.

At the recent quarterly meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association held in Detroit, the secretary, Mr. Bruce Odell, read the following report upon market conditions:

A general review of northern hardwoods shows a healthy and, for most items, very satisfactory condition. Stocks generally are comparatively light, especially maple, beech, birch and soft elm.

The urgent demand for the better grades of hard maple continues, with practically no dry stock offered. Beech has recently followed maple in the upward trend, and stocks dry enough for immediate use are exceedingly light. Birch has been in good demand during the last year, and the call for high grade stock seems as insistent as at any time during the year. The last year has been a comparatively good year for soft elm, with higher prices ruling for the better grades. Ash, basswood and rock elm have not occupied as strong a position as might have been desired, owing to the use of competitive woods, but there seems to have been no particular weakening in price or accumulation of stock, unless it be in rock elm, but this is one of the minor woods and, with few exceptions, is of little consequence to the manufacturer of northern hardwoods.

In the opinion of your committee the items calling for the most careful consideration of hardwood manufacturers in Michigan are low grade hardwoods, No. 3 common, maple, beech and birch. The marketing of all low grade hordwood lumber is, of course, of importance, but the three woods named are especially so, for the reason that, under conditions prevailing during the last two years, these items have been marketed at an actual loss of $2 to $4 a thousand. Our effort should be directed toward the handling or regulation of these items, so as to get for them at least the cost to manufacture and market.

No. 3 common, hardwood, maple, beech and birch was thought of enough importance to warrant a special stock report for use at this meeting, and your secretary has gathered and compiled that information. The condition as revealed by that report, while not as favorable as we would like to see it, is not particularly discouraging; in fact, we have some reason for encouragement, as the total stocks shown by mills reporting, both April, 1910, and April, 1911, show a slight decrease in stock, which indicates that we are at least holding our own, and, if we can accomplish this during a period like the last two years, it should not be difficult to so handle our No. 3 common as to obtain a much better price for it in the near future.

Overproduction.

A careful analysis of stock reports and market conditions has shown how small a proportion of over or under production will influence the market so as to make it a profitable or an unprofitable one, and as 5 per cent. one way or the other is sufficient to make this difference, manufacturers should lend their efforts to either producing less No. 3 common or divert enough of it to some other use than that to which it is put at present. Many manufacturers claim they can not produce less of the No. 3 common by leaving it in the woods, as there is done up in the same package with it so much of the better grades that they can not afford to lose, and this, to a certain extent, is true, but every manufacturer brings to his mill a certain amount of logs about which there is some question as to whether it is more profitable to leave them in the woods or saw them into lumber.

We believe it to the best interests of hardwood manufacturers in Michigan to give No. 3 common the benefit of the doubt, by leaving the doubtful logs in the woods. Action of this kind may seem heroic, and will be criticized by those who are working themselves into a frenzy about the so-called wilful waste of our forests, but it will be difficult to convince a lumberman, at least, that it is waste to leave an article that costs $1.50 for every dollar he gets out of it, and this is just the condition that has prevailed with No. 3 common during the last two years.

The other method suggested, of diverting No. 3 common to other uses, should be made the special study, not only of this association, but of each member of it.

Tie Material.

The manufacture of ties from maple, beech and birch is going to help, but not all of our members are so situated as to manufacture ties, for the reasons that it requires logs cut to 16-foot lengths, and so many pieces that will make only one tie leaves considerable waste. It requires some special mill equipment, and many manufacturers are so located, as regards freight rates to the present consuming points, that they are barred from producing ties.

It must be considered also that, unless more railroads adopt the use of treated ties, there would soon be an overproduction with unprofitable prices. It has been demonstrated, however, that a beech, birch or maple tie, properly treated, is much superior to an oak tie, and practically all railroads touching Michigan would consider the use of ties from these woods, if they were assured of an ample and constant supply. So that, if the use of ties from maple, birch and beech is to be greatly increased, it will be necessary for the manufacturers to put in treating plants, and be in position to furnish the railroads with ties ready for use.

Another item of particular importance at this time is the flooring grade of maple, but fortunately this item is well within the control of the manufacturer of maple lumber. It is true that the maple flooring business is in a deplorable condition, but this is the fault of the flooring manufacturer, and it is unnecessary for us to suffer for their faults or mistakes. It was shown in our January report that there was a surplus of 10,000,000 feet of maple flooring against a decrease of 37,000,000 feet of maple lumber of the grades used for flooring. Carefully prepared and reliable statistics show a constant increased use of maple flooring, and there is no indication that this year will be an exception. Many maple flooring manufacturers—even those manufacturing their own lumber—are short of flooring stock to-day, and are using lumber that should have remained on sticks for several months.

Hemlock.

Owing to the increase in the price of yellow pine, hemlock has been moving more freely, and we believe that hemlock lumber now occupies a stronger position than for some time past. Yellow pine manufacturers are optimistic as to values and, if they maintain them, there is evidently a future for hemlock. Conditions certainly have improved materially during the last sixty days.

Statistics gathered by your secretary and others indicate that the 1911 peel of Wisconsin and Michigan will be about the same as for 1910, while tanners are carrying slightly larger stocks than those of a year ago, but there is a condition that may influence this year's peel, a condition that is unusual, and with which none of the manufacturers seem well posted. That is the effect of the forest fires of two years ago.

Foreign Trade in Canadian Lumber

The report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the month of February, 1911, shows that the exports of forest products from Canada during that month totalled in value $1,312,969, a decrease of about $200,000, as compared with February, 1910, and the smallest total since the year 1905. For the eleven months ending February, 1911, the exports of forest products were valued at $42,919,570, a decrease of $1,500,000, as compared with the eleven months ending February, 1910. The imports of wood and manufactures of wood for the month of February, amounted in value to $1,174,525, as compared with $826,383 during the month of February, 1910. For the eleven months ending February, 1911, the imports of wood and manufactures were valued at $15,382,577, as compared with $10,000,776, during the corresponding period of 1910, and $7,681,365, for the corresponding period of 1909.

Details of the exports of wood and manufactures of wood are included in the report. They show that the exports of logs for the eleven months ending February, 1911, totalled in value $1,032,854, as compared with $880,686, for the eleven months ending February, 1910, and $863,731 for the similar period in 1909. The exports of pine deals for the eleven months totalled in value as follows: 1911, $1,468,801; 1910, $1,632,568; 1909, $1,676,082. Exports of deals, spruce and other timber for the eleven months' period totalled in value as follows: 1911, $6,557,123; 1910, $6,097,159; 1909, $4,920,479.

Exports of planks and boards for the month of February were valued as follows: 1911, $648,717; 1910, $749,636. Of these sums, $430,404 was the value of planks and boards exported to the United States during 1911, and $102,012 to the Argentine Republic. To the United Kingdom the value of planks and boards exported during February, 1911, was $35,851. This was a substantial increase over February, 1910, when exports of planks and boards to the United Kingdom were valued at $8,911. The exports to the United States during February, 1911, showed a decrease of about $116,000, as compared with February, 1910. For the eleven months ending February, 1911, exports of planks and boards were valued at $20,329,480, as compared with $21,674,868 for the eleven months ending February, 1910, and $18,050,307 during the eleven months ending February, 1909. Of these quantities, the exports to the United States were valued at $15,143,289, a decrease of $1,400,000, as compared with the similar period in the previous year, and an increase of $1,130,000, as compared with the eleven months ending February, 1909. The exports of planks and boards to the Argentine Republic during the eleven months were as follows: 1911, $2,153,594; 1910, $2,244,550; 1909, $1,360,554. To Great Britain the exports of planks and boards were valued as follows: 1911, $1,538,779; 1910, $1,357,221; 1909, $1,408,294.

Exports of shingles to the United States during the eleven months were valued as follows: 1911, $1,544,105; 1910, $2,152,878; 1909, $2,328,820. Exports of pulpwood during the eleven months were valued as follows: 1911, $5,693,058; 1910, $5,635,879; 1909, $3,930,930. The total exports of wood and manufactures of wood were valued as follows: February, 1911, $1,758,403; February, 1910, $1,977,998; eleven months ending February, 1911, $48,981,431; 1910, $49,844,321; 1909, $41,639,491.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Skidding

The term skidding as a logging operation is generally and in all sections applied to the short haul of the log from the stump over an improvised route of varying crudity to a point reached by a means of transportation more permanent in character and generally constituting the main artery of the logging system of which numerous skidding operations are branches.

If one were to liken a logging crew to an army, the woods foreman is the general, the fallers, sawyers or choppers are the pickets, the road gang and the sappers and the skidding crews are the skirmich lines—the outposts.

As a factor in the cost of lumbering operations logging is of extreme importance and as an element in logging cost skidding is a heavy item. The preliminary work of clearing and building skidding roads is in some localities expensive in the extreme. In fact, the cost of logging much of the timber now being utilized was in an early day considered prohibitive and to the farsighted investor afforded an opportunity that was wholly neglected by those who did not foresee the tremendous development of facilities and machinery for removing timber that at one time was not available because of their lack.

The variety of skidding devices and methods is almost endless, and it ranges all the way from the crudest method, which is the only practicable one in some localities, to the most highly developed modern mechanism utilized where it is the most practicable and profitable method.

Local conditions absolutely determine skidding methods and machinery, and as conditions vary widely, in even a single section of a given operation, different machinery and methods may be absolutely demanded in localities within hailing distance. While this is true, it is a fact also that the timber growth and other conditions peculiar to a large region determine and control the development of methods that may be said to characterize that region. That is to say, in general, Pacific coast methods differ somewhat from those of the hardwood, hemlock and spruce sections of the Appalachians; cypress operators have methods peculiarly adapted to conditions that prevail in the cypress swamps; northern pine, hemlock and hardwood operators have developed methods that suit conditions under which they labor; southern pine manufacturers also pursue methods of their own. However, it is well within the truth to say that in all these sections, to some extent at least, conditions are similar and the same methods are in practice or might profitably be put into practice.

Origin of Skidding

Lumbering on a large scale in the interior in which skidding is an important operation was earliest developed in the north, where the ground was covered with snow a considerable part of the year. Consequently, skidding was carried on extensively, almost exclusively for a great many years, in the winter season on the snow, and the design of skidding devices was determined by that practice. However, as the lumber industry has developed in the warmer parts of the country woods work has been carried on at all times of the year and skidding devices have been devised that are suited to the hauling of logs over bare ground.

Naturally, to the pioneers in the lumber industry fell the work of devising methods and machinery of which the more recently developed sections have been able to take advantage. Consequently, in some of the sections of this country just being opened up the latest skidding machinery is in use and really exhibits skidding logging methods in their most highly developed and improved state.

Roughly speaking, logging operations are carried on in forests growing upon three classes of land—swamp, inland and mountain. And inasmuch as methods in use are determined by the class of land or the section in which they are applied, any discussion of logging methods will be most satisfactory when pursued with reference to that classification of forest lands.

The class of timber has a direct and very material bearing upon the class of machinery used; and the class of trade to which a given operator caters is a factor as related to the length and size of logs handled. While a snake team will haul a 20-log string of small spruce logs, a donkey engine is required to handle the heavy fir logs of the northwest and the yellow pine of the southwest.

The price and supply of labor, the cost of horses and the grain for them and the cost and availability of fuel are determining factors.

The skill, ingenuity, resourcefulness and the information possessed by the logging superintendent are extremely important factors in logging, and the seemingly impossible operations performed by the adaptation of insufficient facilities to the necessities of the occasion often bear eloquent testimony to the possession of these qualities developed to the highest degree. This fact doubtless will be disclosed as discussions in this column progress. But it may not be amiss to say that the development of the science of logging to its present high position is due very largely to the initiative and the suggestions of practical loggers. If logging may be referred to as a science, the use of the highly perfected logging machinery of the present to perform work not contemplated by its designers is an art of which many logging superintendents are masters and fully entitled by their course and accomplishments to the title M.A.

The relation between the value of forest products and the cost of handling them can not be lost sight of for an instant. The fact that while the tree standing in a region remote from market is practically valueless, the application of expensive labor to transport it to a consumer transforms it into a highly valuable product, illustrates the part that labor bears to lumber cost.

Labor cost as a large element begins with skidding, and with it the important question of economy of operation first arises. How to do the work in the most economical way is the question uppermost in the minds of general manager, the woods superintendent and the skidding foreman.—American Lumberman.

Light Burning

The question of whether it is wise to burn over the woods lightly at stated intervals has recently caused much discussion. This theory of protection against fire is called "light burning." The idea is that if the litter on the forest floor is burned over every three or four years there will be much less danger from possible big and destructive fires which might come along later on, says F. E. Olmstead in the Pioneer Western Lumberman.

Many people believe that if the litter of the forest is allowed to accumulate without being disposed of in some way it will be impossible to control the fire situation and the timber will be completely destroyed in the near future. Forest fires set out by the Indians in days gone by are pointed to as good examples of the fact that the forests of California have flourished in spite of the burnings made by Indians.

The fires set out by the red man were intended to help him in his hunting and the question of forest protection probably never entered his head. These fires were anything but "light burnings." Most of them were terrific conflagrations, destroying most of the young growth of timber up to 30 or 40 years of age, killing and injuring the mature timber so that the present stand is less than two-thirds of its original volume, and changing vast tracts of land which once supported fine merchantable timber into useless wastes of brush and chaparral. Many other counties offer melancholy examples of the results of these old Indian fires. They were highly destructive, not beneficial.

One method of "light burning" is to prepare the ground somewhat before the fire is set out. This preparation usually consists in raking the litter and other refuse away from the trunks of the older merchantable trees so that when fire runs over the ground they will not be injured. No attention is paid to the protection of young timber. In fact, thicket growth of pine and fir is looked upon as dangerous brush, which should be gotten out of the way, and, for this reason, it is often cut down where fire is likely to spread from it to the older trees. It is expected to burn up when the fire comes along and its destruction is a part of the general plan for getting "brush" out of the way. This method of "light burning" protects the old timber fairly well for three or four years. It must then be repeated in order to keep the ground clean. It results, however, in about the same serious destruction of young growth as "light burning" without any preparation of the ground, for the preparation is intended to safeguard the big trees only.

Another system of "light burning" is that practiced by the Forest Service on lands which have been logged off on timber sale areas. This calls for a very thorough preparation of the ground before the burning takes place. The tops of the felled trees are lopped and piled together and the piles are so built and placed that they can be burned without injuring any young timber whatever. At the proper season the piles are burned. Fire is not allowed to run over the ground between the piles and is controlled absolutely. This is "light burning" which both cleans up the ground most effectively and provides absolutely against any injury to the valuable young growth of trees.

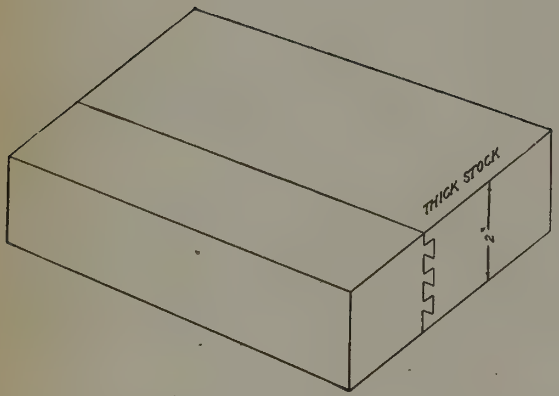
Lumber slashings are the most dangerous fire traps of the forests. The tops and refuse are left upon the ground and form a most serious menace to adjoining lands, both private and public. The Forest Service has used fire in this way for over ten years and is the only owner of pine timber lands in California which has used the "light burning" method successfully in such a way as to clean the ground without killing off the young timber.

WIDE
LUMBER
BUG-BEAR

DI

LI

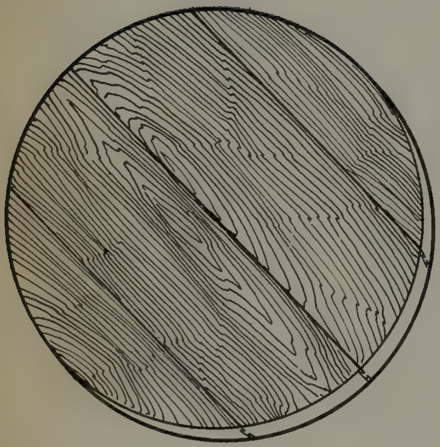
Automatic Dovetail Gl


THICK STOCK
2"

IT makes no difference what you are pr
the finest Solid Furniture, Panels for
Lumber, Packing Boxes, Tight or Sl
Glue Jointer or Matcher that will put it
fect and as strong a joint as can be mad
less than by any other method.

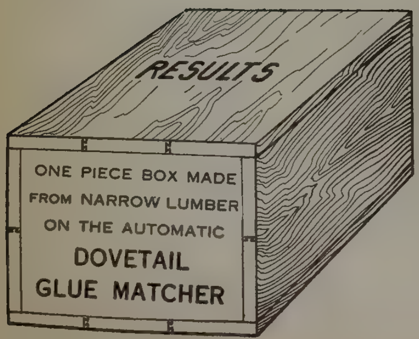
Two hundred Dovetail Glue Jointers and Matchers are in operation in the United States in every branch of the woodworking industry because of the quality of the joint that it makes and the saving of labor, lumber and glue that it accomplishes by doing the complete jointing and sizing at one operation making a short cut through the factory from cut off saw to the finished product. You now have the same opportunity of reducing your cost of manufacturing as the Dovetail Glue Jointer is made at Woodstock, Ont, and is delivered without duty.

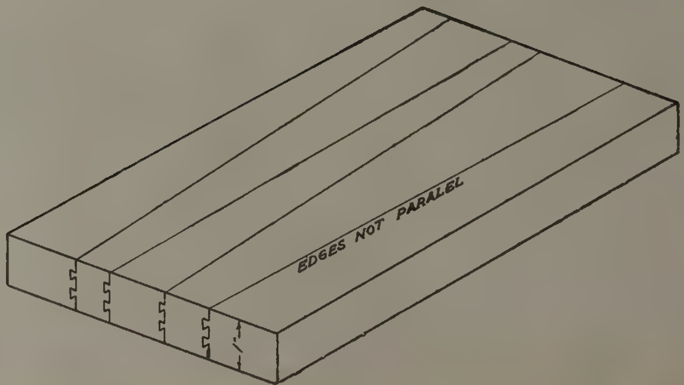
Th
er
cel
at
Jo
W
str
nit
ins
an

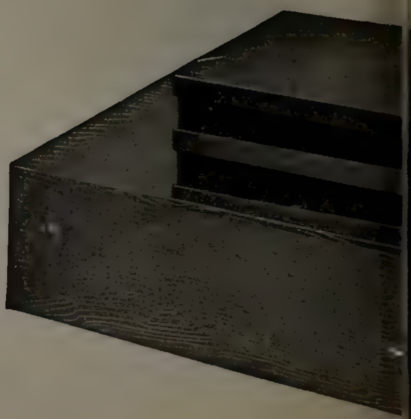


Canadian Linderm

WOODSTOCK, ONT.


RESULTS
ONE PIECE BOX MADE
FROM NARROW LUMBER
ON THE AUTOMATIC
DOVETAIL
GLUE MATCHER


EDGES NOT PARALEL
1"

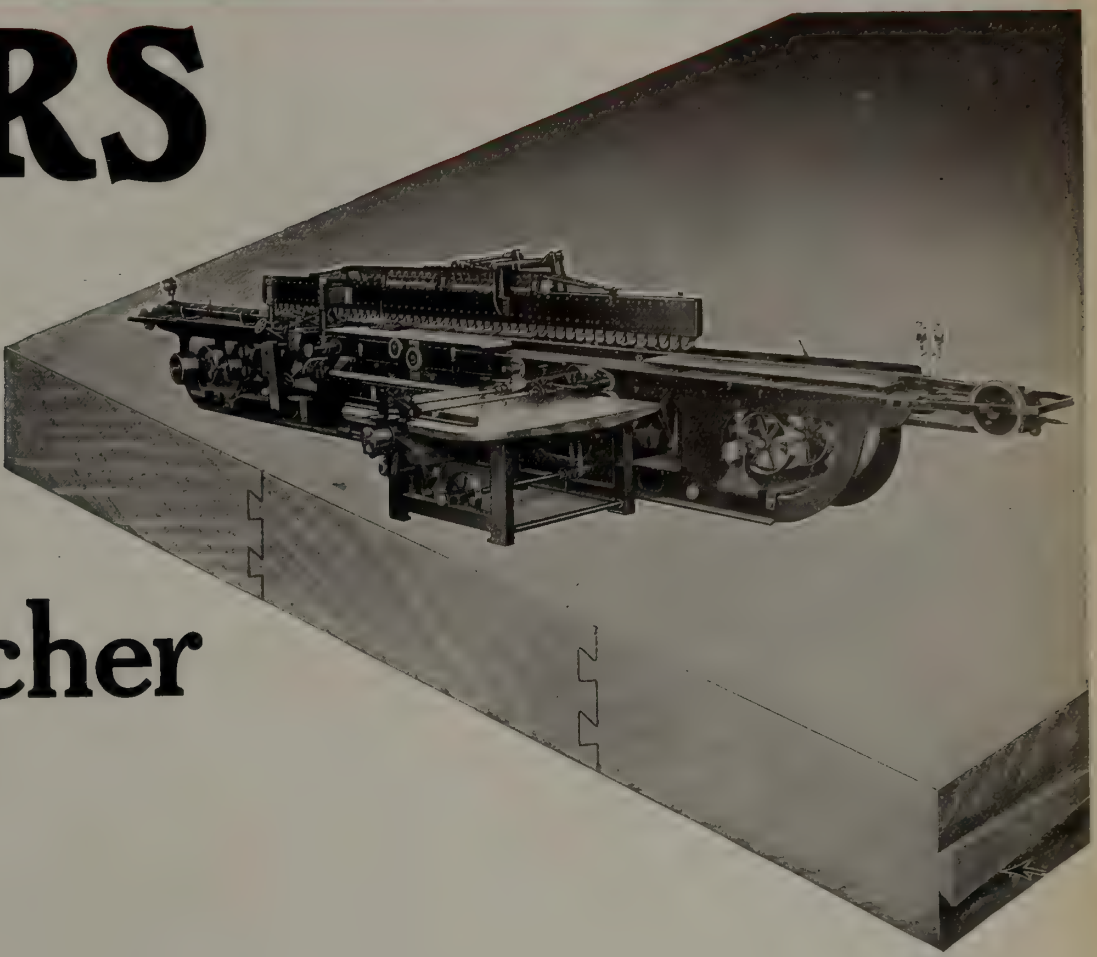


SAPPEARS

Y USING THE

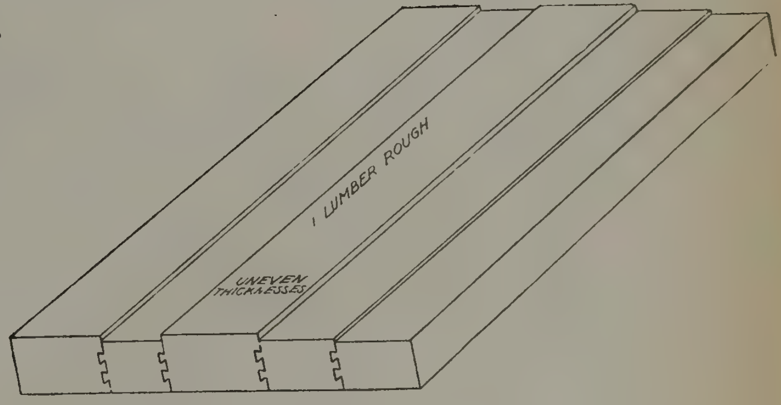
DERMAN

Jointer and Matcher



ng from Lumber, whether its
ior Finish, Doors, Dimension
Heading. There's a Dovetail
her automatically with as per-
l the cost will be very much

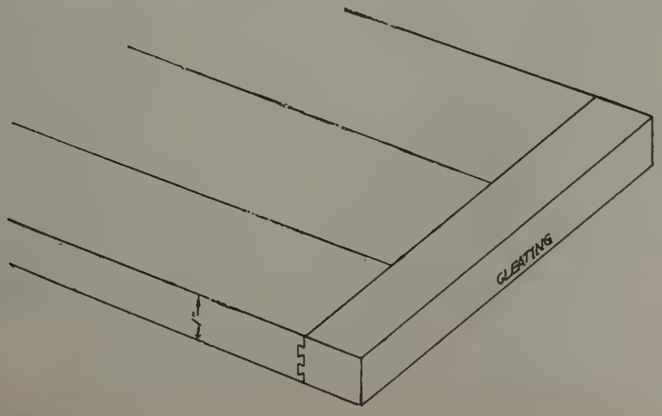
be no argument in favor of putting lumber togeth-
al operations, when you can take narrow and mis-
widths lumber and put it together automatically
ation on the Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue
solutely without lumber waste. The Tapering
vetail makes your product from narrow pieces as
solid board. Several well known Canadian fur-
h and door, and packing box manufacturers are
he Dovetail Glue Jointer because of the big saving
ages it offers over other methods.

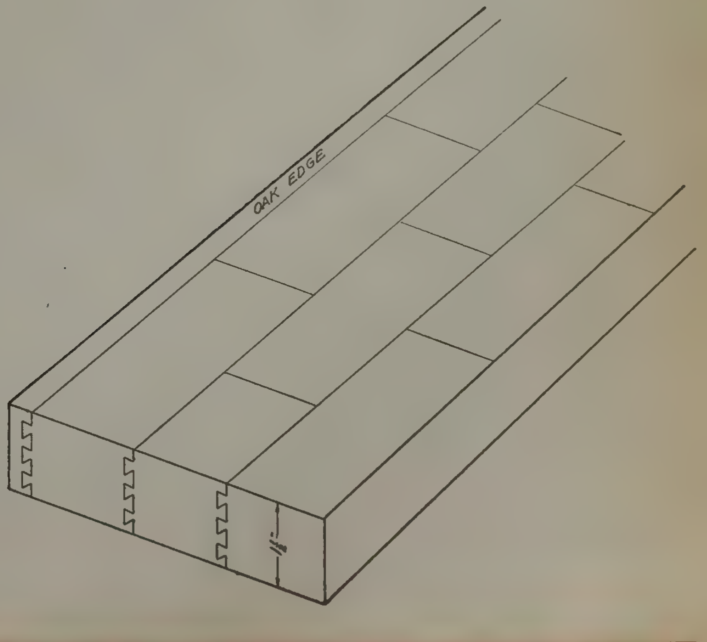


FLUSH ON THE BOTTOM

n Co., Limited

MUSKEGON, MICH.





The U.S. Senate and Reciprocity

Views and Evidence of the Lumber Interests as Submitted to the Finance Committee—The Conservation Movement

Washington, May 25.—The hearings of the Senate Finance Committee on the Canadian reciprocity bill have been interspersed with evidence from the lumber interests of the country during the past two weeks. Unlike the hearings of the last session, this time there were representations both for and against the bill, a fact which lent more interest to the event. Another fact that lent spice to the occasion was the prosecution launched on Friday by Attorney-General Wickersham for the United States government against the so-called lumber trust. This was based on the decision in the Standard Oil case, the judgment in which the Supreme Court of the United States earlier in the week had been that the great oil monopoly should be dissolved for violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, as a corporation in restraint of trade. There have, of course, been many mutterings against the lumber men of the country, and the fact that the prosecution has been launched at this time may have significance and be a measure—not without chances of effect too—to stimulate opinion in the Senate in favor of the reciprocity bill. Certainly, the country has entered upon a period of trust hunting, and public opinion is not in favor of extending any favor to large interests that are accused of holding up the prices on such a staple commodity as lumber.

The evidence on lumber that was heard by the Finance Committee came first from the lumber interests of North Tonawanda, and formed part of representations by the Board of Trade of that city generally in favor of the bill. Following them came Mr. Leonard Bronson, of Chicago, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Last session the witness from Chicago was Edward Hines, who has since attained national prominence—or notoriety—for his alleged connection with the election to the United States Senate of William Lorimer by the Illinois legislature. It was he who it was said had asked for contributions to raise the $100,000 which it had cost to "put Lorimer over." The Lorimer case is engaging the attention of the Senate here, anad further light on the lumbermen's interest in his election may be disclosed shortly, as the Senate is almost certain to make another investigation.

Mr. Bronson was very diffuse in his testimony and on the witness stand on several different days. He came loaded down with material that he thought would interest the Senators. He was badgered a good deal on the point of there being agreements to keep up prices, but for the most part his memory failed him when it came to a critical point in the discussions. Just here it may be said that the hearings have been to some extent farcial in any case, for the witnesses were not sworn; they came and told whatever sort of story they cared to, and scarcely a Senator had the interest to indulge in any sharp or close questioning. The fact is, the Senators' minds were made up on most points affecting the bill before the hearings started, and their point of view did not change. The evidence given, therefore, rests in the record for future reference, and for the use of Senators in the subsequent debate in the Senate.

Mr. Bronson admitted under questioning that he had heard of agreements by lumbermens' associations to keep up prices, but, he said, "I never knew any of them to be effective. I have been connected with the lumber business rather intimately for twenty-five years, before the time of the Sherman anti-trust act, and I have seen—I have been in meetings time and again where, in those days under very serious conditions, bad conditions, they would make an agreement, perhaps on a rising vote, to make such a price, beginning to-morrow morning, for perhaps a definite period, or as long as they could. Some people, however, thought before the day was over to tell their agents to sell "all you can at the old price." I never knew anything of that sort to amount to anything in the long run or in any large way."

Further questions, however, disclosed a glimmer of recollection in Mr. Bronson's mind of cases of a territory being apportioned and a price maintained, and of penalties being enforced for cutting prices. Details of this he could not remember, however.

Mr. Bronson's specific objections to the reciprocity bill found expression once in a while between questions. He recalled President Taft's words: "By giving our people access to the Canadian forests we shall reduce the consumption of our own, which in the hands of comparatively few owners, have a value that requires the enlargement of our available timbers."

"That expression," said Mr. Bronson, "is what I particularly wanted to mention. This reciprocity bill does not give out people access to the Canadian forests, nor to Canadian logs, which are produced at a cost exceeding the value of the standing timber; that is, the log is worth more than double the value of the standing timber; of the ordinary lumber, and white pine. Neither does it give access to the logs, but only to the product of the saw mill itself—that it, to a commodity two stages removed from the raw material." Mr. Bronson went on to complain that the treaty was carelessly framed, for it made no provision for the removal of the restrictions on the export of logs from Canada, as was done in the case of pulpwood.

Mr. Bronson's references to the conservation movement were one of the most interesting parts of his statement. He said it was useless to think of encouraging conservation of timber unless the home market was protected. He warned the American people, that while in sympathy with conservation, it could only be realized under higher priced lumber. If the lumber duty were removed the price of low grade lumber would be reduced, and that would make it impracticable or unprofitable to put a lot of it through the mill. It would, therefore, be left in the woods. Mr. Bronson said the annual cut in the United States was forty-five billion feet, and under free lumber and neglect of the cheaper grades, a larger acreage would have to be cut over to get the necessary output. "If we got the total product from Canada," he said, "it would be only about five billion feet a year. We could wipe out the whole timber resources of Canada in eight or ten years."

One of the sittings of the committee was given over to delegates from the North Carolina Pine Association, headed by W. B. Roper, the secretary. These men made a strong protest against free rough lumber from Canada, and made special point of the restrictions on the export of logs from Canada. They quoted a resolution passed by their association declaring the reciprocity pact to be "both inequitable and unjust, and discriminates against the lumber industry, being barred of reciprocal features so far as this industry is concerned." A. R. Turnbull, of the Rowland Lumber Company, complained of the disadvantage of the southern lumbermen in the poor labor with which they have to be content. There is plenty of colored labor, he said, but it is unreliable and inefficient, compared with the white men employed by the Canadian lumbermen. For this reason, and others, they desired that the tariff should be maintained. He said they could get along as they are.

The views of the North Tonawanda men were presented by Mr. H. W. Brush and Mr. Preisch. Mr. Brush submitted a memorial from the Board of Trade endorsing reciprocity, and stating that hitherto they had always asked for the highest protection, so that their attitude this time was radical and unprecedented. They wanted to enlarge their sources of supply for rough lumber, and regarded free rough lumber from Canada as of great importance. Forty per cent. of the lumber coming into Tonawanda came from Canada.

Market Correspondence

A Better Understanding at Montreal

Montreal, May 25.—Good progress is reported in connection with the efforts being made to bring about a better understanding between the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of lumber in the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, with regard to the limitations which should govern the operations of the different departments of the trade. For a long time the relations between these departments have been somewhat strained, the retailer claiming that wholesalers were dealing direct with contractors and the wholesalers complaining that they were not being dealt fairly with by certain manufacturers. As a result of these conditions a movement has been on foot for some months past to have these matters regulated and each department placed on a well defined basis that would prevent conflict between the various interests.

At a meeting of the Montreal Lumber Association held in the Board of Trade a few days ago, very satisfactory reports were presented regarding the negotiations being carried on in this regard. It was stated that of fifty manufacturers who had been written on the subject, thirty-five had replied to the effect that they cordially approved of the proposals recommended and promised their wholehearted support to the movement. These included all the large operators and most of the small ones. Furthermore, it was declared that the wholesalers were more than willing to treat fairly with the retail trade.

Having thus reached an understanding with the majority of the manufacturers, the other departments of the trade feel confident that one of their most serious troubles will be immediately removed. Great improvement is expected, to the benefit, it is believed, of all concerned, and to the detriment of none. Wholesalers have been informed as to who among the manufacturers are prepared to cooperate with them and hereafter, they will report all cases which come to ther notice of manufacturers who sell to their customers direct.

Dry Weather and Fires in Quebec

There has been very little rain in the province of Quebec since the snow melted. In fact the snow has not all melted yet, it being reported from the Gaspe Peninsula that they still have sleighing there, but the seriousness of the situation is seen in the fact that the river drives have not yet all reached their destination and the result of the drought is that many companies are experiencing great difficulty in getting their rafts through and there is a possibility that unless rain comes within a few days thousands of logs will be practically stranded and at least delayed until next season. In some quarters it is feared that this may affect the prices of lumber considerably. It is expected that spruce, pine, hemlock, and cedar will be the most seriously affected, and these in the order named. One dealer said that prices might be increased to the extent of 50 cents or a dollar a thousand if a real scarcity resulted from the existing conditions.

But a still more serious situation is developing through the prevalence of bush fires which are spreading over very considerable areas. Serious fires have broken out on the Maurice river in the vicinity of Shawinigan Falls and at many other points in the northern sections of the province. In some cases limit owners have had to take their men off the drives to fight the fires. Not the least disturbing feature of this situation is the fact generally admitted that these fires are caused by settlers burning off underbrush and clearings utterly regardless of the regulations plainly laid down by the government for the very purpose of preventing forest fires. In some instances it is hard to account for these fires on the score of mere negligence of ordinary precautions or even the recklessness of the pioneer settler. It would almost seem as if some of the devastation was brought about through revenge.

Here arises a new and exasperating situation that is admittedly very hard to deal with. The question of the prosecution of persons suspected, or even known to be guilty, of forest incendiary is a very vexed one. It is well known that persons arrested for starting forest fires, whether accidentally or otherwise, or who have been warned that they would be prosecuted if they continued to ignore the regulations laid down for forest preservation have threatened that if they were prosecuted, they or their friends would do worse and would lay waste whole areas of timber limits as a means of venting their spite upon the prosecutors. The burden of responsibility for such prosecutions now rests upon the limit owners. Forest rangers are appointed by, or on the recommendation of the limit owners, while the government pays half of the expense, but it is well known that if proceedings are taken against anyone for such an offence they have been initiated or instigated by the proprietor of the timber lands, and it is upon such proprietors that these backwoods men would wreak the vengeance. It has been proposed that the matter of prosecution should be taken in hand by the government as this would probably relieve the limit owner of the onus attached to such prosecution, and consequently there would not be the same incentive in the offender to cause loss and inconvenience or other harm to the proprietor. This responsibility the government has so far hesitated to assume.

Trade Conditions in Nova Scotia

Halifax, N.S., May 23.—Not for a number of years has the shipping season opened with such poor prospects as exist at present, particularly on the American market. Last spring, sales of hemlock, which constitute the bulk of Nova Scotia exports to American points, were readily made at $21. This year a similar specification would hardly bring over $19, and poorer specifications of 2 x 4 hemlock which brought from $18 to $19 last spring, have sold as low as $16.50 this season. In face of such poor prices and large stocks, the outlook, so far as the United States market goes, is very poor. The stock of hemlock in the provinces is very large, probably the largest on record, and as there is practically no other market than the United States for hemlock, this stock must naturally go that way.

Hemlock boards are selling very well in Boston and along the Sound, but it only remains for some of the surplus hemlock to find its way in that direction to greatly lower values at these points. Long random spruce has been doing somewhat better than last fall, prices ranging from $19.50 to $21.50, according to specification. Laths are considerably higher than last fall's prices, bringing $3.75 in New York for good double butted spruce slab. Hemlock laths are in corresponding demand at about 50 cents per thousand less. This price is likely to continue for some little time until the larger mills begin to ship their cut; prices then will in all probability go to last summer's level and below it.

Freights from Nova Scotia parts to United States are slightly lower than last year. As high as $4 has been paid to New York from Bay of Fundy ports on hemlock, but $3.75 is about the current rate from Nova Scotia ports on the Bay of Fundy. A charter of $3, Bridgewater to New York, is reported, but eastern and south shore rates range around $3.25 to $3.50, with proportionate rates to Boston and Sound ports.

The English market is reported somewhat weaker than during the winter, and this, with the recent rise in freights, has caused a decline in f.o.b. prices. Dealers are still quoting prices about the same as last summer's prices.

A number of charters for South American ports are reported. Some dealers report this market weaker, while others say that it is as good as it was two months ago. Prices f.o.b. range from $16.50 to $18.50, depending on whether 12-in. stock is included, and if so, what percentage.

A number of Cuban sales are reported at prices ranging from $15.50 to $16.50.

The local market is fairly active, and taking up about all the local cut of pine, with the exception of several West India cargoes.

Spruce cargoes are also in good demand, and are taken up about as fast as manufactured.

Hemlock boards for the local building trade were very scarce through the winter, but are more plentiful now.

News of the Trade

James Dempster, Limited, of Halifax, which has recently been re-organized, reports business good, and good prospects for the season.

J. Newton Pugsley has just completed loading the schooner "Inca" at West Bay with a cargo of over three million feet of spruce deals, this being the first cargo out of West Bay this year.

Shipments from Halifax are falling off considerably, though a large amount of stock is still going forward. The months of March and April were very busy, being probably record months for the shipment of deals from this port.

The custom of the port at Windsor, which has always been 30 M. a day for all schooners, has recently been changed to 20 M. a day for vessels up to 150 tons, 25 M. a day for vessels 150-200 tons, all vessels over 250 tons, 30 M. per day.

Rhodes, Curry Company's mills at Little Forks, Cumberland County, were destroyed May 16th by fire. This firm have been cutting from two to three million in this mill for a number of years, and had a well equipped mill. Their loss will be $25,000.

The Davison Lumber Company report about their usual cut for this season. Their Bridgewater mills have just started operations, as has also their Springfield mill, which has been closed for some little time for repairs. This firm are at present shipping considerable stock, besides loading for Boston, New York and River Plate.

Messrs. J. W. Lowe & Son, Brooklyn, Queens County, are building a new mill on the property recently acquired from George S. McClearn. This mill is up-to-date in every respect, having steam feed rotary, and stock gang equipment. This firm have about completed stream driving, and have about two and one-half millions of logs in their mill pond. Their mill is well situated for shipping, and should enable them to turn out first-class stock.

Mulhall-Mack-McClearn, Limited, are sawing at South Brookfield their winter cut of spruce, hemlock and pine. They are also bringing considerable stock down their sluice from their present river mill. This sluice was completed last fall, and is driving very satisfactorily.

Messrs. Lewis Miller & Sons report a large cut, which should keep their mill busy all through the season.

The Sable River Lumber Company are shipping a large quantity of live sawn box boards from their stock at Wilkins' siding. This lumber comes to Liverpool by rail, where it is loaded on schooners for Boston.

Edward Zwicker & Sons, New Germany, expect busy summer. Most of their stock will be going to South America. They are at present loading cargo at Bridgewater for River Plate.

Manufacturers along the Eastern Shoe are busily engaged in bringing down their drives. A shortage of water is reported on nearly all drives that had to come any distance.

The S. E. Dunn Lumber Company are beginning operations at Doddridge. They are loading a barque at present at Halifax for River Plate from last year's stock. The vessel chartered for the same last year was wrecked while on passage to Halifax.

Crowe Lumber Company, Brooklyn, are bringing down large drives. They expect to start their mill soon, and have been shipping extensively this spring from last year's cut.

F. J. Logan, of Logan & Sutherland, Musquodoboit Harbor; Mr. Kempton, of Harlow & Kempton, Milton; R. Erwin, Shelburne; H. H. Marshall, Digby; Davison Hill, of C. & H. Hill, Truro, and G. T. McNutt, of Mulgrave, all well known lumbermen, are candidates from the respective counties in the provincial elections scheduled for June 14th. It is reported that G. T. McNutt and parties associated with him are to build a woodworking plant at Mulgrave, N.S., to turn out stock that is now largely imported into the provinces.

The Nova Scotia Car Company, of Halifax, have recently increased its output from four to five cars per day. They are using a large quantity of provincial lumber and are importing considerable southern stock.

Trade in the United Kingdom

Liverpool, May 20.—At London, the demand for softwoods has improved since the beginning of May. A slight improvement in the general consumptive demand in the metropolitan area has been noticeable, joiners, furniture makers and case makers appearing to be busier, while the special demand on coronation stand and barrier account has become more active. It is assumed that the slight improvement in the general consumption of softwoods is due mainly to preparations for the coronation. New furniture is being bought; alterations of shop-fronts and buildings are being made, and more goods are being moved between London and the provinces and from town to town, which are requiring more packing cases. Then, there has been an increase in the activity of the building trade in the London area. These things, together, have caused a larger demand for boards; yellow pine of first and second quality, of 1 inch, nominal thickness, and of 11 inches and upwards in width, being taken; and spruce, planed and square edged, or tongued and grooved, of ordinary widths. Spruce deals have been in good demand and liner lots have been inquired for and taken, "to arrive" or on coming to hand. For case making ¾ in. spruce is most wanted, but 1 in. spruce plays a good second to the thinner wood as regards quantity. Case-makers will be kept busy for the next five weeks, whatever they may be thereafter. At London, and in most of the larger cities, a demand has sprung up for round poles and spars, suitable for carrying the lighter decorations which will be used so freely for the coronation festivities. Everything of the kind available will be called for by the time at which the festivities begin, for every town will want to make a show of bunting and streamers.

The stocks of timber at the London docks continues to be of moderate compass. A return of deals just made shows that there are about 681,000 pieces in hand, as compared with about 927,000 at the end of April, 1910. Prices, accordingly, continue very firm. The tendency is to advance, but at the time of writing prices may be spoken of as practically without change.

At Liverpool the demand for yellow pine and spruce has improved, and a better feeling prevails in the market. Stocks of pine and spruce are much reduced, the stocks of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals being less than for many years, and fully one-third less than they were at the corresponding time of last year. Prices remain firm, but without quotable change. Scantling has been in more demand and arrival quantities have been easily disposed of as they have come to hand. In pitch pine hewn and sawn have sold steadily and on a fair scale. Stocks, though less than they were, are still ample for the present demand. Birch continues in good and steady inquiry at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. per cubic foot. The stock of logs represents barely a month's supply, and the stock of planks, not more than half a month's supply.

Oak wagon wood has been in active demand, Quebec first quality bringing from 2s. 10d. to 4s. per cubic foot, and second quality from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. The demand for planks is most active but stocks are still of fairly large compass.

At Manchester business has been quieter. Pine deals have been one of the best selling lines, a very fair demand being experienced for these goods. Birch planks are now in small supply but the demand for these is not active at the time of writing.

At the Tyne ports some improvement in business has been experienced. The joining trade is more active, and boards, planks and battens have been more inquired for.

At Glasgow pine and spruce boards and deals have sold steadily and in fair quantities. Oak for wagon work continues in good demand, builders having large orders for wagons now in hand.

The Coming of Ply-Wood

To an extent, ply-wood has been on the English market for years. It has been used for chair and stool seats, and, practically, for this alone. As used for chair seats plywood has had perhaps as large an amount of success as could have been looked for, seeing that it had to compete with so old an institution in the United Kingdom, as the ash seat of the homely Windsor chair. It has competed with other chair bottoms and with the older types of wood "forms" which have been used for meeting rooms and school rooms. The plywood used for chair seats has been used almost entirely for bentwood chairs, a class of chairs which have come into large use within the last five years.

Of late there has been a visible broadening out of the trade in plywood, and it has become quite clear that the trade has within it possibilities of large interest and of much importance to dealers in furniture woods. A new industry, the making of plywood, has come into existence in London, and a production of plywood on a large scale is now possible. The productive capacity of one company (The Veneered Plywood Panel Manufacturing Company) is stated to be 25,000 superficial feet per week. It does not follow that production will go on at this stated rate, but it is certain that production is going on at a rate which proves that the new wood, like the earlier chair seating, has made a market for itself, and it is pretty certain that the demand for the wood will increase, as the new forms in which the wood is being produced make it suitable for a large number of purposes. The writer inspected some "squares"—one could hardly call them panels—of this wood, at one furniture wood depot, which must have been about 40 inches by 36 inches. The wood, while being only about 3-16 inch. in thickness, seemed as strong, for practical uses, as 1 inch board, and, it was said, would not buckle owing to the crossing of the veneer from which the squares were built up, and the system of compression used in the process. The surface would also, it was stated, polish up as highly as solid wood or veneer. One could not view this strong and light, wide-breadth plywood, without being impressed by the extensive field of use which was open to it. For railway coach, ship saloon and stateroom, and for dado, corridor and entrance hall work, it seemed to be the very thing. The writer a few days ago inspected a large and lofty apartment in an old English hall which is being preserved as affording a fine example of English "wainscotting." The walls were completely covered with solid oak, framed and paneled. At the bottom was a deep framed dado; at the top, a deep and very massive "built-up" cornice. One could not help being struck by the vast quantity of oak, relatively, which had been used in wainscotting the walls of that large apartment, and in building the dado and the cornice. The practice of wainscotting walls with oak is an old English style, and at one time was very common. One finds modifications of the practice in many of the newer "picture" houses of the "cottage," "bungalow" and "chalet" types, which are now being built largely in the United Kingdom. In these houses, entrance halls, staircases, dining rooms, window seats, inglenooks, and other parts, are being, in many cases, wainscotted with oak. The discontinuance of the old plan of free wainscotting was due to the cost of the wood, and of the work of framing and fixing. The new plywood squares and panels, open up a prospect of a revival of the old plan of wainscotting entrance halls, corridors, dining rooms billiard rooms, smoke rooms and other apartments. Should this practice be revived this use of plywood will be an entirely new one. If used for wainscotting no other timber would be displaced or suspended, except on board passenger liners, and on these the tendency has lately been to use the newer decorative wall materials instead of wood, so that the use of plywood for saloon and stateroom walls would cause but little displacement of wood. In the case of the new "picture" houses, the return to wainscotting has, so far, been so limited in extent, and the treatment is, as yet, in so uncertain a position, that one could hardly regard a general use of plywood for wainscotting in this case as being a supercession of oak. With regard to the use of plywood for door-panels here, it is to be feared there will be a supercession, the new, light but tough wood taking the place of the usual panels. Yet here again, timber can hardly suffer by the substitution of plywood panels for ordinary panels, whether solid or veneered. The plywood is wood, not composition, like the imitation veneer which is now on the market. It is formed of thin sheets of veneer-like wood, and though having a core of an inexpensive wood, and only one face of figured, ornamental wood, the whole is of wood, none the less. On the other hand, the new plywood industry is making a demand for broad-width figured veneer, for the surface of the plywood to be polished. The new wood is promising to make its way into large use, and into some fields of use in which wood has not been used. It looks, therefore, as if in the United Kingdom the coming in of the newer plywood were going to be of advantage to the timber trade; while, perhaps, causing some substitution of one wood for another for a time.

New Branch of Joinery

The coronation has given us a new branch of constructional joinery in the United Kingdom. The development of the "stand" erection has been carried to such an extent that journals devoted to the building industry have given special attention to the principles of public stand construction and in one case the full construc-

(Continued on page 48.)

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED.

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. G. FIR FLOORING

Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA Sask.	A. Montgomery, P. Hasselfield,	Travelling Representative " "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B .C.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

WANTED—One car 4 x 4 Sound Wormy Plain Red and White Oak. One car each 4 x 4 and 5 x 4 No. 2 Common Plain Red and White Oak. One car 4 x 4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak, 10 ft. and 12 ft., mostly 12 ft. All kiln dried f.o.b. New York Lighterage limits. George J. Kennedy, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. 11-11

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Tank Lumber Wanted

We require 2-in. and 3-in. Tank White Pine, 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 10-in.; 10 ft. to 24 ft. Also red pine. Highest prices for Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

Spruce Limits Wanted

Wanted to buy Spruce and Pine limits in Eastern Canada, 100 to 250,000 acres. Option must be granted. Principals only, no agents. Apply Sieveking, Podmore & Wright, 57 Grace street, London, England. 8-11

Wanted—Ash, Elm and Oak

Wanted to purchase, for export shipment, Ash, Elm and Oak. Kindly state price and point of shipment. Address, with full particulars, Robert Cox & Company, Hope Building Ottawa, Ont. 9-12

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

Product of two million feet of good white pine logs, rail or water shipment from Bruce Mines. Apply Bruce Mines Saw Mill Company, Limited, Bruce Mines, Ont. 11-14

Shingles for Sale

For Sale—Three cars XX, 16-inch sound butt cedar shingles. Prompt shipment. Write Gull River Lumber Company, Limited, Lindsay, Ont. 11-12

For Sale

One car 4 x 4 C. & B. Black Ash.
One car 8 x 4 C. & B. Basswood.
One car 8 x 4 1 and 2 Basswood.
One car 8 x 4 1 and 2 pl. R. Oak.
One car 6 x 4 1 and 2 10 and up wide.
One car 4 x 4 ¼ W. Oak strips.
This stock is 18 months on stock.
25 M. ft. 4 x 4 to 8 x 4 African and Tabasco Mahogany very wide and this year on stock, phone or write for prices.

THE JOHNSTON LUMBER CO.,
11-12 Toronto, Ont.

For Sale
Hardwood and Hemlock

If you want to buy Hardwood or Hemlock or Ties, Posts and Shingles, visit limits and make an early contract. Pay as work progresses. Can get you 5 or 10 million feet of each on Georgian Bay. Box 266, Canada Lumberman. 9-16

For Sale

4 cars 1-in. Ash, No. 1 C. and B.
2 cars 1¼-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
6 cars 1½-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
4 cars 2-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
6,000 Cedar Telegraph Poles, 30 to 50 ft.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment

2 cars extra choice 6-4 Highland Soft Elm.
3 cars 4-4 White Basswood.
1 car 3-in. Hard Maple.
1 car 4-in. Hard Maple.
1 car 5-4 Soft Maple, extra wide.
1 car Cedar posts, 5-in. top and up.
4 cars Cedar posts, 4½-in. top and up.
200,000 ft. 2-in. Hemlock, Dry.

Write us for prices

THE GEDDES-TYSON LUMBER CO.,
Wiarton, Ont.
2-11

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE

Small Band Sawmill, Waterous make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing, Etc., also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines, comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, Variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.
2-tf. JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound.

New and Second Hand Machinery For Sale

AT HUNTSVILLE

One Northy (secondhand) "Duplex" Steam Pump, 3½ x 2½ x 4.

One secondhand Circular Saw Grinder "Colville Patent," good as new, built by The Wm. Hamilton Company, Peterboro.

One secondhand Upright Boiler, engine attached, 20 h.p. Boiler tested to 160 lbs. C. W. pressure.

One Steam Oil Separator, 8-in. pipe. McEachren make.

One Iron Saw Frame and Mandrel complete with pulleys and third bearing. Steel Mandrel, 3 7-16 diam. Watrous make.

One Dry Kiln in four bands of pipe. Steel jacketed with 5 ft. Fan Shaft. Bearings and Pulley. Back pressure valve and steam trap. Over 4,500 ft. lin. piping in the four banks in addition to bases.

One new three saw Edger. Steel Mandrel 2 7-16, with three bearings open end, for 16-in. saws, including Table Rollers and Shifter Irons.

THE HUNTSVILLE SYNDICATE,
11-14 Huntsville, Ont.

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—Good man with Portable Saw Mill to cut out one million feet. Commence September 1st. Can give several years contract. Money advanced as work progresses. Apply Box 275, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-14

WANTED—Manager Lumbering Company, located Bahama Islands. Must be active, experienced, capable of installing plant, constructing railroad, organizing help (all negroes) general all round man. State salary and experience. Box 276, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-11

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cen's

WANTED—Situation as Mill Foreman. Gauge or Circular Saw Filer. Good Millwright. Thoroughly understands the lumber business. Box 268 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-t.f.

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

Reliable man with experience in hardwood lumber desires position as travelling salesman to represent an American firm in Western Ontario to solicit orders from manufacturers for all kinds of American hardwoods. Can furnish A1 reference. Address, Box 278, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-11

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

Saw Mill of 30 to 35 M. feet daily capacity, complete with engine, two boilers and lath machinery. For particulars write to E. D. Croden, Box 596, North Bay, Ont. 3-tf.

Sash and Door Factory

Partner wanted with $5,000 to $10,000. Practical man to take full charge or will sell on easy terms. Apply Box 259, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-12

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Timber and Land Investment

Farm of three hundred acres within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Steam Saw Mill For Sale

For Sale—Small Steam Saw Mill, complete with trimmers and lath mill, capacity 15,000 feet per day. Price, including mill frame of sawed pine timber, $1,500 f.o.b. cars. Reply to C. H. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Ont. 7-11

British Columbia

SAW MILL, TIMBER LANDS, MINING PROPERTIES, ETC.

Saw and planing mill, capacity 30 M. in 10 hours; six thousand acres timber, 70 million feet; mill and timber $70,000. Farm with good residences with cattle, hogs and poultry, 3,000 acres freehold land; $30,000. A responsible purchaser with about $25,000 cash can handle this, balance of payments spread a period of 10 years, or more if desired.

Also several mining properties, iron silver, gold and lead, on half share for development work.

Saw and planing mill, capacity 40 M. in 10 hours, splendid situation, rail and water transportation. Mill and plant with several good residences and fruit orchard, price $60,000. 10,000 acres virgin timber lands, estimated to contain over 100 million feet, price $50,000.

Terms—$30,000 cash, balance in easy instalments. Owner retiring from business. Apply Box 258, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-12

MISCELLANEOUS

A Valuable Timber Limit for Sale

Timber Berth 1199, containing about one hundred million feet, principally spruce, of a very superior quality, well situated for economic handling. A railroad is under construction which will pass within one mile of this limit. There is big money in this proposition for the right party. Easy terms for payment. For further particulars apply to Room 1, Archibald Building, Edmonton, Alta. 10-13

Terra-Cotta Wood

This artificial product is prepared in the following manner: According to the degree of porosity it is desired to obtain, one to two parts of sawdust of resinous wood are mixed with one part of pulped china clay, and by the addition of a suitable quantity of water a plastic mass of spongy texture is prepared, which is then submitted to the strong pressure of a steel piston in a metallic cylinder. This produces cylindrical blocks 8 in to 12 in. in diameter and 47 to 75 in. long. These are first aired, then dried in a stove, and finally burnt at a white heat in a kiln and slowly cooled. The blocks are extraordinarily refractory, and are capable of being sawn, cut, planed and polished. Their density is about half that of ordinary bricks. These blocks have great strength, and are employed for achitectural purposes.

Saws Jamming in Pitch Pine

"Saws though thoroughly fixed in the machine and efficiently trimmed, with teeth having proper angles, rake, etc., are very liable to jam and run out of line when cutting resinous pitch pine," writes "A. M.". "The best and only remedy in such circumstances is to apply some paraffin or naptha oil on the saws while in action. The most resinous logs can be satisfactorily cut if this plan is applied."

The government of the Netherlands East Indies have decided to take over and control the working of all the timber forests of the Colony. Whilst the contract is in force the present holders of timber concessions will receive annually from the government the same quantity of djati trees that they have hitherto been in the habit of cutting down. In view of the circumstance that timber merchants will be obliged themselves to cut up the logs, it is anticipated that a large quantity of saw mill machinery will have to be ordered.

British Guiana Forests

The greater part of the area of British Guiana is still under forest. Nearly the whole of the interior is as yet unopened, comprising about 78,000 miles of timber land. The woodsman's axe has not as yet been heard in the depths of this forest, which is practically unknown except to the trapper. When means are afforded by railway construction of obtaining this timber, it will undoubtedly prove the most valuable asset the colony will then possess. The best known woods exported may be mentioned as described as follows:

Greenheart---A very well-known and first-class hardwood, obtained from one of the tallest of the trees of the Guinea forest. Logs can be had from 18 to 24 inches square and 70 feet long. Useful wherever a hardwood is desired, particularly for shipbuilding, wharfs, house framing, mill timbers, etc.

Moro wood.—Of equal value, though not so well known as Greenheart, and suitable for similar purposes as that wood. Being more plentiful and more easily accessible, this timber should rapidly become popular for construction work.

Wallaba.—A very useful timber, occurring in four varieties, only two of which, however, are generally used. For shingles, both for colonial use and for export, vat staves, paling staves, frames for houses and also for firewood, it is very suitable, and in good demand.

Bullet tree.—This tree produces the valuable by-product, balata, and is now only cut as timber for special purposes. It attains a height of 100 feet, the wood being dark red, close-grained and, when free from sap, most durable.

Crab-wood. — An excellent wood for furniture and cabinet making purposes, as, when finished, it resembles an open-grained mahogany, and is not so hard to manufacture as that wood. The attention of manufacturers has, within the last few years, been attracted to this wood, and systematic attempts are being made to place it on the market in quantity. A number of milling plants have been established along the rivers by which this wood is plentiful, and one concern is now supplying the New York market with large quantities. Crab-wood is worthy the attention of Canadian furniutre manufacturers.

Red Cedar.—There is a plentiful supply of this well-known wood, though the export is small. It is chiefly used for making cigar boxes.

Salt as a Wood Preservative

A note in the Chemical Trades Journal describes the results of salting sleepers, still much practised in South Russia, as a means of preservation. The discovery of the efficacy of salt for the purpose was made accidentally some twenty-five years ago. The telegraph poles of Sevastopol had a short life, rotting below the ground, and one of the staff tried the experiment of putting a pool of salt into the hole prepared for the reception of one of them. It lasted five times as long as usual, and the experiment was repeated and extended to railway sleepers. Crude sea salt, such as is recovered along the Crimean coast, is used, and in 1895 a plant for treating 300,000 sleepers a year was provided at Ssiwach, in the Crimea. This is the annual requirement of the Crimean railway, and the system has been extended to other lines—for example, that which runs across the Kergis Steppe. The treatment is specially recommended for sleepers intended for use in a hot and dry climate. The sleepers are usually thrown into ponds containing a 16 per cent. solution of salt, and allowed to stay there three or four months. They take up 70 to 100 times their weight of liquor, or about 10 lbs. of salt, which, however, does not penetrate far. The cost of the treatment is, according to locality, from one-fourth to one-ninth of the cost of treatment with creosote, and the life of the sleepers is said to be six years, against twelve for those creasoted. Under the same conditions, untreated sleepers last about four years.

I ran across a new wrinkle the other day, says a writer in the Wood-Worker, watching a new rip saw man who had been put on the self-feed. The self-feed saw was an old, antiquated one, where the only way of raising the feed-works was to turn a handwheel until it was screwed up high enough to be out of the way. Instead of doing this, he just started the board in when he wanted to edge it straight before ripping, and steered it right through, letting the rolls do the work. There may have been some knack, and probably was, of doing it, but he would have the board edged before he could have raised the rolls out of the way to do it by hand.

W. M. DUNLOP & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AND AUDITORS
Rooms 45 and 46 Citizen Bldg.
OTTAWA, ONT.
Lumber Accounting a Specialty

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

OILDAG
(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)
Deflocculated Acheson-Graphite, DAG, and oil.

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure and these qualities, added to the unctious softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, make Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes. The process of deflocculation takes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that 99% of it will go through a sieve having 44,000 meshes to the square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they cannot be seen with a strong microscope. Oildag is this deflocculated Acheson-graphite suspended in oil where it neither floats or sinks but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

Mr. Rob't. A. Ross, E. E. of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, writes:—

"As my firm are constructing and operating steam plants, we have wished to use a mixture of graphite and oil for cylinder lubrication, but have been prevented by the fact that the graphite settled out of the mixture. This difficulty you have overcome, and we are now assured of the best lubrication in the world, especially in super heated steam practice."

Write for Oildag booklet 77 E.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY
Factory at Sarnia, Canada - - Port Huron, Mich.

The National Iron Works, Toronto, Ont., covered with J-M Asbestos Roofing.

J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING
FIRE-PROOF

Made of indestructible Asbestos (Rock) Fibre and Trinidad Lake Asphalt, the great weather-proofer, J-M Asbestos Ready Roofing is literally a pliable stone. Fire, acids, gases, chemical fumes, heat or cold have no effect upon it. It is therefore practically indestructible.

And because of its stone nature, J-M Asbestos Roofing never needs painting or gravelling. Its first cost is its only cost.

Asbestos being a non-conductor of heat and cold, this roofing keeps a building warm in winter and cool in summer, and is adapted for any building, anywhere.

We'll sell you J-M Asbestos Roofing direct from our nearest branch if your dealer won't supply you.

Write our nearest branch for Samples and Catalogue 303.

THE CANADIAN
H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO, LTD.

Manufacturers of Asbestos and Magnesia Products
ASBESTOS
Asbestos Roofing Packings, Electrical Supplies, Etc.

Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C.

1294

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited
Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

DESIRE CUSTOMERS FOR:

5/4, 6/4, 8/4 White Pine (dry).
5/4 x 4 and up, 6/16' Red Pine (Mill Run) (dry) made on Gang Edger.
One cargo undersized 8 ft. Railway Ties.
Standard Cedar Railway Ties.
18" XXXX and 18" Clear Butt Cedar Shingles.
1-3/8 x 4 ft. No. 1 White Pine Lath.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

While stock is moving more freely throughout the province, the prices obtaining are by no means to the liking of the trade. The hemlock situation is not as strong as it was, the reson for this being that Michigan and Wisconsin manufacturers have been offering stocks at close prices. The market for pine is practically unchanged with a fair stability in present prices. A noteworthy feature is the scarcity of lath. The prices, however, are not correspondingly high. Stocks of dry hemlock have become pretty well absorbed and it looks as if dealers would be taking green stock for their requirements before very long. British Columbia shingles are holding firm at $3.30. That the mills at the coast are busy is evidenced by the time it takes them to make shipments these days.

While the prices are not fulfilling expectations the stocks in the yards are low, generally, and with a little more enquiry, which is inevitable, a stiffening tendency is certain to ensue. With the fine weather the dealers have been disposing of stock laid in earlier in the year and held up owing to backward weather at that time. Operations in the building field are quite active and enquiries from this source are continually on the increase.

Those who are shipping by water are experiencing some difficulty in getting tonnage to suit their sales. There is a scarcity of satisfactory labor at all water points, both as regards loading and discharging.

One of the chief weaknesses of the trade at present is its anxiety to force business through an army of salesmen. This is having a bad effect upon the buyer, giving him a sort of unstable independence and making him frequently irritable owing to the amount of time he has to devote to interviewing travellers.

Generally, conditions at the present time give promise of a good volume of trade during the season and there are no indications of any untoward developments in the price list. The prices quoted by this journal have been carefully revised and may be taken as a fair indication of the figures at which business is being done.

Eastern Canada

With the exception of the export and lower grades, for which there is a fair demand, the movement of stock is a cause of some anxiety to manufacturers of the Ottawa Valley. The mill yards are full of lumber of last year's cut and before long some of it will have to be cleared out to make room for the new cut. For the middle grades, such as shipping culls, the demand is very indifferent, this being attributable largely to the lack of interest on the part of the American trade, the condition of which is very unsettled at the present time. There have been no recent changes in price worthy of note.

The exceptionally dry weather that has prevailed throughout the province of Quebec has tide up a great deal of lumber and unless the situation improves very shortly it is almost sure to affect the prices of spruce, pine, hemlock and cedar. The prevalence of bush fires over large areas in the northern section of the province is another disagreeable factor. As against these things, however, it is refreshing to note a feeling of greater trade confidence in the Montreal district following the efforts of the Montreal Lumber Association to put the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer onto a better basis of operation.

At Boston the easier tone prevailing in the spruce market has caused some buyers to act more conservatively. There has been a drop of 50 cents from the $24 which was the price obtained for frames, 9-inch and under, a couple of weeks ago. A fair volume of new business is reported in the market for random, with the figure averaging about $20.50 for 2 x 4. In the market for shingles a firmer tone is developing. Offerings of choice brands are not large and manufacturers in some instances are asking fancy prices. Sales of extra choice brands have been made at $3.60, but there are few manufacturers who can get over $3.50, and buyers report they have been able to get good extras in some cases at $3.40. Clears are firmer at $3 to $3.20. Not much business is reported at the outside figure. Demand for lath has not been heavy. For 1⅝-inch prices range from $3.70 to $3.75, and for 1½-inch from $3.45 to $3.50.

The outlook for eastern spruce at New York has improved considerably and retailers and wholesalers expect a gradual upward trend during the next month or two. Prices remain unchanged at present. With an improvement in the building field a better trade in hemlock seems assured. Retailers are carrying only a moderate supply of hemlock and any strengthening in the demand from consuming sources will necessitate heavier buying.

Great Britain

While no appreciable reduction in prices is anticipated at London during the present season, trade events of the last two weeks have not fulfilled expectations. Buyers continue to exercise great caution and are only satisfying immediate requirements. It is hoped that there will be a marked improvement shown in building requirements, in which case the tendency will certainly be to harden prices in the stocks mostly required by that industry. Meanwhile, the deliveries are moderate, those from stock being a little less than last year, while the overside are over 500 standards less, but with so many of the ports now being open, this shortage will not doubt very shortly be made up. The packing trade shows a lull, and the building demand is still very moderate.

At Foy, Morgan & Company's recent sale at the Cannon street Hotel, London, a fairly brisk demand was evidenced and results generally were satisfactory. In pine, 13 ft. 3 x 11 1st Quebec went £35, 3rds at £15 5s., and 4ths at £11 and £10 15s. Large Quebec birch made 102s. 6d., 20 to 22 in. 90s., and under 81s. 3d.

At Liverpool the stocks on hand are, with some minor exceptions, much below those held in previous years at the beginning of the regular import season. In spruce deals for instance, Liverpool stocks are about 35 per cent. less than last year at this time, and in Manchester nearly 25 per cent. less. The reduced trade at Liverpool, of course, is caused by the opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence, the liners which have been running to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., having been transferred to their regular summer employment at Quebec and Montreal. The regular small shipments of spruce to Liverpool have now ceased and the trade has to depend upon the contracts which have been made for future arrivals. Spruce deals are quoted at £8 5s. c.i.f. for the Mersey for large steamers.

The demand on the spot market is not altogether satisfactory, although prices remain firm. The anticipated improvement in the building trade has not materialized and the present demand continues on the same hand-to-mouth principle which characterized it during the earlier months of the year. There is rather a large stock of St. John, N.B., birch logs and planks, but this is attributable to somewhat heavy arrivals from that port late in the spring. Prices for birch remain firm, both in the c.i.f. and spot markets. The first shipments of pine deals and lumber from Montreal are going direct from the steamers' side into the hands of the country dealers, in fulfilment of contracts made during the winter. C.i.f. values for pine deals are firm with a tendency to stiffen for the higher qualities. Stocks of the lower qualities are rather heavy but are held firmly.

Trade continues on the easy side at Manchester. Quebec board pine has received little support and the present stocks would appear to be ample. Pine deals are also well stocked. Quebec thirds have gone very slowly of late as they have had to face competition of three-ply and the cheaper grades of canary whitewood.

The condition of the market at Glasgow is on rather an unsatisfactory basis so far as the volume of business passing is concerned. The demand from the shipbuilding industry has been unaccountably dull. That considerable quantities of wood goods will be required sooner or later is practically certain but the demand is very slow in coming. Among recent arrivals at this port may be mentioned the "Saturnia" from St. John, N.B., which had 4,941 pieces birch, 3,961 pieces spruce deals, 221 pieces pine, 24 logs maple, 2,813 bundles maple, to order.

United States

The market on the other side of the border has not been featured by any noteworthy changes since the publication of our last report. There has been little attempt to stock up in advance of current requirements and the demand for lumber in both the wholesale and retail departments is very moderate. Speculative buying has been conspicuous by its absence, except in the case of southern pine timber, which has been brought up to some extent in anticipation of higher prices. While the amount of lumber distributed is somewhat less than usual at this time of the year the demand is fairly well maintained, this being attributable largely to the activity in the building field. Generally there is a reluctancy to take any chances on the market, which at present gives no justification for stocking up beyond requirements. The lack of railroad demand has cut down the volume of trade, but fortunately this has been offset by a curtailment of cut by the southern mills.

The general lumber industry of the whole country is distinguished by a restriction of output on shipment. At no point is this demonstrated more forcibly than at Chicago, the great central market, where the total shipments for the year computed up to May were 260,380,000 feet, compared with 350,588,000 in the corresponding period of 1910—a falling off of 90,178,000 feet; and the trade happenings at Chicago are a very fair barometer of the whole industry. It is felt that under the circumstances the only way to maintain firm prices is to restrict the output to current requirements; further, that

"Cleveland-Sarnia QUALITY"

WE CAN FURNISH
WITH DESPATCH

Railroad, Ship-Building, and Heavy Construction Timbers in

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

in fact anything in special or regular sizes, cut to order in any size 10 to 60 feet long.

We also carry a heavy stock of assorted grades in White pine and Red pine as well as LATH

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS"

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED

SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

this is a period for the suspension of judgment and waiting for controlling events. This is about the attitude of producers, sellers and buyers of lumber.

At Chicago, prices for southern pine are well maintained, this being attributable to the fact that there is considerable building in progress. The demand, however, is not such as to satisfy wholesalers who handle timber bills for heavy construction. Enquiries from the railroads are scarce, with but little buying. In northern pine the same conditions obtain, and local dealers complain that there is little money in the business at prevailing prices. The demand for hemlock has revived somewhat, but here again sales would be larger if building activity were more in evidence; as it is, dealers are buying only what they require to even up assortments. The red cedar shingle market at Chicago is still a dull feature. If anything, prices are a little firmer, clears ranging from $3.12 to $3.17 and stars $2.59. The demand for white cedar shingles is a little more active and the market for lath has improved somewhat owing to the influences of spring building.

Buffalo reports a good market for southern pine. The mills, as a general rule, have plenty of orders and the retail trade shows improvement. Prices for hemlock have shown little variation but there has been a large demand for rail hemlock. The better grades of white pine are still scarce with prices for most grades firm, although low grade pine shows little improvement. Stocks of red cedar shingles have begun to arrive in quantities by lake but there has not been much change of prices, these having been low for some time.

The most striking feature of the present situation in the lumber industry and trade is that in the southern pine field. At the begining of the year the mill operators spontaneously and almost unanimously set out to obtain better and more uniform prices for their product, since they had been manufacturing at a loss and self-preservation made that resolution necessary. It would seem that if the demand for southern pine this season had been heavy and insistent on stated delivery it would have been comparatively easy to maintain and even advance prices. But the contrary has been the fact. There has been an absence of urgent demand by the larger interests, which have been in the habit of placing contracts for large blocks of product, to be cut and delivered over extended periods of the year, and employing a large share of mill capacity. The manufacturers of southern pine have had to depend mainly on the building demand in the cities and on the country retail trade for their outlet, which has limited the requirement markedly as compared with that in years of large railroad, car work and industrial demands in certain lines. Yet with such a restricted market the mill operators have been able to maintain prices to a remarkable degree. But they have done this by a curtailment of product. In the territory west of the Mississippi the larger mills for months have been running not more than five days in the week, and some of them have cut down the running time to three and four days in the week. Labor and other hindrances have curtailed a normal output of lumber. Altogether there has been a positive and widespread reduction of capacity cut, and without doubt, with anything like a normal fall trade, will be found a pronounced scarcity of lumber, especially such as is used in the retail trade. In that case the manufacturers will be in a position not only to maintain the present level of prices but to advance them all through the list. In that case the time will come when it will be wise to buy stocks for speculation; but the buyer will be wise who will be able to determine when the right moment has arrived.

Cooperage Trade Improving

Chatham, Ont., May 25.—J. Innes, of the Sutherland, Innes Company, Limited, has the following views on conditions in cooperage industry:

"There is a considerable stiffening in prices of cooperage stock all along the line. The consumers are beginning to realize that the output this year is going to be a very limited one.

"Trade generally is improving, and the prospects for a good apple crop are excellent. Nearly all of the manufacturers are therefore very optimistic and are looking forward to not only an excellent trade but for much higher prices than are prevailing at the present time.

"There was a little slump in hoops, but this has recovered and staves and heading are not only firm but prices are advancing."

Eighty-eight timber licenses were issued for lands west of the Cascades during April, producing a revenue to the province of British Columbia of $12,400; 456 licenses were issued for lands east of the Cascades, bringing in a total of $52,440; timber license transfer fees during the month amounted to $450, penalties aggregated $1,075; coal license fees totalled $5,150, and coal license transfer fees, $160, making a total revenue for the timber branch of the provincial lands department for the month of $71,675.

The Government's Reserve Policy

In the course of a recent debate i nthe House of Commons, the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, gave an explanation of the new Forest Reserves Bill. The purpose of the bill is to revise the present Act. It is proposed to place the whole of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in the position of a forest reserve. Under the bill there are 24 reserves with an aggregate area of 16,760,640 acres, as compared with 21 reserves with 3,379,200 acres under the present act. Referring to the policy of the government in connection with these reserves, Mr. Oliver said:

"We do not propose to hold the timber which is in these forest rseerves from use, but we propose to inaugurate a policy which will look to the utilization of the timber and to the reforestation or continued forestation of the land. We have not arrived at that point yet but we hope to do so. In a great measure the public requirements are met by the holders of timber licenses inside and outside the forest reserves, but our purpose, in dealing with the timber in the reserves is, first, the economic utilization of the timber which is useful for commercial purposes so that there shall be a continuous supply.

"The primary object is to conserve the sources of water supply by the protection and production, or reproduction, of timber or wood around the sources of the water supply. It is to be supposed that the sources are elevated areas, otherwise hills, and, they being elevated areas, are not the mist desirable areas for agriculaural purposes. We propose to utilize that land which is, under ordinary conditions, either waste or of much lesser value in this work of conserving the water supply, and at the same time to reproduce the timber growth for the benefit of the dwellers on the prairie surrounding these areas.

"We hope that we will be able to work out a system such as they have adopted in other countries of harvesting our crop, and still having another crop to havest, all the while protecting the cources of water supply as they can only be protected by some measure of forest growth. We must always recognize that timber in our own western country is of special value. It is worth so much per thousand feet, but it is worth a great deal more than any actual economic value, in the settlement of the country. While it is desirable that we should see that the sources of our water supplies are preserved it would not be possible for the government— at least I do not think it would be possible—to sit tight and say: We will not allow this timbe rto be utilized. I know that in order to meet public opinion, even if we had no other reason, we would have to provide for the utilization of the timber as it reached the point when it was most useful as a commercial article.

"It is the intention and policy of the department, to see that the cutting of timber inside the forest reserves is done in conformity, not only with the license that has been issued, but also with our general regulations for cutting timber within forest reserves."

The Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works, Williamsport, Pa., are always thoroughly up-to-date both in their products and in their business methods. An indication of this is afforded by the attractive little monthly calendars which they sent out to their business friends. The calendar for the month of May is decorated with a dainty picture of a young lady enjoying the sport of trout fishing. The calendar is prettily designed and bears the following very practical text for the month: "May—The glorious month of May! Everyone should be happy, and if your steam shovel or locomotive is making you unhappy, let us remedy it. We rebuild locomotives and steam shovels." This is good practical advice for all users of steam shovels, etc. The Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works are also sending out a dainty blotter with a reproduction of a landscape painting produced in color.

English investors have recently been invited to purchase stock in the Canadian Timber Investment Company, Limited, of which the capital stock is £400,000 and of which 150,000 shares of £1 each are being issued at par to the public. The company has been formed for the acquisition and holding of timber properties in Canada and elsewhere and primarily for the purchase of properties in British Columbia, comprising 97 leases or licenses upon approximately 96½ square miles. The properties were acquired by the vendor, Mr. C. F. Pretty, of Vancouver, to whom is being alotted 60,000 shares, in part payment for the properties. The properties are estimated to contain 1,341,730,000 feet of merchantable cedar, fir and spruce.

The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association have appointed a special standing committee of five members to advance the cause of a single standard set of rules for the universal inspection of hardwood lumber, according to a resolution recently adopted at the annual meeting of the Association. The committee consists of the following: Lewis Dill, chairman, Baltimore, Md.; R. H. VanSant, Ashland, Key.; O. O. Agler, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Carrier, Sardis. Miss.; E. V. Badcock, Pittsburg, Pa.

DRIED FRUITS

It is going to be no easy task to supply the camps economically this season with apples, prunes, raisins, peaches, etc., at the highest prices that we have ever known, but we can help you out to a considerable extent by being able to offer you a fine line of natural figs, packed in 28 lb. bags, at the remarkably low price of 3¾c. This particular line is good, clean, sound fruit. We also have three other lines of better quality which we offer at 4, 4¼, and 4½c. To those who have not used figs in the camp, we can only say that they offer a splendid substitute for and can be used for practically all the same purposes as apples, prunes, raisins or peaches.

Samples on request.

H. P. Eckardt & Co., Wholesale Grocers
Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO

Examine this Lsit!

Jenckes Boilers in stock ready for immediate shipment subject to prior sale. All built to rigid specifications, tested and inspected. Detailed specification of any Boiler mailed on request.

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR

1-72 in.	x 18 ft.	125 lbs.	Pressure	B.C. Inspection
1-72 “	x 18 “	135 “	“	
3-72 “	x 16 “	135 “	“	
4-66 “	x 16 “	135 “	“	
2-60 “	x 16 “	135 “	“	
1-60 “	x 16 “	125 “	“	B.C. Inspection
2-60 “	x 14 “	125 “	“	B.C. Inspection
1-60 “	x 14 “	135 “	“	
1-54 “	x 12 “	125 “	“	
1-54 “	x 12 “	100 “	“	

VERTICAL

2-30	H.P.	110 lbs.
1-25	“	110 “
5-20	“	110 “
5-15	“	110 “
1-12	“	110 “

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE

1-80	H.P.	110 lbs.	Open	Bottom	Pattern
1-60	“	110 “	“	“	“
2-50	“	110 “	“	“	“
1-40	“	110 “	“	“	“
3-40	“	110 “	Water	“	“

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Keystone

Gang Bolter

Gang Bolter

For sawing slabs for lath, pickets or kindling wood bolts at one operation.

This machine is a great worker and will cut bolts for from 60,000 to 100,000 lath in one day.

Driving Pulley 12 x 12 inches and should run about 2,200 revolutions per minute.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works
Williamsport, - Pennsylvania

Saskatoon

Porcupine

In the Western City building is active. In the New Ontario town mine equipment and machinery are in demand. In these towns and every place of importance in Canada we can, through "our man on the spot" furnish you with **advance** authoritive information of all BUILDING AND ENGINEERING PROJECTS.

OUR SERVICE gives you timely knowledge of all sales possibilities—enabling you to get busy long before the other man knows. It enables you to select from the whole field those opportunities that promise the most profit and which you can handle to the best advantage.

MACLEAN DAILY REPORTS give a service never before attempted in Canada—a service that will increase in value to you day by day.

Ask for Further Details and Rates

MacLean Daily Reports Limited
220 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

Trade in the United Kingdom

(Continued from page 40.)

tional details of a lofty stand of four storeys and a roof have been given. Many structures of the kind, to accommodate large numbers of people, have been erected in London, and have used up a tremendous lot of timber, much of it being of a heavy kind. The larger structures have been strongly built, under the supervision of the city of Westminster and city of London officials, and the timber used has had to be suitable for the purpose. Timber of the roughest and poorest quality has been used, almost by the ship-load, and for much of the work timber of the kind is as good as any. But for weight-carrying and for uses of a critical kind, the timber was required to be of sufficient section area, and of ample strength for the work. The stands which are being constructed at the time of writing appear to have a large surplus of strength, timber of the heavier kind being used without stint. The principal work of the kind is, of course, being done in London, for there the Coronation will actually take place. But fetes and galas on a large scale on a large scale will be held all over the country, and for these, stands, temporary houses of all kinds, inclosures and barricades, are now being erected on a large scale, so that the demand for timber for these special coronation purposes is now great. One wonders what will come of the timber after that eventful 22nd of June. Much of it will be little worse for the use it will have been put to. A good deal of it will find its way back into merchants' and dealers' hands, and it may be predicted that some profitable business will be done in timber which will have been used for coronation structures and barricades. One will be able to buy such timber at one's own price and a large proportion of the timber used will be bought "as it stands" and taken away to be sold again as new, first hand material. But without doubt the movement of timber for coronation uses will be a good thing for importers and merchants as most of them will not take the timber back again. At the time of writing the output of timber on this account has not quite reached its height. Many of the larger structures are in hand, but a vast number of the structures, small and great, and the final barricading, have yet to be done. The trade is not yet, accordingly, quite feeling the full demand for timber on coronation account. That will come with the first week in June.

One piece of work of the kind deserves especial mention. A huge and elaborate stand is being erected in front of the Borough Polytechnic, in south London, as an important function of the celebration is to take place at this point. The royal procession will halt at the front of the Borough Polytechnic, and the King will receive addresses from nine mayors of the Borough of London. A great crowd of people will want to witness this part of the ceremony, and a great structure is being erected to accommodate them. The stand is being built by C. H. Glover & Co., of Ormside street, Hatcham, and Clement's Lane, London. The charges for seats will range from one guinea to six guineas per seat, though the higher priced tickets cover the cost of a suitable coronation luncheon. Messrs. Glover & Company have considerately made arrangements by which members of the timber trade may secure seats at a substantial discount on the ordinary prices, so that any members of the trade who are pleased to avail themselves of the opportunity presented by this big stand at the Borough Polytechnic will be able to witness one of the chief civic functions in connection with the great event to best advantage.

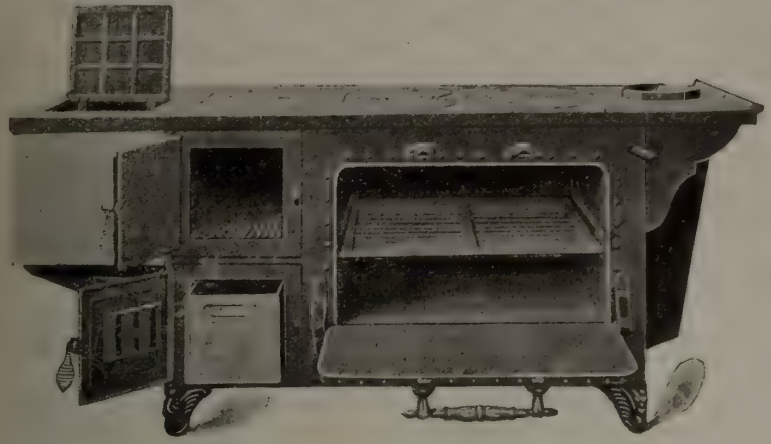
Terms of Credit

This topic, which has occupied the attention of timber importers and merchants for the last year or two, and which has lately become one of the pressing topics of the trade, received special attention at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom, held on April 28th, at the office of the London Chamber of Commerce. The terms of payment in common use among merchants and traders were reviewed, the common practice of payment being made within a month, being especially emphasized and being spoken of very favorably. The growing laxity of recent date, by which dealers have broken away as it were, from the recognized periods of payment, and paid when it seemed to please them, was strongly deprecated as being doubly unfair to merchants. It was unfair as holding back payments which were supposed to be prompt, cash payments, until late dates, and it was unfair as deferring such payments until unknown dates, so that merchants could not count on them with any certainty when trying to arrange for payment of their own bills. The committee saw that the question was a large one, and that there arose out of it some delicate considerations. It was ultimately decided to appoint a special sub-committee to deal with the matter, and to have representatives of the principal ports on the sub-committee, that the views of the trade in different parts of the kingdom on the subject might be ascertained and form the basis of a rule or set of rules to be laid down for the guidance of the trade.

Algonquin Steel Range

for Lumber Camps

Can be fitted to burn Wood, Coal or Coke



A durable, strong well made Range specially adapted for Lumber Camps, and possessing all the latest features in an up-to-date Range. Is a quick heater and a good baker. One of the many advantages to the cook is the one piece Drop Oven Door.

Write us for Catalogue and Prices

National Manufacturing Co., Limited
OTTAWA, - - CANADA

75000 FEET

Loaded in 3 Hours, Skidding some of the Logs 200 Feet

THE MACHINE THAT DID IT

"AMERICAN" Steam Log Loader

SELF SLEWING

Swings and Slews continuously in either direction by means of gearing which has power to handle loads under any conditions.

SELF PROPELLING

Self propelled in either direction on tops of the cars on its own portable track sections (or on permanently railed cars) or on surface track.

Please write Dept. 7 for Information and Prices.

American Hoist & Derrick Company
ST. PAUL, MINN.

TALK NO. V.

It is absurdly easy

to make a lot of fine resounding assertions about the "AMPHIBIA" Water Proof Belt. Any man with an extensive vocabulary could do that about any weak-knee'd proposition.

But we're out to convince you, so here's a definite offer.

We will send to any responsible firm

ONE "AMPHIBIA" BELT

on trial and if it fails to do as we state, it can be returned and no charge will be made.

Now, advertisers sometimes make offers which have a nice open-handed appearance, but which it would'nt pay them to get accepted.

But our offer, as outlined above, has been accepted and

Not one belt has come back

One customer says that it lasts five times as long as any other belt he has ever used.

Enough to make you think, eh?

Remember, "AMPHIBIA" is waterproof and made from first-class oak leather.

NOTE THE NAME:

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

ONEIDA,

The Steel Pulley of better belt contact, lightness, maximum strength.

Oneida Steel Pulleys differ from any similar produce made. And in this difference lies their strength,

In construction the Oneida Steel Pulley is ideal. It is strongly reinforced, is lighter than any other steel pulley by ⅓ to ½ and possesses greater strength. The perfectly oval crown face insures a 20% better belt adhesion.

They are built in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world, from 6 in. to 126 in. with 2 in. to 40 in. face with ¾ in. to 8½ in. bore.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.

Oneida, N. Y.

Everything in Spruce

Dressed and in the Rough

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.

Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.

FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.

Clark & Lyford, Vancouver, B. C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The St. Anthony Lumber Company, Limited, Ottawa, has applied for authority to surrender its charter.

The Belgo Canadian Pulp & Paper Company will erect an addition to their plant and install another paper machine.

Frank J. Pitman, representing Cornell & Ward, manufacturers of toilet papers, New York city, was in Toronto recently.

J. R. Booth will drive 50,000 cords of pulp logs from Elk lake, in the Nipissing district, and has built piers and guide booms across Mountain lake to keep the logs from scattering.

Incorporation has been granted to the Union Lumber Company, of Toronto, with a capital stock of $50,000. Robert C. McKay, Gideon Grant and Andrew Dods are the incorporators.

At Perth, Ont., bush fires swept over 400 acres of timber land and wrought damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars. The loss was confined to the property of Wm. Butler.

G. H. Nicholson, of Freelton, has purchased a half interest in the lumber business formerly carried on at Burlington by Alan S. Nicholson. The new firm will be known as the Nicholson Lumber Company.

At the recent examination of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, forty-five students wrote on the different subjects. All have secured positions as fire rangers or with lumber companies during the summer months.

At Milford Bay, Muskoka, on the site where the serious mill and lumber fire and boiler explosion occurred a few seasons ago, Mr. John Glass is now busily engaged operating a small mill with very complete equipment. A modern planer was installed this spring.

The city council of Port Arthur, Ont., have closed an agreement with J. L. MacRae for the erection of a hardwood finishing plant. Operations will be commenced at once. The plant will entail an expenditure of $60,000. The city will guarantee bonds to the extent of $35,000.

Ritchie & Ramsay, Limited, coating paper manufacturers, Toronto, have plans under way for a large addition to their present plant, and will install several new machines. The mills have enjoyed a very busy season, and it is said that the present capacity will be practically doubled.

A serious fire occurred at the Baker Lumber Company's yard at Lindsay, Ont., last week. Over a quarter of a million feet of beech and hemlock lumber and half a million shingles were destroyed. A G. T. R. car filled with shingles, was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $8,000.

A blaze occurred recently at Matthew Cowper's planing mill at Thamesford, Ont., but owing to the efficient work of the bucket brigade, in which nearly every man of the village was enlisted, little damage was done. The mill had a mica roofing and the fire resisting quality of this material kept the kiln and drying room intact.

The Continental Bag and Paper Company has been building a new factory on Bridge street, Ottawa, but has been kept back considerably by delay in delivering machinery. However, the management declares that operations will be commenced at the end of the month. The capacity of the factory is three million bags per day, and prospects seem particularly bright.

The large mill of Mickle, Dyment & Son, at Gravenhurst, commenced sawing for the season on May 8th. Two large double band saws, a band re-saw and a Wicks gang saw are cutting 100 M. feet per day. This year a 50 h.p. electric motor is running the planing mill and a 100 h.p. motor supplies power for the re-saw and lath mill. Manager Anderson is paying special attention to fire protection this year, and besides the system of hydrants, in connection with which a combination motor pump supplies water from Muskoka Lake, there are 120 buried water barrels distributed throughout the yard, each indicated by a white three-foot head-board.

At a recent meeting of the bondholders of the Imperial Pulp and Paper Mills, of Sturgeon Falls, Ont., held in Toronto, it was decided to make application to the courts for permission to sell the plant, and it is expected that the auction will take place about the middle of June. The limits will be included in the sale. They cover an area of 2,760 square miles and comprise 4,000,000 feet of standard spruce and 9,000,000 feet of other timber. E. R. C. Clarkson is the receiver. The mills have been in liquidation for two or three years. The ground wood plant is being operated, and eight grinders of the twelve in the mill are running at present.

The Bain Wagon Company, of Woodstock, Ont., will build a large extension to their plant. Plans are now being drawn for these extensions which will consist of a building four storeys high, 125 feet long and 50 feet wide, the addition to be built to the north of the present factory. When this building is completed it will mean an increase of from 50 to 75 hands, which, with the number on the pay-roll at the present time, will make a total in the neighborhood of 400 hands. This is the largest in the history of the institution. During the coming summer the company will also erect a large storehouse in Western Canada, either in Winnipeg or Calgary, to facilitate the supplying of orders for the territory west of the Great Lakes. Heretofore all these shipments have been made direct from Woodstock.

Forest fires have been active in the region of Fort Frances, Ont., and have been the subject of considerable anxiety to lumbermen and loggers with timber out and ready for the drive. On the Duluth branch of the Canadian Northern, between Ericksburg and Virginia, the fires have been raging with disastrous effects. The village of Ray was withan an ace of being wiped out on Saturday, while the bush a little further south was completely burned. Fires are also raging south of International Falls and along the Minnesota border, which threaten to be a repetition of those last fall. No great damage was done on the Canadian side, although fires are reported at Frog Creek, north of here. Timber cruisers who have returned from the Quitico forest reserve, Hunter's Island, say that fires are again breaking out there, and unless rain comes soon great damage will be done to the big timber, which is held by the government as a protection to the game preserve.

Eastern Canada

At Southampton, N.B., forest fires of considerable magnitude are reported to be raging. A large force of men is on the scene.

The Dorchester Lumber Company are building a large store at St. Malachie, Que. This building will be the largest and most modern of its kind in that section.

Rcent incorporations at Montreal include the Upper Fraser River (B.C.) Lumber Company, Limited, capitalized at $2,500,000. Among the incorporators are F. G. Bush and G. R. Drennan.

W. H. Wiles has been appointed foreman of a department in the plant of the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company's mills at Millerton, N.B. He has had several years' experience in England and Italy.

The saw, planing, and lath mills of the Rhodes Curry Company, Limited, of Amherst, N.S., situated at Little Forks, were completely destroyed by fire on May 16, entailing a loss of $25,000, partially covered with insurance. This was one of the largest and best equipped mills in the Maritime Provinces. The output last season was two million feet.

J. A. Gregory's sawmill at Lepreaux, N.B., was again destroyed by fire last month. The mill was insured for $3,000, about half the loss sustained. Mr. Gregory was away on the drive at the time of the fire, but his men recovered the lumber piles which contained a large quantity of sawn lumber. The mill was destroyed by fire only three years ago.

According to a dispatch from Fredericton, N.B., the Ashland Lumber Copmnay had 10,000,000 feet of lumber hung up on the Machias last month. This included 3,000,000 feet which was hung up last year, partly owing to the blow out of two dams. Hilyard's drive on the Tobique is also reported to have been hung up. A more recent dispatch from Andover says: "Red Rapids logs running, but Hilyard's and McNair's drives all out. Plaster Rock drives all hung up along Two Brooks and Burnt Land Brook. No information about Fraser's. A very small portion of lumber from the Tobique has reached the main river."

At a recent meeting of the Laurentide Paper Company at Montreal, the directors were authorized to apply for supplementary letters patent extending the powers of the company as follows: The incorporation of a new company with an increased authorized capital sufficient to meet the requirements for future extensions of the company's business in all its branches. The new company will acquire the shares, and as soon as practicable the entire assets and undertakings of the present company, upon such terms as will afford every shareholder of the present company fair and equitable treatment. The capital of the new company, it is understood, will be $10,000,000.

Western Canada

During April the Western Canada Lumber Company, at Fraser Mills, B.C., cut 10,073,613 feet of lumber, the greater part of which found its way to the prairie markets.

A pulp mill may be erected in the Masset district, near Prince Rupert, B.C., by the British-Canadian Lumber Corporation, which has recently been organized for developing large timber tracts.

L. O'Connor, of the Canadian Forestry Department, left Edmonton last month for the Peace River country. He will prepare an exhaustive report with regard to the vast timber resources along the banks of the Athabasca and Peace rivers, and adequate methods for their protection.

H. D. Prettie, forestry superintendent, was in Calgary recently to complete the arrangements for the large forestry nursery which the C. P. R. is to establish at Cluny, Alta., between Bassano and Gleichen. Large gangs of men are at work along the right-of-way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Calgary and Winnipeg, setting out young trees brought from the nursery in Saskatchewan.

The work of safeguarding the forests of British Columbia against depredations by fire will this season be placed under the direction of an expert commission of three members, Chief Fire Warden Gladwin (who was in charge last year), being one of these. Upwards of twenty-five divisional wardens have been in the field arranging forestry protective machinery since April. A force of approximately 150 men in all will be engaged this season by the Provincial government.

The worst forest fires in the history of Saskatchewan raged last month in that province and at one time the city of Prince Albert was seriously endangered. Among the worst sufferes were the Prince Albert Timber Company. According to an advice from Winnipeg, Man., the line of fire extended from Dauphin, Man., to Prince Albert, a distance of 100 miles. The C. N. R. had a million dollars invested in lumber mill plant at Big River. The extent of the damage at that point has not yet been disclosed.

The Northwestern Timber Company, composed of Connecticut men, have purchased about 250,000,000 feet of standing timber in British Columbia. At present they are investigating the best manner of developing their property. Hon. E. J. Lake, who is vice-president and general manager of the company, has been in Vancouver for several weeks this spring making preliminary arrangements. The company will operate in or near Vancouver within a year, but as yet they have not reached anay definite decision as to the extent or location of their operations.

The mill owners along the Saskatchewan at Edmonton, Alta., have everything ready to receive the first log drive of the season from the lumber camps up stream, the advance guard of which is expected hourly, at time of writing. More than 20,000,000 feet of logs will be disposed of by the local mills this season, as in addition to the 15,000,000 feet cut by the lumbermen during the past winter there are 5,000,000 of last season's cut logs that were stranded in the mouth of Poplar Creek last year and unavailable by the continued low water. It is expected that these will be floated this year. Between fifty and sixty men are employed in the camps up stream at the present time. They are engaged in getting the logs ready for launching in the waters of the Saskatchewan on their long journey to the Twin Cities. Notwithstanding the fact that a large amount of time and money have been expended on the construction of booms at Goose Island Encampment, for the storage of logs that cannot be taken care of in the booms of the local mills, the booms and the dam at the up stream point will be of no use whatever to the lumbermen this year. Construction work at Goose Island will be continued this year under the supervision of F. G. Goodspeed, a Dominion government engineer of public works, who has made his headquarters in the Alberta Block on Jasper avenue west, Edmonton.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

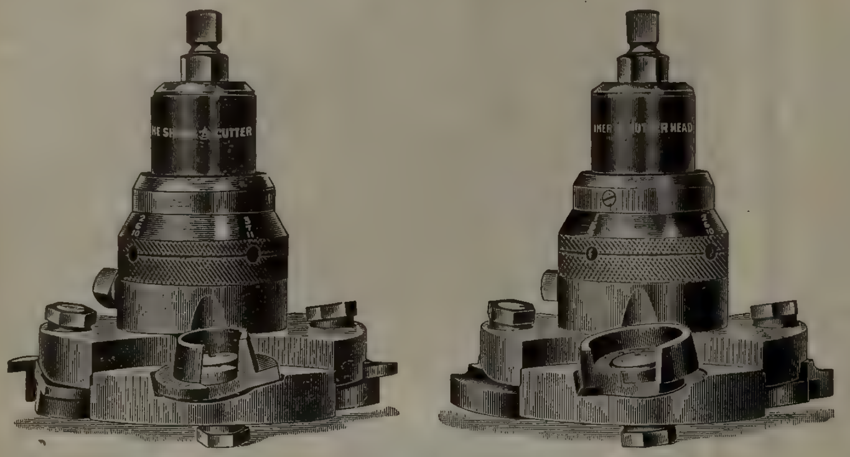
Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Good Article Gives Satisfaction to Both Distributor and Consumer

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
Montreal Ottawa

Shimer Cutter Heads and Cutters



Our "Best of All" Figs. 202 and 203 with 4 Bits to each Head.

Flooring Possibilities

The progress made by manufacturers of Flooring is in evidence all around us. The changing from the old type of floor to the modern sanitary idea of smaller units, close fitting joints, and the artistic display made by combining different colors, has led to the use of many woods heretofore thought unfit for the finer varieties of Flooring.

Maple and Oak have been the favorites, but the system of manufacturing Hard Wood Flooring made possible by the Shimer Cutter Heads, is being taken up by the manufacturers of beech, birch, ash, gum, yellow pine, white pine, tupelo, etc., and some striking effects are predicted.

Even the upstairs floors and the kitchen of the modern residence are receiving more attention, and the wood-worker who is supplied with the latest Shimer Cutter Heads, and has a taste for originating striking effects, can reap a good harvest in his locality by making his native woods into some of the novelties demanded by architects and builders.

To cut all kinds of wood smoothly, and at a good rate of feed, requires a tool with the proper cutting angle to the Bits, the proper clearance to prevent friction and burning, and many other points only understood by those who have made a life-study of the needs of the machine woodworker.

It matters little what the modern floor is made of so long as it is a substantial, durable wood and one that will finish well and we would advise every planing mill man to look into this matter.

Many property owners are also laying new thin flooring in narrow strips over their old and unsanitary floors. The business is developing right along and should be a profitable line for any planing mill. The way to make it successfully and profitably is to use the Shimer Double Flooring Heads and then re-saw the strips. This practically doubles the capacity of your matcher or moulder, giving you 100 per cent gain in output for the investment of only a few dollars.

We are here to be of service to you and our experience is placed at your disposal. Let us hear from you to-day.

We manufacture Special Cutters of any shape and size desired after the patterns of our Reversible and One-Way Cutters. Let us have your specifications. For odd work not found in our caatlogue send a wood sample or drawing.

We make two styles of Grinding Machines to lighten and hasten the work of the filing room. Particulars sent upon request,

OUR "BEST OF ALL"

The most popular of The Shimer Cutter Heads are Figs. 202 and 203. The Bits are held within conical duplex bit seats, self-centering, arranged with the very complete Expansion feature for the fine adjustment of tongue and groove thicknesses.

Price with 4 bits to each head, the set $40.95
Price with 6 bits to each head, the set 49.27
Price with 8 bits to each head, the set 57.60

Complete with Flooring Bits. The Heads will also receive Bits for thin Ceiling—⅜ at $1.30 each and Bits for 2-in. thick plank at $1.63 each.

Jointer Heads

For jointing plain edges we make several styles of Jointer Heads provided with shearing effect to produce the easiest and at the same time the smoothest work. Made of Steel Forgings they supply the strongest and best. Our very reasonable prices put the tools within the reach of all.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1¼-in. $31.20
Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2-in. 33.28

Ship Lap Heads

to give you the best service must be of a kind that is always ready and to interchange with matcher and other Heads you may have fitted to your machine, thus avoiding a change of machine guides. This is one reason why the Shimer Ship Lap Heads are so generally used. The other reason is that they do work so satisfactorily that all who know their convenience take them in preference to others.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1½-in. thick $34.84
Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2½-in. thick 35.88

Double Ceiling Heads

These heads have a special design to suit the purpose of double tonguing and grooving, with overlapping of the bit cutting edges to produce perfect clearance and to protect the leading points from unnecessary friction and wear.

They double the capacity of any matcher or moulder and provide a means of turning out single surfaced ceiling or flooring upon the most economical basis.

Price, Double Ceiling Heads complete with Bits, net, $40.94

The Shimer Cutter Head for O.G. Batten and Siding

These heads are especially designed to work O. G. Batten or O. G. Siding, having three circular cutters in line of the cut, seated and firmly bolted to one side of the head flange.

We make them to suit any matcher or moulder. They turn out O. G. Battens as regularly as our matcher heads work tongue and groove flooring. Give measurements same as for flooring heads; or, if flooring heads are already in use on your machine, give their record numbers, and send a cross section of the batten—wood sample or drawing.

Price for each Cutter Head, without bits.. .. .. $9.75
O. G. Batten Bits to mould ¾-in. deep or less, net each 2.08

Door, Sash and Coping Tools

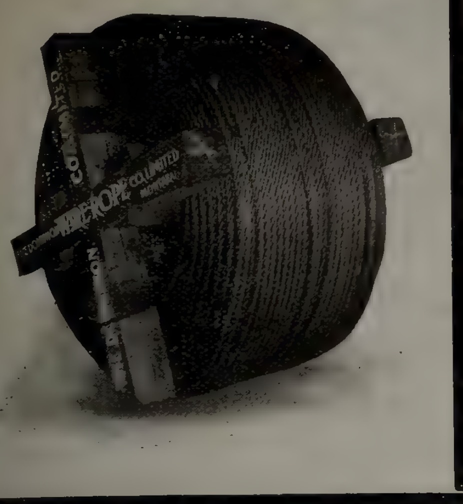
That save all the hand fitting. No changing of patterns, therefore, no trouble in framing the door and sash parts when they are matched up with the Shimer Cutter Head. We relieve you of that detail of the business when we place the mould in counterpart within the contour of the Bits. The Bits are filed only to sharpen and being set by means of a gauge give accurate and uniform results. Prices very reasonable.

Reversible and One-way Cutters

The Shimer Reversible Cutters for Single Spindle Shapers, Variety Moulders or Friezers, are carefully moulded opposite to the shape of the mould to be produced, in such a way as to have only the cutting edge touch the lumber. They are complete—inexpensive—time saving. We also make One-Way Cutters for the Double Spindle Shaper.

SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS

Branch at Milton, Pa. **GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.**



Wire Rope

When you need wire rope for any purpose whatever, it will surely pay you to communicate with us.

We have in stock all kinds—in all sizes—in any length.

Should your requirements be special—we can make rope to exactly suit your needs. We know how, as we have had years of experience.

Wire Rope Fittings of all Kinds

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Jeffrey Wire Rope Conveyers

Are used extensively in the lumber industry

Because

They have greater efficiency and are more economical than other types of conveyers.

They are pre-eminently fitted for medium and long distance haulage; are employed with greater success in handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, etc.

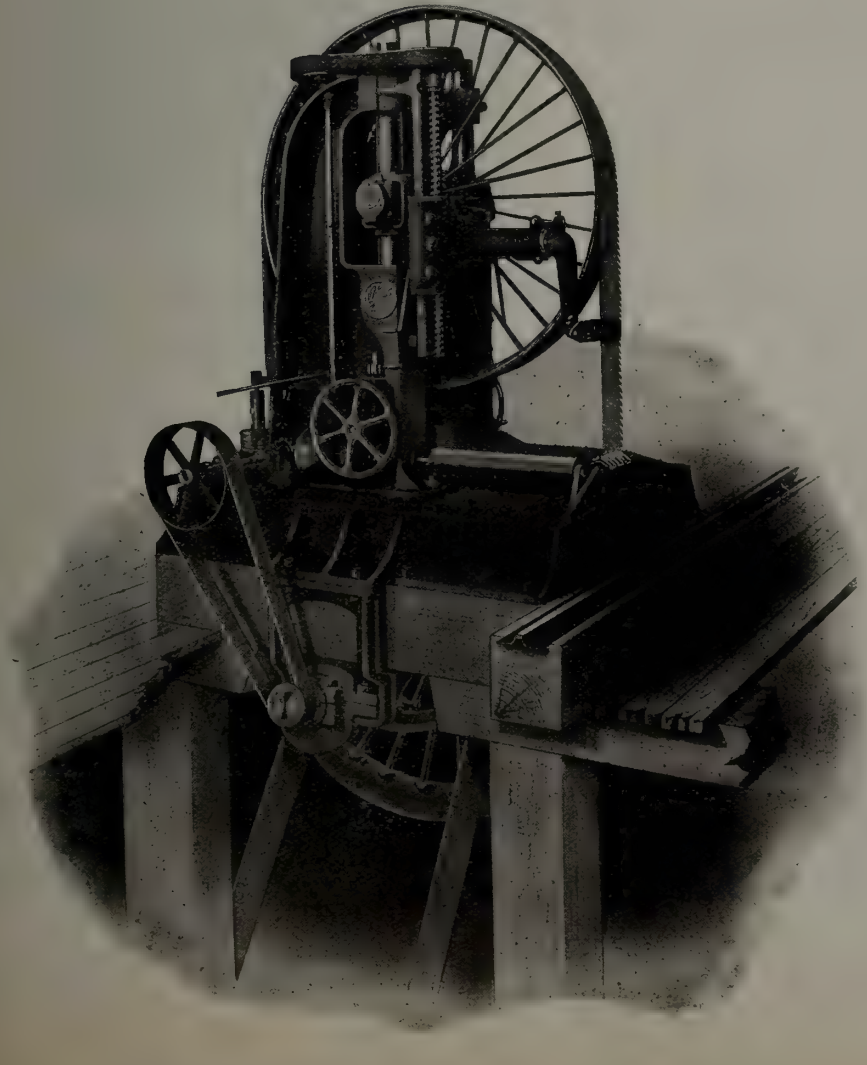
We have conveyors of this type exceeding 1,000 feet in length which are in successful operation.

Write for Booklet 33

We build Conveying Machinery for all requirements in the Lumber Industry.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Co.
Montreal, Can.

Toronto Office, —— 174 King Street East



A Band Mill Without a Peer

Best balanced and most symmetrical band mill ever designed

The despair of imitators
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels
Does not overhang its foundation
Is the heaviest band mill built
Also the perfection of simplicity
It holds all the cutting records
Has the greatest range of top wheel
Double spring cushion tension device
Steam straining engine when specified
Quick opening bottom guides
Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame
Safety upper guide
Steam controlled upper guide when wanted
Steel spoke V section bottom wheel
Chain oiling bearings
Hubs are longer than on any other brand
This insures a very rigid wheel
Wheels tilt from front and rear
The standard of excellence
Every feature original with us
We build every machine required in an up to date mill

Ask for Catalogs

Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N.Y.
Pacific Coast Office, 715 White Building, Seattle, Washington

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better.	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16..		35 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20...		35 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 00

6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 50
10x20		37 00
6x18, 8x18		37 50
6x20, 8x20		38 50

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft.		19 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.		21 50
" " " 20 ft.		23 50
" " " 22 ft.		25 50
" " " 24 ft.		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts &2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2. common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s . Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' 1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00

Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60
ASH.		
13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	30	40
BIRCH.		
14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00
CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		59 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2in. "		59 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00
NO. 2. CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00
MILL RUN.		
1" x 4"		22 00
1" x 5"		25 00
1" x 6 and 8"		26 00
1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		32 00
1" x 13" and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00
NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00
NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00
NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00
BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00
MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"		15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"		16 00
No. 2		12 00
LATH.		
No. 1, 32" Pine		1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine		3 75
No. 3 48' Pine		2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine		4 25
No. 1, 48' Hemlock		3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50
Common Boards	
4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50
Flooring	
4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50
Shiplap—Finished	
4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50
Siding	
6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50
Lath	
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00
FLOORING.	
No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00
SHIPLAP.	
Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.	
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15.00
" 5 " "	10 00
SHINGLES	
XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25
LATH.	
No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.		
1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00
BLACK AND BROWN		
1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00
ELM.		
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	10 00	17 00
MAPLE		
1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00
1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00	23 00
Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$98 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	88 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	68 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch	73 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft.. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
1¼" " "	3 50	3 00
NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES		
Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perf ction, 5butts to 2¼		4

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Security

Economy

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Dominion License

Canadian Deposit

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

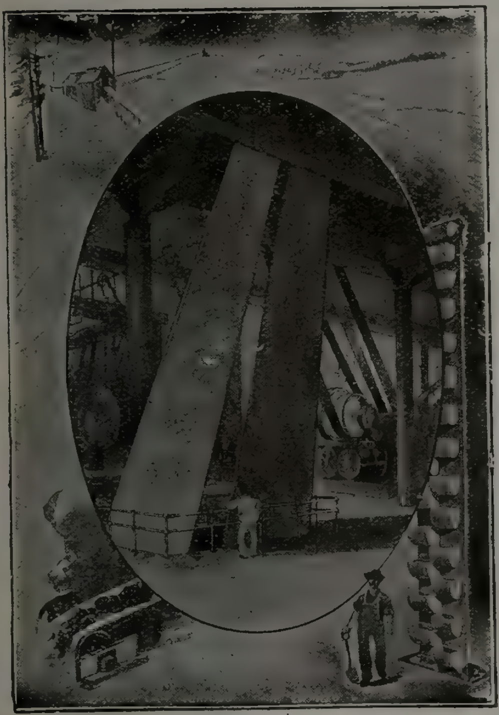
For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency
609 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN

RUBBER BELTING



for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

The

Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.

of Toronto, Limited

Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO

Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

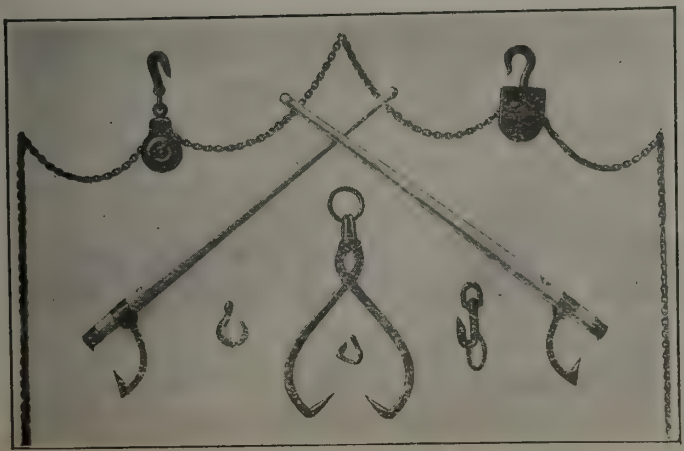
BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, GA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

C110



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.

Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

Fenwick, W. Va., June 23, 1910.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed you will find check for the Crosscut Saws. Will mail you photo of the cutting crew and I will say the **Disston Crosscut Saw** is the best Hardwood and Hemlock Saw I have ever used and I have cut timber all my life.

Yours truly,
C. MARKLY.

In the foreground will be noticed two logs, one of which is of the knurly or spiral grain species, while the other is exceedingly knotty, showing two classes of timber which test the metal, temper and workmanship of saws more severely than any other known class, and as Disston Saws are successfully cutting this kind of timber, it is self evident that they are of the highest quality in every respect, as confirmed by Mr. Markly's letter.

FOR RESULTS USE DISSTON SAWS

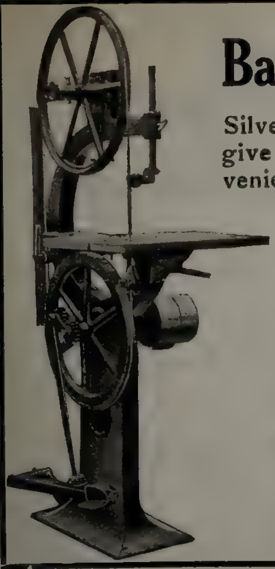
Henry Disston & Sons

Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

Philadelphia, Pa.

CANADIAN WORKS: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Canada

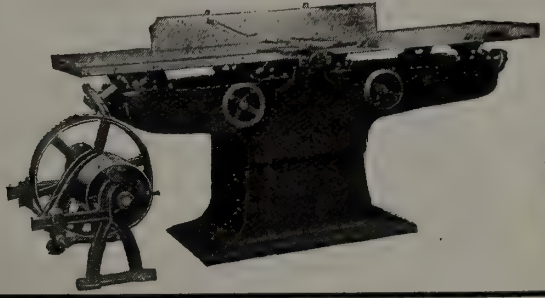


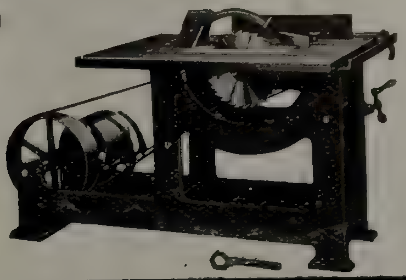
Band Saws, Jointers, Saw Tables, and Swing Saws

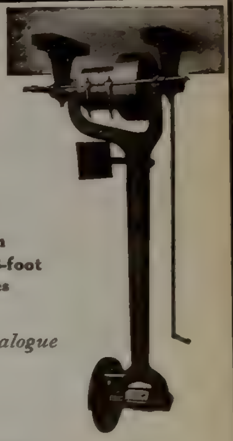
Silver's New Wood-working Machines are newest, most improved tools on the market. The cuts give a slight suggestion of their neatness of design and construction. In rigidity, in ease and convenience of operation, in moderate price, they beat all others to a frazzle.

**Silver's Machines are high-pressure machines.
They will do your work to the limit and do it well**

**JOINTERS—8, 12, 16, 20, and 24-inch
BAND SAWS—20, 26, 32, and 36-inch
SWING SAWS—6½, 7, 7½ and 8-foot
SAW TABLES—Two Styles**



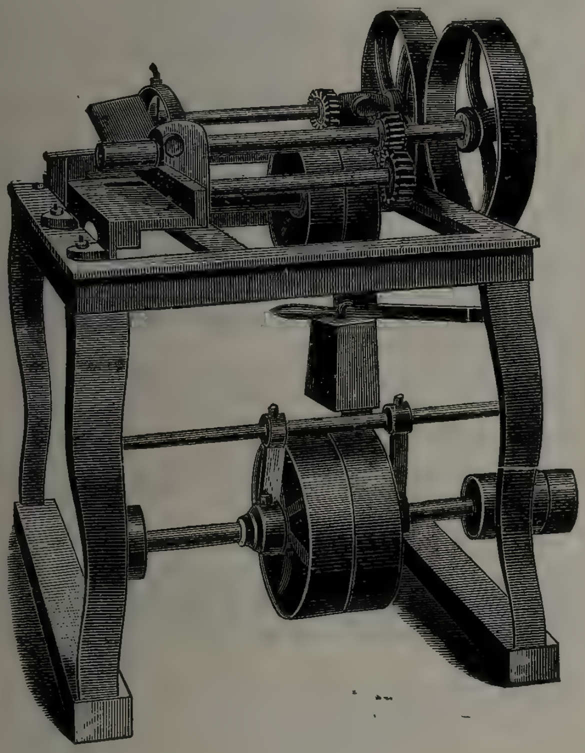




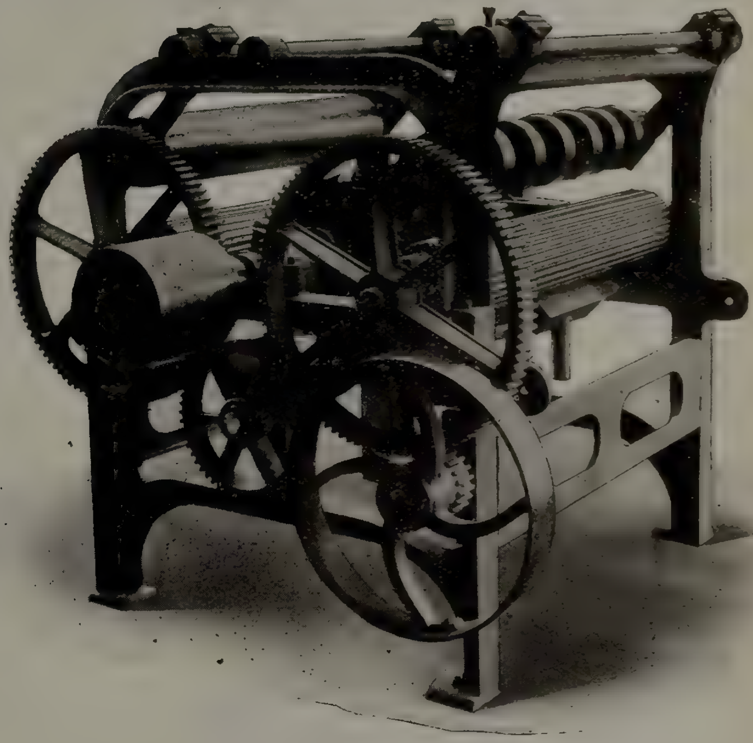
Send for 1911 Machinery Catalogue and Special Prices at once.

The Silver Mfg. Co.
375 Broadway - Salem, Ohio

Everything for the Saw Mill



Our Lath Mill



Our Two Saw Edger

We can equip your saw mill with everything from the motive power to the trimmer. Our complete line of saw mill machinery cannot be surpassed. Every machine is complete, simple and a model of good workmanship.

Write for our literature and prices, they will interest you.

MOWRY & SONS, - Gravenhurst, Ontario

The
Harris Tie & Timber Co.
Ottawa - Canada

Cedar Poles and Posts

Railway Ties — Piles —

Railway and Bridge Timber

Booth & Shannon
Biscotasing, Ont.
Established 1889

We are open to contract for the output of our present season's cut of

Norway and White Pine Logs

Stocks will be sawn at Biscotasing, Ont., C.P.R. main line and at Spanish (Georgian Bay).

When you want

Leather

We are the people

Ask for the

Round Knife Brand of Harness Leather

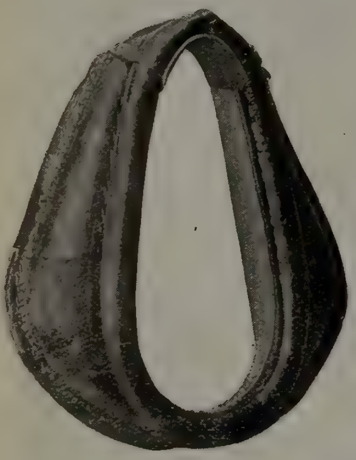
ROUND KNIFE BRAND

Leather of quality bears this stamp. It has no equal.

Lace Leather

"B. B. Lace"

In sides or cut into laces any width required. It has stood the severest test—strong,—pliable and durable. We tan and finish it ourselves and stand behind it.



Our Lumber Horse Collars

Are made on scientific lines to fit the horse. May be had with the Gall Cure Curled Hair Pad when required.

We make all kinds of horse collars, short or long straw.

If you want satisfaction get our make. Handled by all reliable dealers.

If they don't supply them send to us direct.

Oil Tanned Mocassins and Sporting Boots

We surpass all other makes on the market.

tyle No. 407

WHY?

Because every pair is made with our Patent Heel which insures against running over and ripping at the heel like other makes.

It acts like the stiffener in your boot but is easy and pliable and has no rough seams to hurt the foot.

All well made and of leather of our own tannage.

Lists on application

Beal Bros. Limited

Tanners and Manufacturers

52 Wellington St. East - Toronto, Ont.

Style No. 10—Sole and Heel with Mennonite Leg. Water Tight and Serviceable Good for all kinds of work.

Absolutely Watertight Lumbermen's Footwear

We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing Lumbermen's Footwear that are watertight in every way, and do not need any guarantee.

We Produce the Goods

Over thirty years in this business and still growing

Write for our catalogue, sent free on application

A. W. YAGER

Midland - Ontario

Style No. 11—Mennionite leg, Oil Tan Vamp Sole and Heel absolutely watertight

---

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Liniment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**

"John Bull" *Larrigans*

Wear Like Iron

We tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co.
Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

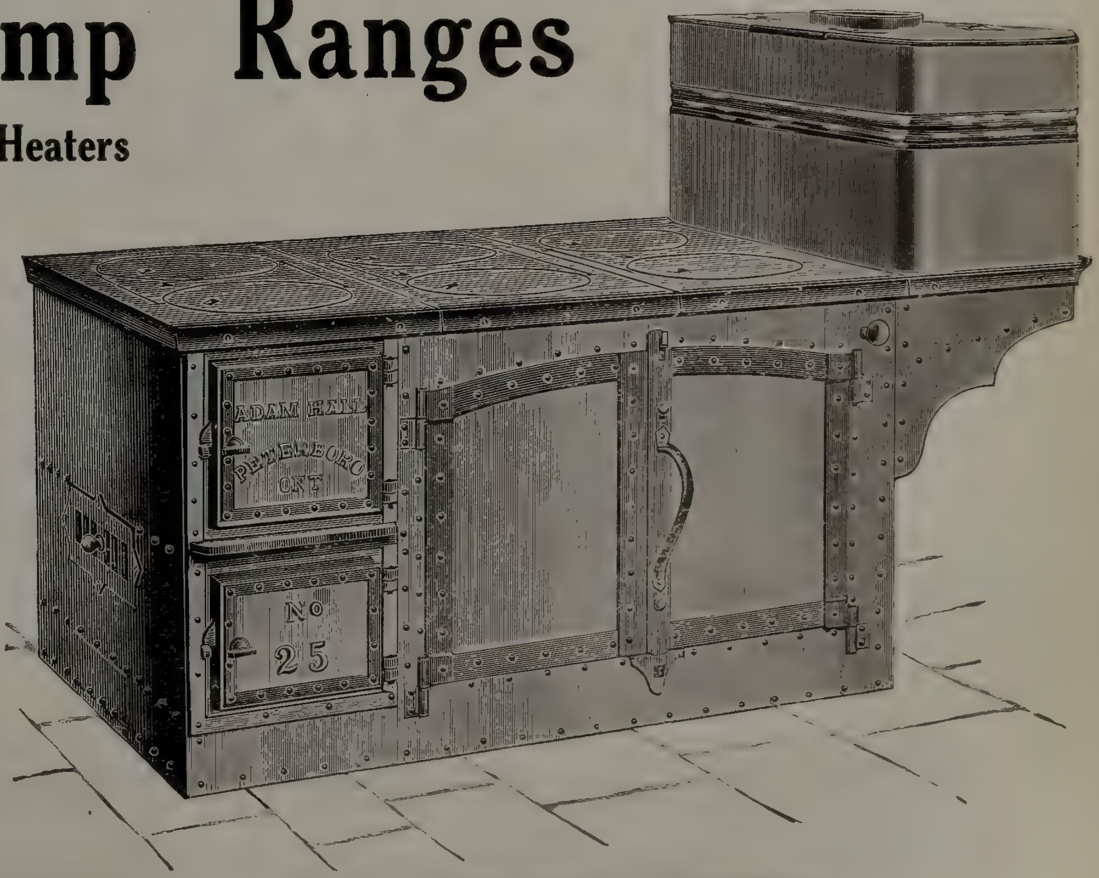
Lumber Camp Ranges
and Heaters

All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps

With our enlarged plant we are now in a better position than ever to make prompt deliveries.

Our aim is to maintain the same high quality of workmanship and materials, which has given such satisfaction in the past.

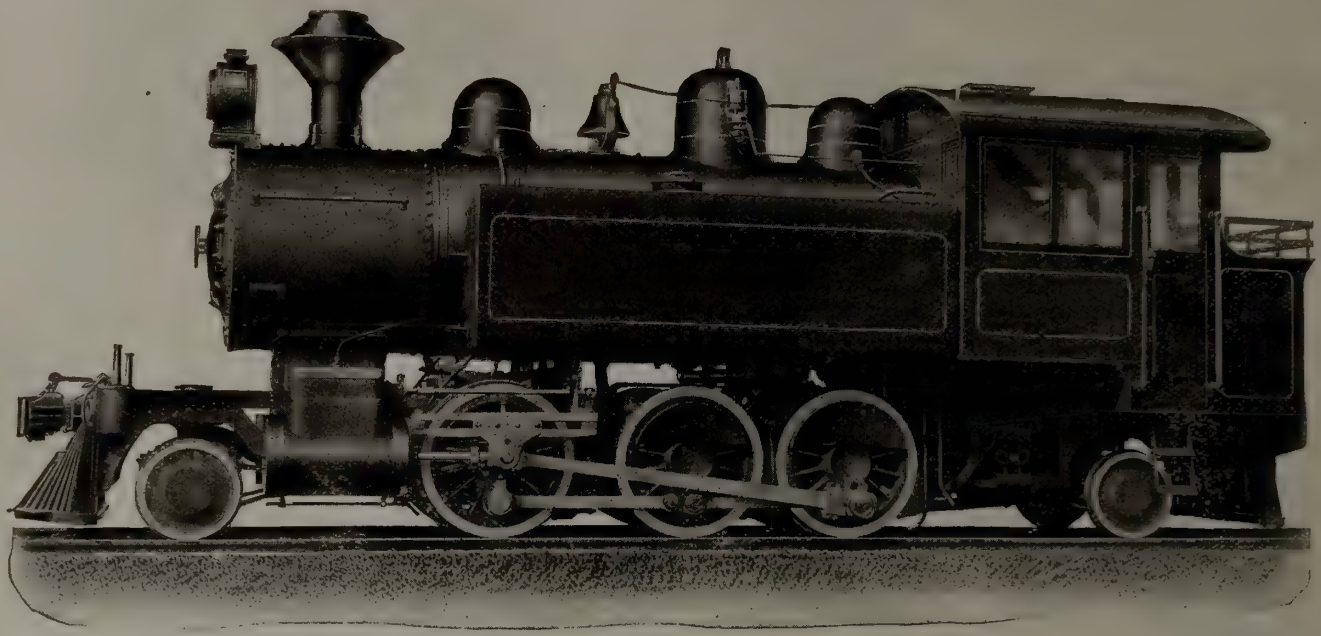
If you are interested in the purchase of a new Camp Stove—Write for our Catalogue.



NO. 10-25 SIX HOLE RANGE AND RESERVOIR

ADAM HALL, Limited - Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



LOGGING AND INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES

The knowledge and experience gained in building locomotives of all types, capacities and sizes for every kind of hauling is applied to every locomotive we build, and is available to you.

Our small locomotives for logging, and light switching service are not merely selected from designs previously built, but are special designs to meet special requirements.

They are designed and built with the same care required for 200 ton locomotives. Only the best materials are used in their construction, and every part is made to jigs or templates, guaranteeing that repair parts will fit.

They are constructed with a view to the fact that they must sometimes be operated a considerable distance from shop facilities, therefore simplicity and sturdy construction are vitally necessary.

Fuel cost is always important. This is considered in the design and capacity of the boiler, and in the design throughout.

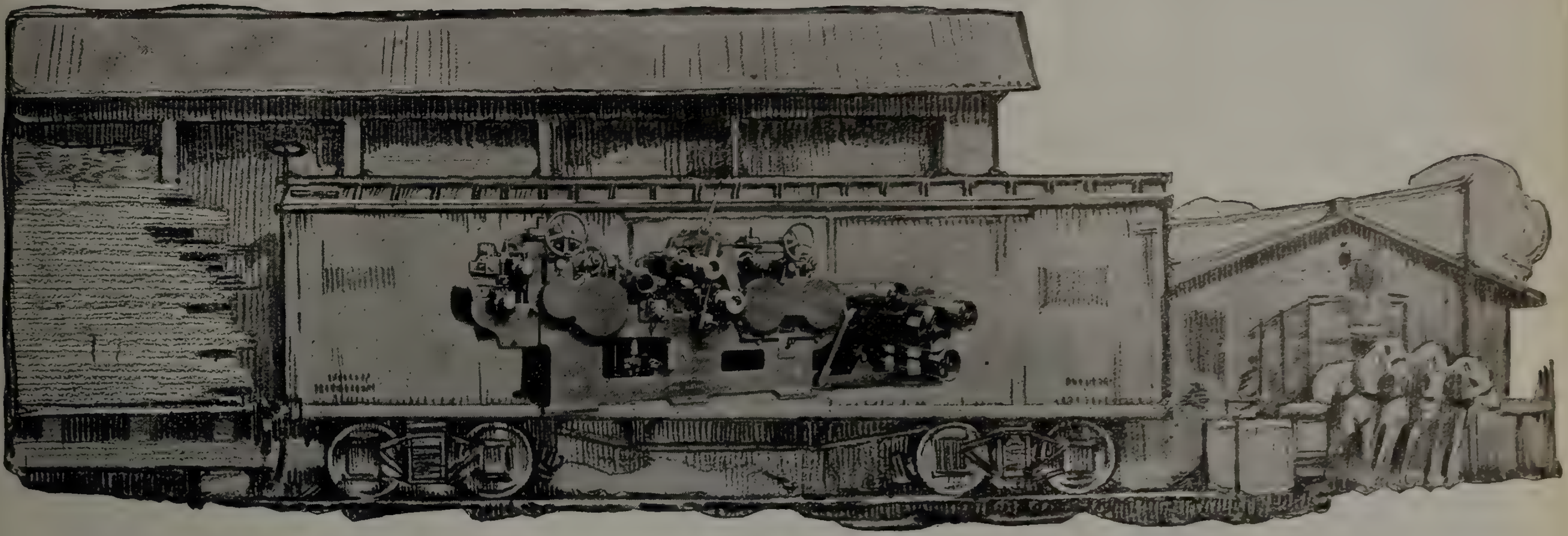
Write us concerning your requirements or ask for a consultation with our engineers.

We are in position to meet every requirement in locomotives and to supply repair parts at short notice from our Works at Longue Pointe, Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

Run the whole CARLOAD on ONE Machine—



If *you* keep shop records—notice how many machines you *now* use to run off a *variety carload* shipment.

Beyond question, the Berlin profiling machines are the greatest *profit makers* for the *planing* mill.

But you know it is an easy matter to slide along with the equipment you *now* have, even if you believe that the *profiling* machine *will* make you *money*.

But you cannot avoid the fact that the man who can manufacture his 2x12's, No. 110 Drop Siding, Grooved Roofing, Ship-Lap, at the same rate of feed, 150 to 200 feet per minute, *is getting more money for his lumber than you are.*

You are not making as much money as you could, nor securing as much per M profits as is possible by the *new method* of manufacture.

More profits

There is a way to find out how much you could make by installing a *new* Berlin matcher with profiling attachment.

The formula is this: Figure up the number of M feet you manufacture per year on your old style machines.

Figure up just how much of that *work could be done on one* machine that does *straight* and *variety* work at fast-feeds.

Multiply the number of M feet by 20c as a minimum, 50c as maximum, as the *decrease* in cost of production and *increase* in *grades saved.*

BERLIN
Fast-feed
Matchers
with profiling attachment

The result is — so much more per M profits. You cannot afford *not* to buy.

Quick deliveries

Here is a carload shipment sent by a mill to Mr. O. King, Spring Green, Wisconsin. *It was all run on one Berlin fast-feed matcher with profiling attachment.*

THE C. A. GOODYEAR LUMBER CO.
Name, O. King, Spring Green, Wis.
Order No. 9193 Car No. Date, 1-20, 1911

20 pi. 2x8—14 S. Com. 525.
20 " " —16 " " "
5000 ft. 6" 1st and 2nds Bass Siding 6-16.
5000 " 4" 1st and 2nds Bass Siding 6-16.
3000 " 4" 8' No. 1 and 2 Hem. D and M dry.
5000 " 4" 10' " " " " " "
4" 12' " " " " " "
4" 14' " " " " " "
4" 16' " " " " " "
5000 ft. 4" 10' " " " No. 110 Drop Siding.
12' " " " " " " "
14' " " " " " " "
16' " " " " " " "
4000 ft. 2x10— 8 No 2 Hemlock
" —10 Resawed.
" —12
" —14 SIS
" —16 All 16 ft. you can.
4000 ft. 2x10— 8
" —10 No. 2 Hemlock Resawed
" —12 and Ship-lapped.
" —14
" —16
Bundle 4" Hemlock.

Suppose you have a quick phone or wire call "Hurry up a carload of this and that." Would it be to *your* advantage to have a machine that was a "quick deliverer." A Berlin matcher could fill that bill.

We have some interesting figures on *Cost Reductions* in various mills by the installation of Berlin fast-feed matchers. Send for them — address the Matcher Department.

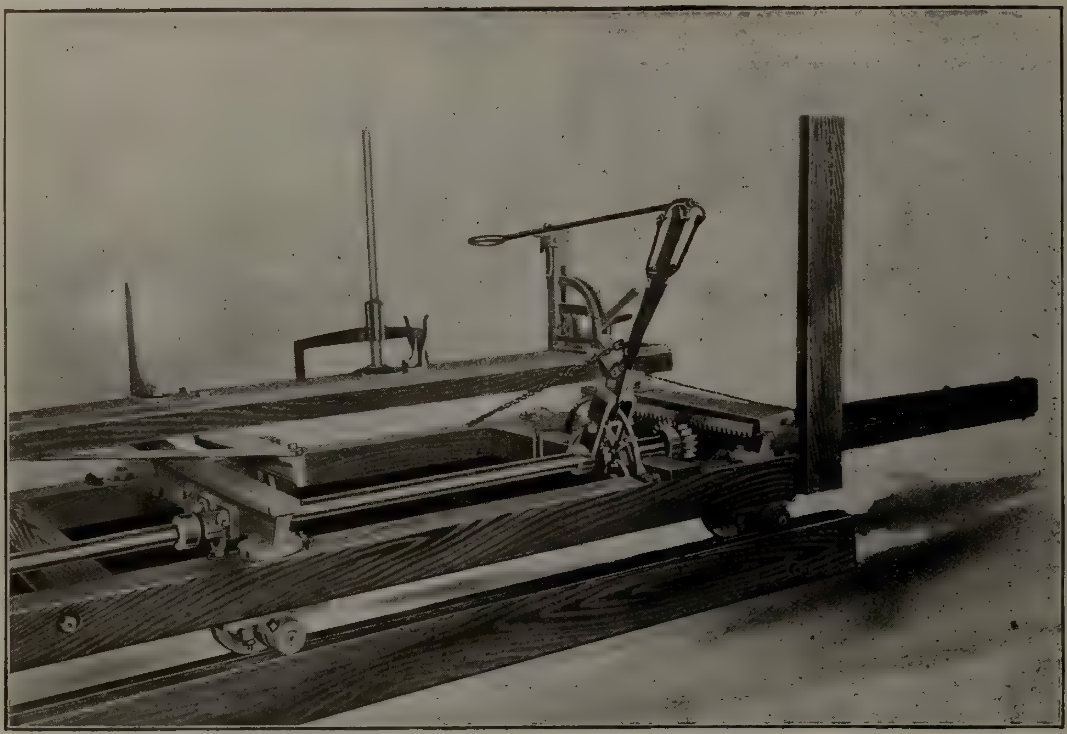
BRANCH OFFICIES:
NEW YORK
CHICAGO, BOSTON
NEW ORLEANS
SAN FRANCISCO
NORFOLK, VA.

Berlin Machine Works, Ltd.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS
Hamilton, Canada. **Beloit, Wisconsin.**

BRANCH OFFICIES:
SPOKANE, SEATTLE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
MONTREAL, QUE.
ATLANTA, GA.
COLUMBUS, OHIO
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd.



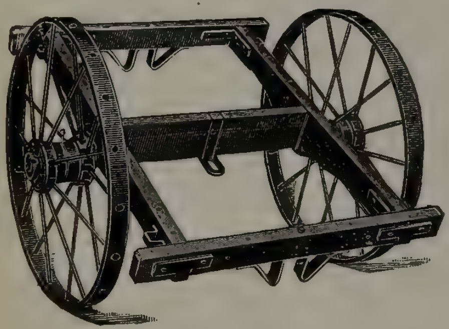
Back View of Set Works

Oxford, Nova Scotia

Manufacturers of all Kinds of Sawmill Machinery

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

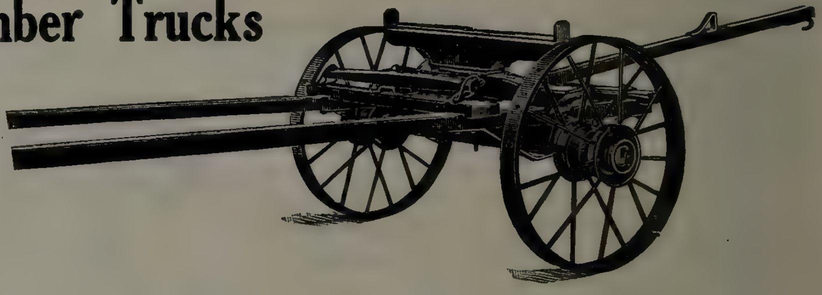
Which we use on both our ordinary Frame and Skeleton Carriages. Look at that extra set of pawls in the back which prevents all slipping of the top plank and therefore makes good sawn lumber; also that circle piece which lifts the back pawls, which gives the sawyer full control of his carriage. The man tending off does not have to touch the lever to enable it to recede.



Detachable Lumber Trucks

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

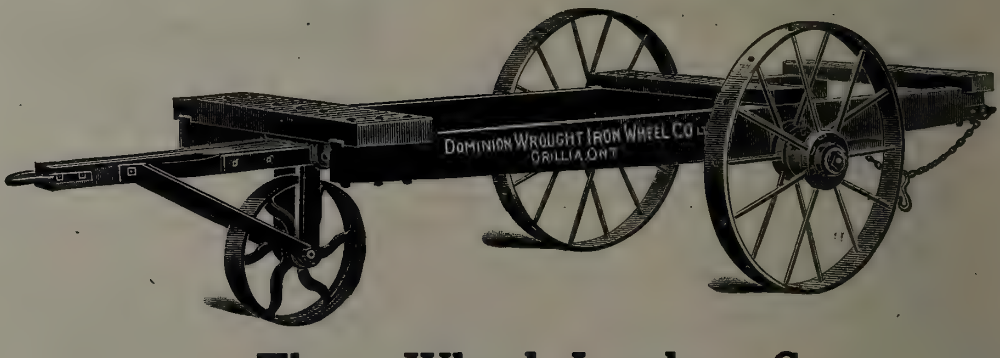
for Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.

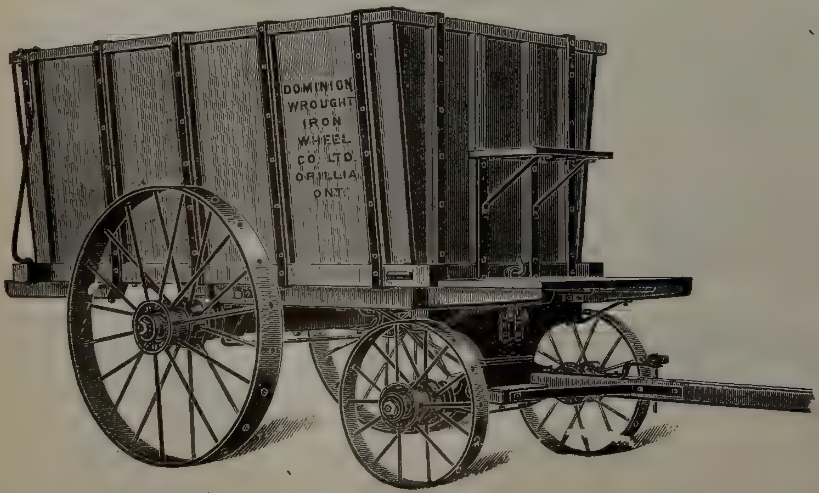


Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO L
ORILLIA ONT



Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

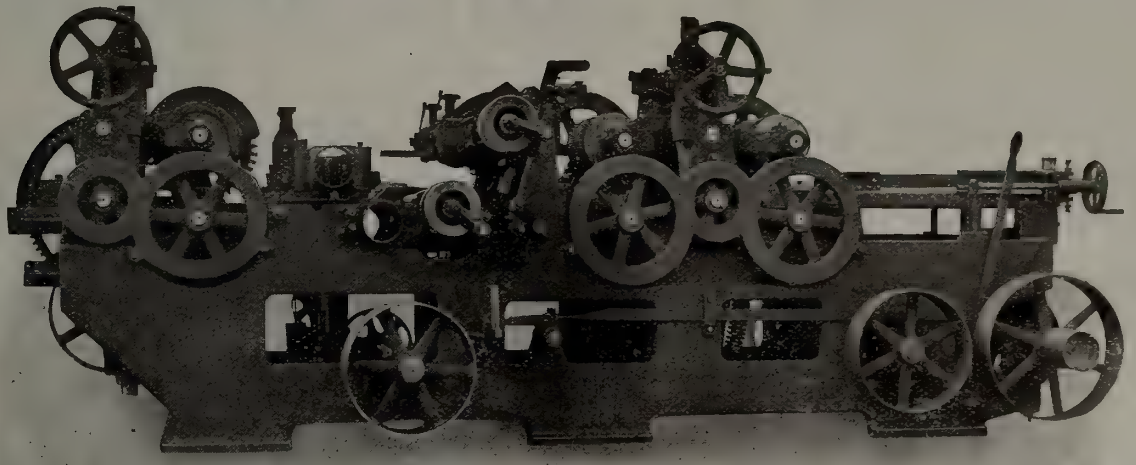
Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Canada Machinery Corporation
LIMITED
GALT, ONTARIO

This name on your woodworking machinery is a guarantee of quality and represents the best and most modern.



No. 105 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

The above cut shows our latest general purpose matcher and challenges comparison with any medium weight machine on the continent. It is very simple and rigid and easy of operation.

NOTE—The guarded gears and the belt drive to feed rolls.

Canada Machinery Corporation
Limited
Galt, Ontario

AGENTS:—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver
Williams & Wilson, Montreal

SCANDINAVIA BELTING

For use INDOORS and OUTDOORS and is not made in Plies

FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
284 Yonge Street, TORONTO

BRANCH:
329 St. James Street, MONTREAL

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long

The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.
Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
115 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

USE

Your Mill's Refuse

To Dry and Preserve Your Wood

"The HOWARD"
Vulcanizing Process

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

---

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Our descriptive booklet tells in a most interesting manner the advantages, etc., of "The Howard System." It's yours for the asking

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation
of Canada, Limited
Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO

SAMPLES

OF WORK DONE ON OUR

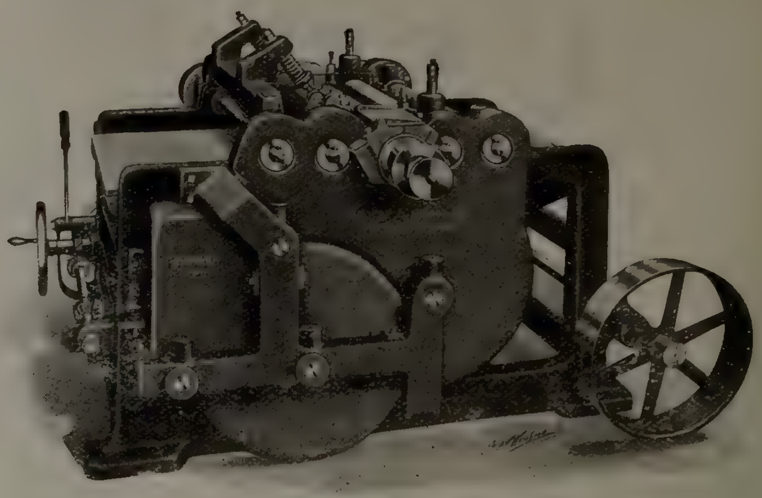
No. 156 Single Cylinder

AND

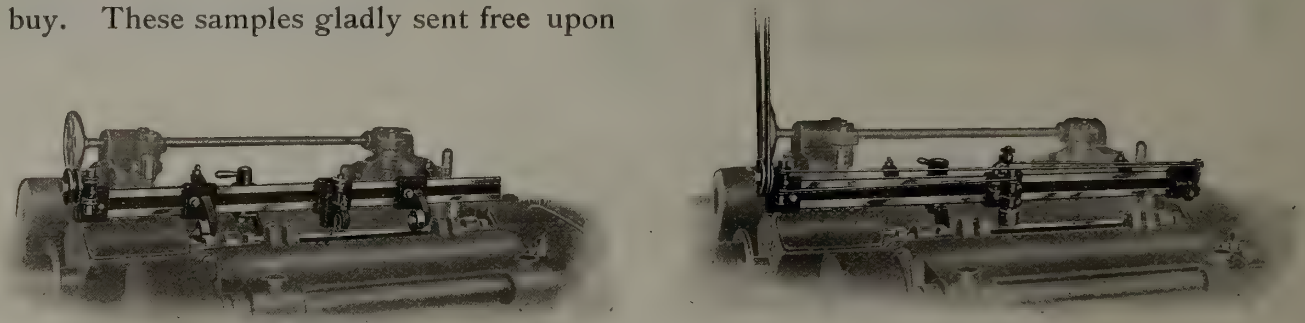
No. 200 Double Cylinder Cabinet Smoothing Planers

EQUIPPED WITH

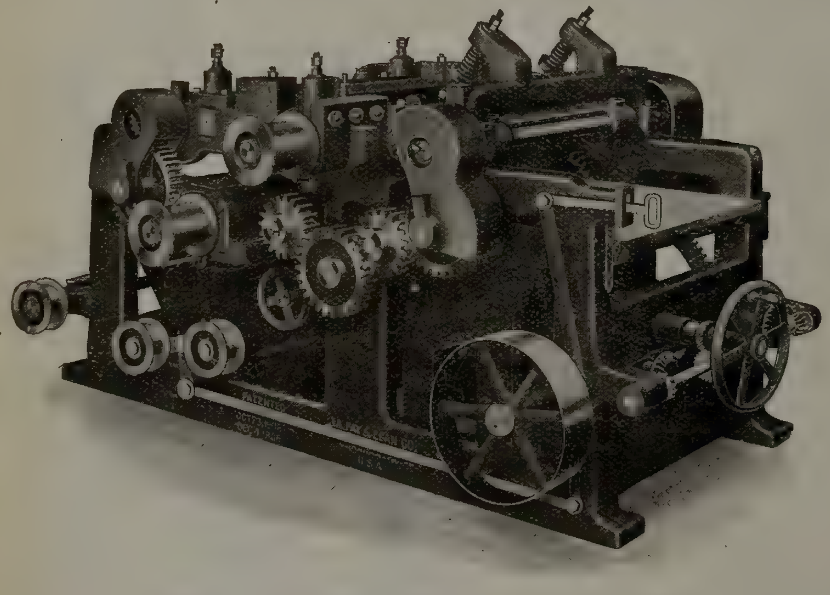
Air Hardened Steel Knives, Round Cutter-Heads, Automatic Grinding and Truing Attachment will convince you quicker than all the words we could use that we have the best single and double cylinder smoothing planers it is possible to buy. These samples gladly sent free upon request.



Patented—No 156 Cabinet Smoothing Planer



Showing Application of Automatic Grinding and Truing Attachment to our No. 156 Cabinet Smoothing Planer



Patented—No. 200 Double Cylinder Cabinet Smoothing Planer

For producing extra smooth surfaces to take a fine finish, as used in Furniture, Piano and Cabinet Factories, these machines are in a class by themselves.

The No. 200 is also a great machine for turning out fine box lumber finished on both sides.

You will be as enthusiastic about these machines as we are when you see the kind of work they turn out on fast feeds—impossible to find a knife-mark—looks like it was sanded—a post card to us will bring some of these samples and full description of these tools by return mail.

It will pay you to send
this card NOW.

465-485 W. Front St., - Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF WOODWORKING MACHINERY

ESTABLISHED 1830

—SALES OFFICES—

Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway
New York City

625 Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

532 Pender St., West
Vancouver, B. C.

401-2 White Building
Seattle, Wash.

98 Woodbridge St., Detroit, Mich.

139-149 Townsend Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

410-412 Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

164 N. Los Angles Street,
Los Angles, Cal.

921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

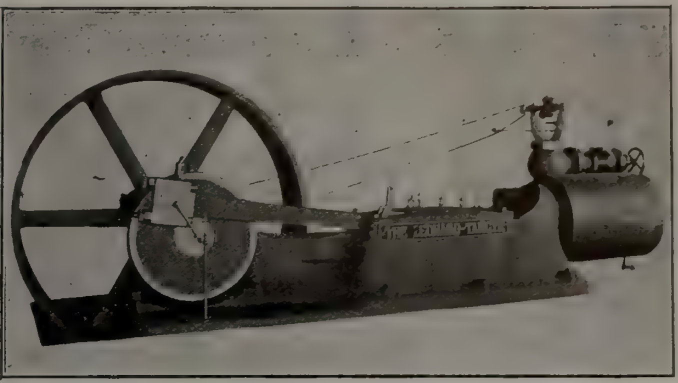
for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES



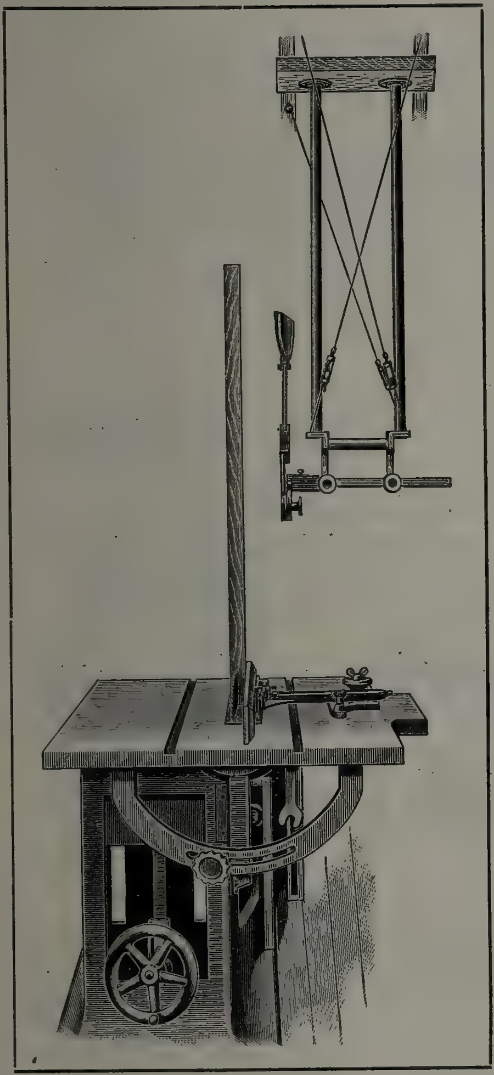
Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - **LONDON. ONT.**

Agencies at. Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

---



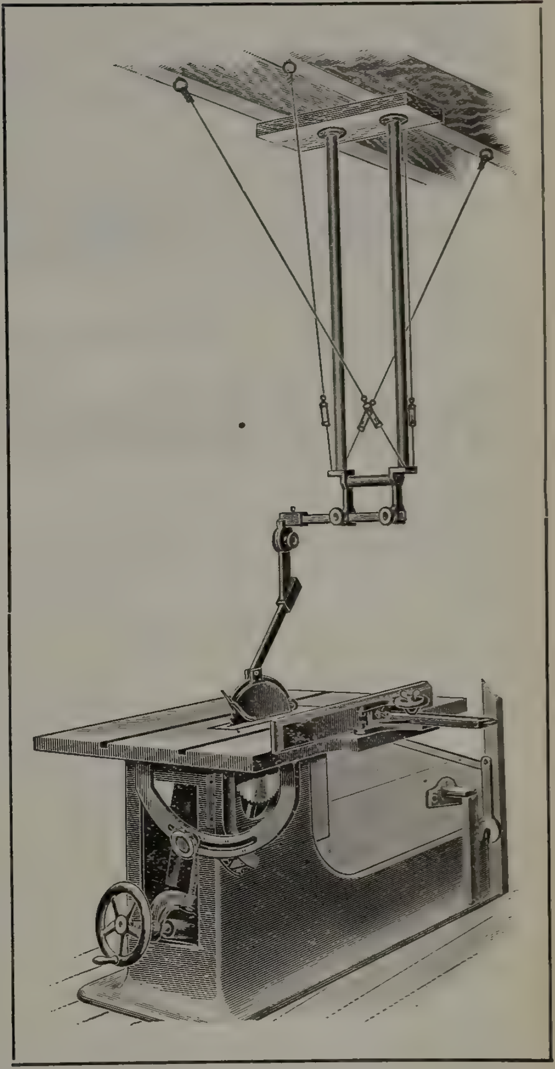
Security

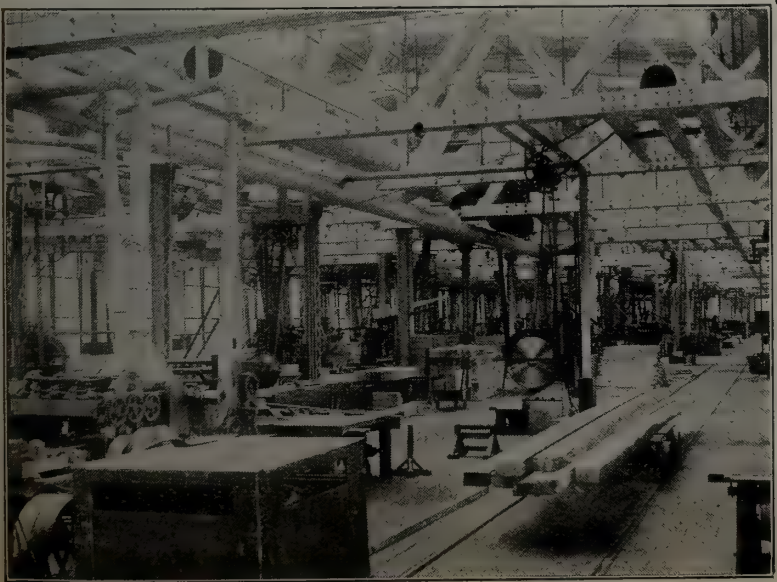
For Humanity's Sake

The Jones Safety Devices have saved thousands of painful and fatal accidents. Think of your men—and make injury to them impossible by equipping your machines with our devices.

Write for our Literature

JONES
Safety Device Co.
Hamilton, Canada





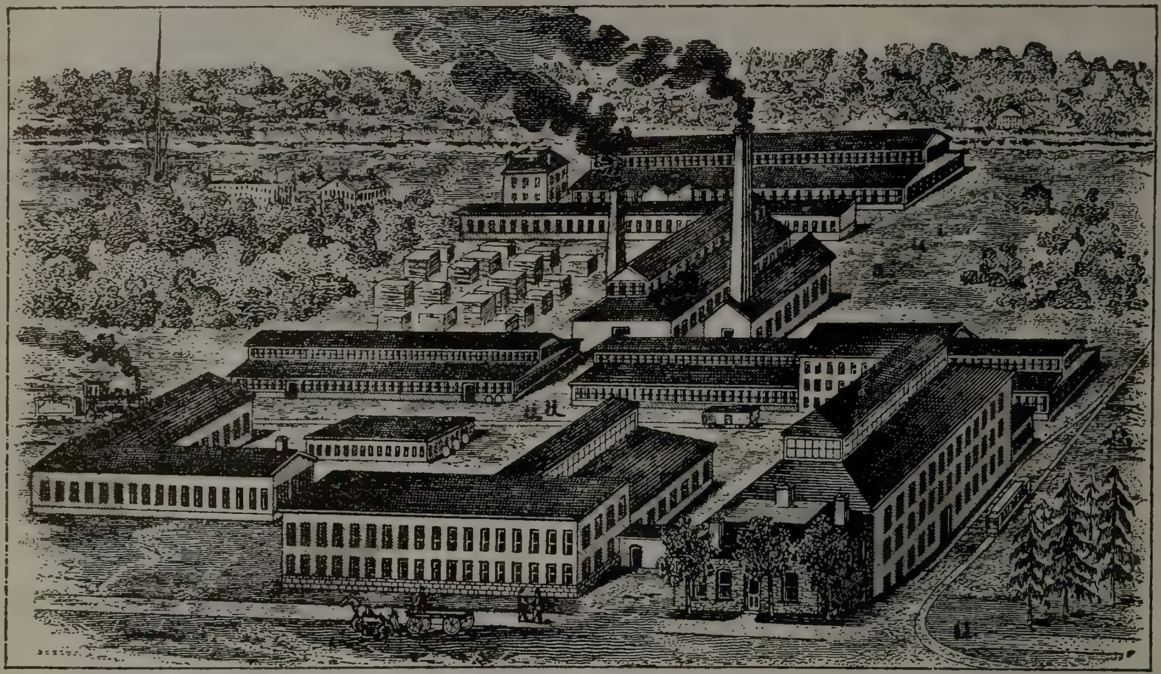
Exhaust Systems

We design and install complete systems for Planing Mills and Wood-working Shops, and have equipped some of the largest plants in Canada. The celebrated Sturtevant slow speed fan used thus guaranteeing the highest efficiency. Get our quotation if you intend making additions or alterations to your plant.

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited
MONTREAL

MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made

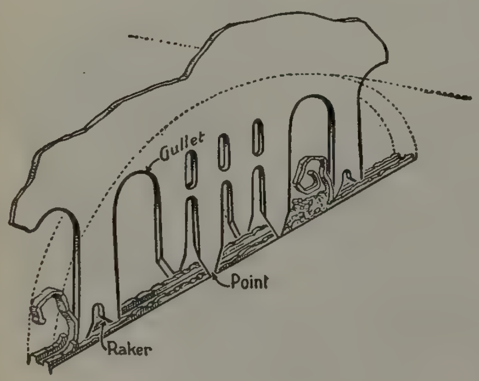


The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited Galt, Ontario

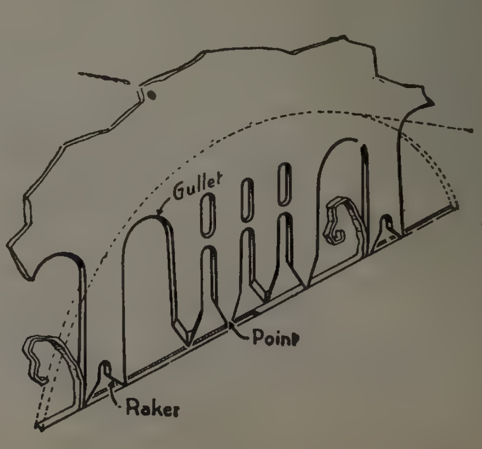


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General
Trade Journal

THE COMMERCIAL

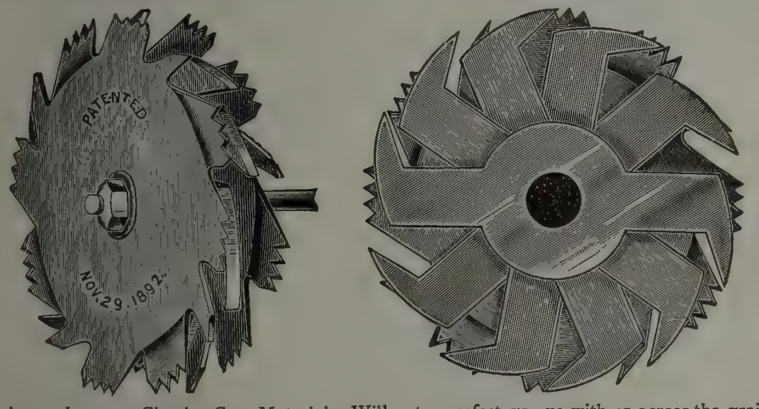
The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

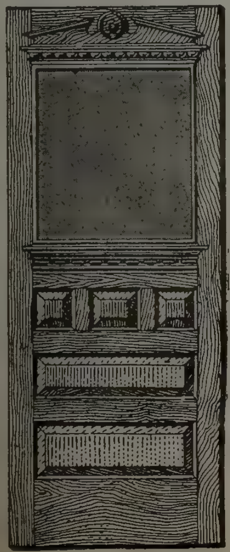
$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western
Canada Like a Blanket

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD
For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.



THE DEWEY DOOR

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

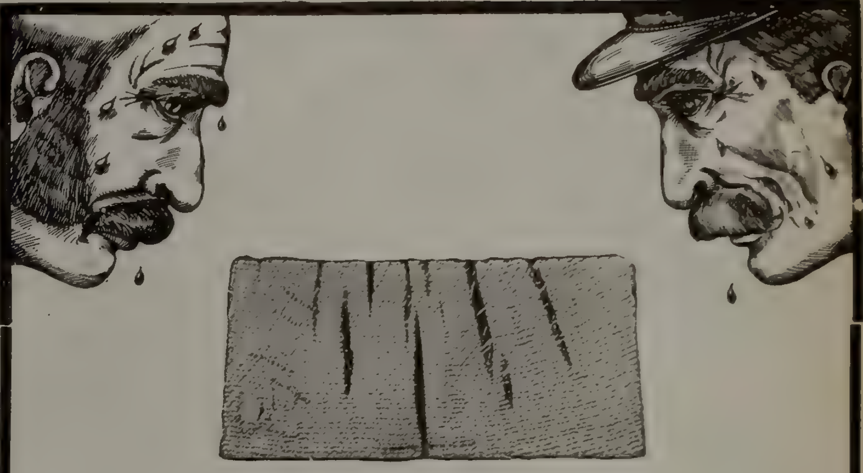
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles
Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

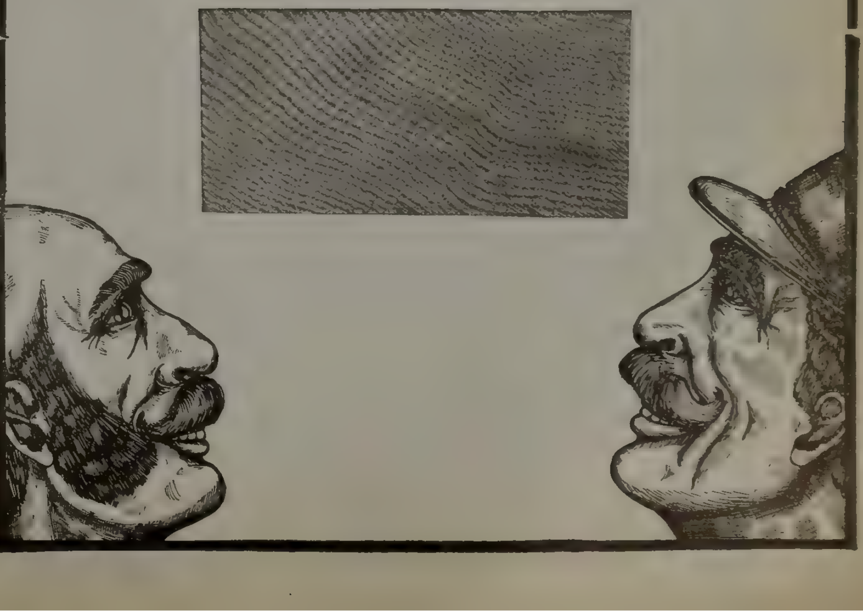


If you attempt to dry two-inch oak in in your kiln, in fourteen days, the result will probably resemble the above illustration.

The lower picture is from a photograph of two inch oak dried by the Grand Rapids Veneer Works Process in fourteen days, and every plank as sound as the sample.

The absence of checks is not the only saving due to this process. The lumber is straight, soft and free from sap or acids.

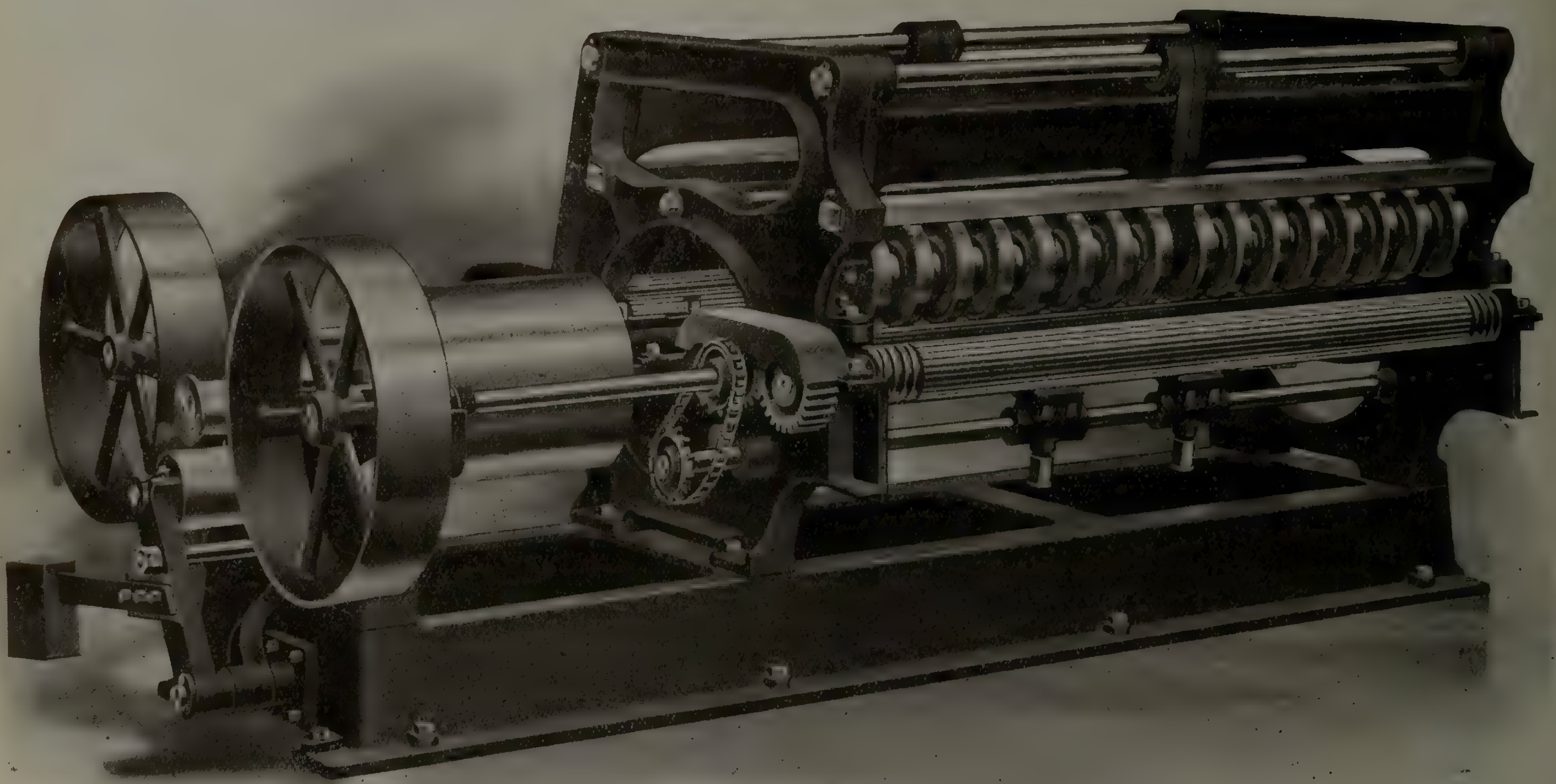
For a small sum of money your old kilns can be converted to G. R. V. W. Process Kilns, with a guarantee to give the results above described. For particulars, address Henry Pringle, Agent, Belleville, Ont.



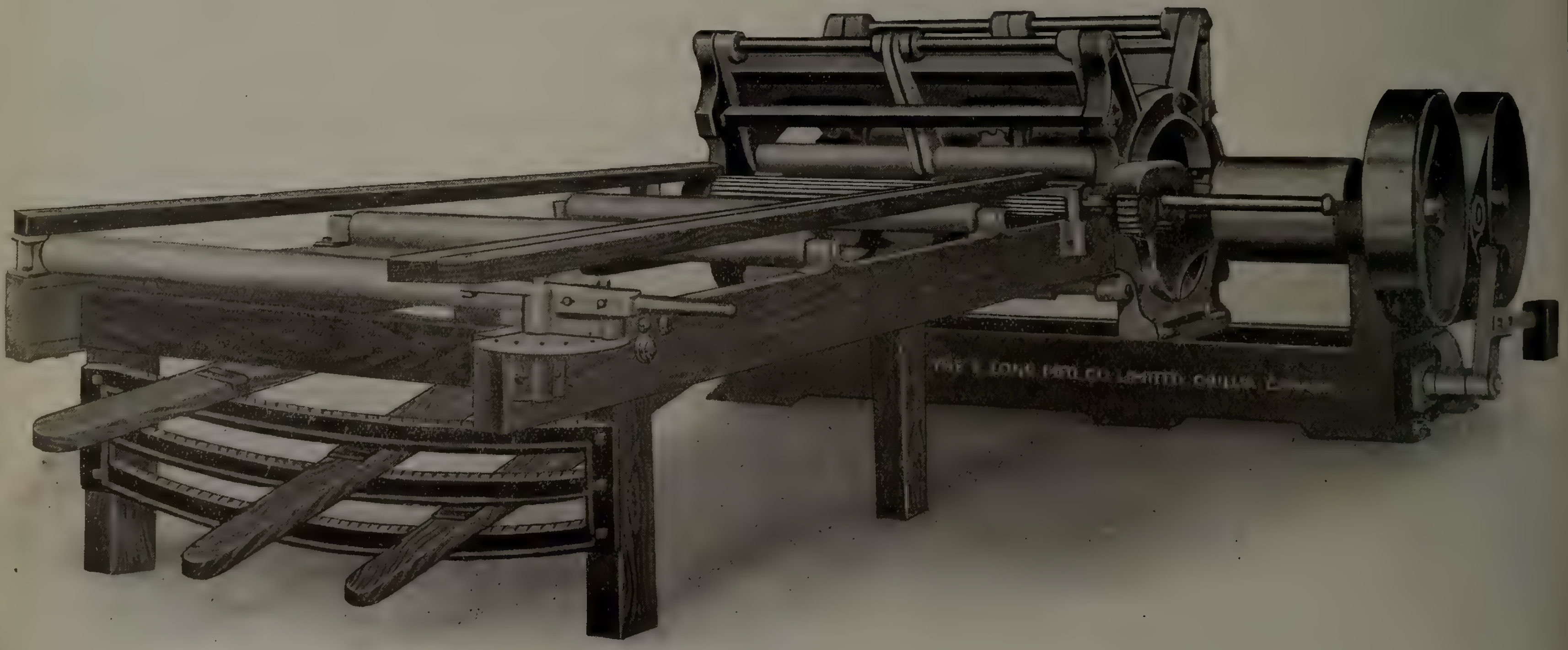
The E. Long Mfg. Co. Limited

"EVERYTHING USED IN SAW MILLS"

Orillia, Ont.



Heavy Duty Edger (60" to 96" between Frames)

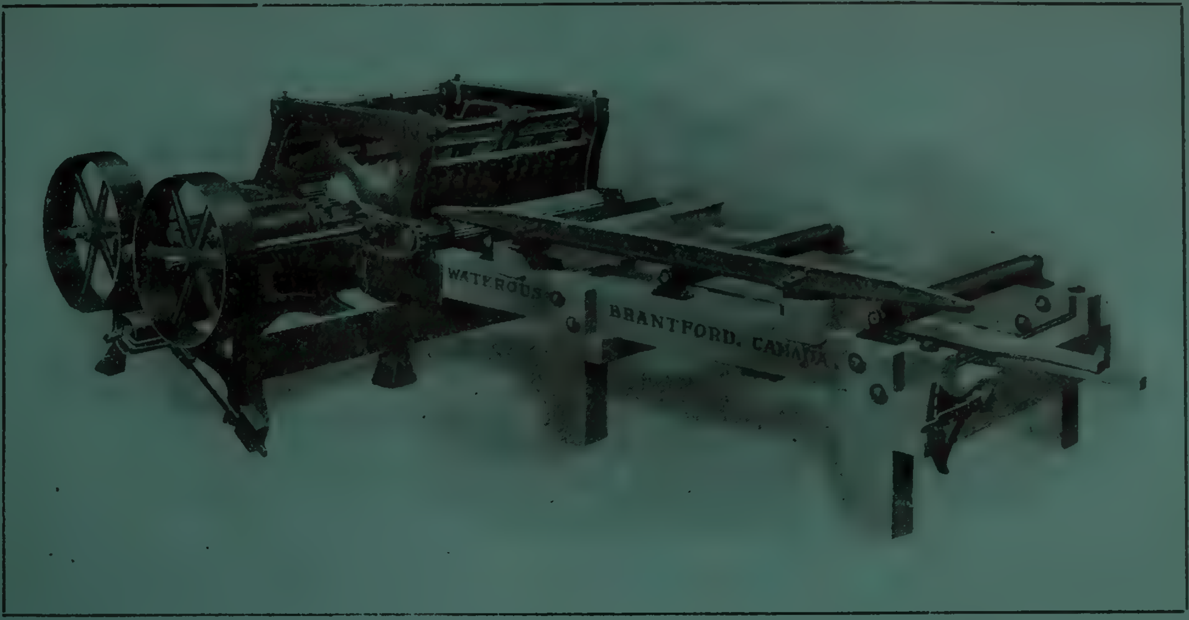


54" Edger with front Table

The design and general construction of our Edgers talk for us. We build the following sizes—32", 36", 42", 48", 54", 60", 66", 72", 84" and 96" between frames. Full specifications sent on application.

AGENCIES

MONTREAL	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
Williams and Wilson, Ltd.	Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.	Gorman, Clancy and Gridley, Ltd.	Rob. Hamilton & Co.



Waterous New Champion Edgers

From the Operator's Point of View

The man who is ***using*** a machine is the best and severest critic of its worth.

That's why we are building our Edgers to do the work not only in the quickest, cleanest and most accurate way, but are embodying features in its construction that make it easy to operate, simple to adjust, convenient for cleaning, and perfectly safe.

Sounds like a pretty big handfull but its true. First take a good, close look at the cut we show and then listen to this :——

The frame of the New Champion is built in box form open at the top to let in lots of light. The front rolls though very heavy are divided, and give the operator a clear view of the saws when cutting. He can watch his cant right through the machine.

The saws are shifted by our improved double shaft supported swing back guides. These are fitted with hemp rope plugs, the best non-heating plugs made to-day. Straight line levers are used in shifting. To ensure absolute accuracy in spacing the saws, a drop gate, operated by foot tread from the front of the machine, drops down over the guide and automatically crowds it into correct position and *holds it there.*

The planed cast iron board guide is also operated from the front of the table and by lever and quadrant can be adjusted to set the board being edged any distance up to four inches from the inside stationary saw.

To change the saws, all that is necessary is to remove the bridgetree supporting the third bearing, turn back the swing guides —(stationary as well as movable guides are made this way)—and slip off the saws. The bearings placed on each side of the driving pulley that support it against side strains when operating, will hold it perfectly in line while this is being done.

The Edger will take a 6″ cant. Some operators have had their own experiences trying to put through stock that the manufacturers' catalogues say their machine will handle. But we mean this We put a 22″ saw on the mandrel; this carries a 6″ collar, giving a good 7″ cutting edge. And another thing we supply a mandrel 3⅞″ in diameter that will take the strain of the maximum cut and never spring a particle. This seems pretty nearly likely when you consider its size in comparison to that supplied on most other machines of this capacity, and to this add the fact that it is supported in three boxes having a bearing length each of almost ten inches.

Then, to make the operation absolutely safe, *four* feed rolls, chain connected and driven from the saw mandrel, are supplied. These are fluted to give a firm secure grip on the timber but will absolutely not mar the same in any way. Press rolls, divided to permit two sides of the Edger to handle different sized stock at the same time, are very heavy, swing away from the operator to feed more readily and thus secure a more permanent safety grip on the cant.

We supply the boxes with caps that are fitted with large oil reservoirs, and consequently require little attention. Every box is adjustable and readily gotten at.

There is a whole lot more that we would like to tell you about these Edgers that we cannot get into the space at our disposal. Our bulletin, though, gives it all in the clearest possible manner. LET US SEND IT TO YOU—FREE.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Wholesale Lumber Yards

Retail Lumber Yards

Sash and Door Factories

Lumber Warehouses

Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRTERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills

Planing Mills

Rossing Mills

Pulp Mills

Box Factories

House No. 680 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

The above cut shows some of our large columns. We are especially well equipped for the manufacture of these columns and are in a position to make columns of any desired diameter and length.

BATTS LIMITED

Manufacturers - West Toronto

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN

OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
OAK EXTRA TANNED
EST 1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

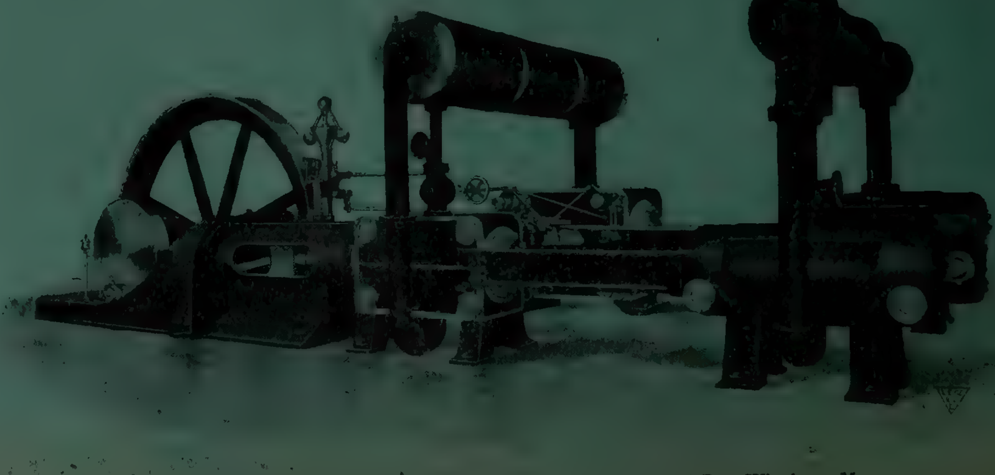
The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

Machinery of All Kinds

Saw Mill Machinery and special machinery of all kinds—Boilers of all kinds—Engines Power and Marine — Steel Tanks — Plate Work — Condensors — Air Compressors.

Write for Prices, Photos and Catalog.

The John Inglis Co. Limited
Engineers and Boilermakers
14 Strachan Ave. - Toronto, Can.



Side View Air Compressor built for National Transcontinental Ry., Winnipeg, Man.

Vol. 31 Toronto, June 15, 1911 No. 12

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

McKinnon Chain Company

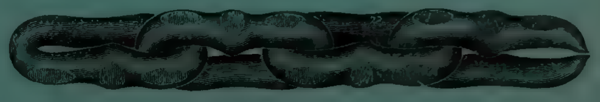
Office:
Buffalo
N.Y.

Factory:
St. Catherines
Ont.

Showing why we can guarantee our product so fully and proving that the tensile strength of our Swell-Weld Chain is that of the material used in its manufacture.

The chain shown below has been pulled perfectly rigid, with a stock break, after which the welds have been hammered flat, to prove their absolute perfection.

Swell Weld



Swell Weld

ATA
CANADA
S
FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting, Leather Belting, Wood Split Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Iron Pulleys, Steel Pulleys, Clutches, Babbitt, Wood-Working Machinery, Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

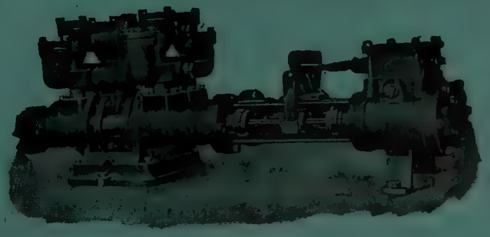
The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacterers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water Sts. **Peterborough, Ont., Can.**

Steam & Power Pumps, Condensers Travelling Cranes, Etc.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

"Weldless Steel Chain"

The Strongest Chain in the world

WELDLESS—The finished Chain is rolled direct from the bar without a weld.

STEEL has an approximate Breaking stress of 65,000 lbs. per square inch against 52,000 lbs. for the highest grade of iron, and where the Weldless Chain has 100 per cent. efficiency the welded article has only 60 to 70 per cent.

Write for descriptive matter, Breaking trains, &c. and prices to

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∵ ∴ **MONTREAL**

Log Handling Machinery

The cut shows the type of cylinder we have been putting on all our kickers, loaders and canters for over four years. In that time it has been thoroughly tested in many mills and its value has been thoroughly proven.

Notice that all piping between valve and cylinder has been done away with.

Notice also the check valves in head and base of cylinder. These valves cause the steam to cushion in the cylinder at each end of the stroke, thus preventing the piston or the top or bottom head being broken.

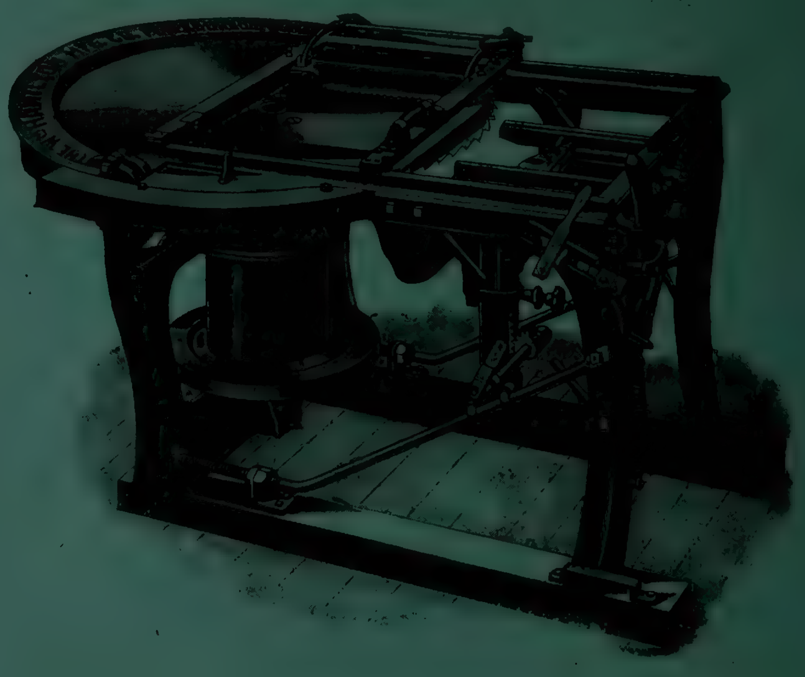
The
Grand Triumph
Shingle Machine

is probably the best known horizontal shingle machine made in Canada.

We are the original manufacturers of this machine in Canada and the only manufacturers in this country making the genuine Grand Triumph machine.

It will cut upwards of thirty thousand shingles in ten hours, and it requires for its greatest capacity only ten horse power to run it.

It cuts all of the bolt into shingles—no waste at the end. Send for our catalogue.



William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

HERE'S PLENTY OF STOCK

When you are in the Market for

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad and Bridge Timber

Our lumber is perfectly milled, correctly graded, and never fails to give satisfaction

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The

**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. WALDIE, PRES. R. S. WALDIE, VICE-PRES. G. E. CLEMENS, SECY.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN

White and Red Pine **Spruce** **Hemlock**

WE CONTROL THE OUTPUT OF SEVEN MILLS

White Pine: Factory Stock 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ and 2 in. Shorts, Strips and sidings. Mill Run, stocks all sizes. White Pine Box, all sizes.

Spruce, Special: We can accept orders for prompt shipment, from dry stock 1 in. merchantable in the rough or dressed to your order. Have a large line of 2 in. stocks.

Hemlock: We can saw any special sizes you want for quick shipment up to 12 in. x 12 in. to 16 ft. long; order early. Can supply a few cars dry, No. 2, in 1 in., 2 in., and 2 x 4. Can accept orders for No. 1 in 1 in. and 2 in., all stock widths.

We Make a Specialty of Prompt Shipments

Write for our June Stock List and Prices.

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N.J. **OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers**

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Send us your stock list and prices on White Pine and Spruce.

WANTED
White Pine Dead Culls (No. 2 and No. 3 Cuts)

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

SHINGLES SHINGLES

Now is the time to place your order for your spring trade. Stocks are running low at the mills and prices are likely to advance owing to short cut and higher stumpage. We still have a few Cars of 2nd Clears, Specials and Extra No. 1, Summer Cut Metis Brand which lead the procession in quality.

Get our Prices on
Matched Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Clapboard
It will pay you.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co. Limited

Suite 66, 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We make a Specialty of

Birch, Basswood, Cedar
Poles, Ties and Poles

Can get anything you want cut to order out of

Hemlock, Red or White Pine

Send us your bills and look
out for the Bull Dog Man.

The Long Lumber Company
HAMILTON, CANADA

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber, Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 and 2 inch dry mill run spruce
For 2 x 4, 5, 6, and 8 x 12/16 mill run white pine

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

Announcement

We beg to announce that the business of the Thos. Nagle Lumber Co., Limited, has been taken over by the Maritime Lumber Company Limited.

We trust that the pleasant relations which existed between the former Company and its patrons will be continued to the new firm.

Maritime Lumber Co. Limited

Main Office
Globe-Atlantic Bldg.
St. John, N. B.

Branch Office
180 St. James Street
Montreal, P.Q.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

2 cars 2 x 4 x 10/16′ Norway Pine
2 " 2 x 4 & up 10/16′ Tamarac
1 " 1 x 4 & up 10/16′ "
1 " ⅝ x 4 & up 12/16′ Common & Dressing White Pine
½ " ⅝ x 4 & up 6/16′ Clear " "

Send your inquiries for Hemlock Bill Timber.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,
Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penatanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune
Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**
Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You.

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash,
Doors, and Factory Material
—Dimension Bill Stuff in—
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

TIMBERS
Long and Short

The illustration shows the interior of our mill, also some long timbers. We carry a large stock of long and short timber, in White and Georgia Pine, Hemlock, etc., and are well equipped to fill orders.

M. Brennen Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Ferguson Lumber Co
London, Ont.
SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.
B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ontario
Saw and Planing Mills

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,
Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

FOR SALE
Piles and Poles
All sizes, all lengths

Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co.
Limited
Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices.
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers
we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland
after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire you inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

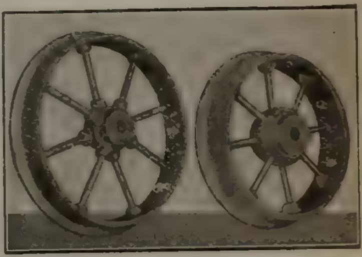
Mills : Byng Inlet, Ont.

For
Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
Mill Connections
Cairo, Ill., Herndon, W. Va
Cincinnati, Ohio, Helena, Ark.
DETROIT, MICH.

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian
Wood Goods
2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."
Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to
J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL



Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser
& Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,
etc.

President and General Manager D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg
Assistant General Manager WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver
Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding
Large and Long Timbers
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."—
We Satisfy

"KISO" YELLOW PINE

LITTLE ITS EQUAL — NONE EXCELS

Short Leaf Finish and Long Leaf Timbers

ANY SIZE OR ANY LENGTH—ROUGH OR DRESSED

Write us for prices, or telephone our Toronto
Representative, Mr. W. C. Harwood, Main 4089

MILLS RUNNING FULL TIME AND CAN FURNISH QUICK SERVICE

The Harwood Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce

SPECIAL OFFER

7 to 10 Cars 1¼ and 1½ White Pine cutting up and better.—DRY

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

J. K. MUIR H. J. TERRY A. E. GORDON

Muir, Terry & Gordon

LUMBER

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto
PHONE MAIN 2545

The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in Toronto for immediate delivery—

2 Cars 4/4 x 6 and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up No. 1 Common " "
3 " 4/4 x 6 and up 1sts and 2nds Plain Red Oak
3 " 4/4 No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
1 " 4/4 and thicker Honduras Mahogany
3 " 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
3 " 5/4 " " "

All choice stock, well manufactured and bone dry. Write or phone for quotations.

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

We will contract for your coming cut and also for your dry stock for prompt shipment, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods wanted.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGALS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., **Vancouver, B.C.**

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles

Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits — We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The
East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine, Larch,
and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B. C.

HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B. C.

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR · ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY

Limited

" All Coast Forest Products "

Specialty—

Heavy Fir Timbers and B. C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B. C.
IVAN D. MITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring

in

Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.

Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

POSITIVE

PULLEYS

What's Your TROUBLE?

Do you have trouble from the operation of any of the pulleys in your mill? We have found that nearly every mill has one or more troublesome pulleys, and we are looking for just this kind of "tough transmission propositions." Sometimes the difficulty is from one cause and sometimes from another. In the instance below, we overcame two troubles. Read what this gentleman says about how we made good.

November 18, 1910.

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works,
Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

We have one of your pulleys, 40 x 10, transmitting 60 h.p. as our main drive since last July. We have never had to tighten same since first installed, and are pleased with the noticeable absence of windage from the arms. The above conditions have always been our principal objections in connection with wood pulleys. We formerly had a wood pulley on this particular drive and were obliged to shut down every other day to tighten it on the shaft. We finally had to key the pulley to the shaft and the key soon split the hub. We believe that you have a very superior pulley and we wish your company every success.

Yours very truly,

(Name furnished on request).

Let's analyze and see why the "Positive" Split Pulley is successful. The pressed steel arms, while giving maximum strength, are very small. Thus, the wind resistance, or windage, is the very lowest. Did you ever push a bicycle against a head wind? Takes muscle, doesn't it? Each pulley with wide arms wastes from $10.00 to $20.00 of your horse-power per year. Again, the "Positive" malleable hub with its interchangeable cast iron bushings grips the shaft like a vise. You can tighten it as tight as you like; the hub won't split, and it stays tight. "Positive" Pulleys make good where others fail; they cure transmission troubles. It's likely we've cured a case similar to yours. What's your case?

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works

Limited

11 Jarvis Street, TORONTO, ONT. American Works, BUFFALO, N.Y.

The Elmitt Lumber Company

Limited

Ottawa, Ont.

Hardwood, White and Red Pine **Lumber** ‖ Yellow Pine, B. C. Fir, Hemlock, Pine and Oak **Timber**

N. B. LONG PILES IN LARGE QUANTITIES A SPECIALTY

The

Harris Tie & Timber Co.

Ottawa - Canada

Cedar Poles and Posts

Railway Ties — Piles —

Railway and Bridge Timber

Booth & Shannon

Biscotasing, Ont.

Established 1889

We are open to contract for the output of our present season's cut of

Norway and White Pine Logs

Stocks will be sawn at Biscotasing, Ont., C.P.R. main line and at Spanish (Georgian Bay).

E. J. CHAMBERLAIN, President J. W. SMITH, Vice-President W. R. BEATTY, Secretary

The

Colonial Lumber Co.

Limited

Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill
20,000,000 feet

Double Cut Band Mill
Large Circular
Twin Circular
Gang Circular and Resaw

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet of Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are, right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

DAVIDSON & THACKRAY

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

THE FASSETT LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALERS OF LUMBER

We carry a complete line of finest quality Hemlock, and can make prompt shipments by boat or rail. Your inquiries will receive our best attention.

By virtue of many years of experience with the wholesale lumber trade, we are thoroughly familiar with your requirements and manufacture our Lumber to meet same.

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

FASSETT, QUE.

Manufacturers of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods

Every Dollar You Spend

on Wire Rope for any purpose returns you more than a hundred cents in value if you buy Greening's Wire Rope. We are the longest established Wire Rope Manufacturers in Canada. Every foot of

Greening's Wire Rope

is guaranteed to give satisfactory service when supplied by us with knowledge of the conditions under which it is to be operated.

We make and sell different grades of rope for different purposes. But every grade we make the best that can be made for its particular purpose.

And, quality considered, each grade of Greening Wire Rope is the cheapest you can buy.

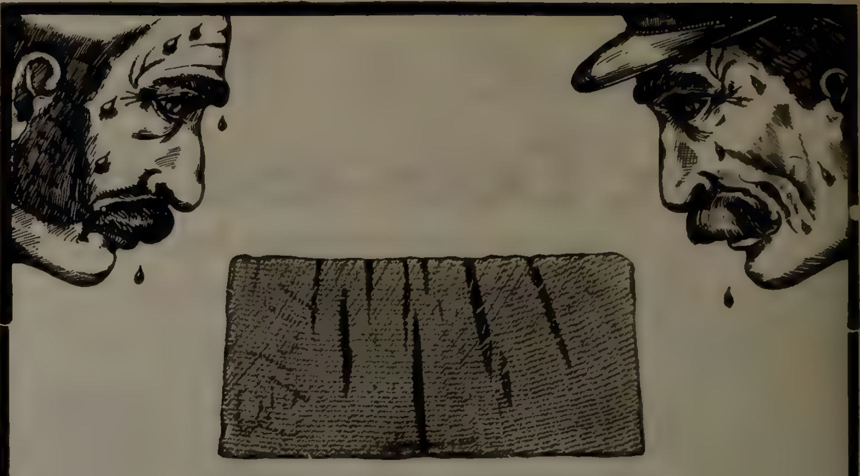
Before you buy another foot of rope it will pay you to get our estimate on your requirements.

Catalog Mailed on Request

The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited

HAMILTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

GREENING

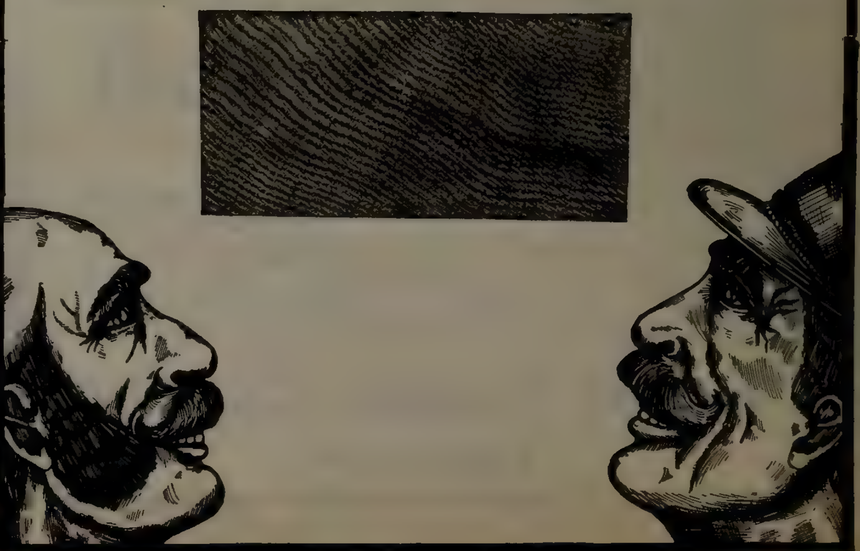


If you attempt to dry two-inch oak in in your kiln, in fourteen days, the result will probably resemble the above illustration.

The lower picture is from a photograph of two inch oak dried by the Grand Rapids Veneer Works Process in fourteen days, and every plank as sound as the sample.

The absence of checks is not the only saving due to this process. The lumber is straight, soft and free from sap or acids.

For a small sum of money your old kilns can be converted to G. R. V. W. Process Kilns, with a guarantee to give the results above described. For particulars, address Henry Pringle, Agent, Belleville, Ont.



HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

---

Long - Knight Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Gum, Walnut

Thin Oak a Specialty

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.
Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Sills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

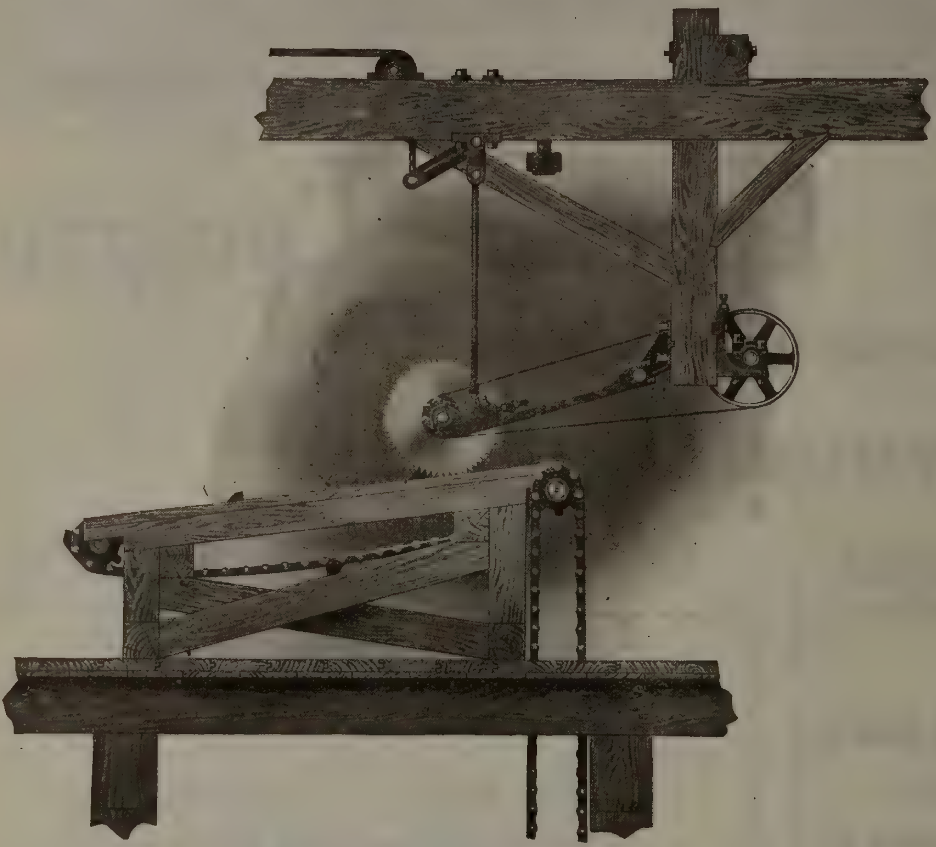
South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

In Trimmers we lead the world



A CLARK PACIFIC COAST TRIMMER

Saw frames perfectly balanced.
Saws locked down and cannot lift
Excepting at will of the operator.
Saw frames telescope for tightening belt.
Saws are 30″ to 34″ diameter.
Trims stock 8″ to 10″ thick.
Counter shaft Bearings adjustable in both directions.
Built with any desired width or length table.
Any number of saws,
Variable feed furnished when desired.
We furnish iron work only.
But supply plans for all woodwork.
A heavy rigid durable and accurate machine.

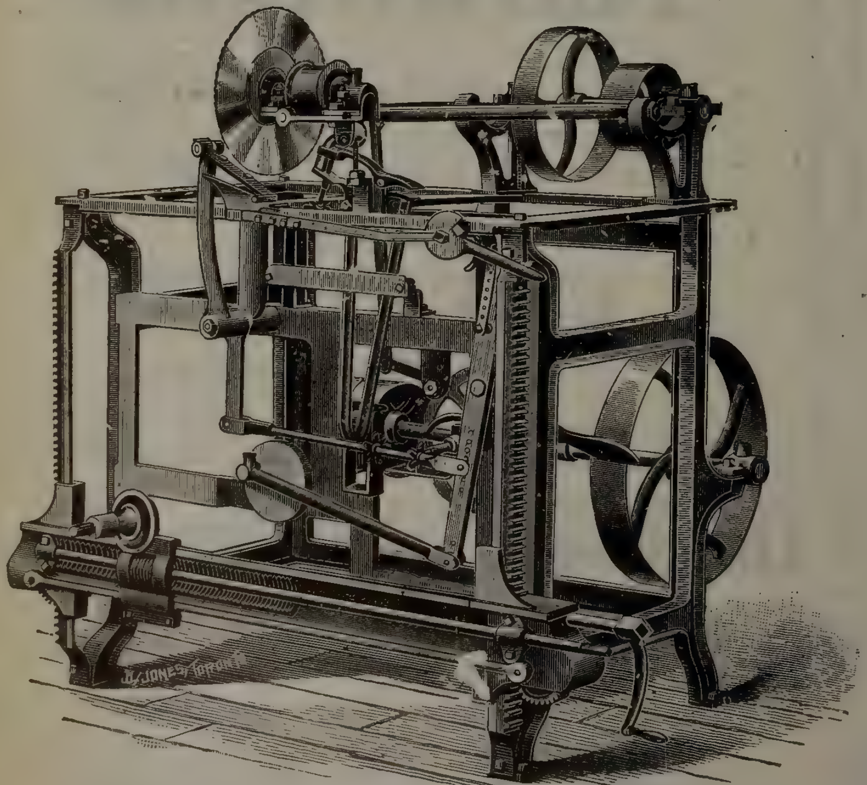
We equip the above machine with pneumatic single acting cylinders and operator's keyboard when desired.

Our special Trimmer Catalog is worth having. In addition to Eight different styles of Trimmers, we build every machine required in an up-to-date Band or Circular Saw Mill.

CLARK BROTHERS CO.
BELMONT, N.Y.

Pacific Coast Office:
715 White Bldg., SEATTLE, WASH.

SAW SHARPENERS



AUTOMATIC SAW SHARPENER. (House's Patent)

Our sharpeners are easy to handle, easy to adjust, perfectly automatic, well built, and require no attention when adjusted and started. Send for literature.

We have been building Sawmill Machinery for over twenty years and our machines are well known to the lumbermen of Canada. Send for our literature—it will interest you.

No Mill should be without one of our saw sharpeners, we have several styles. These machines give the saw perfectly shaped and uniform teeth.

BE SURE AND SEND FOR OUR LITERATURE

MOWRY & SONS, - Gravenhurst, Ontario

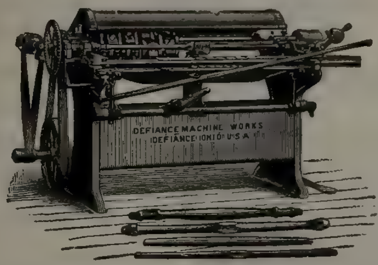
A penny saved is a penny earned. You cannot only save pennies, but DOLLARS by using

"DEFIANCE" PATENT WOODWORKING MACHINERY

If you do not believe this, try it. We know this to be a certainty.

Up-to-date machines for producing Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Wheels of every description, Wagon, Carriage, Automobile, and Auto-Truck Woodwork, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Chair and Table Legs, Balusters, Newel Posts, Gun Stocks, Golf and Hockey Sticks, Ball Bars, Oval Wood Dishes, and for General Wood Work. Invented, Patented, Built and Guaranteed by

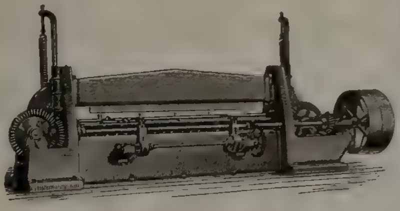
28" Band Saw



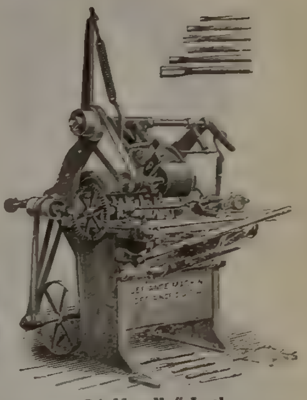
Neck Yoke and Singletree Lathe

THE
DEFIANCE
MACHINE
WORKS
DEFIANCE, OHIO.

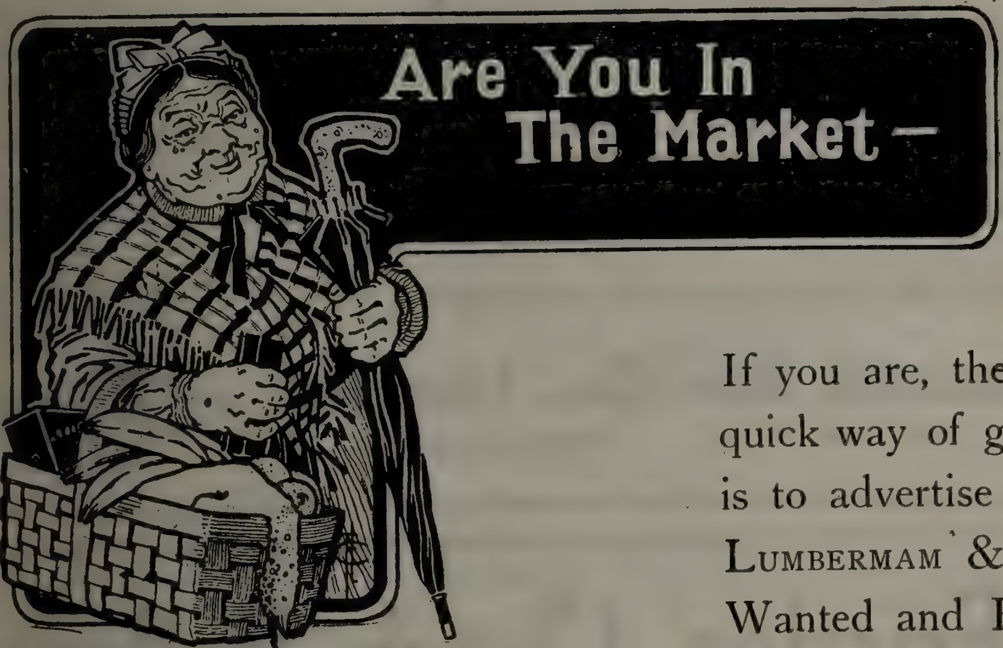
Write for Catalogue
and Prices.



Automatic Hoop Cutter



24 Handle" Lath

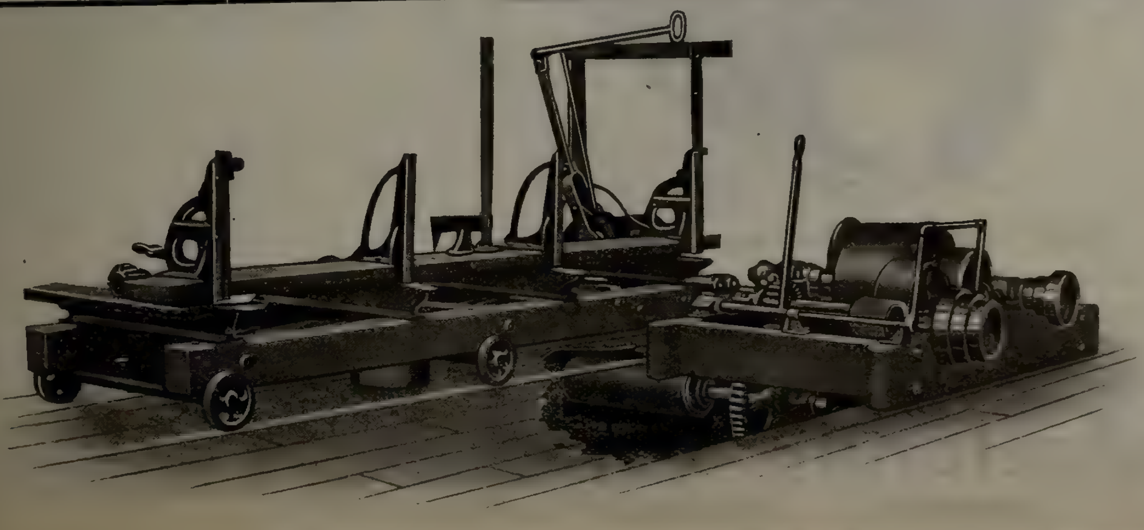


FOR LUMBER OR MACHINERY

If you are, the most economical and quick way of getting what you want is to advertise for it in the CANADA LUMBERMAM & WOODWORKER. Our Wanted and For Sale Department is a regular market place where lumbermen buy and sell all year round. What can we buy or sell for you?

Canada Lumberman & Woodworker

Toronto, Ontario



Look Here —

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**

It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing.**

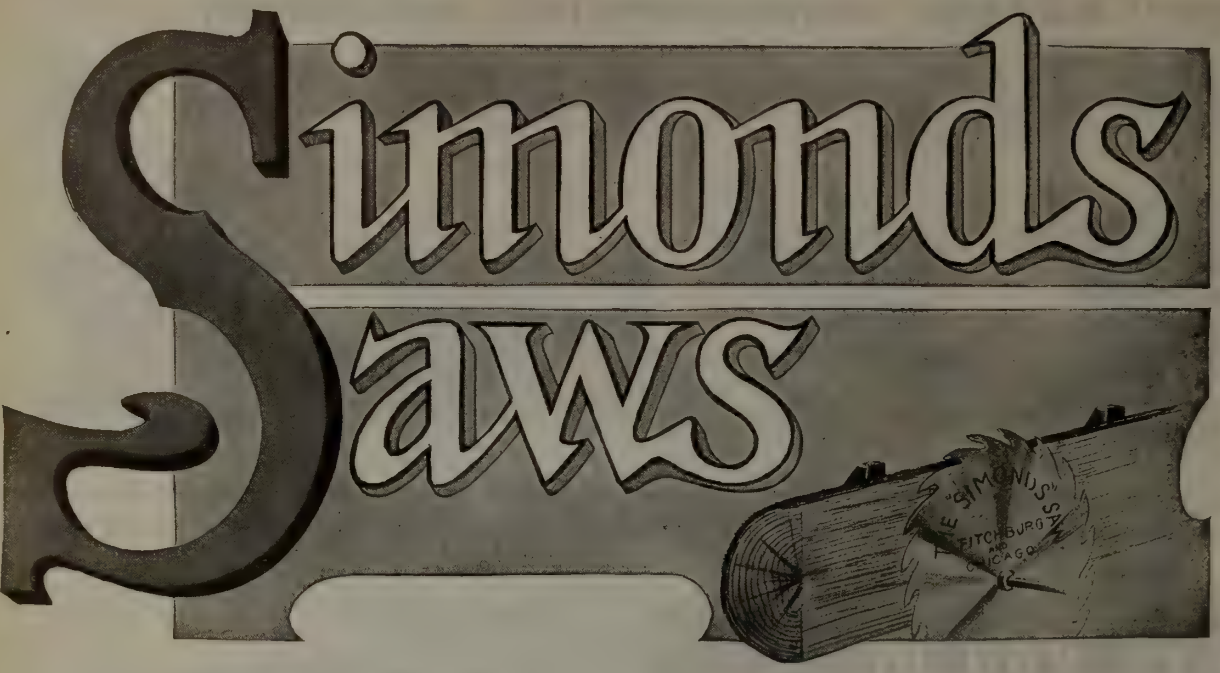
It **Increases** your mill **Output.**

It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never in the Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst
Coaticook, Que.



There is this, that you can count on, in all Simonds Canada Saw Company's Circular Saws, solid or inserted tooth, whatever the gauge, whatever the tooth, whatever the use—Uniformity.

Buy a Simonds Saw to-day and duplicate your order any time afterward, and you get the same temper, the same material, the same trueness, the same adjustment, the same finish, the same strength, the same cutting qualities, the same all around satisfaction, that you got in your first purchase, and that led you to call again for a Simonds Saw

No time was too long, no effort too vast, no pains too great, for us to take in securing the Simonds Standard of Quality of Saw, and there is nothing on this globe that can hold us back from maintaining the uniformity of that standard.

We make every kind of Saw used in lumbering and mill work, and on woodworking machinery, Cross Cut, Band, Gang, and Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars.

(To buy right—let your order read Simonds)

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

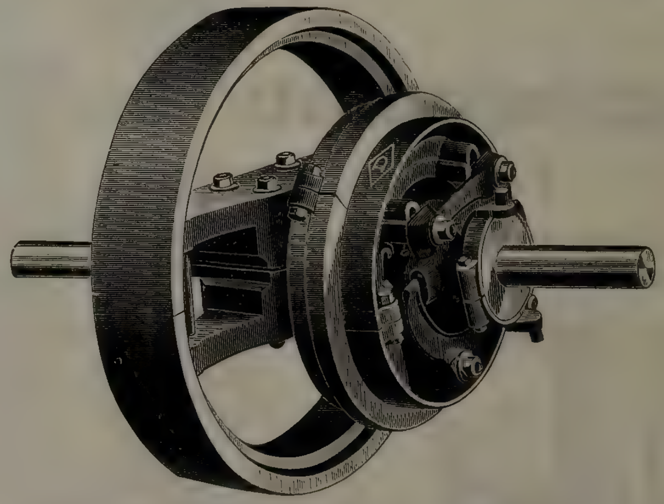
Montreal, Que. St. John, N. B. Vancouver, B. C.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE

All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance



Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power

Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve. In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest guarantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited

TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856. Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, June 15, 1911 No. 12

Canadian Trade Increasing Rapidly

An examination of the comparative tables which have just been issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, showing details of the trade of Canada for the year as compared with the year previous shows that Canada has taken a long stride forward in her progress as a commercial nation. The total of imports for consumption and exports was $759,000,000, greater by $82,000,000—over 12 per cent, or one-eighth—than that of the previous year, which was also a record maker in point of trade. To this total may be added $10,000,000 of imports which were not entered for consumption, making the grand aggregate of Canadian trade for the year $769,000,000—about $76,000,000 increase over the previous record. Imports for consumption show an increase of $86,000,000—almost 23 per cent. Of this increase about two-thirds was dutiable goods, and the customs duties collected were greater by $12,000,000—20 per cent. or one-fifth—than in the previous year.

Compared with the year 1909-10 total, exports show a decrease of about $4,000,000, but compared with the greatest year total previous to 1909-10 the increase is over $17,000.000. The decrease is due to a drop of $8,000,000 in agricultural products and to slightly lower totals in the animal and forest classes. To counterbalance this there is an increase of almost $4,000,000 in the amount of manufactured goods exported while the mine gave an increase of $2,700,000.

In the principal articles of trade increases occurred in the imports for consumption including $22,000,000 in iron and steel, $6,000,000 in wood, nearly $5,000,000 in cottons, $3,000,000 in coal, $2,500,000 in sugars, $2,400,000 in bread-stuffs, $2,000,000 each in oils and drugs, dyes and chemicals, $1,800,000 in fruits, $1,600,000 in woollens and $1,000,000 each in electric apparatus, gutta percha, leather, paper and silk. Decreases were few and very small. These figures are eloquent of Canada's expansion, while an increase of $4,000,000 or 40 per cent. in the value of effects brought in by new settlers tells its own story of the class and extent of immigration.

The principle articles exported show decreases of $7,000,000 in wheat, $3,000,000 in apples, and $1,000,000 each in cattle, coal, fish, hides, cheese and wood. While these changes must be due in a large measure to smaller crops, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, the enormous increase in home consumption is an important factor in reducing the quantity of goods available for export. The articles of export showing increases include silver $2,000,000, iron and steel $1,800,000, bacon and hams $1,700,000, cordage $1,000,000, hay and seeds each $900,000, paper $800,000, salted codfish and furs each $700,000, leather $600,000, wood pulp and nickel each $500,000. Many of these are articles which require in the production a large expenditure of labor and th increased exportation of such goods is indicative of Canada's growing importance as a manufacturing country. A decrease of about $4,000,000 in the exports of foreign goods is balanced by an increase in the exports of coin and bullion.

A decrease in total exports does not necessarily show lessened demand for Canadian goods abroad, but rather a decrease in the amount of goods available for export. On the other hand, an increase in the export of manufactured goods indicates the growing popularity of Canadian products in other countries.

It must be borne in mind that foreign trade is subject to fluctuations which it is impossible to control and difficult to explain. From these variations Canada suffers probably less than any other commercial country in the world, and the steady and rapid increase of her business in the world market and the infrequency and small importance of the periodical reactions are outstanding features which prove the stability of her commerce and guarantee her advancement in the years to come.

Exports of forest products for the year were valued at $45,439,057. During the three previous fiscal years the values were as follows:—1910, $45,517,033; 1909, $39,667,387; 1908, $44,170,470. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, the exports of forest products were only exceeded in value by those of agricultural products, $82,601,284, and animal produce, $52,244,174.

Exports of wood and manufactures of wood for the fiscal year were valued at $52,005,241 as compared with $53,522,142 for the previous fiscal year. Of this total the exports to the United States were valued at $33,931,854, and those to the United Kingdom at $12,883,567. The imports of wood and manufactures of wood for the fiscal year were valued at $17,237,372 against $11,462,522 for the previous fiscal year. Of this total $16,486,140 came from the United States and $353,999 from the United Kingdom.

Securing and Keeping Customers

Securing a customer for a wholesale or retail lumber business, and keeping him, are quite different propositions. Securing a customer may often be the result of chance. Many a customer happens into a particular company's yard for no other reason than that it is the most convenient one to his own place of business. Once he has placed his first order, however, everything else depends upon the way in which he is handled and the manner in which he is supplied with the goods he needs. Only the most courteous kind of treatment and the most careful attention possible to the requirements of a customer can in the long run retain him on the company's books. After all, the only object of a company should be to afford just this class of service to customers, yet the opposite is too often the case and a customer is looked upon too much as a possible source of profit for the one deal only.

The writer recently saw the conclusion of a transaction which, small enough apparently and rather opposed to the principles under which a good deal of modern business is transacted, will surely turn out to the benefit of the dealer concerned. The firm is a new one in the district, but there is ample trade to warrant its existence as well as the existence of another firm in the same town. A new customer arrived one day with an order for material to be used in connection with some mining operations about 10 miles from town. The order was taken and the lumber was shipped. A few days later when the writer happened to be in the office, the customer dropped in with a complaint that the lumber upon arrival was short of the amount ordered by 14 pieces of 2 x 4. There were several possible explanations for this in the mind of the customer. The dealer might have been careless or dishonest or the lumber might have been stolen in transit. If the dealer was particular about his good name there could be only one way of making a good impression upon this new customer, i.e., to stand the loss himself and disabuse the customer of any idea that he had tried to get the better of him. Without any hesitation he took the customer into the yard, allowed him to choose 14 new pieces of 2 x 4 and saw them loaded upon his wagon. The customer had been caused the trouble of coming to town especially to get the missing lumber, but it is safe to say that he formed such a good impression of the honesty of the dealer and he will in future give him all his trade.

Of course there is another feature of the case which the dealer must bear in mind, after the customer has left. Customers may be be dishonest and the loss should be traced carefully. If claims for shortages, etc., are made several times by the same customer, the matter should be looked into more carefully than ever. This class of customer however will generally hang himself in a short time if he gets enough rope. It should not take a new firm many months to find out who the dead heads in ths district are and to let them take their trade to someone else. Upon his arrival however, there is nothing for him to do but watch his deliveries as closely as possible and to give the benefit of the doubt to any customer who has a complaint which cannot be disputed immediately.

This rule applies more of course to the dealer in a town than to the large wholesaler in the city. A large firm with travellers on the road continually, has facilities for following up a complaint and finding out the cause of trouble which a small town dealer cannot afford. The dealer who is referred to above was formerly in the wholesale business in Chicago. Complaints of this nature were frequent and it happened often that the cause of trouble was traced to its origin and further losses of a similar nature were avoided. He himself however was quick to appreciate the different conditions under which he was working in a new place. "It is different here," he said. We must just be generous and watch out. Perhaps we are being robbed sometimes, but if so we will soon find out the character of the customer. Possibly, however, he is thoroughly honest and a good prospective customer. The odds are strong in our favor and we run a fine chance of making a firm friend and a good customer."

North Shore Manufacturers Turning to Ontario Markets

The lumber manufacturers on the east and north shores of Georgian Bay have in most cases made their contracts for the season's cut, and in regard to the north shore trade in particular it is reported that the prices which have been secured are less, by from $1 to $2 per thousand feet, than they were a year ago. A representative of the Canada Lumberman who recently visited most of the mills in that district found in every case in which this falling off in price was reported the reason given was the falling off in the demand from the United States markets. The north shore of the Georgian Bay is so situated that in practically every case the natural market for its lumber is in the United States. Large schooners and barges can take on cargoes at the mill yards and delive them at Chicago, Bay City, Saginaw, Detroit, Buffalo and other large United States cities at a favorable freight rate, which enables them to find a good market in spite of the duty of $1.25 per thousand feet upon lumber going into that country. Not only are the United States market easily reached, but in order to reach the market of a large part of Ontario a long and expensive rail haul was involved.

Under such conditions, these manufacturers have been affected adversely by the unsettled industrial conditions which have prevailed in the United States during the last few years and which have been rendered infinitely more acute by the political unrest of the last few months and its natural outcome; the proposed tariff alterations. Until these conditions are remedied and some assurance is received that political conditions will not be allowed to disturb business conditions so continuously as in the past, it is natural to expect that the United States demand for lumber will not revive to its normal proportions. A natural outcome of these conditions is that manufacturers of lumber who formerly depended almost entirely upon the United States, should turn their attention to the Canadian markets and see whether there is not a fair chance of securing in Canada, sufficient trade to at least make up for the falling off on the other side. This is being done to-day by several of the largest manufacturers on the north shore of Georgian Bay. One prominent manufacturer, to-day has an experienced traveller visiting many of the consuming points of older Ontario to look into the situation and find out whether it will pay to work up this trade. Others are considering the advisability of going in for a planing mill business. This would mean the erection of a planing mill and the investment of a lot of new capital. It is, however, the natural development for a large saw mill which can obtain a favorable rail rate to its markets. Much depends upon this feature of the case and efforts are being made to-day by some of the companies to obtain rates from the railways which will enable them to go in for this branch of the business. If the railways can see their way to meeting the lumber manufacturers in this regard it will be a matter of the greatest importance to the saw milling industry, and will make it possible for the manufacturers to assist to that extent in the promotion of the movement for the conservation of our timber resources, by encouraging the more economical and more complete working up of the timber into marketable products.

So far as south western Ontario is concerned, it is possible to-day by means of a lake and rail haul by way of Sarnia, for the manufacturers of the Georgian Bay to ship their lumber into the consuming centres and compete successfully for trade. This has been done by a few companies for many years and there seems little doubt that the depression in the United States trade, if continued, will increase this line of trade materially. Whatever the outcome of the situation may be it is significant and to a certain extent encouraging to note that conditions are forcing the manufacturers to pay more attention to the Ontario markets. With two distinct sets of markets to depend upon, these manufacturers will be all the more independent of industrial disturbances in either country.

Labor Shortage Becoming Acute in Ontario

The labor situation among the saw mills of northern Ontario at the present time is far from satisfactory, from the employer's point of view. Many of the mills are unable to find enough good men to handle their cut properly. There are a few exceptions to this, but in general the complaint is heard all over the north country, that although wages are unusually high good men are scarce. In any mill which one may visit he will find laborers of many nationalities. Prominent among them are French Canadians and Indians. The former work fairly steadily in the mills and the latter work spasmodically in the yards and at loading the vessels. The Indians are the most unsatisfactory class of laborer that the lumber manufacturers have to deal with. They will work for a time and then take a rest while spending the money they have earned. There is no telling how long an Indian will stay on the job. When he feels like stopping he stops, caring little for any inconvenience which may result. In addition to the French Canadians and the Indians there is a large proportion of foreign laborers in the mills. These include Poles, Sweeds, Russians, Finns and Syrians. The Syrians are the worst class of laborers that the employers have to deal with. They would much rather make a living out of peddling than out of working at a fixed employment. Their natural inclination is to wander and to peddle. They cannot be depended upon to stay for any length of time at mill or yard employment. As peddlers they are a serious drawback to the country. They carry a pack of cheap clothing and jewelry and when pay day comes around at the mills or camps they arrive in droves and get a good deal of the men's wages from them in return for their shoddy wares. In some cases also they carry secretly a few bottles of bad liquor and dispose of it among the ememployees at mills where the sale of liquor is forbidden. Sawmill owners invariably do their best to prevent this but they find it a troublesome problem.

The old days when good employees who took a keen pride in their work could be secured in sufficient number have probably gone forever so far as the lumber industry is concerned. Canada is so prosperous to-day and there is so much construction work in progress that the laborer has become independent and restless. It may be claimed that this is all the better for the laborer and that the employer should not complain if he has to pay higher wages. The employer would not complain if he could get the same old class of dependable labor. This is not the case however. He is paying higher wages and he cannot get men who will turn out the quantity or the class of lumber that was turned out in former days when labor was plentiful and wages were lower.

Nor is the laborer who secures higher wages to-day better off than was the man of some years ago who received less. Indeed, it is scarcely to be doubted that he and his family are less comfortable than formerly. When wages were smaller the men were not so restless and were content to keep steadily at work. To-day they move from one position to another. What they gain in the way of increased wages is frequently lost by unemployment between jobs. Moreover, it is generally agreed that the expenses of living amply make up for the increase in wages, so that even if they were permanently at work it the one situation their position would only be on a par with that of the days when wages were lower.

These conditions are more or less prevalent in all parts of Canada to-day and so far as the lumber manufacturer is concerned there appears to be little prospect of relief. The employment agencies which devote particular attention to supplying laborers for the woods and the mills have not been of much assistance. They can supply the men but they cannot make them stay at work. So restless has the laborer become that after his transportation has been paid to a mill he frequently stays long enough only to look about the place and then lights out for some other employment. In not a few cases he finds his way back again to the employment agent and the latter is well content to make another commission from some employer by sending him out again to another job. Some of the agencies with a more honorable underseanding of their duty try to discourage this sort of thing, but the foreigner is not a man to care much about the ethics of such a matter.

The lumber manufacturer or woods operator has only one way in which to overcome these troubles. The welfare and comfort of the men in their employ must be looked after with as keen an eye as any other profit-producing factor of the business. In most of the mills and camps this is recognized to a considerable extent, but there is room for improvement still. The writer has in mind a mill which he recently visited where he found a good class laborers, many of whom had been with the company for several years. They did not pay higher wages than any of the other mills in the same district, but they had the reputation of setting the best table in that part of the country. This probably had much to do with their success in keeping their employees. In the matter of living-quarters for the men there is also great room for improvement still, ventilation, sleeping accommodation, and medical attention are still sadly neglected in many cases. The labor factor has come to be so important to-day that these matters will have to be attented to more carefully than in the past, and it looks as though only along these lines can the lumber manufacturer or woods operator look for any appreciable measure of improvement in the future.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

A regulation has been issued by the Dominion Government providing that licensees of all timber berths shall prevent unnecessary destruction of timber and exercise constant supervision to prevent the occurrence and spread of fire.

The Quebec Legislature has passed a bill setting aside $18,000 for the protection of forest. This is a new departure on the part of the province and the government has intimated that other grants will shortly follow as it has been determined to do everything possible to conserve the forest wealth of the province. A system of co-operation with timber owners and railway companies will be inaugurated.

A Seattle, Wash., report says that an effort to restore the lumber industry of the entire Pacific Northwest to a normal condition and enable millmen to obtain what they consider a price which will represent fair profits instead of losses, lumber manufacturers are about to launch a curtailment movement on a scale never before attempted on the Pacific coast. Manufacturers expect to curtail the output enough to restore prices to their former levels.

The plan which has been worked out at a series of meetings held during the past three weeks, contemplates the suspension of operations in the plants catering to the retail trade, every Saturday. The cargo shipping mills will curtail four days per month, although the exigencies of shipping regulations may often prevent them from closing on Saturdays.

The movement to curtail the manufacture of lumber is backed by manufacturers in both Oregon and Washington. Millmen in both states have been active in the plan to put an end to over production. Over production, manufacturers maintain, is responsible for the present low prices prevailing on northwest lumber.

Notices appealing to every resident of British Columbia to carry out their share in protecting the resources of the province from destruction by fire, have been issued by the provincial department of lands. The notices point out the immense revenue that the lumbering business brings to the province, and also points out the reward offered by the government for information that will lead to the conviction of delinquents in this respect. Acting under instructions from Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands, the department has greatly increased its force of fire wardens in every part of the province for the protection of forests and other property from destruction by fire. In many districts which have previously not had fire wardens, new appointments have been made, and now the entire province is practically covered by an efficient staff.

The province has been divided into seven divisions, each division being under the control of a divisional fire warden. The divisions are subdivided into districts numbering in all 107, each district being under a district warden. The department has issued instructions to every member of the staff on the best methods to be used in fighting and preventing fires. The supervision of the general details of the work has been placed under the control of three commissioners, with headquarters in Vancouver. The department has also provided four launches to patrol the coast line from Vancouver north to the head of Vancouver Island, with special orders to watch pleasure-seekers and campers who may carelessly light fires and leave without properly extinguishing them.

Opportunities for Export Lumber Trade

Information Furnished by Trade Commissioners in Wood Importing Countries — Importance of Bristol Channel Ports — Decreased Exports to Trinidad

Canadian Woods at Bristol Ports

When it is understood that about 25 per cent. of all the forest products imported into Great Britain are brought into the country for distribution through Bristol channel ports, the opportunities they afford for increased supplies from Canada will be worthy of consideration on the part of exporters, and the following details concerning the various ports of discharge are submitted for their information, says the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce in its weekly reports. The timber business is in the hands of experienced firms who thoroughly understand the requirements of their respective districts, some of whom no doubt will be well pleased to increase their Canadian imports whenever prices permit doing so to advantage. The class of timber produced in Canada has to meet the competition of that sent to this country from Northern European countries, including Russia, Sweden and Norway, which have the advantage of shorter transport and cheap labor. The city docks provide excellent accommodation for the handling of timber cargoes, and at Portishead dock a new wharf 600 feet long and stacking ground of about 10 acres in extent have been provided. It is equipped with railway sidings and several quick working cranes for the special handling of wood goods.

Imports of wood goods during 1910 were as follows:—

Wood, hewn—Pit props	loads	287
Unenumerated	"	3,807
Sawn—Deals, boards, battens, scantlings ends	"	146,503
Staves	"	11,994
Furniture	tons	751
Dye	"	1,466
Jarrah	loads	1,239
Laths	"	870
Lathwood	"	821
Firewood	"	194
Other descriptions	"	4,027
Total		172.059

Cardiff Facilities

Owing to its proximity to the great South Wales coal fields, Cardiff holds an important place in the timber trade of the United Kingdom. It stands second only to London, with a total import in 1909 of 1,089,032 loads, London being first with a total of 1,589,360 loads. The Bute docks are the only docks situated in the city of Cardiff, and have an area of 163 acres. The Bute docks are equipped with the most improved appliances for the discharging and loading of cessels with despatch, the greater portion being worked by electric and hydraulic pressure. There is an ample equipment of cranes of various power up to 70 tons. Large provision is made for stacking timber, deals, iron ore, etc. Timber ponds 28 acres in extent, with competitive railway communication to all parts.

The following shows the imports of wood goods into Cardiff for the year ending 31st December, 1910:—

Wood—		
Hewn—Fir	loads	5,876
Oak	"	9,172
Pit props	"	923,017
Unenumerated	"	81
Sawn—Fir	"	151,166
Unenumerated	"	384
Other descriptions	"	904
		1,089,654

Totals for 1908 and 1909—		1908	1909
Timber and deals	loads	139,329	169,025
Pitwood and mining timber	tons	458,092	304,726

Imports at the Penarth dock—

	1909	1908
Sleepers	1,787	1,772
Wood pulp	23,652	33,471
Pit wood		15,592
Timber sundries	1,490	1,623

Coal Mine Supplies from Swansea

Swansea is an important port in connection with the South Wales colliery districts, and consequently very favorably situated in connection with the importation of pitwood and other timbers required for use in the coal mines. Owing to the higher cost of freight it is understood that pitwood could not be profitably exported from Canada under present conditions. The new King's dock was opened a year or two ago. Constructed at a cost of nearly £3,000,000 has an area of 66 acres, and is fitted with the most modern machinery and appliances for the rapid loading and discharging of the largest steamers. The following are the imports of Canadian sawn woods into Swansea for the year ending 31st December, 1910:—

Canada—	Loads
Spruce and birch deals	8,896
Birch planking	1,937
Deals	7,196
Birch and spruce	2,320

Gloucester, as the most inland port in the Bristol Channel, has facilities for the distribution of wood goods into Birmingham, South Staffordshire, East Worcestershire and other Midland districts, either by rail or canal, direct from the ship's side, or from the wharfs of the Sharpness new dock, and the Gloucester and Birmingham Navigation Company, equal to any other port in the district. Additional space has been provided in the yards of the Gloucester and Sharpness docks for the storage of cargoes of deals and mining and other timber, and they are fully equipped with railway sidings. There is a timber pond of 6 acres at Gloucester and one of 12 acres at Sharpness.

Imports of Timber into Gloucester since 1906 were as follows:—

	1906 loads	1907 loads	1908 loads	1909 loads	1910 loads
Fir timber (balk) American	9,070	11,297	7,474	14,656	13,730
" " European	4,222	5,748	5.733	7,564	7,193
Deals, American	66,714	51,237	52,082	67,327	67,038
" European	136,997	97,584	110,798	107,211	120,919
Other timber—					
Sleepers (European)	41	3,738	4,136	4,024	4,348
Sundries	593	3,275	639	2,290	63
	217,637	172,879	180,862	204,072	213,291

Particulars Regarding Sizes and Grades

Timber or lumber is imported into Bristol Channel ports both sawn and planed, the latter coming from Sweden and Norway at present in large quantities. Sawn and hewn pitch pine logs come from Pensacola and Mobile, size of sawn from 9 in. and up to about 16 in. in 20 ft. and up; hewn logs of larger dimensions; birch logs from Quebec about 8 to 15 ft. long from 16 ins. and up. Spruce deals from Quebec are from 3 x 24 down to 3 x 7, 6 to 16 ft. in length.

As regards the market for logs, birch logs are occasionally imported from Quebec, the other logs coming principally from South America and the Baltic. With regard to the market for telegraph, etc., poles and posts, the rate of freight from Canada prohibits any possibility of competing with the Baltic ports.

Transport facilities are provided by canal or Great Western Railway and Midland Railway to all important places in the country. Vessels can discharge at Avonmouth or at Bristol city docks. The usual custom for settlements in the timber trade is c.i.f. Bristol cash, less 2 per cent. in exchange for documents or four month draft net. These terms are occasionally varied by mutual consent between the shipper and consignee where the parties are well known. The term 'load,' as referred to in this report, consists of 50 cubic feet.

Canadian Lumber in Newfoundland

The Department of Trade and Commerce in its weekly reports gives the following information regarding the trade of Newfoundland in forest products:—

Nature of Products

Canadian forest products principally used in Newfoundland are as follows:

Spruce dimension timber, 10 x 10 to 12 x 12, is used only when local timber is not in sufficient supply and especially when the sizes required are in excess of what the local market can supply. The quantity imported during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1910, was valued at $13,364 as against $15,737 in 1909, and $25,817 in 1908.

The same is true of spruce joisting, 2 inch and 3 inch thick, 9 inch to 12 inch wide, 18 to 25 feet long.

Canadian grey birch is used for shipbuilding and mill-wright purposes. From 100,000 to 200,000 feet of this is required annually, as the local birch is not satisfactory for these purposes. A trade in birch and maple flooring, dressed and matched, is springing up, as local forests supply nothing suitable. Not many hardwood floors are yet in use, but the use of maple and birch flooring is increasing.

This colony is said to have been a large buyer of Canadian lumber twenty years ago, but the trade has been dwindling ever since then, as local enterprise has produced from local forests most of the supplies for building trade in recent years. For the past ten years not much Canadian lumber has been imported. The forest products mentioned above cover about all the imports which have taken place in recent years. Nothing except the best grades is imported. The local market supplies all requirements in lower grades. There does not appear at present to be much opening for Canadian products, such as logs, telegraph and telephone joles, etc. All such posts, poles, railway ties, &c., are easily obtained from local forests. The colony is a large exporter of ground and sulphite pulp. At St. Johns the depth of water is ample for the largest steamers. Cargo is hauled at piers usually on contract by competent stevedores. A moderate rate of charge is made, that on lumber being 50 cents per thousand feet.

A Competitor for Canadian White Pine

Within the last year or two, a white pine, similar to the Canadian white pine, has been discovered in Siberia, and shipments increasing in volume have been made to the United Kingdom. Most of the good judges of white pine in the United Kingdom have inspected or tried the wood, and have almost invariably pronounced it as similar to Canadian white pine. As there are large virgin forests in Siberia of this wood, it is bound to have a serious effect on the demand in these markets for white pine. The continuous increasing rise in price of Canadian pine has the effect of irritating buyers here, and they are only too pleased to look for a cheaper substitute. With the high freights, there is very little danger of competition in the lower grades of white pine, especially as there is such a large demand in Siberia, Manchuria, Japan and China for lumber, but in the better grades there is likely to be keen competition for the Scotch trade. A steamer cargo of 3,000,000 feet of first and second quality of Siberian pine was recently discharged in Glasgow and London, and other cargoes are expected before the end of this year. These cargoes are bound to have a serious effect on the demand in Scotland for Canadian good pine deals and sidings.—Trades and Commerce Report.

Canadian Lumber Trade with Trinidad Decreasing

Imports of lumber into Trinidad from Canada have declined of late years. According to the reports of the Canadian department of Trade and Commerce the total quantity of lumber imported for several years past has approximated in value to £50,000 annually. The bulk of this was in pitch pine supplied from the Southern States of America. For Canadian soft woods the demand appears to be falling off, as the importation has decreased. The average is about £8,000 a year. Last year the demand for lumber rose considerably causing the importation to rise to £81,903, principally in pitchpine. Pine and spruce from Canada was £5,753 in value, and below the five years' average. Here again it may be doubted whether this figure can be relied on, as the soft woods are generally spoken of in Trinidad as being Canadian, though imported through U. S. ports. The importation of shooks, staves and puncheons for some reason has also declined, being last year £4,695, whereas the averages for the four years previous was £6,800. Canada gets a small amount of this trade annually. The quantity of shingles imported has been almost negligible for several years past, the average for five years being about £50 in value. The use of galvanized iron, slates and tiles is entirely replacing the use of wooden shingles. Details of imports for 1910 are as follows:—

Lumber, dressed and undressed—	
United States	£71,365
Canada	5,753
Others	785
	£77,903
Wood hoops, duty 10 per cent. ad val.—	
United States	£ 48
Shooks, staves and puncheons—	
United States	£ 4,604
Canada	84
Others	7
	£ 4,695

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce in its weekly report gives some interesting facts regarding trade in wood goods at Birmingham, England. Referring to spruce, the report says:—A size which is largely used but can be obtained only with the greatest difficulty from Canada, is the 2½-inch stuff in 11-foot lengths. Canadian shippers insist upon sending 3-inch instead of 2½-inch. A large quantity of this is used (coming from Riga) for 'shifting boards,' which are temporary bulkheads on board ship. The complaint is made that Canadians are indifferent to this valuable business. It is also said that Canadian shippers of spruce, especially in the maritime provinces, are conservative, and reluctant to cut special sizes and lengths when required. In this way much business is lost, as buyers naturally go elsewhere to get what they want.

Commissioner Grigg's Trade Report

The British trade commissioner at Montreal, Mr. Richard Grigg, in his annual report upon the trade of Canada gives exhaustive particulars regarding the import trade of the country in all its leading branches. The report is unusually interesting and thorough and will be of much service. In connection with the imports of wood and manufactures of wood, the report shows that the trade has fluctuated since 1905. The details of imports are as follows:—

Dutiable	$2,660,781	$2,160,353	$ 3,210,525	$2,497,207	$ 3,264,230
Free	6,015,589	5,822,969	10,031,548	6,282,035	8,104,483
Total	8,645,370	7,983,322	13,242,073	8,779,242	11,468,713
U.K. dutiable	107,244	99,520	174,907	149,157	213,741
U.K. free	31,292	14,584	44,699	27,014	38,915
U.K. total	138,536	114,104	219,606	176,171	252,656
U.S. dutiable	2,322,802	1,904,973	2,805,592	2,159,111	2,907,537
U.S. free	5,939,059	5,744,823	9,930,208	6,147,249	8,008,975
U.S. total	8,261,861	7,649,796	12,735,800	8,306,360	10,916,532

Spruce Shooks for Textile Trade

In connection with the great trade done from the Leeds and Hull district in the export of woollen and other textile goods, a considerable quantity of spruce shook boards are used each year for making packing cases to hold cloth during shipment to foreign markets, says the weekly Trade and Commerce Report. These boards are at present obtained from the Baltic and the United States. It is estimated that the imports from the latter country alone amount to 20,000 each year. Canadian exporters should be able to enter more freely into the competition for this trade, especially as the experience of local firms has proved that there is no better wood than Quebec spruce for this purpose. The boards used are tongued and grooved and measure in length from 5 to 10 feet, the widths varying from 5 inches upwards. In the supply of these boards the use of wood affected by weaknesses such as knots or black marks is strongly discouraged, as exporters in the textile trade attach considerable importance to the strength of the packing cases which usually have to stand a great deal of rough usage in transit.

Personal and Trade News of Interest

Keenan Bros., Limited, manufacturers, Owen Sound, Ont., report a very good trade in progress and excellent prospects for the rest of the present season.

The Georgian Bay Lumber Company, of Waubaushene, Ont., have cut all the timber on their limits Nos. 61 and 62 on the Blind river, and will close up their Blind River office in August.

The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company, whose mills are located at Thessalon, Ont., have recently changed the name of their firm and it will in future be known as the North Channel Lumber Company.

Mr. Walter Baer, formerly of the Export Lumber and Shingle Company, Vancouver, B. C., has severed his connection with that company to take charge of the business of the Mainland Lumber and Shingle Company, of Vancouver.

The Union Lumber Company of Toronto, which was organized a month or two ago, report that they have experienced already an encouraging demand for their lumber. They have recently purchased about 1,000,000 feet of white pine, of last year's cut, from A. T. Mackie, of North Bay, and have also secured stocks from Wm. Milne & Son, Trout Lake, and the Cavendish Company, Callendar.

Galbraith, Bumstead & Arthur is the name of a new company which has recently erected an excellent planing mill at Owen Sound. They have been running now for about two months and have suffisient local business to keep the plant working to capacity. They turn out sash and doors and all kinds of planing mill products. They intend in the near future to extend their business and go in for the rail trade.

The Owen Sound Lumber Company, Owen Sound, Ont., have recently added a new director to their company in the person of Mr. J. M. Kilbourn, of the Canadian Cement Company. They have also increased their capital from $50,000 to $200,000. They report that their business in hardwood is growing rapidly and that the outlook for trade is excellent. They expect to handle about 20,000,000 feet of hardwood this year.

The M. Brennen and Sons Manufacturing Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., have issued an illustrated catalogue of their greenhouse construction material and hot bed sash, which will be very useful to retailers at this season of the year. The company use white cork pine exclusively in the manufacture of these materials and they are therefore less affected by atmospheric conditions than other classes of greenhouse construction material.

Herman H. Hettler & Company, of Chicago, whose Canadian lumber was sawed last year at Victoria Harbor, will move their office from that place to Midland, Ont., next month, and will have their logs sawed at Manley Chew's mill. They still have between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 feet of timber standing on the Dokis reserve which will provide two or three season's cut. It is expected that the company will, in the meanwhile, secure other timber properties in Ontario, so as to continue their Canadian operations. Last winter the company cut between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 feet at their three camps.

Will Soon Be Well Known in Canada

James H. Walsh, of Duhlmeier Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

We are pleased to publish herewith portrait of Mr. James H. Walsh, of Buffalo, N. Y., eastern representative of Duhlmeier Brothers, the well known manufacturers of hardwood lumber, whose main office and yards are at Cincinati, Ohio. Mr. Walsh will not only look after the entire eastern field for this company, but will cover the Canadian territory as well. Mr. Walsh is a splendid lumberman and is well known among the trade. He has had full experience at the mills and is in close touch with the producing points. With his well known ability as a lumber salesman and with the excellent goods which his company handles, it is safe to predict for him a successful and increasing business. Duhlmeier Brothers' mills are located in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missippi. They always carry in stock between three million and four million feet of hardwoods at their mill points and at their main distributing yard in Cincinnati. Mr. Walsh's office is in the White Building, Buffalo.

Trade Active at Sudbury

The Evans Company, Limited, Sudbury, Ont., report a very active trade in progress for this time of year. In addition to handling lumber of many varieties this firm have branched out into the general building supply trade. Each member of the firm is a practical builder, having been brought up in some special branch of the building business. They find that by handling other lines of building material in addition to lumber, they are able to secure a great deal of general trade which would otherwise be scattered, and which, with their special facilities, they can handle with the greatest economy. An idea of the extent of the business carried on by this firm may be obtained from the fact that they handle among other the following important lines; sash and doors, mill work, frames, mouldings, and interior finish, rough and dressed lumber, shingles, lath, brick, lime, hair, cement, and cement products, roofing, fencing, sand and gravel, fire bricks, and plaster.

The Empire Coal & Lumber Company, the members of which are largely the same as those of the Evans Company, Limited, handle rough and dressed lumbers, hard and soft coals, stove wood, cement, lime, roofing, and builders' supplies generally. Another company, the members of which are also largely the same as those of the Evans Company, Limited, is the Sudbury Brick Company. This company has recently erected a splendid brick making plant with the most modern type of kilns, and is turning out a large supply of good building bricks for which there is an excellent demand. The material is secured from an extensive clay deposit located adjacent to the plant and upon which sufficient clay has already been found to keep the company in material for at least fifty years to come.

The example of the Evans Company, Limited, in widening the scope of their business interests is one which could be followed to much adavantage by many retail lumber firms.

An Active Towing Season on Georgian Bay

Captain E. F. Burke, of the Midland Towing and Wrecking Company, who makes his headquarters at Little Current, Ont., reports that the company have about 125,000,000 feet of logs under contract to tow for the present year. The Midland Towing & Wrecking Company take contracts for delivering the logs belonging to a large number of the lumber companies on the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. The president of the company is Mr. James Playfair, of Midland. The average boom towed by the company under present-day conditions contains about 3,000,000 feet of logs. In the earlier days, when logs were exported from Canada to United States mills, booms containing as much as 7,000,000 feet were of frequent occurrence. The Midland Towing & Wrecking Company have been in existence for fifteen years or more and have delivered logs to widely different points, all the way from Garden River to Midland. In the palmy days of the Bay City trade as much as 300,000,000 feet of logs would be delivered at that port in one year.

Railway Will Benefit Lumbermen

The lumber industry of Manitoulin Island and the north shore of Georgian Bay stand to benefit considerably by the approaching completion of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway, which will run from Sudbury to Little Current. The company expect to have their right-of-way all cleaned and burned from Espanola to Little Current within a very short time. Construction gangs are working upon the line in several sections. Trains are running over it now from Sudbury to Crane Hill, a distance of about 22 miles. To the people of Manitoulin Island this railway will mean a great deal, as it will give them communication with the mainland throughout the year and provide them with easy access to the excellent markets of Sudbury and other northern towns. The length of the railway will be about 54 miles in all and it is expected that it will be completed for operation about a year from the coming fall. To the lumber industry on Manitoulin Island this will provide connection with Sudbury which will enable them to develop a car lot trade. Under present conditions their trade is practically all of a cargo nature, most of their lumber going to United States markets.

New Sudbury Company Making Progress

The Casey, Shaw Lumber Company, of Sudbury, Ont., who have recently entered the lumber field as manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of lumber, report that their business is developing in a very encouraging manner. The company have a mill at Long Lake, about five or six miles south of Sudbury, where they cut timber secured from the township of Broder. There are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of excellent white pine still standing on this township. The mill cuts about 20,000 feet a day. The company expect that the township of Broder will be cleaned off next year.

Mr. E. L. Casey, one of the members of the firm, was for many years secretary of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company, of Chicago, and has a wide acquaintance among the lumber trade. Mr. Charles R. Shaw, the other member of the company, was formerly Canadian manager for the Hettler Lumber Company, a position which he occupied for a number of years.

Mr. F. C. Crawford, the former owner of the Sudbury planing mill, was for a short time with the Casey, Shaw Lumber Company, acting as superintendent, and also as mill manager. He retired recently from the company.

Premier McBride was interviewed recently by officials of the United Brotherhood of America on behalf of the Loggers' Union of British Columbia, and as a result of the conference held and statements made by the labor representatives it is likely that the management of timber camps on the coast will be closely investigated in the near future. Briefly, the charges formulated were to the effect that the law is being constantly violated in three important respects, viz., the employment in timber camps on leasehold and licensehold lands of Chinese and other Orientals, that engineers other than those properly certificated are being employed in numerous camps and that some few camps in the northerly coast district are importing and employing men in direct contravention of the Alien Contract Labor laws, notwithstanding the fact that natives of the province are seeking employment. Premier McBride promised to give the matter his immediate attention, at the same time declaring his determination to enforce obedience to the law in every respect.

National Lumber Manufacturers' Meet

Ninth Annual Gathering Held at Chicago—Canadian Reciprocity Roundly Condemned —Lumber Advertising Strongly Advocated—Panama Canal Trade Discussed

The ninth annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association was held in Chicago on May 24 and 25, and was the most successful in the history of the association. Mr. R. A. Long, Kansas City, Mo., in replying to an address of welcome from the Mayor of Chicago, took advantage of the opportunity to express the confidence of the association in its retiring president, Mr. Edward Hines, and to criticize strongly the opponents of Mr. Hines, who have recently done so much to defame his character in connection with the celebrated Lorimer election fund. Mr. Long expressed his conviction that when the evidence had all been presented, Mr. Hines would come out with flying colors and that it would be shown that he had worked harder and more effectively for the good of the lumber industry of the United States than any other man who had ever occupied the position of president.

President Hines, in reply to Mr. Long, referred forcibly to the charges which had been made against him and expressed his own intention not to rest until they had all been refuted beyond any question of doubt.

A resolution introduced by the board of governors expressing confidence in Mr. Hines was then passed.

President Hines' Address

In his annual address, Mr. Hines referred first of all to the question of Canadian reciprocity, expressing the conviction that a great injustice was proposed to the lumber industry and urging upon all members of the association to do the utmost in their power to convince the government at Washington that the lumber industry would be seriously injured by the passage of the proposed reciprocity agreement.

Referring to the business situation Mr. Hines said:—

The Business Situation

"A year ago at our meeting indications pointed to improved business conditions, and the prophecy made at that time has to some extent been fulfilled. The volume of trade has considerably increased. There have been some advances in the price of low grade lumber, but by no means is lumber to-day selling at what it should be, consistent with the price of stumpage, the cost of production, transportation, the overhead expense and carrying charges of interest, taxes and risk of fires and cyclones.

"Viewing the situation from the immediate present the crop reports never were better, and, while the prices are somewhat lower, if the present indications of volume materialize, it should approach at least that of last year. The future never looked better from an agricultural standpoint.

"But one strong feature that may affect the farmer, cause him to hesitate and delay contemplated and necessary improvements, which particularly would affect lumber, is the uncertainty of the reciprocity bill passing, and if it should pass, immediately placing on the free list all of the farmers' products, in my judgment it would have a tendency to influence the farmers of the middle west, extreme west and northwest to wait and allow conditions to settle in order to determine how much they would be affected by such changed conditions. This, in my opinion, would stop at least for the time their making such improvements and purchasing such articles as under ordinary circumstances they would reasonably expect to purchase this fall. In my judgment this will not alone affect the purchase of lumber to some extent, but everything else as well, except immediate and absolute necessities.

"Also, this must have some effect upon farmland values in the middle west, extreme west and northwest, as it is bound to have the tendency to divert investments to the Canadian northwest, where cheap land is available, also diverting more or less of the funds that would ordinarily be retained in our own country.

"This particular situation is at the present time peculiarly and directly retarding the development of a section of the country where, prior to the reciprocity bill being presented, there was considerable favorable consideration being given toward the settling of the cheap lands, cutover lands and drained lands, and which had not shared up to this time with the more favored sections of the west and middle west, viz., the south. This is especially deplorable to the southern lumber manufacturers as naturally they would have been enabled to market a greater portion of their product in nearby markets.

"The financial situation is apparently sound, money being plentiful, not alone at all large centres, but throughout the country, and at comparatively very low rates.

"The transportation companies have stopped everything but absolutely necessary improvements and the purchasing of additional equipment. This directly affects the lumbermen. There is one exception to this, and that appears in the box industry. A marked improvement during the last six months has been evidenced, and a considerably larger portion of this class of lumber has been utilized and cut up by the box industry, which makes the low grade material in reasonably active demand."

A number of interesting addresses were delivered by officers of the various lumber associations represented at the meeting. These addresses contained a valuable outline of the business conditions and problems of the present day.

The first item of business after the opening of the second day of the meeting as an address by J. A. Bloedel, Bellingham, Washington, upon the subject of the Panama Canal and its effect upon west coast commerce. In the course of his address Mr. Bloedel referred to the advantages which Canadian shipping possessed. His remarks upon this subject were as follows:

Canadian Shipping Advantages

"But now comes the danger of competition from our neighbors to the north, British Columbia. They are not hampered by our shipping laws, and can ship in any vessel flying any flag in the world. Even the United States government is, at this writing, employing a fleet of nine foreign vessels carrying coal from the Atlantic for its Pacific coast naval supply. These vessels could carry in return 33,000,000 feet of lumber. Now, if they go through the canal on the same basis as our American shipping, they can make rates as low as $6 a thousand, inclusive of canal tolls. My attention has been called to several charters made last fall, one of which was from the British Columbia side, at $2 less than another, which was from the American side. You naturally ask why, and I answer that an American built vessel carrying 3,500,000 feet of lumber can be duplicated on the Clyde for one-half the money. Our American seamen are paid double and treble the wages of foreign seamen and our coasting requirements are much more exacting. That is why our foreign brother can save $2 a thousand feet in shipping to the Atlantic seaboard.

"It appears from present indications that the reciprocity bill, now before Congress, will become a law, putting rough lumber on the free list, and if there is no provision on behalf of American shipping overcoming this differential all advantages to us, arising from the construction of the canal, are for naught."

Mr. Robert Fullerton, Des Moines, Iowa, delivered an excellent address upon "Popular Ignorance of the Lumber Industry," in the course of which he argued forcibly in opposition to the conclusions recently published in the government's official report of the lumber industry, prepared by Commissioner Knox Smith. In the course of his remarks he said:

Misleading Report

"If it is wise and desirable for the government to reserve and tie up timber lands for future needs, why should our commissioner of corporations criticise and condemn private owners of timber for doing the same thing? Is it a crime, a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, for lumbermen to hold property in growing timber in the hope that it may enhance in value sufficiently to pay interest and taxes, and a possible profit? Every word and line of Commissioner Smith's report shows a deliberate purpose to create suspicion in the public mind that a lumber trust is in process of formation, if not at present in working order. A more ingeniously prejudiced and misleading official report never was issued. As evidence of Commissioner Smith's ignorance of the requirements of the lumber industry, I quote the following sentence from his report: 'The 1,802 largest holders of timber now own 88,579,000 acres of land, as compared with a vastly wider distribution of public lands in non-timbered agricultural sections.' Practical lumbermen will smile at this official comment, but newspaper editors and magazine writers who read these landlord-looking official figures will see concentration and combination and threatened monopoly of the country's forest resources, and write black lettered headlines about the lumber trust and urge the department of justice to get busy and indict our 48,000 sawmill and timber owners for conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade among the several states and foreign countries. No sane mind could believe in the possibility of 48,000 independent sawmills and timber owners operating in every state and territory from Florida to Alaska (including the active competition of Canada), forming a trust or combination in restraint of trade or for any other purpose under the sun."

At the Thursday afternoon session an interesting symposium of addresses was delivered upon the subject of "Advertising—Lumber versus its Substitutes." Mr. W. A. Gilchrist, who introduced the discussion, gave some interesting statistics showing the extent of advertising used by the various substitutes for lumber. He concluded his remarks with the following words:—

"Can a single instance be cited where an exploitation of the use of wood has been conducted to call the public's attention to its suitabilities? Those that have been promoted are merely to advocate a species of wood. Further discussion will probably enlighten you on this subject.

Laggardness in Lumber Publicity

"My proposal is to exploit all the woods as a suitable material for a variety of purposes, and it matters not in so far as the industry is concerned what species is used by John Jones and his wife, who are about to build their new home—whether it be fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, hardwoods or what not. The results generally are the same. But assume what state of mind John Jones and wife are in on examining a publication treating upon house building, purchased at the nearest news stand, to assist them in arriving at some definite conclusion, so as to convey their ideas to their architect, of finding a variety of advertisements exploiting woods, suitable for structural materials, all laying claims to their material being the strongest, toughest and most desirable. I presume the architect would settle this dispute by recommending the use of a substitute material.

"This association is representative of a production of 25,000,000,000 feet of lumber. Who would begrudge an expenditure of 1 cent a thousand on their cut?

"What a fund it would create, handled in a suitable manner. Lumbermen, stop being fatalists; help yourselves, and accept this as one of the methods to combat our difficulties."

Mr. A. T. Gerrans, of the Southern Cyprus Manufacturers' Association, who also spoke upon this subject, said in conclusion:

"We surely must grant the necessity of trying to regain some of our lost ground, and I have endeavored to show you in a small degree that some of the material we rather look upon as indestructible is not so; also that there are two sides to the question of building too permanently; and in conclusion I beg to state that the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association at its last meeting, after a presentation of the subject of an advertising campaign to be carried on by the National Manufacturers' Association, unanimously adopted the resolution favoring the project and voted 1 cent a thousand feet on their output, provided the other associations joined in the movement. We feel that movement can be made, and will be made a great success, and provide what we are all looking forward to—a greater demand than supply."

Mr. Geo. E. W. Luehrmann spoke of the experience of some of the members of the association in advertising red gum. His concluding remarks were:

"Personally, I believe the lumbermen have overlooked a crying need not to have advertised their goods at an early date. I certainly feel that an organization or club should be formed at once and receive the support of every timber owner and manufacturer in the United States. A committee should at once appointed and men should be selected who have had experience in this line of work. As for the little experience that I have had I can safely say that a great deal of money can be wasted in printer's ink by inexperienced men. Others may become too enthusiastic and spend it in too large a quantity, so that I suggest we select a committee of conservative men who can give the matter attention. While we gum producers have no official organization, I think I can state on their behalf that we are in on any advertising proposition on the same basis as other woods. It is easy to waste money in ordinary and commonplace advertising."

Mr. Charles E. Brower referred to advertising wooden packages, saying in part:

"When we look about us and see the advertising of the large corporations there is a lesson for us in the form of their advertising. Did you ever hear of a beef corporation advertising beefsteaks? They advertise their by-products, as beef extracts, soaps and the like. Have you ever heard of the Standard Oil Company advertising kerosene? They advertise vaseline and other by-products. Why not consider low grade lumber as our by-product? Why not establish a bureau of research within ourselves and not depend upon the national government and learn to utilize our by-products? It does not seem to me that God intended us to throw away the tops of the trees. I think we lack education. We should establish a bureau of research, as others have done. Look at what the German chemists have accomplished. They have developed a long line of coal tar products, such as vapo-cresolene, which is nothing but a refuse of coal tar that some chemist has worked out for them. The Standard Oil Company employs expert chemists to do nothing else but work with by-products. The lumber industry should wake up. I am not sufficiently well informed to give specific instances of utility, but even sawdust might be made profitable if we learned how. As Professor Schenck has said, it is the unearned dividends that make a profit. It is not what we are plugging at to-day; it is what we will develop that will make profits for us. It is our present waste that should be a dividend payer instead of a dead asset. Every lumberman knows that tree tops in the woods encourage fires. If we could develop some use for them it would not only be an added profit but remove a present source of danger. It must resolve itself into a matter of education and of utilization of waste for the benefit of mankind and for our own profit as well. We ought to get together on the subject that is now being discussed. We should be doing some serious study along these lines and not depend upon others to do it for us."

Resolutions Adopted

The committee on resolutions reported the following, among other resolutions which were adopted:

"Resolved, That the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reaffirms its position heretofore taken, and opposes any further reduction in the tariff on lumber and other forest products being schedule D of the present tariff bill; and recognizing that the agricultural interests (which are the foundation of our prosperity) of the United States are in jeopardy, under the proposed reciprocity pact with Canada, we oppose the adoption of said arrangement, and earnestly urge all members of the association to do all in their power to prevent the adoption of the measure, to make said arrangements effective"

"Whereas, The early completion of the Panama canal will create a new condition in the marketing of lumber and other products between the Pacific and Atlantic seaports; and that

"Whereas, Under our present coasting laws, our merchant marine is not able to compete with the foreign marine engaged between the Pacific and the Atlantic coast; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association earnestly urge the support of Congress, in the support of the passage of remedial legislation."

Mr. Everett G. Griggs, Tacoma, Washington, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

Meeting of Lumber Trades Congress

The third annual delegate convention of the American Lumber Trade's Congress was held at St. Louis, Mo., on May 22 ond 23. The result of the meeting was the completion of a code of ethics which, it is believed, will provide an ideal instrument for regulating the business relationships of members of the trade. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Geo. E. Merrill, Salt Lake City, Utah; first vice-president, F. S. Underhill, Philadelphia, Pa.; second vice-president, Carroll F. Sweet, Grand Rapids, Mich.; third vice-president, Henry S. Stein, Seattle, Washington. Among the alterations which were made to the code of ethics the following were most important:

Section 14 amended to read as follows:

"Except when inspection is provided for by association inspection bureaus, claims on grades, also differences regarding contracts, should be settled by arbitration on request of the parties interested.

"Whenever a case for arbitration arises, one referee should be appointed by the retailers' association in whose territory the claimant resides, and a second referee should be appointed by the manufacturers' or the wholesalers' association covering the district in which the shipment originated. Said referees, as appointed, should appoint a third referee, and all referees should be appointed with due consideration to convenience and expense. The expense of such arbitration should be paid pro rata, as the fault may appear.

"Arbitration methods should be employed wherever possible in the settlement of all matters in dispute.

"A written statement of the findings in each case should be made by the referees, and their findings should be final, and copies should be sent to the secretaries of each of the organizations through which the referees were appointed."

Section 15 to read as follows:

"In the matter of cost of inspection made by association inspection bureaus on lumber, the grade or measurement of which has been complained of, if reinspection or remeasurement shows the grade of the total amount of the item complained of to be within five per cent. of the grade invoiced or within one per cent. of the amount invoiced, the expense should be borne by complainant; if otherwise, by the shipper. The shipper must credit buyer with the amount of degrade found by inspection, irrespective of percent. determined between the grade sold and the grade shipped, at an equitable price. No claim on grade or measurement should be considered valid unless made by final consignee within five days after unloading the car."

Section 16 and 17 struck out and in their place the following substitute adopted:

"It should be recognized by lumber manufacturers and wholesalers that the retail distributor of lumber is a necessary factor in the trade and a useful servant of the public, and as such be recognized as the logical channel through whom to market their products."

The Waste Land Policy of Ontario

Suggestive Problem Regarding Possibility of Profit from Extensive Tree Planting—Review of Results in Prussia

In the examinations on forest finance lately held at the University of Toronto Dr. Fernow, dean of the Faculty of Forestry, formulated the following practical problem as one of the examination questions:—

"The province of Quebec decides upon a policy of buying up and reforesting wasts lands to the extent of 12,500 acres. The land can be purchased at $5 per acre. Four per cent. is needed for roads, fire lines, etc., and $5,000 are spent in the first three years for surveys and in these improvements. The planting is done at $10 per acre and annually 1,000 acres are planted to pine. The salary list is $3,000 per annum. As each plantation becomes 35 years old a thinning can be made and produces at the rate of 50 cents per acre, this income each year increasing at the rate of 1.5 per cent. When 60 years old the final cut can be made and produces $300 per acre. The province can borrow at 3 per cent. How large must be the loan, when will it be repaid with interest by the harvests. What is the value of the forest after repayment of the loan?"

The problem proved somewhat too complicated for the majority of the students, but the solution is rather interesting and illuminating as showing what the policy, on which the province in a small way has entered, might become if carried on in a broad-guaged manner.

To carry out the proposition, a loan of somewhat less than $500,000 would be required; the loan would be paid back with interest in the 62nd year, and the remaining forest will then be worth over $2,600,000. In reality a much larger value can be confidently expected due to rise of wood prices.

In this connection the following statement of the waste land policy in Prussia, printed in Dr. Fernow's Forestry Quarterly for June will prove of interest.

After describing the deplorable condition of the waste lands in the Polish provinces, made useless through mismanagement of farm and forest, resembling very much the conditions in Norfolk county, the efforts to recover these lands are recited.

Private efforts in the sixties to reforest waste lands remained without result. The forest protection law of 1875 also failed to be effective, as well as the law of 1881 which was to encourage the joint management of small farm woodlots. The provincial information bureau, in existence since 1903 and 1904 have done some good work, but not adequate to the need. Several reforestation associations were formed, comprising ownership of some 7,000 acres, who are assisted with plant material,, etc. But really adequate, permanent results could only be expected from government activity.

In the sixties and seventies small amounts were set out in the forestry budget for the entire monarchy for purchase of waste lands. These amounts varied in the sixties from $35,000 to $95,000; in the seventies were increased to $250,000 annually; and from 1882 to 1892, the annual budget for this purpose was increased to $500,000 in the average, and since 1900, also all the receipts from sales of public domains, were set aside to secure waste land and forest properties; in addition exchanges were made.

From 1887 on, attention was given specially to the reforesting schemes in the province of West Prussia, where the need was greatest. Since the holdings in that province were mostly small and scattered much difficulty was experienced in amalgamating large enough properties. Some 120,000 acres, however, of these small lots were bought in the first decade at prices ranging from $4 to $12 per acre, about $10 in the average. Some larger properties with well preserved forest were also acquired.

Although by 1900, some 170,000 acres had been purchased, all but 25,000 acres of which were absolute forest soil.

After 1900, when the debts of the Napoleonic wars had been paid up, and thus the income from disposal of public lands became available, purchases of waste land progressed more rapidly. But even this did not satisfy the situation, and in 1902 the vote of $25,000,000 for colonization purposes in these Polish provinces was designed also to increase the state forest property.

This measure, to be sure, had a political as well as economic aspect, namely, to co-operate with the colonization commission in the germanization of the provinces.

This fund of 25 million was nearly exhausted by 1908, and was replenished by a further $6,000,000. By 1910, from these two funds about 140,000 acres for forest purposes, had been purchased, at an average cost of $42.60, while from the annual general forest purchase fund and by exchanges also additions were made, so that the entire transaction totals a forest territory acquired since 1900 of 258,000 acres, of which 218,000 acres are pure forest land, and 64 per cent. of this under woods, leaving some 70,000 acres of waste lands to be planted in these provinces alone. The whole purchase money spent in this policy in these provinces alone was $7,000,000 or about $27 per acre. In addition about $400,000 were spent in making working plans for these new areas, which also increased the forest ranges by 116. Lately, owing to rise of prices and other reasons the activity in this waste land policy has somewhat slackened.

To reforest these waste lands annual appropriations of about $500,000 are made.

To prevent fires from spreading, fire lanes of 250-300 feet width separate the plantations, and every known precaution against loss by fire is employed.

The profitableness of the undertaking is only touched on and, of course, is left uncertain as the movement of wood prices is uncertain. A table, however, shown the remarkable rise in wood prices durin the last half century. In the state forests of the four countries involved the yield for wood per acre has been as follows:—

	1850		1892		1907	
	cents	per cent.	cents	per cent.	cents	per cent.
Danzig	20	100	127.6	651	300.3	1534
Marienwerder	23.6	100	176.4	747	398.1	1686
Posen	52.8	100	181.1	346	333.1	631
Bromberg	29.5	100	177.5	602	310	1052

These figures look hopeful for financial success. It is also shown that the consumption of log material has grown ahead of the population; the import during 1866-71, averaging 80 million cubit feet, had risen in 1897-1901 to around 320 million cubic feet, and in 1908, a year of economic stagnation, to 450 million feet.

In this connection, the rapid change of prices for lands is of interest as exhibited by the average prices paid for farms by the colonization commission, namely, in 1886-1896, $55-65 per acre; 1904, $98 per acre; 1906, $137 per acre; 1909, $122 per acre.

A special example to a change of hands of a forest property which closely resembles experiences in this country. Around 7,000 acres, the property of the prince of the Saxe-Meiningen, was sold in 1898 to a bank for $300,000, because the forest supervisor considered it improper to make an extraordinary felling in order to secure $12,000. The bank immediately cut this amount from 275 acres and in 1899 sold the property for $500,000. In 1904, upon the death of the new owner the colonization commission bought it for $800,000.

The lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley, to a man, are enthusiastic over the reciprocity contract between Canada and the United States, according to Mr. Alex. Maclaren, of Buckingham, Quebec, one of the owners of the North Pacific Lumber Company's plant at Barnet, B. C. "Lumbermen in the East," said Mr. Maclaren, when interviewed at the Hotel Vancouver, "are anxious that the agreement be ratified. They realize that the result of the proposal cannot but benefit them. Under the present arrangement, the United States has free access to the timber markets in Canada, a privilege not mutual, and hence there has been more lumber coming over the border to the Northwest until recently than we Canadians were shipping to the Americans. There is also a great deal of lumber entering Ontario and Quebec from the United States. This material is mostly southern timber. With the ratification of the reciprocal arangement, the markets of the United States will be free to the Canadian lumbermen—an unquestionable advantage. "There is no danger of our pulp areas being ravaged by the Americans. With the tariff even as it now stands there is a great call for the product by the paper consumers of the republic. There is no reason why any tariff damper should be placed upon the exportation of the manufactured article. The Fielding-Taft arrangement will benefit us, and hence will benefit the Canadian people directly."

British Capitalists Favor B. C.

A. D. McRae, the well-known financier, accompanied by Mrs. McRae, returned to Vancouver on April 30th from a three months' visit to England and the continent. While in the old land Mr. McRae gave his attention to a number of important matters calculated to advance the prosperity of this province and the west generally. The flotation of a $3,000,000 debenture issue of the Columbia River Lumber Company, Limited, of Golden, B. C., which has been absorbed by the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited, was one of several large deals carried to a successful conclusion by Mr. McRae during his stay among the money kings. He is of opinion that Canadian investments were never regarded more favorably in England than at the present time, believing that British Columbia propositions came first, with issues from other Western provinces next in regard, and that the resources of this province are probably better known and appreciated in Great Britain than those of any of the older provinces.

Mr. McRae is an ardent champion of reciprocity. He said: "Without going into many details let me say that the proposed arrangement will immensely benefit the lumber industry, and likewise the products of the mine, forest and farm. Eastern manufacturers are kicking, but I can't see how they can possibly be injured

Life of the Shantyman in the Bush

A Close Range View of Important Factors in Lumberjack's Affairs —The Liquor Problem—"Nature's Gentlemen" Well Represented

By Horace A. Bell

The shantyman, though he plays such an important part in Canadian commerce, is but little understood by the general public, and, indeed, is oftentimes grossly misrepresented. He is by no means always the uncouth, uncivilized, dissipated individual he is depicted as being, but has many traits in his character which are worthy of commendation.

When, on account of a breakdown in health, I was advised to sever for a time my connection with daily journalism and seek recuperation amidst the scent of the pines, I secured a position as clerk in one of the shanties of a large lumber firm in the Nipissing district, and whilst serving in that capacity I was brought into intimate association with the men of the woods, and was able to make a careful study of their ways. I found my previous conception of their character and worth was in many ways erroneous, and it was my privilege to meet amongst these toilers of the forest many who were entitled to be placed in the category of "nature's gentlemen."

"Of all the pleasures which a bountiful God permitteth his children to enjoy, none are so dear to some hearts as the music of forests and streams, and the view of the beauties of His glorious creation," says George Borrow in one of his delightful books. These sentiments seem to be imbued to a marked degree in the shantymen, amongst whom I have found a love of the beautiful, and an admiration for the things which are noble and good, which one would hardly expect to find amongst men living such hard, rough lives. The true bushman—he who has spent the greater portion of his life in the bush—experiences a perpetual delight in surveying the pine, the birch, the maple, the cedar, the balsam and the spruce. I have seen these rough "hewers of wood" stand and gaze almost lovingly at a giant pine, and I have heard them speak almost reverently of some stately tree soon to become a victim of the log-cutter's axe. In the same way the glories of sunrise and sunset; and the ever-varying scenery of the bush seem to bring joy to their hearts. Their devotion to wives, mothers and children is another marked characteristic with many of them. Never did exile await with more eagerness the arrival of news from home than does the shantyman. Without a murmur as to his lot he works hard and ungrudgingly through the long, lonely fall and winter, cheerful in the knowledge that the money he is earning will add to the comfort and happiness of loved ones at home.

In a long experience of newspaper work I have associated intimately with "all sorts and conditions of men," but never have I come across any, who, taken as a body are more contented and happy than the shantyman. Whilst they are in the bush they are far removed from the temptations and vices of the cities; they have good food, and warm, comfortable quarters; and though the work is hard, and oftentimes dangerous, the healthy, regular life which they lead, cannot fail to promote contentment.

The shantyman frequently met in the cities must not be taken as typical of his class. The true bushman is a native of the rural districts; he is, and always has been, accustomed to a quiet and lonely life, and the solitude of the bush is never irksome to him. He is often a prosperous farmer, working his farm in the summer, and going to the bush when the harvest is in, so as to save money during the winter to add to his stock when spring comes round again. The man from the city who goes to work in the bush is rarely a success. He is usually thriftless, dissipated—when the means of indulging in dissipation are at hand—and discontented. He yearns for the bar-room and its associations; indeed, too often it is because he has squandered his last nickel in drink that he is compelled to go into exile in the bush, work at other callings being unobtainable. When once in the shanty, however, even in his case, the beauties of nature have, to a considerable extent, a refining influence upon him, and he is no longer the objectionable hoodlum he proves himself when around his city haunts. Drink and other temptations are many leagues away, and though his language may remain florid, his behaviour in other respects, is from sheer force of circumstances, fairly exemplary, and his better nature asserts itself. If he does make himself obnoxious to his fellow workmen— as is rarely the case— his own life soon becomes unbearable, so that it is to his own interest to make the best of things as he finds them.

The Fondness for Booze

A fondness for strong drink, as they themselves will tell you, is a failing with the majority of shantymen, but it must be remembered that this weakness of theirs, on account of their long sojourns in the wilds, can only be indulged in for brief periods. The departure for camp is usually the occasion for a big "drunk," and every fresh batch of arrivals in the shanties, includes men in various stages of intoxication, some suffering so much from the effects of their libations that they are incapacitated for work for a day or two. The genuine bushman, the real old-timer, however, never gets anything but "respectably drunk," and though his gait may be unsteady, and his speech a trifle incoherent, he becomes neither obstreperous, nor quarrelsome. He may find himself a little shaky "the morning after," but is ready to turn in and work with the best of them. It is after the break of camp, however, that the really immoderate dissipation takes place. After six or seven months steady work in the bush, where they have had no opportunity for spending, the men return to their homes with a substantial wad of bills in their pockets, and in their brains the impression that they have "money to burn." Without a thought for the morrow many of them set out upon an uproarous "spree," spending fast, furiously and foolishly. Some of them go on a heavy drinking bout, which only terminates when the last of their hard-earned cash has been recklessly thrown away in the saloons. I have known cases of men who have suffered cold whilst working in the bush rather than spend a dollar or two on new clothing; and yet the hundred or two dollars which they have drawn in wages at the end of camp have been squandered to the last cent a few days after their return to civilization.

The men are robbed in a most outrageous manner by certain unscrupulous hotel-keepers; and this is a matter which calls for drastic legislation on the part of the government. Very often when the shantyman's last dollar has been exhausted and found its way into the coffers of a greedy and heartless hotel-keeper, the latter continues to fleece his victim in a cruel and flagrant way. He knows that the poor fool will have to go back to the bush to earn more money, and therefore allows him to run up a big "board bill," which is paid for by the lumber firm when the man has earned sufficient to liquidate it. This is a practice which leads to very serious abuses. The unfortunate victim, with his system sodden with drink, becomes careless and irresponsible, and most likely dejected as he bewails the disappearance of his savings; and in order to drown his sorrow requires more liquor to solace him. The Boniface allows him to have what he requires, and sees that the befuddled bushman also buys freely for regular frequenters of the bar; then when he has given as much credit on the man's prospective wages as he cares to do, he charges all the liquor as "board," turns his ruined customer adrift, has him shadowed until he starts work again, and then sends on his "board" bill to the employer.

Unscrupulous Robbers in Hotels

One foreman told me of a man who entered camp with a board bill—inreality a drink bill—of one hundred and seventy-five dollars against him, and his earnings for the whole of the winter were absorbed in liquidating that debt. Men, when they become incapably drunk in the saloons are frequently taken upstairs and put to bed. During their sodden slumber the proprietor enters and places half a dozen empty whisky bottles in the room. "What are these doing here?" asks the occupant when he awakes in the morning. "That's what you and your friends drank up here in this room last night," replies mine host mendaciously. "I have no recollection of it," says the victim. "Of course you haven't," comes the answer, "you were too drunk to remember anything." And forthwith six full bottles of liquor which he never had are charged up to the man's account. Of course it is a convenience to a man who finds himself stranded in a strange town, but who has work in the bush to go to in a few days, to be able to obtain food and shelter at a hotel on the strength of wages yet to be earned; but the saloon keeper who robs his guest in the way I have described should not only be made to lose his license but should be given a stiff term of imprisonment as well.

As many of the camps are situated long distances from the nearest railroad station, involving sometimes two or three days' walk or drive over rough country, it is rarely that liquor finds its way into camp, anad then only in small quantities. Very often a new arrival brings in a bottle secretly for his own private consumption, or for friends already settled in the shanty. In smuggling in a bottle of the coveted beverage great caution has to be maintained, for even if the foreman has not put his ban upon it, there are always thirsty individuals who, though honest enough in other ways, are by no means particular in their observance of the eighth commandment when a good stiff drink of "tangle foot" enters into the question. To relieve a new arrival, and especially a "greenhorn," of his bottle is considered good sport by all, even if the valise in which it is secured has to be tampered with, and the incident usually causes a good deal of merriment, which is greatly increased when the owner, who has probably been reckoning upon an occasional "snort" on the sly for several days to come, discovers his loss, and vows terrible vengeance upon all and sundry. Sometimes the new-comer will hide his bottle in the bush on his way into camp, but there are always sharp eyes about, and even if he has not actually been seen to deposit his treasure, he has left his footprints, the meaning of which will be investigated and solved by the next passer-by. However careful a man with whisky in his possession may be to conceal the fact, he usually, either through excess of caution or some similar reason, contrives to arouse suspicion and many are the cunning ruses devised to relieve him of the coveted liquid.

There was in our camp a Norwegian named Johnny, whose fondness for the bottle was proverbial. He had been home for Christmas and upon his return there were not unreasonable suspicions that he had brought some "tangle foot" back with him. When questioned on the point he strenuously denied the soft impeachment, and though his denial was accepted by the bulk of the shantymen, there were three of them who were not satisfied, especially as Johnny had been boasting previously, of the big jar of whiskey which he had ordered to celebrate the festive season. Moreover, it had been noticed that "Johnny" had removed his heavy coat with almost motherly tenderness on his return; had deposited it with extreme care in his bunk and had forthwith sat down beside it to keep guard. The three dubious ones decided to act in concert, and at all hazards to secure the bottle if Johnny had one about him. After a hurried consultation it was decided to send a false message to him to go to the office. Before departing to obey this summons, he confided to a trusted Norwegian friend, Charlie, that he had in truth a bottle of whiskey in his top coat, and with a promise to share up asked Charlie to keep a careful watch. For the three conspirators there was now the additional difficulty of getting Charlie out of the way, but a plan of action was quickly decided upon. One of them left the camp, but hurried back again immediately, and going up to Charlie with a look of intense alarm he exclaimed, "For heaven's sake come outside and listen to the wolves howling. They're right outside the camp. It's positively awful." Poor Charlie was caught napping. He rushed outside and as soon as his back was turned, another conspirator ran over to Johnny's bunk, snatched the bottle from the coat, and transferred it to his own, and then went back to his own seat with a look as guileless as any that ever adorned the face of a saint. A minute or two later when Johnny returned and found how badly he had been fooled his countenance was one of woeful dismay, whilst outside in the darkness the three conspirators could be dimly discerned disposing of the contents of the bottle. The grunts of satisfaction and the suppressed laughter which proceeded from their midst left no doubt, not only that the whiskey was appreciated, but that the joke at the expense of the two Norwegians was considered a good one.

Gambling Generally Tabooed

One occasionally hears stories of shantymen losing all their winter's earnings through gambling amongst themselves, but such cases are isolated, and whatever other vices they may have gambling is certainly not one of them. In a well regulated camp it is strictly forbidden by the foreman. It was so in the camp in which I was located, and though occasionally a plug or two of tobacco may have been staked upon a game of cards it was done secretly and certainly never reached any serious proportions. The winter evenings are long in camp, and a hand at cards—the only indoor amusement available—helps much to relieve the monotony.

"As hungry as a hunter" is an epigram the truth of which many a city toiler has proved during a brief visit to the bush in the hunting season; but the bushmen have hunter's appetites all the time. To see one of them sit down to dinner and demolish a couple of thick chunks of beef weighing well over a pound, together with a big supply of potatoes, baked beans, turnips, carrots, and bread, with a huge piece of pie, and probably some cake and prunes by way of dessert, might well make a dyspeptic millionaire envious. The food is plain, plentiful and good; and with a skilful cook, there is a greater amount of variety than might be expected where the means of transportation are not of the best. The men eat from metal plates with iron knives and forks and drink out of tin tea dishes. In a three course meal the plate, being washed, does duty successively for the soup, meat, and dessert, and although the latter gets hopelessly mingled with the fat, grease, potato crumbs, etc., which have preceded it, this fact does not impair the men's relish of its delicacy. Although pork and beef are the only viands supplied in camp, many of the occupants of the shanties have guns, and, the law notwithstanding, venison, partridges, etc., do occasionally make their appearance on the dining tables in season and out of season.

Profanity, I am sorry to say, is a failing not uncommon with some of the shantymen. They indulge in the practice heedlessly, and without thought of wrongdoing. Oaths slip out all too glibly, especially in the case of teamsters, who, in urging on a slow or obstinate horse, use language remarkable alike for its violence and originality.

In spite of his faults, however, the shantyman is at heart a good fellow. Although so many of them are thriftless, and squander their money recklessly, there are others whose thoughts are, first and always, for the welfare of their wives and families. I know many fathers among them who toil long and laboriously, spending the greater part of each year in exile in the bush, in order that they may save money to give their children a good education and enable them to start out on the road of life better equipped than they were themselves. During my career as a shanty clerk I met many such men—men whose acquaintanceship I should never be ashamed to acknowledge, but whom on the other hand I should be always pleased to grasp by the hand and call my friends.

Cost of Making Pulp and News Print Paper

The United States Tariff Board's full report of its investigation of the pulp and news print paper industry in the United States and Canada has been made public.

Summarized briefly, the report says that a ton of news print paper is made in Canada for $5.35 less than in the United States. The average Canadian cost is given at $27.53 and the average cost in the United States at $32.88. The duty upon a ton of news print paper under the present tariff is $3.75.

Several factors entering into the increased cost of manufacture in the United States are taken up exhaustively in the report. The principal increases are said to be due to the fact that a ton of pulpwood cost nearly twice as much in the United States as in Canada, and that many of the American mills have much older and must less efficient equipment than the Canadian mills, which is said to be responsible for a larger increased manufacturing cost.

It is declared that in 44 per cent. of American mills investigated a condition exists as to machinery and equipment which would force them, if obliged to meet really extensive competition from Canada, greatly to curtail other expenses, greatly increase their investment for equipment or shift to making other kinds of paper.

In treating upon the subject of labor efficiency in Canada, the report says:

"It would seem, then, that with modern mills American machinery, American trained managers and superintendents and American skilled operatives, together with lower rates of wages for unskilled men, the Canadian manufacturing labor cost per unit of production in the modern and well-equipped mills of Canada would be considerably lower than in the modern and well-equipped mills of the United States.

"The wages in the groups of occupations in which the proportion of skilled employees is large—as, for example, occupations in news print paper mills—are shown to be higher in Canada than in the lake States, while the contrary is true of the wages in the groups of occupations, in which most employers do work requiring little skill or training. This is probably due to a relative scarcity in Canada of skilled workers. The representatives of the Tariff Board found that in the Canadian mills visited most of the unskilled workers were Canadians of French descent. On the other hand, nearly all of the employees in the better paid occupations were of the English-speaking races. Many of these men were of American birth or had worked in paper mills in the United States, and had been drawn to Canada by advantageous offers of employment."

Greater Interest in Forestry

The closing of the fourth year of the faculty of forestry of the University of Toronto shows substantial progress in the work of this department. Four years ago there were eight students; this year forty-five wrote on the various examinations. Forty of these have already found employment for the summer in their line of work. Twenty will be employed in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia by the Dominion Forstry Branch; sixteen go to private firms or corporations, three are fire ranging and the remaining five have been delayed in getting to work by reason of examinations in other faculties. The firm which was the first to employ forestry students in its limits will have a party again this year.

The average age of the class was somewhat higher than last year (23½ years), showing the mature character of the students.

The following list of places whence students come shows the standing which Toronto has attained in its four years' existence. The city of Toronto, 19; Province of Ontario, 14; Nova Scotia, 2; New Brunswick, 3; Quebec, 2; Alberta, 1; British Columbia, 1; and United States, 3. Dr. Fernow, the dean of the faculty, stated that the progress made was gratifying, but at the same time expressed the belief that another year would see further advancement.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Keeping Track of Material—Retailers Organization

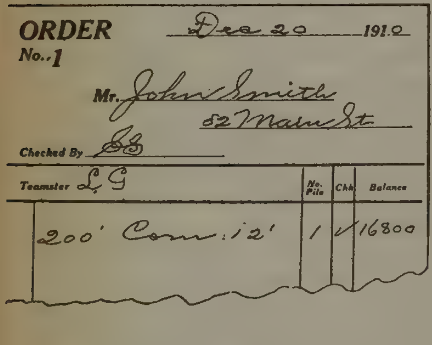
Tabulation of Material on Hand

In the contest for articles upon "Bookkeeping Systems in a Retail Lumber Business," recently conducted by the American Lumberman, the first prize article, contributed by a Canadian, was reproduced ecently in "The Canada Lumbeman." A special prize has also been given for an article contributed by another Canadian, Mr. S. Shaw, of Dresden, Ont.

Mr. Shaw's article is as follows:—

Keeping Stock Record

I send you herewith specimen sheets which should be self-explanatory, but a few remarks may help to demonstrate more clearly. The piles of lumber, etc., would be numbered and a piece of dressed lumber, say 1x6—4 feet nailed to each pile. The order (Fig. 1) would be made out in the office, handed over to the yard salesman, who, after filling each item, would mark the number of pile and the balance still in each pile (taken from the record on the dressed board). The customer's bill (Fig. 2) would then be made out in the office. When delivery is made the customer simply signs the receipt, tears off at perforation and returns the receipt to the teamster and retaining the itemized bill himself. The pile record in the office (Fig. 3) is a perfect check on each pile, for if the salesman sends in a wrong balance it would be immediately detected. It also gives proper record in feet of purchases and sales. The postings to the ledger (looseleaf) is done direct from the counter checkbook for merchandise and received on acount. The counter checkbook record (looseleaf, Fig. 4) is placed at right hand when posting, being used the same as the reverse posting slip, and each time an amount is posted the same amount is placed in its proper column, the difference between the credit and on account columns always will show the amount outstanding. Each day's sales and the total of the received on account are each posted to their respective columns in the cashbook.



ORDER Dec 20 1910
No. 1

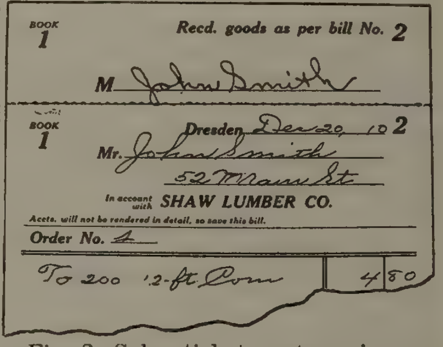
Mr. John Smith
52 Main St

Checked By S.S.

Teamster L.G

	No. Pile	Chk	Balance
200' Com. 12'	1	✓	16800

Fig. 1—Yard Order, 4 x 6 in. high, in duplicate



BOOK 1 Recd. goods as per bill No. 2

M John Smith

BOOK 1 Dresden Dec 20, 10 2

Mr. John Smith
52 Main St

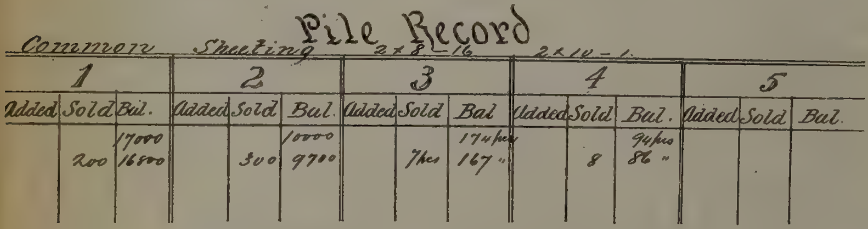
In account with SHAW LUMBER CO.

Accts. will not be rendered in detail, so save this bill.

Order No. 1

To 200 12-ft Com	4 80

Fig. 2—Sales ticket, customer's copy 4 x6 in. high. Note detachable receipt



Pile Record

Common			Sheeting			2×8–16			2×10–1					
1			2			3			4			5		
Added	Sold	Bal.	Added	Sold	Bal.	Added	Sold	Bal	Added	Sold	Bal.	Added	Sold	Bal.
		17000			10000			174 pcs			94 pcs			
	200	16800		300	9700		7 pcs	167 "		8	86 "			

Fig. 3—Stock Record, book form, 8.5 x 13 in. wide

My ledger is kept in two sections, termed sales ledger and general ledger, there being separate columns in the cashbook from which to post the different amounts to their respective ledger sections.

S. SHAW, Dresden, Ont.

In a supplementary letter Mr. Shaw says:

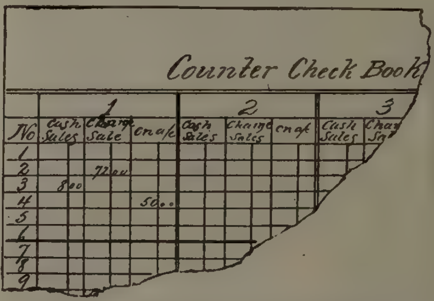
In the charge sales column in the book record, should there be any material returned or credited, and with no debit entry, the same is deducted from the following sale or sales.

My aim and claim in bookkeeping is that postings should be made as direct to the ledger as possible, and to eliminate all unnecessary entries, but consistent with proper check or proof as to correctness (as all are liable to mistakes), and this I think is exemplified in this system. The carrying of entries to the cashbook and thence to the ledger I contend is useless, as in this system of posting everything direct to the ledger from slips you are assured that if the totals of your cash sales and on account are correct, then your postings must be correct. My books are kept double entry and books from which postings are made are provided with a separate column for sales and general ledger (even my billbook from which I post direct to ledger), which provides for any entry that could possibly be made. My billbook is also provided with an interest column to provide for interest that may be added to an account or a renewal note, and there is also a column showing the face of the note, the postings of which are both made to their respective accounts each month. In this enclosure there is copy of statement issued to employers each month, the items of which are readily obtained. The explanations herewith, together with former letter, should, I think, give you full understanding of the system.

Regarding Mr. Shaw's article the American Lumberman says editorially:—

It will be noted that the contributor has hardly described a complete bookkeeping system, confining himself largely to billing and charging and stockkeeping system; but here he seems to have hit the target plump in the centre and such criticism as may be offered will be on details rather than upon the plan itself.

The stock system described is the only one contributed which keeps the record at the pile or bin and in the office as well, checking one against the other. It is, of course, more work than to keep the office record alone, but it is bound to accomplish results, and the other plan has often been tried and abandoned in disgust, because the man keeping the office record did not have the cooperation of the man or men keeping the pile and discrepancies were bound to get in which would not be discovered until long after the opportunity for running them down had passed. Here the man on the yard knows that nothing can happen to the pile without a ticket for it, without its being discovered.



Counter Check Book

	1			2			3	
No	Cash Sales	Charge Sale	On a/c	Cash Sales	Charge Sales	On a/c	Cash Sales	Charge Sa
1								
2		72 00						
3	8 00							
4			50 00					
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								

Fig. 4—Corner of Counter Check Book, fifty numbered lines, five sets of columns to page.

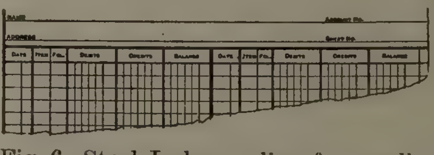
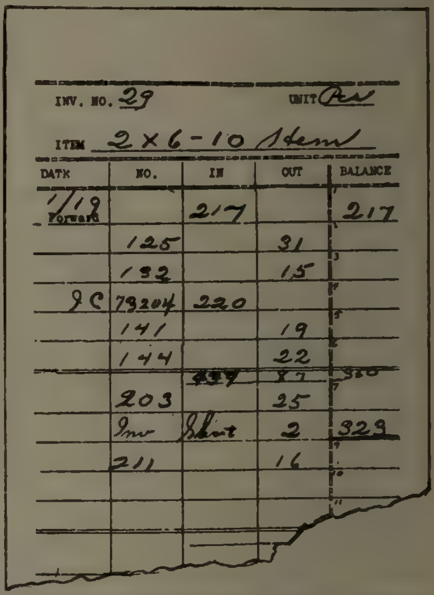


Fig. 6—Stock Ledger ruling for small 5 x 8 in. loose leaf ledger for branch yard. Mr. Shaw's sketch showed wider item columns, and blanks at top for credit rating and limit.



INV. NO. 29 UNIT Pcs

ITEM 2×6-10 Hem

DATE	NO.	IN	OUT	BALANCE
1/19 Forward		217		217
	125		31	
	132		15	
9C	79204	220		
	141		19	
	144		22	
		437	87	350
	203		25	
	Inv	Short	2	329
	211		16	

Fig. 5—Pile Card, about 5x12 in., weatherproof tag, printed both sides

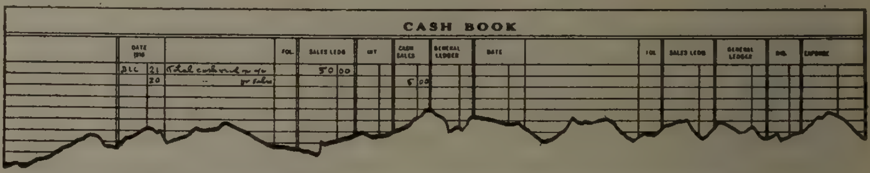


Fig. 7—Cashbook Form, debit and credit sales separated

There is one additional detail which would connect the pile record more closely with the actual pile contents. Most stock is dimension, a given number of feet in each piece, and a given number of pieces to the course. Beginning from the bottom and marking the end of the last right hand piece of each fifth course with its numerical number with an indelible lumber crayon, and extending the marking to new lumber as added, the actual pile contents can be determined very quickly at any time by reckoning only from the highest number marked to the top of the pile. On random stock these numbers would show feet instead of pieces. This will apply, of course, to any bin in which the material is regularly stacked, or to any other merchandise items which can be so arranged in stock as to be taken out in a predetermined order. On items such as saws or planes in hardware stock, where only a few are carried, the record can be dispensed with and balance on hand marked from an actual count of the articles. With the numerical identification suggested certain numbers could be assigned for checking up each day to see that the stock record agrees with the actual stock, thus keeping the record perpetually in line and doing away entirely with the fuss and bother and almost inevitable errors of the yearly or half yearly inventory.

The contributor describes a 1x6—4 foot dressed board for the bin record. Such a piece in most yards is worth, say, 4 to 7 cents; a weatherproof card costs a fraction of a cent, and is better, neater and could be used for stock items where there would be no room for the board convenient to the item which it is to record. A form for such a card is here suggested (Fig. 5). If exposed to weather it must be marked with indelible lumber pencil and should therefore be ruled with ample spaces for large figures.

On the form shown every fifth line is ruled heavy. It probably would serve the purpose of checking the balance and save labor if on the ticket to be entered on this fifth line the balance were noted forward and on other tickets only the bin number, thus giving a check balance with the office record on every fifth item. In the "In" and "Out" columns a small space is provided for bringing down the total of the five tickets for striking the balance. This total may be made in small figures with an ordinary lead pencil, being of only transient use. New balance is brought down to "In" column, so only the five new lines need totaling for next balance.

The forms submitted show duplicate order sheet and a duplicate sales ticket, which is not made until the yard order is filled and returned. Often the sales ticket is made in triplicate, the third copy being provided for a driver's receipt. This is ingenuously avoided here by a perforated stub to be signed by the customer and detached from the ticket that is left with him, being identified with it by the number and requiring no extra writing. Some of our friends are making the sales ticket and its copies act also as the yard order, and would object to the double writing a separate yard form involves. The order form could easily be dispensed with and still without the bother of making a triplicate. Let the duplicate have the extra columns required for the stock record and hold the original until the duplicate is brought in from the yard. The original is then released to go to the customer, together with the receipt stub, and the duplicate then becomes the office record, both for money posting and stock posting.

The ticket form shown carries two sets of numbers, "Book 1" and consecutive "No 2." In practice this should be "No. 102," the tickets in Book 1 beginning with 100 and running serially, in Book 2 with 200 etc. If fifty tickets are used to a book, the numbers should run from 00 to 49 instead of from 1 to 50, though this is more important if the numbers from 50 to 99 are also used, as in the flat book form they often are not. Ticket 300 should be the first ticket in Book 3, not the last in Book 2. If two books are used to each hundred numbers, the one beginning with 150 is usually known as Book 1½ or 150 or 1B.

The ledger charging is done direct from sales tickets and as each is hndled it is listed on the "counter check" form, which accumulates the total of charge sales, cash sales and cash on account, to be posted through in daily total to the respective accounts, balancing the individual charges to customers. But one writing of the amount for each ticket is necessary, the lines being numbered up to 50 to correspond with the sales ticket numbers. There are five of these sets of columns on the form submitted, taking care of five successive sales books. If a merchandise distribution is wanted, the sheet could be arranged for as many classification columns as desired; and as all sales go through these underscored and date noted. Quantities short or over sheets the class postings could go direct to ledger accounts and only a single column for merchandise carried on the journal, which would of course, control and balance with the distribution merchandise accounts of the ledger.

The stock record is a book with several sets of columns to the page, one for each stock item in numerical order. Apparently each item is posted direct from the ticket, which fills the stock record rather rapidly. The second prize system used distribution sheets to take the sales ticket amounts and only the weekly totals went to the stock record cards. It is desirable to have an additional column in which to record car numbers on purchases, or order numbers if numerical purchase orders are used, and an additional column for unit prices paid, as a useful running record of cost. Often the minimum quantity to allow before reordering and the quantity to order are also noted at the top of each item. If the suggested plan of periodical checking with actual stock is adopted, balances which have been so verified are to be on inventory should be noted in red ink as a plus or minus quantity in the sold column (never in receipts) and the corrected balance extended. If it seems desirable these can be put into the regular books (at cost price) in a merchandise short and over account, which when closed to profit and loss would show the total of such discrepancies. The contra debit or credit, of course, goes to the merchandise account and this merely segregates the stock discrepancies from the general merchandise results. Stock returned should also be entered in the sold column within a circle to indicate a reversed quantity, as a subtraction from quantity sold rather than in bought column as an addition to quantity bought, which it is not, as the contributor says.

The contributor posts directly to customer's ledger account and makes his monthly statement from it, a general practice; but an improved time-saving method has already been described in previous articles. The indebtedness of the lumber trade in general to Mr. Shaw for having contributed a method of keeping stock that is bound to work if given a half-way fair chance is, however, a sufficient halo for any one lumber accountant.

One of the above suggestions involved two additional columns on the sales ticket duplicate to take the stock entries, doing away with the separate yard order form. The corresponding space on the original or customer's copy would be dead space. The original might be that much narrower, but to make sales books that way is much more expensive. Mr. Teesman in his customer's invoice used the left margin, which on the original and triplicate was needed as a binding margin for the post binders, for a well worded printed reminder of the terms of settlement, and this plan could well be followed in arranging the form suggested, or the customer's detatchable receipt described by Mr. Shaw could be well arranged for this space.

Growth of Retailers' Organization Movement

A meeting of secretaries of the leading retail lumbermen's associations of the west and middle west of the United States was held at St. Louis, Mo., recently, at which the most important matter under discussion was the outlining and consideration of a plan for bringing retail merchants in all lines of trade in the United States into one general confederation. The movement for such an organization has been going forward with increasing impetus during the last year.

In Canada a similar movement has already been put into effect under the guidance of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada. The secretary of this association, Mr. E. M. Trowern, was requested to write his views upon the movement for the benefit of the St. Louis meeting and he accordingly forwarded a letter which was read before the meeting and was received with much enthusiasm. His letter was as follows:

Dear Fellow Retailers—As secretary of "The Lumber Dealers Section" of "The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada," I regret very much that I cannot be present with you at the conference of secretaries, and at the convention of Congress of Lumber Dealers being held in the city of St. Louis.

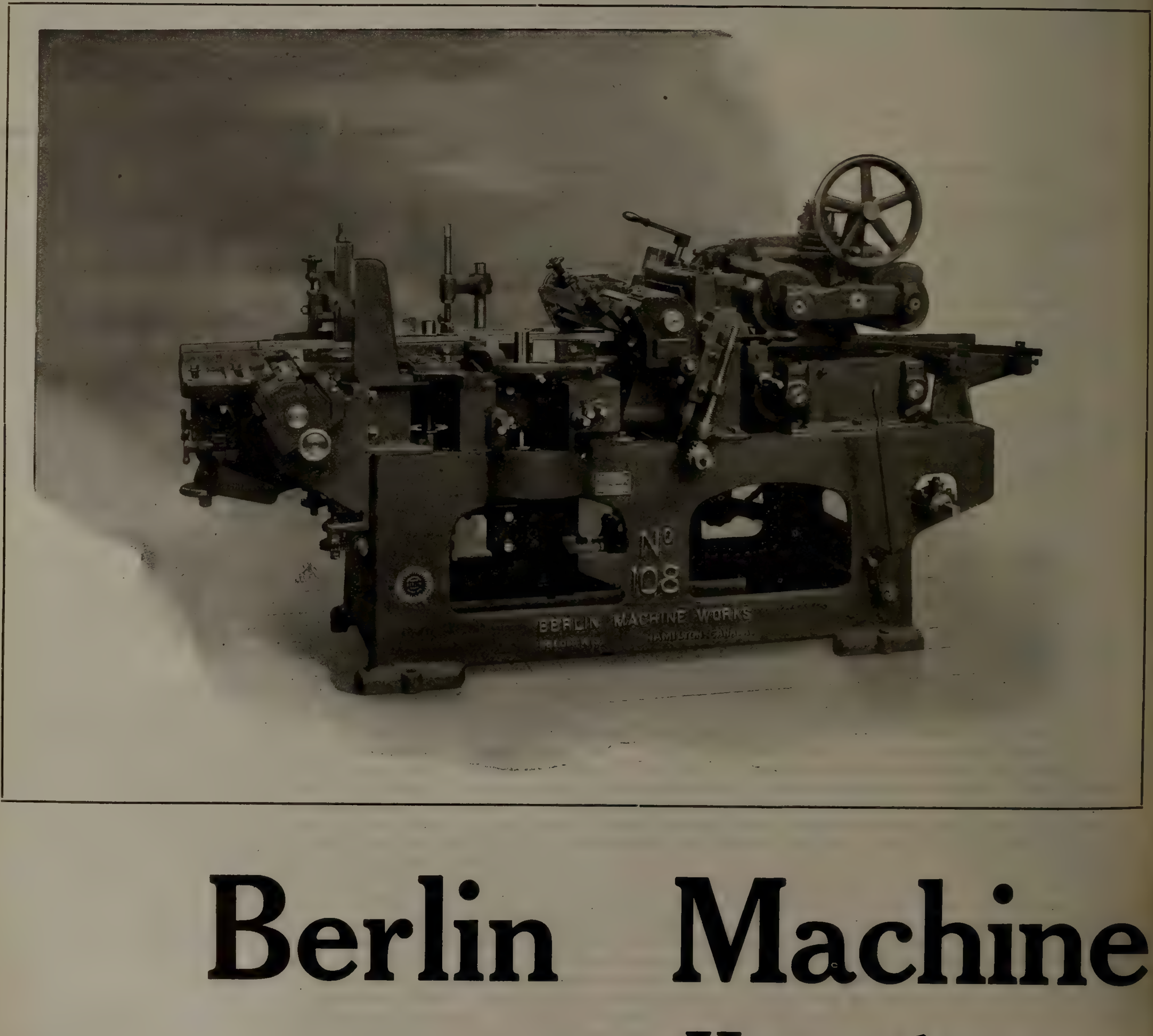
I need not tell you that while I am a citizen of Canada, and living under another flag, and endeavoring to do my small share in improving the legislative conditions of my country for the benefit of the hitherto unrecognized class, the great body of retail distributors, our sympathies and our aims stand on common ground, over and around which no imaginary line can be drawn. What your deliberations may be, will help us, and what our deliberations may be, I hope will help you.

For years, I have recognized, that both in Canada and in the United States, a single line of trade, standing alone and unprotected, secures no support from legislators. And, unfortunately, no matter what evils may exist, or what trusts or monopolies may be formed among those higher up—I mean the manufacturers, or those lower down—I mean the workman in the mill, the poor old retailer is singled out, and made to pay the penalty for them all. He is held up by politicians, as being an unnecessary quantity, scoffed at by socialists and the press as being the middle man who causes all the trouble, charged by women's clubs and co-operative buying societies as being the cause of high living, and chased by the courts because he attempts to protect himself and secure a living for his family. While all this has been going on, we have been sitting silently by and almost apologizing for being on earth. In Canada, I am pleased to say that we are grasping the larger vision. We are rapidly recognizing that retail distributors in all lines are a very necessary part of the community.

We are the natural channel through which all merchandise must flow, so as to place it conveniently and economically at the doors of the consumers. As a commercial class our power is beyond comprehension. We occupy more land and more buildings, employ more help, pay more taxes and insurance, own more horses, have in our possession more merchandise, and extend the helping hand in the way of credit to more people than any other class on earth. Take away the retailer and you will destroy the cities, towns, and vil-

"The

BERLIN 108 OPEN


No
108
BERLIN MACHINE WORKS
HAMILTON, CANADA

Berlin Machine

Hamilton -

Original"

SIDE MOULDER

The No. 108 is not an inside moulder nor an outside moulder. It is a combination of the good features of both these types. From the inside moulder we have used the solid bed, the powerful feed works, and the rigid cylinders. From the outside moulder we have used those desirable features of accessibility.

The No. 108 is a heavy substantial machine built on a rigid one-piece frame which forms a very solid foundation for the working parts. There is no overhanging machinery, for the working parts are all built directly over the frame. This one feature goes a long way toward making it the most substantial moulder built.

The No. 108 has other features which you will appreciate. Glance at the picture and note the large powerful feed works, the rigid mounting of the cylinders and side head spindles, and the long adjustable wooden shoe which bears firmly on the stock all the way through the machine.

Then there are features of accessibility which can not all be seen in the picture but you will appreciate these when we tell you. The knives are easy to get at when you want to alter or sharpen them. All adjustments are made from the front side of the machine.

But, here is the point which is most significant in the value of the No. 108. It is the product obtained by expert designers who have been over the moulder proposition from A to Z and back again a great many times. In this moulder are contained the latest improvements known to modern wood working machinery construction.

To you these fine mechanical points are of little interest, but you who are daily using wood working tools appreciate most keenly how much profit there is to be obtained from a good moulder.

45 No. 108's sold and shipped last year. Why? Because one man bought, others learned what he was doing with it, and bought too.

If Berlin Tools are a "dollars and cents" proposition in his business why not in yours?

Before you decide on a moulder, we would like to explain the No. 108 to you. We are sure you will then appreciate what we mean by the term "Original Open Side Moulder."

Works, Limited,

- Canada

lages of North America, yea of the whole world. Then why should we apologize for living? Why should we sit in silence and be afraid to demand a fair living profit for the time, knowledge, and risk we take in trying to earn an honest living? The only answer I can give is, that we have been abused so long and we have heard so many charges made against us, that some of us have almost been persuaded that the charges are true, and that we had better give up the struggle, and lock up our shops and our yards, and go back to the earth. As a single line of trade, you form but a mere line or thread stretching slimly from ocean to ocean. Your votes can be counted, your influence is lost as soon as you mention your name, and you can no more influence your legislators to change some unfair law than you can build a railway to the moon.

But supposing you were united as one class, and you had behind you the mighty force of the great body of retail merchants who want what ~~you want, and~~ who are all aiming to preserve those fair and honorable methods of trade that have made the commercial nations of the earth great. What could your legislators do? Fancy, every store a committee room, and every retail merchant a propogandist, urging upon those seeking election that they must give them fair and equal rights, and not give the laboring man, and the farmers, and the doctors, and the lawyers, all the good things, and encompass the mercantile classes around with laws that mean that they cannot be trusted.

Take your Sherman Act, which prevents the manufacturer and the wholesaler and the retailer in any line of trade from sitting down and determining as honest men, what profit they should place upon their goods, so as to enable them to pay their honest debts, and get a fair and decent living for themselves and their families, and then reflect that while you are denied this privilege, that the working men and trades unions who have no capital at stake, and who can move from place to place, are exempt, that they are omitted from the act, which might be taken to mean that they can be trusted to make fair agreements, but reputable business men who have all they possess staked in the community, and which can be taken away from them, are open to the whim of some imaginary grievance, and from some prejudiced persons, who may charge you, rightly or wrongly, with conspiring or agreeing among yourselves. Or, in other words, if you as business men attempt to make a fair profit and attempt to regulate your trade, it is a crime, but if the laboring men fix the value of their wages, or the government fix the rates for railroads, or for postage stamps, or customs duties, it is an honorable business proposition. This is only one item that I am calling your attention to, and I feel sure that if you will only grasp the larger vision, that you will see that the only way in which you can "get out of bondage" is to join in with the large procession, and free yourselves from the yoke that you have been laboring under for so many years, and which I am pleased to say we, as retail merchants in Canada, have freed ourselves from, after our government had copied your Act and made it law.

The manufacturers, both of Canada and the United States, operate, not under a host of little manufacturers' associations, but under one organization. The farmers do likewise, and so does organized labor. Why then should not all retail merchants line up under one banner? Each class of trade having their own sections, each meeting discussing their trade troubles and their trade improvements, but all operating under one class, one name, and one constitution.

I regret that time and space will not permit me to touch on some other important matters that I am sure we are all interested in, but I hope that some time I may have the pleasure of going more fully into this very important and interesting subject with you. In the meantime I hope that the retail lumber dealers of the United States will be pioneers in advancing the movement, whereby eventually every retail merchant in America will see that it is not only his duty, but that it is absolutely necessary for his protection, that he should line up and step into the procession that will eventually lead him out of the wilderness of confusion and disorder, and bring him safely into the promised land, where he may find a fair trade policy, suitable for the millman, the manufacturer, and the retailer, and where all are servants, one of the other, and yet all are masters, and all sharing an equal reward for their labors.

Wishing you all prosperity and trusting that your deliberations may result in great good to us all, I send you our greetings and good wishes from the Land of the Maple,

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) E. M. Trowern,
Dominion Secretary.

Relation of Retailer to Wholesaler and Manufacturer

By R. F. Vaughn

How many of our retailers have though before placing our orders for our spring trade what effect our requirements had on the manufacturers and wholesalers. We are too prone to sell the regular No. 1 high grade long length stock that everybody wants, that every retailer buys, and that all our good friends, the consumers, call for—items that always bring the top of the market. Why not reduce purchases of this stock to a minimum—cut them down all possible—buy a good lot of six, eight and ten-foot ceiling and flooring, which can be sold by careful salesmanship for eight and ten-foot, for eighteen-foot and so on. These items will cost you at least one-third less, and can be sold for as much as the long lengths. Short length siding can be used in unlimited quantities, even as short as six-foot, and can be bought for a ridiculous price.

The narrow three-inch shingle in good quality is also a ready seller and a strong competition leader. You can buy them for $2 and always sell them for more than your usual margin of profit.

Odd pattern siding is as good as any, and always a snap. Off beaded ceiling and partition also are good sellers to the consumers, if judiciously sold where they can be used throughout in a house. They can be bought at from $8 to $10 less than regular stock.

Short length sheathing and studding, 2x4 and 6, bring a splendid profit; No. 2 and No. 3 stock for concrete forms and for sidewalks are ready sellers. By buying these items, pushing the sales and introducing their usage, we can accomplish many things.

First, we can create a demand for this drug on the market, thereby increasing their price and bringing the wholesaler and manufacturer more money, which means more net money for the log and means in the long run a loss—if the manufacturer is not greedy enough to take it all—for the stock we all have to sell—16, 18 and 20-foot boards, dimension, piece stock, flooring and ceiling. It means that we will be helping to conserve the timber itself by using it all, and that we will have more timber to sell, and longer to sell it in.

The lumber trade has been getting in a rut, with our farmer and ranch friends buying the staples, like sugar and cogee, taking our good, high prices, long length boards and cutting them up, our flooring and shingles and building barns, houses, etc., out of them, while if, knowing what they can use, we can give them this material, which seems more profit to us, and the same result to our customer.

Our wholesaler anl manufacturer friend can help us much more than he does by being more careful in his educating the people at large, as to market value, by being more careful in sending out his pricelists, and by being less active in trying to get every carload order he can.

How many of us retailers, on selling a bill of material, are confronted with such and such company's wholesale list, or by some obliging company that had quoted our friendly customer, reserving perhaps a dollar for ourselves—now, who on earth was ever satisfied with a dollar?

Whenever there is a government contract to be let in our town or a large bill sold, you and I have to give up some of our profit or lose the bill. We should all hang together more closely; the retailer should help the wholesaler and manufacturer by creating a demand for the drug on the market; the wholesaler and manufacturer by protecting that dealer with his trade, as far as he legitimately can.

I want to add that I believe that we retail lumbermen are confining ourselves too strictly to selling lumber itself. Other building materials are coming to the front, and we should be the ones to handle them. Cement, concrete and steel, plaster and composition products are being used extensively, and are taking the place of lumber. We should study these carefully so as to be able to handle them intelligently, and, as our customers demand same, be able to furnish them. It will be only a matter of a few years until these items will be substituted for our lumber, and unless we prepare ourselves to handle these materials, we will find that we have not only lost our business, but we have been set aside by the progressive and up-to-date dealer.

In conclusion, the hardest problem we have to face is our mail order competition, which in the last four years has grown very largely. We must realize that our mail order competitors have the same right to continue their business as we have ours. I believe we can all hold our own for the following reasons: Our customers are our friends and neighbors, and they must realize that we share the burdens of taxation and all other expenses of upholding the community; that we spend our money with them and are entitled to a reasonable profit. They see what they buy, return what they cannot use, get for a fair price items they forgot in their original bill, get credit from us when they are worthy of it (and sometimes when they are not); while with a mail order house none of these facts obtain. Very ofter a poor grade of material is shipped them in erroneous lengths and sizes, and they have no recourse, as they must pay for the material before they get it. In our experience we have found that when our customers have bought from mail order houses their shipments have been a good advertisement for us. The grades have not been satisfactory, shipments delayed, many items short, shingles and openings and other things left out; and by the time the customer has bought these items locally he has not saved any money, and has been annoyed and delayed.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

Improved Band Sawing Machine

The accompanying illustration shows one of the four sizes of improved band sawing machines built by the Silver Manufacturing Company, of Salem, Ohio. These saws are made with wheels with a diameter of 20, 26, 32 and 36 inches.

The patterns are new throughout and include the latest improvements. Many special features are included in these machines. There is a handsome frame that rests on the floor on all sides, thus adding strength and solidity and insuring cleanliness around the machine.

Silver Mfg. Co's Band Saw, with Tilted Table

Silver Mfg. Co.'s 20" Foot Power Band Saw

It also has a patented device for tilting the table for angle sawing, by which a turn of a handwheel loosens or rigidly fastens the table at any desired angle up to 45 degrees. A belt shifter is included that can be used either above or below the pulleys, making a shift a certainty, no matter from what direction the power is applied. Instead of being low down under the table, the shifter is within easy reach of the operator's left hand and can be instantly fastened where desired by a turn of a thumbscrew. The operator can adjust the upper wheel from his position while the machine is running and also has full control of the up-and-down adjustment of the upper wheel from the same position.

The 20 in. band saws are made in three styles; for foot power only, for combined foot and belt power and for belt power only.

The foot power mechanism is entirely of metal and is a marvelous improvement over the ordinary complicated construction. It is both novel and valuable, one of the two gears employed is keyed direct to the lower wheel shaft and the other travels around it, producing a powerful two-fold speed.

The new catalogue of this company fully illustrates and describes the different sizes of band saws, as well as a line of jointers or buzz planers, saw tables, swing saws, etc., hub boring and spoke tenon machines. Some of these machines are shown in their advertisement on page 49 of this issue.

For further particulars address The Silver Manufacturing Co., 375 Broadway, Salem, Ohio.

The Goodyear Lumber Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., have favored their friends with a very attractive illustrated catalogue, descriptive of the Barnhart log loaders, which they manufacture. These loaders are well known to the lumber trade. Several of them are already in operation in Canada and are giving good satisfaction. Operators in the Canadian woods would do well to communicate with the Goodyear Company and secure a copy of this catalogue. The idea of loading logs by machinery was conceived over twenty-five years ago. The Barnhart loader has been on the market many years and is now in use in all parts of America. The Goodyear Lumber Company who manufacture it, cut for years from 100,000,000 to over 200,000,000 feet of lumber per year, operating in the rough mountainous country of Pennsylvania. The Barnhart loader has been under all sorts of circumstances, conditions and weathers, and has handled logs in all positions. The total cost of loading logs with this loader is from 10c to 20c a thousand, which covers everything,interest and depreciation included.

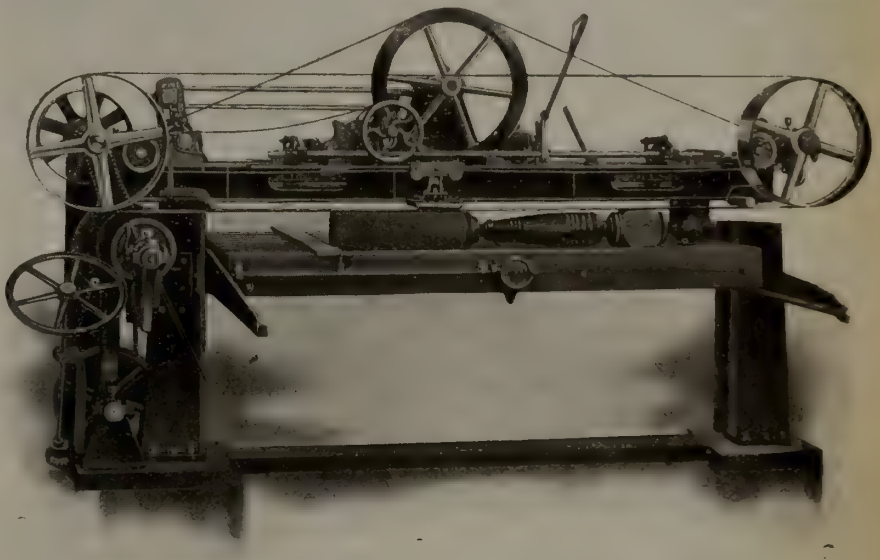
The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Columbia, Ohio, have issued an attractive illustrated catalogue descriptive of their steam engines and sawmills. The policy of this company has always been to build the very best sawmill machinery and they confidently claim that their mills will produce lumber at reduced cost, and with greater accuracy than any other sawmill built. By way of substantiating this claim they point to the fact that thousands of their sawmills are in operation throughout the world. In addition to giving very complete information regarding the company's products, this catologue will prove of much value on account of the large amount of general information regarding sawmill matters which it contains.

An Excellent Automatic Belt Sander

The Fisher Automatic Variable Speed Belt Sander, which is illustrated herewith, is manufactured by the Fisher Sander Company of Berlin, Ont., manufacturers of sanding and rubbing machinery. This machine is specially designed for the use of wood-working factories, such as piano, organ and furniture factories, car shops, carriage factories, and all factories for the manufacture of interior hardwood finish. It will take work from the press and finish it without any hand work, ready for the varnish room, thus saving all hand scraping. The whole machine is constructed of iron, steel, brass and aluminum with the exception of the table which is of best seasoned material and travels on roller bearings. The sand belt is of the ordinary sand paper and has a working surface of 11 square feet with no waste of paper.

The company build their machines in two sizes, viz: 6 ft. long and 8 ft. long respectively.

Another machine manufactured by this company is the No. 2 Variety Belt Sander which is specially designed for the sanding of all kinds of mouldings, piano falls, opera chair seats and backs, and all irregular shapes.



Fisher Automatic Variable Speed Belt Sander

The whole machine is constructed of iron and steel with the exception of the table which is made of the best seasoned wood.

The Fisher Sander Company specialize on all classes of sanding and rubbing machinery and veneer presses.

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., report that trade is excellent. The following are among the numerous orders which they have recently filled:—Side suction centrifugal pumps for the International Harvester Company, Hamilton, Ont., and L. J. Looby, Owen Sound, Ont.; two pumps for the new works of the Acheson Oildag Company, Sarnia, Ont.; one duplex boiler feed pump for the Burrill Lumber Company, Three Rivers, P. Q.

THE WOODWORKER

Progress in the Fitting of Band Rips and Band Resaws

The introduction of modern band resawing has come about largely within the past ten years, and that of modern band rip sawing within the past five years, and now these economical agents for sawing a minimum kerf and at a maximum rate of feed are found very generally in use in the better class woodworking plants, particularly in furniture factories, planing mills, car shops, etc. Up to fifteen years ago there were comparatively few band resawing machines in use on which saws were employed over three inches wide. Now the sale for such narrow width saws is limited. The band wheels have been increased up to fifty-four or sixty or even seventy-two inches diameter with face materially wider, on which saws ranging from five to eight inches wide are employed. Indeed, there are some makes of band resaws that in all respects approximate the log band mill, both as regards general weight of the machine, diameter of the wheel and the width of its face, the saws being ten or twelve inches wide by fifteen or sixteen inch gage, and there are a dozen or more concerns in the United States and Canada busily engaged in the manufacture and sale of these resawing machines. Some of the manufacturers offer a considerable variety of machines, both as regards style of construction and special adaptation for varying purposes and it is surprising on how slight a kerf some of these saws are run successfully, and how thin and how smooth the resawed stock that results. The rate of the speed ranges up to one hundred or more feet per minute, and the variety of the stock sawed covers about all of the possibilities in hard and soft woods, both in green and kiln dried stock. The solid circular and likewise the segment resaws for many purposes have become back numbers regardless of the excellent record behind many of these machines.

The above changing condition has similarly brought about a radical change in the care of the saws and we now find the modern filing room equipped with a variety of saw filing appliances hardly thought of, or at least rarely found in use, fifteen years ago.

The old method of setting the teeth and filing by hand with little attention to the matter of leveling and tensioning the saw is no longer practiced, excepting in the smaller and the poorly equipped filing rooms. In place of the spring set the full swaging of each tooth, so that each tooth does its proportional share of the sawing, is almost universally employed and this explains in part the increased capacity of the band sawing machines, that is the adaption of the saw to stand a much faster feed than was formerly customary. The corners of the teeth are now in most filing rooms side-dressed with a swage shaper or pressure side dresser, which acts as a mould, beveling the tooth down and back from point to afford a perfect clearance, leaving the face and point the widest. Instead of the file as a means for sharpening the teeth the emery wheel is employed, used on an automatic band saw sharpener, which is capable, by easy adjustments, of producing almost any conceivable gullet outline both as regards spacing from point to point, hook, depth and general outline of the gullet that it is practicable to carry on a saw. These ready adjustments of the automatic sharpeners make it possible for the operator to shape the teeth with hook and outline of back and general outline of gullet whatever will be most serviceable for the character of the stock being sawed. Thus the tooth for sawing soft pine is different from that suitable for cotton wood or similar fibrous wood and likewise different from that usually employed on hard woods, in some mills where a considerable variety of stock is handled the filer may adopt a gullet outline fairly serviceable for all of these different woods, but in different plants it will be possible to find a hundred different gullet outlines employed, no two of which are exactly alike. The sharpening of the saw is accomplished at a speed of some thirty teeth per minute and with little or no attention on the part of the operator of the sharpener, and when the saw comes off the sharpener the width of saw will be maintained uniformly, the spacing of the teeth will be approximately or exactly uniform and the tooth will be fitted ready to run and do the best possible work. Again the tensioning of the saw instead of being done wholly by hammering, as was almost uniformly the case fifteen years ago, is now accomplished by the use of saw stretcher or roller, which expands all parts of the saw that pass through the rollers practically alike, according to the pressure that may be needful, and the filer who has a stretcher in use and understands its efficiency has little need to level his saws, because lumps, bends, ridges and twists are less likely to appear in the saw if fitted with the appliances above mentioned in an ordinary skilled fashion.

The care of band resaws and indeed of fine tooth band saws, small circulars and machine knives is becoming a trade and mill and factory operators look upon the filing room as one of the most important parts of the mill, because the various machines in the mill employed for sawing, planing, etc., depend for their efficiency directly upon the expertness of the filer in turn upon the equipment provided for such fitting. If you are the operator of a wood working plant it will be worth your while to look into this end of your business and determine whether your saws and knives are being fitted in the best possible fashion. You cannot afford to have any of your machines long idle waiting on the changing of saws or knives, if such change is due to faulty fitting. All of the operators of a woodworking plant bear more or less close relation to each other and it is easily possible for a waste in time due to poorly fitted saws or knives to represent an expense that cuts a good deal of figure in the profit and loss account at the end of the year.

The Price of Veneer

By D. Williamson

The principal difficulty you will encounter when you undertake to compare the value of veneer with the value of lumber will be to establish a basis of comparative cost. We mean to say that the production of veneer is so radically different in all its details that a comparison of its cost with the cost of lumber is almost or quite futile. Te be sure, they are both produced from the same kind of trees, but the differences between them begin at the stump. Veneer logs are selected logs, and only one of several would be accepted by the saw mill would do for the veneers. Therefore, the saw mill can work up everything in the forest except the roots, while the veneer mill must leave 50 per cent. of the forest or utilize it in some other way. For this reason a discussion of the question proposed resolves itself into a resume of the differences between the method of production of veneer on the one hand and the method of production of lumber on the other. For it must be understood in the outset that the comparative cost of veneer and lumber must be considered primarily and the selling price as a resultant.

Now, the saw mill goes to the timber. Usually the timber is first procured and the saw mill located where the logs can be most economically mobilized.

There is no necessity for securing orders in advance of operation—the products are standard. There is little cutting to specifications; the grading is done after the timber is cut and ready to be prepared for the market. Every log is cut into lumber as it comes to the mill. The results are that the timber used by a saw mill is procured at lowest possible cost—there is no selection and no freight—while the processes of manufacture are uninterrupted and the products are guided by a knowledge of what the market demands.

Not so with the veneer mill. There is little or no advantage in locating near the timber; logs must be selected for veneer logs and collected from every direction, leaving out the poor and unfit logs and accepting only prime, suitable logs for the purpose in view. No logs are too good; the best are the cheapest, and consequently the cost is increased proportionately. Some saw mills sell their best logs to veneer mills for more money than they would bring if sawn into lumber.

It follows that the cost of veneer logs greatly exceeds the cost of saw logs. There are some exceptions to this statement, but they only prove the rule. Havinp paid more for logs and paid a considerable freight tariff because the mill cannot belocated near to the timber like the saw mill, does the veneer mill then find that it has an easier proposition than the saw mill? By no means. The mill cannot proceed to turn out veneer to be marketed (except possibly in the case of quartered oak veneers). It must proceed to "secure orders." It must await the pleasure of the consumer. There is no steady, uninterrupted product. The orders are often small, and specifications are strict, delays are innumerable and costly. Deliveries are wanted in short order. The buyer writes: "If you cannot ship our bill in ten days we will order elsewhere. The stock must be dry and free from knots, splits and other defects. Your grading rules cannot apply, as we require this for a job that will not admit of defects. Other mills will furnish it the way we want it. We wish to favor you with the order, but the stock must be equal to what we have been getting from others. Now, give us a good lot of veneers and we will send you our business. Other people are clamoring for it, but we think you can take care of our wants, and we want to get started with you."

Almost the entire business of the veneer mill is made up of just such exasperating orders. Logs of every variety must be kept on hand, ready to pop into the vat and cut the next day, so that orders sent out too late by neglect or oversight can be filled in a hurry and shipped "rushed." But this does not give the veneer mill steady, continuous work. It makes the operations spasmodic and its system desultory.

It will be seen that the saw mill has immense advantages in the lower cost of timber and in the character of its orders; but the greatest gain is in the output per thousand feet of logs. Strange as it may seem, the advantages are altogether with the saw mill in this particular. The lumber output of logs averaging eighteen inches in diameter is said to be from 15 to 25 per cent. in excess of Scribner's measure. The veneer mill cannot get 100 per cent. product of any class of logs unless the orders will admit of a large number of defects. On the contrary, although the logs have been selected and are of extra good quality over the logs used by the saw mill, and cost 50 per cent. more, the veneer man must allow from 25 to 40 per cent. for the waste right in the beginning. If he declines to allow this he will be brought up with a sudden jar when he comes to fill his order.

For the reasons now given, it is perfectly clear that there is no even proportion between the cost of veneer and the cost of lumber. We cannot say ¼-inch rotary cut poplar costs one-fourth as much as 4—4 poplar lumber, nor is there and relation between the two. It is an ancient fallacy that in cutting lumber with a knife a large saving is ecected. The truth is, the product is very much more expensive than the product of the saw.

Comparisons are really of no value. They are misleading to a great degree, and have brought many a man to grief. Sometimes the veneer man will befool himself into figuring veneer from a lumber standpoint, and he begins to wonder why he isn't rich. Always the prospective riches in the veneer business dazzle and deceive the beginner into making investments from which he is not likely ever to see any adequate returns, and it is all because of the rosy hues of the comparisons made between veneer and lumber.

The great reason for the poverty of the veneer business compared with the lumber business is that the former is restricted to such small and feeble operations, such petty and exacting orders, for the most part, and such unorganized trade conditions, that it is comparable to no other business at all.

Lumber, on the contrary, is manufactured generally in a large way. Enormous investments are made, immense tracts of timber are purchased, mills the located in or near the supply. It is no experiment. Men have the courage of their convictions, and it becomes a matter of enterprise. Operations are of stupendous magnitude, production is forced irrespective of sales. There is no hesitation—no doubt. It is known that the products will find a market in good time. They are staple and the quantity consumed is unlimited. The production is not hampered with consideration of the buyers' whims or foibles. The industry is organized; grades are established and inspection is above question. Prices may fluctuate, but the manufacture goes on from year to year, unaffected, and values find a perfect level without restricting production.

The purpose of this association is to collect the forces of the infant industry of veneer manufacture and coalesce them into a tangible organization. Its object is to raise the standards of its operators; persuade them to a rigid investigation of their methods and cost; get them to put prices on their products that are commensurate with the cost of production, and then induce them to stiffen up their backbones and stand for what is right and fair, as a compensation for honest work.

Messrs. Eadie-Douglas, Limited, dealers in building, mechanical, steam supplies and specialties, 12-14 University street, Montreal, have issued an attractive condensed catalogue, regarding a number of the products which they handle. The catalogue is in the form of a neat booklet containing a brief description of the principal mechanical, and building lines carried by the company. In the line of machinery and shop equipment the company can quote on cranes of all descriptions, woodworking machinery, and general shop equipment. Experienced machinery men are in charge of this department. Catalogues and full information will be sent by the company on request. Eadie-Douglas, Limited, have branch offices in Toronto, at 65 Victoria street; in Ottawa, at 198 Queen street, and in Winnipeg, at 445 Main street.

The Great Lakes Lumber Company, Limited, of Owen Sound, whose mills are located on Manitoulin Island, report that they have almost completed their season's cut of hardwood, amounting to between 1,500,000 feet and 2,000,000 feet of birch, elm, oak and basswood. The company erected a new mill with one circular saw last fall, which they report is giving excellent satisfaction. They report that trade conditions are very encouraging. Two good cargoes were recently shipped to Owen Sound factories, one being of pine and the other or hardwood. They report that upon the Island of Manitoulin they secure a good grade of second growth pine which is very little affected by sap. At their Gore Bay mill the company have a lath mill and expect to be cutting lath in the near future. They will also turn out about 30,000 ties, and posts this year.

Can Terms of Sale be Enforced?

When I sell a bill of material and the customer asks for time, I tell him I expect a settlement within sixty days. If it isn't settled by that time, go after him to collect it and in the majority of cases get it shortly after. Whenever an account runs over time a few weeks and the customer settles I don't have nerve enough to charge interest. I suppose some may say that I am too easy, and possibly I am.

There are two sides to this question, as there are to nearly all questions, and much to be said on both sides.

The most of us have on our bills and statements the words "Terms Cash. Interest charged after 60 days." Do we really mean that or is it a mere form and habit we have? If we meant it why don't we enforce it? Can't we do it? It depends a good deal on our community whether we can enforce them or not. If our customers are slipshod, easy-going, pay-when-they-get-ready kind, it is a very hard thing to enforce the terms of sale. Some of them may get angry when they receive the monthly statements and swear they will quit trading with us. But keep sending them just the same and they will soon learn that it is good business methods to send them and will also learn that we expect the account to be settled when due and as soon as they learn that, they will be more prompt in settling. If they go to the bank and borrow some money for 60 days, they know it will have to be paid and expect to pay it when it is due, and the sooner we make them understand that they will have to treat us the same way, the better it will be for us.

Some of the farmers are the hardest people to teach that they must settle more promptly. They can't see why the merchant is in such a hurry for his money. He says the merchant doesn't need to get scared that he won't get it, for he has a good farm, well-stocked, and money in the bank, and if he settles once or twice a year that should be satisfactory. I heard a little incident recently that illustrates this. A farmer had owed the lumberman about $100 for six or seven months. The lumberman met him one day and told him he would like to have him settle as he was getting in some new stock and would have to borrow to pay for it. The farmer, always shrewd and keen to drive a bargain, said, "How much do you need? I'll lend it to you and you won't need to go to the bank." Not all the farmers are in this class I'm glad to say. Some of them are just as good business men and as prompt pay as some of us merchants. They expect the statements and count on settling when they receive them.

Occasionally circumstances are such that it is not the best policy to strictly enforce the terms of sale. For instance, a small contractor, a painter or cement worker, who hasn't any capital to begin with but who is absolutely honest. He gets the material and expects to pay for it upon the completion of the job. He is taken sick or has considerable sickness in his family, and is unable to complete the job as soon as expected and it takes what ready cash he has for medicines. He is unable to pay the dealer within the 60 days and wants more time. Rather than lose his patronage the dealer grants his request. Some may say, "Well, charge him interest." Wouldn't it be a small, measly trick to charge a man under such circumstances a dollar or two interest?

It is altogether different in the wholesale way. That is business man dealing with business man. When the stock arrives the retailer either has the money in the bank or gets it and pays promptly, the most of them taking advantage of the discount.

I tell you, in theory it may be easy enough for retailers to enforce the terms of sale but when it comes down to the practical side of it, it is a different proposition.

An incident in connection with the drowning of a member of the river crew of a California lumber company a few weeks ago, proves that among the apparently coarse river men there is a tie of friendship and loyalty that is, perhaps, not found in any other vocation.

When the body was found it was many miles away from the travelled thoroughfare. The coroner had selected a rough pine box and buried the body alongside the river from where it had been taken.

The comrades of the dead man, who, by the way, was a comparative stranger to them, having joined the crew but a few days before, hearing of the discovery of the body, quit work and walked a distance of 20 miles to the spot where the body of their comrade lay. Then sent back to town for an undertaker, who came with a hearse and handsome casket, and after securing the services of a travelling preacher the funeral was conducted in the most approved manner and the body laid at rest beneath the spreading branches of an oak tree.

The river jacks lost four days' work and dug down into their pockets and defrayed the expenses of the funeral of their comrade and stood with bared heads beside the open grave as the pastor offered up prayer, and not a dry eye was there in that assemblage of rough looking but whole-hearted river men as the clods that covered the casket were lowered by one of their number.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

Axles Wanted

Wanted to buy wagon axles. Jackson Wagon Company, Limited, St. George, Ontario. 12-13

White Pine to Order

Wanted to correspond with parties able to cut White Pine to order. H. V. Berry, Fort Plain, N. Y. 12-13

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Tank Lumber Wanted

We require 2-in. and 3-in. Tank White Pine, 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 10-in.; 10 ft. to 24 ft. Also red pine. Highest prices for Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

Wanted—Ash, Elm and Oak

Wanted to purchase, for export shipment, Ash, Elm and Oak. Kindly state price and point of shipment. Address, with full particulars, Robert Cox & Company, Hope Building Ottawa, Ont. 9-12

To Lumbermen and Exporters

A British Timber Company is open to purchase in large or small parcels all qualities of sawn Pine timber, deals, boards and scantlings and will be glad to negotiate with holders of such stocks for immediate shipment. Apply in first instance to "Timber" care T. B. Browne, Limited, 163 Queen Victoria Street, London, Eng. 12-12

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

Product of two million feet of good white pine logs, rail or water shipment from Bruce Mines. Apply Bruce Mines Saw Mill Company, Limited, Bruce Mines, Ont. 11-14

For Sale

One car 1-in. C. & B. Black Ash.

One car 2-in. 1 and 2 Basswood.

One car 2-in. 1 and 2 Plain Red Oak.

One car 1½-in. 1 and 2, 10 and up wide Plain Red Oak.

One car 1-in. Qtd. White Oak Strips.

This stock is eighteen months on sticks.

25 M. ft. 1-in. to 2-in. African and Tobasco Mahogany, very wide and three years on sticks. Phone or write for prices.

THE JOHNSTON LUMBER CO.,
12-12 Toronto, Ont.

Shingles for Sale

For Sale—Three cars XX, 16-inch sound butt cedar shingles. Prompt shipment. Write Gull River Lumber Company, Limited, Lindsay, Ont. 11-12

For Sale

4 cars 1-in. Ash, No. 1 C. and B.
2 cars 1¼-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
6 cars 1½-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
4 cars 2-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
6,000 Cedar Telegraph Poles, 30 to 50 ft.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

For Sale
Hardwood and Hemlock

If you want to buy Hardwood or Hemlock or Ties, Posts and Shingles, visit limits and make an early contract. Pay as work progresses. Can get you 5 or 10 million feet of each on Georgian Bay. Box 266, Canada Lumberman. 9-16

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment

2 cars extra choice 6-4 Highland Soft Elm.
3 cars 4-4 White Basswood.
1 car 3-in. Hard Maple.
1 car 4-in. Hard Maple.
1 car 5-4 Soft Maple, extra wide.
1 car Cedar posts, 5-in. top and up.
4 cars Cedar posts, 4½-in. top and up.
200,000 ft. 2-in. Hemlock, Dry.

Write us for prices

THE GEDDES-TYSON LUMBER CO.,
Wiarton, Ont.
t f

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Lath Mill and Bolter

For sale, combined lath mill and bolter, made by G. Walter Green, Peterboro. Price new, $200; only used a few days, mill out of business. Half price will buy it. F.O.B. Cars at Kinmount. Apply to J. R. Mark, Kinmount, Ont. 12-15

Machinery for Sale

Carver, 4 spindle Rohlman.
Two cut-off saws, railway, wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.
Planers, 24-in. single belted.
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.
Moulder, 6-inch, Houston.
Mortiser, hollow chisel, Greenlee.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, bit.
Saw and Dado machine, Williamsport.
Sander, double 24-inch, Perry.
Sander, 42-inch three drum Boardman.
Sander, 41-inch three drum Columbia.
Saw gummer, Rogers.
Saw-mill, band 63 inch wheel.
Engines and boilers, various sizes.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

New and Second Hand Machinery For Sale
AT HUNTSVILLE

One Northy (secondhand) "Duplex" Steam Pump, 3½ x 2½ x 4.

One secondhand Circular Saw Grinder "Colville Patent," good as new, built by The Wm. Hamilton Company, Peterboro.

One secondhand Upright Boiler, engine attached, 20 h.p. Boiler tested to 160 lbs. C. W. pressure.

One Steam Oil Separator, 8-in. pipe. McEachren make.

One Iron Saw Frame and Mandrel complete with pulleys and third bearing. Steel Mandrel, 3 7-16 diam. Watrous make.

One Dry Kiln in four bands of pipe. Steel jacketed with 5 ft. Fan Shaft. Bearings and Pulley. Back pressure valve and steam trap. Over 4,500 ft. lin. piping in the four banks in addition to bases.

One new three saw Edger. Steel Mandrel 2 7-16, with three bearings open end, for 16-in. saws, including Table Rollers and Shifter Irons.

THE HUNTSVILLE SYNDICATE,
11-14 Huntsville, Ont.

FOR SALE

Small Band Sawmill, Waterous make, complete with filing room tools. and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing, Etc., also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines, comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, Variety Saw, End Matcher. Shafting, Belting. Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.
2-tf. JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound.

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

Wanted

By wholesale lumber office, bookkeeper, and all-round man. Must have experience. Apply Box 286, Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 12-13

WANTED—Good man with Portable Saw Mill to cut out one million feet. Commence September 1st. Can give several years contract. Money advanced as work progresses. Apply Box 275, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-14

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

Position Wanted

Position as salesman with manufacturing company by young man of ten years' experience in wholesale and manufacturing lumber business. Four years as travelling salesman. At present employed but desirous of changing. Box 280 Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 12-13

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Man with shingle mill and timber wants competent partner with small capital. Box 70, Thessalon, Ont. 11-14

For Sale

Saw Mill of 30 to 35 M. feet daily capacity, complete with engine, two boilers and lath machinery. For particulars write to E. D. Croden, Box 596, North Bay, Ont. 3-tf.

Sash and Door Factory

Partner wanted with $5,000 to $10,000. Practical man to take full charge or will sell on easy terms. Apply Box 259, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-12

FOR SALE—Saw mill, live rollers, Belt wheel 10 inch by 18 inch, Brown engine, 110 horse power, 13 ft. x 30 ft., also hoop machine and coiler, cost $500. Apply Vendor's Solicitors,

MESSRS. IVEY & DROMGOLE,
12-12 London, Ontario.

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Timber and Land Investment

Farm of three hundred acres within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont, t.f.

TO RENT—In City of Ottawa, large retail Lumber Business. Yards, Planing Mill, Factory. Complete old established and going concern. Will consider selling. Reason will be given to genuine enquirer. Inspection and thorough details cheerfully given. Write Box 281, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 12-12

Representative Wanted

United States firm manufacturing saw and lath mill and special machinery desires to secure Canadian representatives. Can put right firms in touch with a lot of prospective buyers in Canada. Apply to Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 12-13

British Columbia

SAW MILL, TIMBER LANDS, MINING PROPERTIES, ETC.

Saw and planing mill, capacity 30 M. in 10 hours; six thousand acres timber, 70 million feet; mill and timber $70,000. Farm with good residences with cattle, hogs and poultry, 3,000 acres freehold land; $30,000. A responsible purchaser with about $25,000 cash can handle this, balance of payments spread a period of 10 years, or more if desired.

Also several mining properties, iron silver, gold and lead, on half share for development work.

Saw and planing mill, capacity 40 M. in 10 hours, splendid situation, rail and water transportation. Mill and plant with several good residences and fruit orchard, price $60,000. 10,000 acres virgin timber lands, estimated to contain over 100 million feet, price $50,000.

Terms—$30,000 cash, balance in easy instalments. Owner retiring from business. Apply Box 258, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-12

MISCELLANEOUS

A Valuable Timber Limit for Sale

Timber Berth 1199, containing about one hundred million feet, principally spruce, of a very superior quality, well situated for economic handling. A railroad is under construction which will pass within one mile of this limit. There is big money in this proposition for the right party. Easy terms for payment. For further particulars apply to Room 1, Archibald Building, Edmonton, Alta. 10-13

FLEXIBLE SHAFTING IN WOODWORKING SHOPS

A British firm is responsible for the application of flexible shafting to the woodworking trades, such as coach and motor car building, cabinet making, furniture, etc. The equipment can be easily modified to suit the particular requirements of any woodworking trade where rapid boring and screw turning are essential. The process is quite simple. The mechanism is complete in itself and can be driven from any existing shaft or can be made portable. The essential part consists of three flexible shafts driven from one central gear wheel, though the number of these shafts can be increased as desired. It is claimed that with one of these equipments a man can accomplish ten times the work he can do by hand.

Electric Cranes for Sawmills

The duty of a crane in a sawmill o rtimber yard being intermittent, experience teaches that the best crane for this work is an overhead electric travelling one, which can be arranged to run right through the mill and timber yard. The chief advantages of an electric crane are that the power is always ready when wanted, and can be immediately switched off when done with; at the same time it is rapid in action and very convenient in use. A considerable variety of arrangements are in use, but speaking generally, no apparatus gives better results than a multi-motor system in which each of the motions is worked by a separate reversible motor. The first cost may be a little higher than some other arrangements, but the result in working is generally more econimocal and satisfactory. In many cases it would pay to buy current from a public supply to work a crane where it would not be economical to drive the whole mill electrically.

If saws are very "slack" or "tight" centred they should be re-hammered, but if only slightly so the trouble may be often got over by packing them in a particular way. If the saw is slack centred the packing should be placed as near the centre as it is possible to get it, and carried from there to, say, within two inches of the gullet, taking care not to pack one side of the saw tighter than the other, or the saw will be thrown out of true. The packing should be a little tighter on each side, close to the centre, than at each end, so as to create a little warmth, and to produce equal temperature throughout the saw. The best kind of packing to use is plaited spun yarn, of the required thickness between the plate and the saw. The tight-centred saw must be packed near the teeth with spun yarn or pegs; if the latter are used, a straight-edge will be required, and the pegs should be set, say, about 1½ inches from the bottom of the gullet. Then take the straight-edge, place it on the face of the washer on saw spindle, and ascertain that the pegs and the washer are perfectly parallel. The two back pegs may be left a little slack so as to give freedom to the saw.

W. M. DUNLOP & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AND AUDITORS
Rooms 45 and 46 Citizen Bldg.
OTTAWA, ONT.
Lumber Accounting a Specialty

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

We are Buyers of
Hardwood Lumber
Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)
Staves, Hoops Heading
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS
2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

British & Foreign Import & Export Co.
Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England
is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

Reinforced
Sticker Head Bolts

Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.
Prices:
½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.
Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL. CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Established 1892
Oille & McKeen
Wholesale
Lumber
North Tonawanda, N.Y.
Trade with Canada Solicited

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding
James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N.Y.

FOR SALE!
One 52in. Wickes Gang
COMPLETE
One pair Twin Circulars
Cut from 6" to 24" Stock,
— With Steam Feed —
One Edger
FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
Gilmour & Hughson, Limited
HULL, QUEBEC

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited
Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.
DESIRE CUSTOMERS FOR:
5/4, 6/4, 8/4 White Pine (dry).
5/4 x 4 and up, 6/16' Red Pine (Mill Run) (dry) made on Gang Edger.
One cargo undersized 8 ft. Railway Ties.
Standard Cedar Railway Ties.
18" XXXX and 18" Clear Butt Cedar Shingles.
1-3/8 x 4 ft. No. 1 White Pine Lath.

23 3/4

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

While the lumber trade in Ontario has perhaps been rather quiet during the past fortnight, this has probably been only a temporary experience, due to the fact that a good many yards are just winding up their early orders, and are getting shaped around for the usual midsummer trade. Trade conditions at present are at an apparently intermediate stage. On the whole, business has been very good and most of the wholesale firms are well satisfied with their trade. So far as Toronto is concerned, conditions point strongly to good trade throughout the rest of the year. Manufacturing firms in Northern Ontario, with few exceptions, report that their stocks have never been more closely sold than they are to-day. This applies perhaps more strongly to the Georgian Bay, and Ottawa Valley mills, than to those on the north shore. North shore manufacturers report that their trade with the United States (which constitutes the far greater part of their business) is badly upset by the political and business conditions prevailing on the other side of the border. For this reason several of these mills are seriously considering the advisability of directing their attention to the Ontario trade.

The demand for lath in Ontario is good, and stocks are closely sold up. One large manufacturer reports that many of the mills are practically shipping green lath. There is quite an active demand for Norway, which is being substantiated for white pine for many purposes, such as flooring, trim, etc. Spruce is in better shape than it was earlier in the year. The only real feature of the trade to-day is the improvement in the demand for the low end generally which is in a much better position than it was a year ago.

Medium grades of lumber continue slow, a fact which is reflected in the improved demand for norway and spruce.

Referring to the outlook, a large manufacturer reports that in his opinion the trade is in for a "cracking good fall trade," because it looks as if business is clearing up on the other side of the line. As soon as they begin to improve on the other side, the effect is sure to be felt in Ontario instanter.

A prominent firm of wholesalers in Toronto report the local trade in splendid condition, but find the outside trade throughout the province rather quiet. Their trade with the United States is dull, but they believe they see signs of improvement. Shingles, they report very quiet, on account of an anticipated over-production.

Eastern Canada

Many of the mills in the province of Quebec were about two or three weeks late in starting up this year. The difficulty in getting out logs, on account of low water, was the principal cause of the delay. In the back country, however, rain came about two weeks ago, just in time to help in bringing out the logs. Cool weather, which followed the rain, assisted in maintaining the higher water and most of the logs have now been got out. The mills lost no time in getting to work as soon as the logs commenced to arrive, and the prospects for a good season's business are now encouraging. The Montreal trade is fairly brisk. There is a scarcity of two-inch spruce and the demand for one-inch cull spruce is good. The building trade in Montreal is quite active, a lot of large buildings being under way. Shingles have been advancing in price for some time. Lower grades of lumber are scarcer and the price of culls is stiffening. Good lumber is also scarce and high in price with a tendency toward higher prices. Stocks of good grades are reported scarce.

The lath situation is encouraging. A well-known lumberman, speaking of lath, says, that in his experience he never knew them to be so nearly sold up to the saw before. As a result he believes that there will be no surplus of lath this year and that prices will remain firm throughout the year. At present, lath are quiet as the building demand does not become extensive until early in July.

The export trade is very fair to the old country. Trade with South America is also good, but business with the United States is poor. Enquiries from the United States, however, are a little more numerous.

Reports from Fredericton state that most of the St. John River drives were got out safely into the main river during the last weeks of May. Bank logs on sale then were quoted at $10.50 to $11 for batts and $13.40 to $14 for merchantable.

Frames of eastern spruce, 9 inch and under, are selling at Boston at $23.50. The demand for covering boards is rather small. Random is moving in small lots. There is a fairly firm market for hemlock, but the demand is light. Eastern clipped boards with frames sell at about $20, but this price is not secured for carload lots, which have been going at about $19.50. Most buyers will not offer more than $19. Shingles are firm at Boston. Choice cedar extras have been sold at $3.60, though not many buyers are paying this price. Quite a good volume of business is occurring at $3.50. The market still contains some cedar extras which can be secured at $3.40. Clears are firmer and in better demand. The demand for lath is moderate. The price of 1½ inch ranges from $3.65 to $3.75, and for 1⅝ inch from $3.70 to $3.75.

Western Canada

The demand from the Prairie provinces, for common finish and timbers is good, but has not been quite up to the expectations which were formed during the early spring months. Peculiar weather conditions have had something to do with this situation, as the usual building operations were held back. The large amount of lumber marketed at prairie points, by Washington mills has interferred with the demand. Coast and mountain mills have been shading their prices a little in order to meet this competition.

Trade conditions in the Western states show little improvement. An encouraging sign, however, is afforded by the tendency of manufacturers to agree upon a policy of curtailment. It is believed that the banks have had something to do with this movement. Most of the interior mills in British Columbia were about a month late in starting up. It is expected that this will have a beneficial effect upon the demand. While the plants were idle, shipments continued actively, and stocks on hand were reduced considerably. Building operations in Vancouver and its vicinity continue very active, so that there is a good demand for interior finish and timbers.

Great Britain

At Liverpool, spruce continues in good demand, and prices are very firm. Stocks the unusually low, and some sizes are now exhausted. Sizes 3 x 12, 2½ x 7 and thereabouts, have been inquired for, and anything of the sort offering is readily taken at current prices. The first arrivals of the new Canadian goods are to hand and, as regards spruce, will find an appreciative market. Birch continues in short supply at Liverpool, stocks of planks and logs being practically exhausted, and the demand for this wood in any usable form being active. Prices have accordingly hardened. In pitch pine a very fair demand for sawn wood exists. Planks are also in good demand, but hewn wood has been quiet. Prices remain steady and without quotable change.

At Hull, the sales of timber have been more numerous, and the state of the timber trade generally, has improved. Yard stocks have been worked down, and a better tone prevails in the trade.

At West Hartlepool an improvement in the building trade of the district has had a good effect on the timber trade, and builders' timber is moving more freely.

On the Tyne, the shipbuilding industry is now actively employed and more demands are being made for timber. Sawn goods are in better request. Deck deals, flooring boards, house-fitting timber, and plank stuff are all selling more freely.

At Manchester a slight improvement in the demand for builders' wood is in progress. The engineering and cotton working industries are more actively employed, and have helped to stimulate business in the timber market. Spruce and pine deals are still in short supply, and a very fair demand for these exists. A steady movement of sawn pitch pine, and of planks is in progress, but hewn wood is neglected. Stocks of birch are in small compass and a very fair consumption of this wood is in progress.

United States Current Trade

Chicago.—The lumber trade in Chicago continues to be seriously disturbed by the labor troubles prevalent in that city. Building permits have decreased considerably. The demand for the upper grades of northern pine has been fair during the past fortnight and also the demand for No. 1 and 2 common. Some wholesalers report that they have sold considerable quantities of No. 3, but others report that this grade is weaker. Nos. 4 and 5 have been moving along steadily at fair prices. There is not a particularly heavy demand for hardwoods, but trade is steady and fairly active. Plain sawed oak is steady and rather scarce. Quarter sawed white oak is inclined oak is in good demand. Northern stock is unchanged. The demand to be easier. Quartered red oak is steady, but quiet. Common plain for birch and maple is increasing.

A healthy demand continues for hemlock, and manufacturers are holding prices firmly as stocks are rather broken. The firmness in yellow pine is assisting the hemlock situation. Manufactur-

"Cleveland-Sarnia QUALITY"

WE CAN FURNISH
WITH DESPATCH

Railroad, Ship-Building, and Heavy Construction Timbers in

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

in fact anything in special or regular sizes, cut to order in any size 10 to 60 feet long.

We also carry a heavy stock of assorted grades in White pine and Red pine as well as LATH

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO.
SARNIA ONTARIO LIMITED

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

ers of southern pine are holding firmly for present prices and reports of trade outside of Chicago are rather encouraging.

Shingles are nominal at $3.12 for clears and $2.64 for stars; some sales are reported at slightly lower quotations. There is a fair demand for white cedars at about $3.10 for extras. Lath are steady and in good demand.

Buffalo.—There has been some improvement in the northern pine trade of late and the demand for building lumber is normal. Stocks have improved in appearance since the opening of navigation. Prices are well maintained, with high figures, for the upper grades, on account of their scarcity. The box trade shows signs of improvement.

The hardwood business is quiet but prices in the upper grades remain firm. Lower grades are selling slowly at unsatisfactory prices. Maple and birch are in the best demand and there is a fair trade in plain and quartered oak.

A little better demand is reported for hemlock, with prices firmer. Yellow pine prices continue to show firmness, as the result, it is said, of the policy of curtailment followed by the southern mills. Prices of shingles and lath are unchanged.

New York.—The demand for northern pine is light and prices are irregular. Hardwoods are stronger than any other line. Prices for ash, birch and maple are well maintained and the same applies to plain and quartered oak. Southern pine is dull and stocks are plentiful.

Market Correspondence

Definite Improvement in United Kingdom Trade

Liverpool, June.—A slight but definite improvement in the state of the timber trade in the United Kingdom has taken place since the middle of May. In London the state of the trade is abnormal owing to the demand for lumber and log stuff of the lighter kind, for coronation structures. In view of this demand, which is very active at the time of writing, it is difficult to tell exactly how the regular consumptive demand, apart from requirements on coronation account, stands at the present time. One can speak with certainty as to the condition of trade in the more important timber using industries of the London district. If production is active in these, then it is certain that the consumption of timber within them is proceeding satisfactorily, though as some of the timber will be drawn from private stocks, in hand, merchants' stocks may not show any decrease, until the private stocks are worked off. With respect to the building trade, it may be said that in this the consumption of timber is more active than it was three or four weeks ago. The improvement in this industry in the London district has not been great, but there has certainly been an improvement. The demand comes chiefly from builders of property of the new, picturesque cottage class, and as regards the kinds of timber wanted, this depends entirely on the stage at which the erecting or fitting of the property stands. If it be at the roofing stage, spruce scantling to carry the slates, 4 in. x 3 in. or 3 4 in. x 2 in. or 3 in. x 3 in., as may be, wall plates of 4 in. x 3 in. or 2 ins.; and purlines of 6 in. or 7 in. x 4 in. or 3 in., according to the conditions of the work; these last of spruce or red pine, will be used. If it be at the flooring stage, joists of spruce or red pine will be used to carry weight, and tongued and grooved flooring boards. If the work be at the fitting stage, window frames, sashes and staircases will have been made at the builder's shop, so will only have to be fixed in position at the buildings. For these fittings, 2 in., 1½ in.and 1 in., yellow pine will be used chiefly, and skirtings of probably 9 in. x 1 in. For cupboards, shelves and doors, yellow pine will be used, 1½ in. or 1 in. thick, and of widths according to plans. Handrails, as required, will want chiefly, mahogany of about 3½ in. x 2½ in.,or oak 3 in. x 2 in., mahogany being most used. Ballusters of 1¼ in. square, or thereabouts; of yellow pine, commonly, are psed in the better class of cottage property. Slating battens, 1½ in. x ½ in., and some lighter joists, of about 7 in. by 3 in. or 2 in., will also be used to some extent. Building timber of such kinds is now in fair demand in the London area.

Case and Box Making

Packing case makers are busy, and are taking chiefly 1 in. and ¾ in. spruce boards, of ordinary widths. This branch of industry is steadily growing in importance and is making large and well sustained demands for spruce, not only in London but in most of the larger towns. Reports from these towns speak of packing case makers being busily employed. The industry is expanding moreover in its heavier, export branch. The increase in the exports of machinery and cotton goods, and in the re-exports of goods received in the United Kingdom from other countries, has made a large additional demand for packing boxes, and materials of the heavier class. The large export, heavy goods' box requires much stronger wood than the ordinary commercial packing case. For end pieces and angle pieces, short lengths of 3 x 3 or 3 x 2 spruce are used. For side and end boarding, the timber will be 1 in., 1¼ in. or 1½ in. spruce 7 in., 9 in. or 11 in. wide. Cross-bands will be freely used, and these will be 1 in. or 1¼ in. spruce, of any of the widths named. A relatively large amount of wood—almost invariably spruce, is used in making a box of this kind, and in wedging up its contents. The demand for such boxes has greatly increased of late, and must continue to increase, while the export and re-export branches of trade in machinery, general hardware, cotton and cloth goods continues to increase.

Another branch of packing case making has also been more actively employed of late, but has hardly affected the general casemakers, who make for trades at large. This is the soap-makers' box branch. An increasing output of soap has gone on in England for some years and both home and export branches of this trade make large demands for wood suitable for boxes to contain the soap. The boxes used are for the most part small, thin and light wood, hemlock, fir or spruce, with a proportion of light batten or "rib" wood, 2 or 2½ x 1 in., being used. Each of the large soap manufactories has its own well-equipped box making departments. These departments are, as a rule, better fitted for making their own special kinds of boxes than the general packing case factories outside, which cater for the commercial world. Box making machinery of the highest efficiency is installed in the soap works box rooms, regardless of cost. Nothing is spared in the planing and fitting up of these rooms, which promises to conduce to a great output of the boxes required, at a minimum cost per box. The wood used for boxes for the home trade is very light, that for the sides being barely ⅜ in. thick, and that for the ends, 7/16, ½, 9/16 or ⅝ in. thick.. The width of the boards varies according to the size and number of the packages which the boxes will have to contain. For the export branch of the trade, from ⅜ to ¾ in. board is used for sides and 1 in. board for ends, and ribwood of 2 in. x ¾ in. or 1 in., as cross-banding to strengthen sides and ends. In general, a large stock of the boards and rib stuff used by soap manufacturing companies, is held by them.

Lumber manufacturers who may be interested in this particular field of consumption, would do well to write to the managers of the companies, saying that they would be willing to quote for supplies of wood required for box-making and asking to be informed of the sizes of the boards used. No class of timber users in the United Kingdom are more keen over getting exactly what they want, and the very last cent of advantage in price when buying, than the large soap-manufacturing companies.

The extent and value of the wood case, crate and box-making industry of the United Kingdom may be seen from a section of the census of production, returns, lately issued. The section in question deals with production and labor in the case and box-making industry. The value of the goods produced in the different branches of the industry, in the year reported on, was as follows:—

Crates, cases and boxes for packing merchandise, including rolling boards for cloth pieces	£2,585,000
Chests and travelling trunks	30,000
Other boxes and cases of wood	145,000
Casks and barrels	14,000
Other wood manufacturers	28,000
Deals, battens, planks, floorings matchboardings, &c.	79,000
Firewood	35,000
Other products	12,000
Total	£2,928,000

The average number of the persons at work in the case and box making industry, on the last Wednesdays of January, April, July and October was 12,459.

Activity Among the North Shore Mills

Thessalon, Ont., June 6.—The mills on the north shore are running, some of them, day and night.

Shipping lumber is now the order of the day, boats loading at all the mills.

The drives are coming down well. There is abundance of water. The drives will come out comparatively cheaply this season.

H. H. Bishop, the lumber king, of Thessalon, was here last week and left for the windy city of Chicago. He says that the Thessalon Lumber Company have sold their entire cut for the season.

Mr. E. B. Foss, of Bay City, left here yesterday for home. Mr. Foss is enthusiastic over reciprocity and says the measure will carry at Washington hands down.—Algoma

Montreal, June 10.—The latest development in connection with the "Wayagamack" Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, is the awarding of the contract for the construction of the mill on Baptist Island,

OWING to the great scarcity and almost prohibitive prices that are prevailing now for nearly all lines of dried Fruit such as Apples, Peaches, Prunes. We look for an exceptional demand for Natural Figs.

WE HAVE THEM

Choice Natural in 28 lb. bags 3¾ cts. per lb.

A Wholesome and Healthful Food.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers **Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO**

Examine this List!

Jenckes Boilers in stock ready for immediate shipment subject to prior sale. All built to rigid specifications, tested and inspected. Detailed specification of any Boiler mailed on request.

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR

1-72 in. x 18 ft. 125 lbs. Pressure B.C. Inspection
1-72 " x 18 " 135 " "
3-72 " x 16 " 135 " "
4-66 " x 16 " 135 " "
2-60 " x 16 " 135 " "
1-60 " x 16 " 125 " " B.C. Inspection
2-60 " x 14 " 125 " " B.C. Inspection
1-60 " x 14 " 135 " "
1-54 " x 12 " 125 " "
1-54 " x 12 " 100 " "

VERTICAL

2-30 H.P. 110 lbs.
1-25 " 110 "
5-20 " 110 "
5-15 " 110 "
1-12 " 110 "

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE

1-80 H.P. 110 lbs. Open Bottom Pattern
1-60 " 110 " " " "
2-50 " 110 " " " "
1-40 " 110 " " " "
3-40 " 110 " Water " "

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

opposite Three Rivers, to Mr. C. E. Deakin, of Montreal. The mill is described as a 100-ton Kraft paper mill. The first fifty-ton unit is to be ready for operation by October 1, and the second unit, of the same capacity, by spring. The machinery, of course, is a separate contract. Baptist Island is magnificently situated, having a bridge on the north side to the mainland, where there is a convenient siding of the C. P. R. The logs also are received on this side. While the deep water channel traversed by the ocean liners is on the other side.

Logs Coming Out Well in Quebec Province

Montreal, June 10.—Rain came in the back country just in time to keep out the rafts of timber and logs that two weeks ago were being held up by shallow streams. The cool weather that has prevailed most of the time since then has helped to conserve the water supply, and it is now believed that most, if not all, of the logs ready for the mills have been got out. The saw mills have started up and the prospects are very hopeful from the manufacturer's point of view.

River and canal boats are about looking for cargoes of pulpwood. The Whitehall boats come out to the St. Lawrence at Sorel and Charlemagne for their burdens. The Upper Lake boats go farther down the river and load for Oswego and Battle Island, New York.

Montreal merchants, both wholesale and retail, report business very brisk and satisfactory. Two-inch spruce is reported scarce; one-inch cull spruce is in brisk demand. The American market is sending over inquiries for certain grades of lath. The local market for lath is slow yet as this line does not move much until the end of June or early in July. Wholesale dealers give quotations of No. 2 spruce delivered by rail at $3.55 per thousand pieces.

Quebec Measurements Show Increase

The following comparative statement of timber, measured and culled to date, is furnished by the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, under date of June 6:—

	1909 Cubic Feet	1910 Cubic Feet	1911 Cubic Feet
Waney White Pine	184,160	154,280	307,240
White Pine	27,520	8,880	....
Red Pine	200	......	6,240
Oak	34,600	36,120	760
Elm	240	41,280	25,840
Ash	320	160	80
Birch and Maple	45,080	40,680	58,800

Mill Construction and Insurance

The writer of this article wishes to submit to mill owners a few thoughts pertaining to the construction of modern woodworking plants, which he believes will help to lower the running costs of such plants. One of the principal items in the xpense bill of a sawmill plant is that of fire insurance, and anything that would tend towards lowering the rate of that insurance should be of interest to the owners and managers of woodworking plants.

It is a well known fact that the average sawmill or other woodworking plant is a risk that is not sought after, and is sometimes declined by insurance companies being considered a class of business wherein the actual losses may be greater than the profitable profits. If the risk is accepted the premium rate is sometimes so high as to make it practically prohibitive to the millowner.

It is the contention of the writer that the greater part of losses arise in the faulty and defective construction of the mill buildings, and that these losses can be lowered by a slight difference in the style of framing of the buildings of such woodworking plants, or any other plant of timber construction; that is, instead of adhering, as we do at present, to the methods of our good old grandfather's barn style of framing, to adopt that of "modern slow burning mill construction."

Of course, we know that the nearly perfect fireproof building is of reinforced concrete, but owing to the great extra cost of same over lumber it will be some time yet (on the Pacific coast at least) before concrete is used for the construction of woodworking plants to any extent.

The difference of cost between the old-fashioned way of framing and that of modern slow burning mill construction is small, but when we compare the advantages to be gained the extra outlay would not be considered as insuperable. Let us see what benefits are to be secured by modern slow-burning mill construction over the old-fashioned way.

With the old-fashioned way, should a building catch fire, there is nothing to prevent the fire from getting into every hole and corner; the flame wraps itself around timbers, ends of joists, girders, and plates, and the building soon becomes a total loss, while in modern slow-burning mill construction fire has not the same opportunity to spread and is more easily checked.

I cannot do better than to use the words of F. E. Kidder, one of the leading authorities on this continent on building construction and superintendence: "The essential features of mill construction as regards resistance to taking fire and retarding the progress of flames, and also in preventing the building from being destroyed in case a fire gets under headway, are, that all modern construction shall be of large dimensions and so arranged that there will be no space for dirt and dust to collect. The under floor should be of plank and the floor beams and girders should be self-releasing from the walls, and the posts should not depend on the floor beams and girders to keep them in place.

The foregoing paragraph contains the essence of modern slow-burning mill construction, and resolves itself into:—

(a) That the framing of the building shall be of large timbers so arranged that there shall be no space for flames to pass through, and no chance for dirt and dust to collect.

(b) That the girders and floor timbers shall be self-releasing from the walls.

(c) That the posts shall not depend entirely on beams and girders to keep them in place.

Of course, in designing a mill one has a lot of heavy machinery to figure upon, and except in the cases of plants electrically driven, there are the shafting, pulleys, belts, and other gear, to be taken into consideration; still, the same conditions apply to the old way of framing, and it is only the apparent indifference of the average millowner or manager who, although keen enough to get the latest and best in machinery, does not give the very important subject of the framing of the building of his plant the consideration that it is entitled to.

It is not my contention that by changing the style of the framing of the building it will eliminate losses by fire, but only that if the buildings are properly framed the chances of saving the plant from being a total loss will be far greater with modern slow-burning mill construction than with the old-fashioned hay-barn style.

There are many important subjects to be considered in the construction of a sawmill plant, and they are far too numerous and important to be considered here, but the following are a few of the most important.

1. Having well and carefully designed plans of modern slow-burning mill construction;
2. Having the buildings carefully framed and erected according to those plans;
3. A more liberal use of concrete for the foundation of the buildings and machinery;
4. An efficient automatic sprinkler system;
5. Having all dry kilns constructed of concrete and of natural draught moist air system.

The millowners and mill managers will go a long way towards lowering the cost of production by lessening the insurance rate, and thus helping themselves to a larger dividend on their capital invested if some of the above ideas are kept in view when the construction of a mill is being considered.

The Toll of the Tall Timbers

The harvesting of the forest crop is a most interesting sight. The lumbermen's crop is one that has taken from one hundred and fifty to five hundred years to grow. Under foot is a century-old carpet of fragrant pine needles and moss. Through the interwoven branches the sunlight makes its way, weaving fantastic and ever-changing Oriental designs on the forest carpet. It is as though you were in some vast cathedral. The light is dim and mysterious. Two hundred feet above is a roof of almost solid green, supported by a multitude of massive rough-barked columns. By your side rises a Douglas fir, six feet through at the base and straight as an arrow to the first limb, one hundred feet or more above you. The storms of three centuries have but given it added strength, beauty and symmetry. Undisturbed, it will be young when you and your children are old, but its time has come! Compared with its massive strength, the rough-garbed woodsman, who is examining it critically, seems insignificant. He has come to give it its death sentence. He is the "chopper" or "undercutter" and his woodcraft judgment must be of the best. He examines the tree carefully and decides in which direction it shall fall. Where the trees are standing thickly this is sometimes a nice question, because if in its fall it deviates but a few feet from the chosen course, it may lodge against another tree and be hung up, or it may fall across a down tree or a stump and break, thus ruining one or more cuts. When the "chopper" has made his decision, he undercuts the tree and thus determines the direction of its fall.—Fred Lockley, in April Pacific Monthly.

TALK NO. V.

It is absurdly easy

to make a lot of fine resounding assertions about the "AMPHIBIA" Water Proof Belt. Any man with an extensive vocabulary could do that about any weak-knee'd proposition.

But we're out to convince you, so here's a definite offer.

We will send to any responsible firm

ONE "AMPHIBIA" BELT

on trial and if it fails to do as we state, it can be returned and no charge will be made.

Now, advertisers sometimes make offers which have a nice open-handed appearance, but which it would'nt pay them to get accepted.

But our offer, as outlined above, has been accepted and

Not one belt has come back

One customer says that it lasts five times as long as any other belt he has ever used.

Enough to make you think, eh?

Remember, "AMPHIBIA" is waterproof and made from first-class oak leather.

NOTE THE NAME:

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

75000 FEET

Loaded in 3 Hours, Skidding some of the Logs 200 Feet

THE MACHINE THAT DID IT

"AMERICAN" Steam Log Loader

SELF SLEWING

Swings and Slews continuously in either direction by means of gearing which has power to handle loads under any conditions.

SELF PROPELLING

Selt propelled in either direction on tops of the cars on its own portable track sections (or on permanently railed cars) or on surface track.

Please write Dept. 7 for Information and Prices.

American Hoist & Derrick Company
ST. PAUL, MINN.

The John Dulweber Co.

Capital Stock $225,000

MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.

Specialties

Oak and Poplar

Highest Grades——Prompt Shipments

Send all inquiries to the head office:

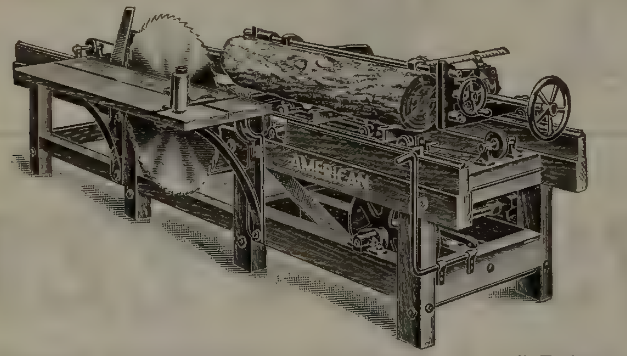
McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

The American "Empire" Bolting Machine

The "Empire" Bolting Machine illustrated herewith is a new device just brought out by the American Saw Mill Machinery Company, of Hackettstown, N. J., which embodies many features of interest. The new machine is the outgrowth of a long experience on the part of its builders and has many important details which mark a distinct advance in this class of machinery.

The "Empire" Bolting machine is meant for all kinds of bolting, short-log, working up veneer cores, sawing out stock for laths, staves, spokes, handles, bobbins, spools, chairs and similar work. It is also adapted for making box boards, pickets, crate slats, and a variety of other small dimension sawing.

There are two head-blocks with steel bases, opening thirteen inches from the saw so that logs up to fifteen inch diameter can be handled.



American Saw Mill Machinery Co.'s "Empire" Bolter.

A gauge roller with graduated base is quickly adjusted and clamped in position for sawing any thickness of material. This permits rapid setting for any cut and insures accurate sawing to the gauge set. The roller is simply swung aside when taking off the first slab from the log.

In the "Empire" Bolter, as in all "American" machines, special care has been exercized to make the actual working time of the machine a large percentage of the total running time. This means a very large capacity per machine.

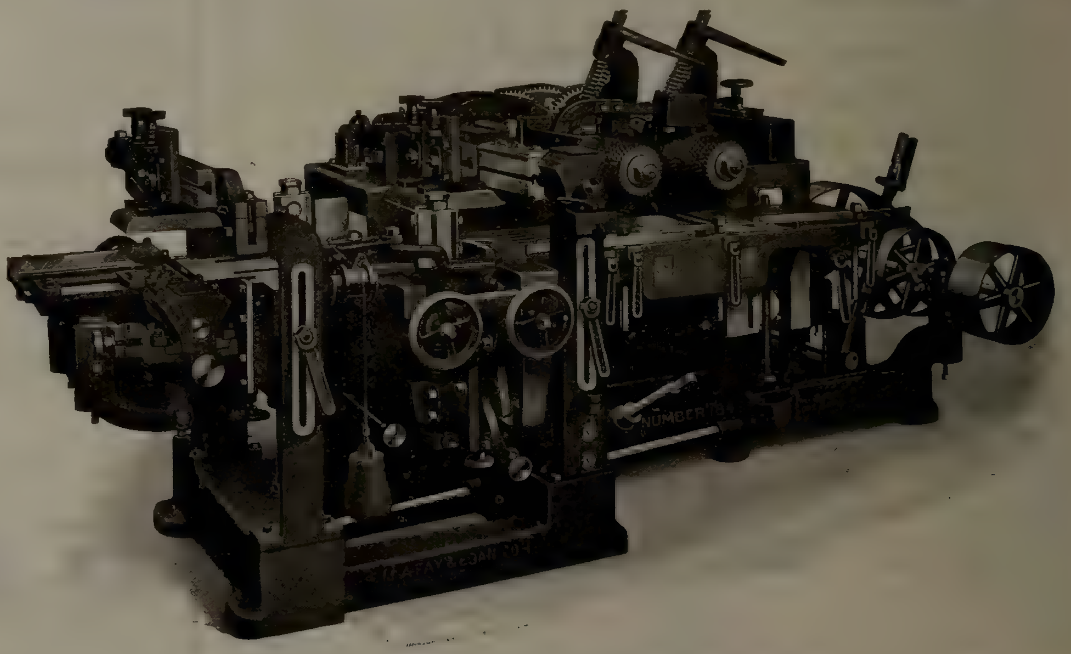
A New Departure in Moulding Machinery

The accompanying illustration shows one of the moulders manufactured by J. A. Fay & Egan Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. The manufacturers have made a specialty of moulding machinery which for years has been recognized as high class throughout the lumber fraternity. They have made a careful and exhaustive study of the needs of their customers, and keep in continual touch with the results obtained from their machines so as to know how to improve them where it is found possible or desirable.

The illustration shows the latest model of the Fay & Egan No. 184 heavy moulder, to work stock 12 in. or 14 in. wide. Special attention is called by the manufacturers to the base of this machine, the sole plate being cast extra heavy in one piece and extended to form an outer bearing for the upper head and to eliminate excessive overhang in the lower head. The entire construction of the machine is massive. Good belt length is provided but at the same time it is very compact.

Eight rates of feed are provided, all under control of the operator from either end of the machine. Other features are the angle clamp boxes, which eliminate shut downs for babbitting; its wide open construction, the end platen, pressure bars and chip breakers all swinging back to give easy access to the heads; angle and cross adjustments for both side heads made from operating side of machine; extremely heavy gearing, the lower gears being the full width of the upper ones; adjustable post to outside bearing which is detachable; spring pressures to feed rolls, eliminating the cumbersome weights; countershaft on the machine and adjustable vertically and laterally; adjustable idler to upper head belts, outer side head, matcher clip and fence adjust laterally as a unit; powerful and positive feed; screws for raising and lowering the bed mounted on ball bearings; vertical and lateral adjustment to lower head.

Particulars of these and many other features in the construction of this machine will be sent, together with large illustration, upon application to J. A. Fay & Egan Co., 465-485 W. Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



J. A. Fay & Egan Co.'s No. 184 Four Side Moulder.

Securing the Right Man for a Branch Yard

The problem of getting the right men in the positions of responsibility is one which has meant the sussess or failure of many a firm and individual. Particularly is this problem a puzzling one in the retail lumber trade. It is a business which, in many cases, is spread over a great deal of ground and the man who runs a branch yard must be more or less independent and apart from the heads of the business.

It is comparatively easy to get men who can follow; it is the man who can lead, who can steer the business ship successfully, that is in demand and whose services are hard to secure. The men in charge of the retail yard must have all the qualifications necessary to success in business in other lines and must possess others with which to cope with peculiar conditions in the lumber trade. He is not required merely to take orders on the telephone or by mail and ship out the goods, he must meet the customers and treat them in such a manner that he can hold his trade in the face of competition from a rival concern that probably has quite as attractive a schedule of prices and quite as desirable a line of goods. The customer, particularly in the smaller places, knows the men not the company. If his manner of conducting the business does not meet with their approval they will go elsewhere to buy without a thought of the loss of business to the company.

The incompetent yard manager or the man who neglects his customers or who proves unreliable in his dealings with them may be the cause of an important loss of business. A trifle may lose a valuable order and business once lost is, like a lost day, never made up. It is a poor kind of economy that prompts the securing of the services of a man for a responsible position on the score of cheapness while he may lack the other necessary personal qualifications to successfully cope with the conditions met with. The ability of the man who is to be entrusted with important affairs should be considered first; it is an easy matter for the cheaper men to lose more in actual profits each day than the saving on his salary amounts to in a week.

The Columbia River Company, Limited, has recently made an offer of £600,000 of stock in England. (Part by an issue limited to £1,000,000), 5 per cent. first mortgage debenture stock at 89, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Canadian Western Lumber Company.

Sweeping charges of a gigantic conspiracy to maintain high prices, to blacklist concerns not regarded as "proper" trade and to violate generally the Sherman anti-trust law, are made in a government suit recently filed by Attorney-General Wickersham in the United States Court against the so-called "lumber trust." Ten trade organizations and more than 150 individuals are named as defendants in this suit, which may be the first of several planned by the Department of Justice against combinations of retailers in staple commodities and the necessaries of life to prevent the ultimate consumer from buying elsewhere except from the local retailers. The government's suit is replete with sensational allegations, and it is asserted that builders and consumers of lumber the country over are at the mercy of the retailers' organizations in different sections of the United States. The suit filed is against the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, which is the central body of nine organizations covering five states, the district of Columbia and the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

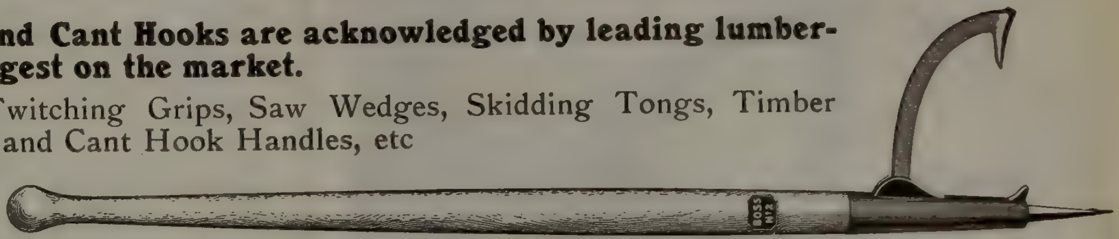
Boss Line Lumbering Tools

Manufactured by

The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Tongs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc



Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND
WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
MCGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, GA.

Keystone

Gang Bolter

Gang Bolter

For sawing slabs for lath, pickets or kindling wood bolts at one operation.

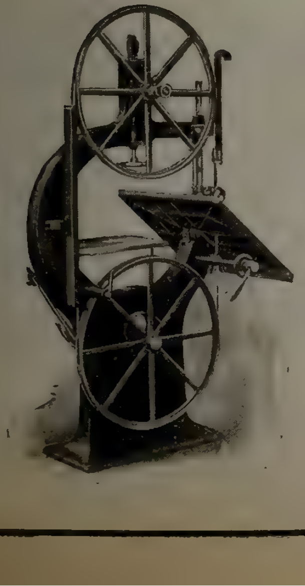
This machine is a great worker and will cut bolts for from 60,000 to 100,000 lath in one day.

Driving Pulley 12 x 12 inches and should run about 2,200 revolutions per minute.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works

Williamsport, - Pennsylvania



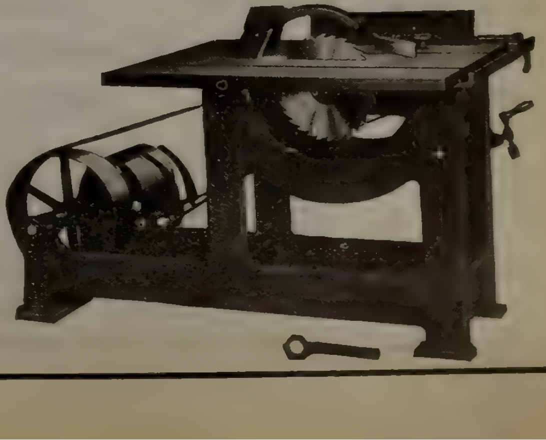
Silver's New Woodworking Machines

Saw Tables, Jointers, Swing Saws, Band Saws—tools of good, honest construction, newest improvements and conveniences; patterns fresh from the designers.

JOINTERS—8, 12, 16, 20, and 24-inch
BAND SAWS—20, (foot or belt power) 26, 32, and 36-inch
SWING SAWS—6½, 7, 7½ and 8-foot lengths
SAW TABLES—Two Styles

Silver's machines are high pressure machines. They will do your work and do it well, save you money and labor, suit you in sizes and in prices too.

Post up on these tools. Ask for our 1911 catalogue and special prices at once.



THE SILVER MFG. CO.,

375 BROADWAY SALEM, OHIO

ONEIDA,

The Steel Pulley of better belt contact, lightness, maximum strength.

Oneida Steel Pulleys differ from any similar produce made. And in this difference lies their strength,

In construction the Oneida Steel Pulley is ideal. It is strongly reinforced, is lighter than any other steel pulley by ⅓ to ½ and possesses greater strength. The perfectly oval crown face insures a 20% better belt adhesion.

They are built in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world, from 6 in. to 126 in. with 2 in. to 40 in. face with ⅞ in. to 8½ in. bore.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N. Y.

CEDAR
Shingles

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg.,
Montreal.

Clark & Lyford,
Vancouver, B. C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

Edwin Owen, Richards Landing, Limited, is advertising his sawmill for sale.

The Canadian Woodworkers Limited, Sarnia, Ont., have obtained a charter.

The Canadian Lumber Company Limited, has obtained a charter, at Toronto.

The Chambers Lumber Company, Limited, Rydal Bank, Ont., have obtained a charter.

The Car and Coach Company, of Preston, Ont., have decided to increase their plant by the erection of an additional erecting shop.

Mr. John Stirrett, of Hymers, near Port Arthur, Ont., is considering a plan to establish a sash and door factory in conjunction with his mill at Hymers.

Fire recently destroyed the saw mill of Austin Brothers at Haliburton, Ont. The building and contents were insured. The destruction of the mill will cause a serious disturbance to business as it was enjoying an excellent business, and employing a large staff of men.

The Shevlin-Clarke Company of Fort Frances, Ont., have completed the construction of their sawmill. The new mill is one of the best in the country. The company have a large force of men at work building a new planer and dry shed which will be ready for use shortly.

The sawmills at Pembroke, Ont., are all running and turning out large quantities of lumber daily. The Colonial Lumber Company commenced operations about the middle of May and while not pressing their mill to its utmost capacity at first they cut up between 1,500 and 1,800 logs daily. They expected to increase the force of men when the tows of logs commenced to arrive, and make a capacity cut every day. When operations commence under a full head the force will exceed 200 men. Messrs. Barr, Morris & Supple started the machinery in their mill on the same day as the Colonial mill. The Pembroke Lumber Company commenced the season's operations about the same time.

The largest tract of standing white pine timber in the State of Michigan has been acquired by a trio of Canadians—W. D. Lummis, of Toronto; Henry J. Bartlett, of Orillia, and George Gordon, M.P., of Sturgeon Falls. The transaction, which was a cash one, involved over a million dollars. The property is situated at Sheldrake, Michigan, and was the property of the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mining Company. They decided that the timber was of too high a quality to use in mining purposes, in which way they have been using some thirty million feet per year. The property covers 38,500 acres of timber land, which has been secured in fee simple. A mill cutting between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 feet a year is included in the purchase A great deal of the timber is large and will be cut into square timber. The new owners will begin operating next fall.

Eastern Canada

C. C. Manuel & Sons, veneer manufacturers, at Sutton, P. Q., have dissolved.

Ouellet & St. Pierre, sash and door manufacturers, Longueuil, P. Q., have registered.

Fournier & Namainville, Lachine, P. Q., sash and door manufacturers, have registered.

Arthur Dupius, lumber dealer, Coaticook, P. Q., held a meeting of his creditors recently.

Larose & Cie, & Richer & Freres, sash and door manufacturers, Montreal, have registered.

A winding-up order has been granted to the Nominingue Pulp Wood Supply Company, Montreal.

The Lawton Saw Company Limited, Montreal, manufacturers of saws, etc., are advertising their plant for sale.

Newcastle, N.B., reports state that several million of logs have been abandoned on the Miramichi for lack of rain. The largest tie-up is that of D. and J. Ritchie Company, on the Sevogle. None of Upper Miramichi drives were yet in safe waters at the end of May.

B. Grier, Limited, is the name of a firm which has been incorporated under Dominion charter to carry on a lumbering and lumber manufacturing business, with headquarters at Montreal. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000.

Mr. B. C. Howard, of Sherbrooke, Que., sustained a serious loss recently, when between three and four thousand cords of pulp wood was destroyed at the plant siding on the Tring and Megantic branch of the Quebec Central Railway. There was no insurance carried, and the loss will be at least $20,000.

An order for foreclosure and sale of Nepisiguit Lumber Company has been made by Mr. Justice McLeod at St. John, N. B. After the mortgagee, the Adams Burns Lumber Company, is paid a sum sufficient to cover the mortgage, the claims of the lien-holders are to be paid into court and held pending the decision of the court on a special case.

A Fredericton, N. B., despatch under date of June 3 says that the Tobique river is now at a good pitch for driving owing to the recent heavy rains. Donald Fraser & Sons' big drive, which contains about twelve million feet of lumber, was brought out of the Sisson branch and landed at the mouth of the Tobique river in 22 days. J. D. McLaughlin's drive got out of the branches safely.

Forest fires have recently caused much damage in the vicinity of Shelburne, N. S. One fire at the north of the town burned thousands of dollars' worth of timber land, and several dwellings had narrow escapes. Another fire on the western side of the harbor was more destructive. It not only burned valuable timber, but worked into the villages of Gunning Cove and Churchover, the former nine miles from Shelburne and the latter seven.

A despatch from St. Stephen, N. B., states that the St. Croix Paper Company or gentlemen interested in that company, have purchased from Irving R. Todd the Eastern Pulpwood Company, of Calais. The business will be continued on the same lines as in the past, purchasing all kinds of pulp wood. The management will remain virtually the same, Walter L. Cobb being manager and Irving R. Todd, remaining a director.

There has been an almost unprecedented run of logs into the Fredericton booms since June 3rd. Over thirty million feet ran into the booms in two days. There was a big rise of water up river. The total amount in the booms on June 5th was forty-seven million feet. About eleven million feet of bank logs have come into Springhill this season and there is a large quantity yet to come which will make the season the heaviest in many years.

Contradictory reports regarding logging operations are received from Miramichi points in New Brunswick. The latest report, coming from Newcastle, states that operators estimate that two-thirds of the lumber cut on the Mirimachi will be hung up. Continued dry weather is the cause given and it is stated that the Miramichi Lumber Company abandoned two drives on the Dungarvon on June 7th. The south west Miramichi drives were expected to come out safely.

The Sherwin Williams Company of Canada, Limited, of Montreal, which has just been incorporated under Dominion charter with a capital stock of $8,000,000, has secured, among other things in its charter, the right to acquire timber limits and concessions for the manufacture of turpentine and other products dealt in by the company, to buy and sell timber limits, stumping leases and rights and to manufacture and deal in logs, timber limits, wood and all articles into the manufacture of which wood enters, and all kinds of natural products and the by-products thereof.

Mr. J. Burton and Mr. W. H. Wilson, representing the A. J. Burton Saw Company, Limited, of Vancouver, are considering the location of a branch of their business at Moncton, N.B. They recently met the Board of Trade and City Council of Moncton and submitted a proposition in connection with the proposal. They are asking for a loan of $30,000 or bond endorsement, in addition to a free site and concessions in regard to taxes and water. The intention of the company is to manufacture their products in the Maritime Provinces so as to save the expensive charges from Vancouver. The proposed plant will supply trade east of Port Arthur. Its cost will be about $50,000.

Western Canada

A. S. Hooker, Lumberman, Aldergrove, B. C., has sold out to A. Turner.

The Campbell Lumber Company Limited, Victoria, B. C., has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000.

The employees of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, at Fraser Mills, B. C., have organized a mill workers' union with Ald. John H. Campbell of New Westminster as president.

The British Columbia Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Fort George Trading & Lumber Company, Limited, capital $200,000; New Ladysmith Lumber Company, Limited, capital $400,000; Snowdon-Bidlake Logging Company, Limited, capital $50,000.

The Comox sawmill, Comox, B. C., was completely destroyed by fire recently. Everything was destroyed, including the office, books and accounts. The total loss amounts to $9,000 with no insurance. The mill was only built some nine months ago, at which time the old mill was also destroyed by a fire. The fire is believed to have started from a spark alighting in a pile of shavings.

A. A. Murphy, of Murphy Bros., Bonners Ferry, B. C., who have taken over the J. J. Grady sawmill at Duck creek, expected to have the mill operating early in June. They will employ about 50 men, at the logging camps and the mill. Among the improvements that have been planned for the Duck creek mill is the provision of a logging flume and a lumber flume, to convey the logs to the mill and the lumber from the mill to the railway. This will do away with the expense of teaming.

Reports regarding the proposed formation of a new lumber company in the Kootenay valley indicate that the C. P. R. is indirectly interested in the move. A saw mill costing $400,000 is to be constructed opposite Baynes, on the Kootenay river, in the vicinity of McConnell's Island, to which all the timber belonging to the newly formed company will be floated. This company is reported to have a capital of $20,000,000, and will include nearly all the mill properties above the point at which the mill is to be erected.

A large lumber merger is reported to be under way at Cranbrook, B. C. English capitalists, it is understood, are arranging to acquire the East Kootenay Lumber Company, the Baker Lumber Company, the King Lumber Company, the Standard Lumber Company, the Rock Creek Lumber Company, and other concerns, with headquarters at or near Cranbrook. It is said that the interests seeking to acquire these lumber companies have a working capital of $20,000,000, and if the deal is put through they purpose establishing a large number of retail yards on the prairies.

The merger of the Michigan-Pacific Lumber Company and the Michigan-Puget Sound Lumber Company which has been under progress for some weeks past has been accomplished by the incorporation of the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company Limited, with capital stock of $5,000,000. The headquarters of the company are at Victoria, B. C. The president is Charles W. Liken of Sebewaing, Mich., the secretary Orla B. Taylor, Detroit; the treasurer Guy S. Brown of Victoria; Dudley B. Waters, Grand Rapids, chairman of the board of directors.

A deal has been completed whereby an American syndicate, with whom is associated Mr. F. C. Adams of Portland, Ore., and Charles A. Barnum of Revelstoke, B. C., obtains control of at least 700,000 acres of timber and pulpwood areas in the interior, together with almost all the available lots in the corporation and considerable lands adjacent for the purpose of subdivision. It is the intention of this syndicate to erect a large pulp and paper mill in Revelstoke, a large sawmill at Big Eddy close to the city, and a power plant sufficient for the purposes of both concerns. For the erection of the pulp mill, Mr. George Hardy, of New York, has been engaged to prepare plans and is already at the work. In the near future an engineer will be brought from Montreal for the purpose of planning a dam across the Columbia river about three miles out of the city, which will supply energy for driving all the machinery. Two millions of dollars is the initial capital arranged for, but this will be increased later.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Good Article Gives Satisfaction to Both Distributor and Consumer

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
Montreal Ottawa

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run siding	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		35 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 50
10x20		37 00
6x18, 8x18		37 50
6x20, 8x20		38 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft.		19 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.		21 50
" " " 20 ft.		23 50
" " 22 ft.		25 50
" " " 24 ft.		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts &2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 06
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/41 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4x8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s . Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts. 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' 1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60
ASH.		
13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	30	40
IRCH.		
14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		59 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2in. "		59 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"		22 00
1" x 5"		25 00
1" x 6 and 8"		26 00
1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		32 00
1" x 13" and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"		15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"		16 00
No. 2		12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine		1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine		3 75
No. 3 48' Pine		2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine		4 25
No. 1, 48' Hemlock		3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards	
4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring	
4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished	
4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding	
6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath	
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00
FLOORING.	
No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00
SHIPLAP.	
Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.	
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00
SHINGLES	
XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25
LATH.	
No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00	Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00	" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00	" 5/4 x 12	52 00
Selects 4/4	84 00	No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00	" " 6/4	58 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00	" " 8/4	58 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00	No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 5/4	65 00	" " 6/4	47 00
" " 6/4	65 00	" " 8/4	47 00
" " 8/4	67 00	No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00	" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 5/4	57 00	" " 1 x 10	37 00
" " 6/4	59 00	No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 8/4	61 00	" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00	No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 5/4	45 00	" " 1 x 10	29 00
" " 6/4	47 00	Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" " 8/4	51 00	" 1 x 10	24 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00	" 1 x 12	26 00
" " 6/4	37 00	" 1 x 13 & up	21 00
" " 8/4	37 00		

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.					
1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00			
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00
BLACK AND BROWN					
1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 00
ELM.					
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls	10 00	17 00
MAPLE					
1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$98 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	88 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	68 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch	73 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 5, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 3. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
1½" "	3 50	3 00
NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES		
Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5butts to 2¼		4 75

Wire Rope

We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes
Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions
Blocks — Clips — Thimbles — Shackles, Etc.

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Jeffrey Wire Rope Conveyers

Are used extensively in the lumber industry

Because

They have greater efficiency and are more economical than other types of conveyers.

They are pre-eminently fitted for medium and long distance haulage; are employed with greater success in handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, etc.

We have conveyors of this type exceeding 1,000 feet in length which are in successful operation.

Write for Booklet 33

We build Conveying Machinery for all requirements in the Lumber Industry.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Co.
Montreal, Can.

Toronto Office, ———————— 174 King Street East

From Halifax, N.S. to Port Alberni, B.C.

OUR

"Electric Test Tempered" Saws

are being used and giving good satisfaction

NOVA SCOTIA

Our method of tempering guarantees uniformity and toughness.

Our Inserted Tooth Saws are fitted with our patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks that will not slip sideways.

Guaranteed to cut easy and free and to have no equal in frozen or hardwood timber.

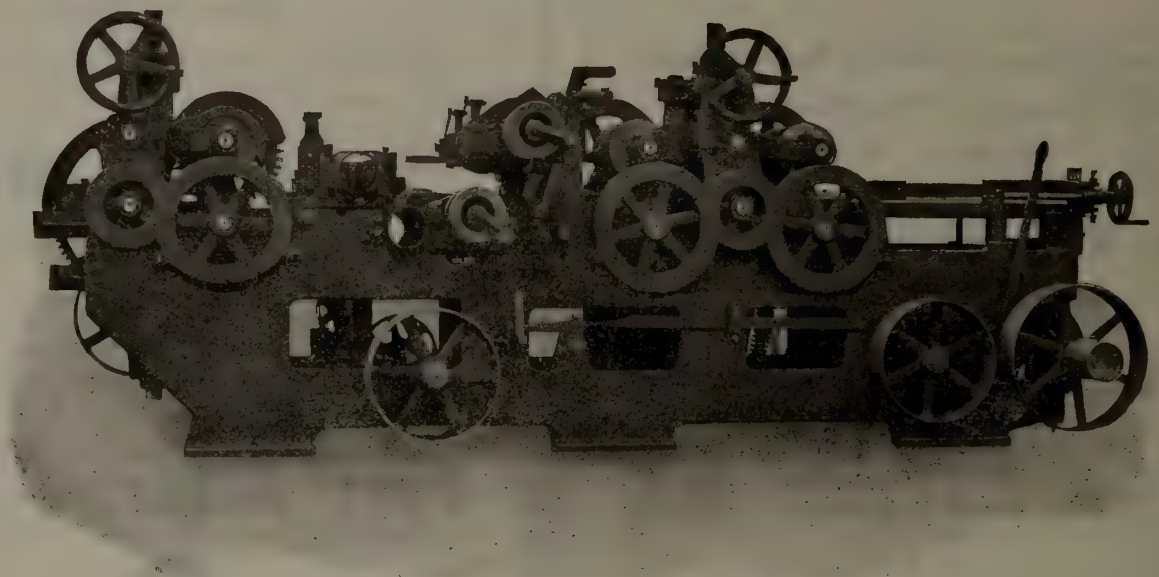
Write for further information to

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

Box 848 Vancouver, B. C. Phone 748

Canada Machinery Corporation
LIMITED
GALT, ONTARIO

This name on your woodworking machinery is a guarantee of quality and represents the best and most modern.



No. 105 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

The above cut shows our latest general purpose matcher and challenges comparison with any medium weight machine on the continent. It is very simple and rigid and easy of operation.

NOTE—The guarded gears and the belt drive to feed rolls.

Canada Machinery Corporation
Limited
Galt, Ontario

AGENTS:—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver
Williams & Wilson, Montreal

The Advantages of the Shimer Cutter Heads

There's Nothing to Wear Out and They Can't be Broken

Shimer Cutter Heads are made from Steel Forgings and will stand the strains imposed by the heavy fast feeding machines. There is nothing to break or get out of order. The Bits are the only parts subject to wear and these can be renewed at small cost when needed, making the Heads practically as good as new.

The Long Life of These Circular Bits

which have a permanent profile and clearance protection, is due to the fact that the ENTIRE CIRCLE IS CUTTING EDGE as it wears back by use and repeated sharpenings—that the cutting edge is protected from unnecessary wear and friction by the inclined seats to which the bits are fastened—that the edge outlines only come into contact with the lumber and shape it correctly. All that portion of the cutter back of the cutting edge is brought into service as the cutter is sharpened and brought round upon its holding bolt to again fit the gauge. The average cutter will measure from 3 to 5 inches of cutting service for edge wear. This great amount of cutting edge (held in reserve) gives the flooring maker the CHEAPEST OF ALL TOOLS, aside from THE CONVENIENCE their use affords in maintaining uniform patterns. The fitting of the parts is a positive thing when using Shimer Cutter Heads.

These tools save in the cost of production, in time, care and vexation. They are made any size to fit any make of machine and sent on trial, GUARANTEED TO DO AS REPRESENTED OR NO SALE.

Write us about the machines you have and what you wish to make and we will help you to select Heads that will cut to the full limit of the capacity of your machine.

Panel Raiser Heads

We are putting out an excellent tool that will work nicely on any panel raising machine with vertical spindles. It is made in two sections, the one having a central hub, upon which the other section is slidingly mounted and fastened with a set screw. The knives for jointing extend from the flange on one section to the other, held by means of special dovetail shoulders which encircle each knife near its ends. It carries a heavy shearing cut, and works smoothly across end of panel as well as with the grain.

Price, each Head with Bits complete, $18.20.

Bit Grinding Machines

For sharpening Bits tempered too hard to file, and to lighten and hasten the work in the filing room, we make two styles of Grinding Machines.

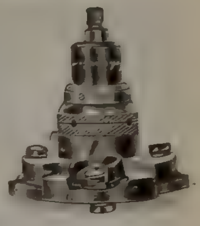
No. 1 is a strong and complete machine with every needed adjustment. Price net, with countershaft, f. o. b. Galt, $104.

No. 2 machine is lighter, yet sufficiently stong to meet the average need. Price, complete, $45.50 net, f. o. b. Galt.

Our "Best of All"

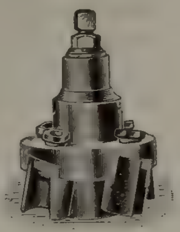
Figs. 202 and 203 are the leading tools, having Conical Duplex Bit Seats and The Shimer Cutter Head Expansion. Flooring Bits will work from 13-16 to 1½-in. thickness with tongue and groove proportions expanded to suit.

Price, net, complete with one set of flooring Bits, the gauges for setting the Bits and wrench $40.95
Extra Bits for Flooring $11.44
Extra Bits for Ceiling $10.40



With 4 Bits to each Head

Jointer Heads,



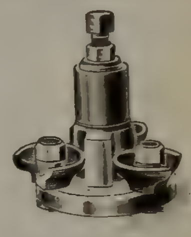
Figs. 54 and 55, with four Bits in line of work, shear the cut downwardly to insure a sharp and clean upper edge. They cut clean and free and are shipped out under our guarantee to give satisfaction.

Price, Heads, complete with Bits for 15-16 to 1¼-in., net only $31.20
Extra Bits 1¼ face, the set $10.40
Extra Bits, 2-in. face, the set $12.48

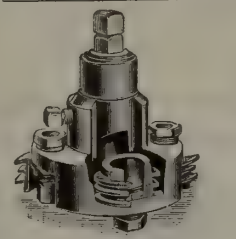
O. G. Batten Heads,

Figs. 48 and 49 represent our best tools for this work, having 3 Bits in line of cut so arranged upon their seat inclines as to protect all but cutting edge against friction and wear.

Price, two Heads complete with Bits, net only $31.98
Extra Bits each, net $2.08



Double Ceiling Heads,



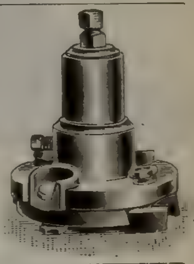
Figs. 45 and 46 are made in solid section, steel forged, with Bits of special design to cut two tongues on one edge of board, and two grooves on opposite edge, to be re-sawed for two thin boards tongued and grooved. Very complete.

Price, with one set of Bits, net $40.94
Extra Bits, per set of (8) $16 64

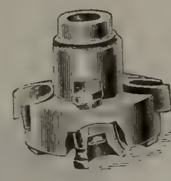
Ship Lap Heads,

Figs. 38 and 39 are made of steel forgings, in solid section, designed especially for heavy duty. The bit seats have the latest improved slants to provide free cutting edges, and we sell them at the following low and net prices.

Heads with one set of Bits to work 15-16 to 1½-in. thick, net $34.84
Extra set of Bits $11.96



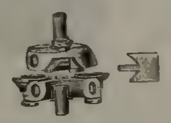
Door, Sash and Coping Tools,



That save all the hand fitting. No changing of patterns, therefore, no trouble in framing door and sash parts when matched with the Shimer Cutter Heads.

DOOR HEADS

Fig. 82, solid flange	$10.75
Fig. 84, with Expansion	13.35
Bits to work 1-in. to 1¼ doors, 4	7.28



SASH HEADS

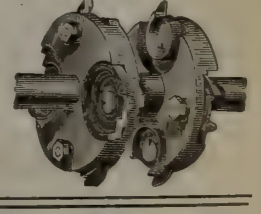
Fig. 86, solid flange	$9.75
Fig. 206, with Expansion	$12.35
Bits extra to work 1 to 1¼-in. Sash (2 Moulded Bits, $4.30; 2 Rabbeting Bits $2.86)	$7.16

The Shimer Box Board Matching Heads

make a uniform cut and close fit, as well after years of use as when new, with no friction upon the Bits. For thicker material the Bits can be expanded.

Price for two Cutter Heads to match ⅜ to ½ inch, $29.15.

We also furnish when desired a Yoke Mandrel with self-oiling boxes, boxed f.o.b. Galt, $11.05.

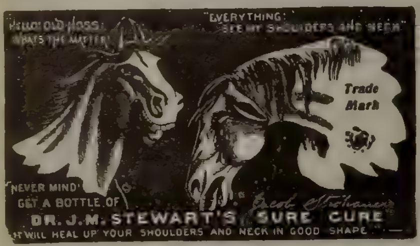


Address:

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Inc., Galt, Ont.

Use the Old Reliable Dr. J. M. Stewart's

Veterinary Remedies


HELLO OLD HOSS WHAT'S THE MATTER
"EVERYTHING" SEE MY SHOULDERS AND NECK
Trade Mark
NEVER MIND GET A BOTTLE OF DR. J. M. STEWART'S SURE CURE
IT WILL HEAL UP YOUR SHOULDERS AND NECK IN GOOD SHAPE

Dr. Stewart's **SURE CURE** for Galls, and Raw Sores, only one in liquid form, 16 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen

Dr. Stewart's Excelsior Liniment for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, and Capped Hocks, 32 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Lightning Colic Cure cures Colic in all stages, 75 cents per bottle or $7.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Hoof Ointment, Rapid Hoof Grower and Corn Cure, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Heave Relief, quick and sure relief, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Proud Flesh Powders, 25 cents per tin or $2.50 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Condition Powders, 2 lb. tin 50 cents or $4.50 per dozen.

Our Condition Powders are absolutely pure, contains no antimony, resin or poisonous drugs. Not "Stock Food" but medicine. Cost less than stock food, better results. Two tins Spring and Fall do the work.

We also manufacture a complete line of camp and house hold remedies. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

Palmer Medical Co., Limited

Windsor - Ontario

Style No. 9—Oil Tan Vamp, long Sole and Heel, Mennonite leg, absolutely water tight and full of hard wear

Absolutely Watertight Lumbermen's Footwear

We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing Lumbermen's Footwear that are watertight in every way, and do not need any guarantee.

We Produce the Goods

Over thirty years in this business and still growing

Write for our catalogue, sent free on application

A. W. YAGER

Midland - Ontario

Style No. 11—Mennionite leg, Oil Tan Vamp Sole and Heel absolutely watertight

---

"John Bull" Larrigans

Wear Like Iron

We tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co. Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

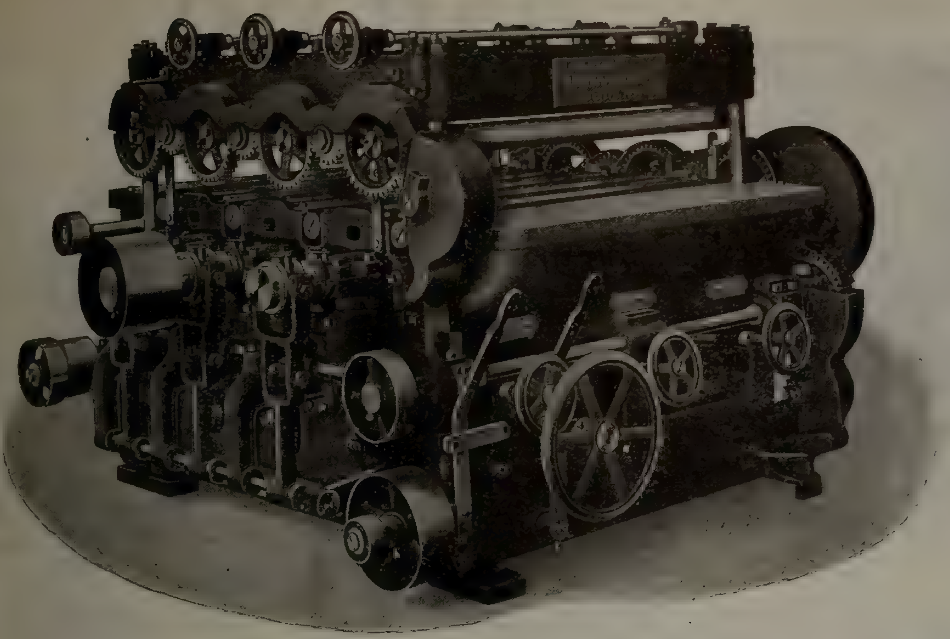
International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.



No. 225 Triple Drum Sander. Patented Feb. 15th, 1910.

Worth $1,000.00 Per Year To You

are the following features of our New No. 225 Triple Drum Sander, the machine which turns out such perfect work that hand labor and rubbing are entirely eliminated. We guarantee this to be the best Triple Drum Sander made. The price is $300 Dollars more than any other, but it is worth it.

Because :—

It is the only Sander in three pieces so that in case of accident to the drums, or for recovering, it requires less than two minutes to elevate the entire upper works high enough to remove the drums, if necessary. You do not have to remove the bed plates or disturb the regular setting of the feed and pressure rolls. On any other make of Sander it would take from five to ten hours to dismantle the machine and put it together again, with the consequent loss of the use of the machine for that time.

Each size weighs 3,000 lbs. more than the same size of any other make—a more solid and better built machine.

Drums made of hydraulic steel pipe. Shell being in one piece, turned inside and outside, is perfectly balanced and non-breakable—other makes have cast iron drums, uneven on inside made in sections and in forcing to position invariably spring the shaft, making it impossible for this kind of drum to keep a perfect balance.

The paper is held absolutely tight on the drums by our automatic take up device. This is the only take up device which does not put the drum out of balance when it begins to take up the stretch in the paper. It is suspended entirely on the shaft and does not depend upon spring pressures exerted against the shell of the drum as in other makes.

The patented covering furnished with our drums is absolutely nonstretchable, firm enough to insure perfectly sharp edges and yet allow of a velvet finish.

In working quartered oak and other woods of this description having hard and soft spots, the finish will be perfectly even, while other Sanders dig out between the flakes.

All the mechanism of the entire machine is exposed and easily accessible, saving an operator many hours a week by being able to watch and prevent cutting in the screws and nuts thus preventing wear and insuring even pressures and good work all the time.

New sand paper can be placed on all three drums in from five to seven minutes, while on other makes of machines, best time ranges from 17 to 30 minutes.

With our Oscillating Attachment it is practically impossible to produce the markings so commonly found on the work of other sanders, generally termed waves and planer marks.

All working adjustments are immediately in front of operator and he does not have to leave his position to make such changes as are necessary.

The four corner screws are mounted on ball bearings insuring easy movement for upper works and long life and quick adjustments.

Our Feed and Pressure Rolls are all made of seamless steel tubing, being non-breakable and take a smoother finish than cast iron, thus turning out better finished material.

All bearings have reservoir self-oiling features.

Due to the qualities of our covering (the surface being absolutely true) the sanding paper is used evenly all over, thus making it last twice as long as on other sanders where the covering is a cheap quality of felt, either wired or glued on to the shell.

Write for Sander Catalog, sent free upon request

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF WOODWORKING MACHINERY

ESTABLISHED 1830

465-485 W. Front St., - Cincinnati, Ohio.

—SALES OFFICES—

New York City. Atlanta. Buffalo. St. Louis. Baltimore. Chicago. Detroit. Evansville. New Orleans. Grand Rapids
San Francisco. Los Angeles. Seattle.

SCANDINAVIA
FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES LIMITED
TORONTO
BELTING

The belts shown in this sketch are **SCANDINAVIA**, and have been in use exposed to the weather for about two years, summer, and winter, and are still giving excellent service.

This firm is replacing all their belts, inside and out, with **SCANDINAVIA**.

FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES, LTD.

284 Yonge Street, Toronto - 329 St. James Street, Montreal

This equipment of Vi-Balata Belting was supplied by us to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, for their new elevator at St. Boniface, Manitoba. We also supplied some 2000 ft. of the same belting, ranging from 34" to 48" in width to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. for their new elevator at Goderich, Ont.

VI-BALATA BELTING

Large Stocks Carried
at all Branches

Sole Canadian Agents

The

General Supply Co.

of Canada, Limited

Woods Western Bldg., Cor.
Market and Louise Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.

356-58-60 Sparks St.,
OTTAWA, ONT.

115-125 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

OILDAG

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

Deflocculated Acheson-Graphite, DAG, and oil.

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure and these qualities, added to the unctious softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, make Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes. The process of deflocculation takes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that 99% of it will go through a sieve having 44,000 meshes to the square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they cannot be seen with a strong microscope. Oildag is this deflocculated Acheson-graphite suspended in oil where it neither floats or sinks but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

Mr. Rob't. A. Ross, E.E. of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, writes:—

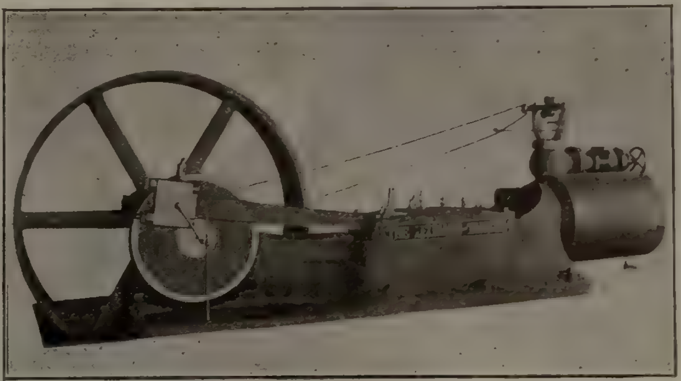
"As my firm are constructing and operating steam plants, we have wished to use a mixture of graphite and oil for cylinder lubrication, but have been prevented by the fact that the graphite settled out of the mixture. This difficulty you have overcome, and we are now assured of the best lubrication in the world, especially in super heated steam practice."

Write for Oildag booklet 77 E.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY

Factory at Sarnia, Canada - - Port Huron, Mich.

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES



Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.

Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine Lumber

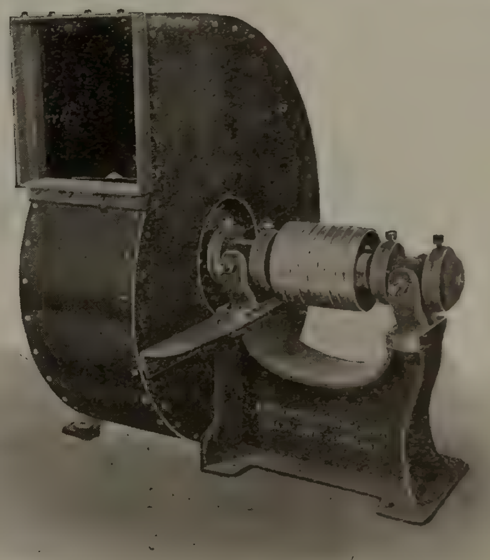
Capacity - 500,000 Feet Daily

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

Address Enquiries to Canadian Sales Agent, FRANK H. HARRIS,
32 Church Street, Toronto.

Sheldon Slow Speed
Exhaust Fans



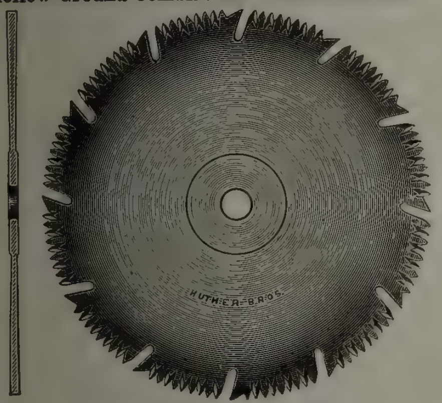
The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

HUTHER BROS.

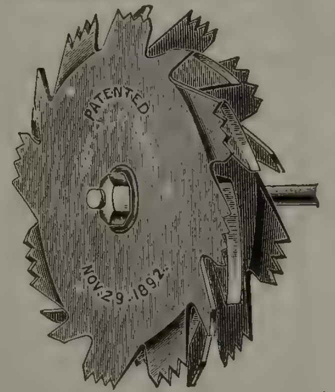
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw


HUTHER BROS.

For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Crosscutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head



Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., **ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Yellow Poplar

30,000 feet 1 x 18" to 23" Panel & No. 1
20,000 feet 1 x 24" to 27" Panel & No 1.
15 000 feet 1 x 28" and up Panel & No. 1.
90,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd.
80,000 feet 4/4 Sap and Select.
90,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com.
30,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
30,000 feet 5/4 Sap and Select.
50,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
60.000 feet 8/4 1st and 2nd.
30,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com.
80 000 feet 10/4, 12/4 and 16 Com. and Better
200,000 feet High Grade Boxing.
Special Sizes Cut to Order

Ash

0,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
0,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
5,000 feet 6/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
0,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.

Oak

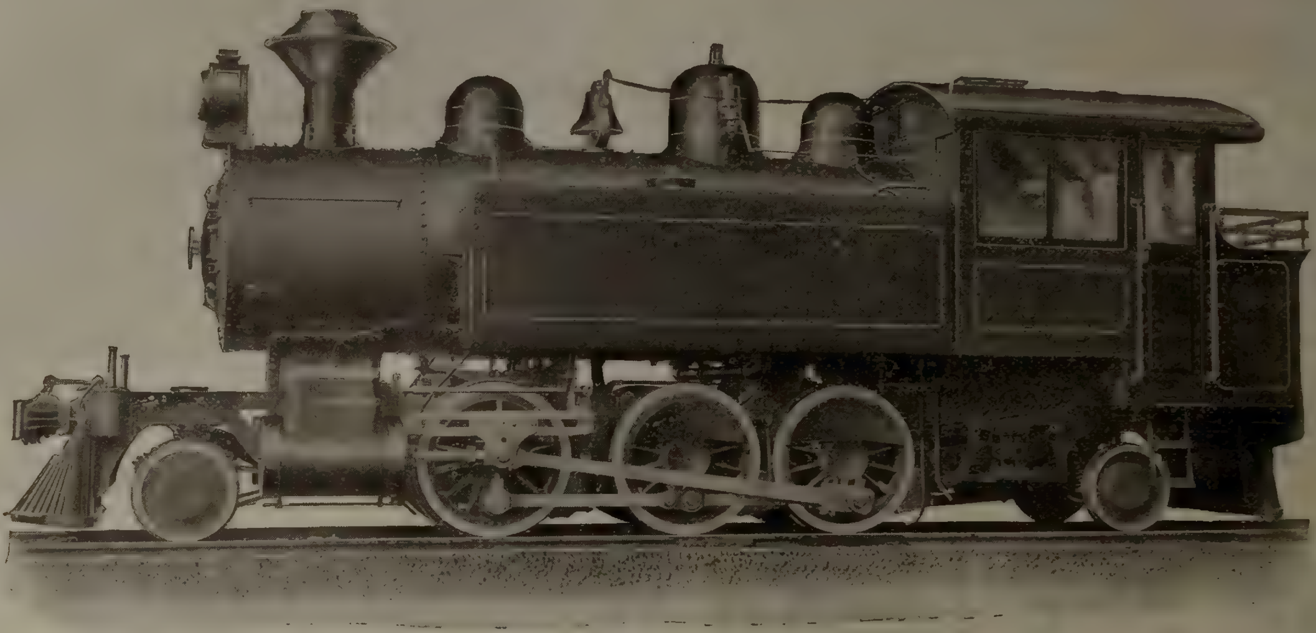
45,000 feet 1 x 10 and up, 1st and 2nd Quartered White, uniform color, flashy figure.
60,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd Quartered White.
40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. Qr. White.
60,000 feet 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Com. and Better Qr. White. Red.
150,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd plain White.
100,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. plain White.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and better Plain
80,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd finish White.
70,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
140 000 feet 6/4 No 1 Com. or Better plain White.
90 000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
80,000 feet 10/4 and 12/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White.
Special Oak Sills, sizes 10 to 40 feet.

Cherry

4/4 to 10/4 all grades.

The American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Publication Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.



LOGGING AND INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES

The knowledge and experience gained in building locomotives of all types, capacities and sizes for every kind of hauling is applied to every locomotive we build, and is available to you.

Our small locomotives for logging, and light switching service are not merely selected from designs previously built, but are special designs to meet special requirements.

They are designed and built with the same care required for 200 ton locomotives. Only the best materials are used in their construction, and every part is made to jigs or templates, guaranteeing that repair parts will fit.

They are constructed with a view to the fact that they must sometimes be operated a considerable distance from shop facilities, therefore simplicity and sturdy construction are vitally necessary.

Fuel cost is always important. This is considered in the design and capacity of the boiler, and in the design throughout.

Write us concerning your requirements or ask for a consultation with our engineers.

We are in position to meet every requirement in locomotives and to supply repair parts at short notice from our Works at Longue Pointe, Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

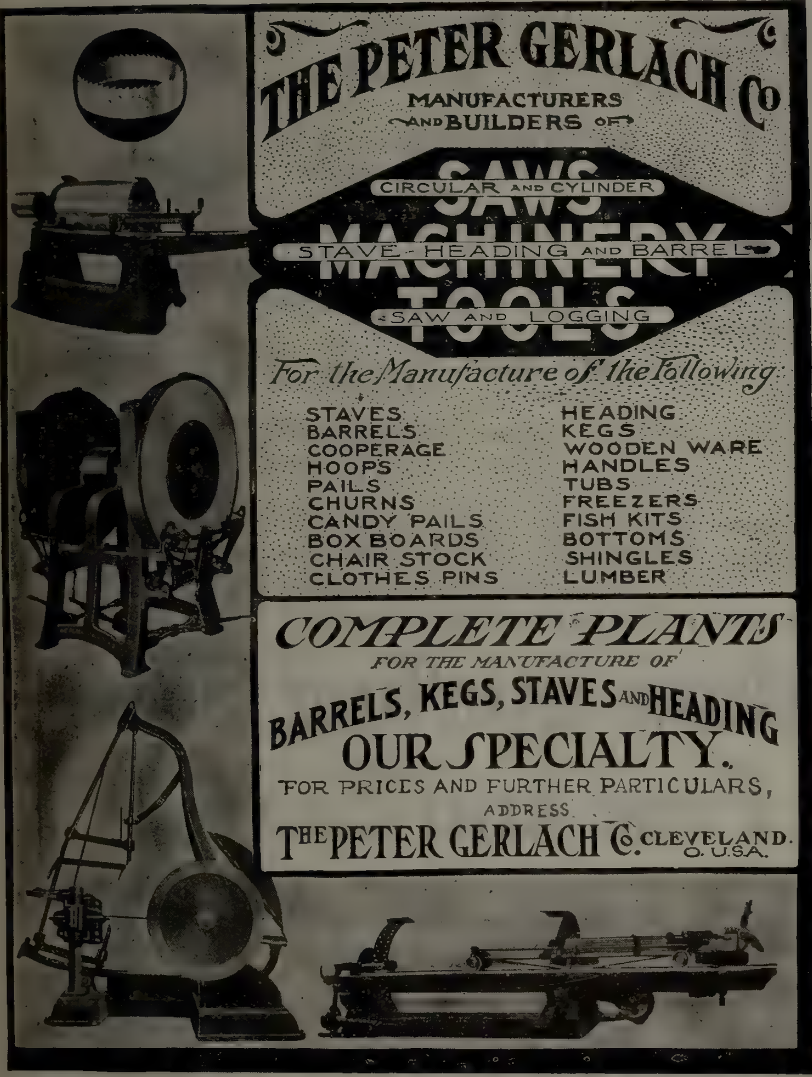
As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstock.

The "Atlas" Car Mover

One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U. S. A.



THE PETER GERLACH Co

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF

SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER

MACHINERY
STAVE-HEADING AND BARREL

TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following:

- STAVES
- BARRELS
- COOPERAGE
- HOOPS
- PAILS
- CHURNS
- CANDY PAILS
- BOX BOARDS
- CHAIR STOCK
- CLOTHES PINS
- HEADING
- KEGS
- WOODEN WARE
- HANDLES
- TUBS
- FREEZERS
- FISH KITS
- BOTTOMS
- SHINGLES
- LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND. O. U.S.A.

MacLean Daily Reports

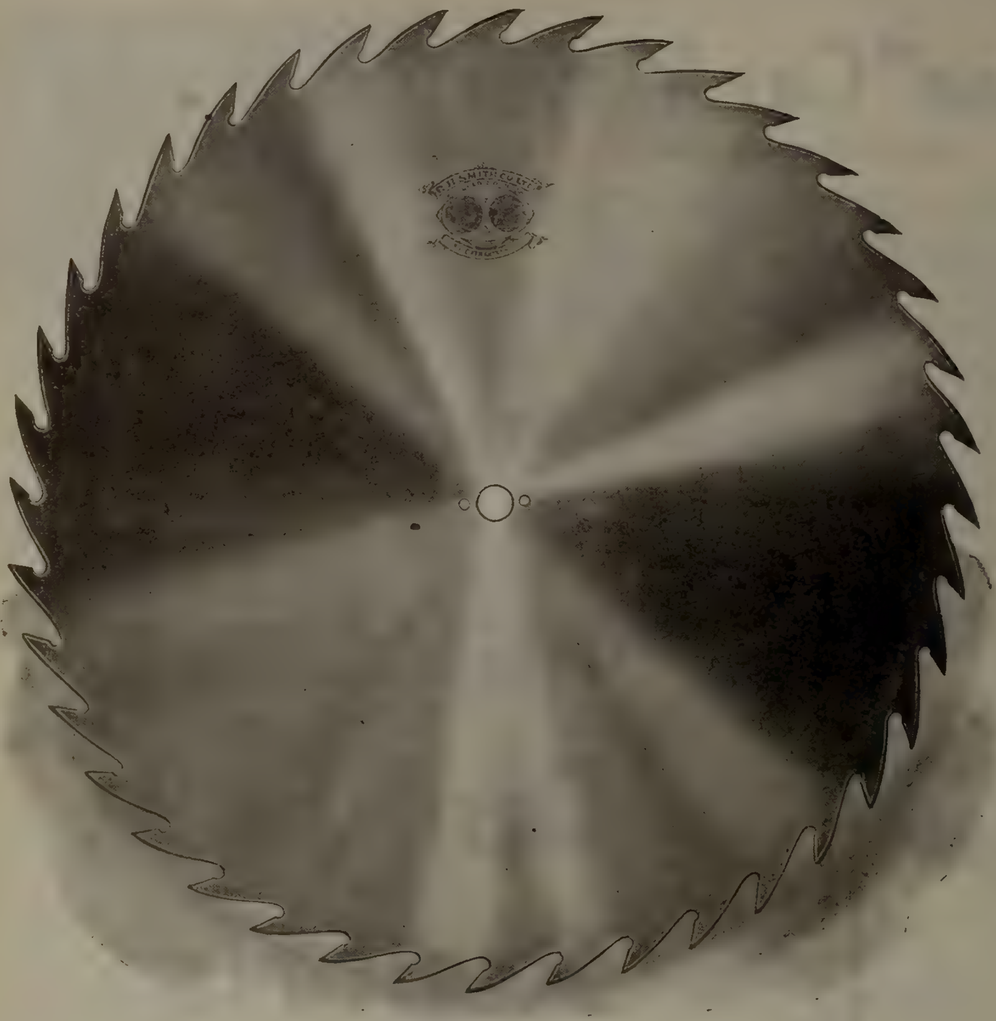
The only systematic method yet devised for reporting Building and Engineering projects from their inception to completion. Special facilities for reporting machinery, equipment and materials required. We can supply you with timely, accurate, dependable information that will help your Sales Department locate the man who places the order. Tell us what information you want. Write us for rates and specimen reports.

220 West King Street
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Exhaust Systems

We design and install complete systems for Planing Mills and Wood-working Shops, and have equipped some of the largest plants in Canada. The celebrated Sturtevant slow speed fan used thus guaranteeing the highest efficiency. Get our quotation if you intend making additions or alterations to your plant.

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited
MONTREAL



Solid and Inserted Tooth
Circular Saws

We make a specialty of these lines

We remake old Solid Tooth Saws into new Inserted Tooth Saws

Write to us for quotations

Our saws have been before the public of Canada since 1855, and have won a reputation far excelling any other make of saws, combining as they do so many points of marked superiority.

By the old method the tempering of circular saws was to a great extent a matter of chance.

By our Patent Process that uncertainty is entirely avoided.

Being tempered and straightened by heat and pressure in air tight ovens at a uniform heat between heavy revolving plates, we produce a perfectly even temper throughout the plate, and being free from that uneven strain or tension caused by so much unequal hammering they are not so liable to buckle, which was a great source of trouble and expense in the old style of saw.

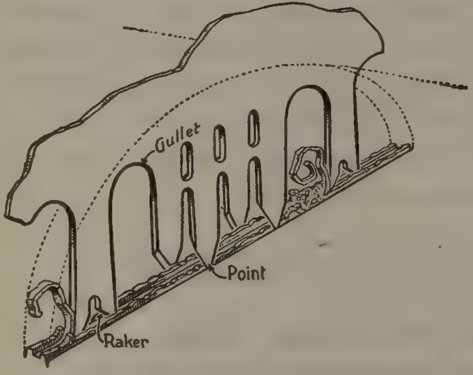
These saws will stand up to their work better under all circumstances, and being made of a higher quality steel than it is practical to use by the old method, they hold an edge longer and will do more work than any other saw on the market.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention.

R. H. Smith Co., Limited

Saw Manufacturers

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

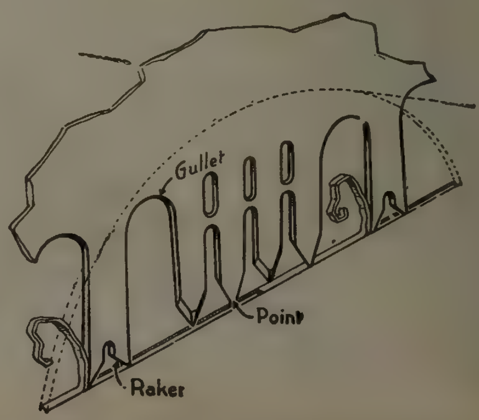


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

USE

Your Mill's Refuse

To Dry and Preserve Your Wood

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

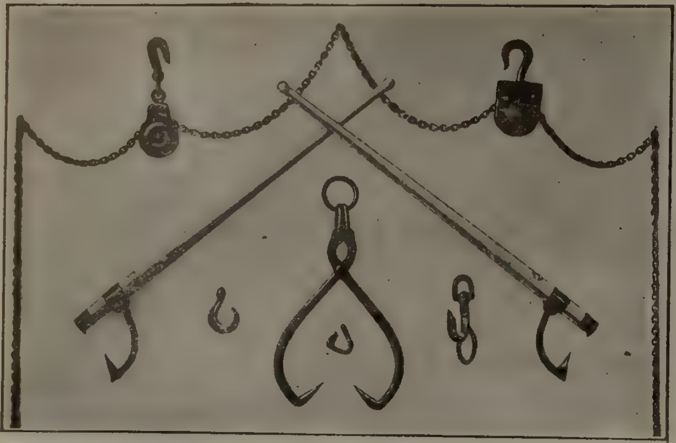
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Our descriptive booklet tells in a most interesting manner the advantages, etc., of "The Howard System." It's yours for the asking

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation
of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

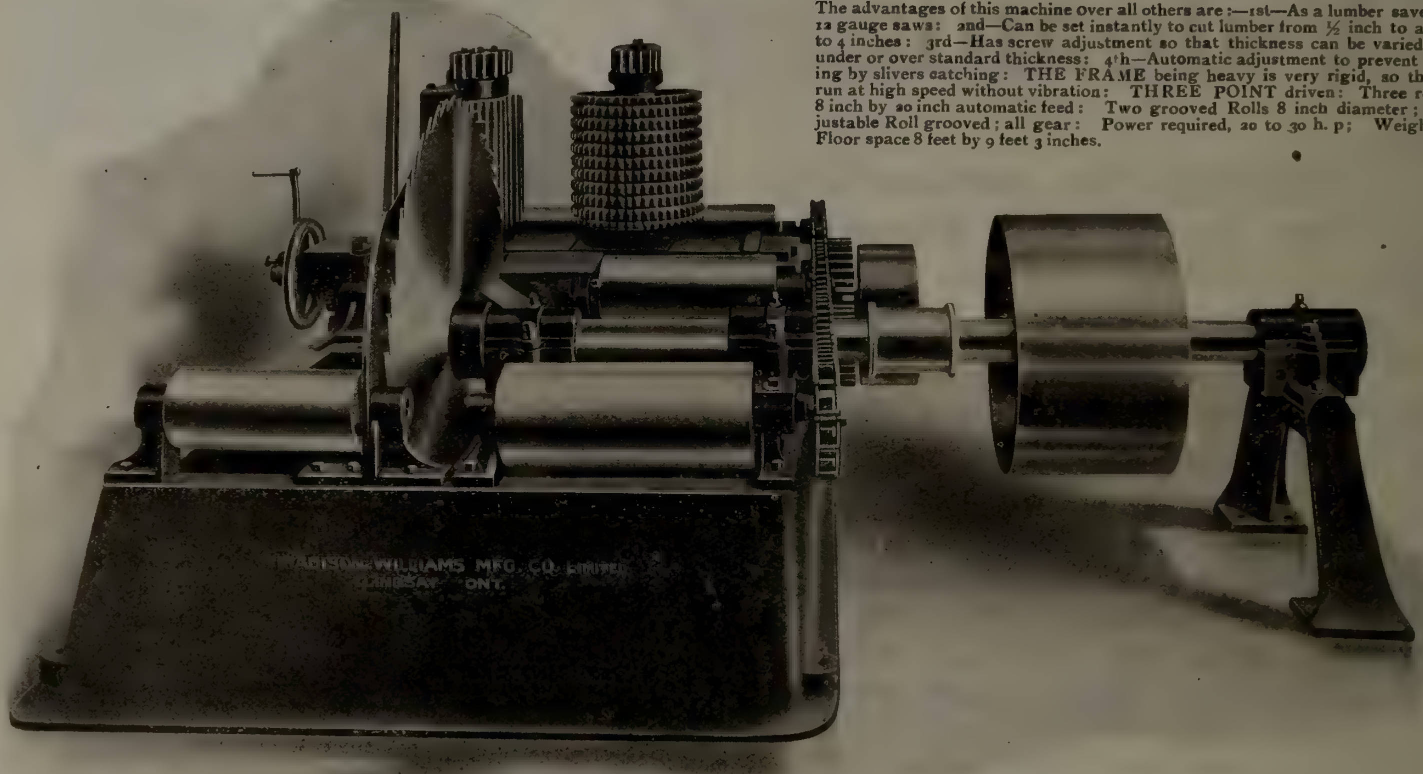
The Thomas Pink Co. Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

JOHNSTON RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

The advantages of this machine over all others are :—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws: 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches: 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness: 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw from burning by slivers catching: THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration: THREE POINT driven: Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required, 20 to 30 h. p; Weight 6,500 pounds. Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches.



THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver B. C.**

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General
Trade Journal

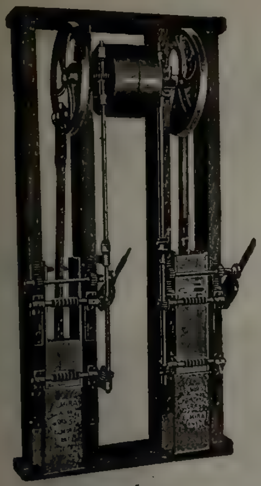
THE COMMERCIAL

The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

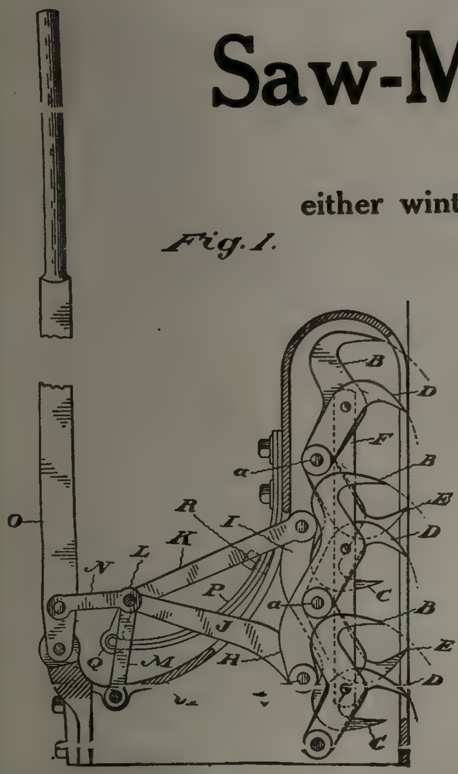
P. Payette's New Patent

Saw-Mill Dog

for

either winter or summer

Fig. 1.



Will operate in soft or hardwood timber, or frozen timber of any kind, with perfect ease and safety.

Booklet and all information mailed free upon request.

Also ask for our booklet on our new High Grade Saw Mill **Carriage** and **Lath Mill Machinery**

300 in use

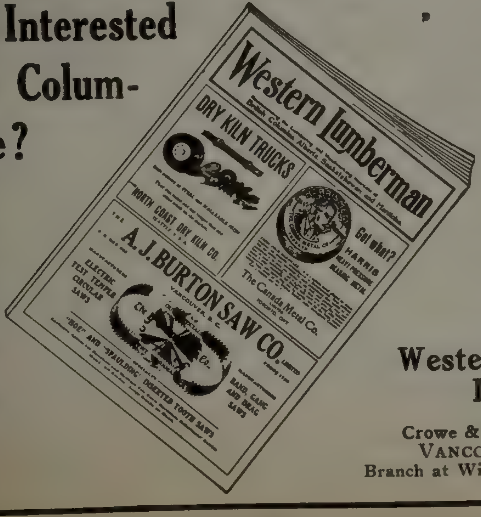
P. Payette & Company

Engineers and Machinists

PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

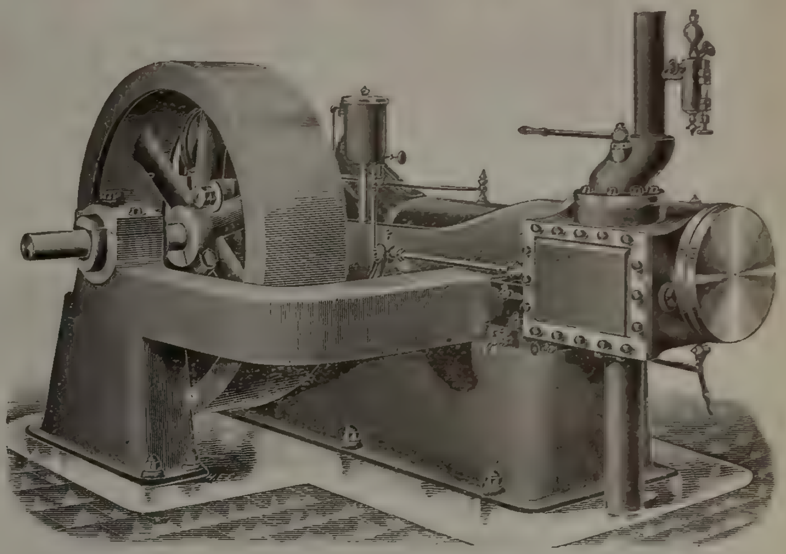


There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chamber
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

BEARINGS IN LINE



In sizes up to 125 horse power the outboard bearing of our side crank engines is connected to the frame by a wing, keeping the bearing perfectly in line.

These engines are built on the interchangeable system and duplicate parts are kept in stock, ready for shipment on receipt of order.

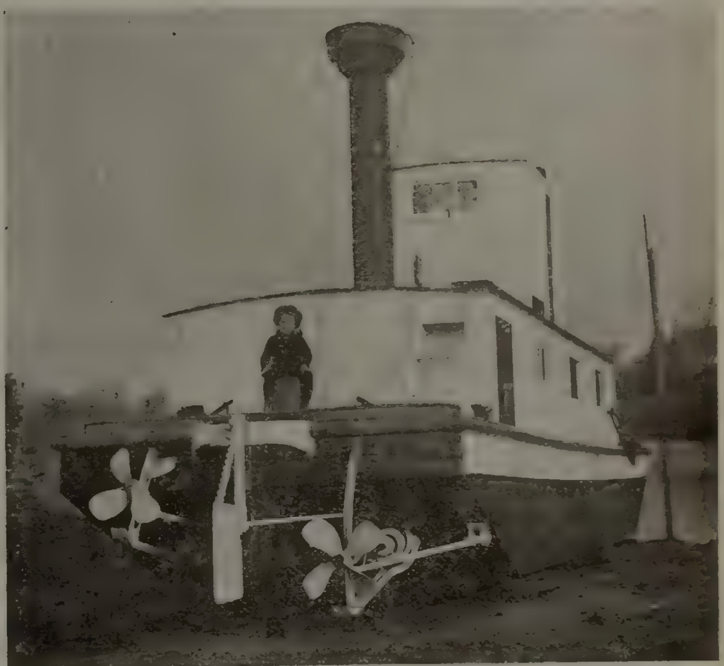
They have our latest improved governor and oiling system and are strictly high class in every respect.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited

AMHERST, N.S.

District Offices:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal	R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto	Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg	W. F. Porter, Manager
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary	J. F. Porter Manager



Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

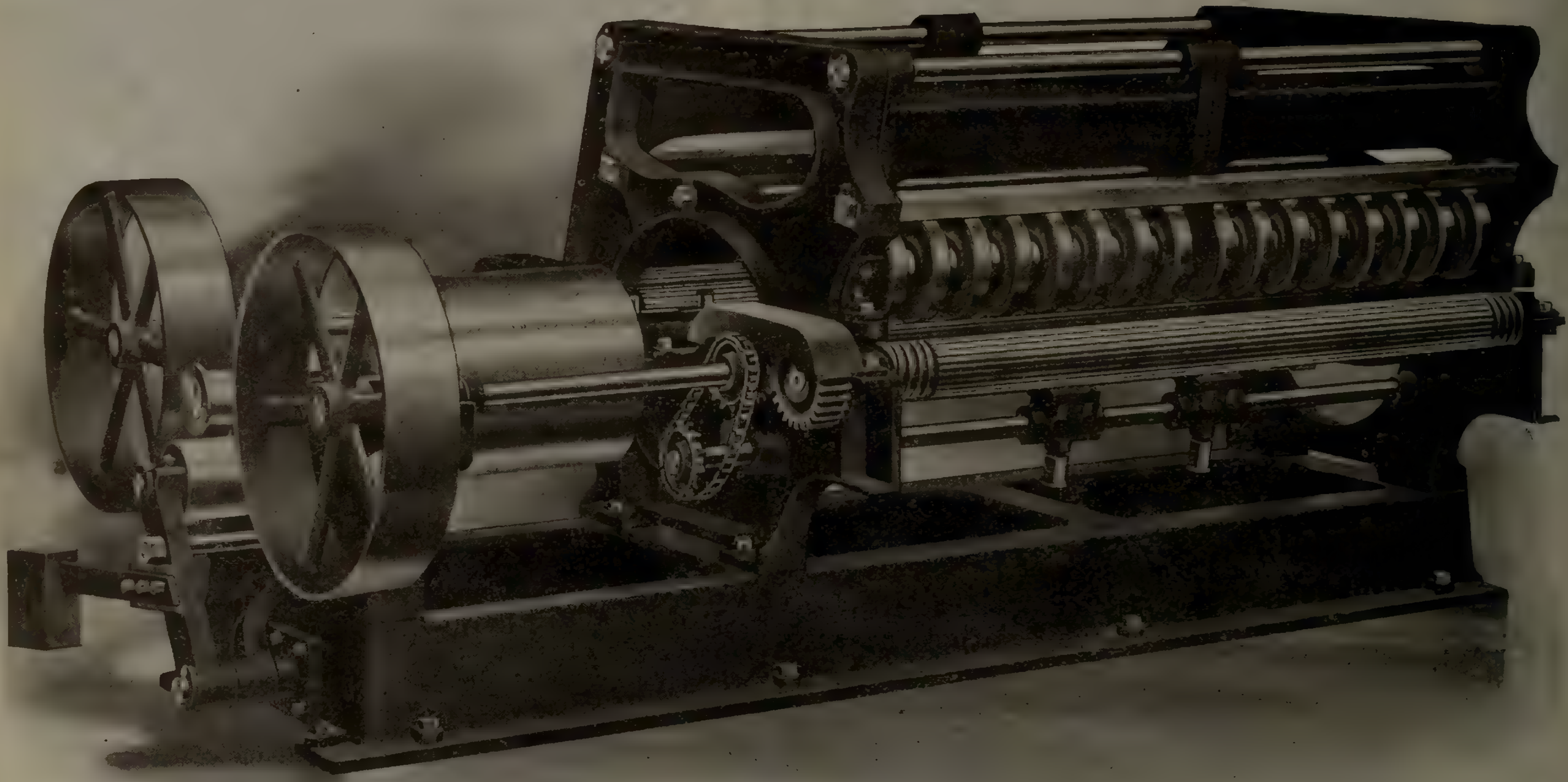
Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

The E. Long Mfg. Co. Limited

"EVERYTHING USED IN SAW MILLS"

Orillia, Ont.



Heavy Duty Edger (60″ to 96″ between Frames)

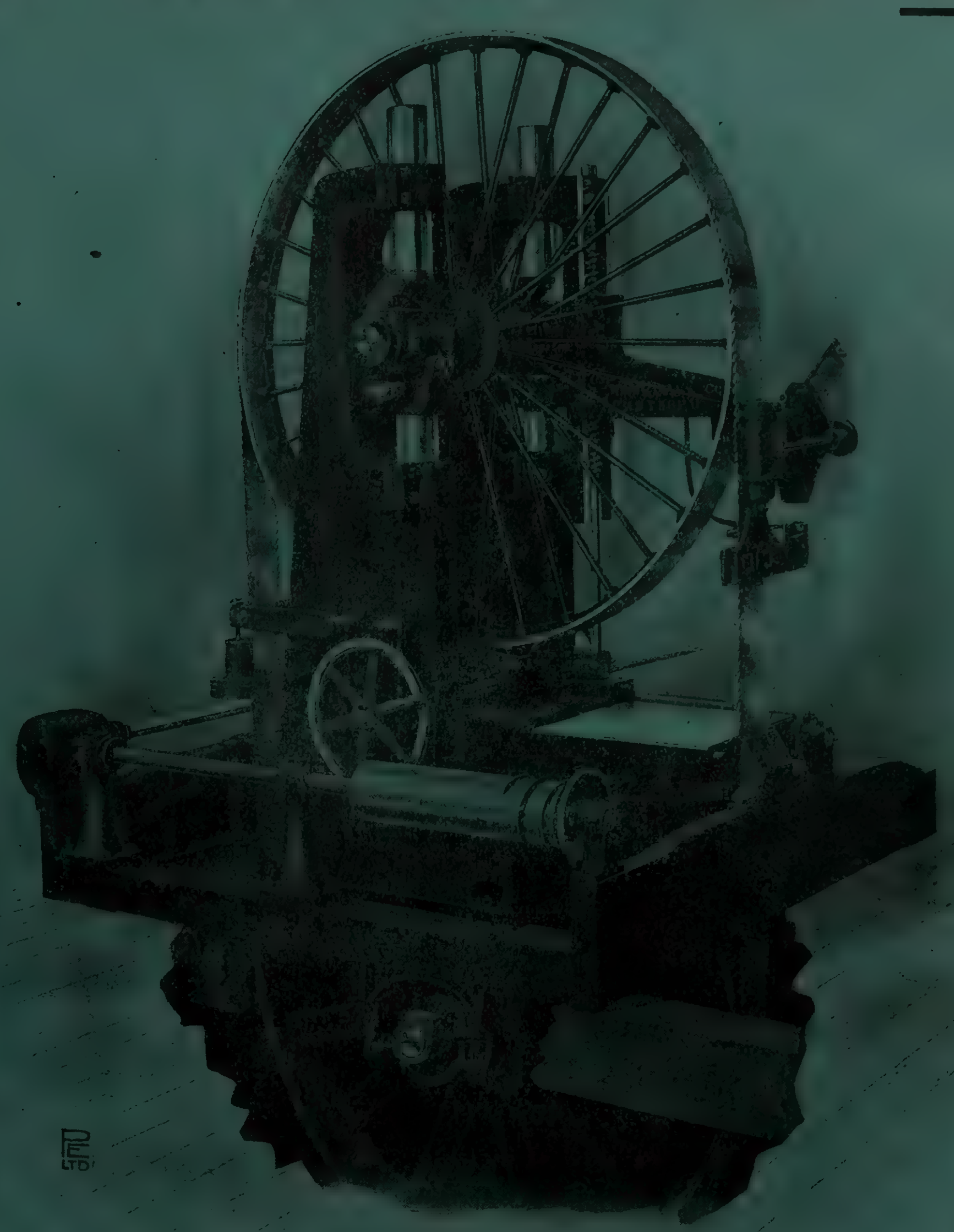
THE E. LONG MFG. CO. LIMITED ORILLIA, CANADA

54″ Edger with front Table

The design and general construction of our Edgers talk for us. We build the following sizes—32″, 36″, 42″, 48″, 54″, 60″, 66″, 72″, 84″ and 96″ between frames. Full specifications sent on application.

AGENCIES	MONTREAL	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
	Williams and Wilson, Ltd.	Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.	Gorman, Clancy and Gridley, Ltd.	Rob. Hamilton & Co.

"A NEW BAND MILL That IS NEW"



THE WATEROUS "NEW MODEL"

8 ft., 9ft. and 10ft. Sizes. Single and Double Cutting

New Quick-opening, Centre Swing Upper and Lower Guides. Independent Self-cushioning Saw Tension. Mechanically Operated Upper Guide and Tilting Device. Recessed Columns for Extra Large Upper Wheel Adjustment.

A handsomely illustrated 20 page Bulletin—No. 102, fully describing the special features of these new mills is at your command. Send for it.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C. **Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg, Man.**

Wholesale Lumber Yards
Retail Lumber Yards
Sash and Door Factories
Lumber Warehouses
Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills
Planing Mills
Rossing Mills
Pulp Mills
Box Factories

House No. 680 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

The above cut shows some of our large columns. We are especially well equipped for the manufacture of these columns and are in a position to make columns of any desired diameter and length.

BATTS LIMITED
Manufacturers - West Toronto

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING Co.
OAK EXTRA TANNED
EST 1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

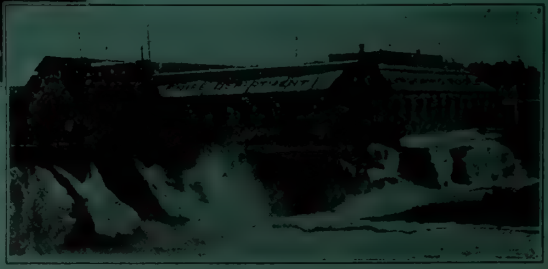
The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

H. Walters & Sons
Limited
Head Office and Factory: HULL, CANADA

VANCOUVER, B.C.
Corner Powell and McLean Sts.
Branches:
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Corner Market and Louise Sts.

THE LARGEST FACTORY FOR LUMBERING TOOLS IN CANADA. :: :: ::

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"



Manufacturers of all kinds of
Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives

Vol. 31 Toronto, July 1, 1911 No. 13

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

McKinnon Chain Company

Office: Buffalo N.Y.

Factory: St. Catharines Ont.

Showing why we can guarantee our product so fully and proving that the tensile strength of our Swell-Weld Chain is that of the material used in its manufacture.

The chain shown below has been pulled perfectly rigid, with a stock break, after which the welds have been hammered flat, to prove their absolute perfection.

Swell Weld

Swell Weld

DICK'S BALATA
CANADA
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL LIGHT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting — Leather Belting — Wood Split Pulleys — Shafting — Hangers — Iron Pulleys — Steel Pulleys — Clutches — Babbitt — Wood-Working Machinery — Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.

Fairbanks Scales — Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines — Safes and Vaults

Montreal — Toronto — St. John, N. B. — Winnipeg — Calgary — Vancouver

J. J. TURNER & SONS

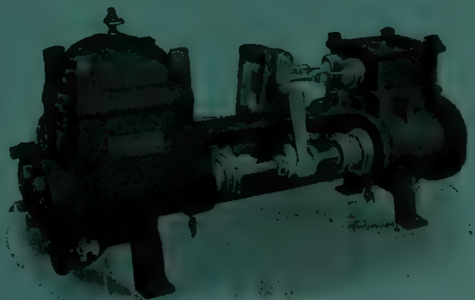
Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacterers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water Sts. **Peterborough, Ont., Can**



We manufacture

Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Travelling Cranes, etc. : : :
Water Pumps a specialty

Write for Catalogue.

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

"Weldless Steel Chain"

The Strongest Chain in the world

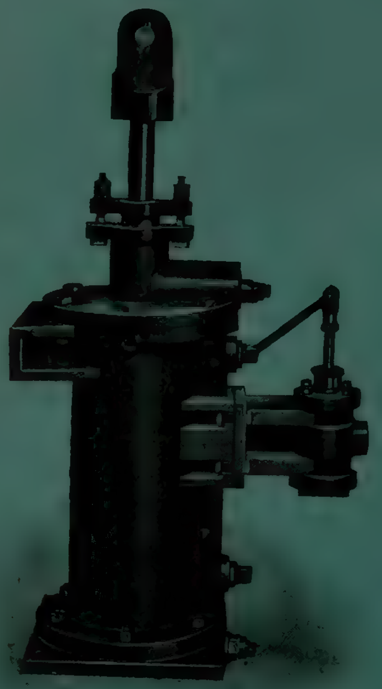
WELDLESS—The finished Chain is rolled direct from the bar without a weld.

STEEL has an approximate Breaking stress of 65,000 lbs. per square inch against 52,000 lbs. for the highest grade of iron, and where the Weldless Chain has 100 per cent. efficiency the welded article has only 60 to 70 per cent.

Write for descriptive matter, Breaking trains, &c. and prices to

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∴ ∴ **MONTREAL**

Log Handling Machinery



The cut shows the type of cylinder we have been putting on all our kickers, loaders and canters for over four years. In that time it has been thoroughly tested in many mills and its value has been thoroughly proven.

Notice that all piping between valve and cylinder has been done away with.

Notice also the check valves in head and base of cylinder. These valves cause the steam to cushion in the cylinder at each end of the stroke, thus preventing the piston or the top or bottom head being broken.

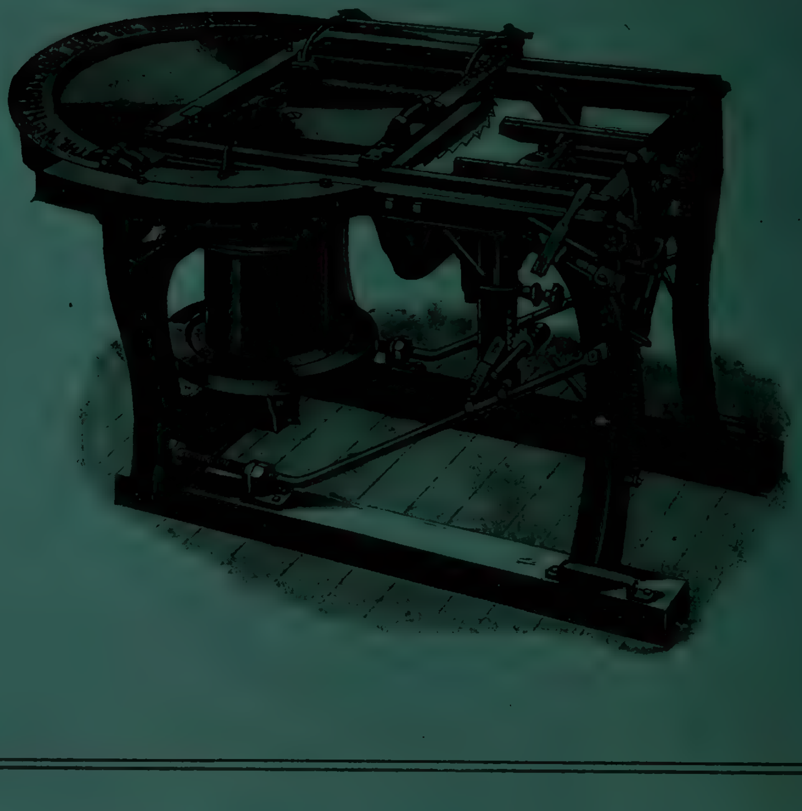
The
Grand Triumph
Shingle Machine

is probably the best known horizontal shingle machine made in Canada.

We are the original manufacturers of this machine in Canada and the only manufacturers in this country making the genuine Grand Triumph machine.

It will cut upwards of thirty thousand shingles in ten hours, and it requires for its greatest capacity only ten horse power to run it.

It cuts all of the bolt into shingles—no waste at the end. Send for our catalogue.



William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

HERE'S PLENTY OF STOCK

When you are in the Market for

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings, Lath, Pickets, Railroad and Bridge Timber

Our lumber is perfectly milled, correctly graded, and never fails to give satisfaction

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The

**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

Lumber
and **Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN

WE CONTROL THE OUTPUT OF SEVEN MILLS

EVERYTHING IN

WHITE PINE
SPRUCE
HEMLOCK

WE CAN SAW SPECIALS

Write for our July Stock List and Prices.

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N.J.

OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Send us your stock list and prices on White Pine and Spruce.

WANTED
White Pine Dead Culls (No. 2 and No. 3 Cuts)

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

SHINGLES SHINGLES

Now is the time to place your order for your spring trade. Stocks are running low at the mills and prices are likely to advance owing to short cut and higher stumpage. We still have a few Cars of 2nd Clears, Specials and Extra No. 1, Summer Cut Metis Brand which lead the procession in quality.

Get our Prices on
Matched Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Clapboard
It will pay you.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

WHAT'S ? THIS

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths,
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE?

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited
Dalhousie, N. B.

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited
National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co. Limited
Suite 66, 67, 97 St. James St., MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We make a Specialty of

Birch, Basswood, Cedar
Poles, Ties and Poles

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE
PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Can get anything you want cut to order out of

Hemlock, Red or White Pine

Send us your bills and look
out for the Bull Dog Man.

The Long Lumber Company
HAMILTON, CANADA

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 and 2 inch dry mill run spruce
For 2 x 4, 5, 6, and 8 x 12/16 mill run white pine

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on
the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Announcement

We beg to announce that the business of the Thos. Nagle Lumber Co., Limited, has been taken over by the Maritime Lumber Company Limited.

We trust that the pleasant relations which existed between the former Company and its patrons will be continued to the new firm.

Maritime Lumber Co. Limited

Main Office
Globe-Atlantic Bldg.
St. John, N. B.

Branch Office
180 St. James Street
Montreal, P.Q.

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale :

2 cars 2 x 4 x 10/16′ Norway Pine
2 " 2 x 4 & up 10/16′ Tamarac
1 " 1 x 4 & up 10/16′ "
1 " ⅝ x 4 & up 12/16′ Common & Dressing White Pine
½ " ⅝ x 4 & up 6/16′ Clear " "

Send your inquiries for Hemlock Bill Timber.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,
Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penatanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune
Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**
Trenton, Ont., Canada

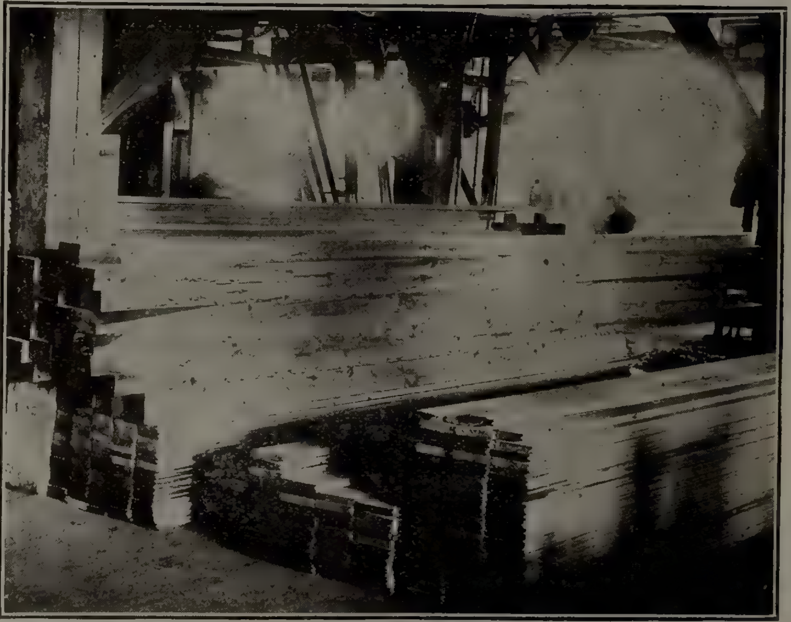
McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in
all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter t.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. Montreal
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont.
Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash,
Doors, and Factory Material
Dimension Bill Stuff in
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

TIMBERS
Long and Short



The illustration shows the interior of our mill, also some long timbers. We carry a large stock of long and short timber, in White and Georgia Pine, Hemlock, etc., and are well equipped to fill orders. .·. .·. .·. .·. .·. .·.

M. Brennen Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Ferguson Lumber Co.
London, Ont.
SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.
B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ontario
Saw and Planing Mills

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorngs, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,
Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers aS

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co.
Limited
Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices.
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire you inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

For Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

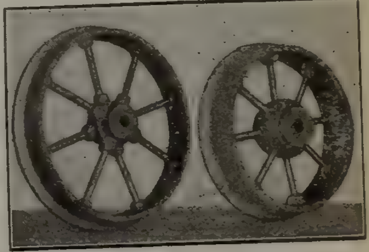
Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
Mill Connections
Cairo, Ill., Herndon, W. Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Helena, Ark.
DETROIT, MICH.

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods

2 Broad Street Buildings,
London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to
J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,
etc.

RED GUM

(America's Finest Hardwood)

OUR SPECIALTY

Also

Sap Gum Elm Oak
Ash Cottonwood

Special attention given to Canadian Trade. Write for description of our stock and delivered prices.

The Hyde Lumber Co.
SOUTH BEND, IDIANA

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce
Shingles

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

J. K. MUIR H. J. TERRY A. E. GORDON

Muir, Terry & Gordon

LUMBER

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto
PHONE MAIN 2545

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers
TORONTO ONT.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment
3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

We will contract for your coming cut and also for your dry stock for prompt shipment, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods wanted.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGALS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles
Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits

We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

Pine

Selects
Shops
Commons
and
Mouldings

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY

Larch

Timbers
Yard Stock
Clears
and
Mouldings

The East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough *and* Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B. C.

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY
Limited
"All Coast Forest Products"
Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B. C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B. C.
IVA D. SMITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO
Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

THE PETER GERLACH Co
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF
SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER
MACHINERY
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL
TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following:

STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS
HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND. O. U.S.A.

The Elmitt Lumber Company
Ottawa, Ont. Limited

Hardwood, White and Red Pine **Lumber** ‖ Yellow Pine, B. C. Fir, Hemlock, Pine and Oak **Timber**

N. B. LONG PILES IN LARGE QUANTITIES A SPECIALTY

The
Harris Tie & Timber Co.
Ottawa - Canada

Cedar Poles and Posts
Railway Ties — Piles —
Railway and Bridge Timber

Booth & Shannon
Biscotasing, Ont.
Established 1889

We are open to contract for the output of our present season's cut of
Norway and White Pine Logs
Stocks will be sawn at Biscotasing, Ont., C.P.R. main line and at Spanish (Georgian Bay).

E. J. Chamberlain, President
J. W. Smith, Vice-President
W. R. Beatty, Secretary

The
Colonial Lumber Co.
Limited
Pembroke, - Ontario

Manufacturers of
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements
Stock list of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill
20,000,000 feet

Double Cut Band Mill
Large Circular
Twin Circular
Gang Circular and Resaw

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill
White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill
White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill
White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."—
We Satisfy
"KISO" YELLOW PINE
LITTLE ITS EQUAL — NONE EXCELS
Short Leaf Finish and Long Leaf Timbers
ANY SIZE OR ANY LENGTH—ROUGH OR DRESSED
Write us for prices, or telephone our Toronto Representative, Mr. W. C. Harwood, Main 4089
MILLS RUNNING FULL TIME AND CAN FURNISH QUICK SERVICE
The Harwood Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio

For low prices and prompt shipment of
Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles
TRY
Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

DAVIDSON & L
SASH

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

THE FASSETT LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALERS OF LUMBER

We carry a complete line of finest quality Hemlock, and can make prompt shipments by boat or rail. Your inquiries will receive our best attention.

By virtue of many years of experience with the wholesale lumber trade, we are thoroughly familiar with your requirements and manufacture our Lumber to meet same.

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

FASSETT, QUE.

Manufacturers of **Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods**

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

Trafalgar Building, **Ottawa, Ont.**

DESIRE CUSTOMERS FOR:

5/4, 6/4, 8/4 White Pine (dry).

5/4 x 4 and up, 6/16' Red Pine (Mill Run) (dry) made on Gang Edger.

One cargo undersized 8 ft. Railway Ties.

Standard Cedar Railway Ties.

18" XXXX and 18" Clear Butt Cedar Shingles.

1-3/8 x 4 ft. No. 1 White Pine Lath.

OILDAG

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

Deflocculated Acheson-Graphite, DAG, and oil.

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure and these qualities, added to the unctious softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, make Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes. The process of deflocculation takes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that 99% of it will go through a sieve having 44,000 meshes to the square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they cannot be seen with a strong microscope. Oildag is this deflocculated Acheson-graphite suspended in oil where it neither floats or sinks but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

Mr. Rob't. A. Ross, E. E. of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, writes:—

" As my firm are constructing and operating steam plants, we have wished to use a mixture of graphite and oil for cylinder lubrication, but have been prevented by the fact that the graphite settled out of the mixture. This difficulty you have overcome, and we are now assured of the best lubrication in the world, especially in super heated steam practice."

Write for Oildag booklet 77 E.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY

Factory at Sarnia, Canada - - Port Huron, Mich.

Dry Mill Run White Pine

We Offer A Particular Nice Lot

200,000	ft.	1-6	12/16	Mill Run,	White Pine
250,000	"	1-8	"	"	"
150,000	"	1-10	"	"	"
30,000	"	1-12	"	"	"
30,000	"	2-8	"	"	"
30,000	"	2-10	"	"	"
10,000	"	2-12	"	"	"

The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co, Limited

Write for Prices **Prompt Shipment Our Specialty**

Spruce Dimension Cut to Order

55 DUKE ST. Phone 428 **OTTAWA, ONT.**

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

Lumber Horses

and

Work Horses

A trial order solicited

Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited

GALT, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet** of **Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.
Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Sills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

The Edger that Never Encounters a Superior and Rarely Meets an Equal

MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO LIMITED
LINDSAY, ONT

The illustration shows our No. 4 Edger with double feed. In the cut the rear table is not shown, but it is always furnished.
Every feature of this edger is extremely practical, and there is nothing crude or clumsy about it.
If you want to saw good straight lumber our No 4 will do it for you. Descriptive bulletin and prices on request.

THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver B. C.

TRADE MARK
HANCHETT
U.S. REG. 59352. JAN 8, 1907

The Filing Room

In the best equipped and most efficient mills all over the country, where the value of standard equipment is appreciated—there you will find Hanchett Filing Room Equipment installed. Please note the advantages these mills have secured.

The Hanchett Filing Room Machinery are modern machines, are practical, simple, efficient, easy to adjust, easy to operate, and do first-class work. They are solid, rigid, heavy machines. Made upon honor, and they have genuine merit. The adaption of Hanchett Tools and Machinery for the care of saws and knives means quick installation, low cost of maintenance and renewals, and economy of operation.

THERE WAS A REASON WHY:

Schwager & Nettleton, Seattle, Washington, demanded Hanchett Filing Room Machinery.
Lee Wilson Co., Wilson, Ark. " " " " "
The Santee River Cypress Co., Ferguson, S.C. " " " " "
Gulf Lbr. Co., Fullerton, La. (2 outfits) " " " " "
U. S. Government (3 outfits) " " " " "
Porter Wadley & Co., Cotton Valley, La. " " " " "

Hanchett Swage Works

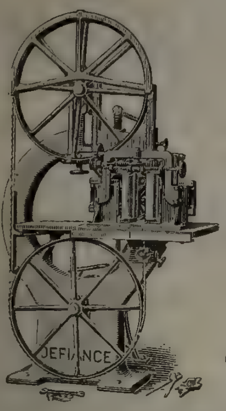
Send for Catalogue No. 6 **Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**

Efficiency is the ratio between Results and Opportunity. What portion of the world's results are you getting? Use the Celebrated

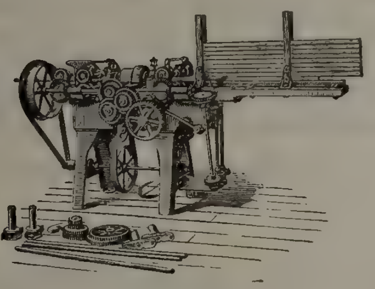
"DEFIANCE" WOODWORKING MACHINES

and you have secured the opportunity of a life time.

Up-to-date machines for producing Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Wheels of every description, Wagon, Carriage, Automobile, and Auto-Truck Woodwork, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Chair and Table Legs, Balusters, Newel Posts, Gun Stocks, Golf and Hockey Sticks, Ball Bars, Oval Wood Dishes, and for General Wood Work. Invented, Patented, Built and Guaranteed by



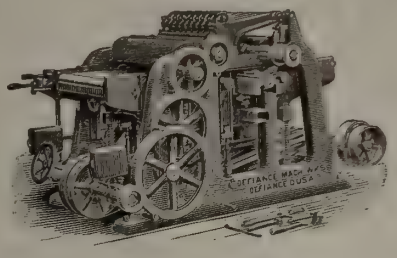
No. 6—36" Band Re-saw



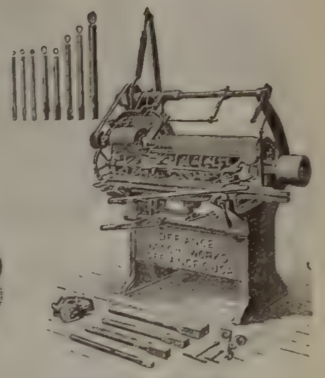
Long Handle Lathe

THE
DEFIANCE
MACHINE
WORKS
DEFIANCE, OHIO.

Write for Catalogue
and Prices.



26" Double Surface Planer



32" Spoke Lathe

Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

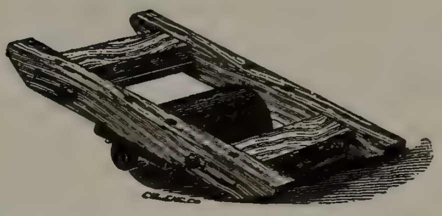
Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

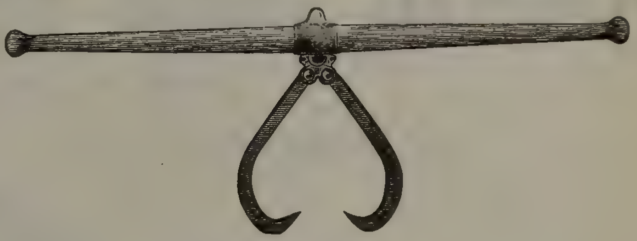
Lumbermen Save Money

by handling square timbers with

"Soo-Line" Timber Trucks and Timber Carriers



Our Timber Trucks are made of Heavy Hardwood frame with cast iron roller, guaranteed to hold five tons. Timber Carriers, with either duckbill or chiselbill hooks. Hooks hung on swivel to permit carrying timbers through narrow passageways. We manufacture a complete line of Lumbermen's tools. Write for catalogue and lowest prices.



Canadian Logging Tool Company, Limited

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

SILVER'S NEW JOINTERS

Band Saws, Saw Tables, Swing Saws

Thousands of Silver's Machines are earning big money in all parts of the world. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India are heavy buyers.

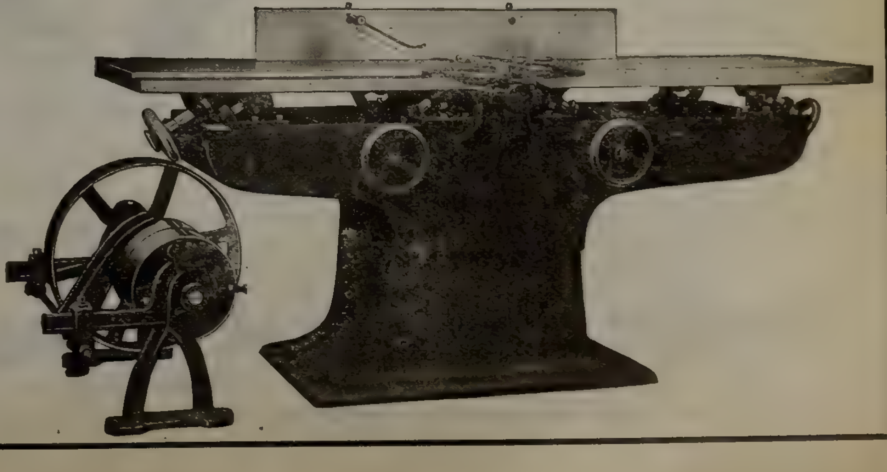
Silver's machines are designed for convenience and ease of operation and for rapid efficient service. Their moderate price recommends them to all wood workers.

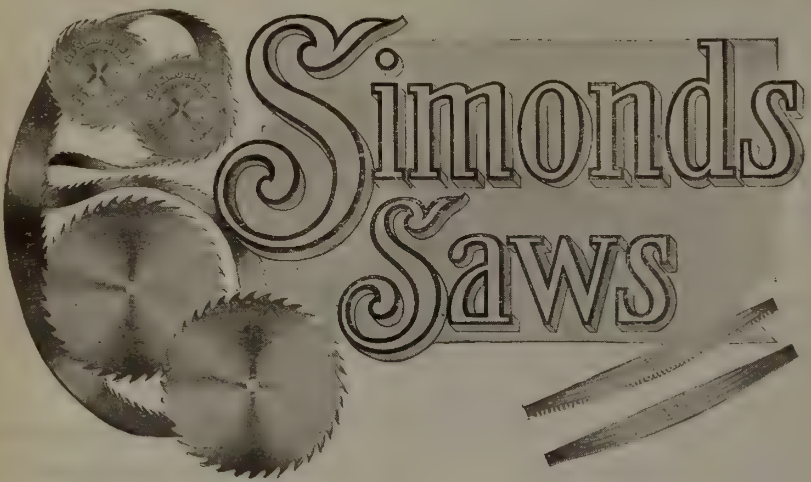
Strong, durable, high pressure machines that will save you time and labor. Mad- in sizes to suit any need or any purse.

Ask for 1911 Machinery Catalog and special Canadian prices.

THE SILVER MFG. CO.,

375 BROADWAY SALEM, OHIO





This saw that represents the big economy whether Band or Circular, is not the one you pay the least for delivered down at your mill.

The frequency or infrequency with which they must be changed, and filed and tinkered with counts some, for this takes time, you know, the time that runs into money, and it is only the saws that are able to hold an edge and that won't crack, that make for economy.

Simonds Band Saws, because of the selected material used, their uniformity of temper, their hardness without brittleness, their eveness in grinding and strength of the brazing, are used in the biggest, busiest mills in the world for the sole reason that being so made they cut more lumber, stand more wear, tear, and hard driving, than saws of other make.

Your first order for a Simonds Saw, let it be Band, Gang, Cross-cut, or Solid or Inserted Tooth Circular, will make this so evident that it will never be your last.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY LTD
TRADE MARK
VANCOUVER B.C. Simonds Steel REGD ST. JOHN. N.B.
UNEQUALED IN QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY
MONTREAL, QUE.

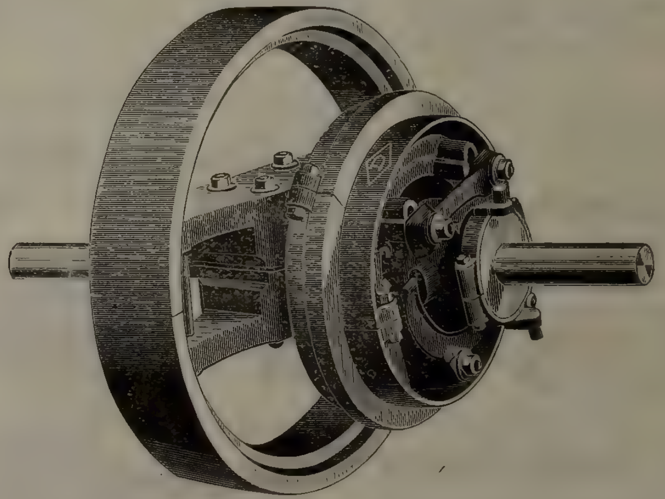
In the United States, The Simonds Manufacturing Co.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE

All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance



Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power
Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve.
In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest guarantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited
TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856. Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, July 1, 1911 No. 13

Uniform Inspection Needed

The attention of every reader of this issue of the Canada Lumberman is earnestly directed to a letter from a wholesale lumber dealer which is published on another page, and which refers to the all-important subject of lumber inspection. This letter is from one of the most highly respected members of the wholesale lumber business, in Ontario, a man who has been a long time in the business, who knows well what he is writing about, and whose opinions are respected by his fellow lumbermen, and acknowledged to be the well matured result of long experience. Frequently the editor of the Canada Lumberman has had the advantage of discussing the matter of lumber inspection with the writer of this letter, and has found him convinced that the day is approaching when a system of lumber inspection will be introduced in Ontario, which will do away entirely with the distressing uncertainties that prevail to-day.

In conversation with other members of the trade the editor of the Canada Lumberman has not found so much enthusiasm for the creation of an inspection system. He has found many well known members of the trade in its various branches who declare that it would be impossible to establish and maintain any definite set of inspection rules, because the grades are continually changed, and because every mill has its own system of grading already, and would not like to make a change, fearing that it would involve a serious interference with business methods.

These objections are made so frequently that one is obliged to credit those who hold them with being quite sincere, yet it is difficult to understand that these objections should be allowed to outweigh other far more serious objections to a continuance of the present unbusinesslike and quite out of date system. The grades of lumber do not change so rapidly that it would be impossible for a set of inspection rules to be drawn up, and to be changed sufficiently from time to time to keep in touch with actual conditions, neither would there be any serious change involved at the mills. The grades are pretty well established now. Everyone knows what "Number one common and dressing" means very definitely, and veryone knows what the other grades mean, or at least they should know. The manufacturer should be willing to insist that his inspectors grade the lumber exactly according to the understanding of the trade. If improper filling of an order is the result of careless inspection, the manufacturers' interests would be served by seeing that the inspector who is responsible is brought to book in some manner, so that the trouble will not occur again. If, moreover, the inspectors at the mills knew that their grading was liable to be checked over by a staff of independent inspectors employed in the interests of all the branches of the trade there would soon develop out of the present methods a degree of uniformity in connection with inspection which would perhaps astonish those who are strongly opposed to any such measure.

The foregoing does not mean that the fault is always to be laid at the door of the manufacturer of lumber. Complaints made by retailers are of many kinds. Some of them can be definitely traced to the incompetence of the traveller who has taken the order, and who has not known what he was selling. There are to-day far too many men on the road posing as lumber salesmen who know as little about lumber as they do about flying. The establishment of a staff of independent inspectors would help to remedy this trouble also. The traveller knowing that his interpretation of an order was liable to be checked up by a staff of competent inspectors, would be at considerable pains to become an expert in lumber grades as soon as possible. The dishonest representative of any particular branch of the trade in fact, would be checked in his operations and the benefit to all concerned would be great. Everybody in the trade, great and small alike, would be benefitted. The small dealer would not be at the mercy of the larger member of the trade, who can afford better than he, to lose a little money on taking a chance. The large operator would be protected from the small dealer in an out-of-the-way place who orders lumber and systematically complains, in the hope of getting **five** per cent., or so, taken off the bill.

The Canada Lumberman would heartily endorse, and assist to the best of its ability, any proposal for the establishment of a staff of inspectors which would do away with the continual complaints of improper shipments. It believes, with the writer of the letter referred to above, that the condition of the trade has been going from bad to worse of late, and that the only way to reduce the number of complaints to a minimum, is to carry out the plan suggested in the letter.

For the information of our readers we would add that the writer of this letter is in serious earnest in this matter, and is already doing his best to bring it to a head. For his assistance, and in order to know definitely what the trade in general thinks of the plan, the Canada Lumberman invites its readers to express their opinions in its columns.

Machinery Guards Increasing

The subject of sawmill inspection occupies considerably less space in the annual reports of the Factory Inspectors of the Province of Ontario this year than usual. As a rule several of the inspectors have a great deal to say about the protection of sawmill machinery, so as to prevent the occurrence of accidents. There has been a commendable inclination on the part of sawmill owners of late, to install modern safety devices. It is a matter for considerable satisfaction that in the report of the inspectors for the season of 1910, only one extended reference to sawmills is made. The single reference moreover, is of quite a commendable nature.

Inspector Robert Hungerford, who has a large number of saw mills in his territory, refers to them in the following interesting manner: "In my previous reports I have devoted so much space to the subject of sawmills that I have little or nothing left to say unless I report what has already been said. The great importance of the sawmill industry, and the personal interest hitherto manifested in this particular branch of work by me, however, will scarcely permit of my entirely omitting the subject from this report.

"At one time I dreaded going to a sawmill. I was for some unknown reason possessed of the poinion that not only were sawmills extremely dangerous, but that they were operated entirely regardless of law. I also had the idea that the men engaged in the lumber business, as well as the workmen, were an uncouth and rough class. In fact, many people seem to have got the same impression, for it is but a short time ago that I got into conversation on the train with a gentleman upon the subject of "sawmills," and in the course of his remarks he said: 'The people engaged in the lumber industry are a pretty rough bunch.' When I undertook to convince him that men engaged in the lumber business were no rougher than any other class of manufacturers, he either thought that I was telling him a wilful lie or that I knew very little of what I was talking about.

"Owing to my district extending to the far north country, including both the north and south shores of the Georgian Bay and New Ontario, my duties take me to the most remote parts of the province and in contact with a great many sawmill and lumber men, and in almost all cases I have found them the very reverse from what I had expected. During the three years I have been in the position of factory inspector, I feel perfectly safe in saying that in no industry have there been greater advances made in the way of taking precautionary measures for the prevention of accidents, and among no class of manufacturers have my recommendations been more cheerfully complied with.

"The fact that I have been agreeably surprised in the character of the lumber and sawmill men, and that they have shown a willing disposition to comply with my recommendations, does not for one moment remove the fact that a sawmill is "dangerous." With all the precautionary measures and up-to-date safety devices the sawmill is still a dangerous industry. Sawmills are dangerous because of the usual lack of room to safely operate the machinery and the high speeded saws that in some cases cannot be safely guarded. The modern gun shot or steam feed works with such rapidity as to greatly enhance the danger to those operating them. The introduction of gang edgers or circular gang saws, the over-taxing of machinery, and the rapidity with which the men in an up-to-date sawmill are compelled to work greatly increases the danger, notwithstanding the fact the mill owner may take every reasonable means of preventing accidents.

"I have frequently found fault with mill owners for apparent carelessness in allowing boys under the required age to work in the mill, particularly in the lath and shingle mills. I am pleased, however, that upon my last visit there was a marked improvement along these lines, and I am convinced that, speaking generally, there is no desire upon the part of the mill owners to violate the law in this regard.

"Sawmills have always been of unusual interest to me; so much so, in fact, that I have given them a great deal of study and attention, and have endeavored to put myself in a position of competency to at all times discuss and advise the mill owners in the arrangement of the machinery with a view of advantage and safety to those operating it.

"If any manufacturer appreciates the advantage of thorough organization in the operation of a plant I would invite him to take a look in at an up-to-date sawmill."

Investigating Retailers in United States Lumber Trade

It is difficult for Canadians to understand the situation which has recently developed in the United States in connection with the prosecution of a number of Eastern United States retail lumber organizations. The political aspect of the case has probably a great deal to do with it, and Canadians are not in a proper position to understand the political intricacies of United States affairs. Nevertheless there are some salient features in connection with the suits recently instituted by the Attorney General of the United States, charging the retail organizations with conspiracy in restraint of trade; which Canadians are considerably interested in. It is announced that these suits are the first of a series, the object of which is to break up alleged agreements among retailers of many of the commodities of life, to maintain high prices and to force all consumers to buy from retailers alone, and to blacklist wholesalers who sell to other than members of retail organizations in the various states and cities.

Ii is taken for granted that these organizations of retailers have for their object the unreasonable restriction of trade and it is proposed to prove this charge and prevent the organizations from continuing in this course of action.

In view of the results in the Standard Oil case these suits are invested with much importance, and will be watched with the greatest interest by the public. The fight in the courts should be a vigorous one. The retail organizations are strong enough to fight with determination against what they will consider an unjust attack upon their legitimate work.

Some time ago the government of the United States through its chief executive, announced its determination to do away with all great combinations in restraint of trade, the object of which was to secure unreasonable profit from the consumer. The public applauded when suit was brought against the Standard Oil Co., believing that the government was on the track of a real live monopoly. The result of this case however, has not been accepted by the people of the United States as a genuine victory for the administration. It will perhaps also become more than a suspicion as the present case proceeds, that the government has taken this latest step with a view largely to make a brave showing of living up to its announced convictions. If the government does not run the danger of defeat in this case it will be fortunate.

The retail lumber organizations of the United States may be indulging in the practice of drawing up a list of wholesalers whom they consider fair business men, deserving of their patronage. They may be in the habit of preparing prive lists, upon occasion, for the guidance of their members. If they have been doing these things they have not necessarily been deserving of censure. There is a world of difference between drawing up a price list for the benefit of members of an organization, who derive no profit from that organization, and drawing up a price list for the use of the various members of a trust, which list becomes a cast iron selling document regulating absolutely the price to the consumer. The price list which a retail organization draws up is more of a guide to the members than anything else. It is no infrequent thing to hear soon after a meeting at which such a list has been arranged, that members are already failing to observe it. Sometimes the list even becomes a boomerang, supplying those who desire to cut prices with a clear statement of the figures which their competitors are likely to ask.

Retail organizations, in addition to such action as arranging price lists and drawing up lists of wholesalers whom they believe to be worthy of their patronage, have devoted a large share of their time and energy to the commendable purpose of improving business methods and business ethics. At their frequent conventions, they have dose much by means of addresses and discussions to lift the trade to a much higher level. Their work is representative of that spirit of co-operation which has done so much within the last few decades to simplify commerce, and to improve the actual conditions of life. No retail associations of lumbermen have ever been able to set prices and insist upon their being observed by the trade. If they ever did reach such a height of influence they would have accomplished more than they can every hope for, and the very fact that they were able to carry out such a course would mean that there was no further necessity for their existence.

Canadian retailers have not the same danger to fear in connection with their trade as those in the United States. Fortunately the law in Canada has been pretty definitely laid down and retailers are permitted to organize, and carry on their work in a legitimate manner. They are under government control, and the day will probably come before long, when retailers who may desire to regulate prices will submit these prices to the government for ratification before they become effective. Such a course would be acceptable to all parties, and would be in marked contrast to the situation now prevailing in the United States, under which a drastic law which admittedly has failed of its purpose is invoked for the persecution of retail organizations whose activities are purely reasonable and justifiable.

The Greatest Problems of the Lumber Trade

The efforts which have been made for some time to bring about a better understanding between the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of lumber in the Province of Quebec and in Eastern Ontario seem to be a little near accomplishing something definite than they have ever been before. It is the belief of most people who have anything to do with the lumber industry that it has suffered more on account of the unreasonable cussedness of its members than any other trade on earth. Those who have been connected with the trade for any length of time also feel that all that is really necessary to remedy this condition is to get the members together and talk the matter over. The problem then is, why has not this been done long ago? No one seems to know. Strained relations between prominent members of the trade and industry are all too common. There is no excuse for them. It should be possible to carry on a lumber trade in a gentlemanly manner, and in a manner which would be much more certain of producing a profit.

The problems which concern the different branches of the lumber trade are not all new. They have been met and solved in other industries time and again. They involve primarily, fair dealing and secondly they require a definite basis for the mutual understanding of trade technicalities and methods. In the lumber trade to-day there is as great a percentage of honorable fair-minded business men as in any other trade. But they do not understand each other as they should. They are content to grope about in the dark far too much and occasionally when they cannot understand their confrere they find it necessary to suspect him.

Let the members of the trade in all its branches get together and discuss one or two questions only. Let them come first of all to a definite agreement among themselves as to what constitutes the various grades of lumber. There should be no question as to what a man means when he given an order for a certain line of lumber. Until this point has been threshed out and a solution agreed upon, all the meetings of lumbermen for the purpose of improving trade conditions will be of little or no use. What is the use of retailers getting together periodically and reading intricate papers upon the importance of a modern bookkeeping system in their business if all their calculations of profit are to be upset by a misunderstanding with a wholesaler, which could have been prevented if such participant in the deal had only known what the other meant What is the use of a manufacturer estimating to a nicety the cost of producing his lumber and basing his price thereon, if an incompetent inspector grades his shipments improperly and renders him liable to foot a bill for freight upon lumber which has been returned What is the use of carrying on the trade at all if one does not know what he is doing, whether he is making a profit at all, or whether he is letting himself in for a costly law suit,

When the matter of grades has been settled the question of fair dealing has to be faced. This is a rock upon which many an industrial vessel has been wrecked. It should be reasonably easy to come to a fair understanding in the lumber business as to the respective activities of the different branches of the trade and industry. The lines are so well indicated by nature that if the other uncertainties of the trade were eliminated there would be very little poaching upon each other's natural reserves. In some parts of Canada this happy condition of affairs is being slowly brought about. Why it should not be hastened by deliberate action such as that which is reported from Montreal is more than most people can understand. The example of the lumbermen of Montreal should be studied and emulated by those of other parts of the country and the hap-hazard methods of doing business which have resulted in such extensive loss in the past should be superseded by modern methods and modern ideals.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

More than two hundred lumbermen and manufacturers have been subpoenaed by the United States government to give evidence before the court in connection with the federal investigation now in progress, at Chicago, into the operations of the alleged lumber trusts.

Ontario may have a new pulp district which will challenge those of Quebec if the result of the investigation to be conducted by a party from the Interior Department into the pulp possibilities of the English River district proves as successful as expected. The English River is the boundary between Ontario and the new district of Keewatin, so that the work of the party will be of interest to both.

Because the tendered cost of Canadian lumber was excessive, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has placed orders for large quantities of lumber with American lumbering concerns in Washington. Canadian Pacific Railway buyers have advices from William Whyte, vice-president at Winnipeg, to buy Canadian lumber, and have placed contracts for nearly two million feet with Victoria firms. A recent order given by the C. P. R. was to the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company for 500 box cars.

Mr. J. W. Currie, a graduate of the forest school of the New Brunswick College, will be in charge of a party which will leave shortly and will be away during the summer and part of the fall. It will determine as far as possible the extent of the pulp resources of the English River and its tributaries and the facilities for getting the timber out. With the rapid exploitation of the pulp land of Quebec Province, the finding of a new source of supply has become a matter of considerable importance to the country. "The district should be a good one if the forest fires have not worked too much havoc there," says Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry. "It is undoubtedly a good spruce country.

Careful and conservative estimates, made by Canadians in a position to know, state that within five years the United States pulp forests will be practically depleted and within ten years they will be absolutely devoid of all pulpwood, unless in the meantime the pulp makers of the United States continue to have access to the Canadian forests. The consumption of paper has increased so rapidly in the United States that publishers to-day are, practically speaking, at their wit's ends to know where to obtain sufficient supplies for their needs. Canada is looked upon by the Americans as the most fertile field for the supply of their needs. At present the Americans are importing 1,000,000 cords of pulpwood yearly from Canada, 500,000 cords from Europe in the form of chemical pulp and 300,000 cords from Canada in the form of pulp and manufactured paper. This makes a total of 1,800,000 cords of wood annually imported into the United States, and its consumption of pulpwood totals 4,500,000 cords a year. A few of the large American paper mills have acquired large areas of pulp forests in the United States and these few mills will be able to last longer than the others, but the vast majority of them are dependent upon Canadian pulpwood in order and New Brunswick keep seventy-five mills going in the New England and eastern states.

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.—No. 1 Mill and Planing Mill.

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.—No. 2 Mill, showing Tramway.

Important Sawmills of Georgian Bay

No. 1. The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company's Splendid Plant—Combined Product of 300,000 ft. Per Day—A Model Yard Piling System

At Victoria Harbor, Ont., which is situated near the southeast end of Georgian Bay, are located the three mills of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, one of the pioneer lumber manufacturing companies of the Georgian Bay district. Victoria Harbor is one of the lumbering towns which dot the shores of the Georgian Bay and which practically owe their existence to the lumber industry. The town is delightfully situated and from the practical lumbering point of view has advantages which have counted much in the development of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company's business.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company was organized about 1886 by the late John Waldie, a man who made for himself, in the lumber business of Canada, a name which stands in the highest rank. When he went into the lumbering business he had already obtained an intimate acquaintance with its details, having had much to do with it through his banking connections. The mill, which was taken over by Mr. John Waldie at Victoria Harbor in 1886, was on the site of what is now known as the No. 2 mill. This mill had formerly been the property of Mr. Richard Power, from whom it was acquired by Mr. Waldie. Mr. Waldie at once commenced to develop the industry along the lines which have since been followed successfully by himself in his lifetime and by his sons who succeeded to the ownership of the business. Subsequently a timber mill was built which is known as No. 1 mill and this was followed in 1900 by the erection of another mill which is known as No. 3 mill.

These three mills, which, together with the power house and a splendid piling yard, make up the company's plant, are equipped with everything which goes to the creation of a modern and efficient lumber producing plant. The mills are under the capable management of Mr. C. P. Waldie, who resides at Victoria Harbor and who devotes his whole time to the business of superintending the plant and its output. The other members of the company are Mr. F. N. Waldie, president, and Mr. R. S. Waldie, vice-president, who devote a large portion of their time to the affairs of the head office at 12 and 14 Wellington street east, Toronto; Mr. Scott Waldie, who looks after the company's interests on the road, and Mr. W. E. Harper, secretary.

No. 1 mill, which is used as a timber mill and planing mill combined (a view of which is shown in one of the illustrations accompanying this article), has a capacity of from 40,000 to 45,000 feet in a ten-hour day. It is equipped with a single cutting band mill, a planer, four matchers, one large surfacer, capable of taking timbers up to 16 inches square, and surfacing four sides at once, one resaw, one moulding machine, three rip saws, and a lath mill and a shingle mill and a timber boring machine. In this mill the company produce every kind of finished lumber and the excellent quality of the product has made for it a splendid demand.

The equipment of the No. 2 mill includes a double cutting band mill, one circular saw, which is used for slabbing cants for the gang

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.—No. 3 Mill.

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.—The Power House and one of the Locomotives.

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.—View in the Yards.

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.—Loading Scene.

saw, one gang saw and a lath mill. A view of this mill is given herewith, showing the sorting tables and a part of the tramway system.

No. 3 mill contains two single cutting band mills, one gang saw, one slab resaw, and a lath mill. This mill has also a capacity of about 125,000 feet per ten hour day.

An interesting feature of the plant at Victoria Harbor is the excellent facilities which the company have for piling their lumber. The manner in which the yards are laid out has been frequently commented upon by experienced lumbermen as being the best that they have ever seen. For the work of shipping, the company employ a couple of locomotives of their own. Tracks are laid between the lumber piles and the locomotives take the loaded cars from the yards to the railway which adjoins the yard or to the dock for water shipment.

The limits from which the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company secure the logs for their mills are located on the Whitefish and French Rivers which flow into Georgian Bay near its northeast corner. The company have their own tugs for the purpose of towing their logs from the mouths of the rivers to Victoria Harbor. Upon the rivers they use alligators and tugs in connection with the drives. The journey of a tug from the north shore to the mills with a boom of logs occupies about one week.

An entirely separate sawmilling business is conducted by the Waldies at Spragge, Ont., on the North Shore of Georgian Bay, under the name of Waldie Brother Limited. The limits from which supplies of logs are secured for the Spragge mill are located on the Serpent, Blind and Mississaga Rivers. An illustrated article, descriptive of the Spragge plant and business, will appear in a later issue of the Canada Lumberman.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, Eng., reports that an inquiry from Liverpool for cargoes of Canadian birch has come to hand, and the following specifications would indicate the average composition of a cargo:—

250 to 300 standards, Canadian birch, 2 in. and up thick—say 2 in., 3 in. and 4 in., few 5 in. x 4 in. and wider, random lengths.

An extract from the letter, intended to be submitted to a Canadian exporter, gives further particulars: "We shall be glad if you will kindly quote us your lowest price c.i.f.—cost, insurance and freight—to Swansea, Llanelly, and if possible Port Talbot. It is just possible that you may have previously exported some parcels of this tin-plate-box-grade of birch, in which case you will know exactly what is required, but on the off chance that this is fresh business to you we would mention that the stock is that usually shipped from West Bay, Halifax and St. John, and district. What is expected is good, sound and clean timber.

"Should we be successful in getting to business there is no estimating the quantity required. We have supplied quantities of this birch from Riga, but several of our friends are, in addition to this supply, importing quantities of Canadian. The price at which the stock is being sold c.i.f. the South Wales ports is between £8 to £8 7s. 6d. per standard, or say $19 per M. You should secure a freight rate of about 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per standard for direct cargo. A trans-shipment parcel would make your figure prohibitive.

"With regard to terms, we act solely as brokers, accepting no responsibility of claim for inferior quality, etc., but we look after our shippers' interests to the very best of our power. Your prices would need to include 2½ per cent. discount to buyer, and 4 per cent. commission to us on the c.i.f. value, and we would be prepared to accept your draft for 80 per cent.—90 per cent. of the f.o.b. value, the balance to be remitted with A/sales, say thirty days after arrival."

The Red Cliff Lumber Company is interested in property at Port Albernie, and when the Panama canal is opened will probably erect a mill at that point.

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.—Double Cutting Band in No. 2 Mill.

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.—Filing Room in No. 2 Mill.

Pacific Coast Loggers in Convention

Largely Attended Gathering held at Vancouver—Practical Addresses on Important Subjects — Great Strides made in Logging Methods

The annual meeting of the Pacific Logging Congress was held at Vancouver, B.C., on June 22, 23 and 24. There was an excellent attendance and the numerous addresses which were delivered were both interesting and of much practical value. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. J. A. Smith, president of the British Columbia Loggers' Association and a reply by Mr. E. B. Blake, Seattle, Wash., president of the association.

The secretary-treasurer, Mr. Geo. M. Cornwall, Portland, Ore., in his address, gave a brief report of the progress of logging since the last congress. Great strides, he said, had been made not only from a mechanical standpoint but on broader lines encompassed in the great logging branch of the lumber business. He referred particularly to the labor problem, stating that in order to obtain good work from the employees in a logging camp it was necessary to exert the highest class of talent and generalship.

"The betterment of sanitary conditions in the camp," he said, "through supplying adequate facilities for bathing, and attempting some form of recreation, is the first step towards establishing permanency of occupation in the camp. Despite the migratory tendency of the majority of the young men, it is well-spent effort to try and build up a small community of homes that will minister to the social and domestic instinct inherent in everyone. To this end the cutting up of tracts of cut-over lands, sold to men of families, has already resulted in producing a markedly beneficial effect in the permanency of the crew."

In conclusion Mr. Cornwall said:

"The interest aroused by the Pacific Logging Congress in the science of logging engineering has been widespread. The published report of the second session has been been distributed throughout the world. Calls for the report have come from Siberia, Japan, Formosa, Philippine Islands, Mexico, Bavaria, Dutch East Indies, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, as well as from all parts of the United States and Canada. Copies have been distributed among the students of the forestry classes in the Northwestern universities, where it is regarded as a text-book. The Congress has for its mainspring the dissemination of the best ideas in modern logging practice. Its scope is unlimited, and it has been able through the generous manifestation of that spirit of helpfulness characteristic of the men who are engaged in a mighty industry, to make its power felt in elevating and broadening the sphere of influence of this industry."

Among the interesting addresses which were delivered by members of the Congress were several by well-known Canadian lumbermen as follows: "Forest Fire Protection in British Columbia," by W. C. Gladwin, Provincial Fire Warden, Vancouver; "Logging in the Interior of British Columbia," by Otto Lachmund, manager Arrow Lakes Lumber Company, Arrowhead, B.C.; "Adaptability of the Cable Locomotive on Steep Grades," by R. L. Fraser, manager McNair-Fraser Lumber Company, Vancouver; "British Columbia Logging Conditions," by A. J. Hendrie, Vancouver; and "Timberland Taxation in British Columbia," by W. Innes Paterson, Paterson Timber Company, Vancouver.

The business sessions were well attended and occupied the attention of the delegates during Thursday, June 22, and Friday, June 23. On the evening of June 23 a banquet was tendered to the visiting delegates. On Saturday morning, June 24, a visit was enjoyed to the mills of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, at Fraser Mills, near New Westminster, B.C., where the visitors were entertained at luncheon, after having been shown through the splendid plant of this company. On Saturday afternoon a char-pitting demonstration was given by Professor H. W. Sparks, and the party then returned to Vancouver.

Logging in the Interior of British Columbia

Mr. Otto Lachmund, in his address upon "Logging in the Interior of British Columbia," spoke as follows:

Interior British Columbia logging present many phases and difficulties which to the loggers of eastern Canada, and of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, are new, untried, and when first met with, bring about many discouragements. There have been cases in the mountain districts of this province that have amply proven this. The logger from the east generally comes here with the idea that he can show the "old timer" in British Columbia things he never knew about logging. He smiles at their ways, and is prone to believe that he and his methods are rather superior to them and theirs. The more he arrogates to himself, the further he is bound to climb down from his pinnacle. So many things have to be taken into consideration that the new comer, however successful he has been where he hailed from, must take account of climate, the excessive fall of snow and consequent rush of waters when the sun gets in its work; the topography of the country, the dense underbrush, the high cost of commodities, especially horses, the difference in laborers, yes, even the festive mosquito has to be reckoned with.

An interesting case comes to my mind showing what the unusual and unaccustomed mean to the man whose operations in the "bush" have been conducted under conditions in a less rugged country. This man was from Minnesota, where he had enjoyed a reputation of being a first-class logger. A short visit in the mountains of British Columbia had convinced him that logging, as he found it, was needlessly expensive. There was no occasion, in his opinion, for logs in the water, ready to tow, costing more than $4. In fact, at that figure, he could see a fine profit, and undertook to prove it. With what result? With the same facilities in every particular he was six months getting out about a million and a half, and the cost was more than $10 per M.; where prior to his taking the job, they had cost about $5. We have all had more or less to learn by experience, and there is yet more to learn. That is why, I take it, the idea of a "Logging Congress" took tangible form. It was not the pleasure of the writer to take part in previous sessions, but from a careful reading of their proceedings I believe that the valuable papers read have been of material help to every logger, that we have all learned something worth while. The logging congress has come to stay.

Many difficulties are yet to be overcome. That is especially true of the interior on this side of the line, where we have the deep snows of winter and the wild mountain streams of summer to contend with. On the coast the donkey engine comes into play, but in the mountains, though tried in numerous places, they have been generally abandoned because the timber is too small to do efficient work with them. So far, nothing better than the horse has been devised for yarding logs. Horses, however fit for the work, made hard by the rough contour of the country, the hard climb of the steep mountain side, rarely last more than six years, their average time of usefulness being nearer four years. To get supplies to the camps usually requires four-horse teams. All this means cost. Mountain streams are very rarely dependable. For that reason, mainly, logging railroads are being more and more installed. With us, there is a marked advantage in sawing green logs over those that have been tossed about in the streams, because they are free from stones and sand, which makes a big saving in saws. Green logs saw out more easily and a bigger cut is secured than is the case with logs that have been in the water for some time. So that, entirely aside from the uncertainties of driving, the railroad is much the preferrable mode of handling logs. The time is not far off when timber more remote from the mill, and less accessible, will of necessity have to be utilized. To-day it would be a costly, if not impossible thing, to log it; but when the day comes when that bridge must be crossed, we will no doubt have learned how best to tackle the problem through the medium of these congress meetings.

One of the greatest, if not the chief trouble, the mountain operator has to contend with, arises from the lack of dependable labor. Shortage of labor is responsible for a foolish practice that obtains more or less frequently in the interior, when one bids against another for it, which, of course, serves no purpose other than to drive up the cost of labor, for it does not augment the supply. We read of, and are told, that in many sections there is a surplus of labor, and yet, because of the lack of co-operation, the employer is not enabled to correct the condition confronting him. To us, therefore, the address by Mr. Elliott, of Chemainus, at the last annual congress, was a timely one. It struck the keynote. Mr. Young well characterized this paper when he said: "that seems to me to have the right swing and is worthy of consideration." Mr. President and gentlemen, we believe that when the suggestions put forward by Mr. Elliott are acted upon and become a realization, much of our trouble will be eliminated. Not long since it was a well-known fact that at Spokane no less than four thousand men were idle on the streets, while at that same time laborers in our section were asking for more pay.

It has been well said that labor is a commodity the price of which varies with demand and supply, such as any other product. We are believers in the wisdom of paying good wages, and in that respect, is not the employer of to-day in the northwest generally treating his men in the camps and at the mills as men in like occupation in eastern Canada, in Michigan, in Wisconsin, in Minnesota and the camps of the south, never before were treated? Compare wages paid to-day with those paid in the best times of the industry in the places named. Compare the fare of our times and theirs at the camps. Nowhere is the man of the bush so well fed and cared for as in the northwest. Were the "old timer" of Ontario, of Michigan, and Minnesota, to enter one of the camps of British Columbia, Washington, Idaho or Oregon, and look upon the tables laden with the best of meats, the choicest of vegetables, the different kinds of pies and cakes, with fresh strawberries, even, and other fresh fruits, and recall the sowbelly and beans of his day, would he not be likely to drop dead from heart failure?

The fire menace in the interior here, as in the United States, where there is much less moisture than on the coast, is a very grave one, especially in our country, where the underbrush is so heavy. As more attention is being paid to the matter of burning slashings, as the government is keeping a more watchful eye on settlers, there will be a growing improvement. Change of wood and coal fuel in locomotives, etc., to crude oil will also prove a great factor in minimizing the danger. Moreover, oil will no doubt be cheaper than either of the others. Recently Mr. Whyte, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has announced: "That as a result of an examination of conditions in the mountains, it has been definitely decided to use crude oil as fuel on engines steaming through the timber country, because the present fuel causes bush fires, which are enormously destructive, and because firemen cannot stand the strain of a 130-mile run firing a big locomotive." This is news we will all rejoice over.

In closing, I realize full well that what I have said contains little that is new. It deals with facts rather than with practical suggestions. My mission here is to be instructed rather than to impart anything that could be of value to men who have had much more experience. I feel that I have been honored in being able to address you at all, and thank you.

Timber Land Taxation in British Columbia

Mr. W. Innes Paterson delivered the following instructive address upon "Timber Land Taxation in British Columbia":

In these later days when the word conservation has assumed such an unwonted importance, the subject for which it stands, the more careful and economical use of our natural wealth, threatens to dissolve cabinets and depose cabinet ministers, we, who are the more closely associated with the actual carrying out of some of their far-fetched and often impractical ideas, should know from experience and observation what tends more to accomplish the object aimed at.

In British Columbia I feel certain we have a state of affairs that will prove to be the killing of the goose that lays the golden egg, and I must say she has been a most prolific layer during the last few years; yet it is deriving revenue at the wrong end of the deal, as a very large percentage of the lands held on special license cannot stand $140 per year tax. The reults will be the holder will have to take off what is marketable as quickly as possible to recover what he has invested in the property up to the present time, which will leave the balance a prey to fire, and thus a large amount of what later on would be marketable will be destroyed.

We only have to visit the older provinces of Canada and states of the United States to see the ruthless destruction that took place even when the taxation was very small compared to what we have to pay in British Columbia. The desire to realize made them take out what was marketable often at an actual loss in the operation on account of over production. To-day these lands are in many cases practically a desert. No second growth of any practical value, as the cutting over of large areas in one season when a fire once gained a foothold the destruction wrought is much greater, and the distance of seed trees prevents natural reforestation. What a source of wealth this timber would be if standing at the present time, which had absolutely no value at the time the operations were carried on. Many of these areas that escaped the destruction by fire were logged over as much as four times, and more money was made during the last operation than on any of the previous ones. In the early stages of the lumber industry in the east operations were carried on if not at an actual loss, with only a small margin of profit, and consequently a very small royalty to the government.

This will always be the tendency in a new country. The timber is the most accessible natural resource of any new and timbered country, and can be taken out and marketed in the initial stages of the development of the country with a primitive equipment, the operator selecting the best of the material and the most accessible areas, and is satisfied with small profits as it is generally an adjunct to some other business. The tendency is always for the production to follow up and almost invariably to exceed the demand until the awakening suddenly comes, and it is true that the supposedly inexhaustible supply is rapidly nearing the end. The pity of it all is that the margin of profit is so small and so much of the timber on the area cut over is wasted on which the government gets no royalty and the operator gets no returns. This has taken place to an alarming extent in sections where the ground rent was merely nominal, and where, generally speaking, the lands were better timbered on an average than we have in this country, so what can we expect in British Columbia when the ground rent is 22 cents per acre, and the regulations regarding staking were such that a larger percentage of the land staked must necessarily be useless as timber land. The only thing that can possibly happen is a frantic attempt to realize what has been put in on the poorer claims as soon as possible and abandon them. This will always tend to keep the manufacture of lumber in a chronic state of over production with consequently small profits and small royalties to the government.

In a country with physical features such as British Columbia where the logged over lands are so often worthless as farming or agricultural lands, the aim should be to conserve as much as possible the existing crop, which cannot be done with an excessive ground rent. On the other hand, unless the large lumber manufacturing concerns are allowed to have arrangements made for a sufficient amount of timber for a number of years in advance, they will not make the investment in manufacturing plants necessary to economically manufacture the raw material into the variety of forms which is necessary to make the most of it; still the matter cannot be solved by the government holding the land unless they also operate the mills; an illustration of this is plainly seen in Germany, where the lumber mills are of the most primitive nature, and most expensive in operation. No manufacturer will put in a large plant investment when the supply of the raw material is so uncertain, and is doled out by the government as they see fit a few months in advance of the actual requirement of the operator, and in a very uncertain manner and at a very uncertain price.

In a new country this system cannot be carried out. Another very important feature from the government standpoint, in the early stages of the development of a country the disposing of timber lands in fee simple or by lease or license is one of the most available sources of immediate revenue. Thus it is one of the most available sources of immediate revenue, both for the government and for the operator, and it would seem that all that can be obtained is to reduce the inevitable waste and destruction to the lowest possible minimum.

There is no question but that the rental of 22 cents per acre, as we have it in British Columbia, regardless of the nature of the concession held by the individual paying this tax being as must on an acre containing 10,000 feet as on an acre containing 100,000 feet, can only produce one result, and that is, get what you have in it out of the poorer holdings at the earliest possible moment and abandon them. It would seem only reasonable that there should be a readjustment at no very late date, and that timber lands should be taxed in a rational manner which would be in proportion to the value. 22 cents per acre as a ground rent fee is excessive, and I feel confident that the government of British Columbia will realize this at no very late date, but as in all new countries it is just possible that they may not awaken to the fact until it is too late to save a vast amount of material which in a few years will be a source of wealth, both to the government and to the operator.

This, I feel, is a matter of the utmost importance in the province of British Columbia. There is no reason why the government of this province might not be receiving a reasonable revenue to assist in the development at a time when revenue was very difficult to secure and where every dollar judiciously spent produces such great results. Should the timber holders in the province decide, as they must do, to abandon a very large percentage of the timber lands which are now being held under special license on account of the value not being there to justify the expending of 22 cents per acre per year ground rent, the government will lose the revenue from these lands for years to come, and although they will have the land, still a moderate revenue from them to help in the development at the present time might be of incalculable benefit to the province before the time arrives when these abandoned lands will again be in demand.

During the wholesale staking of timber lands in the years 1906 and 1907, very much that is practically worthless was staked from which the government have been receiving a revenue while the parties have been holding them as a speculation in the hope of making a sale at a small profit. Many have already done so, and the day has arrived when the matter of the $140 per year is getting of such serious importance that the prosaic cruiser and surveyor must be sent out and report conditions as they really are, and the revelation in store will certainly surprise all parties concerned looked at from the government standpoint. Naturally the timber owner will select the best, and those licenses he will discard will be on the outskirts of the valleys. Once the valleys are logged off the discarded lands which the government owns on mountain slopes being left by the operator will almost invariably be destroyed by fire, or if they esecape the fire the cost of operation will be prohibitive once the improvements in the first operations are abandoned.

Public Sentiment with Regard to the Conservation Question

To any one who is familiar with the situation it is quite evident that there is a growing tendency on the part of the public generally, who are not directly interested in timber lands, to clamor for what may prove to be an undue equity in the profits accruing from the development and operation of timber lands. This disposition is quite evident all over the American continent, and while there is no getting away from the fact that up to the present time there may have been abuses and the operators have in some cases received an undue profit from the natural resources of this continent, still even in the most glaring instances these individuals are companies who have taken the initiative and have by their shrewdness and business ability developed markets, introduced economies which enabled them, while many of their competitors failed in the same line of business and under equally favorable circumstances, to in many cases acquire a very large fortune, thinking to profit by previous experience, there is no doubt sentiment is growing to handle these natural resources as public utilities, thinking that thereby the operators' profit would accrue to the benefit of the public at large, but this does not always necessarily follow, and particularly in a new country where competition is keen.

As an illustration of this, as referred to before, we have only to go to Germany and witness the extravagant and obsolete methods used there in their sawmills, which so far as I can see, is entirely owing to the fact that they have no assured supply of timber in advance to warrant them putting in sufficiently large and economical plants to operate cheaply, and I was convinced of this fact while in that country, that a well equipped and managed sawmill with timber limits to warrant them laying plans for many years' operations in advance would certainly be able to pay the government a very fine royalty, probably more than they are getting out of it at the present time, and still the operator would make a magnificent fortune, and I think there is no other one thing where the legislators of the Dominion of Canada, and particularly British Columbia, will require to exercise more caution and good judgment than in the regulations, restrictions and taxation of its timber land.

There is no operator but what must admit that the government must participate in the increasing value of stumpage; but personally I believe there is nothing that would tend more to make the lumber business more profitable to all parties concerned, the government included, than a reasonable taxation based on the actual value of the holdings, reasonable restrictions on the operation and cutting of timber land, insisting upon the least possible waste, always bearing in mind the condition of the market and deriving its revenue from increased royalties on the increasing value of the stumpage, and the government and operator working together in devising the best possible ways and means of conserving the areas of virgin timber, utilizing as much as possible the material on the lands cut over, taking all possible precautions to prevent undue waste or destruction of this, our most valuable provincial asset. I do not believe it possible for a government to anticipate conditions for many years ahead in British Columbia, to fix either rentals or royalties at the present time for any long period of years would not be advisable.

I feel confident the special license tax of 22 cents per acre is not wise from the government point of view at the present time except the tax should be regulated in proportion to the value of the area held; and I am also convinced that the wise method for the government to employ in securing revenue from its timber areas should be more by increasing royalty on the material cut, and also having different royalties on the different qualities of the material cut; for instance, there should be a royalty for the different kinds of timber, one for hemlock and larch, another for fir, and yet another for cedar. This might entail a little extra work on the part of the department, but they would be amply repaid as it is certainly not reasonable to imagine that a person will log hemlock, for instance, with the same stumpage tax as the fir on the same area when the price he receives for his manufactured product allows him so much larger a margin of profit on the one material than the other; also I think the royalties should be in proportion to the grades of the different materials. This would have the effect of inducing the operator to log off the poorer grades of material, as the less amount of royalty would afford him a larger amount of profit on these lower grades.

As an illustration of the advisability of this method, take the cedar. The higher grades of cedar are our most valuable timber, and the lower grades are the most worthless. The towage is the same, the cost of logging is greater, cost of milling as great if not greater, as far as the process is carried through, yet the material from the higher grades will bring in the rough from $24 to $40, from the lower $12 to $18. Thus it is evident that the system of blanket royalties as is in force at the present time is not a wise one, and tends to wasteful methods in carrying on logging operations. The same holds good as to the different kinds of lumber on an acre. So long as the supply of the raw material is plentiful the consumer will insist on having the best. Thus we find a sentiment or prejudice created in favor of certain woods for certain purposes. We have the house builders insisting on perfectly clear fir flooring, which when once in place is covered with a carpet and never seen except at house cleaning time. The operator cannot afford to log off the grades and kinds not saleable. I do not think the operators in the lumber business endeavor to educate the consumers sufficiently on the question of using lower grades of material. When we look at all the facts as they are they assuredly do not tend to conservation. The consumer of British Columbia lumber is unnecessarily severe in his demands, demanding the best and rejecting material for defects that really are not material. The lower grades of timber not more costly to operate on from the stump to the car or pile, as our logging camps and sawmills are equipped to handle more profitably the larger and better grades of material. The ground rent is just the same on a hemlock claim and the claim runs largely to low grade timber (and necessarily the stumpage is not as large on these claims) as on the claims of high-class timber and large stumpage, and after the material is cut and moved the government insist on the same royalty on the lower grades and cheaper kinds as on the best. There is no use advocating conservation as long as this condition of affairs exists. The government should assist in this important matter, by a more equitable arrangement of taxation and royalties. Offer every inducement to timber holders to cut as sparingly as possible.

I think it would be a wise regulation to have all logs graded by the government scalers, and for the present reduce the royalty or stumpage tax on what are called rough logs, also on hemlock and larch to practically nothing, even if this necessitated increasing the royalty on the higher grades; there is no doubt the waste is disgraceful at the present time, still we are the victims of circumstances; and even if regretting the waste, still the question of profit must always dictate to what extent with what material we will carry on our operations.

The Cable Locomotive on Steep Grades

A brief and practical address upon the adaptability of the Cable Locomotive on Steep Grades was delivered by Mr. R. L. Fraser, of the Nair-Fraser Timber Company, Vancouver. Mr. Fraser's remarks were as follows:—

When the McNair-Fraser Lumber Company commenced operating the timber limits on which the cable locomotive is now used, the claim had already been opened up as a railroad proposition, the intention being to trail the logs to tide-water with a geared locomotive.

The timber is situated on the side of a hill about two and on-half miles from the water and at elevators varying from 1,200 to 1,600 feet. Starting at the water, for the first mile and one-quarter the grades run from 3 to 16 per cent., and from there on they run from 16 to 22 per cent.

It did not take long to prove conclusively that this kind of a locomotive was impractical on such steep grades, and we began looking around for some other means of getting our logs to the water. As considerable money had already been spent on road-bed, we wanted if possible to get a machine to run on the road already built without adding to the expense any more than was necessary. After considering the matter, we had a machine built something like the one used by the O. K. Logging Co. at their camp at Marshland, Oregon. This machine I shall now endeavor to describe.

The cable locomotive is mounted on two specially designed trucks. Each truck has four double flanged wheels with an independent axle on each wheel, two journals on each. The frame is built up of heavy eighteen-inch I beams and rests on the trucks at three points, two under the boiler end and one under the tank end of the machine. The boiler is 76 inches in diameter by 138 inches high and carries 160 pounds of steam. It is placed at one end of the machine directly over one of the trucks. The engines are similar to those used on a 14x14 road engine. The power which drives the machine is transmitted through a different gear. similar to that used on automobiles, to the bull wheels, over which the cables pass. This differential gear is necessary in order to equalize the strain on the cable while going around curces. This machine works on a standard guage track and hauls herself along on two wire cables one inch in diameter. These cables are stretched along the track just outside of either rail and are held in place by means of hardwood pegs set in the ties. At the upper end of the track these cables are made fast to stumps; then, coming to the machine, they pass under guide shives; from there they pass to the bull wheels and are given four turns around each, after which they pass under guide shives similar to those already mentioned, but located at the other end of the machine, and from there they continue along the track to the water, where they pass around tightening wheels placed at the outer end of the pier. The bull wheels around which the cables are wound are similar to a gypsy or ship's niggerhead, except that the diameter of teh bull wheel is greater, measuring about five feet across.

This system of running a cable over a bull wheel is not by any means a new one, having been used for years in mine haulage in the old country. We believe, however, that this is the first time it has been applied in a logging operation. The bull wheel is not at all hard on the cable as one might expect. The writer knows of a case where a cable used on a bull wheel under much harder conditions than the present lasted twelve years. We have used our Lang's lay cable for nearly two seasons and as yet it shows very little signs of wear.

The initial cost of this machine laid down in Vancouver, freight and duty paid, was in round figures $8,000. The cable cost fifteen cents per foot.

We employ four men on this machine, a driver, fireman, chaser and, in dry weather, a greaser. She can make four round trips in ten hours without any difficulty, and has made as many as five in eleven hours. The size of the turn varies from about ten to sixteen logs. The largest turn we have taken down scaled 34,700 feet B. C. scale.

While we are using this machine as a trailer, I see no reason why she could not operate cars successfully on grades too steep for a locomotive. Her capacity would be limited to the number of empty cars she could haul up the grades. As her speed is not up to that of a locomotice, I would not recommend her for the low grades or long stretches or flat. One thing I would like to point out, however, is that there is no slip. Every time a wheel turns the machine moves in that direction.

In closing, I would like to suggest that should you have, for instance, a piece of timber on a plateau with grades between it and the water up to 25 per cent., you consider the advisability of working an ordinary locomotive on the flat above and a cable locomotive on the steep grades between that and the water.

Protection of Forests From Fire

An address upon "Protection of the Forest Fire" was delivered by W. C. Gladwin, Supervisor of Fire Wardens, Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Gladwin's remarks were as follows:—

With a stand of timber in the Province estimated between three and five hundred billion feet of merchantable timber, already employing directly some twenty thousand men; bringing into British Columbia last year seventeen million dollars, adding to the revenue, and bringing into the treasury of the government approximately two and a half million dollars, the government is fully awake to the great responsibility which rests upon it, to guard in every manner possible this great natural asset of the people.

It has been the intention of the government of British Columbia to deal with fresh legislation, at last winter's session of the Legislature; but as the final report of the Forestry Commission was not received in time, this legislation had to be postponed until next year, and as the government realized that vigorous action was necessary to carry on the temporary system for the protection of the forests from fire, a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was voted, to put into the field a well-organized force of men to give an adequate patrol, and strictly enforce the different regulations of the "Bush Fire Act." The season of 1910 being an usually dry season, necessitated expending to fight forest fires and cost of patrolling for the carrying out and enforcing the regulations, approximately $187,000.

The Honorable W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, realizing that the larger the force or fire wardens to carefully patrol the dangerous localities in the Province, the more vigorous the enforcement of the "Bush Fire Act" in general, much less danger would be incurred to the great natural assets of the country at large, and has put into the field a much larger and better organized force of fire wardens than ever before, to make every effort to so minimize the possibilities of fire starting at all.

The force is organized in the following way:

The Province is divided into two groups, or sections—the mountain divisions, six in number, and the coast divisions, numbering four. Each to these divisions are in charge of a Divisional Fire Warden, and each division divided into four districts numbering in all one hundred and seven, and each district patrolled by a district fire warden, thus forming a complete patrol throughout the province.

As the dry season comes on more men are added to th edivisions where the most danger is.

These divisions are supervised by two head offices, one at Nelson, B. C., the other at Vancouver; these two offices receiving all reports and issuing any general orders from the department at Victoria.

All government road superintendents and foremen with their crews are under standing orders from their department to assist in suppressing any fires which may start in their vicinity; thus the government has a force of men, well equipped to combat fires, and also watch and see to it that no fires are allowed to be started if possible.

The means employed to patrol the various districts are arranged to most suit each district as follows: Launches, boats, canoes, horses, bicycles are used.

Laws Governing the Protection of the Forest From Fire—Permits

No person clearing land is allowed to light or start a fire for the purpose of cleaning such land, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October each year, without first obtaining a permit from the District Fire Warden, who inspects the land, and if in his opinion it is too dangerous a place to have a fire started, he can refuse to issue a permit; by this means the settlers are kept well in hand.

Regulations governing the operation of donkey engines for logging purposes: ....

The law states that a space of 50 feet on all sides must be cleared of brush; that a supply of not less than 400 gals. of water muse be available at each donkey engine, together with 12 galvanized buckets, six shovels, three on a good steel frame and securely fastened to the top of the smokestack, on a good steel frame and securely fastened to the top of the smockstack, not less than three times the area of the stack, to be not less than twenty-five squares to the inch, in mesh No. 16 B. W. G. A watchman must also be kept around to detect and put out any fires which may start in the vicinity of the engine.

Regulations warning persons lighting camp fires, or fires for cooking, in or near the woods, are posted throughout the timbered localities along the trails and roads.

Posters

Posters appealing to the people to give their sympathies and do all in their power to aid in every way the regulations provided by the government to preserve the greatest of their revenue producing resources, are distributed throughout the Province; the question of getting the sympathy of each individual, that they may realize that every foot of timber burned is a direct loss to the country at large, is in my opinion of the greatest importance, if that everyone who seeks a change, by taking a holiday in the woods, would only bear in mind that we are depending upon the wooded sections of the country for the regulating of our supply of water, for industrial and domestic purposes, for fuel, for the protection of game of all kinds, for the beauty and appearance of the great hills and mountains, that each individual should become a fire warden to help suppress and fires and thus preserve this great natural resource; after all it rests with the people, the government to originate regulations governing the cutting, the manner in which the cutting must be done, and in regards the disposal of the debris, the proper levying of a tax for every acre of timber land, for a revenue to maintain an adequate force to see to it that all laws are properly carried out, to protect in every way that the causes of waste and destruction from all sources are reduced to the lowest minimum; by so doing we not only preserve for the people of to-day this great natural resource that nature has so greatly endowed us with, but to protect for generations to come that which will give wealth and prosperity in untold measures.

I believe you gentlemen who are gathered together in convention at this time can, by a general exchange of views, and by a united action in your different states and provinces, do much to lay down reasonable and adequate resolutions which might be of great service to the different legislators, who frame and put on our statute books the laws which govern the different branches of the forest regulation.

Lumber Trade of British Columbia

Timber Resources Described in Interesting Official Handbook — Next in Rank to Mining Industry

The Handbook of British Columbia, published recently by authority of the Legislative Assembly, has the following article on the lumber industry in that province:

Next to her great industry in minerals, the most readily available, if not the most important, of British Columbia's natural resources is her immense timber reserve. The province may now be said to possess the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in North America. The total forest area of Canada is estimated at 1,657,600,000 square acres (exceeding that of the United States and Europe combined), and of this British Columbia has 182,750,000 acres. The immense extent of forest and woodland is not, of course, all of present commercial value, as much of it is covered with small trees, only fit for fuel and domestic purposes, which would not be considered as "timber" by loggers, who choose only the largest and best trees. As far north as Alaska the coast is heavily timbered, the forest line following the indentations of the shore and the river valleys and fringing the mountain sides. The douglas fir, the most widely distributed and valuable tree found on the Pacific coast, grows as far north as 51 degrees, where it is surplanted by the cypress, or yellow cedar, red cedar, hemlock and spruce. The fir is very widely distributed, being found from the coast to the Rocky Mountains. On the coast it attains immense proportions, sometimes towering to a height of 300 feet with a base circumference of 30 to 50 feet. The best average trees are 150 feet clear of limbs and five to six feet in diameter. The fir is the staple of commerce, prized for its durability and strength. The great bodies of this timber are found on Vancouver Island, on the coast of the Mainland and in the Selkirk and Gold Mountains. Next to the Douglas fir in importance are the cypress and red cedar, both of which are of great value and much in demand. Red cedar shingles are the standard, and are finding an increased market in Eastern Canada. The white spruce is also much sought after by certain builders for use in the better class of buildings. Hemlock is abundant in the province and possesses qualities which should make it more valuable than it is. The western species is different and much superior to the eastern hemlock, and is as serviceable in many ways as more prized lumber. There are many other trees of commercial value which are manufactured into lumber, including white pine, tamarac, balsam, yew, maple and cottonwood.

The trees indigenous to the province are: White fir, western white fir, mountain balsam, large-leaved maple, vine maple, red alder, arbutus, western birch, canoe birch, western dogwood, red cedar, American larch, mountain birch, western larch, white spruce, western black spruce, black spruce, white-marked pine, scrub pine, white wountain pine, yellow pine, western white oak, lance-leaved willow, willow, western yew, giant cedar, yellow cypress or cedar, western hemlock, Alpine hemlock.

There are 207 sawmills in the province, with an annual daily capacity of 4,500,000 feet, and 49 shingle mills with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,395,000 shingles. In addition many of the plants are furnished with planing mills, sash and door and other woodworking machinery. It is estimated that eighty to one hundred million dollars of capital is invested in the lumbering industry.

The output of lumber is increasing very rapidly, as will be seen by comparing the following figures showing the cut for several years:

1904	325,271,500
1905	473,713,900
1906	570,721,923
1907	846,000,000
1908	710,364,500
1909	875,000,000

The cut in 1907 resulted from a miscalculation of market requirements, and, followed by a partial failure of crops in the prairie provinces, necessitated the carrying over of a large surplus stock and caused considerable loss to some of the mills.

The liberal terms on which timber cutting licenses were granted previous to 1907 tempted speculation in standing timber, as the following record shows:

	No. of Licenses
1904	1,451
1905	2,173
1906	3,960
1907	10,924

These figures are exclusive of hand-loggers' licenses issued during the year, and show a remarkable increase in the acreage of timber staked. As each license represents a square mile, or 640 acres, the number of acres taken up in each year would be:

1904	920,320
1905	1,390,080
1906	2,527,760
1907	6,691,840

The immense area of timber covered by applications for licenses at the close of 1907 caused the government to declare a reserve on all timber lands undisposed of, and in consequence no more licenses to cut timber will be granted.

Notwithstanding the great increase in production, the prices of logs and manufactured lumber have just about doubled in the period covered by the above tables, and the tendency seems to be towards still higher prices in the future.

British Columbia cedar shingles are in high favor in eastern Canada and the Atlantic States, as well as in the Middle West. The fututre of the shingle business, as well as that of lumbering generally, is very promising.

A few years ago the lumber industry was confined almost wholly to the coast districts, where the big trees attracted capital, but as population increased in the interior and in the prairie provinces, the demand for lumber became greater, and sawmills were set up in many localities in the mountains to supply the new market. In 1909 the mountain mills cut 325,000,000 feet.

Changing Conditions in B. C. Trade

Important Economies Effected by Uniting Interests of Isolated Mills—Changes caused by U.S. Competition

The lumber industry in British Columbia and on the prairies has been undergoing rather a rapid alteration during the last year or two. Instead of a large number of mills each conducted as a separate institution, there are now a number of large manufacturing companies which own and control the output of a number of mills in different localities. These companies have affected an important saving in the costs of management and of marketing, by uniting their interests. They have in many cases directed especial attention to getting closer to the prairie markets and are, by this means, succeeding in fighting the keen competition which they had to face from the mills of the United States. The situation is well explained in a daily press report which recently appeared in a Vancouver paper as follows:—

The surplus of logs on the United States Pacific coast has induced loggers to consider the advisability of reducing the output. A logger in close touch with the situation stated recently that there is a surplus of 100,000,000 feet of logs on Puget Sound at present, and that the camps now in operation are dumping logs into the water much faster than they can possibly be consumed by the mills. Loggers are preparing for the annual suspension of logging operations around July 4. It is expected that instead of keeping the camps closed for one week, a longer suspension will be inaugurated. The recent curtailment campaign by the lumbermen has cut down the output of lumber more than 12,000,000 feet per week.

The process of evolution is noticed in the lumber industry in British Columbia. The visible result is the merger of interests and the establishment of retail yards on the prairies, controlled and operated directly by the mills.

The effect is the natural defence of lumber manufacturers, who have to contend with ruinous competition from the United States. It is an old story of how every other industry in Canada has received protection in the way of tariff and even a bonus, except the manufacturers of lumber. At present conditions are poor in the lumber producing states immediately to the south, and taking advantage of free entry into Canada, the Washington and Oregon mills are shipping approximately 20,000,000 feet of lumber into the Canadian west. They are shipping it at cost price, and this dumping has a bad effect on trade.

Some years ago, when large American operators began to secure interests in the interior of British Columbia, they brought into play methods which had been successful in the eastern and middle states. Instead of selling through a retailer, they began the establishment of retail yards in prairie towns. These yards are becoming more and more numerous. Mills with small capital were unable to do much, but now that immense amounts of money have come into the industry, every effort will be made to cope with foreign competition.

Early in the year announcement was made of the merging of the interests of two large companies on Vancouver Island, the Michigan Pacific and the Michigan Puget Sound Lumber companies. The principals in these concerns were the same in instances, and all lived in Detroit, Grand Rapids and Chicago. When the Fraser river lumber mills, operating one of the largest plants in the world on the

Fraser river, changed its name to that of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, the capital was increased to $20,000,000. The mill of the Columbia River Lumber Company at Golden was taken over by the same interests. The Dominion Sawmills, Limited, was floated in London, with a capital of $5,000,000, to take over six plants in the vicinity of Revelstoke. The British Canadian Lumber Corporation was formed with a capital of $20,000,000 to control the British Canadian Lumber Company, of Vancouver, build a mill on Lulu Island, acquire the interests of the Arrowhead Lumber Company, and to further extend the manufacturing facilities. The latest merger is that of several mills in East Kootenay, the capital in this case being also $20,000,000.

In connection with the latter, it was announced that a couple of hundred retail yards would be established on the prairies, and the mills will thus be able to sell their product direct.

It was because of the keen competition that the head office of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturing Association was moved this spring from Nelson to Calgary, so that the executive official could be in direct touch with the prairie market. With this move an aggressive sales department was organized.

For several years the western lumbermen have asked for a protective tariff equal to that on Canadian lumber going into the United States, and it looks as if they will never get it. To secure what business they can, new methods are being employed.

Many of the prominent lumbermen south of the boundary are not in favor of reciprocity in forest products, for the reason that it tends to more rapid destruction of the timber. One of them recently said that with free markets the same ruthless policy of waste would continue. For many years it has been the practice to leave in the woods the top part of the tree, and this is often as great in diameter as that of the average tree in Ontario, where it is regarded as valuable. If the limits of the market were curtailed, he contended that the manufacturer would have to use more of the tree, and the portion now relegated to the clearing fire would be found profitable. This condition applies particularly to Washington and Oregon, where the mills are very many, and where there is great overproduction. The suggestion has been made there to limit work to say four days each week, which would enable manufacturers to get rid of some of their surplus.

How Freight Bills Accumulate

Lumbermen have no need of an illustration of the autocratic methods of the railroads in the matter of handling of freight. They all know well enough, as the result of sad experience, that the railroads as a general rule, will handle their freight just as they see fit and will charge as exhorbitant a rate for their services as they can with impunity. Although lumbermen know all about this there is something so characteristic in a recent occurrence that it will be read with interest.

A car of lumber was shipped from Penetang, Ont., to Stevensville, Ont., via G. T. R. The haul was to be handled entirely by G. T. R. The car contained 36,400 lbs. of lumber or about 14,600 feet. It was worth in the neighborhood of $300. The freight should have amounted to $36.40. In some peculiar manner, known only to the railroads, the C. P. R. got hold of the car and by the time it reached its destination it had wandered aimlessly for some time over the C. P. R. tracks and had accumulated a freight bill of $59.42, which together with what the G. T. R. managed to charge for their services made a total freight charge of $84.90. On a car load of lumber valued at about $300, a freight charge of $84.90 is, in the language of the street, "some charge."

The uninitiated will ask naturally, "why did they pay the bill?" Therein lies the aggrevating feature of all similar troubles. The lumber was sold on a delivered basis and the recipient had no interest in the amount of the freight. He knew from experience that he must pay the freight in order to get the lumber. He also knew that if he did pay, the wholesalers who sold him the lumber would reimburse him. This is just what happened. The recipient paid the freight, and collected the amount from the wholesaler. The latter now has the unpleasant task of trying to get a refund from the railway, a difficult enough task under all circumstances, and he has also to face the loss of the use of his money during the interval.

The whole railway freight forwarding situation, from a shipper's point of view is out of joint. The Board of Railway Commissioners, or the government, whichever has the power, ought to see that this expensive drag upon the wheels of the country's business is removed.

The council of the board of trade of Victoria, B.C., have forwarded a memorial on behalf of lumbermen of Victoria for the removal of the arbitrary charges by railway companies for shipments destined for the prairies, to Mr. W. B. Lanigan, assistant freight traffic manager of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg.

An Inspection Bureau Much Needed

Definite Grading of Lumber and Official Inspection Proposed to Reduce Trade Difficulties

Editor, Canada Lumberman: I believe that the question of the proper inspection of lumber is the most important subject at present occupying the attention of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retail lumber dealers, in Ontario. The lumber business in the province of Ontario in its present state is, to put it mildly, nothing less than deplorable. This will be readily admitted by anyone who considers the facts of the situation. There is no set of rules for lumber inspection in the province. The wholesaler and the retailer are therefore between the devil and the deep blue sea, for several reasons. Travellers representing various firms call upon their customers to solicit business. Suppose they take an order and give their customer a description of the stock that they are offering, believing the description to be accurate, to the best of their knowledge and belief. This order in turn is sent to the mill. To all intents and purposes, the wholesaler expects that the lumber will be shipped out precisely as the order calls for. Upon arrival of the car at its destination, however, the wholesaler's customer finds that some stock has been loaded on the car that is not up to the grade he ordered. He reports the car as such, and in many cases even refuses to accept it. The traveller who sold the lumber is sent to look it over. He reports to his firm that the complaint is well founded and that the customer has good reason for complaint. The office of the wholesaler in turn reports the matter back to the mill and in nine cases out of ten the manufacturer writes back saying that he knows the grade was shipped alright. The manufacturer bases his opinion upon the report obtained from his inspector, who in many cases is not a competent man, and does not know his business. The wholesaler and retailer naturally do not assume that the millman's inspector is alright. The inspector of course, in order to clear himself, would not admit to his firm that he had shipped anything but what his order called for. He would be liable to lose his position if he did admit this to be the case. Therefore, we see that the wholesaler is between two fires.

The retailer is in a similar position to that of the wholesaler, as he is between the wholesaler and the customer. The manufacturer often thinks that he is being held up on such complaints, and that he is being dealt with unjustly. He may be entirely wrong, however, in thinking so, as the fault may lie at his end of the deal. The retail dealer also thinks that someone is trying to get the best of him, although the wholesaler is perfectly conscientious in what he has shipped to the retailer. When all is said and done there has been no end of trouble over the shipment. This is a state of affairs which should not be allowed to exist any longer. It could be remedied quickly enough. There should be some court of jurisdiction that could be appealed to, in cases of this nature. The following might be a practical solution of the difficulties which come in this manner from time to time:

There should be some definite rules regarding lumber grades. At present there are practically none. When this has been accomplished there should be a licensed inspector appointed between the manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer, and between these three branches of the business his salary and expenses should be paid. His inspection of any lumber should be accepted as final between the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer. When this has been done, all parties concerned will know that they are getting fair and honest treatment, which is all that a fair minded man can ask for. There are many cases in which a traveller tries to make his customer believe something which is contrary to the latter's own views. The traveller, like the mill inspector, may not know his business any too well.

A competent inspector would settle all these differences by taking copies of the order as given to the traveller, the order sent to the millman, the invoice to the retailer, and the invoice to the wholesaler. With these documents he will proceed to inspect the car, or stock in question, and give a ruling which would be accepted as final by the parties concerned. This would also do away with the raising of grades, a practice which is followed at times in the lumber trade.

This solution of the trouble would be fair to everybody concerned. I would like to see published the views of representatives of the different branches of the business on this subject. We ought to have the views, not only of the larger firms, but of the smallest manufacturers. The interests of the smallest firms will be protected as much as those of anyone else, by carrying such an arrangement into effect. It certainly can be done, and it must be done, and when accomplished, everyone interested in the lumber business will be more than satisfied with the good results obtained. The cost of such an arrangement to any one firm, or individual would be very slight. Our own firm would gladly furnish $100 a year as its contribution towards the salary of a competent staff of inspectors. —Wholesaler.

VIEW AND INTERVIEW

Various Opinions on Lumber Affairs

An Instructive Contrast

Mr. P. B. Roe, of Port Moodie, B. C., who recently returned from an eastern trip, has been much impressed with the contrast between the conditions in the lumber industry in the United States and Canada. On the American side he says that the lumber trade has been growing steadily worse, since the panic of 1907, when it became demoralized. In Canada, on the other hand, on account of conservative business methods, the lumber industry, although it has had quite a struggle, has been steadily recovering for the last year or so.

Over-production in the West

Mr. A. E. Gilbert, of the Red Cliff Lumber Company, in a recent interview expressed himself as follows regarding the outlook for the lumber industry:—

"You cannot push the lumber manufacturing industry ahead of its time," he said, "except to your sorrow, but when its time does come there is no force that can hold it back.

"People seem to get the impression from reading the newspapers that the demand for lumber is as great or greater than the supply," he continued. "This is wrong. There is an over-production on the Pacific coast at the present, and how to keep down the output so that the manufacturers will not be at the mercy of the buyer is a problem that is bothering the mill owners. In the states of Washington and Oregon a few mills have recently been shut down, while those that are still running have made an agreement to operate only five days a week.

"To-day the manufacturers of the eastern and southern states supply the big markets, but they have reached their turning point. Their standing timber is vanishing, and from now on their output may be expected to decrease every year. They will go the same way Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin have gone. Then with the opening of the Panama canal the Pacific lumber men will have their day, and that day will mean much more to British Columbia than to the states across the boundary line. The mill owners of British Columbia will be able to get the ships for the carrying trade while the Americans will not. The reason of this is that nearly all the lumber carrying ships on the Pacific are British or other foreign vessels. Any of these will be privileged to take on a cargo in a Canadian port and deliver it in an American port on the Atlantic coast, but they will not be privileged to carry from one American port to another. Any man in the lumber manufacturing business knows the advantage to-day of being able to get what cars he requires to take his product away as soon as it is ready for shipment. The man who cannot get cars as he wants them is seriously handicapped in competition with a man who always has them ready on his side track. In the same way the shipping conditions will be all to the disadvantage of the American manufacturer when the canal traffic begins."

Personal and Trade Notes of Interest to Lumberman

Mr. E. J. Moores of the Midland Lumber Company, was in Toronto on business on June 24th.

Senator Edwards of W. C. Edwards and Co., Ottawa, visited Toronto during the last week in June.

The North Channel Lumber Company, formerly the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company, are erecting a burner at their mill at Thessalon, Ont.

Mr. A. S. Nicholson of Burlington, Ont., has taken his cousin Mr. Nicholson, into his company and formed the Nicholson Lumber Company. They have also opened up a yard in Hamilton and are doing a pregressive business both there and at Burlington.

Richard R. Alexander, of the B. C. M. T. & T. Co., of Vancouver, left recently for England via Montreal. He will be gone for several months. Mr. Alexander says the mill is sold practically a year ahead on foreign orders. John Hendry, the president of the company, is already in London, attending the coronation.

Mr. E. C. Plant of Thomas Mackarell and Co., Ottawa, visited Toronto during the last week in June on business. He reports that the export trade with Great Britain is good and that the prices are the equal of anything that they ever secured for the United States trade. The trade with the United States continues poor.

The Thessalon Lumber Company recently made a sale of twelve million feet of this season's cut to the Sheppard Lumber Company, of Waubaushene, Ont. This lumber will be shipped out by rail. The company are building a new tramway for their rail shipments and are putting in a spur line to connect with the C. P. R.

Mr. A. Knechtel, of the Dominion Department of Forestry, was recently in Brandon, Man., in connection with the re-forestry work being undertaken by the department east of that city. The large tract of country east and north of the Assiniboine river, known as the spruce woods, is to be replanted with pine, spruce, and tamarac.

Reports from Duluth, Minn., are to the effect that the lumber trade has been improving materially of late. Lumbermen in the northwest are looking forward to a great demand in the car trade during the coming fall, as a result of the prospect for a bumper crop. In comparison with the poor crop of last year, and the dull lumber trade which followed, these conditions are resulting in a general feeling of buoyancy.

Mr. L. J. Labelle, formerly secretary of the Cavendish Lumber Company, and local manager for the company at Lakefield, has been appointed to the position of manager of the Sheldrake Lumber Company at Sheldrake, Mich., which has recently been acquired by Messrs. D. C. Whitney, W. D. Lummis, H. J. Bartlett, Geo. Gordon, and D. C. Culver. The new owners are commencing to operate upon the property at once, and Mr. Labelle has already taken up his quarters at Sheldrake. Mr. B. Christie, formerly with the Strong Lumber Company, at Callendar and Cache Bay, has been appointed to Mr. Labelle's former position at Lakefield.

White, Gratwick & Mitchell, Inc., North Tonawanda, N.Y., have purchased the property of White, Frost & White, including in the sale the business, yards and docks of White, Frost & White at North Tonawanda, N.Y., at No. 1 Patterson avenue, New York, N.Y., The Island Box Company, of North Tonawanda, 15,000,000 feet of white pine, together with the steamer Ed. Smith and the barge Iron City. The Island Box Company becomes the box department of the new company. The officers of White, Gratwick & Mitchell, Inc., are: G. A. Mitchell, president and treasurer; W. H. Gratwick, vice-president; James L. Crane, secretary, all residents of Buffalo, N.Y.; H. J. McAvoy, superintendent.

English capital is being poured into British Columbia for investment in timber, lumber and pulp manufacturing. The capitalization of some of these companies would seem to the average investor in the United States as pretty steep, but perhaps long acquaintance with the game makes men too conservative, and the glittering generalities of the average promoter may yet turn into gold. Undoubtedly some of these new companies are simply exploiting the shareholders, who will wake up and find that they have been mercilessly plucked. Other concerns, legitimately capitalized, will prove dividend earners. It is the same old story. We have gone through it in the United States. No business can make a better showing on paper than the lumbering business.—The Lumberman.

Importance of Rocky Mountain Reserve

The setting aside of the Rocky Mountain forest reserve has been one of the most important advances yet made in the industrial history of Canada's central west. Not only is it important for the preservation of the forests along the slope with a view to the future supply of timber, but the preservation of these forests and their proper management means much for the preservation of the water powers and the maintenance of that steady and permanent water-flow which means so much for their value. Moreover, the regulation of the water of these streams, so as to provide a steady flow throughout the year and not to have a torrential flow in spring and (what is of even more importance) the drying-up (complete or partial) of the streams in summer, is of the utmost importance to the farms of the prairie provinces. Were the rivers to run short, the resulting lack of moisture in the soil would seriously interfere with the quantity of grain and other produce reaped from the fertile prairie.

During the whole of the past summer (1910) two parties of the Dominion Forest Service were in the field marking out the boundaries of the reserve. Both these parties started from Calgary; one worked south and succeeded in getting as far south as the international boundary, while the other, working north, reached a point almost due west of Lacombe (Alta). During the coming summer the location of the boundary will be continued, and it is expected that the entire eastern boundary of the reserve (which extends some forty to fifty miles north of the latitude of Edmonton) will be determined.

A full report of the operations of the past summer is given in reports transmitted to the Minister of the Interior through the Superintendent of Forestry by Messrs. G. H. Edgecombe, B. Sc., B.Sc.F., and P. Z. Caverhill, B.Sc., who were in charge, respectively, of the southern and northern parties.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

The Profit or Loss Mountain—Side Line Trade

The Mountain

It is the item or detail in the conduct of a distributing yard which makes for a mountain of profit or loss.

The first and most important step to be taken is to see that the stock is graded to the best advantage; the next to see that it is so stored away as to prevent degrading as much as possible, and finally to see that this is done with as little handling and as cheaply as possible and in a manner to suit the shipping conditions.

Not long ago the foremen of two yards were confronted with the following condition:

Each yard received a shipment of 1 in. Sel. & better slash gr. O. P., destined for the kilns and which the respective kilns could not take care of for four months.

One foreman piled his stock between sticks to case-harden and check; the other piled his without sticks, to sweat and stain, keeping the ends even at one end, which caused the long projecting ends in the rear to check and warp.

Had either one removed the boards containing blue sap and piled the rest without sticking in double-faced piles the stock would have been kept soft and moist, preventing the piece above and below a sappy piece from becoming stained.

The other day a certain foreman wished to run all the 1x4 V. G. to T. & G. and found the five-months-old piles were not dry, as the boards were all lapped in the middle of the pile. This stock if properly piled would have dried within three months.

A row of piles was formed with an apron of stage in front of each, formed by leaving three courses project three feet in front of pile, which apron allowed the water to run into the pile in rainy weather and check and warp in good weather. These piles consisted of 1 in. Sel. & better O. P.

Holes 4 in. x 8 in. could have been left in the pile six feet apart and pieces of 3 in. x 6 in. put in the holes and pulled out and planks thrown across when in need of a stage, or pushed in when not in use, thus having a nice front on the pile.

I have seen piles of Clear O. P. 3 in. x 4 in. to 6 in. x 6 in. piled with the slash sides to the weather.

A portion of the common 1-in. stock intended for car shipments might well be sent to the mill directly from the wharf to fill orders for sheathing, as the knives of the planer will not degrade this stock when green to the extent that they do when dried out, and if piled face to face will keep bright on the surfaced sides.

I worked for a company in the South and we made principally car shipments, and hardly ever had a claim for not being up to grade. Yet the company lost money. Then came a new president, who said "Up-grade your stock," and we did; and then a few months later he said: "Up-grade it again," and we did, and finally received a claim or two, and then he said: "We are now shipping the grade that should have been shipped for the last two years."

The reason for this loss was caused by the previous manager firing any of the shipping force loading a car upon which a customer had made a claim on grade or for shortage.

If you have a tally-man shipping your stock against which there is never a claim, he is either a wonder or he is causing you a great loss in stock or grade.

Find out how many of your graders know the relative prices of the various grades of lumber which they are called upon to grade, and you will not wonder at the poor grading.

Find out whether your sawyer is a lumberman, your cut-off man also, and do not allow the sawyer to use double saws on certain stock.

Watch your matcher in operation, especially if it be of the fast-speed kind, and you will find that the man feeding same cannot usually keep up the speed and feed for the best results.

Trim your one-sided stock before running and your two-sided stock after running. I have seen this done the other way with much loss. By a proper distribution of the mill orders same can be so arranged as to prevent much rehandling at the mill and also keep a given machine supplied steadily with work.

This can be done by having a man load for a given machine, another for a given saw, etc., the order numbers in turn as wanted.

By getting the cutting lengths on such patterns as must be cut at the job, a lower grade of stock or shorter stock can often be used and a saving made.

Very few clerks actually have a full knowledge of the various patterns, and the parts of such patterns as show, which knowledge would often enable them to use stock which they now throw out.

You have probably noticed in large yards the percentage of men always going to and fro. If the percentage is high you can put it down that there is poor management somewhere. There are a number of reasons for this loss and it foots up to a great amount of time lost and money and energy wasted.

Either the piles are not systematically placed in sequence, but are piled promiscuously without regard to grade or size, compelling the clerk to locate each pile before starting to load, or he and his helper are hunting an empty truck.

I once tried the experiment of having a certain man make it his business to see that a few empty trucks should be always at hand in each gangway in the yard.

This resulted in my taking off two of my loading crews of two men each, which crews formerly spent one-third of their time hunting trucks or pretending so to do.

In other words, the foreman should expect to find his men handling lumber nine-tenths of the time instead of two-thirds of the time.

In a nearby yard the redwood stock is piled in four distinct parts of the yard and it is found necessary to have one man at four dollars per day to keep tabs on this stock.

The clerk hunts up this man at one of these four parts of the yard, whereas this information might be posted on a slate at the shipping office, and save thereby much time which is now lost.

It would take many months for the foreman of this yard to gradually rearrange the location of the various piles, but it would finally result in the saving of a few thousand dollars per year.

One or two vessels having arrived, extra men are put on, sometimes not enough to keep the unloading going on, and I have seen times when twenty more men were put on than were needed for the first day in the yard, as the stock will be slow coming up from the wharf until a half day after commencing work on the vessels.

The number of men required can be correctly gauged by knowing the character of the stock, the slinging capacity per gaft and the minimum cost per 1,000 feet of handling.

This is no time for guessing, be a little short-handed all the time, then all is bustle and hurry. Have too many on the job and the first to find it out are the men themselves, and there can be only one result.

Do you clean up your yard after each cargo? Do you make it as neat as possible? Do you keep men cleaning up all the time? Do you have the extra men help to tidy up your yard?

Put every available man on cargo while vessel is discharging, lay off those extra men shortly before vessel has finished unloading as these men are not familiar with the yard as are the permanent men. Clean by sweeps with two gangs, your two assistants, one in charge of each gang, passing up any considerable quantity of one kind.

You will find that this is the better way; that you are not compelled to always be cleaning; that Jack is not undoing to-day what Harry did yesterday.

A neat yard is a costly managed yard, a few sticks thrown in the gangway musses up a yard more than does a lot of five hundred feet in a fore and aft pile.

Try to have these two cleaning gangs number about enough men to keep them busy until the next cargo, information as to the probable time of arrival of which is a very important matter to the yard foreman, and of course makes for a small payroll.

Have weekly figures on the amount of lumber handled by the various departments and the cost of same—take them up seriatim, devote a whole lot of attention to one, study that department, make such necessary changes until you have greatly reduced the cost in that one department.

Then take up another branch of the work until you have established a cost price for handling in each department above which itmust not go.

If you keep this up you cannot fail to reduce the payroll, whereas by an attempt to work two many ends of the game at once you will overlook much that you can accomplish more by tact, judgment, practical methods and tactics which have no limit.

You may say I am making a mountain out of a mole-hill, that all such writings are purely theoretical, and that the above are just details that every lumberman knows, that it is easier to criticise than to originate and easier to tear down than to build. It is certain, however, that you will find some of these conditions in every yard; I found most of them in one yard.

The above are criticisms of specific methods and things (details of the business) small to the eye separately, voluminous on the whole, eloquent on the wrong side of the ledger, taken for granted on the right side, and to me the difference in coin of the realm lying on my desk would look like a mountain.—J. D. S. in the Pioneer Western Lumberman.

The Retail Business of To-Day

"The Retail Lumber Business of the Present," was the title of an interesting address recently delivered by W. C. Hickman, before the Southern Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, at Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Hickman's address, which was brief and practical, was as follows:

The retail lumber business of the present time is one of the best vocations a man could follow. I can see no reason why any man, it matters not who he might be, should not feel proud to be called a lumberman, either retail or wholesale. It is a great industry carried on by upright, honorable men, who do things—men whose words stand for something—men the world can depend upon. I am proud of the fact that I am associated with this great industry, even though in a small way, and I only hope that I will always be as well pleased with its workings as I am to-day.

Young Men's Openings

I know of no other line of work that offers better and more inducements to the young man than the retail lumber business, provided the young man has the proper amount of energy to stay with it. Most people, and especially young men, look upon our work as being below their calling, and most especially the retail end of the business. They seem to want to get into something easy where they can go dressed up while they work and they are particular about keeping their hands soft and white. But, Mr. President and fellow-lumbermen, you cannot handle lumber with soft hands and while wearing fine clothes.

Now we might ask a question, what does it take to make a successful lumberman?

First, he must not and cannot be what we term lazy.

Second, he must not be what you would call a "grouch," but to the contrary he should alweys wear a smile—the kind that won't come off. You know, Mr. Prisedent and gentlemen, that one little smile, followed by more later on, has changed many of our lives, and the good work is still going on. Why, if it had not been for that first smile I would not to-day be the happy married man that I am —so smile!

Third, I believe to be a successful retail lumberman, that you should familiarize yourself with the faces and names of your customers and when you meet them, it matters not where, give them the glad hand and make them feel that you are interested in their welfare more than to simply sell them a bill of lumber and get their money.

Fourth, for a man to be a successful retail lumberman, he must be a merchant—a merchant in the fullest sense. He must keep posted as to the market, and know the condition of his stock at all times. I wonder how many there are to-day here who have gone through their yards and found that they were out of the very kind of stock that was needed the most; and as you were making your way back to your office to look through your old files, thinking all the time just what you were going to write to the poor traveling man, or the head knocker at the main office—and then what? You would find that you had overlooked ordering that particular stock, although the salesman had been drumming you hard for orders.

Speaking of traveling men, God bless every one of them! I do not think that a retail lumber dealer could have a better asset than the good will of the men who call on him, looking for orders. They always bring sunshine and pleasure, and we should always greet them with open hands, even if they do make us pay for our lumber, and other stocks at times, like they are doing now.

We, as retail lumber dealers, have our friends and enemies—our friends are the manufacturers and wholesalers and their traveling representatives that sell through the legitimate channels of trade—the retail dealers. These friends we should cherish, for they are near and dear to us—without them we could do nothing; we should cooperate with them as much as possible by ordering our stocks far enough ahead so as not to cause them unnecessary expense and trouble in filling our orders.

The Mail Order Enemy

I believe that the greatest enemies we have are the unprincipled mail order concerns that strike at the very heart of our business and are trying to put the retail men in every line out of commission, for they know if they could only accomplish their purpose this whole country would be at their mercy and they would be made millionaires many times over, while we, the consumers, would suffer. But thanks to our association and the loyal men at its head, such conditions shall never exist without a fight, and it is going to be a fight to the finish.

Now the question arises, are we, each and every one, doing our part of this fighting, or are we standing idly by and looking to our association, through our officers, to do all the work? There is work for us all, and it doesn't necessarily have to be through the association.

I find from actual experience, if you have a friend that is a good friend, and, it is up to you to make him a good one, who is contemplating purchasing a bill of millwork, he will nine times in ten come to you before ordering from a mail orded house. In nearly every case he will bring along his mail order catalogue and you will find that he will willingly allow you a small percentage of profit and he will allow you the advantage of all doubt when it comes to figuring the freight charges. Of course, you would not expect a stranger to do this unless he were a very broad-minded man.

When it comes to meeting this mail order competition, you will find that legitimate wholesalers and their representatives are always ready and willing to strain an extra point to help you out. After you have sold your man, you will find that it is nearly always easy sailing to sell him the balance of his bill. I believe that all orders taken under such conditions should be shipped from the factory, so that your customer would have to wait the same as if he had ordered the goods himself, and also that you may get as much help as possible from the manufacturer or wholesaler.

Friendship and Business

I don't believe too much could be said, if said in the right way, about making friends out of our customers, and also prospective customers. We all feel that we would like to do this, but do we? No; as in other things, we allow ourselves to grow careless, and, in this way, I believe, we lose customers we could have had. Many times after speaking to an acquaintance, I have thought, "did I greet that man the same as I would if I had been expecting to sell him a bill of lumber or other material?"

Now what about our collections? I believe that this is a part of our business that we all neglect more or less and it is the most important part of the whole. If it were not for getting into trouble with Met L. Saley, I would bet $4 and my old black muley cow that nearly every lumber dealer here to-day has, while making strenuous effort to get new business, neglected collecting for that already sold and due as well as past due.

I believe that we ought to pay more attention to collecting our outstanding accounts and be less eager to underbid our competitor on bills we feel that justly belong to him and would go to him if he can make even as good a price as we can make.

Now don't understand me as advocating the elimination of honest competition, for such is not the case. Business would lose all its fascination if there were no competition—but I do hope to see and I believe we will all welcome the day, when we as retailers will have

Many Kinds of Side Lines

I will first take up the side lines we handle and tell why it looks plausible to me for handling them, says K. W. J. in the American Lumberman. Coal is one of our largest, and while it is not as profitable probably as it should be, still our biggest coal trade is done when other business is slack, and our time is not worth so much. Also, if we did not handle coal there is more chance for an opening for some new dealer, and the chances are if he put in coal there would not be enough business to justify him and he would get to dabbling in some of our other lines. Anyway, coal is a very nice side line with lumber, as it is all coarse work, and a great many times our customers want to load partly one thing and finish with something else and it saves them running all over town to load up.

Feed is another. While our grain business is very light, it is like the coal, keeping new men out, and helps the farmers dispose of their grain; besides we collect a good many accounts by buying grain that other wise would be very slow and possibly lost.

We have also sold several bills of lumber where the farmer was depending on his crop to pay for it, where as if we had not bought it he would probably not have built or looked elsewhere for his material.

We carry most everything that goes to build a house, thus saving the customer the trouble of going around and getting different things. We handle lumber, coal feed, cement, plaster, lath, posts, brick, sash and doors, steel siding, corrugated roofing, pumps, windmills and repairs for them, paints, oils, varnish, brushes, gasoline engines and feed choppers.

We aim to carry everything in our line that we have any sale for at all, even if it is a little slow about selling, such as steel siding and corrugated roofing. While we do not think they are the best, there are some who think they are all right; therefore we do so to accommodate our trade.

In pumps we have a special line, something good, which appeals to the trade as the right thing and is everything we claim for it. The wind mill trade in this locality is very good, but competition is cuch that it forces us to sell them at a very small margin. Although we get a good share of the wind mill trade, the repairs is the main object in handling, as there is a good profit in them, which is no more than right, taking slow sale into consideration.

The paint business is practically the same as wind mills, as there is too much competition, the only advantage being that paint is a very good advertising medium, as you can say more about it than anything else, thus keeping your name before the public, which is the main idea in advertising, anyhow. The paint concerns always send out so much advertising matter you get a good deal of advertising at very little cost.

We keep a gasoline engine and feed chopper set up ready for operation, and have the benefit of grinding our own feed, at the same time it being in good shape to show what it will do. In case we should sell one or both of them we would take them down and order new ones.

My observation is that general merchandise and lumber do not go well together, as two firms in this town some years ago tried handling them and they both got to bucking and cutting prices on lumber to get trade to come their way and deal on other commodities, so they found this uphill business and both sold their stock of lumber.

Advertising Side Lines

Handling side lines in connection with a retail lumber yard is a subject which bears discussion, and in which I am sure your readers will feel great interest.

What we have found to be our best side lines are cabinet mantels and composition roofing; the latter the most profitable, as it is taking the place of tin and shingles, which are becoming obsolete. Of course, there are natural side lines, such as lime, cement, paint, roofing, tile, firebrick, etc. Any of these can be handled profitably if pushed in the proper manner. Every side line should be thoroughly advertised. The trade in general know you handle lumber, but are not supposed to know the nature of your side lines. We make it a rule that every invoice or communication which leaves our office shall contain reading matter referring to one or each of the side lines we handle. We have, for instance, a stamp, which reads as follows: "We carry the finest line of Cabinet Mantels every shown in the city. Call and see them." This we use freely on all invoices, statements and letter heads. This assertion must, of course, be backed up by facts in the way of a nice mantel display. To do this you must have a place close to your office where ladies can be taken, and have a sample of each mantel set up complete—with hardware, tile, firebrick, etc.—just as it should appear after being set up for use. Remember that cleanliness goes a long way, therefore keep everything well dusted and free of all dirt, that it may add to the appearance and greatly facilitate the sale of same. Things shown to advantage and arranged artistically make ready sellers.

In the buying of roofing I would suggest that you buy sparingly at first, for the reason that it will not pay to handle any but the very best. No doubt many have stopped handling certain side lines, thinking the small sales did not justify the trouble and expense of it, when really their trouble arose through selling inferior grades. Many of our so-called drummer friends will give you a talk like this, each one telling the same old tale, which is about as follows: "That it will last for years, will stand any and all tests, contains no tar, is made of wool felt, therefore will not run or sag in summer and will stand any temperature or climate,etc." In fact, they lead you to believe it will last always. Therefore I advise that you buy in small lots from different factories, trying a sample of each on your own buildings, then select for handling the one that proves the most satisfactory. We tried this and have gotten thereby the agency for one of the most satisfactory roofings on the market. I mean by this, one that we can back up with a guaranty. Knowing from actual experience its lasting qualities, when selling roofing we always talk quality and not price. Side lines should be sold with the idea of making a permanent customer of the buyer instead of driving him away, as some do by selling cheap and inferior articles.

When we hear of a building that leaks or needs a new roof we go at once to the owner thereof and explain the merits of our roofing; if a sale is not consummated we at once write our factory as follows: "Mr. Blank will be in the market about blank date for blank squares of roofing." They at once write, giving necessary information, also enclosing a lot of advertising matter and referring him to us as their agent in his territory. We advertise on our envelopes in this way, across the address side at the bottom in large letters is the following: "We are agents for Blank Roofing." This we have found brings good results.

These same forms of advertising can, of course, be used for any side line; I simply quote mantels and roofing, as they are our sellers. —W. K. P. in the American Lumberman.

Camp Sanitation in British Columbia

With the appointment of Dr. Davis of Nanaimo, as inspector under the new legislation, a systematic and comprehensive campaign is to be initiated by British Columbia for the assurance of sanitary conditions in the railway construction, logging, lumbering, fishing and kindred camps throughout the province. As a result the general standard of life as well as the health of provincial workers in the woods and waste places is certain to be materially improved. Dr. Davis has just completed a thorough inspection of the camps of the Nanaimo district, and will remove to Victoria to establish official headquarters. That the new inspector is entering upon his duties with a clear idea of their importance and their requirements is evident from the rough draft of rules and regulations, to be made applicable to the various camps, which have just been submitted to the Acting-Premier Hon. Dr. Young, and read as follows:

"Regulations for the sanitary control of lumber, mining and other camps, sawmills and other industries situated in unorganized districts.

"1. Every employer of labor on any work in any lumbering, mining, construction or other camp, sawmill or other industry situated in any portion of an unorganized district, shall upon the establishment of each and every camp or work, forthwith notify the sanitary inspector of the province of the establishment of the same, and when requested, shall furnish such particulars as may be required by the said inspector.

"2. The owner, manager, agent or foreman of any lumber, mining or other camp, sawmill or other industry, located within an unorganized district, shall in connection with every such industry or works, be responsible for the execution and enforcement of any regulation herein contained, or hereafter to be adopted.

"3. If in the opinion of the sanitary inspector the site of any camp or works is unhealthy or unsanitary, he may order the removal of such camp or works to some other site to be selected by him.

"4. Any house, tent, or dwelling occupied by the employes engaged in any industry located within an unorganized district shall contain sufficient cubic feet of air space for every occupant thereof as may in each instance be deemed necessary by the sanitary inspector, and shall further be provided with efficient means of ventilation. The floor of every dwelling shall be constructed of boards or planks, or other material equally suitable for the purpose, raised on supports at least one foot from the ground and so made that it shall be tight. Every dwelling, other than a temporary tent, shall be lighted by windows so constructed that they can be opened when necessary.

"5. The method of ventilation of every dwelling in which a stove or furnace is used shall be such as will satisfy the sanitary inspector. The temperature of the room shall be maintained at from 60 to 65 degrees Fahr.; and a shallow pan supplied with water shall be kept on the stove to supply air moisture.

"6. Every camp or the works of every industry coming under these regulations shall be equipped with a wash-house or laundry containing a stove and tubs for bathing purposes.

"7. Every camp or works shall be supplied with a building or tent properly constructed and set apart as a kitchen and having a dining-room in connection therewith, with proper conveniences for the cleanliness and comfort of the employes.

"8. Proper receptacles must be kept on hand into which all refuse, whether liquid or solid, must be placed, and such refuse must be regularly destroyed by fire, or removed to a safe distance from any building, and be so deposited as not to create a nuisance or contaminate the drinking water.

"9. Latrines, earth or other closets must be located and constructed and maintained in a manner satisfactory to the said sanitary inspector.

"10. Stables in connection with any camp or works must be so located as not to contaminate the water supply, and must be not less than 125 feet distant from any dwelling or kitchen. This distance may be increased at the discretion of the sanitary inspector.

"11. Printed copies of these regulations may be obtained from the sanitary inspector.

"12. Should the sanitary inspector find that any of these regulations are not complied with, he may where necessary, take steps to enforce them, and the expense of such action shall be paid by the employer or his agent.

"13. The penalties contained and provided in Sec. 97 of the Health Act shall apply to the violation of any of these regulations.

"14. The water supply of any camp or works must be uncontaminated and obtained from a source satisfactory to the sanitary inspector.

"15. The sanitary inspector may, where deemed necessary, obtain the services of any provincial constable or constables to assist him in the performance of his duties and to aid in the enforcement of these regulations."

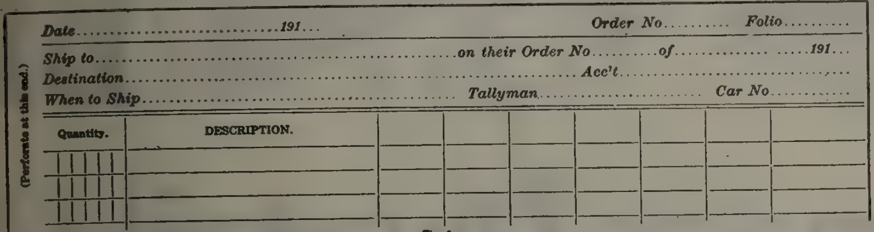
THE WOODWORKER

Box Factory Systems

By James Innes

In presenting this article I do not wish to infer that a set of rules or a system which is working admirably in one locality would be practical in every locality; neither do I wish to give the impression that because I operate a certain system in the factory of which I have charge, that I would attempt to carry out exactly the same system in another factory in a different locality.

There is a great difference in operating a box factory in connection with a sawmill for the same company that owns the mill, and operating a factory entirely separate from a sawmill. From one point of view I prefer the box factory operated by the same concern which saws the lumber, but looking at things in another light, I would prefer the factory operating independently. The reasons for these different views are too numerous to be gone into in detail, but I will give an example to help make my meaning clearer.



Date ....191... Order No......... Folio.........

Ship to .... on their Order No......... of......... 191...

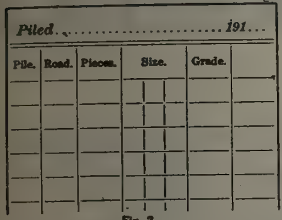
Destination .... Acc't.........

When to Ship .... Tallyman......... Car No.........

(Perforate at this end.)

Quantity.	DESCRIPTION.							

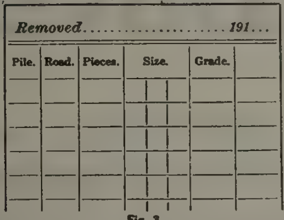
Fig. 1.



Piled......... 191...

Pile.	Road.	Pieces.	Size.	Grade.	

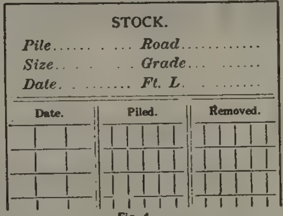
Fig. 2.



Removed......... 191...

Pile.	Road.	Pieces.	Size.	Grade.	

Fig. 3.



STOCK.

Pile......... Road.........

Size......... Grade.........

Date......... Ft. L.........

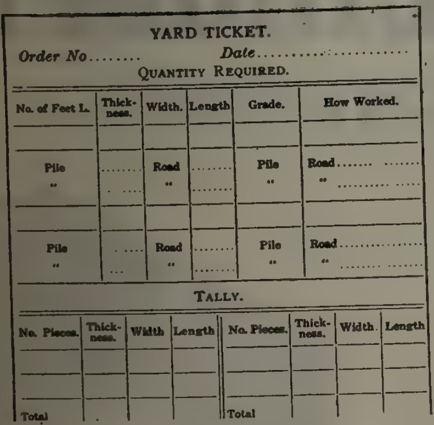
Date.	Piled.	Removed.

Fig. 4.

In the case of the mill company owning the box factory, there are times when the yard reports show quite an amount of cull lumber on hand, which could not possibly be sold at a rate which would pay the cost of manufacturing. This is the time when the box factory looks good to the mill company. By different operations through which this cull lumber is passed, each operation raising the grade, or, in other words, refining it, it is finally converted into boxes or box shooks, as the case may be, which, when sold, will bring in something like $18 or $20 per 1,000 feet, all depending on the kind of box it is worked into.

Some one will say: "Look at the cost of working it up." Sure thing! That is just exactly what I mean when I say that in looking at things from another point of view I would prefer operating a factory independently of the sawmill, in which case I would not buy this particular kind of lumber. Much could be said right here along this line, but as I do not wish to elongate this article, we will pass on to the actual work of getting out an order for milk boxes.

First of all, it will be well to consider the different order forms and tally cards used in connection with this order. Fig. 1 represents the form on which the order comes to the factory from the main office, a duplicate being kept in book form (loose leaf) in the main office. This form will need no explanation; a glance at it will show the advantages of such an order form.



YARD TICKET.

Order No........ Date.........

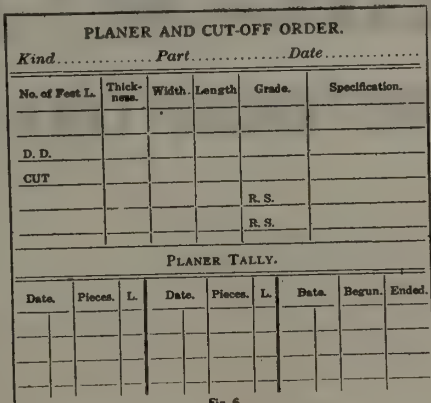
QUANTITY REQUIRED.

No. of Feet L.	Thick-ness.	Width.	Length	Grade.	How Worked.
Pile "	....	Road "	....	Pile "	Road........ " ....
Pile "	....	Road "	....	Pile "	Road........ " ....

TALLY.

No. Pieces.	Thick-ness.	Width	Length	No. Pieces.	Thick-ness.	Width	Length
Total				Total			

Fig. 5.



PLANER AND CUT-OFF ORDER.

Kind......... Part......... Date.........

No. of Feet L.	Thick-ness.	Width.	Length	Grade.	Specification.
D. D.					
CUT					
				R. S.	
				R. S.	

PLANER TALLY.

Date.	Pieces.	L.	Date.	Pieces.	L.	Date.	Begun.	Ended.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 2 represents the yard foreman's tally card, on which he gives full data concerning the lumber piled in the yard each day. Fig. 3 is another card, which the yardman keeps straight, giving account of the lumber removed from the yard. Both cards are turned into the factory foreman at night, and he, in turn, transfers the information thereon contained onto a card arranged expressly for this purpose. Fig. 4.

These cards are kept in a box made especially for them, and each width and thickness of lumber shown on these cards is kept in a separate compartment, each compartment rising above the other somewhat like a set of stairs, thus giving access to any set of cards desired. This record is kept for each different kind of lumber in the yard, and gives data of piling, number of feet in pile, number of pile and number of road or cross-road upon which it is piled. The reason for keeping this record of lumber will be clear when it is shown that the foreman must choose the pile to be used in connection with each order being run, and give pile and road number on the yard ticket when ordering in lumber for the various kinds of much the same as the streets and avenues in cities, each road or cross-road being numbered in large figures, and each pile being numbered on the same principle as city houses are numbered, it is quite boxes.

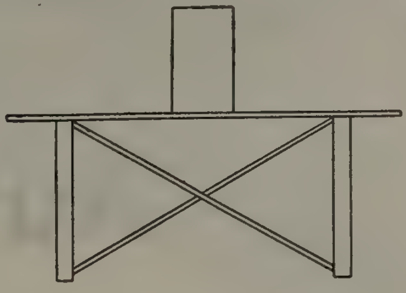


Fig. 7

Fig. 8

Fig. 9

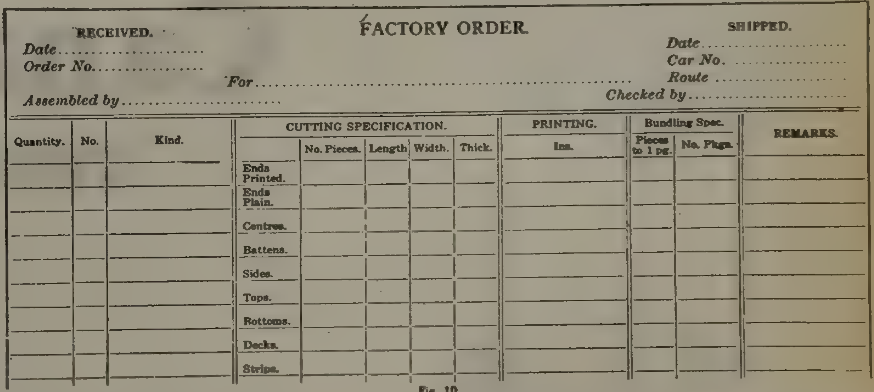
The yard ticket is shown in Fig. 5. The upper half of this ticket calls for a given quantity of lumber from a certain pile on some particular road, and as the yard is laid out in roads and cross-roads, a simple matter for any one to get the right pile.

When the lumber is loaded, a tally is given on the bottom half of the yard ticket, the loading being done by contract per 1,000 feet. This tally is turned into the office for comparison with the planer meter tally given on bottom half of planer and cut-off order—Fig. 6. A glance at Fig. 6 will show how the planer, cut-off and resaw orders are made out, the letters "R. S." meaning to resaw; and if resawing is not required, the letters "R. S." are marked out.

It may be advantageous at this point to give the cutting sizes of this milk box, in order that the various operations may be more readily followed:

Ends, 12⅛ x 9⅜ x 13-16.
Sides, 20 x 9⅜ x ⅜.
Tops, 20 x 12⅞ x ⅜—must be one piece.
Bottoms, 20 x 12⅞ x ⅜—can be two or three pieces matched.

This is a very simple box to make, and that is the reason I have selected it as an example. We will take each step in the manufacturing of this box, separately, in order that it may be more easily followed.



FACTORY ORDER.

RECEIVED.
Date.........
Order No.........

For.........

Assembled by.........

SHIPPED.
Date.........
Car No.........
Route.........
Checked by.........

Quantity.	No.	Kind.	CUTTING SPECIFICATION.					PRINTING.	Bundling Spec.		REMARKS.
				No. Pieces.	Length	Width.	Thick.	Ins.	Pieces to 1 pg.	No. Pkgs.	
			Ends Printed.								
			Ends Plain.								
			Centres.								
			Battens.								
			Sides.								
			Tops.								
			Bottoms.								
			Decks.								
			Strips.								

Fig. 10.

Tops.—The tops for this box are made out of 1 x 13 in. lumber, dressed 12⅞ x 13-16 in. on planer and passed to "tumble-over" cut-off saws. The cut-off sawyer cuts them to length, keeping the splits separate from the good cuts, and passes both along to the band resaw. The reason for running the tops first is that the splits can be worked into bottoms while balance of order is being run through planer.

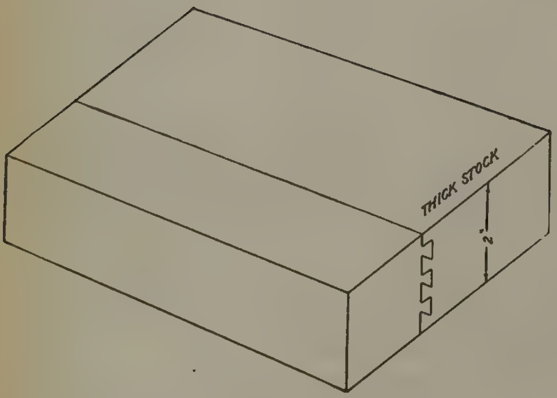
The resawyer resaws the tops into two equal pieces, and they are baled up right at the resaw, loaded on trucks and sent to the

WIDE
LUMBER
BUG-BE

DI

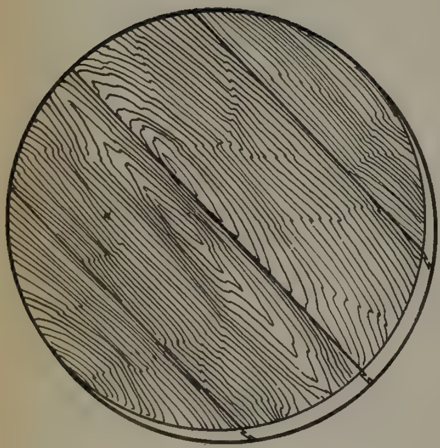
LI

Automatic Dovetail Gl


THICK STOCK
2"

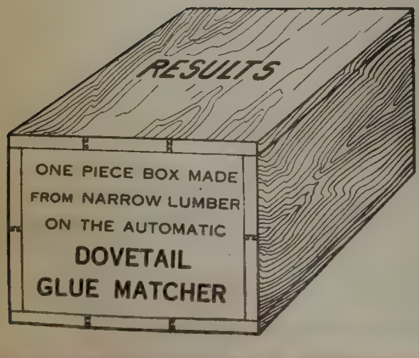
IT makes no difference what you are pr
the finest Solid Furniture, Panels for
Lumber, Packing Boxes, Tight or Sl
Glue Jointer or Matcher that will put it
fect and as strong a joint as can be mad
less than by any other method.

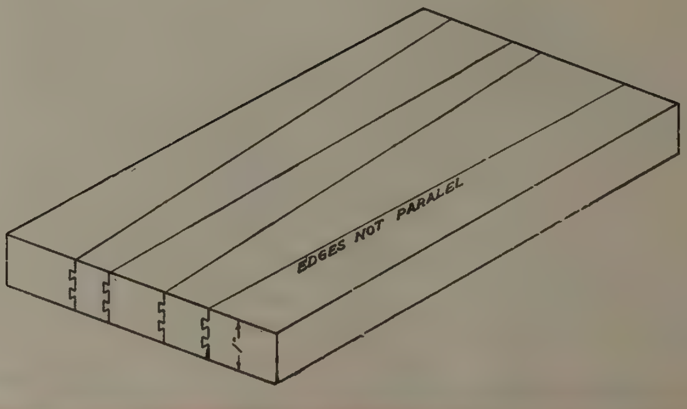
Two hundred Dovetail Glue Jointers and Matchers are in operation in the United States in every branch of the woodworking industry because of the quality of the joint that it makes and the saving of labor, lumber and glue that it accomplishes by doing the complete jointing and sizing at one operation making a short cut through the factory from cut off saw to the finished product. You now have the same opportunity of reducing your cost of manufacturing as the Dovetail Glue Jointer is made at Woodstock, Ont, and is delivered without duty.

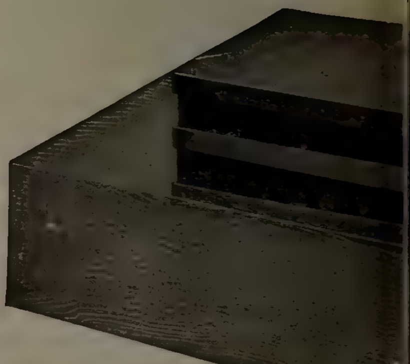


Canadian Linderm

WOODSTOCK, ONT.


RESULTS
ONE PIECE BOX MADE
FROM NARROW LUMBER
ON THE AUTOMATIC
DOVETAIL
GLUE MATCHER


EDGES NOT PARALEL

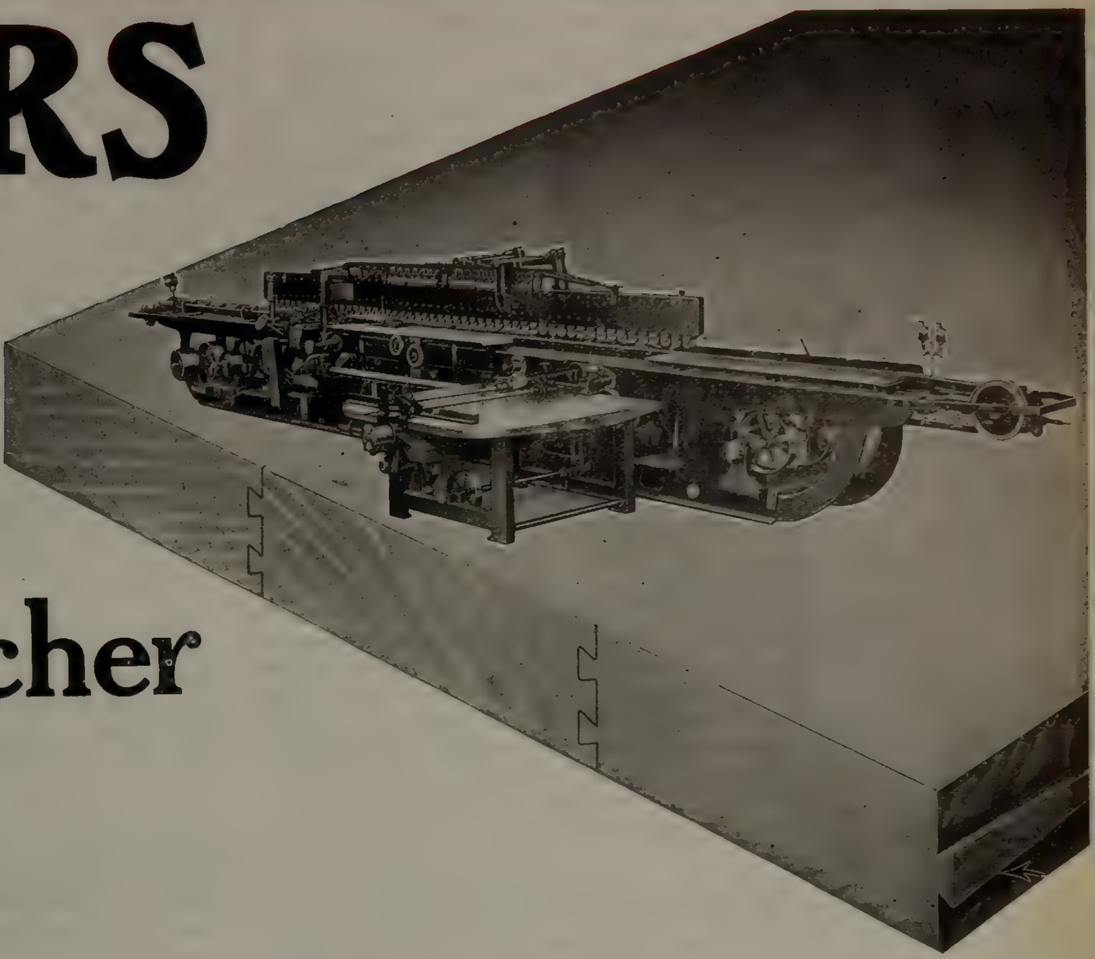


SAPPEARS

Y USING THE

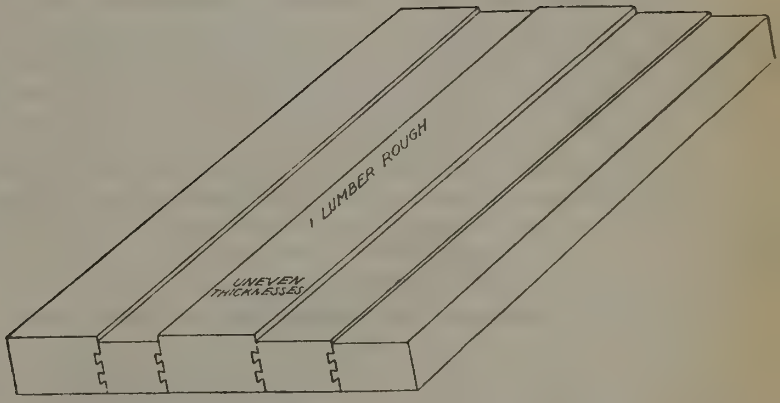
DERMAN

Jointer and Matcher



ng from Lumber, whether its
rior Finish, Doors, Dimension
Heading. There's a Dovetail
ner automatically with as per-
l the cost will be very much

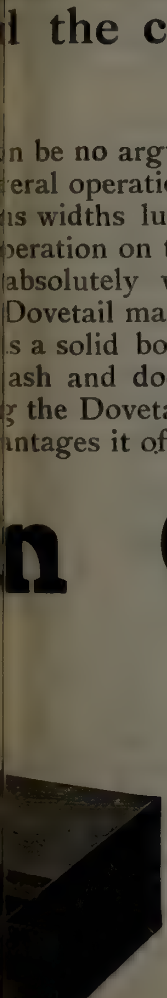
n be no argument in favor of putting togeth-
eral operations, when you can take narrow and mis-
is widths lumber and put it together automatically
peration on the Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue
absolutely without lumber waste. The Tapering
Dovetail makes your product from narrow pieces as
s a solid board. Several well known Canadian fur-
ash and door, and packing box manufacturers are
the Dovetail Glue Jointer because of the big saving
ntages it offers over other methods.

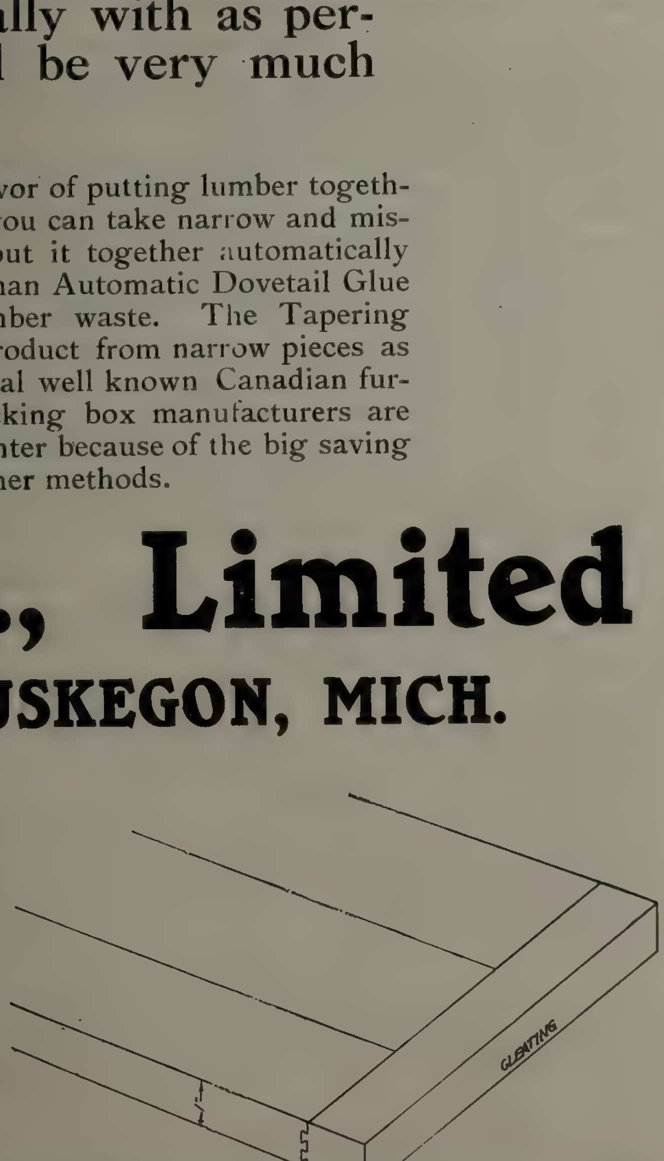


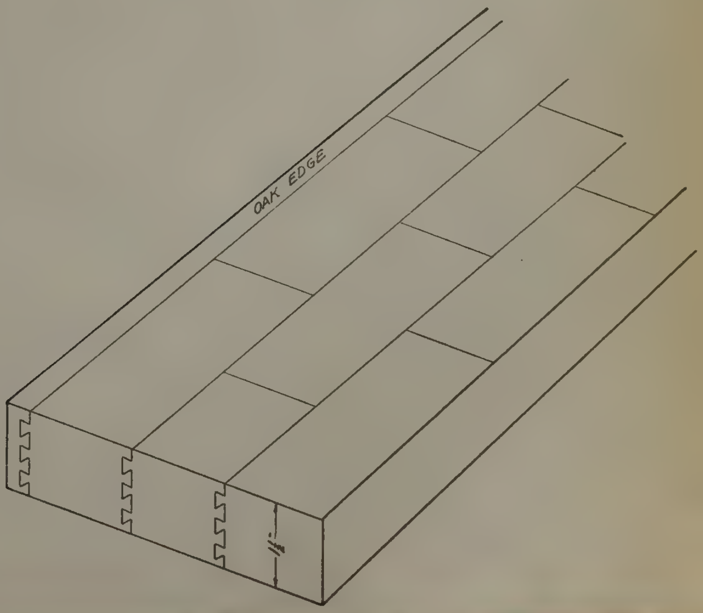
FLUSH ON THE BOTTOM

n Co., Limited

MUSKEGON, MICH.







warehouse, where the shipper takes charge of them. The splits are resawn and sent to the rip saws, to be ripped into two or three-piece bottoms, and sent to the matcher.

Sides and Ends.—Sides are made from 1 x 10 in. lumber, dressed 9⅜ x 13-16, cut to length, resaws, loaded on trucks and sent to the nailing machines. The ends are made from the same lumber and are obtained by cutting between knots and out of the butt ends of the boards while cutting sides. If the cut-off sawyer does not get the required amount in this manner, he cuts enough from the last truckload of lumber which comes to the planed to fill his order. The ends are piled on trucks at the cut-off saw and sent direct to the printer. After printing, the ends are sent to the nailing machines, and by this time the bottoms will have commenced coming from the matcher, thus enabling the nailers to start nailing. After nailing, the boxes are piled in the warehouse for shipment.

Now, in case this order had been for shooks instead of made-up boxes, the mode of procedure would have been the same, except that the sides would have been baled at the resaw, the ends at the printer and the bottoms after matching.

The method of baling may prove interesting to some, although I feel certain there must be some better way of doing it, could I only find it. The baling bench is made like Fig. 7. There is nothing intricate about it, just as long as it is a comfartable height for working and wide enough to hold the stock to be baled. The bottom is made of three pieces running full length, with spaces about 8 inches between each piece, to allow the wire to pass around the bale. The wire is looped at one end and cut to length—Fig. 8—this looping and cutting being done quite rapidly on a contrivance made for that purpose. The wire is placed around the bale when on the baling bench, the small end is passed through the loop and is drawn very tight with a wire twister—Fig. 9. This tool is made from a piece of ⅜ round iron, with a hack saw cut in the long end large enough to receive the largest gauge wire being used. The split end is casehardened, to prevent the constant twisting of the wire from wearing it out.

It will be seen that by this method of baling it is a simple matter to move the baling benches to any part of the factory when required, which is a great advantage over some methods now in use, where all stock to be baled has to be taken to some particular place in the factory.

After the shocks have been sent to the warehouse, the shipper sends them to their destination, accompanied by a manifest—Fig. 10—a duplicate of which is kept on file for reference. This method is excellent in case of disputes or claims for shortage, as it shows exactly what was shipped, when shipped, size of pieces and number of pieces in a bale.

The box business is an interesting one, and, if gone into in detail, would make a large volume. I think, however, enough has been said to give those not thoroughly acquainted with the business an idea of how it is done—The Woodworker.

Use and Treatment of Veneer Knives and Saws

By R. J. Cant

The semi-annual meeting of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association, was held at Chicago on June 13, and one of the most interesting addresses delivered was upon the subject of the treatment of veneer knives and saws, by R. J. Cant. Mr. Cant's remarks were as follows:—

Veneer knives and saws are items of considerable expense to the manufacturer of high grade veneers.

This expense, of course, varies with the degree of care either may receive in the hands of the employees, whose duties require them to grind and prepare them for the machine operator.

Veneer knives are made in various sizes from one to sixteen feet in length, and are usually of laid steel, or of tool steel, which has been forged to low grade steel, the object of which is to produce a finished knife that will remain straight, without warp or wind, as would be the case if made wholly of tool steel.

Tool steel has a well known tendency to contract and buckle in the process of tempering, hence the desirability of producing knives in this manner, so that they may be readily straightened in making and afterwards. Much of the unfortunate troubles experienced in grinding are overcome by the use of this softer steel in the backing, but enough trouble remains to continue to annoy the veneer maker. The methods pursued and materials used in a modern knife factory are of such a nature that perfect knives can be guaranteed of much superior quality and far better finish than ever before.

Many consumers of machine knives evidently are not aware of the great amount of work required, nor the years of experience devoted to the veneer man's peculiar needs, necessitating the employment of many expert mechanics of years of education, together with a careful selection of high-grade finishing machines, to enable the knife man to insure satisfaction to a critical class of manufacturers.

A straight knife, of well welded steel and with a temper suitable to the character of the work, is absolutely essential, and the absence of either of these qualities, even in a modified degree, will result in subsequent trouble.

Knives Ruined by Grinding

In ordering knives the veneer maker should always state the character of the work they will be used for.

A recent writer has truly said: "The man at the knife grinder cannot change a poor knife into a good one, no matter how much skill or care is exercised, but when the skill and care are lacking it is very easy to change a good knife into a bad one."

So many knives have been injured and ruined in the operation of grinding through carelessness, ignorance or worse, that possibly some information along this line may prove interesting.

Grinding the thin edge of an expensive veneer knife is indeed a delicate operation and requires an order of skill that many veneer makers do not seem to appreciate.

It is possible to overheat, burn or crack any veneer knife, in this operation, in such a short period of time that it seems incredible. Few realize that but the fraction of a second is required to do the harm that renders many otherwise perfect knives useless through the drawing of the temper or by cracking. Several kinds of artificial grinding wheels are being made for this work, some of which are of excellent quality, but others are quite unsuited to the work and cause trouble.

Turkish emery was among the first abrasives tried, but it being of rather soft nature indicated that it was undesirable, and it is also true that some abrasive materials are either too hard or are unsuited for the grinding of tempered tool steel, in view of its great liability to overheat the work. Much experimenting with various forms of abrasives, with different processes employed in the manufacture of artificial grinding wheels, seems to indicate that the safest and therefore the best abrasive to be pure corundum, a natural product found in its purest state in Canada, containing 95 per cent. of crystalline alumina, which is the ingredient that does the cutting, and this percentage is by far the greatest found in any abrasive.

Skilled Labor Needed

The manufacturers of artificial grinding wheels have made great progress in perfecting them, and wheels of the present day are far superior to those of former times.

It should not be construed, however, that this advance in the science has reached the point where grinding of expensive veneer knives and saws may be accomplished by unskilled labor without fear of injury.

Wheels which prove most satisfactory and serviceable are those in which the abrasive grains are known as size No. 30 and the grade, or bond, is J or K.

The most satisfactory bond is that which retains the service of each individual grain for just so long as it continues to cut, but releases it at that moment it has grown so dull that it refuses to perform its function and becomes an increasing danger through friction.

This is precisely what a hard wheel does, owing to the hardness of the bond, it retains its hold on the grain after it has served its usefulness, with a tenacity that frequently nothing but an emery wheel dresser will dislodge.

Ordinary grindstones have been used with safety, but cannot be relied on to run true and are not recommended for this work.

The use of plenty of water is of benefit, yes, a necessity, in grinding, but the lack of it altogether is less serious than the poor economy of allowing a scanty stream of water to trickle down on an overheated blade, where the laws of contraction and expansion are very apt and often cause it to take advantage of this opportunity to crack or snap, in this case the quantity of water used being too little to serve its intended purpose of cooling, by being allowed to run on the blade when it is in a heated condition.

The longer the bevel is ground the greater the danger, as thin tool steel is very easily overheated, and knives ground in this manner are not recommended, nor are they guaranteed by the knife manufacturer.

Care of Knives for Veneers

Face grinding should not be attempted by unskilled persons, nor should it be done to such an extent that the value of the temper is lost by cutting through it into the softer structure of the interior of the steel.

Fine veneers cannot be cut with a poorly tempered or poorly ground knife, but fortunately it is not necessary to use them, as excellent veneer knives may be had from well-known makers, who are willing to guarantee satisfaction.

To cut veneer of uniform quality and thickness it is necessary to use a uniform tempered, accurately ground knife, which must be ground with care on an automatic knife grinder, that is rigid and where the knife is firmly bolted to a stationary solid frame that is incapable of any spring, then permit the grinding wheel to travel back and forth, taking but a very light cut, which is covered with a liberal stream of running water, ever remembering the maxim that "haste makes waste."

Occasionally a knife that seems a little hard at first will, after being ground the first time, prove satisfactory and hold a good edge thereafter.

Knives that have been used and ground two or three times and seem to be working all right, will continue to do so until they are worn out and subsequent troubles are in nearly all cases traceable to inexperienced or unskilled labor and handling, for which no fault can be attached to the tool or its maker.

Among the defects that may be noted in veneer knives are poor welding, uneven grinding, unsuitable or uneven temper, errors in location of slots and poor joints in the case of sectional knives.

A poor weld of but an inch or two rarely causes trouble and can be safely used, but if several inches long may give trouble through slivers working into the opening, forcing the tool steel away from the backing and out of line, possibly spoiling the blade for future use.

It is important that it should be ground straight and true, especially on the face or steel size, not permitting hollows or high spots to remain, which result in uneven cutting edge and interfere with the successful operation of the pressure bar.

A Bad Feature of Veneer Cutting

A few sectional veneer knives have been used which are joined together with a key or lock, but there is a limited demand for them which indicates that they are not altogether satisfactory in view of the difficulty of making perfect joints, the great liability for the sharp corners to break at that point and the very little saved in the total cost of such work.

Many knives are ruined from coming in contact with metal imbedded in the wood, one of the bugbears of the veneer man's work, one of the worst features being the finding of fragments of shells forced into the tree in the days of the Civil War in the South.

Spikes, iron stakes and other substances, including bullets, are frequently met with, although the latter cause no trouble unless they may have been steel capped.

Veneer is used for a great many purposes, among which may be noted rotary and sliced for furniture and desk work, sliced for cigar box stock and thin stock for barrels, crates, boxes and to pack meats and bottled goods for shipping.

Merchantable veneer is cut as thin as 150 to the inch and in all sizes up to three-eighths of an inch thick, sound and good.

As might be expected, one grade of temper would not be suitable for all such work, hence it is necessary for the knife man to have intimate knowledge of the work to be done to enable him to determine what degree of temper would be best suited to the case.

One of the knife man's greatest trials is in connection with complaints from customers, who stoutly maintain that knives could not have been overheated or injured at their factory, as "the same man and the same grinder had ground many knives without injury for years," but it is the exception that proves the rule, and the fact remains, that anyone can burn any knife, on any grinding machine, with any grade of abrasive wheel, no matter how experienced they may be.

Segment Veneer Saws

It is not necessary to burn knives frequently to prove such a contingency exists, or that the best of mechanics may err occasionally.

It is fair to say in this connection that the knife man is more sinned against than sinning.

Segment veneer saws are used in sizes varying from 64 to 84 inches in diameter, each segment being firmly screwed to a steel flange, with spacing of about one-sixteenth of an inch between each.

These segments are ground with a bevel for about four inches in depth, back from the rim or teeth, slightly concaved, with this side of the saw set to the outside, or away from the stock being cut.

Points are usually spaced at three-fourths of an inch, with a peculiar pattern tooth, to give the best results, in what is probably the most delicate operation attempted with a circular saw.

Segments at the rim should be pretty stiff and ground with care to insure a straight and true surface on the flat side, beveled down to about 24 gauge at the points for economical cutting.

Sawyers use but a slight set, and that only for a fraction of an inch back from saw points.

It is absolutely essential that segments be ground of uniform thickness and lined up so that each fit exactly in line on the flange, with a set that is adjusted to a nicety, with all teeth cutting equally, avoiding high points, which result in torn or scratched veneer.

It is customary to remove segments about once a month, returning them to the saw maker for rebeveling and adjustment.

This class of saws are usually filed by hand without removal of the segments from the flange or saw from its arbor, which method removes the possibility to overheating, which grinders of the knives experience.

Shavings Packing Under Knives

Nearly every one has from time to time seen shavings pack under knives, but recently was the first time I have ever seen it cause any material damage. According to the evidence of the lumber that was passing through at the time, one of the knives started to pack, and in the time that the piece was passing through 8-in., was forced out enough to cut the board ¼-in. thinner than the normal cut, before it gave way. Happily, only about half of the knife came off, and it wedged between the cylinder and pressurebar, stopping the head without doing any material damage. Outside of battering the lips of the cylinder a little and springing the shoe from the chip-breaker, the machine sustained no damage whatever. It is peculiar, though, the celerity with which the normal man can sidestep behind the nearest convenient thing when such an incident occurs.—C. H., in the Woodworker.

Home-made Power Lathe

While in a furniture factory some time ago my attention was called to a home-made lathe for turning up table pedestals, says a writer in the Woodworker. It was an ordinary hand lathe, with a mandrel mounted on a frame anchored to the lathe bench, on which the cutterheads were set. Cutters were strung the entire length of the stick to be turned. The mandrel was set on a movable carriage arranged with a screw cross-feed for feeding up to the work. The mandrel was belted at both ends from a shaft directly overhead, so that the movement in traveling up to the work would not affect the length of the belts.

There are special machines for doing this work, which, of course, are the best, but this rig seemed to work nicely, and might be justifiable where the quantity of work is not sufficient to warrant a more expensive machine.

In nearly every factory there is to be found some contrivance for doing some operation peculiar to their work, more or less ingenuously arranged

---

The Lumbering Industry in Rimouski District

In reviewing the general business situation of the district of Rimouski, Que., especially in its connection with the export trade, it should be borne in mind that practically all of the commercial interests of the district centre upon the product of the forest, says U. S. Consul Ryder, in a report to his government.

The logical market for the lumber produced by the mills in this district is New England. When the demand for this product is curtailed in that market a wave of business depression sweeps over this part of the province as a natural result.

An effort has been made on the part of the lumber manufacturers to overcome this condition by reaching out for other foreign markets, and the results were favorable last season, when several large cargoes were consigned to dealers in Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and Argentina. These shipments, in connection with those made to British ports, aggregated nearly 40,000,000 feet of lumber consisting principally of 1, 2, and 3-inch spruce of varying lengths.

Lumber required for British and other foreign markets is simply sawed to thickness and otherwise unmanufactured, while the American markets call for a specially prepared product. The lumber is first critically culled, carefully piled, and covered for thorough protection during the process of wind drying, where it is frequently kept for a year before being placed in the kiln for final drying, preparatory to being further manufactured; several of the mills having installed the latest improved American machinery for this purpose, frequently replacing a machine which has been in use but a short time for a later model that will turn out a better grade of work at increased speed, with a corresponding saving in the item of labor.

The lumber cut for 1910 appears to have been a satisfactory one, the mills running continuously, completely clearing up all the logs before the season closed. The demand, however, was not equal to the supply and in consequence there was a large accumulation in the yards. This was particularly the case with shingles.

The most extensive corporation operating in the export lumber trade in this district is preparing for a more aggressive business campaign; the company has been reorganized and a bond issue of $5,000,000 successfully subscribed in London; new mills and needed improvements are to be added with the intention of entering more actively into the manufacture of paper, in connection with its lumber, pulp-wood, and wood-pulp interests.

The limited railroad facilities seriously hamper shipments to the United States. Orders for hundreds of carloads of lumber, ties, and shingles have been cancelled because shippers were unable to secure cars for handling the business.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

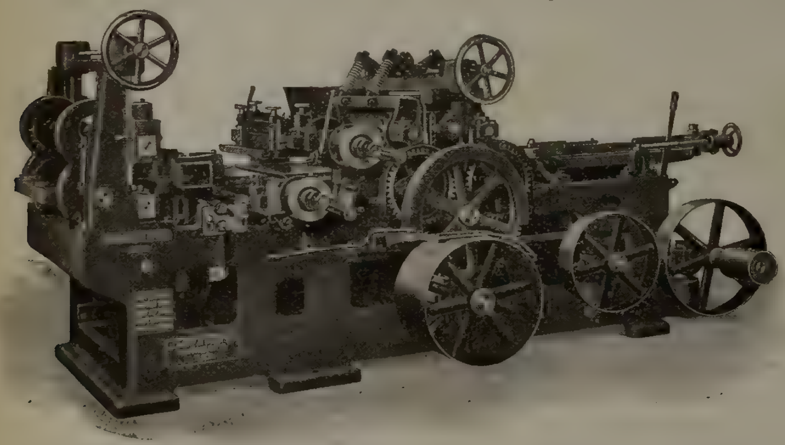
Efficiency in the Planing Mill

"Increase the efficiency of your shop." This is the modern business slogan. It applies to all lines of industry, but more especially to the planing mill.

The up-to-date planing mill foreman, while realizing the value of "speedy bosses," "time tests," etc., at the same time knows that a modern planing mill tool will do more to increase the quality and decrease the cost of his products than any of those theoretical ideas.

A planing mill tool to come under the "high efficiency" designation must be constructed so that it can be used to full capacity all day long. At the high speeds at which the recent models are operated, they will in a few hours' time turn out enough of one kind of stock to run a shop for some time. It is necessary therefore that a general planing mill tool be capable of doing a variety of work, in other words, taking the place of several machines and the extra operators.

A machine designed along these lines is the J. A Fay & Egan Co. No. 275 planer and matcher illustrated herewith. This is one of the late productions from the works of J. A. Fay & Egan Co. at 465-485 W. Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Primarily it is designed for all kinds of planing and matching up to 24 in. wide and 8 in. thick, but its use is not ended when it has done this work. A few turns with a wrench draws the side heads away and the machine is a double surfacer; run the heads in close, change the cutters and it is a first-class floorer. Last, but not least, molding knives can be substituted for the palin and matching bits and the machine becomes a high duty inside moulder. The arrangements for making these changes are very simple, so that no time is lost in this way.



J. A. Fay & Egan, No. 275 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher.

The frame of the machine is made on the "open type," giving quick and easy access to all working parts.

The cylinders are made from solid crucible steel forgings, four sided and slotted, or, when ordered, the new Fay & Egan patented circular heads, fitted with high duty "Tungsten" steel knives and attachments for grinding and truing without removing the cylinders from the machine.

Both cylinders are provided with take-up for end motion when cutting moldings. Upper cylinder bearings are rigidly yoked together and are raised and lowered on powerful square threaded screws mounted on ball bearings. The lower cylinder is vertically adjustable and with the bar after the cut, draws out at the side of the machine, a great convenience in sharpening and setting the knives when the grinding and truing attachments are not used.

The feed consists of four or six double geared feed rolls. Only heavy pitched gears are used and all are keyed to the shafts, studs being eliminated entirely.

The entire construction is upon machine tool principles, so that the machine will stand up to hard work day after day, at the lowest operating costs, especially in the matter of power consumed.

This and many other special planing mill tools of the high efficiency type are shown in the manufacturers' planing mill catalogue—a copy of which will be sent free, charges prepaid, to any interested planing mill man upon application to J. A. Fay & Egan Co., 465-485 W. Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Hot Weather Souvenir

The Simonds Saw Company, of Fitsburg, Pa., have favored their friends with a unique summer souvenir in the form of a cigar fan. A dozen of these in a box, looking at first glance like a doxen pleasant smokes, turned out to be a dozen folding fans, with the Simonds name upon the folds.

R. Hoe & Company's New Chisel-Bit Catalogue

R. Hoe & Co., 504-520 Grand street, New York, have issued a catalogue of their chisel-bits in a useful booklet form. R. Hoe & Company were estiblished in 1828, and have enjoyed during the intervening years an unexcelled reputation for the production of goods of excellent quality. They have prepared this catalogue booklet to assist their customers when ordering. It will certainly be a help to those who wish to select from the large variety of chisel-bits manufactured by this company.

A. J. Burton Saw Company Open Ottawa Office

The A. J. Burton Saw Company, Vancouver, B.C., have recently opened an office at Ottawa, Ont., to handle their business in eastern Canada, which has increased greatly of late. The company report that their patent inserted tooth saws, bits and shanks are now successfully running in mills all the way from Cape Breton, N.S., to Prince Rupert, B.C. They report also that if their Ottawa branch meets with the success that they anticipate, it will be only a matter of time before they will establish a factory in one of the eastern provinces.

Catalogue of Sterling Exhausters

The Sterling Blower Company, Hartford, Conn., have issued an interesting new catalogue of their exhausters. The catalogue is attractively prepared and profusely illustrated. The exhausters manufactured by this company are the results of years of experience. In comparative tests by electrical engineers of integrity, the company claim that they have shown higher efficiency; ranging from 10 to 25 per cent., than other exhausters. The catalogue should be of considerable interest to all who have use for exhausters in their manufacturing plant.

A. E. White will Manufacture Swages in Canada

An interesting visitor at the office of the Canada Lumberman recently was Mr. A. E. White, of the A. E. White Machine Works, Eau Claire, Wis. This company is well known as the manufacturer of the "Champion" saw swages, swage shapers, and special tools for the care of mill saws. Mr. White is in Canada looking into the feasibility of establishing a factory in this country for the manufacture of his swages. He took out Canadian patents some time ago, and to protect them, the law requires him within a certain period to manufacture the articles in Canada. He intends to do this at once and is considering Ottawa as a location for the proposed plant. He will do a good deal of the manufacturing in the United States for a short time and assemble the parts and do the finishing in Canada. As soon as he has been able to sum up the prospects in Canada he intends to manufacture the swages here, completely, so as to save the thirty per cent. duty and the long freight haul.

New Methods Worth Investigating

Have you ever noticed the way in which some men receive a suggestion from a fellow-workman? There are some who always take a suggestion, no matter in how innocent a spirit it is offered, as a personal reflection on their own knowledge. It is a little strange when you stop to think of it, why this should be. Nearly every one is anxious to do his work in the best and quickest way he knows, and what if some one else does put you onto the kink that makes it easy? If there were no interchange of ideas among the woodworking fraternity there would be but little advance, because the improvements that are developed from time to time would become merely local ones. While it does not pay to adopt everything that comes along, still it is always wise to investigate the new methods that are called to your attention from time to time. Otherwise you are liable to miss some of the short cuts for doing more and quicker, as well as better, work, which is generally reflected in the pay envelope of the man who causes the saving.—The Woodworker.

Putting off work till to-morrow, and hypothecating to-morrow's wages, is making a sight draft on the poorhouse or the penitentiary.

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. G. FIR FLOORING

Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA }	A. Montgomery,	Travelling Representative
Sask. }	P. Hasselfield,	" "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B .C.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

Axles Wanted

Wanted to buy wagon axles. Jackson Wagon Company, Limited, St. George, Ontario. 12-13

White Pine to Order

Wanted to correspond with parties able to cut White Pine to order. H. V. Berry, Fort Plain, N. Y. 12-13

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Tank Lumber Wanted

We require 2-in. and 3-in. Tank White Pine, 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 10-in.; 10 ft. to 24 ft. Also red pine. Highest prices for Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

Product of two million feet of good white pine logs, rail or water shipment from Bruce Mines. Apply Bruce Mines Saw Mill Company, Limited, Bruce Mines, Ont. 11-14

For Sale

Two cars 3 x 6 12-16 No. 1 Spruce.
One car 4 x 6 and 8 12-16 Spruce.
Freight rate to Toronto, 13 cents.

KNIGHT BROS. & McKINNON, Ltd.,
13-13 Box 337, Cobalt, Ont.

For Sale

300,000 feet 1 inch Birch.
250,000 feet 1¼ in. to 3 in. Birch.
1st and 2nd and No. 1 Common from three to six months on stick.

ROBERT STEWART, LIMITED,
13-16 Guelph, Ont.

For Sale

One car good crating Elm.
One car Hardwood Flooring, Kiln Dried.
Two cars Birch Plank wide 3 in. and 4 in. Bored Hearts.
One car Birch and Maple, 5 in x 6 in. Boxed Hearts.
Fifty M. feet 2 x 4 in., 6, 8, 10, 12, 10 to 12 feet long.
One car 1¼ in., 1½ in. wide white Pine.
Low price for quick shipment.

THE HALL BROS., ,
301 Church St., Toronto
13-14 and Marmora, Ont.

For Sale

4 cars 1-in. Ash, No. 1 C. and B.
2 cars 1¼-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
6 cars 1½-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
4 cars 2-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
6,000 Cedar Telegraph Poles, 30 to 50 ft.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

For Sale
Hardwood and Hemlock

If you want to buy Hardwood or Hemlock or Ties, Posts and Shingles, visit limits and make an early contract. Pay as work progresses. Can get you 5 or 10 million feet of each on Georgian Bay. Box 266, Canada Lumberman. 9-16

Lumber for Sale

One car hard Maple and Beech, clean dry stock, cut 1½ and 2 in. squares in lengths of 20 in. to 4 feet, also a quantity of
1 x 2 x 26 in. Beech and Maple, clear.
1 x 2⅛ x 28 in. Beech and Maple, clear.
1 x 2 x 36 in. White Basswood.
2 x 2 x 18 in., 24 in., 28 in., long oak squares.

For further particulars write or see

P. D. CAMPBELL,
13-16 Newbury, Ont.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Lath Mill and Bolter

For sale, combined lath mill and bolter, made by G. Walter Green, Peterboro. Price new, $200; only used a few days, mill out of business. Half price will buy it. F.O.B. Cars at Kinmount. Apply to J. R. Mark, Kinmount, Ont. 12-15

For Sale

Wheelock Steam Engine, made by Goldie & McCulloch, Galt. Cylinder 20 in. diameter, 48 in. stroke, driving wheel 16 ft. diameter, 28 in. face. Runs 54 revolutions per minute, capacity 100 h.p. with condenser. Tubular heater with force pump to feed boiler. Tubular boiler 5 and 5½ feet diameter, 14 feet long. Engine in good running order when shut down. Apply to Vendor's Solicitors,

IVEY & DROMGOLE,
13-13 London, Ont.

Machinery for Sale

Carver, 4 spindle Rohlman.
Two cut-off saws, railway, wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.
Planers, 24-in. single belted.
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.
Moulder, 6-inch, Houston.
Mortiser, hollow chisel, Greenlee.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, bit.
Saw and Dado machine, Williamsport.
Sander, double 24-inch, Perry.
Sander, 42-inch three drum Boardman.
Sander, 41-inch three drum Columbia.
Saw gummer, Rogers.
Saw-mill, band 63 inch wheel.
Engines and boilers, various sizes.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

New and Second Hand Machinery For Sale

AT HUNTSVILLE

One Northy (secondhand) "Duplex" Steam Pump, 3½ x 2½ x 4.

One secondhand Circular Saw Grinder "Colville Patent," good as new, built by The Wm. Hamilton Company, Peterboro.

One secondhand Upright Boiler, engine attached, 20 h.p. Boiler tested to 160 lbs. C. W. pressure.

One Steam Oil Separator, 8-in. pipe. McEachren make.

One Iron Saw Frame and Mandrel complete with pulleys and third bearing. Steel Mandrel, 3 7-16 diam. Waterous make.

One Dry Kiln in four bands of pipe. Steel jacketed with 5 ft. Fan Shaft. Bearings and Pulley. Back pressure valve and steam trap. Over 4,500 ft. lin. piping in the four banks in addition to bases.

One new three saw Edger. Steel Mandrel 2 7-16, with three bearings open end, for 16-in. saws, including Table Rollers and Shifter Irons.

THE HUNTSVILLE SYNDICATE,
11-14 Huntsville, Ont.

FOR SALE

Small Band Sawmill, Waterous make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing, Etc., also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines, comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, Variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.
2-tf. JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound.

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—By wholesale lumber firm, bookkeeper and stenographer, one who understands lumber and can sell it. Box 290 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 13-13

Wanted

By wholesale lumber office, bookkeeper, and all-round man. Must have experience. Apply Box 286, Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 12-13

WANTED—Good man with Portable Saw Mill to cut out one million feet. Commerce September 1st. Can give several years contract. Money advanced as work progresses. Apply Box 275, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-14

WANTED—Planing Mill Foreman, thoroughly understanding machinery and getting out material for the city retail trade, in hard and soft woods. A first-class man only wanted. State rererences, wages, to Box 289 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 13-13

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advetisements unde this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

WANTED—Position, Quebec Culler, or shipper of long lumber, for season, or longer. Good references. State wages and particulars. Gray, Cabano, Temiscouata County, Quebec. 13-13

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

Position Wanted

Position as salesman with manufacturing company by young man of ten years' experience in wholesale and manufacturing lumber business. Four years as travelling salesman. At present employed but desirous of changing. Box 280 Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 12-13

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Man with shingle mill and timber wants competent partner with small capital. Box 70, Thessalon, Ont. 11-14

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Timber and Land Investment

Farm of three hundred acres within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

For Sale

Saw Mill of 30 to 35 M. feet daily capacity, complete with engine, two boilers and lath machinery. For particulars write to E. D. Croden, Box 596, North Bay, Ont. 8-tf.

For Sale

Forty h.p. portable swamill, new, and 500 acres of timber, also large quantity can be cut adjacent to mill, price $2,500 if sold at once. D. A. McKellar, Parry Sound, Ont. 13-13

Representative Wanted

United States firm manufacturing saw and lath mill and special machinery desires to secure Canadian representatives. Can put right firms in touch with a lot of prospective buyers in Canada. Apply to Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 12-13

MISCELLANEOUS

A Valuable Timber Limit for Sale

Timber Berth 1199, containing about one hundred million feet, principally spruce, of a very superior quality, well situated for economic handling. A railroad is under construction which will pass within one mile of this limit. There is big money in this proposition for the right party. Easy terms for payment. For further particulars apply to Room 1, Archibald Building, Edmonton, Alta. 10-13

Grease in Steam Boilers

It is now generally admitted that the presence of grease in boilers is highly deleterious, as, in conjunction with the limy deposits usually found to a greater or less extent in the feed waters, it forms a slimy coating on the boiler plates which prevents the rapid transmission of the heat, and consequently leads to overheating, bulging and distortion of the plates, and other accidents. The grease used for cylinder lubrication usually gets into the boiler through the medium of the feed water—more especially in cases where the exhaust steam is discharged directly into the feedwater tank or where surface condensers are used, and the water is constantly returned to the boiler. In these cases a gradual accumulation of grease in the boiler is bound to occur unless effective measures are taken to prevent it.

In recent practice, to prevent grease getting into the feed water a plan now often pursued is to raise the temperature of the water by means of a separate heater, and utilize the exhaust steam for heating or other purposes, so that it does not come in contact with the feed water at all.

Another and very general method of removing grease which has met with considerable success is to fix a separator in the exhaust pipe.

Various methods of filtration of the feed water also used with more or lesss uccess, but the consensus of opinion appears to be in favor of a mechanical separator acting on the exhaust steam but each case should be judged on its merits.

In minimising the amount of grease passing into the exhaust no more oil should be used for cylinder lubrication than is absolutely necessary, and a high grade mineral can be recommended for this purpose. Animal oils or tallow are objectionable, as they readily decompose and form fatty acids which, in addition, act deleterious on the boiler plates.

The Thinnest Veneer Made

The thinnest veneer made in commercial quantities and in a general commercial way is the veneer made from Spanish cedar into stock for veneering cigar boxes. There is used in the United States approximately five million feet of Spanish cedar annually for the making of cigar-box lumber andci gar-box veneer. Approximately half a million feet of this is cut into veneer, of which it takes 100 sheets to measure an inch in thickness. Some of it is cut even into 110 sheets to an inch.

Even what is called the thicker cigar-box lumber is as thin as the average thickness in veneer. About a million feet of Spanish cedar per year is cut into ⅛ in. in thickness and between a quarter and a half a million is cut 3-16 in. These are the standard thicknesses for cigar-box lumber, taking the industry as a whole. When it comes down to the real thin stock this is getting it down pretty fine, and this thin stock in veneer cut 100 and 110 to the inch is used for covering poplar and gum cigar box lumber so as to make it have the appearance and some of the aroma of Spanish cedar. The finished stock then is about ⅛ or 3-16 in. in thickness. No big hydraulic presses are used for this veneering eather. The veneer is simply spread and brushed out, and the stock piled up one on top of the other to dry.

On Feeding Steam Boilers

To economically work steam boilers care should be taken that the feed water is pure and hot before it is allowed to enter the boiler. The feed should be regular and continuous, and the water level be kept practically constant. This can usually be done by adjusting the feed pump valves so as to give a small but continuous supply of water, but only sufficient to keep the water level steady. Considerable fluctuations in the water level are the reverse of economical. In the best practice feed-water heaters or economisers are now almost universally employed, and no doubt exercise a very considerable influence, not only by supplying the feed-water hot, but by relieving the boiler from the undue strain set up by the admission of cold water. A relief valve should be fitted to the feed pipe, so arranged that should the pressure in the feed pipe be above that in the boiler the surplus water is automatically returned to the feed tank. Be sure that the feed pipe and valves are kept free from incrustation.

Artifically Dried Timber

In these days when artificial drying is largely practised, the quality of the planed goods turned out is often not so good as it was in the days of natural seasoning, and planed boards with the grain torn up or the surface wavy are often met with. In many cases this doubtless arises from passing the wood through the machine too soon after it leaves the drying kiln. It should in all cases be left or at least seven days to the influence of natural air currents in the open to temper and get rid of the various strains set up by the artificial drying. This tempering is particularly necessary where the wood is afterwards jointed and put together in the form of joinery or cabinet work, otherwise it is very likely to swell or warp. Of course, if the wood can be left in the open for several weeks, so much the better, as its hardened surface thus becomes naturally tempered, is more easily dressed, and leaves a better finish.

Statistics indicate that of the whole quantity of boxes made in the United States—based on the surface measure of the material of which they are made—approximately 90.6 per cent. are wood and 9.4 per cent. fibre. A comparison of the amount of lumber reported for boxes by the box manufacturers in 1907 for the whole country, and the quantity calculated two years later after a careful canvass of six States, indicates that the wooden box is not quite holding its ground.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

W. M. DUNLOP & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
Rooms 45 and 46 Citizen Bldg.
OTTAWA, ONT.
Lumber Accounting a Specialty

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL. CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

The John Dulweber Co.
Capital Stock $225,000
MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.
Specialties
Oak and Poplar
Highest Grades —— Prompt Shipments
Send all inquiries to the head office:
McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

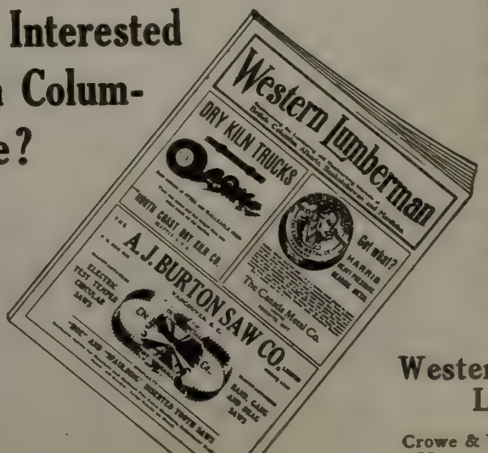
FOR SALE!
One 52in. Wickes Gang
COMPLETE
One pair Twin Circulars
Cut from 6″ to 24″ Stock,
— With Steam Feed —
One Edger
FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
Gilmour & Hughson, Limited
HULL, QUEBEC

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman
Crowe & Wilson Chamber
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg



Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

There is little or nothing of interest to report in connection with trade conditions in Ontario during the past fortnight. In Eastern Ontario, travelers still find business very dull with only a few local indications of any improvement. In Western Ontario the reports are a little more promising. At Hamilton, trade continues very busy. The building trade there is very active. The same is the case at Newmarket and Aurora. Generally speaking, however, trade is only fair and dragging and dealers who succeed in securing orders have to go after them very actively. At Ottawa although business is good, there is a great scarcity of cars for shipment and the trade is badly hampered by it. One firm in the Ottawa Valley which ships as many as 30 cars a day received only 5 cars from the railway companies during a whole week recently.

Shingles are selling fairly well in Ontario, but the market is suffering considerably from the competition of Washington shingles. Recent shipments of Washington shingles into Ontario have been made at about ten cents below the price for B. C. shingles. Some of these shingles however, have been making trouble for their shippers as they have not been up to grade. In addition to making trouble for themselves by shipping such shingles the sellers are makink the market for B. C. shingles weaker and thereby causing a general trade disturbance.

The hardwood business in Ontario is not at all brisk. In the United States it is exceedingly dull. This is caused, it is generally thought, by the unsettled condition of the tariff matter. Whatever the cause, the hardwood trade in the States is completely of a hand to mouth character. Although the Ontario hardwood trade is not brisk, there is really nothing to complain of for this time of year. A fair volume of trade is in progress, but the new business is not very plentiful.

Some of the mills on the Ottawa are experiencing a shortage of logs. The dry period which occurred in the month of May is responsible for the tie-up which has taken place at some of the mills.

Eastern Canada

Heavy rains during the third week of June improved the driving conditions on the Miramichi waters in New Brunswick, and most of the drives not already abandoned will come out. The D. & J. Ritchie Company drive on the Little Southwest Miramichi was practically safe at the time. The Miramichi Lumber Company, Chatham, were having difficulties with their drives and decided to store the water, through the erection of a large dam on the Renous River. The work has been started.

The cut of the Lynch Company has arrived in safe waters. Altogether the situation shows much improvement, and lumbermen generally are optimistic.

The supplies available in Canada for the eastern United States lumber markets are not as plentiful this year as is usual. The very healthy condition of the English deal market is in a measure responsible for this. Prices for export to the United States are therefore holding firmly. There is a scarcity of 1-in., 1¼-in., 2 x 9 spruce, and the prices of these sizes are firm. No weakening of prices on Canadian lumber is expected during the rest of the year.

A fair amount of new business is reported for eastern spruce, at Boston, and prices have shown a tendency to improve, although they really have not gone higher. Frames are quoted at $23.50, and a few manufacturers are holding firmly at $24.00. Random is firm. A slight improvement has occurred during the past fortnight, in the demand for hardwood, at Boston. Maple is firm, and offerings are small. Birch is steady but a little quieter. Plain oak is stronger and inclined to be scarce. Stocks of quartered oak are plentiful and prices show an easier tendency. Boston orders for hemlock have been light of late. Holders, however, are not forcing their stocks on the market as dry stocks are not large. Eastern clipped boards are quoted at $19 to $19.50. There is a moderate demand only for shingles at Boston. It is difficult to make sales at $3.50. Clears are quite firm. Lath are quieter. The price for 1⅝- inch ranges from $3.65 to $3.75, and for 1½-inch from $3.40 to $3.45.

At New York there is only a restricted demand for eastern spruce, in cargo lots. Car lots however, are doing well, and prices are somewhat firmer. A continued firmness is expected during the summer. Lath are strong and have been experiencing a good business. Hardwoods continue firm at New York, particularly maple and birch. Offerings of quartered oak are plentiful. Low grade hardwoods are moving well. Hemlock prices are not changed and the market is rather dull.

Western Canada

The outlook for a good crop on the prairies improves with each succeeding week and with the improvement comes a corresponding strength in the lumber markets of western Canada. Some of the dealers east of the mountains are looking for a break in prices because of the dull trade in the United States. Vancouver manufacturers, however, declare that this will not be the case. Business on the Canadian coast of the Pacific is much better than on the United States coast.

The log situation in British Columbia shows very little change. Camps are reported to be operating almost to capacity and there are a lot of logs in the water up the coast. Fir logs are quite depressed, selling as low as $6 delivered. The price of fir is ranging from $7.50 to $9 for camp run. Cedar ranges from $7 to $10, according to quality. Mills continue to obtain enough business to keep their stocks about even. The strike in the building trade has had a depressing effect upon the market for lumber. It is believed that the strike, however, will not be of long duration.

Great Britain

In the recent sales at London 3rd Quebec spruce was in good demand. Larch of different sizes, also sold freely. Floorings were offered in small quantities, and the lots were keenly competed for. Sawn pitchpine has been in less demand and prices are slightly easier. Parcels of 3 x 9 yellow pine were cleared without difficulty at £13 3s. to £13 15s. per standard.

At Liverpool business has been done on a moderate scale and values are practically unchanged. Spruce continues to be in small supply and liner lots are taken up as they come to hand. Pine deals and boards meet with a steady demand and stocks are well in excess of the present consumption. Business in floorings has been quiet, but stocks of these boards are now small, the recent importation having been very light. Pitchpine of good quality, hewn and sawn, has been in fair demand, but wood of poor quality has been neglected.

At Manchester a brisk movement of timber has gone on at the dock yards, owing to the active state of the principal trades in the district. Spruce has moved freely, and floorings have been in more demand. Birch, in planks and deals, has again been in request and stocks are in very moderate compass. Planks are readily taken up, ex-quay, on arrival.

At the Tyne ports, consumption has been on a somewhat larger scale, the general trade of the district now being active. Saw mills are busily employed and sawn timber is in good demand, while stocks are not at all heavy.

At West Hartlepool sawmills are actively at work, and sawn timber is passing into consumption more freely. Redwood battens have been in good demand, and whitewood deals have been more called for by shipbuilders, who are now busy.

At Sunderland, also, shipbuilders are well employed, and a larger demand now exists for deals and redwood for shipbuilding and fitting purposes. A freer movement of timber from the quays is in progress and points to a larger consumption of lumber in the district.

At Glasgow spruce and sawn timber have passed steadily out from the yards. The event of chief interest to importers has been the coming to hand of the first consignments for the season, of timber from the Baltic. Oak has been in steady demand, chiefly for railway coach or wagon building purposes.

At Cardiff an improved inquiry for lumber has been experienced and orders are now coming in more freely. Oak and redwaad for railway uses have been in demand. Pitwood continues to arrive in large quantities and passes very freely into consumption among the extensive collieries of South Wales.

United States

Chicago:—City yards report a fairly heavy trade. Shipments to country retail yards are rather slow. No important improvement is expected in the country demand for a month or two. It is then expected that the farmers will require lumber and that trade will revive. Northern pine is quiet. Upper grade prices however, continue strong. There is a fair demand for the lower grades at steady prices. Hardwood has been slightly less active, but still is quite busy. Dry stocks are only moderate. The outlook for fall business is considered good. Plain oak continues in good demand. Stocks of dry oak are low. Quartered oak is quiet. There is a good demand for birch and maple flooring continues active. The demand for hemlock continues fair. No change is reported in the market for yellow pine. Offerings continue heavy. Prices are holding firm. Curtailment at the big mills is pretty general.

"Cleveland Sarnia QUALITY"

THE ONLY WAY

you can secure uniformity is to buy direct from the manufacturer, and as near as possible the same one each time. To convince yourself try our

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

Cut to Order in Regular and Special Sizes 10 to 60 Feet Long.

We can furnish with despatch

RAILROAD, SHIP-BUILDING and HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS

We also carry a heavy stock of assorted grades in White pine and Red pine as well as LATH

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED

SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

Buffalo:—The trade in northern pine is fair. The building trade continues quite active. Stocks are fairly well assorted, and low grades are inclined to be weak. There is a fair movement of hardwoods. Oak, birch, and maple are most in demand, and prices are unchanged, except in quartered oak which shows a tendency towards weakness. Elm is doing well. There is a moderate trade in hemlock, and supplies of lake lumber are increasing. The volume of business gives little cause for complaint as the building activity continues. Prices, however, still remain low. Only an average demand is noted for southern pine, and there is a tendency to reduce the top prices. Shingles are weaker than they have been for some time.

Market Correspondence

Car Shortage at Ottawa

Ottawa, June 26.—Serious scarcity of cars seems to be a great cause for complaint just now. While there is no special reason kiven for the scarcity, yet it exists, and it is almost impossible to get any cars at all.

The United States' market remains slow. There is a good demand from South America and the British market is steady.

The local demand continues exceptionally good. Building activity, both in the city and in the district, is great and all the planing mills are busy.

J. R. Booth is receiving great praise from the labor unions because of his recent action in reducing the hours of his men in the paper mill to eight hours a day. He did this without any request on the part of the employees. Important changes are being made in the Booth mills in the way of renewals and enlarging. The most important is the addition to the sawmill which provides for an additional gang of men. The machinery for this has arrived and the work of building will be begun at once.

The government has purchased Victoria Island at the Chaudiers and will move its shipyard to this point. The yard has been at the foot of the Rideau locks but it interferred with beautifying the city at this point and the government was asked to remove it.

The work on the section of the Canadian Northern Railway from Ottawa west began this week. It will be rushed with all possible speed.

The W. C. Edwards Company are actively continuing the work of rebuilding their mills at the Rideau falls. The frame buildings are being replaced with concrete structures and every now and then another permit for around $15,000 is taken out, which marks the ending of work on one building and the beginning of another.

North Shore Notes

Thessalon, Ont., June 20.—The lumbering industry has made great strides in this part of the country during the last ten years.

Commencing at the Soo, there are about twenty-five million feet of lumber cut there annually, whereas ten years ago the cut was comparatively small.

The Bruce Mines Mill now has a cut of about six million feet per year. Five years ago there was only a local mill at this point.

The mills at Thessalon will cut this season eighty million feet of lumber, whereas ten years ago Thessalon had a cut of only about six to eight million feet.

Blind River has doubled the capacity of its output in the past ten years. Cutler now cuts thirty-five million feet of lumber, where there was no cut for some years during the panic of 1896. The cut at Spragge is about twenty-five million feet, which has not changed much of late. The Spragge plant is one of the best on the shore, and has a supply of timber for many years to come.

The John Island mill, the Spanish River Lumber Company, and the Little Current mills are cutting about the same amount as formerly.

The Ontario government owns the finest belt of fine timber in the province. This is in the Mississaga Forest Reserve. When this timber is put into the market there will be some fancy prices bid as the timber is of fine quality and mostly white pine.

In my next letter I will have something to say regarding the hardwood in Algoma. This will be a great industry in the near future.—Algoma.

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report as follows under date of June 10:—White pine—Arrivals during the fortnight consist of the Schooner "Frances A. Rice" from Port Clyde, to selves, with 130 m. ft., and Trn. Schr. "Edyth" from Sheet Harbour, with 207 m. ft. Both of these cargoes had been sold to arrive at $32 for merchantable, and $24 for second quality, but lower prices would have to be accepted for any further arrivals. Spruce—No receipts, but a couple of cargoes have been sold to arrive. Pitch pine—No arrivals, but there is a cargo on the way which is long overdue. Shingles—No receipts of either Gaspe or ceday laying, and both are in good demand, especially the latter.

Canadian Wood in the United Kingdom

Liverpool, June 20.—The amount of timber used for structures required by the coronation of King George V. was greater than most people in the trade had counted on. Not a few people were puzzled as to where the timber was obtained. The city authorities saw to it, from first to last, that only good and useful wood was used. They laid down the law that all timber used on any wooden structure must be of "sound, square scantlings;" that guard rails should be fixed on sloping wooden structures at every five rows, where the slope of the wooden structure exceeded twenty inches; that wooden structures abutting on the public way should be close boarded in front, to a height of at least five feet, and that all stairs should be boarded on the under side.

The regular timber trade of London was interferred with by the extraordinary demands of the coronation time. The building trade and the general joinery trade slowed down, owing to the demand for joiners for coronation stand and structure work. Money will be made by buying and selling much of the timber which was used for coronation structures. Bargains in this timber will be plentiful and will be taken up readily. It is expected that trade generally will be more active, as building and joinery work will go on, normally again, and there is likely to be a spurt after the slowing down for the great jubilation.

Railway Carriage Building

The manager of the carriage and wagon works of the North Eastern Railway Company, speaking recently of the equipment and output at his company's works, stated that the whole of the timbers for the sides and ends of the bodies of coaches built at the works were machined to standard templets, and in the processes, from log to finished work, were sometimes handled by no fewer than twelve woodworking machines. In the construction of a North Eastern 52 feet bogie carriage, about 83,000 separate pieces of ironwork, timber bolts and other parts were used. Most of these were handled many times during the erection of the vehicle. The principal woods used in building the carriages were English and American oak, Dantzig oak, and Polish oak, teak, ash, mahogany, satinwood, elm, sycamore and Kauri pine; and, as soft woods, pitchpine, redwood and spruce. It will be seen accordingly, that the English railway carriage building industry now makes a very large claim on the wood resources of the world.

The Timber Trade at Liverpool; More Accommodation

The Mersey Docks and Harbor Board have decided to carry out improvements at the Brocklebank Branch Dock, one of the north group of docks at Liverpool, which will afford more accommodation and convenience for timber importers. A double-storey shed, about 500 feet long and 95 feet wide, is to be erected over a low-level quay, which has in the past been used as a discharging "bank" for vessels bringing timber. These vessels usually set low-on to the quay, to discharge their cargoes through low-ports. This plan of working has almost fallen into disuse, only four vessels having discharged at the quay, bow-on last year. The quay will be raised and the shed will be built over it, and will be provided with four roof cranes. On land adjoining, to the south of the shed, a roadway 52 feet wide is to be made, railway lines connecting with main lines are to be laid and an area is to be set apart and specially paved as a spacious store area for timber, changes which will be much appreciated by timber importers.

Furniture and Furniture Woods

The value of the furniture trade of the United Kingdom is shown with fair accuracy by a section of the Census of Production, which was lately issued.

The full total value of articles of furniture, including beddings, cushions and trimmings, is given as £17,251,000. Of late years, the making of cheap furniture and of what may be termed cheap, medium class furniture, has greatly increased in the United Kingdom. While some of the larger and older factories have been extended, and up-to-date machinery for turning out goods quickly, has been introduced as far as possible, a multitude of small factories have come into existence in London, Liverpool and other towns, and are producing furniture freely. The wonder is that these small factories have been able to keep going, yet they have done so, and, together, have turned out a large quantity of furniture. The woods used chiefly by these manufacturers, large and small, are yellow pine and spruce for body or "core" work, birch,mahogany of the cheaper sorts, and walnut, also of the cheaper sorts. Highly figured mahogany

OWING to the great scarcity and almost prohibitive prices that are prevailing now for nearly all lines of dried Fruit such as Apples, Peaches, Prunes. We look for an exceptional demand for Natural Figs.

WE HAVE THEM

Choice Natural in 28 lb. bags 3¾ cts. per lb.

A Wholesome and Healthful Food.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers **Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO**

Examine this List!

Jenckes Boilers in stock ready for immediate shipment subject to prior sale. All built to rigid specifications, tested and inspected. Detailed specification of any Boiler mailed on request.

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR

1-72 in. x 18 ft. 125 lbs. Pressure B.C. Inspection
1-72 " x 18 " 135 " "
3-72 " x 16 " 135 " "
4-66 " x 16 " 135 " "
2-60 " x 16 " 135 " "
1-60 " x 16 " 125 " " B.C. Inspection
2-60 " x 14 " 125 " " B.C. Inspection
1-60 " x 14 " 135 " "
1-54 " x 12 " 125 " "
1-54 " x 12 " 100 " "

VERTICAL

2-30 H.P. 110 lbs.
1-25 " 110 "
5-20 " 110 "
5-15 " 110 "
1-12 " 110 "

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE

1-80 H.P. 110 lbs. Open Bottom Pattern
1-60 " 110 " " " "
2-50 " 110 " " " "
1-40 " 110 " " " "
3-40 " 110 " Water " "

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Keystone

Gang Bolter **Gang Bolter**

For sawing slabs for lath, pickets or kindling wood bolts at one operation.

This machine is a great worker and will cut bolts for from 60,000 to 100,000 lath in one day.

Driving Pulley 12 x 12 inches and should run about 2,200 revolutions per minute.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works

Williamsport, - Pennsylvania

MacLean Daily Reports

The only systematic method yet devised for reporting Building and Engineering projects from their inception to completion. Special facilities for reporting machinery, equipment and materials required. We can supply you with timely, accurate, dependable information that will help your Sales Department locate the man who places the order. Tell us what information you want. Write us for rates and specimen reports.

220 West King Street
TORONTO, ONTARIO

and walnut is little used, in the solid, as it is termed, as the logs are purchased at high prices for cutting into veneer. A very large proportion of the furniture now made has its main show surfaces of veneered wood, highly "curled" or "barred" wood being commonly veneered on a plainer wood of the same class. Sound mahogany with a fair degree of color, but otherwise quite plain, is obtainable at the present time at London and Liverpool, at 2¾d., 2½d., and 2d. per foot, 1 inch thick. The cheapest American walnut is obtainable at about 2s. 3d. per cubic foot, which works out at 2¼d. per foot of the inch board, though if cut into inch boards this timber would certainly be more than 2¼d. per foot. The cheapest American walnut is accordingly a little more costly than the cheapest mahogany, while nearly as attractive, American, Italian and Circassian walnut brings as much money as some of the more attractive mahogany of Cuba and St. Domingo.

Quebec and St. John's birch at nominally 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cubic foot, is still cheaper than anything but the very cheapest mahogany, so will appeal to furniture makers for use wherever birch can be used for medium and cheap furniture. As supplies and prices stand at the present time the cheaper goods in walnut, mahogany, birch, cedar and oak, are equally at the service of the furniture maker. As regards price alone, little advantage is offered by one when compared with another. For some uses, birch is preferrable to mahogany or oak, and can be stained cheaply to resemble mahogany, rosewood or ebony and takes a stain well. The cheaper hard woods have come into large use among makers of furniture of the cheaper and medium kinds.

Gordon Grant & Co., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, report as follows under date of June 12:—No further arrivals have taken place, and, although dealers' yards are now fairly well stocked, an outlet can always be found for a suitably assorted cargo of good quality. White pine boards are in constant demand, and we recommend consignments.

Status of Modern Hardwood Flooring

A high authority, yet perhaps somewhat prejudiced by business interest, regards maple as standing at the head of all hardwoods for flooring.

The next wood in point of merit, he says, is beech, followed by birch. Maple is the best of the three, because of its hardness, compact grain and susceptibility to dressing and sandpapering to smoothness of surface, and its resistance to wear without slivering.

The life of maple flooring, under ordinary wear, is claimed to be from twenty-five to thirty years, while there are those who claim that beech will last but little more than half the number of years named, and birch not so long as beech.

The manufacture of maple flooring has been carried on for the last twenty or more years with all the skill and developing ingenuity and approach to perfection characteristic of an industry that has been energized with strenuous competition. Production has been pushed with so much vigor that output has always been prone to overleap consumption, and hence there has been strife between the manufacturers to turn out the very best flooring possible.

The first requisite in the manufacture of maple flooring is the quality of the lumber. Sugar, or hard maple, is, of course, to be recommended as the best that can be had under the name of maple. But not all lumber turned out of maple loge is fit for good flooring.

One of the pronounced essentials in the manufacture of maple flooring is to see that the lumber is properly and thoroughly seasoned before it is run into finished form through the machines. This is accomplished by air and kiln drying. The stock, which is mostly in the shape of inch boards, should be sufficiently air dried before it is put into the kiln. In order to get best results the heat should be applied gradually, as a too sudden precipitation of heat invariably warps the lumber.

Lumber Firm Under New Management

Mr. Walter W. Baer, who for the past two years has been assistant to Mr. H. H. Spicer, of the Export Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., recently decided to branch out into business on his own account and is now at the head of the Mainland Lumber & Shingle Company, with offices at 612 Dominion Trust Building. Mr. Baer is aggressive, energetic and popular, and having had an excellent training in all branches of the lumber industry, his experience and good business habits will stand him in good stead in winning and holding customers. Previous to engaging with the Export Lumber & Shingle Company, Mr. Baer was in the employ of the Western Lumber & Shingle Company, and other well-known Vancouver firms, and in this way formed a wide acquaintance with the trade in British Columbia and the prairie provinces. He will have full control of the entire cut of several lumber and shingle plants, and will be in a position to supply all demands for any quantity or quality of stock.

Algonquin Steel Shanty Range

For Coal or Wood, or Both

Built for the big capacity and rough usage required in

Lumber and Mining Camps,

Railroad Construction or Boarding Houses,

Threshing Outfits and Ranches

Big cooking surface.
Big Oven—Big Reservoir—Big Fire Box—Big Ash Pit.
Heavy Steel Body—Extreme Heavy Cast Iron Top and Lids.
Duplex Grates and Fire Box Linings—all of heaviest design and construction.
Double Steel Wall on top and bottom of oven, interlined with heavy Asbestos Board, ensuring quick and even baking.
Top Cooking Surface, 53 x 28 in.
Six 10 in. Cooking Holes.
Oven 24 x 26 x 14. Fire-door 9 x 9. Ash Door 9 x 9.
15 Gal. Capacity Reservoir.
Note what the Shelf made by the Big-One Piece-Drop-Oven Door means to the cook when baking.
Oven Thermometer supplied at small extra cost if desired.
Sold Direct from Factory to User.
Quick delivery from Edmonton, Regina, Brandon Saskatoon or Ottawa

National Manufacturing Co., Limited
OTTAWA, - - CANADA

75000 FEET

Loaded in 3 Hours, Skidding some of the Logs 200 Feet

THE MACHINE THAT DID IT

"AMERICAN" Steam Log Loader

SELF SLEWING

Swings and Slews continuously in either direction by means of gearing which has power to handle loads under any conditions.

SELF PROPELLING

Self propelled in either direction on tops of the cars on its own portable track sections (or on permanently railed cars) or on surface track.

Please write Dept. 7 for Information and Prices.

American Hoist & Derrick Company
ST. PAUL, MINN.

It is absurdly easy

to make a lot of fine resounding assertions about the "AMPHIBIA" Water Proof Belt. Any man with an extensive vocabulary could do that about any weak-knee'd proposition.

But we're out to convince you, so here's a definite offer.

We will send to any responsible firm

ONE "AMPHIBIA" BELT

on trial and if it fails to do as we state, it can be returned and no charge will be made.

Now, advertisers sometimes make offers which have a nice open-handed appearance, but which it would'nt pay them to get accepted.

But our offer, as outlined above, has been accepted and

Not one belt has come back

One customer says that it lasts five times as long as any other belt he has ever used.

Enough to make you think, eh?

Remember, "AMPHIBIA" is waterproof and made from first-class oak leather.

NOTE THE NAME:

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

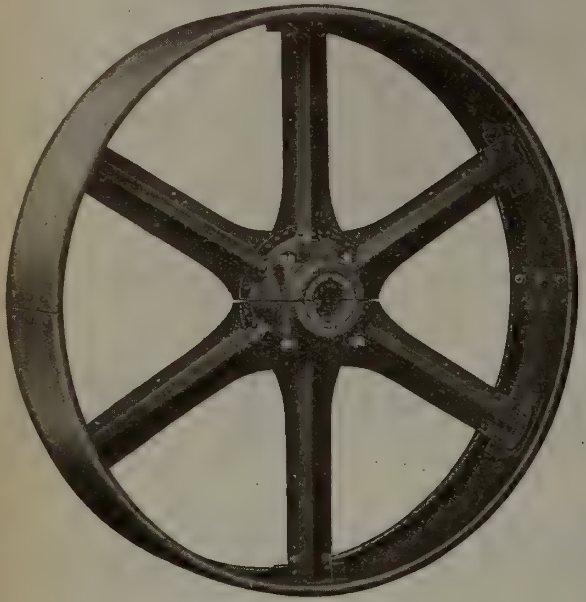
VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

ONEIDA,

The Steel Pulley of better belt contact, lightness, maximum strength.

Oneida Steel Pulleys differ from any similar produce made. And in this difference lies their strength,



In construction the Oneida Steel Pulley is ideal. It is strongly reinforced, is lighter than any other steel pulley by ⅓ to ½ and possesses greater strength. The perfectly oval crown face insures a 20% better belt adhesion.

They are built in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world, from 6 in. to 126 in. with 2 in. to 40 in. face with ⅞ in. to 8½ in. bore.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N.Y.

CEDAR

Shingles

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg.,
Montreal.

Clark & Lyford,
Vancouver, B.C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

During the past winter the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, Hawkesbury, Ont., cut 500,000 pieces of logs.

J. S. McKenzie's saw mill, at Morrisburg, Ont., was destroyed by fire recently. The loss amounted to about $5,000 and it is reported that there was no insurance.

The Rideau Lumber Company, Ottawa, expects to dispost of 30,000,000 feet of various kinds of lumber this season, comprising railway ties, lath, shingles and building materials.

The W. C. Edwards Company's cut this season is 85,000,000 feet. A large quantity of this lumber will be manufactured by the company at its various woodworking factories in Ottawa.

Mitchell Brothers, of Lucknow, Ont., have nearly completed arrangements for establishing a hardwood mill on Cockburn Island, Ont. Mitchell Brothers already have several other mills in the province.

A report is current that the immense lumbering business of J. R. Booth, valued at $11,000,000, will be brought by British capitalists. Another rumor says the Eddy works at Hull will be taken over by an English syndicate.

J. J. Hill has taken over the eitire business of Davis & Hill, Ottawa, and will conduct it on his own account. This business was established eight years ago. The planing mills and lumber yard are within the city lmiits.

The Ontario Government is advertising for tenders, to be received up to October 1, for the privilege to cut the red, white and jack pine timber over eight inches in diameter on the Metagami Indian reserve in Northern Ontario.

The Bronson Lumber Company, Ottawa, has transferred most of its lumber manufacturing business to the Pacific coast. The interests at Ottawa now consist mainly in the development of its water power and carbide works.

The auction sale of the Imperial Pulp and Paper Mills of Sturgeon Falls Ont., was to have taken place at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on June 13th, in connection with the liquidation of the company's assets by E. R. C. Clarkson. Mr. J. H. Moss, on behalf of the bond holders, appeared and moved to have the sale postponed, as several persons wishing to purchase were unable to attend. The order was made and the sale will not take place till July 13th.

Eastern Canada

Robin Noe, sawmill owner, Minerve, P. Q., has made an assignment.

Under the name of the "Hartland Woodworking Company," application has been made for incorporation of J. T. Carr, D. H. Nixon, A. G. Baker, and others of Brighton, Carleton county, N. B. The capital stock is to be $15,000.

D. G. Gilmour's mill at Kazaburna, P. Q., is expected to turn out 10,000,000 feet of lumber this year. Mr. Gilmour cut a large number of railway ties last winter, mostly cedar and tamarac, which, owing to rapid railway construction, are meeting with a ready market.

James Beveridge, president of the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company, Millerton, N. B., returned from England recently. Mr. Millerton has arranged to install another paper machine at the Millerton works which will double their output and give employment to about thirty more hands.

The Hartland Woodworking factory, Hartland, N. B., which has been idle for about eight years, has been bought by a company comprised of local business men. It is being thoroughly overhauled; new machinery and an 80-horse power engine and boiler are being put in. It will be ready for operation soon.

Mr. J. Hamilton Benn, M.P., London, Eng., is one of the promoters of B. Grier, Limited, Montreal, recently incorporated to carry on a lumbering and a paper and pulp manufacturing business. Mr. Benn is a member of the well known timber trading firm of Price and Price, Limited, London, which has recently opened offices in New York.

The Grand Metis Power Company, Limited, with a capital of $100,000 has been incorporated under Dominion Charter by W. J. Shaughnessy & Co., of Montreal, for the purpose of carrying on a light, heat and power Co. The powers granted to the company also include the right to manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in timber, lumber and woodenware, pulp and paper, and other products thereof.

The box factory operated by Moirs Limited, near Bedford, N. S., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss to the building, machinery, and stock was about $18,000, and the insurance about $12,000. The boxes manufactured by the company were used for shipping their extensive product in biscuits and confectionery. Plans are already being arranged for the erection of a new factory which will embrace a number of important improvements.

The Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Company of St. John, N. B., by the purchase of two additional lots, have practically secured the whole of what is called Unino Point, where their pulp mill is loiated. The additional property will be utilized in connection with the paper mill which they will build. The plans for this mill have not yet arrived from England, but are expected soon, and construction work will be started as soon as possible thereafter.

Among the industries to be developed in Canada this year will be the manufacture of "Kraft" wrapping paper, at present imported from Sweden. It will shortly be made in Quebec by the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, which recently acquired the half century old lumber business of Alexander Baptist. at Three Rivers, where a 200 ton pulp and paper mill is being built. They have an area of about 1100 square miles of timber and pulpwood.

Western Canada

The Northbrook Shingle Company, Abbotsford, B. C., have dissolved.

Patrick Kennedy and John T. Mangan, lumber merchants, Fernie, B. C., have dissolved their partnership.

The Mackay Woodworking Company, Limited, Victoria, B. C., has been incorporated with capital of $60.000.

The Fort George Trading and Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, B. C., has been incorporated with capital of $200,000.

A. G. Lambert Company, Limited, Nelson, B. C., has been incorporated to carry on a sawmilling and lumber business, etc. The capital is $150,000.

British Columbia mills tendered for the 8,000,000 feet order of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which was awarded to the Port Blakely Mill Company, but had no chance, the bids from south of the line being lower.

The Bowman Lumber Company's mill at Revelstoke, B. C., was completely destroyed recently, together with several hundred thousand feet of unsawn timber. The loss will be $70,000, covered by insurance.

Cranbrook, B. C., people have organized the Yahk Lumber Company, Ald. S. Taylor being president and W. G. Morton, secretary. Others interested are V. H. Baker, J. R. McKnabb, James Taylor and Alex. Taylor.

The Alberta and Great Western Railway have filed claims for damages amounting to $3,500,000, with the executive council of Alberta. The Empire Supply Company, have entered a claim for $121,796, for ties, timber loss, and loss of profits.

The Port Moody, Port Moody, B. C., Shingle Mill, belonging to Maclean and others, was destroyed by fire recently. The main mill was a total loss but the drykiln was saved. The loss is estimated at $20,000. It is partially covered by insurance.

Three-roomed cottages, comfortably and hygenically furnished, have been erected by the Edgewood Lumber Company, of Castlegar, Kootenay district, to take the place of the old-fashioned boarding house. Two men will live in each cottage, and meals will be taken in a large hall built for the purpose.

The George C. Salt Lumber Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B. C., announce the formation of their company. George C. Salt, who for the past twenty-five years has been identified with the lumber industry of the Pacific Coast, is president and general manager. John W. Black, for many years connected with the banking business, is secretary-treasurer.

Construction of a new sawmill to replace the one at Pitt River, Coquitlam, destroyed by fire several months ago will be started within a fortnight by the Pitt River Lumber Company. Mr. J. C. Shields, president of the company, states that the mill will be built of concrete and steel in order to make it absolutely fireproof. The plant will cost between $125,000 and $150,000.

Eight hundred square miles of limits in the vicinity of Revelstoke have been acquired by the Minnesota capitalists represented by Charles E. Stone, of Minneapolis, and F. C. Adams, of Duluth, with Charles A. Barnum as consulting engineer. The intention is to erect saw and pulp mills and utilize all the timber growth. Several miles of railway will be built in connection with the scheme, which is well under way.

Theo. Thoreson, president, and Charles Thoreson, secretary-treasurer, of the International Lumber and Elevator Company, Limited, have opened a large new lumber yard at Moose Jaw, Sask., and have made Moose Jaw the head quarters of the company. The company operate a number of lumber yards and elevators in the west and intend also to put in branches on the new branch railway lines out of Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

The Ocean Falls Company, Limited, of Ocean Falls, B. C., have sent up the second instalment of sawmill machinery from Vancouver to their mills. The machinery included twin corliss engines; two band mills; two edgers; one gang; two compressed air automatic trimmers, two slab slicers and two roll feed bands. The mill will have a capacity of 350,000 feet in a 10-hour day. The shipment also included machinery for the new pulp mill which the company are erecting.

Messrs. Hatch Brothers, who have been connected with the sash and door business for a number of years in Toronto and for the last eleven years in Vancouver, have just moved into their large new premises at the corner of Cedar street and Fifth avenue, Vancouver. The factory has been equipped with the latest improved machinery, and when completed will represent an investment of about $35,000. All kinds of interior finish will be manufactured, and the factory expects to be able to turn out 400 to 500 doors a day within the next few weeks. A separate set of machines has been installed for the manufacture of windows, which is capable of making from 700 to 800 complete windows per day.

The McLelan Lumber Company of Vancouver have concluded a deal for the purchase of the timber limits and logging camps of the Ben Roberts & Co. of New Westminster. It is also reported that they have secured a sixty-day option on the Jervis Inlet Lumber Company's millsite at Ladner. It is the intention of the McLelan Lumber Company to increase their capitalization and to erect a modern lumber and shingle mill and sash and door factory in place of the mill recently destroyed by fire. The timber holdings of this company together with those of Ben Roberts & Co. will aggregate 75,000,000 feet of standing timber, which is comparatively easy of access. Mr. A. W. McLelan has gone east for the purpose of placing the majority of the stock for the new mill.

Trade Enquiries

568. **Lumber.**—An Auckland. New Zealand, manufacturers' agent with good business connections would like to represent a Canadian lumber company. References given.

539. **Timber properties.**—A London firm of estate agents is derirous of getting into touch with reputable firms in Canada through whom they could purchase timber properties.

591. **Sycamore blocks.**—A Lancashire firm is in the market for sycamore blocks from 6 in. diameter to 48 in. in lengths from 2 ft. 6 in. to 12 ft., roughly trimmed with the adze.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

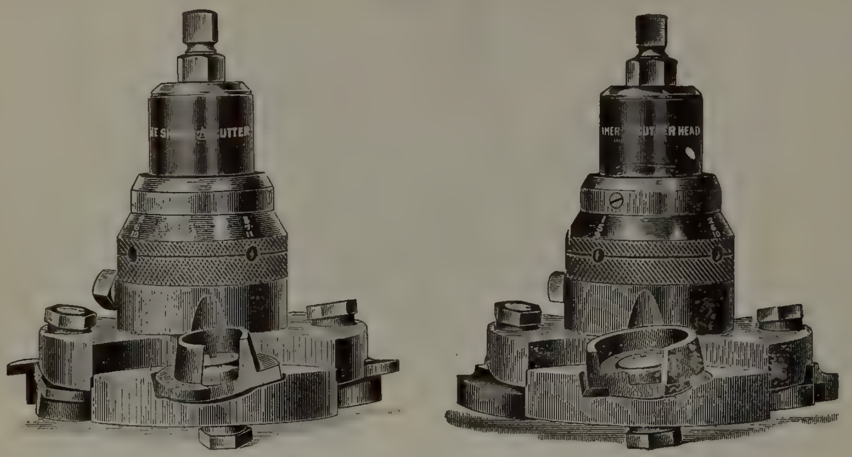
A Good Article Gives Satisfaction to Both Distributor and Consumer

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

Montreal Ottawa

Shimer Cutter Heads and Cutters



Our "Best of All" Figs. 202 and 203 with 4 Bits to each Head.

For Matching Hard, Cross-Grained and Knotty Lumber

THE SHIMER CUTTER HEAD

is the Only Tool You Can Rely Upon

It has Strength, Durability and Correct Working Principles. It feeds faster, works smoother, cuts true to pattern. No fitting, no trying—no filing to shape. You sharpen the Cutters with a file and set them with a guage—plain as day.

Everybody profits by their use. For Flooring, Ceiling, Siding. For Ship Lap, Jointing, Double Ceiling. For Doors, Sash and Special Designs. Coping Heads to match.

Your Capacity Increased—Your Labor and Expense Reduced.

Rossette Cutter Head

Our new Head and other tools for the purpose of making Rosettes should interest you if you do any work in this line. The Head is made with interchangeable milled Bits and turns any substantial wood turning lathe into a Rosette Making Machine with large capacity. Corner and Plynth Blocks with turned Rosettes are always in good style for interior house finish and are quickly and neatly made with this new Head.

Price, Head complete, $9.45.

Filing Stand and Tracker

This is a neat little device to fasten to a work bench for holding a Head when filing the Bits. It holds the Head with a stub spindle and is better than the ordinary pinch vice which, in time, mars the surface of a Head. The Tracker Attachment sets the Bits to share alike in the cutting.

Price, plain Filing Stand $4.87
Price, Filing Stand with Tracker, $11.37
Price, Extra Stub $1.00

In ordering give the number stamped on your Shimer Cutter Head.

We make two styles of Grinding Machines to lighten and hasten the work of the filing room. Particulars sent upon request.

Cutterhead for Matching Reversible Glue Joints

turns out a most satisfactory fitting of the tongue and groove, interlocking from the same piece of matched material, requiring but one Head with Bits to produce. The jointed material will fit together when the pieces are sawed to length by simply turning the one piece end to end.

Glue Joints must depend upon accuracy as well as permanency of pattern. We guarantee both.

Prices range from $15.54 to $17.30 for a four bit Head, and from $19.96 to $22.60 for a Head with 6 Bits complete.

Bolts, Wrenches, Etc.

We carry a full stock of supplies and can fill orders promptly for anything in our line, such as Wrenches, Planer Head Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Gauges, Set Screws, Brass Washers for under Bits, etc.

A Smooth Surface

on lumber as it comes from the machine will save much of the extra labor on the Sander. For several years we have been making a Shear Cutting Cylinder which is now used almost exclusively by some of the large hard wood flooring manufacturers. It has long since passed the experimental stage and will prove all our claims for it. Send for full information.

OUR "BEST OF ALL"

The most popular of The Shimer Cutter Heads are Figs. 202 and 203. The Bits are held within conical duplex bit seats, self-centering, arranged with the very complete Expansion feature for the fine adjustment of tongue and groove thicknesses.

Price with 4 bits to each head, the set $40.95
Price with 6 bits to each head, the set 49.27
Price with 8 bits to each head, the set 57.60

Complete with Flooring Bits. The Heads will also receive Bits for thin Ceiling—⅜ at $1.30 each and Bits for 2-in. thick plank at $1.63 each.

Jointer Heads

For jointing plain edges we make several styles of Jointer Heads provided with shearing effect to produce the easiest and at the same time the smoothest work. Made of Steel Forgings they supply the strongest and best. Our very reasonable prices put the tools within the reach of all.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1¼-in. $31.20
Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2-in. 33.28

Ship Lap Heads

to give you the best service must be of a kind that is always ready and to interchange with matcher and other Heads you may have fitted to your machine, thus avoiding a change of machine guides. This is one reason why the Shimer Ship Lap Heads are so generally used. The other reason is that they do work so satisfactorily that all who know their convenience take them in preference to others.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1½-in. thick $34.84
Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2½-in. thick 35.88

Double Ceiling Heads

These heads have a special design to suit the purpose of double tonguing and grooving, with overlapping of the bit cutting edges to produce perfect clearance and to protect the leading points from unnecessary friction and wear.

They double the capacity of any matcher or moulder and provide a means of turning out single surfaced ceiling or flooring upon the most economical basis.

Price, Double Ceiling Heads complete with Bits, net, $40.94

The Shimer Cutter Head for O.G. Batten and Siding

These heads are especially designed to work O. G. Batten or O. G. Siding, having three circular cutters in line of the cut, seated and firmly bolted to one side of the head flange.

We make them to suit any matcher or moulder. They turn out O. G. Battens as regularly as our matcher heads work tongue and groove flooring. Give measurements same as for flooring heads; or, if flooring heads are already in use on your machine, give their record numbers, and send a cross section of the batten—wood sample or drawing.

Price for each Cutter Head, without bits.. .. .. $9.75
O. G. Batten Bits to mould ¾-in. deep or less, net each 2.08

Door, Sash and Coping Tools

That save all the hand fitting. No changing of patterns, therefore, no trouble in framing the door and sash parts when they are matched up with the Shimer Cutter Head. We relieve you of that detail of the business when we place the mould in counterpart within the contour of the Bits. The Bits are filed only to sharpen and being set by means of a gauge give accurate and uniform results. Prices very reasonable.

Reversible and One-way Cutters

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

Branch at
Milton, Pa.

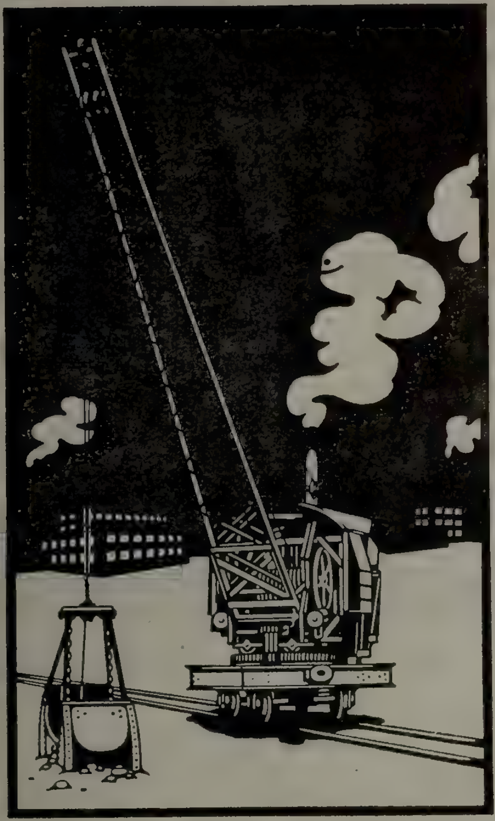
SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS

GALT, ONTARIO
CAN.

Kilindo

WIRE ROPE

For
Cranes
Derricks
Elevators
Mines
Cargo Falls
Etc.

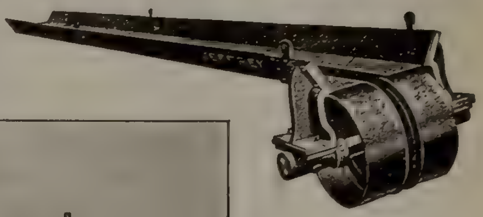


WIRE ROPE

Does not Rotate With or Without The Load
All Sizes In Stock

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Jeffrey Conveyors are Money Savers for handling Refuse

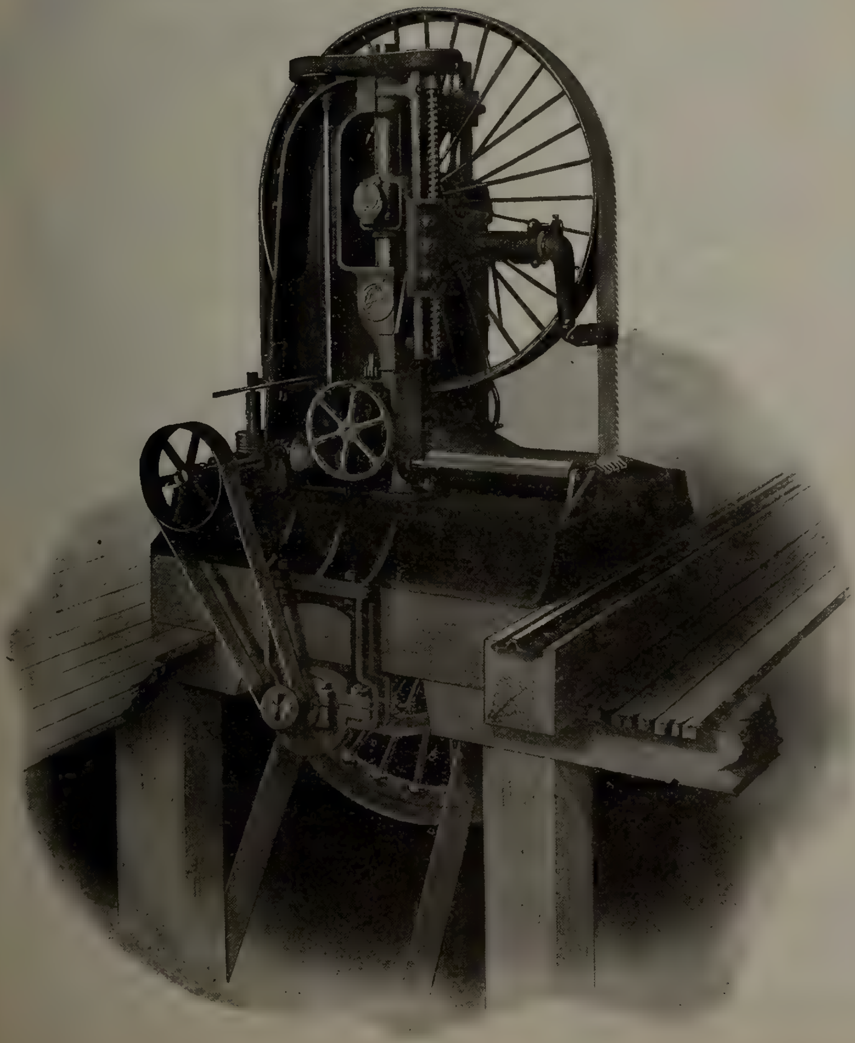


Steel through discharge ends made in sizes to suit the work.

Jeffrey Coil Chain Conveyor handling refuse from mill to burner.

Economy and satisfaction in handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse and other Saw Mill materials is insured by using Jeffrey Conveyers. Write for Catalog 57.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Co.
Montreal, Can.
Toronto Office, —— 174 King Street East



A Band Mill Without a Peer

Best balanced and most symmetrical band mill ever designed

The despair of imitators
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels
Does not overhang its foundation
Is the heaviest band mill built
Also the perfection of simplicity
It holds all the cutting records
Has the greatest range of top wheel
Double spring cushion tension device
Steam straining engine when specified
Quick opening bottom guides
Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame
Safety upper guide
Steam controlled upper guide when wanted
Steel spoke V section bottom wheel
Chain oiling bearings
Hubs are longer than on any other brand
This insures a very rigid wheel
Wheels tilt from front and rear
The standard of excellence
Every feature original with us
We build every machine required in an up to date mill

Ask for Catalogs

Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N.Y.
Pacific Coast Office, 715 White Building, Seattle, Washington

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run siding	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12,12 x, 014,14x14,14x16		35 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12,10x16,12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 00

6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 50
10x20		37 00
6x18, 8x18		37 50
6x20, 8x20		38 50

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft		9 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft		21 50
" " " 20 ft		23 50
" " " 22 ft		25 50
" " " 24 ft		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1 com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/41 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00

6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s . Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better,		

Pine, box boards		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7-8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"& 2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00

Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60
ASH.		
13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	30	40
BIRCH.		
14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00
CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better		59 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2in. "		59 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00
NO. 2. CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00
MILL RUN.		
1" x 4"		22 00
1" x 5"		25 00
1" x 6 and 8"		26 00

1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		32 00
1" x 13" and up		32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00
NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00
NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00
NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00
BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00
MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"		15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"		16 00
No. 2.		12 00
LATH.		
No. 1, 32" Pine		1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine		3 75
No. 3 48' Pine		2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine		4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock		3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50
Common Boards	
4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring	
4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50
Shiplap—Finished	
4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50
Siding	
6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath	
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00
FLOORING.	
No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00
SHIPLAP.	
Pine or Spruce.	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.	
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00
SHINGLES	
XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25
LATH.	
No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	?1 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobbers buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00

Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00

1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00

1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hard	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00

1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00	23 00
Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$98 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	88 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	68 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch	73 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
1⅝" " "	3 50	3 00

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¼		4 75

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Security

Economy

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Dominion License

Canadian Deposit

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast
Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency
609 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN

Here's a Stone Roofing

Plant of Robinson Clay Products Co., Akrons O. cov'd with J-M Asbestos Roofing over 20 yrs.

Think how long it will last !

J-M Asbestos Ready Roofing is literally a sheet of pliable stone—with the lasting qualities of stone.

Also with the fire-proof, rust-proof, rot-proof and acid-proof qualities of Asbestos. And—like all stone—it *never* needs painting.

It consists of several layers of Asbestos Felt securely cemented together with alternate layers of pure Trinidad Lake Asphalt—both practically *indestructible minerals.* No stronger combination of element-resisting minerals is possible. There is not a particle of perishable material in

J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

We can tell you of many buildings—give you the names of the owners--on which this Roofing, without any painting or other protection, has withstood the wear and tear for nearly a quarter of a century and is in good condition to-day.

If you wish to protect your buildings, at the lowest cost per year, from fire and all weathers, from heat in summer and cold in winter, get J-M Asbestos Roofing from your dealer. Sold direct where we have no dealer.

Write our nearest branch for a sample of this curious rock from which J-M Asbestos Roofing is made, also sample of J-M Roofing and Catalog No. 303.

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., Limited

Manufacturers of Asbestos and
Magnesia Products

ASBESTOS

Asbestos Roofings, Packings,
Electrical Supplies, etc.

Toronto, Ont.
Montreal, Que.
Winnipeg, Man.
Vancouver, B. C.

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

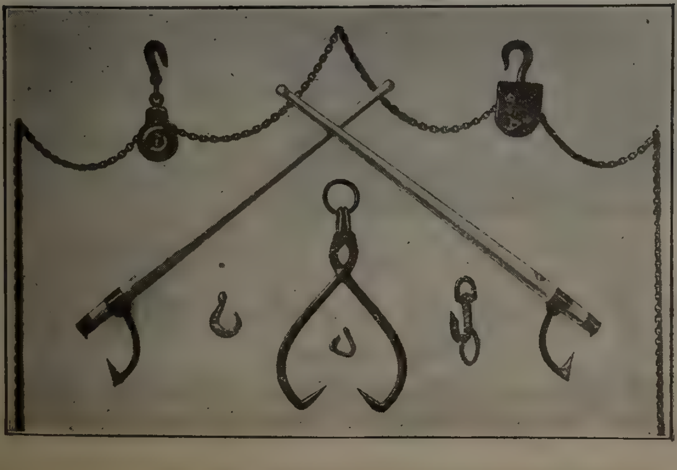
Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

Branch Office and
Warehouse
New Orleans, La.

CLYDE IRON WORKS
Sole Manufacturers of the
McGiffert and Decker Patent Self-Propelling
Steam Logging Machinery.
Duluth, Minn.

Branch Office
Savannah, Ga.

G110



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

What Can We Do For You?

BUY? SELL? OR EXCHANGE?

THE "Wanted and For Sale Department of the Canada Lumberman has the facilities for filling your wants—and at small cost to you.

This paper is regularly used as a market for buying, selling and exchanging lumber, machinery and timber properties. It is the best, most effective and economical market for you to use.

Let us convince you—sit right down now and write us an "Ad." stating your wants, and we will insert it in the next issue of this paper at our regular rates.

Canada Lumberman
& Woodworker
Toronto - - - - - Ontario

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment

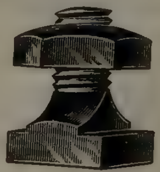
2 cars extra choice 6-4 Highland Soft Elm.
3 cars 4-4 White Basswood.
1 car 3" Hard Maple.
1 car 4" Hard Maple.
1 car 5-4 Soft Maple, extra wide.
1 car Cedar Posts, 5" top and up.
4 cars Cedar Posts, 4½" top and up.
200,000 ft. 2" Hemlock, Dry.

Write Us for Prices.

The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.
Wiarton, Ontario

We are Buyers of
Hardwood Lumber
Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)
Staves, Hoops Heading
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House, 9 Broad St., E.C.

Reinforced
Sticker Head Bolts



Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.

Prices:
½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.

Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

British & Foreign Import & Export Co.
Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

---

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS
2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

RUBBER BELTING

for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
of Toronto, Limited
Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Canada's Best Mackinaw Clothing	(REGISTERED) TRADE **CARSS** MARK **MACKINAW.** BEARS THIS LABEL	Canada's Best Mackinaw Clothing

"CARSS" Mackinaws were the first in Canada.

"CARSS" Mackinaws have been giving satisfaction for over thirty years.

"CARSS" are the only Mackinaw in Canada that bear the name and guarantee of their maker, we're proud of our products.

"CARSS" is the only waterproof Mackinaw in Canada.

"CARSS" is your garment means honest value for your honest money.

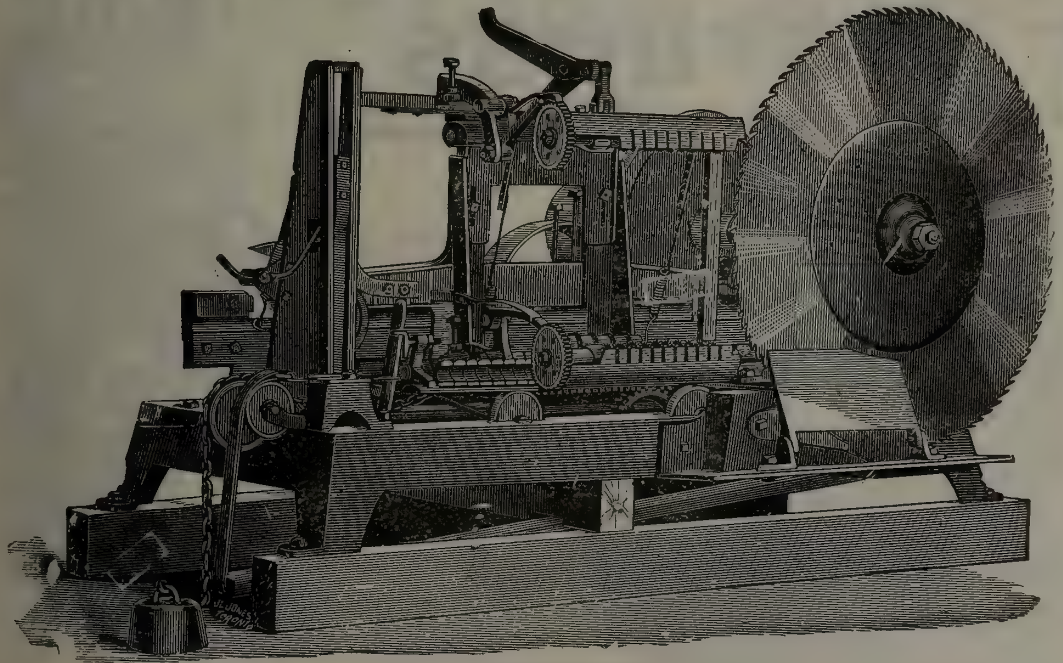
"CARSS" is the Mackinaw that you **should** wear and **would** wear if you just once tried it.

SEND FOR OUR LITERATURE TO-DAY

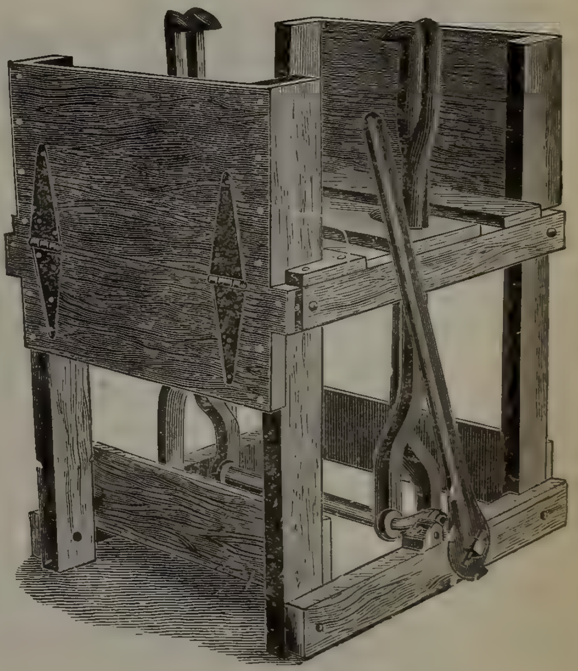
BLACK KLONDYKER
44 oz., Four Pockets and Belt,
Absolutely Waterproof

The
Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co.
Orillia, Ontario

MAKING AND PACKING SHINGLES



"BOSS" SHINGLE MACHINE



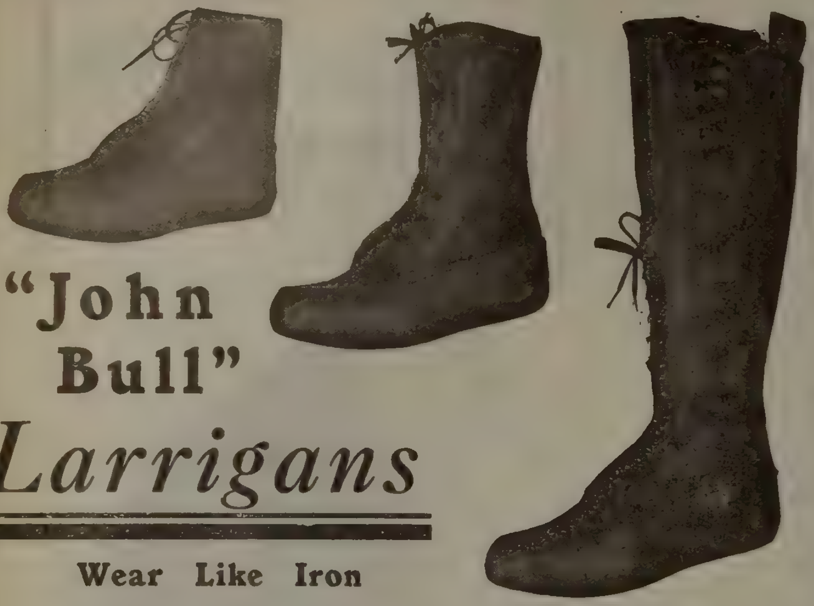
SHINGLE PACKING BOX

SHINGLE MACHINE—It is perfectly automatic in its action. A patent brake relieves the machine of all jar when the carriage is stopped to change blocks. It is altogether the simplest in construction of any machine built, and combines so many advantages that it is far superior to any machine on the market. Write for Literature.

PACKING BOX—This box is suitable for 16 or 18-inch Shingles and is universally used by shingle manufacturers. The above cut describes it. Simple, handy and the greatest time saver ever brought out as a packing box. Send for literature describing this and our other saw mill machinery.

Two Machines You Cannot Afford to be Without

MOWRY & SONS - Gravenhurst, Ontario



"John Bull"

Larrigans

Wear Like Iron

WE tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co. Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

"Empire Harness"

OUR Harness Factory is now in full operation—anything required in Harnesses, Straps, and Saddlery Hardware—Our quality can't be beat. Prices on application.

When buying Harness Leather, remember
"Beal Bros. Oak" and "Round Knife" Brands
They lead the Market.

Beal Bros. Ltd., Tanners & Manufacturers
52 Wellington Street East - - - Toronto, Ontario
Ask for Empire Harness

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Liniment (Gall Cure)

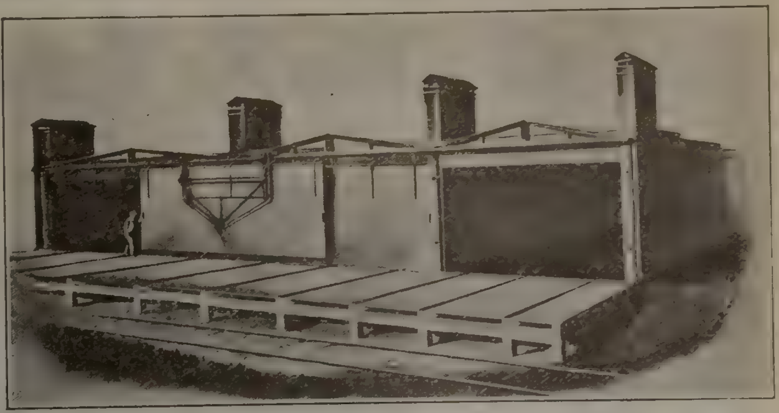
2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**



No Heat Escapes!
No Gang of Men Needed!

The Hussey Dry Kiln Door Carrier keeps in the heat and no matter what size your doors are they can be opened by one man with one hand in less time than it takes to tell. You can get 200 to 210 degrees of heat with 70 to 80 lbs. of steam. Lumbermen tell us that we have the greatest money maker on the market. One Track carries all the doors. One carrier loads all the doors. Send us sizes of your dry kiln and let us quote you.

Write for our Booklet

A. B. Ormsby, Limited

Factories TORONTO and WINNIPEG

Lumber Camp Ranges

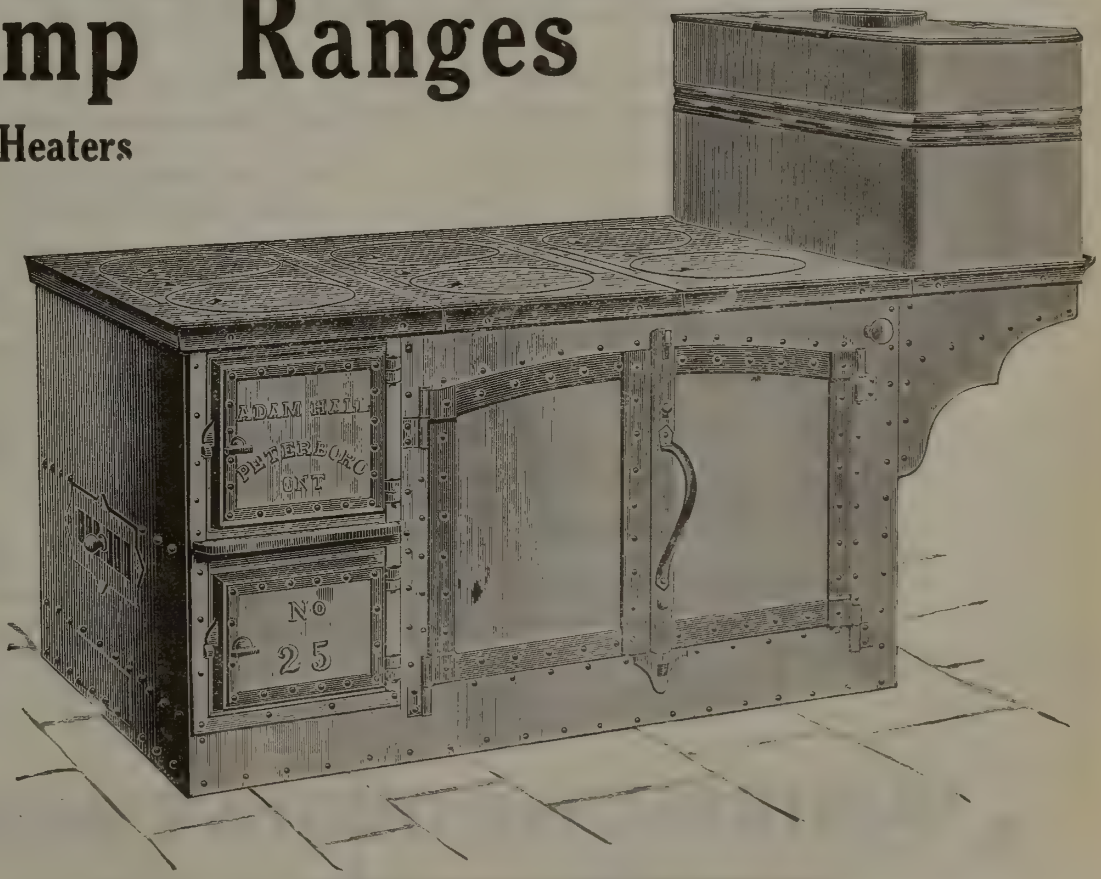
and Heaters

All Kinds of Stoves
for
Large or Small Camps

With our enlarged plant we are now in a better position than ever to make prompt deliveries.

Our aim is to maintain the same high quality of workmanship and materials, which has given such satisfaction in the past.

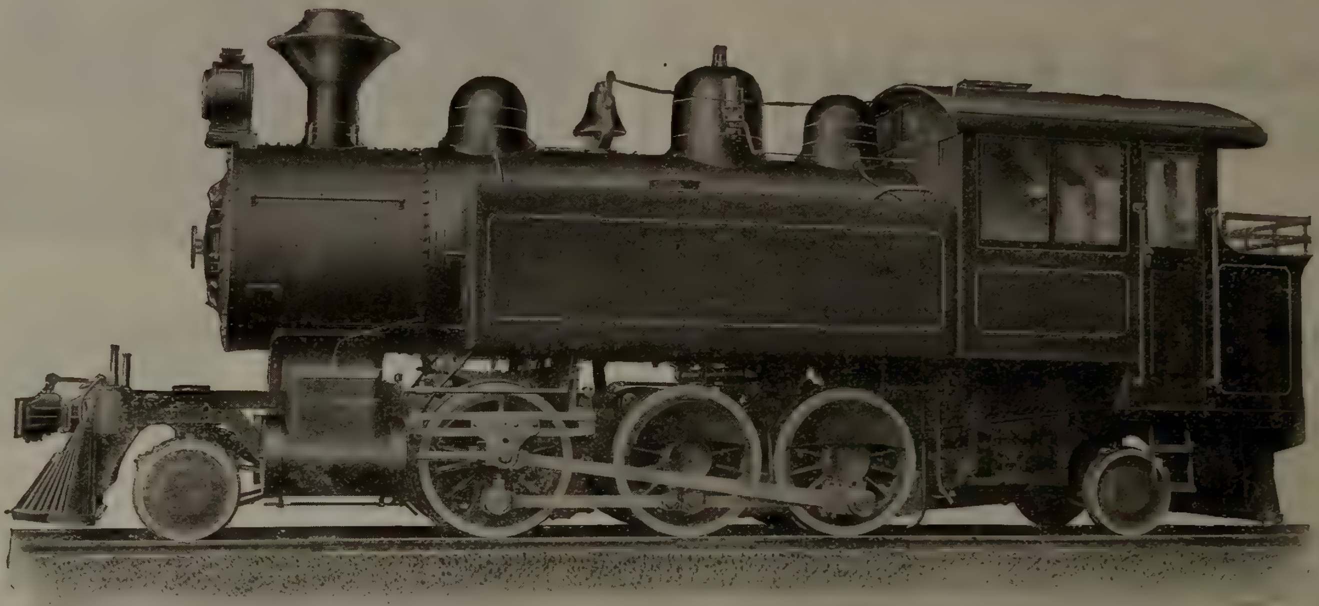
If you are interested in the purchase of a new Camp Stove—Write for our Catalogue.



NO. 10-25 SIX HOLE RANGE AND RESERVOIR

ADAM HALL, Limited - Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



LOGGING AND INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES

The knowledge and experience gained in building locomotives of all types, capacities and sizes for every kind of hauling is applied to every locomotive we build, and is available to you.

Our small locomotives for logging, and light switching service are not merely selected from designs previously built, but are special designs to meet special requirements.

They are designed and built with the same care required for 200 ton locomotives. Only the best materials are used in their construction, and every part is made to jigs or templates, guaranteeing that repair parts will fit.

They are constructed with a view to the fact that they must sometimes be operated a considerable distance from shop facilities, therefore simplicity and sturdy construction are vitally necessary.

Fuel cost is always important. This is considered in the design and capacity of the boiler, and in the design throughout.

Write us concerning your requirements or ask for a consultation with our engineers.

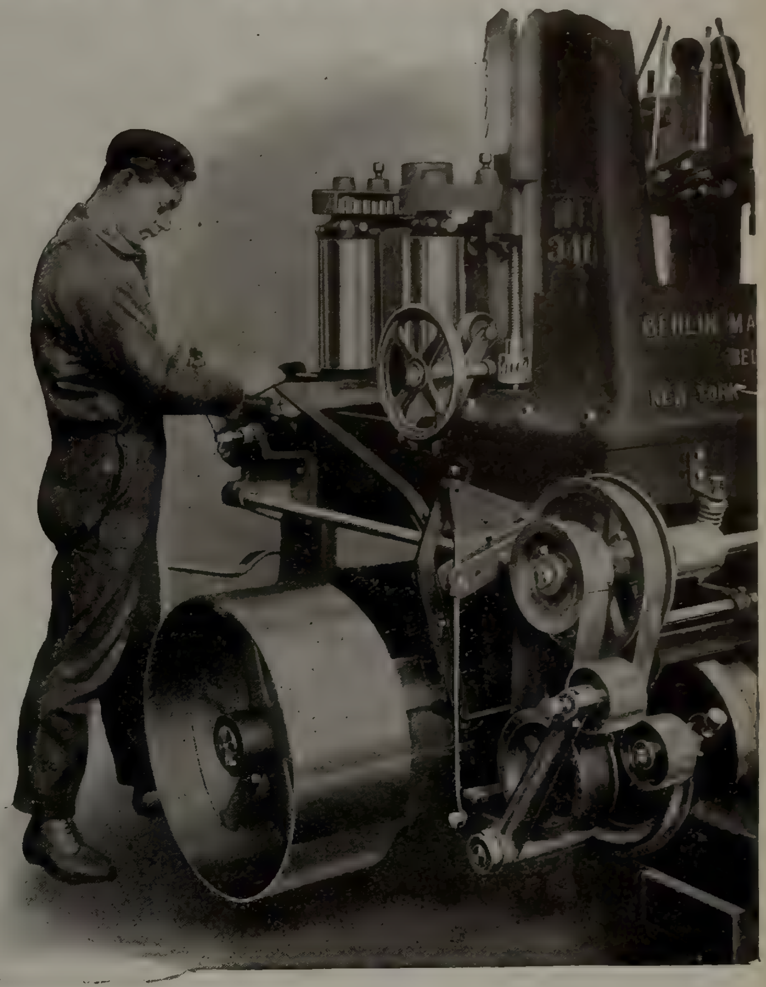
We are in position to meet every requirement in locomotives and to supply repair parts at short notice from our Works at Longue Pointe, Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

Most Efficient Feed Roll Drive

Frictions have no place on a band saw. Our sturdy belt variable feed device is simple and durable, transmitting every ounce of power to the feed rolls. The operator has instant change of feed on his machine but this is simply one of the distinctive features found on



BERLIN BAND RE-SAWS

Send for illustrated catalog of the line

The efficiency of the Berlin Variable speed device, together with the construction of the feed roll works would alone make the Berlin Band Saw line the most successful built.

The upright knees to support the rolls is cast in one piece with the part that slides on the rail holding the feed works.

The outside knee is heavily battened or braced, and the slide has a bearing on the rail twice as long as the feed roll is high. This construction prevents any tendency of the slide to bind in setting the rolls, and makes it easy for the operator. Also, it holds stock in a true cutting plane with the saw

The inside roll housing is also cast in one piece with the slide; but the slide in this case is cast in the middle of the upright, so that pressure is exerted in a straight line, with no possibility of any point binding, or the roll getting out of line.

Thus Berlin feed works rigidly withstand any strain or pressure without yoking the two roll housings together at the top, and limiting the width of stock that may be sawed, to the height of the rolls.

This rigidity of the rolls while working, and the abundant power given them through our variable speed device, provide for the greatest capacity possible, as well as the most accurate resawing.

The continuous day after day performance of the Berlin resaws in mills and factories the world over prove every statement we have made.

You can prove them in your own mill under your own conditions. Your operator will tell you what other operators have told us—that because of the improvements offered on Berlin Resaws they are the easiest handled, the most carefully built, the most efficient Resaws in the market.

When you have looked into the Berlin Band Saw line so as to know it, you'll understand why nearly eleven hundred are in use to-day and the number growing fast.

Your operator will like any Berlin Band you buy.

Ask for illustrated Catalog.

What We Think of Berlin Band Saws:

Namu, B.C., Oct. 11,

Mr. V. C. Young, Esq.,
Care Berlin Machine Works, Limited,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your favor of October 8th, we beg to state that the No. 344 Berlin Band Resaw received from you some time ago, is giving us perfect satisfaction. Yours truly,

Robert Draney.

Hamilton, Canada, Nov. 25th.

The Berlin Machine Company, City.

Dear Sirs:—

We feel that you must appreciate your Band Resaw No. 289, yet we know it will be a pleasure to you to receive a line from a customer, expressing to you their satisfaction. So we are dropping you these lines to say we are entirely satisfied with the resaw you sold to us and that it is all you claimed it to be and works perfectly. We are, yours truly,

The M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.

Penetanguishene, Ont., April 2nd.

The Berlin Machine Works, Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—

Your favor of the 29th to hand. In reply beg to say we have had excellent satisfaction from the Band Resaw, No. 341, which we installed. It has run steadily since it was put in and has done all that you claimed it would do. It is the best we have seen yet.

Yours truly,
The C. Beck Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Send for Band Saw Catalog or our "Fitting and Operating" Booklet for filers

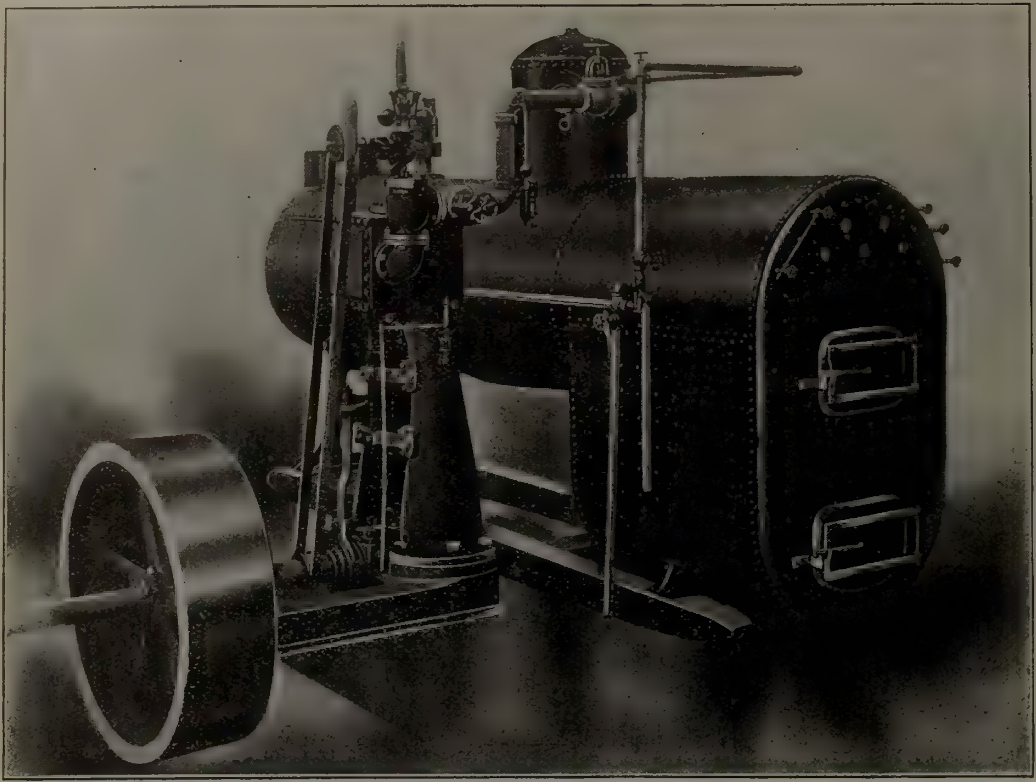
Branch Offices:
NEW YORK,
CHICAGO, BOSTON,
NEW ORLEANS,
SAN FRANCISCO,
NORFOLK, VA.

The Berlin Machine Works

MANUFACTURING PLANTS
Beloit, Wisconsin
Hamilton, Canada

Branch Office:
SPOKANE, SEATTLE,
MONTREAL, QUE.
ATLANTA, GA.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd.



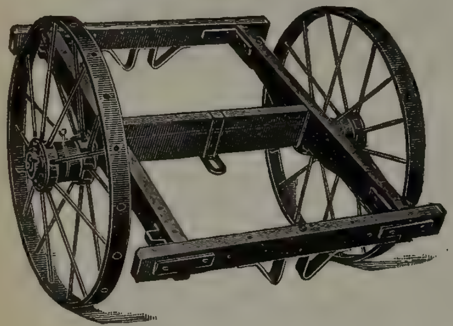
Oxford, Nova Scotia

Manufacturers of all Kinds of Sawmill Machinery

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

Oxford Upright Engine, with Locomotive Boiler on Skids

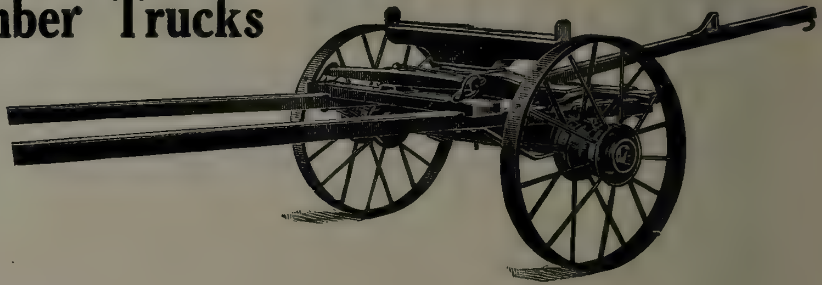
Oxford Upright Engine, with Locomotive Boiler on Skids. We build these from 25 to 70 H. P. The Engines have Waters' Automatic Governor, Swift or Detroit Lubricator, Oil Cups, etc. The Boiler can be either on Skids or Wheels.



Detachable Lumber Trucks

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

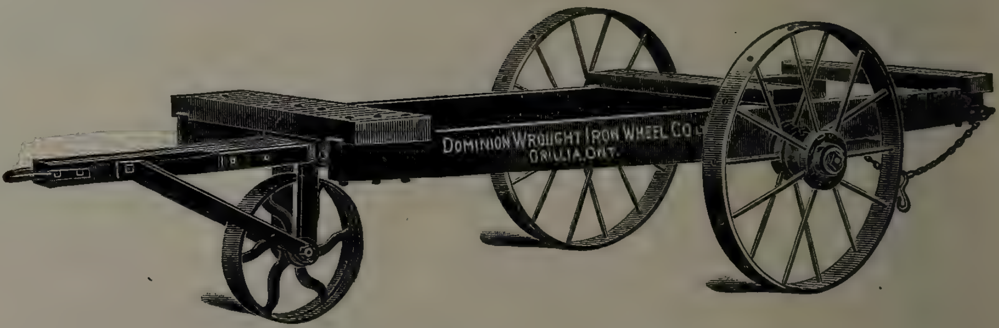
for Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.

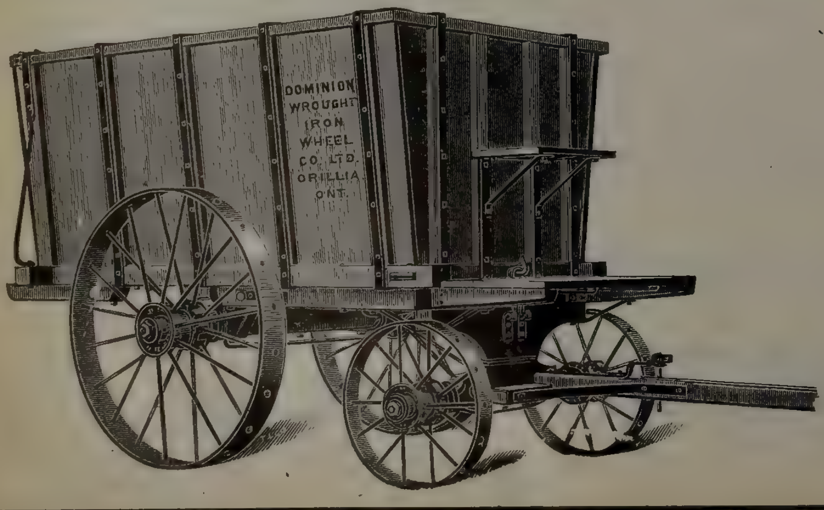


Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO
ORILLIA, ONT.



Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

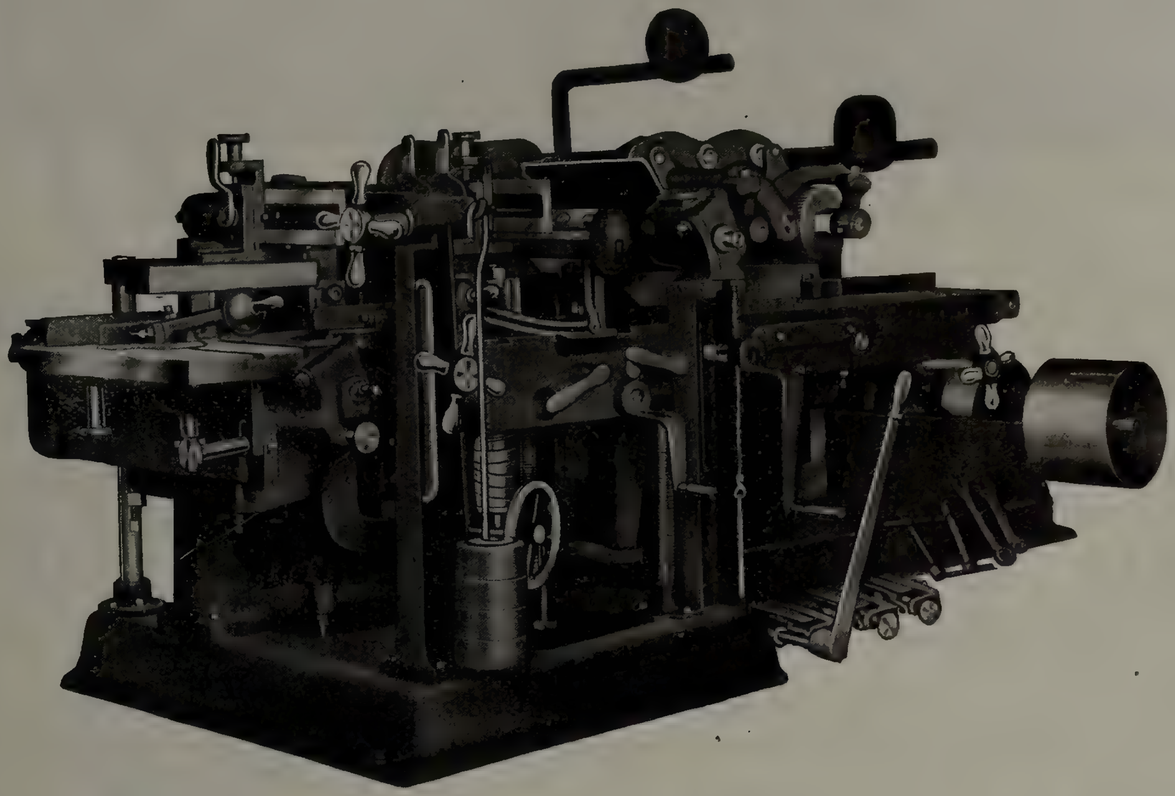
Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Canada Machinery Corporation

Limited



No. 303 Heavy Duty Moulder

ON BASE

THIS is without a doubt one of the heaviest and most substantial machines on the market to-day. Everything that is necessary for strength and hard continuous work is included in this machine, and all useless trappings are dispensed with.

OVER twenty mill men have ordered the No. 303 during the past few weeks. WHY? Because it delivers the goods. It earned its reputation for being the most satisfactory moulder ever offered for general work. It has only one peer. Our No. 300 inside moulder.

Write for Bulletins

Canada Machinery Corporation
Limited
Galt, Ontario

SCANDINAVIA BELTING
FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL

A solid woven textile belt, impregnated to resist moisture.

We guarante this belt for any Straight or Crossed Drives against any belting made.

It is equally good in WET and DRY places.

It is not made in plies and cannot come apart.

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES, LTD.

284 Yonge Street, Toronto - 329 St. James Street, Montreal

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long

The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
115 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

USE

Your Mill's Refuse

To Dry and Preserve Your Wood

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

---

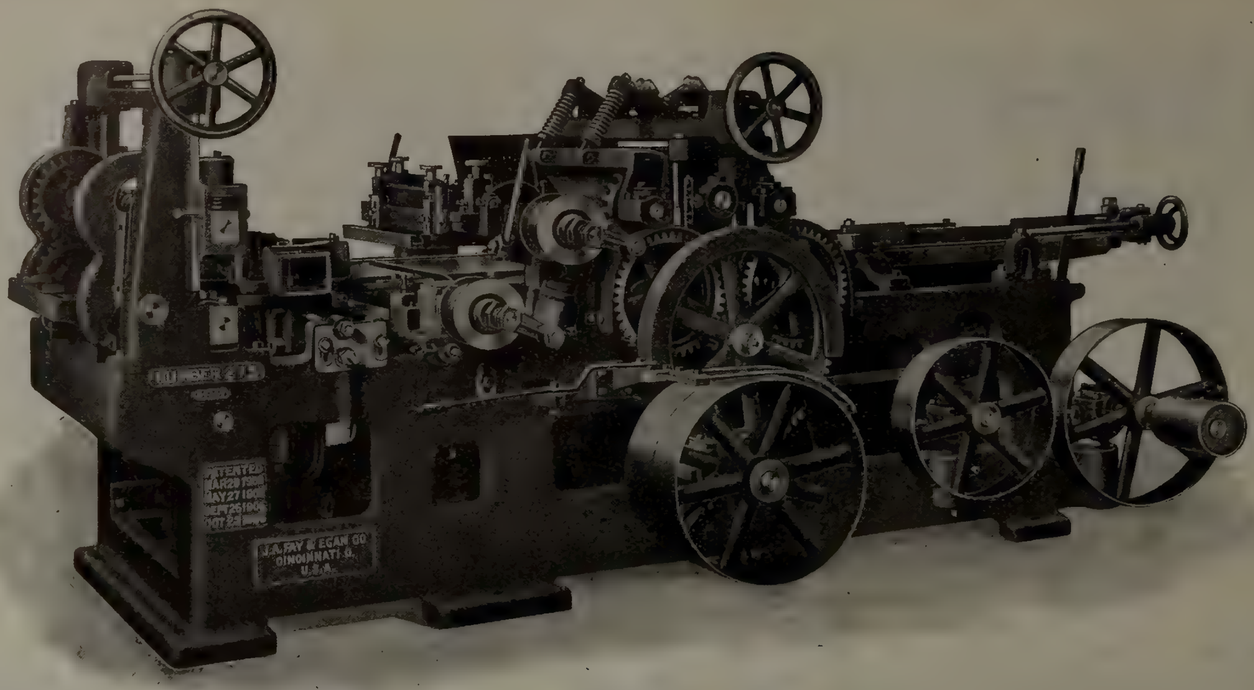
We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Our descriptive booklet tells in a most interesting manner the advantages, etc., of "The Howard System." It's yours for the asking

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation

of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO



No. 275 Planer and Matcher, Four or Six Rolls.

Read Their Opinion

One of the largest, and most conservative manufacturing companies in the country has just written us the following:—

> **"We are pleased to write you in regard to the No. 275 Planer and Matcher we purchased of you some time ago. We use this machine on a great variety of work, ranging from ¼ x 1½" soft wood to 3⅝ x 10½" oak and also 4¼ x 6⅝" hickory. We plane all this material on four sides, sometimes taking a ½" cut with the side heads on oak 3⅝" thick. A large percentage of the work done on this machine is planing and matching semi-circular tank staves, 1¼" x 4" wide. We find we can feed all the various kinds of material as fast as a man can keep the machine full and machine appears to have a capacity greater than this on nearly all kinds of stock including the tank staves. We are entirely satisfied with this machine."**

This is conclusive testimony of the ability of our No. 275 to take care of all kinds of planing and matching. But its use does not end here—run back the side heads and you have a fast feed double surfacer; change the bits and adjustments—you have a floorer; substitute molding cutters, and you have an up-to-date Inside Molder. For general purpose mill and manufacturing work no other Planer can even equal the Fay & Egan No. 275. It is what modern engineers call a "high efficiency" machine.

Let us send you a facsimile copy of the original letter quoted above, together with large illustration and full details of the construction of this great general purpose planer. Your post card will have prompt attention.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF WOODWORKING MACHINERY

ESTABLISHED 1830

465-485 W. Front St., - Cincinnati, Ohio.

—SALES OFFICES—

New York City. Atlanta. Buffalo. St. Louis. Baltimore. Chicago. Evansville. New Orleans.
San Francisco. Los Angeles. Seattle.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

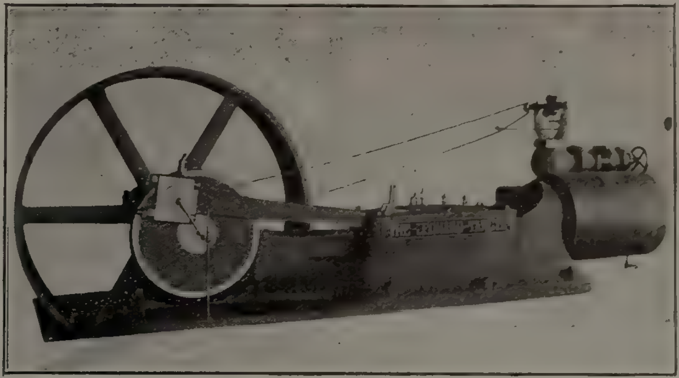
for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES

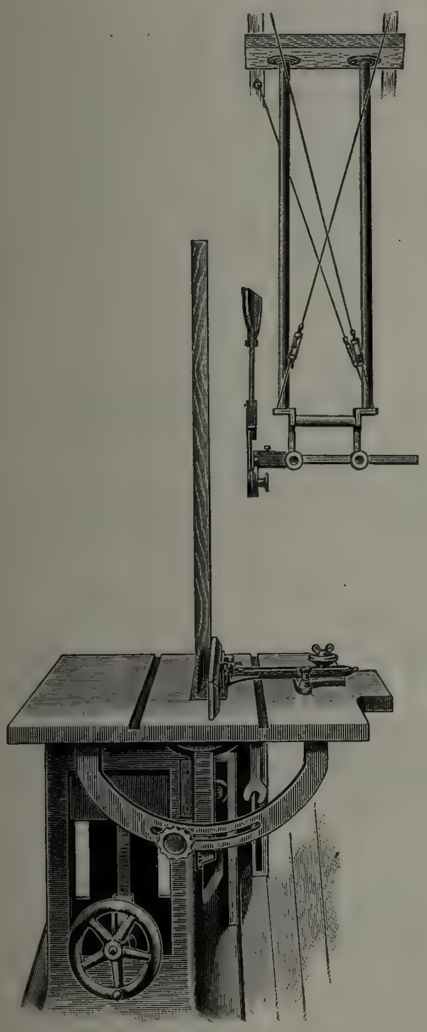


Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.
Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

---



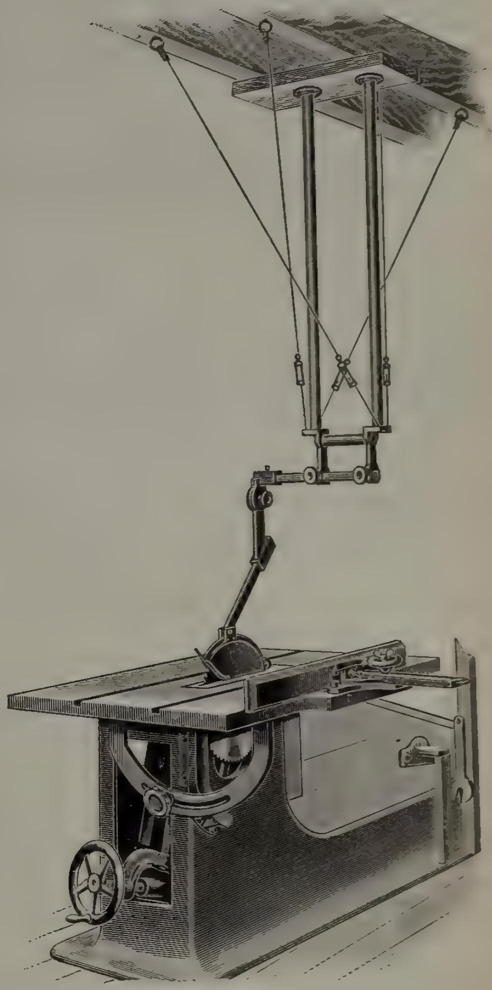
Security

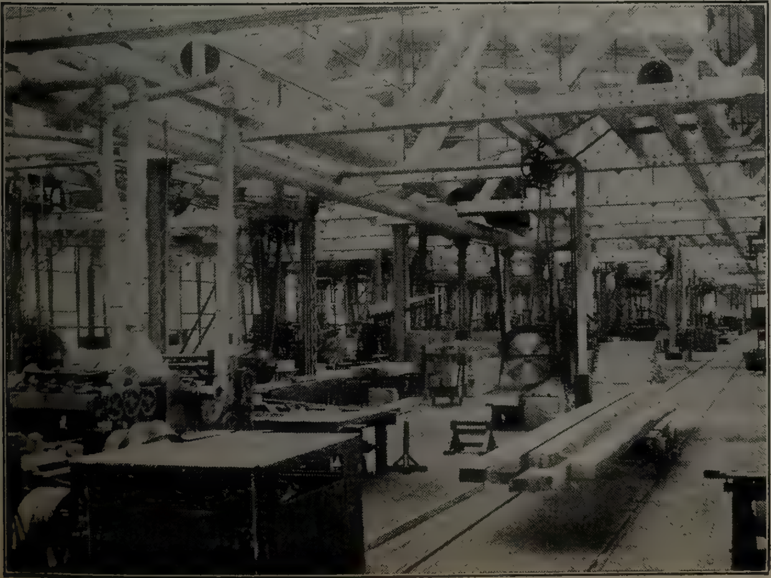
For Humanity's Sake

The Jones Safety Devices have saved thousands of painful and fatal accidents. Think of your men—and make injury to them impossible by equipping your machines with our devices.

Write for our Literature

JONES
Safety Device Co.
Hamilton, Canada





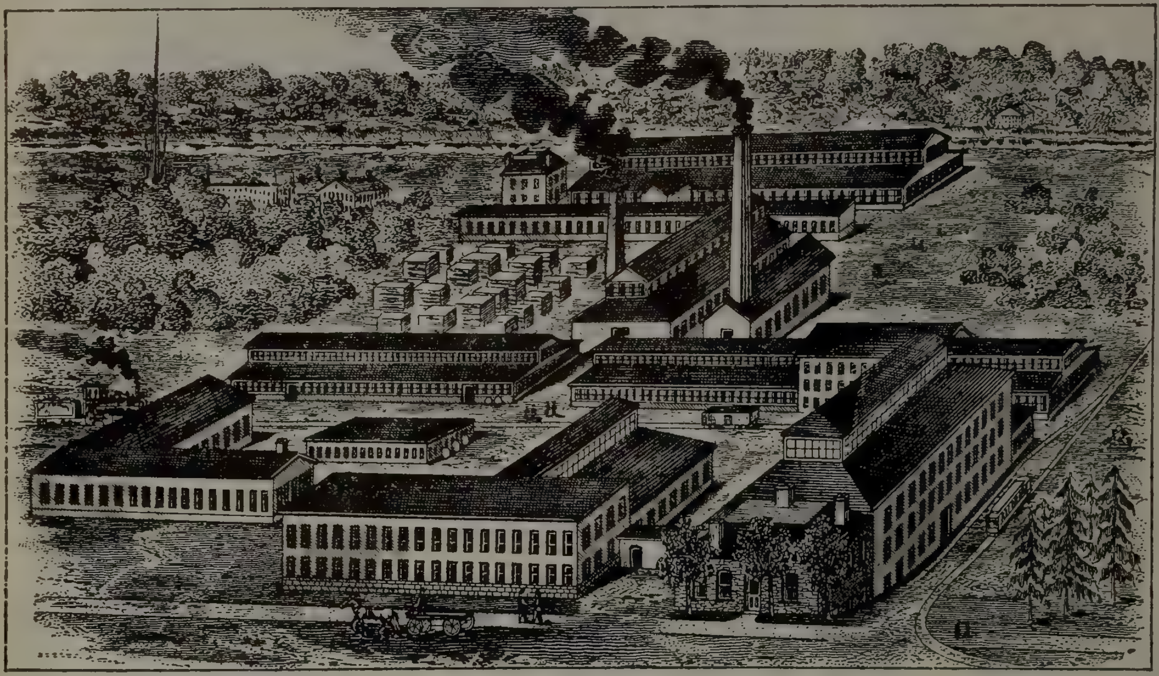
Exhaust Systems

We design and install complete systems for Planing Mills and Wood-working Shops, and have equipped some of the largest plants in Canada. The celebrated Sturtevant slow speed fan used thus guaranteeing the highest efficiency. Get our quotation if you intend making additions or alterations to your plant.

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited
MONTREAL

MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made

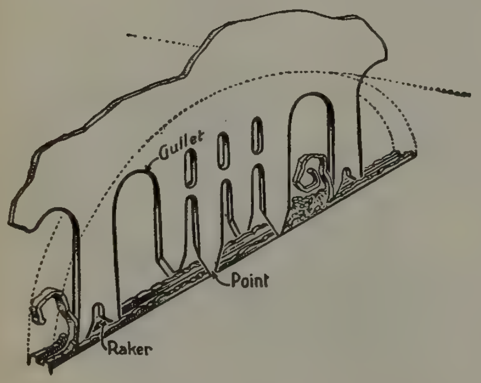


The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited Galt, Ontario

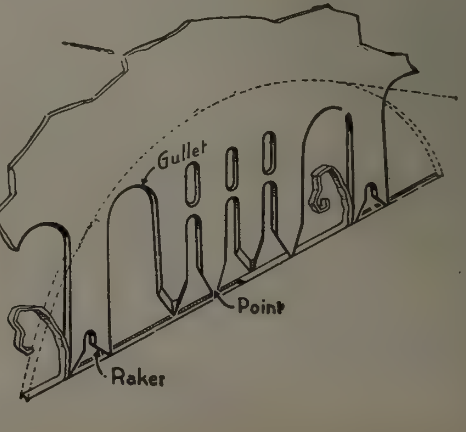


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine Lumber

Capacity - 500,000 Feet Daily

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

Address Enquiries to Canadian Sales Agent, FRANK H. HARRIS,
32 Church Street, Toronto.

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General
Trade Journal

THE COMMERCIAL

The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

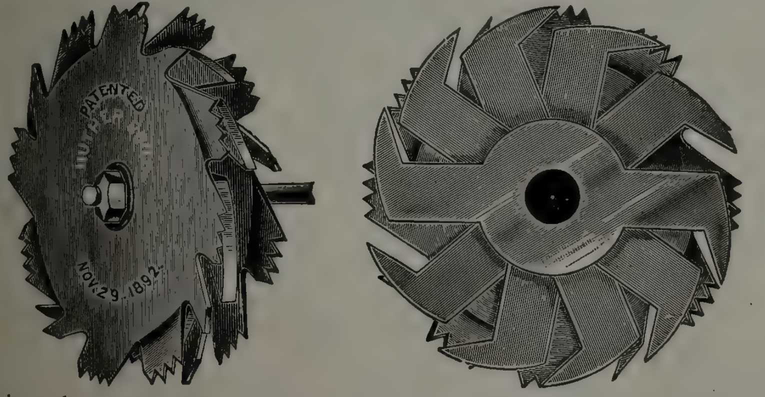
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western
Canada Like a Blanket

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over

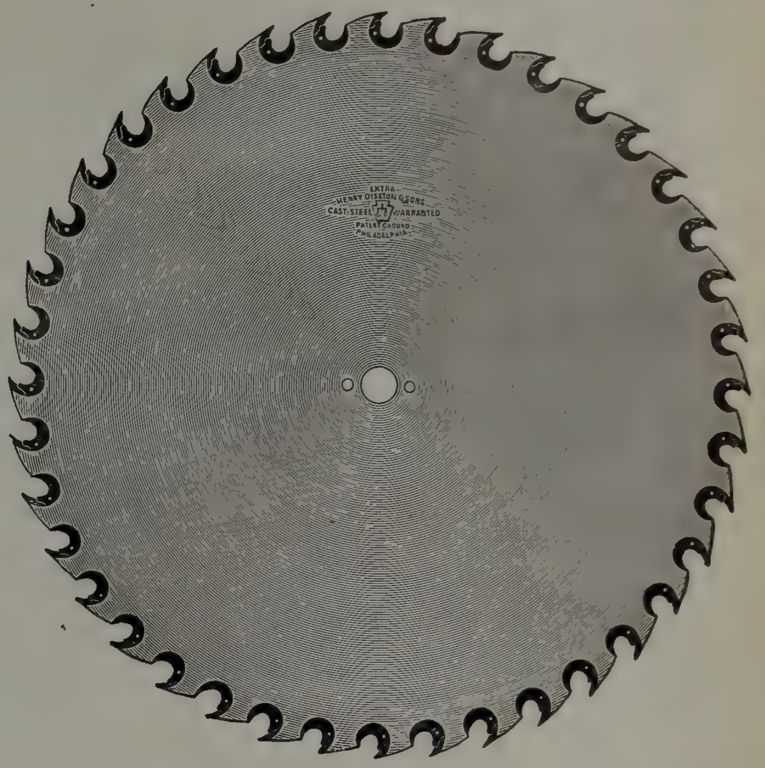


Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.

HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

Disston

Saws Tools Files



The tool that is "cheapest in the end" is usually the one that is a little more expensive "in the beginning."

The initial cost of Disston Saws, Tools and Files may be slightly higher than that of the ordinary kind, but Disston lasts longer and is more easily kept in condition, permits faster, more efficient work, and after all, is more economical.

Disston Crucible Steel is exceptionally adapted to making high grade Saws, Tools and Files. Its uniformity and durability, in conjunction with expert shop treatments, have made Disston Tools the best on the market.

Many of the most widely favored types of saws, tools and files have been designed and invented in the Disston works. Disston improvements and innovations have always set the pace, have always led the industry.

Henry Disston & Sons

Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

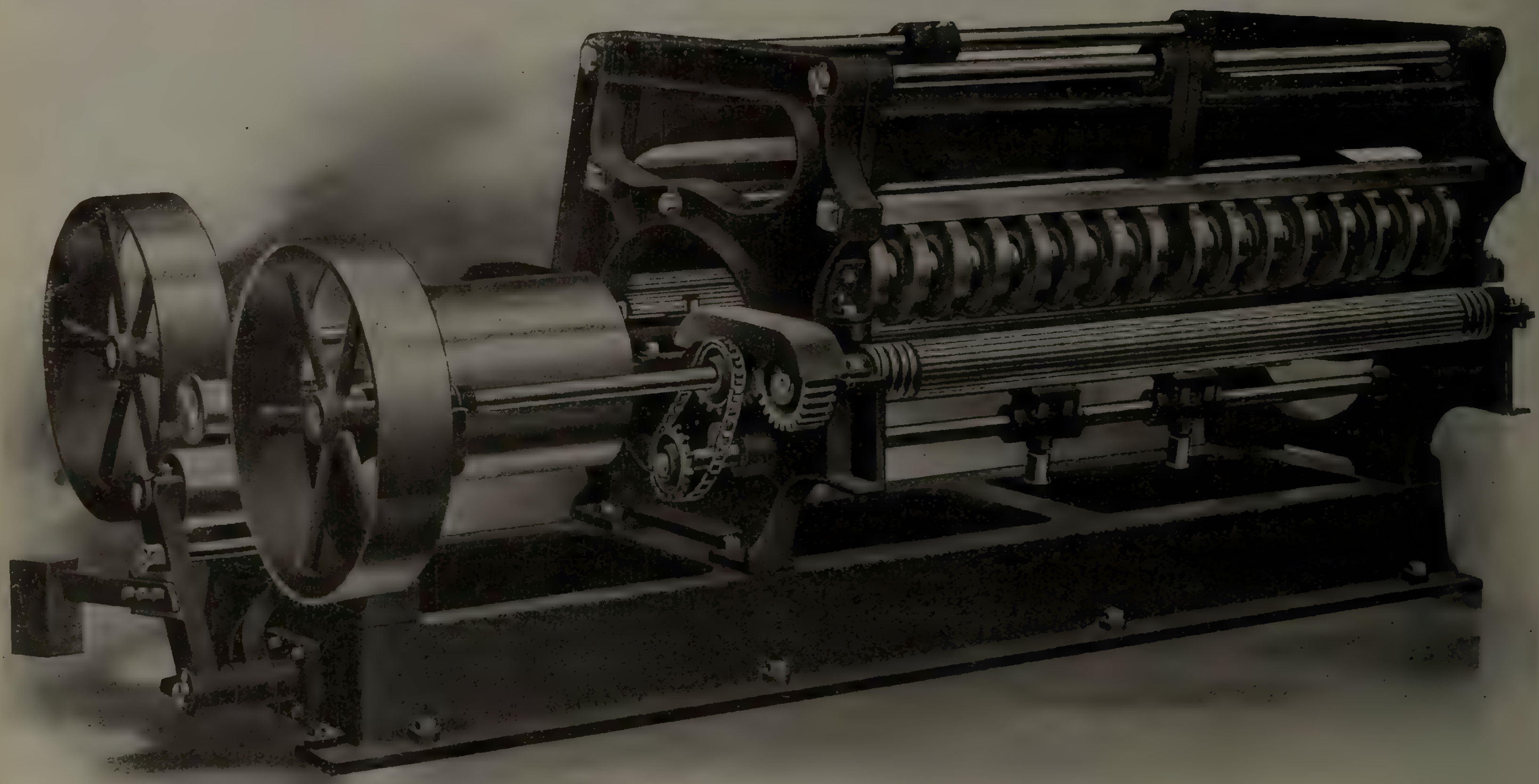
Philadelphia, Pa.

CANADIAN WORKS: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Canada

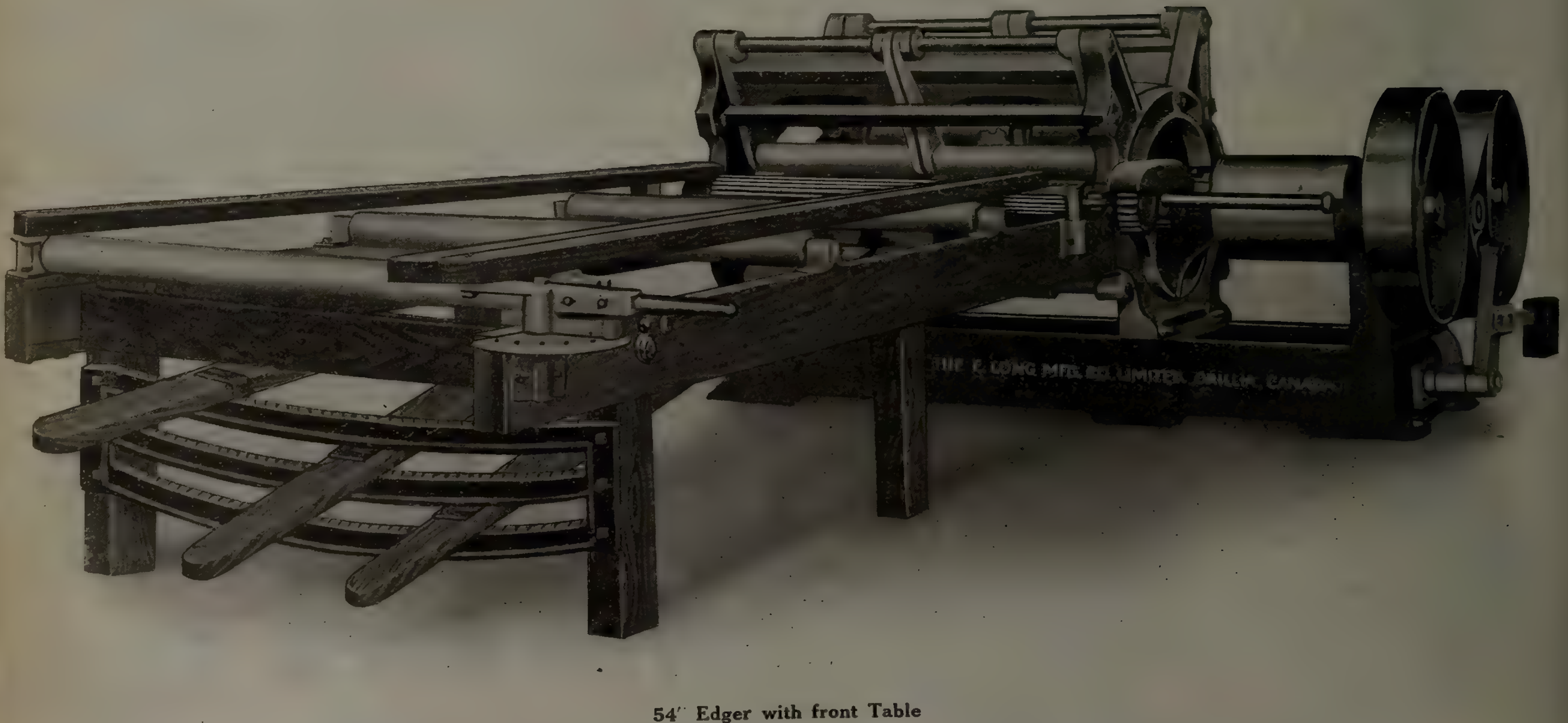
The E. Long Mfg. Co. Limited

"EVERYTHING USED IN SAW MILLS"

Orillia, Ont.



Heavy Duty Edger (60" to 96" between Frames)



54" Edger with front Table

The design and general construction of our Edgers talk for us. We build the following sizes—32", 36", 42", 48", 54", 60", 66", 72", 84" and 96" between frames. Full specifications sent on application.

AGENCIES

MONTREAL
Williams and Wilson, Ltd.

WINNIPEG
Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON
Gorman, Clancy and Gridley, Ltd.

VANCOUVER
Rob. Hamilton & Co.

"A NEW BAND MILL That IS NEW"

THE WATEROUS "NEW MODEL"

8 ft., 9ft. and 10ft. Sizes. Single and Double Cutting

New Quick-opening, Centre Swing Upper and Lower Guides. Independent Self-cushioning Saw Tension. Mechanically Operated Upper Guide and Tilting Device. Recessed Columns for Extra Large Upper Wheel Adjustment.

A handsomely illustrated 20 page Bulletin—No. 102, fully describing the special features of these new mills is at your command. Send for it.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Lumber Underwriters

Wholesale Lumber Yards
Retail Lumber Yards
Sash and Door Factories
Lumber Warehouses
Furniture Factories

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills
Planing Mills
Rossing Mills
Pulp Mills
Box Factories

House No. 680 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

The above cut shows some of our large columns. We are especially well equipped for the manufacture of these columns and are in a position to make columns of any desired diameter and length.

BATTS LIMITED

Manufacturers — **West Toronto**

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN

OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
OAK
EXTRA
TANNED
EST
1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited

General Mill Supplies — **MONTREAL**

Machinery of All Kinds

Saw Mill Machinery and special machinery of all kinds—Boilers of all kinds—Engines Power and Marine — Steel Tanks — Plate Work — Condensors — Air Compressors.

Write for Prices, Photos and Catalog.

The John Inglis Co. Limited

Engineers and Boilermakers

14 Strachan Ave. - - Toronto, Can.

Side View Air Compressor built for National Transcontinental Ry., Winnipeg, Man.

Vol. 31 Toronto, July 15, 1911 No. 14

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded
American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith
are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

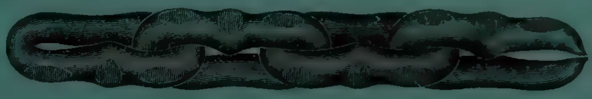
McKinnon Chain Company

Office: Buffalo N.Y.

Factory: St. Catharines Ont.

Showing why we can guarantee our product so fully and proving that the tensile strength of our Swell-Weld Chain is that of the material used in its manufacture.

The chain shown below has been pulled perfectly rigid, with a stock break, after which the welds have been hammered flat, to prove their absolute perfection.



Swell Weld **Swell Weld**

DICK'S BALATA BELTING
CANADA
FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

J. J. TURNER & SONS

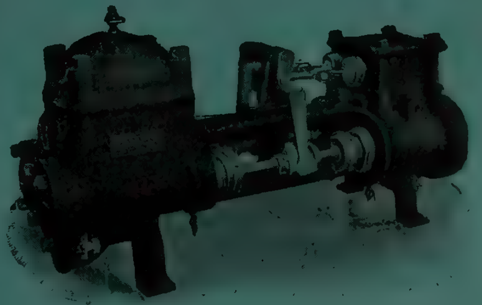
Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacterers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water Sts. Peterborough, Ont., Can.



We manufacture

Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Travelling Cranes, etc. : : :
Water Pumps a specialty

Write for Catalogue.

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

"Weldless Steel Chain"

The Strongest Chain in the world

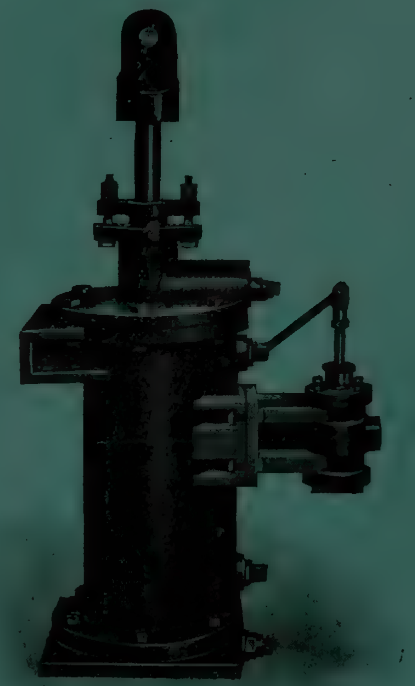
WELDLESS—The finished Chain is rolled direct from the bar without a weld.

STEEL has an approximate Breaking stress of 65,000 lbs. per square inch against 52,000 lbs. for the highest grade of iron, and where the Weldless Chain has 100 per cent. efficiency the welded article has only 60 to 70 per cent.

Write for descriptive matter, Breaking Strains, &c. and prices to

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∴ ∴ **MONTREAL**

Log Handling Machinery



The cut shows the type of cylinder we have been putting on all our kickers, loaders and canters for over four years. In that time it has been thoroughly tested in many mills and its value has been thoroughly proven.

Notice that all piping between valve and cylinder has been done away with.

Notice also the check valves in head and base of cylinder. These valves cause the steam to cushion in the cylinder at each end of the stroke, thus preventing the piston or the top or bottom head being broken.

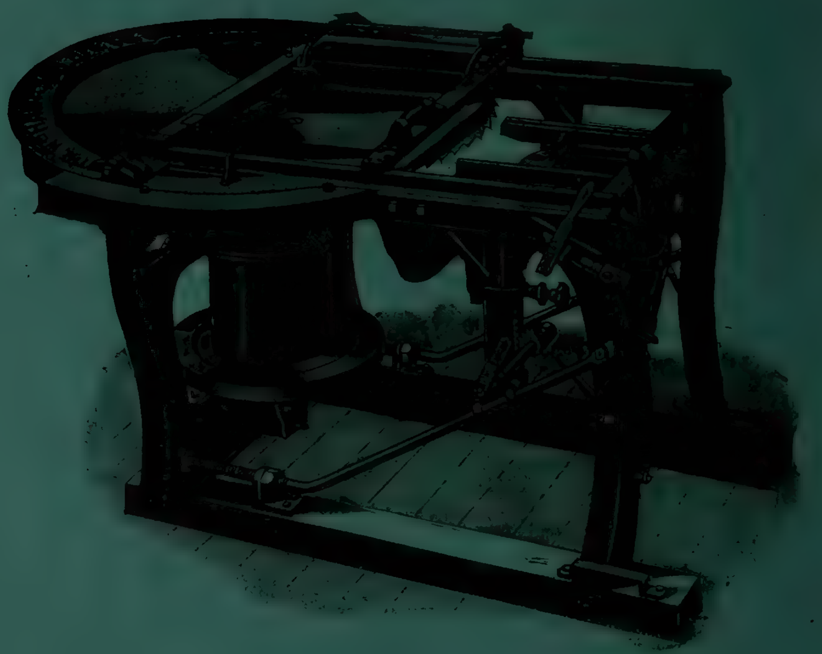
The
Grand Triumph
Shingle Machine

is probably the best known horizontal shingle machine made in Canada.

We are the original manufacturers of this machine in Canada and the only manufacturers in this country making the genuine Grand Triumph machine.

It will cut upwards of thirty thousand shingles in ten hours, and it requires for its greatest capacity only ten horse power to run it.

It cuts all of the bolt into shingles—no waste at the end. Send for our catalogue.



William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

HERE'S PLENTY OF STOCK

When you are in the Market for

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad and Bridge Timber

Our lumber is perfectly milled, correctly graded, and never fails to give satisfaction

George Gordon & Company, Limited
Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

The
**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited
Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited
Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**
Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED
Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**
Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN

WE CONTROL THE OUTPUT OF SEVEN MILLS

EVERYTHING IN

WHITE PINE
SPRUCE
HEMLOCK

WE CAN SAW SPECIALS

Write for our July Stock List and Prices.

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J. **OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers**

---

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Send us your stock list and prices on White Pine and Spruce.

WANTED
White Pine Dead Culls (No. 2 and No. 3 Cuts)

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

SHINGLES SHINGLES

Now is the time to place your order for your spring trade. Stocks are running low at the mills and prices are likely to advance owing to short cut and higher stumpage. We still have a few Cars of 2nd Clears, Specials and Extra No. 1, Summer Cut Metis Brand which lead the procession in quality.

Get our Prices on
Matched Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Clapboard
It will pay you.

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited
Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

OFFER:

5/4, 6/4, 8/4 White Pine (dry).
5/4 x 4 and up, mostly 10/16 Red Pine, even widths.
Standard Cedar Railway Ties.
18" XXXX and 18" Clear Butt Cedar Shingles.
4/4 x 4 and up, 6/11 No. 1 Dressing and No. 2 Moulding White Pine
2 x 6 Mill Run Spruce, 12,' 14,' 16' lengths

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited
National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

We have Ready for Shipment, subject to Prior Sale

500,000 Feet Merchantable 1-inch Spruce, at very low figure for quick sale.
50,000 Feet 1-inch, 2-inch, 3-inch Mill Run Pine.
40,000 Feet 1-inch Bass. 640,000 Birch in all grades.

Can give you anything you want in Spruce and Hemlock up to 2,000,000 Feet

Enquiries Solicited

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co. Limited
18 St. Alexis Street, MONTREAL

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE
PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Can get anything you want cut to order out of

**Hemlock,
Red or White Pine**

Send us your bills and look
out for the Bull Dog Man.

The Long Lumber Company
HAMILTON, CANADA

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber, Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 and 2 inch dry mill run spruce
For 2 x 4, 5, 6, and 8 x 12/16 mill run white pine

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

Announcement

We beg to announce that the business of the Thos. Nagle Lumber Co., Limited, has been taken over by the Maritime Lumber Company Limited.

We trust that the pleasant relations which existed between the former Company and its patrons will be continued to the new firm.

Maritime Lumber Co. Limited

Main Office
Globe-Atlantic Bldg.
St. John, N. B.

Branch Office
180 St. James Street
Montreal, P.Q.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

The finest stock of White Pine on the Georgian Bay at Collingwood

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale :

2 cars 2 x 4 x 10/16′ Norway Pine
2 " 2 x 4 & up 10/16′ Tamarac
1 " 1 x 4 & up 10/16′ "
1 " ⅝ x 4 & up 12/16′ Common & Dressing White Pine
½ " ⅝ x 4 & up 6/16′ Clear " "

Send your inquiries for Hemlock Bill Timber.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,
Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penatanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.
Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff
And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

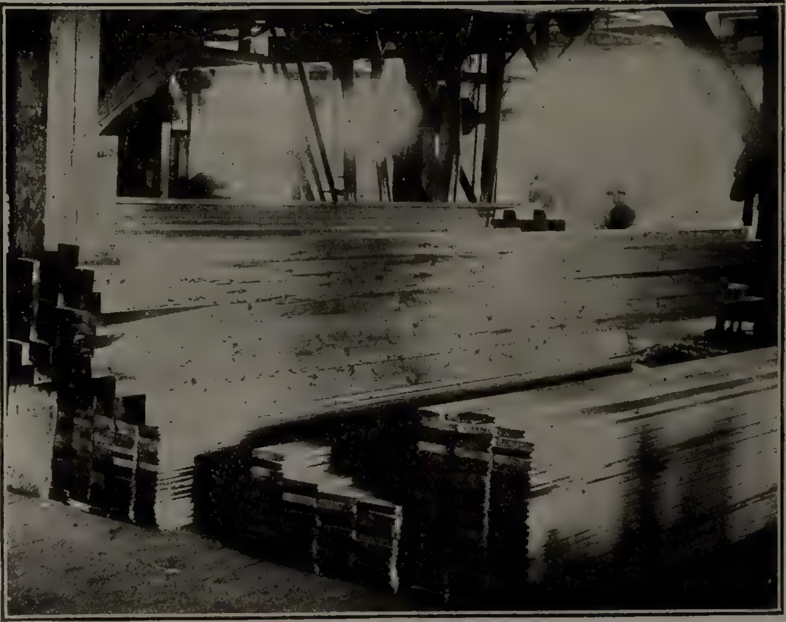
Gill & Fortune
Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**
Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored, Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. Montreal
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont.
Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash,
Doors, and Factory Material
—Dimension Bill Stuff in—
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

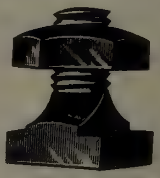
TIMBERS
Long and Short



The illustration shows the interior of our mill, also some long timbers. We carry a large stock of long and short timber, in White and Georgia Pine, Hemlock, etc., and are well equipped to fill orders.
M. Brennen Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Reinforced
Sticker Head Bolts



Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.
Prices:
½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.
Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ontario
Saw and Planing Mills

We Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.
AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

HeavyTimbers a Specialty

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co.
Limited
Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
JohnJ. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market

Safety	No Keys
No Bolts	Never Slips

Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices.
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire you inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills : Byng Inlet, Ont.

For Immediate Shipment

1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.

25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.

Full particulars on application.

SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
Mill Connections
Cairo, Ill., Herndon, W. Va
Cincinnati, Ohio, Helena, Ark.
DETROIT, MICH.

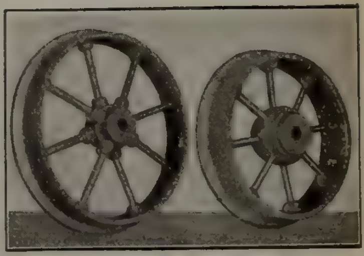
Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to

J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,

etc.

President and General Manager
D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg

Assistant General Manager
WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver

Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."—We Satisfy

"KISO" YELLOW PINE

LITTLE ITS EQUAL — NONE EXCELS

Short Leaf Finish and Long Leaf Timbers

ANY SIZE OR ANY LENGTH—ROUGH OR DRESSED

Write us for prices, or telephone our Toronto Representative, Mr. W. C. Harwood, Main 4089

MILLS RUNNING FULL TIME AND CAN FURNISH QUICK SERVICE

The Harwood Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce
Shingles

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

J. K. MUIR H. J. TERRY A. E. GORDON

Muir, Terry & Gordon

LUMBER

203 and 204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto
PHONE MAIN 2545

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers
TORONTO ONT.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment
3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The
Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.
Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

We will contract for your coming cut and also for your dry stock for prompt shipment, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods wanted.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGALS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles
Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

Pine

Selects
Shops
Commons
and
Mouldings

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY

Larch

Timbers
Yard Stock
Clears
and
Mouldings

The East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B.C.

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

THE B.C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY
Limited
" All Coast Forest Products "

Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B.C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO
Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill
White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill
White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill
White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

The Elmitt Lumber Company
Limited
Ottawa, Ont.

Hardwood, White and Red Pine **Lumber** || Yellow Pine, B. C. Fir, Hemlock, Pine and Oak **Timber**

N. B. LONG PILES IN LARGE QUANTITIES A SPECIALTY

The
Harris Tie & Timber Co.
Ottawa - Canada

Cedar Poles and Posts
Railway Ties — Piles —
Railway and Bridge Timber

Booth & Shannon
Biscotasing, Ont.
Established 1889

We are open to contract for the output of our present season's cut of

Norway and White Pine Logs

Stocks will be sawn at Biscotasing, Ont., C.P.R. main line and at Spanish (Georgian Bay).

E. J. Chamberlain, President J. W. Smith, Vice-President W. R. Beatty, Secretary

The Colonial Lumber Co.
Pembroke - Ontario **Limited**

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
Dimension Timber, Lumber,
Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements Stock List of unsold lumber on request
Capacity of Mill, 20,000,000 Feet
Double Cut Band Mill Large Circular Twin Circular Gang Circular and Resaw

WHITE PINE LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
BLIND RIVER, ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

Pine, Lumber and Lath
Railroad and Structural Timbers

Car and Cargo Shipments

Enquiries Solicited

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.
MANUFACTURERS
Long and Short Leaf
Yellow Pine Lumber
Capacity - 500,000 Feet Daily

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE
Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

Address Enquiries to Canadian Sales Agent, FRANK H. HARRIS,
32 Church Street, Toronto.

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

DAVIDSON & THACKRAY

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

WHEN YOU BUY LUMBER

You want Quick Shipments

You want High Grade Stocks

You want Lowest Market Prices

Then—

Send your orders to the

Fassett Lumber Co.

Limited

Fassett, Quebec

Our shipping facilities by Rail and Water are unsurpassed. Our Mills are the most up to date in Canada.
We carry in our yards a complete line of very finest quality Hemlock, Pine, Spruce, and Hardwood.
Our many years successful experience in the Wholesale Lumber Trade and our up to date facilities are at your disposal.

OUR PRICE LIST MEANS MONEY FOR YOU—SEND FOR IT

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet** of **Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.

Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

(REGISTERED)

TRADE **CARSS** MARK

MACKINAW.

BEARS THIS LABEL

**This
Trade Mark
Protects You**

CARSS Mackinaws were the first in Canada, are the best, and have been the best for thirty years.

ALWAYS give satisfaction and most Canadian Lumbermen won't wear anything else.

RECOGNIZED by lumbermen to be the only WATERPROOF Mackinaw in Canada.

SEE the above trade mark on every garment, it means that the garment will give long and satisfactory service.

SEND to-day for our literature and prices ; they will interest you.

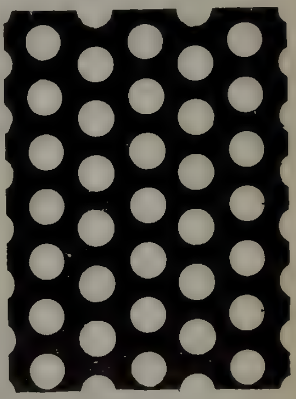
**The
Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co.
Limited
Orillia, Ontario**

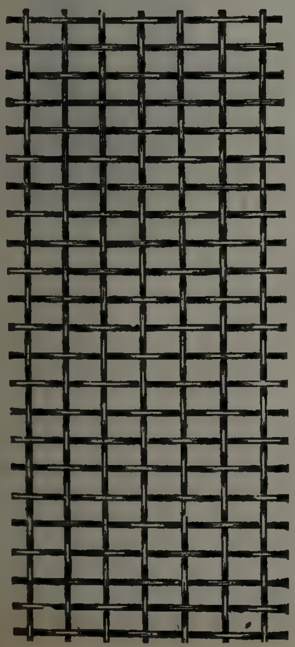
LET US QUOTE PRICES

On all your Requirements in the way of

Wire Rope, Chain, Wire Cloth and Perforated Metals

For any and every purpose





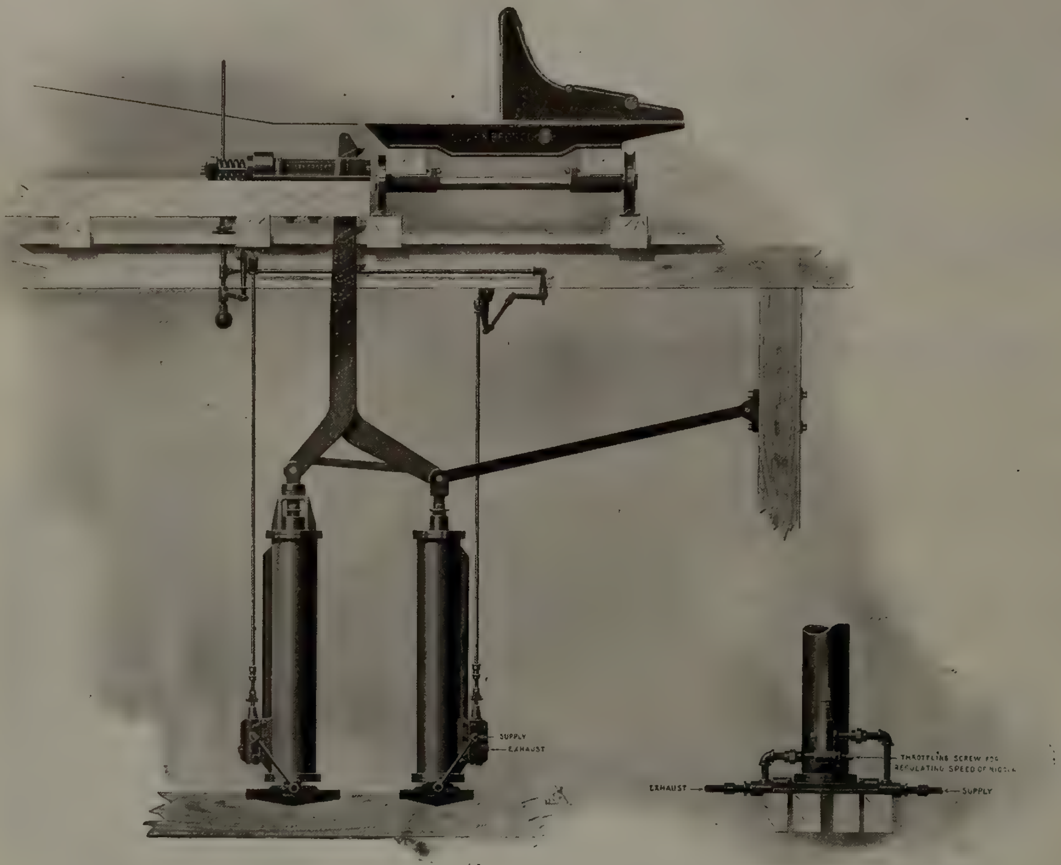
OUR output of these goods is enormous, and throughout Canada no similar products of any country enjoy a higher reputation for quality. Our stock of standard goods is always large and we are able to ship orders for such lines from stock at the closest possible prices consistent with sterling honesty of quality, and at the same time our great manufacturing facilities enable us to give exceedingly prompt shipment of all goods made to special order. Again, let us quote on your requirements no matter how large or small they may be.

WRITE US FOR CATALOGUE

The B. Greening Wire Co., Ltd.

Hamilton, Ont. - Montreal, Que.

Looks like the others, but it's different and better



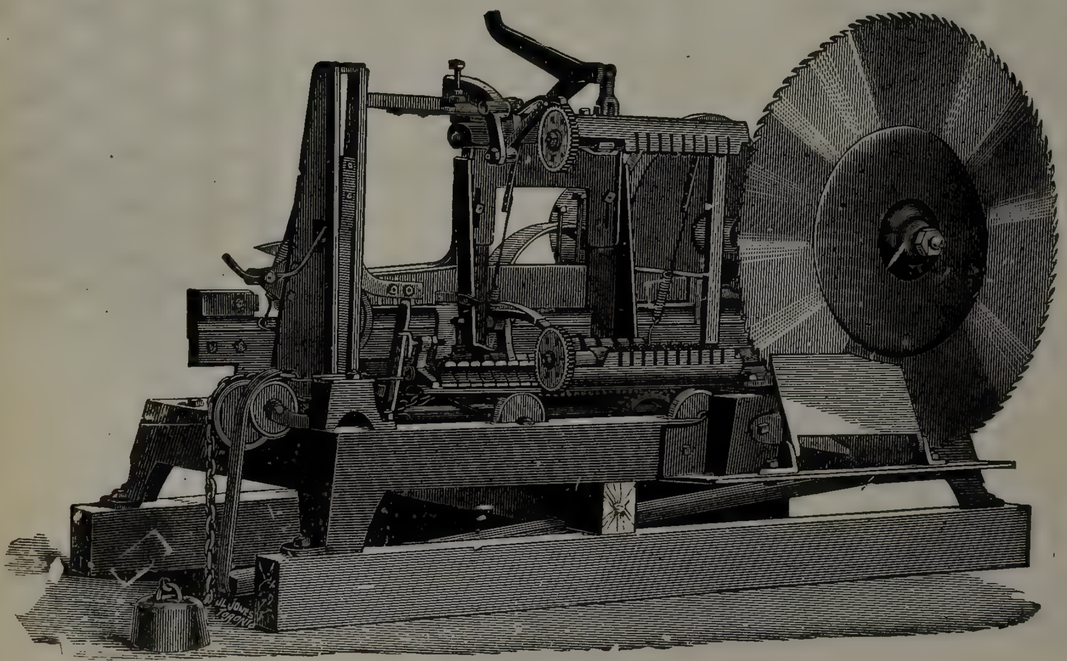
A CLARK OSCILLATING STEAM NIGGER

Tooth bars are of refined machine steel.
No cast steel or cast iron filling.
They taper and are practically unbreakable.
Notice cross tie at base of bar.
Cylinders oscillate on steel trunnions.
Valves are large and areas ample.
All valves ground perfectly true.
Piston rods are extra heavy.
They never spring or bend.
Pistons all packed with double snap rings.
Speed controlled by throttling plugs.
Spring cushion floor plates with steel buffer blocks.
Ports are cast in the cylinder, avoiding leaky joints.
We build every machine required in an up-to-date band or cirular saw mill.

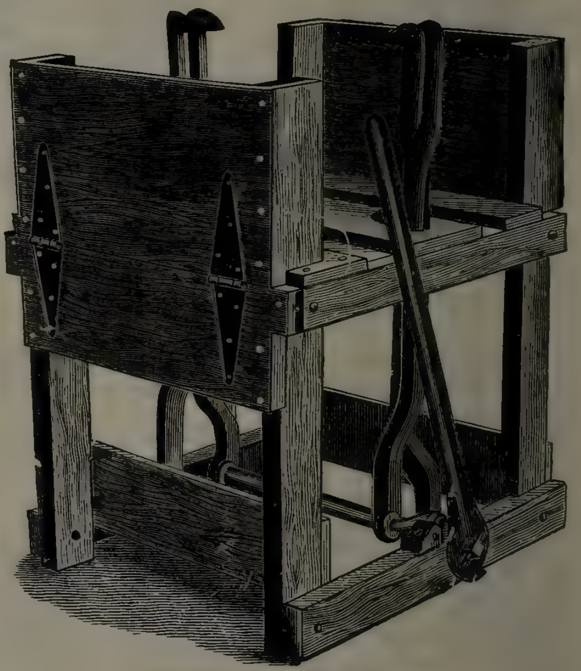
Ask for Catalogs

The Clark Brothers Co.
Belmont, N.Y.
Coast Office, White Building, Seattle, Wash.

MAKING AND PACKING SHINGLES



"BOSS" SHINGLE MACHINE



SHINGLE PACKING BOX

SHINGLE MACHINE—It is perfectly automatic in its action. A patent brake relieves the machine of all jar when the carriage is stopped to change blocks. It is altogether the simplest in construction of any machine built, and combines so many advantages that it is far superior to any machine on the market. Write for Literature.

PACKING BOX—This box is suitable for 16 or 18-inch Shingles and is universally used by shingle manufacturers. The above cut describes it. Simple, handy and the greatest time saver ever brought out as a packing box. Send for literature describing this and our other saw mill machinery.

Two Machines You Cannot Afford to be Without

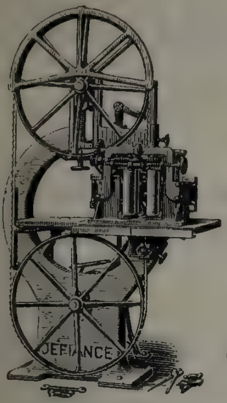
MOWRY & SONS - Gravenhurst, Ontario

Efficiency is the ratio between Results and Opportunity. What portion of the world's results are you getting? Use the Celebrated

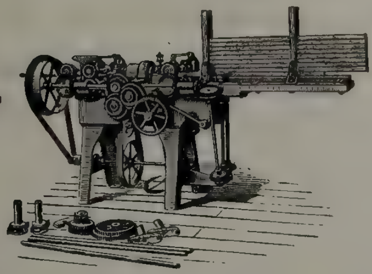
"DEFIANCE" WOODWORKING MACHINES

and you have secured the opportunity of a life time.

Up-to-date machines for producing Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Wheels of every description, Wagon, Carriage, Automobile, and Auto-Truck Woodwork, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Chair and Table Legs, Balusters, Newel Posts, Gun Stocks, Golf and Hockey Sticks, Ball Bars, Oval Wood Dishes, and for General Wood Work. Invented, Patented, Built and Guaranteed by



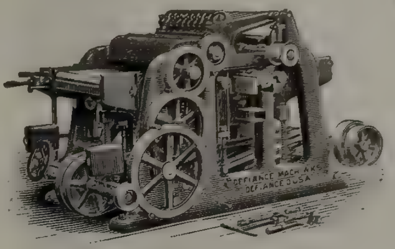
No. 6—36" Band Re-saw



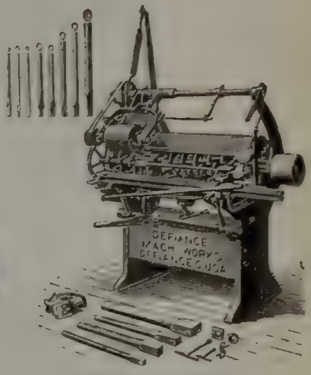
Long Handle Lathe

THE
DEFIANCE
MACHINE
WORKS
DEFIANCE, OHIO.

Write for Catalogue
and Prices.



26" Double Surface Planer


DEFIANCE MACH. WORKS DEFIANCE O. U.S.A.

32" Spoke Lathe

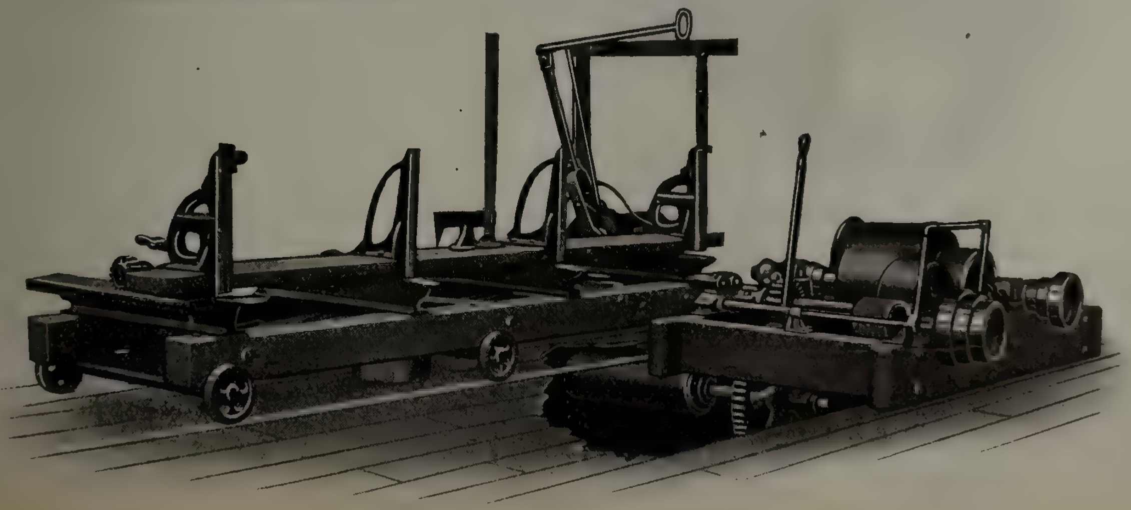
Are You In The Market—

FOR LUMBER OR MACHINERY

If you are, the most economical and quick way of getting what you want is to advertise for it in the Canada Lumbermam & Woodworker. Our Wanted and For Sale Department is a regular market place where lumbermen buy and sell all year round. What can we buy or sell for you?

Canada Lumberman & Woodworker

Toronto, Ontario



Look Here

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**

It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing.**

It **Increases** your mill **Output.**

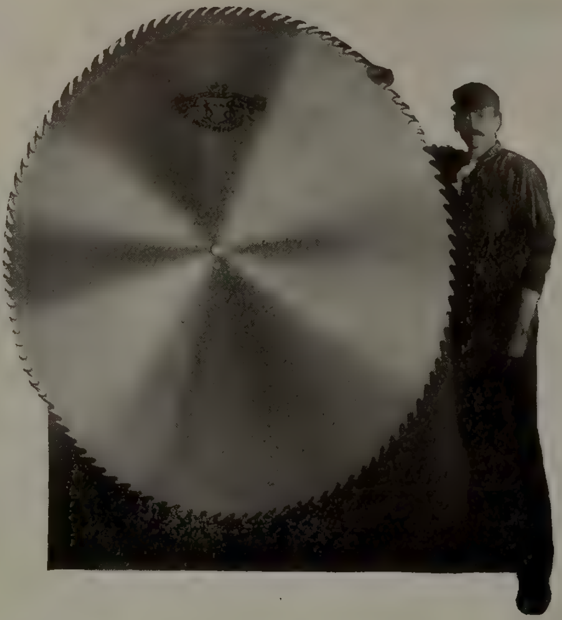
It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never in the Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst

Coaticook, Que.



Simonds Saws

All there is to a Saw is STEEL, SKILL and STYLE.

The Steel that is in a Simonds Saw has meant that to supply it we had to build a Steel Mill comprising seven buildings which, with yards, cover 14 acres of land. This much for the demand for Simonds Steel.

The Skill that is in a Simonds Saw requires for its operation three complete factories, one at Fitchburg, Mass., one at Chicago, Ill., and one at Montreal, Que. The skill is the result of noting and accepting improvements in methods of making Saws, as long as Saws have been made in this country.

The Style that is in a Simonds Saw comes from a close study of the style of Saws necessary for best cutting results under varying conditions. Years of experience in the Saw manufacturing business has developed an ability to select the right Saw for any particular use.

The Price that the Consumer pays for a Simonds Saw entitles him to the benefits of Simonds Steel, Skill, and Style, these three together giving results or service which means profit.

If you are in the market for any kind of a Saw, Planing Knife, or file, send your order to our nearest office for our immediate attention.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

Montreal, Que.

Vancouver, B. C. - - St. John, N. B.

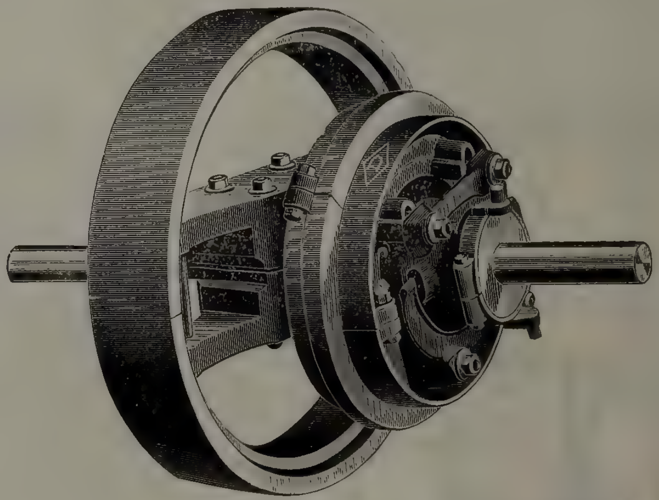
In the United States The Simonds Mfg. Co.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE

All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance



Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power

Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve.
In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest guarantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited

TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.
OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 - 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - Telephone 2010 - 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299 - B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - ?4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3,00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 **Toronto, July 15. 1911** **No. 14**

The Public's Duty in Preventing Forest Fires

A vigorous address upon the subject of the protection of the forests from fire was delivered recently by the Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, for the province of British Columbia, at a public meeting held in North Vancouver. Although there is in the address as reported in the press, some measure of political praise for the party in power, in British Columbia, there is also much that is of the utmost importance to the people of British Columbia, and which may be taken to heart and studied by the people of all other parts of Canada where timber resources are of value. The address in detail is published elsewhere in this issue.

A point made in the address which should be taken to heart by the press of the country is the fact that they have in their hands the greatest existing power for educating the public to a proper understanding of their duties, in the matter of preserving the forests from destruction by fire. Of late years the press has done much to educate the public in this direction but it has also done more than its share to spread exaggerated reports of fires and thereby to bring the timber resources of the country into unmerited ill repute and also to place the blame in many instances where it does not properly belong. The natural course for an "excited correspondent" is to exaggerate a forest fire report. It should be the duty of the press not only to educate the public in the prevention and extinction of forest fires, but to educate their correspondents to report accurately whatever fires come to their notice.

This, however, is a small matter compared with the education of the general public. In this direction more than in any other lies the hope for the future preservation of the forests. Of late years a great deal has been done to teach the public its responsibilities, but the problem is one which can never be fully solved, because coming generations have each to be educated as they grow up. Every new arrival in the country has to be taught by experience more than anything else, that when he is in the woods he must never leave a fire of any sort unextinguished. The Hon. Mr. Ross in his address, brought out strongly the fact that the public are large shareholders in the forest resources of the country and that their pockets are directly concerned in this question. The timber resources of British Columbia are already paying two and a half million dollars a year to the government, a sum which goes a long way towards reducing the taxation upon the citizens of British Columbia. It is reasonable therefore that the public should be called upon to do many times what they have been doing in the past, in the direction of preventing forest fires.

The government of British Columbia has taken energetic steps to do its share and has met with remarkable success, yet, it is no exaggeration on the part of The Hon. Mr. Ross to say that "the annual burning up of British Columbia's forests and prosperity is about to begin. Careless campers will light fires in the brush and leave them to spread and devastate stretches of our choicest timbers. Conflagrations will be sown broadcast by defective locomotives, and logging engines, in spite of every effort of the government to detect and punish the persons responsible. Tenderfoot ranchers will 'take chances' and be virtuously astonished when the putting out of their fires costs thousands of dollars of public money. Quite a few lumbermen will look upon the spreading of fresh traps for fire as a necessary part of their daily business, and will have another summer's gambling with the God of Fire—staking their plant and timber against many a lighted match and butt end of the cigarette. Many an honest citizen will conceal what he knows about the cost of a bad forest fire, for fear of making an enemy of the man who started it, or in order to let the poor fellow down easy. People will stand looking on at forest fires wondering when the warden will arrive to fight them, or try to hold him up for fancy wages when he asks for help. At the end of the season, careless citizens of this province will have shot several million dollars worth of our national resources out of existence into smoke. All this will happen, and the reason for it will be—carelessness—just rank carelessness."

These are strong words, but there are few who will deny that they are thoroughly justified, not only by the importance of the timber resources of the country, but by the lack of public interest which has been displayed in the past. It will cost many thousands of public money and the greatest possible exertion on the part of the government and the public to reach any definite solution of the problem. That such expenditures will be justified however, is fortunately the belief of the public themselves, and no government will be free from blame which does no go to the limit in the matter of expenditure for so important a cause.

Canadian and U. S. Timber Statistics

Statistics of the exports of wood goods of Canada and of the United States, which are published elsewhere in this issue, and which cover the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911, contain much information of interest to the lumber trade. The principal item of exports from Canada is that of planks and boards. The value of the exports of these to all countries was $21,509,769. By comparison with the exports of the year previous it is found that the exports of this description fell off by $1,928,559, or 10.78 per cent. The value of the exports of planks and boards to Great Britain was $1,659,701, and to the United States $15,948,791. To the Argentine planks and boards were exported to the value of $2,276,327. The total exports of deals, planks and boards and joists and scantling from Canada made a very creditable showing as compared with those from the United States. The total from Canada was $31,560,340, and that from the United States was $42,222,135. The exports of these lines from Canada to Great Britain were much greater than those from the United States, the comparative values being as follows: From Canada $10,282,127; from the United States $6,004,409. The exports of these classes from Canada to the Argentine were only about half as large as those of the United States to the same country, the totals being as follows: From Canada $2,465,587, from the United States $4,934,357.

In logs and round timber and other classes of timber, including firewood, sleepers, ties and piles and hewn and sawed timber, the total exports from Canada were valued at $3,115,247 and those of the United States at $16,008,291. Of these lines Canada exported to the United Kingdom $1,106,725 worth, and to the United States $1,990,074 worth. The United States exports of these classes to the United Kingdom were valued at $6,231,040.

The exports of lumber and manufactures of lumber from the United States to Canada during the year increased by $5,573,521, an increase of over 50 per cent. The exports of deals, planks and boards and joists and scantling from the United States to Canada during the year were valued at $8,328,728. The exports of logs, timber, ties, etc., from the United States to Canada were valued at $1,717,020.

The grand total of Canada's exports of wood goods for the year was valued at $52,005,241 and that of the United States at $89,152,650. It is interesting to note that the exports of wood for wood pulp from Canada to the United States for the year were valued at $6,092,715. In view of the contention that the United States does not need our pulp wood supplies, a claim which is freely made by those who are opposed to the reciprocity proposals, it is difficult to explain this import of pulp wood. The United States figures of the imports of pulp wood show a somewhat smaller quantity than the Canadian export figures show, the total from all countries being $5,917,765. The imports of wood pulp into the United States also indicate the growing dependence of that country upon foreign sources of supply. The total value of wood pulp imported by the United States was $19,492,178. By far the largest portion of this total came from Canada, the amount being $5,058,683.

Statistics for the month of April and for the twelve months ending with April, have just been issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. They show that the exports of forest products from Canada for the twelve months were valued at $45,191,680, as against $47,775,471 for the corresponding twelve months a year ago, and $39,730,058 for the twelve months ending April, 1909.

Details of the exports of wood and manufactures of wood for the month of April are as follows: Exports of planks and boards, $753,376. Of this total the exports to the United States were valued at $521,046. Exports of planks and boards for the month of April, 1910, were valued at $906,074. Exports of spruce deals for the month of April, 1911, were valued at $302,428, of which $244,629 was to the United Kingdom. For the month of April, 1910, the exports of spruce deals were valued at $270,677. Shingle exports for the month were as follows: 1911, $92,196; 1910, $136,137. Shingle exports to the United States during April, 1911, were valued at $92,111. Exports of wood blocks for pulp, during April, 1911, were valued at $217,200, and during April, 1910, at $258,924. These exports were entirely to the United States. Exports of wood pulp during April, 1911, were valued at $269,567, against $704,289, during April, 1910. These exports also were entirely to the United States.

The total exports of wood and manufactures of wood, during the month of April, 1911, were valued at $2,000,086, against $2,147,573, in April, 1910. Of the total for April, 1911, the exports to the United States were valued at $1,376,035, and to the United Kingdom, at $406,333.

Imports of wood and manufactures of wood for the month of April, 1911, were valued at $1,316,757, against $1,145,170, during the month of April, 1910. Of the total for April, 1911, the imports from the United States were valued at $1,246,994, and from the United Kingdom, at $54,190.

Important Judgment on Meaning of "Timber"

When doctors disagree it is a poor lookout for the patient. Something to this effect might be applied in connection with the recent judgment of the Court of Appeal in British Columbia, upon the question of the meaning of the term "timber" when included in a contract for the sale of a timber berth. In a trial court of British Columbia, in the case of Edward F. Swift, A. D. McRae, and others vs. Lester W. David, judgment was given some time ago to the effect that the word "timber" in a contract for the purchase of a timber berth should include only such timber as under conditions which existed on the date of the contract, could be manufactured at a mill into merchantable lumber, saleable at a profit. Placing this interpretation upon the case the trial judge decided in favor of the plaintiffs, giving them a verdict for no less a sum than $171,000. Now the case has come before the Court of Appeal, and three justices of this eminent tribrunal have found that their colleague in the lower court was in error. No wonder, under the circumstances, that the plaintiffs and the defendant each thought themselves in the right and did not hesitate to go to law for the maintenance of their claims. The dispute arose over the sale of limits formerly belonging to Mr. David to the plaintiffs who were then forming the Fraser River Lumber Company. The defendant, Mr. David, guaranteed that the timber in question should at least be equal in quantity to the number of feet mentioned in the agreement, and that in the event of a shortage he would pay for it. The plaintiffs, suing upon this guaranty claimed that there was a considerable shortage and the trial judge practically accepted their estimates, and found a shortage of upward of 227,000,000 feet.

Much light upon the subject is thrown by Chief Justice MacDonald, in his decision. He says that the learned judge (in the lower court) had stated, in his opinion, that the witnesses on both sides were honestly endeavoring to give proper estimates. "The enormous discrepancy beeween them is, I believe, to be accounted for by their different interpretation of the term "timber" as used in this contract." The gist of the matter is to be found in this statement. After the contract had been drawn up, the parties to it gradually found that in reality, they had not understood one another. When so great an amount of timber, and so large a sum of money was at stake, the wonder is that a body of business men who had, in their other dealings been remarkably successful, should have failed to take the ordinary precautions, which suggest themselves in connection with all business transactions, no matter how large or small may be the sum involved. The essence of all modern business transactions, even the purchase and sale of small commodities in the retail store, is that a definite agreement be made as to the actual goods to be transferred and the price to be paid. All departmental stores insist upon delivering a receipt for even the most trivial article which crosses their counters. Why should lumbermen not adopt similar practice in the carrying out of their business transactions, which sometimes involve enormous sums of money? It has so often been the duty of the Canada Lumberman to remark upon this subject that it would seem almost as if further remarks were uncalled for. Unfortunately this is not yet the case. Lumbermen will probably continue to the end of time, upon occasions, to consider that they understand one another exactly, and therefore that there is no necessity for putting down in black and white the terms of an important agreement upon which they have decided. No more dangerous and absurd policy can be imagined. In the present case it has cost or is likely to cost the plaintiffs not only $171,000 which they confidently believed was owing to them, but a great sum in legal expenses. This unfortunate result is caused simply by the fact that the parties to the deal did not consider it necessary to enquire of the other side, what was meant when the term "timber" was used, and to have this definitely explained in the contract.

The same general principles apply to many transactions in the lumber industry, particularly to those which involve the sale of manufactured lumber, which, on account of the necessities of the case cannot be examined at the time the contract is made. A traveller taking an order for a car of lumber should always see to it that there is no ground for misunderstanding between himself and the purchaser, as to the exact quality and quantity of the lumber to be delivered. Unfortunately in this case also, lack of a definite understanding is frequently the cause of irritable disputes which sometimes lead to costly law suits. So indefinite is the general understanding of the various grading systems which prevail in the lumber industry in Canada, that we wonder at the frequency of carelessness of this sort. One would expect rather that because of the lack of uniformity among the grades, purchasers and sellers would be exceptionally cautious about the terms of their contract. There seems, however, to be some fatalistic tendency among the members of the lumber industry which prevents them on many occasions from adopting measures of precaution, which are so simple, and so necessary. All of this goes to indicate that the agitation among some members of the trade which has been noted of late in the Canada Lumberman, for the appointment of boards of inspectors to settle disputes between members of the trade, regarding the grades of lumber delivered under contracts is in the right direction.

The important point to the lumber industry, in the decision of the Court of Appeal of British Columbia, in the case referred to above, is its finding upon the meaning of the term "timber" in a contract for the purchase and sale of a timber berth. Chief Justice Macdonald's finding upon this point is summed up in the following:

"The plaintiff contended that this was a sale of a going business; that millmen, such as where the parties to this transaction, would have in contemplation when using the term 'timber' a meaning restricted to the purpose to which the timber was to be put, and that at a profit under the conditions, and at the prices then existing, and hence that anything not fit for the purpose was not intended to be included by them in the indefinite term 'timber.' This contention, to my mind, narrows down the meaning of the term to an extent not justified by the circumstances under which the contract was made. I think they had in contemplation everything which would give either a present or prospective value to the timber."

The Car Shortage Approaching—A Proposed Remedy

A meeting was recently held at Revelstoke, B.C., at which there were present a large number of representatives of th coast and mountain lumber manufacturers. The cause of the meeting was an important one and if the proposals which were made are carried out they will be of much advantage to the trade. For some years past, but especially during the prsent year, the manufacturers of British Columbia have had to submit to what they consider to be unfair competition from the manufacturers of the United States. Lumber entering Canada free of duty has been sold on the prairies in enormous quantities. There is a much greater over-production in the United States than there is in western Canada and the result is that the manufacturers of the States have great quantities of good lumber to sacrifice on Canadian markets and almost incalculable quantities of low grade lumber to slaughter in this country. For many years the manufacturers of Canada have tried to get the government to place a duty on rough lumber coming into the country. They have had no success. This year the situation has been especially aggravating and large contracts for many million feet of lumber have been secured by Washington mills.

In the face of this the manufacturers of Canada are now up against another complication which bids fair to test their patience to the limit. A tremendous crop is promised in the Canadian west and it is only a short time now until all the cars on all the railroads in Canada will be needed for the movement of grain. Shippers of every other class of merchandise will have to put up with delay. With the prospect for a good crop and the exceptional amount of building now in progress in all parts of Canada the manufacturers of lumber in the Canadian west who have been suffering from United States competition begin to see chances for a better market. Just at this time, however, it looks as though they will not be able to find cars to move their lumber when the demand is good. The situation is exasperating enough to try the patience of a saint.

The meeting which was held at Revelstoke had this question to discuss and took what whe held to be the only available method to avoid the difficulty threatened by the shortage of cars. They decided to ask the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to withhold until November 1 the collection of freight charges on lumber shipments made between now and the middle of September. If this concession were made by the railroad companies it would encourage prairie dealers to anticipate their fall requirements and order immediately while care are available. To show their good faith in the matter, the manufacturers have announced their intention of giving the dealers November 1st dating on all orders placed between now and the middle of September. With these two important inducements it is to be hoped that the dealers will join in the movement and do all they can to assist the manufacturers in their reasonable endeavor to stimulate trade. An additional feature which will shortly operate to increase the shortage of cars for shipment of lumber is the certainty of heavy movement of coal immediately following the settlement of the Crows Nest coal strike.

Another very important matter discussed at the Revelstoke meeting was the present lack of transportation facilities to new territory now being opened by branch lines in the northwest. An order of the railway commission put into effect last fall has discontinued the late practice of railway companies giving shipping privileges for necessities such as lumber and coal to settlers in territory on branch lines while under construction and not yet accepted by the board of railway commissioners. A strong plea was made to the chairman of the railway commission for relief in this respect, as the lumber manufacturers claim that not only are the settlers detrimentally affected, but the inability to supply this new territory is a serious handicap to the immediate demand for lumber.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The forest area of Canada has been so variously estimated by experts that the ordinary layman has difficulty in obtaining anything approaching accurate information. Bulletin No. 9 of the Forestry Branch of the Departmtnt of the Interior, published a few months ago, says: "The original timbered area, omitting semi-treeless lands, was approximately 1,900,000 square miles; 98,000 square miles have been cleared for stttlement, and 100,000 square miles have been cut over by lumbermen, leaving a timbered area yet untouched of 1,702,000 square miles. Assuming the average of 3,000 feet per square acre, there should yet remain 3,279,000,000,000 feet of timber in Canada at a very conservative estimate. On the contrary, the highest estimate that has been made, that given by the Conservation Commission, places the amount of saw timber and pulpwood in Canada at 494,600 million feet, and 1,100 million cords respectively."

The news from Miramichi points, that the heavy rains which prevailed during the last of June have assisted in getting out the logs which were threatened with being hung up, will be gladly received. A despatch from Newcastle, N.B., recently said: The extraordinary rains of the past few days have saved the lumber situation. Sinclair's have 180 men at work on their drives and have enough logs to run the mill all summer by day. Any more they can bring out will be used for their night shifts. Ritchie's mill at Newcastle is now assured of a full summer's supply, and the other mills are said to have sufficient logs, excepting Geo. Burchill & Sons, who will probably not run beyond August. Men are working on the Barnaby River drive and reports say that the lumber will all be brought out. An interesting report comes from Mersereau's Brook, on W. R. McCloskey's drive, beavers having dammed the brook at that plact, shutting off the water. The Miramichi Lumber Company's drive got full benefit of the beaver's work. The trade in the Maritime Provinces will be greatly relieved by the improvement in conditions. Had the rain been delayed much longer the results might have been disastrous to the industry in general.

Important Saw Mills of the Georgian Bay

No. 2. The Little Current Lumber Company—Modern Equipment and Skilful Management Result in Creation of Splendid Lumber Business

Max G. Witthauer, President.

Geo. T. Jackson, Treas. and Gen. Manager.

F. A. Lewis, Secretary.

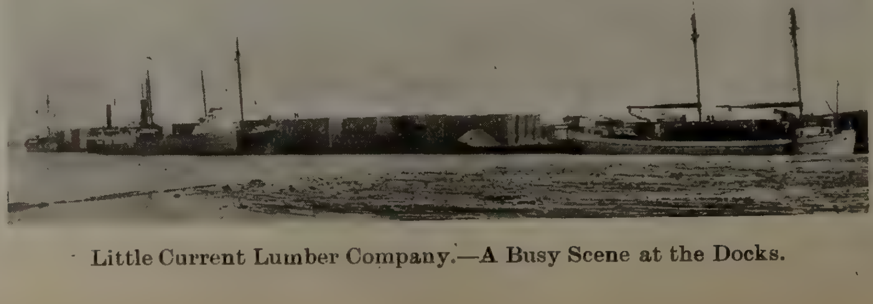
The town of Little Current, Ont., at which the mill of the Little Current Lumber Company is located is a progressive manufacturing and summer resort centre, situated on Manitoulin Island, at a point where the channel narrows down to a few hundred yards. It is the natural location for the terminus of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway, which in the course of another year will be completed, from Sudbury to Little Current. The town itself is beautifully situated, and from a lumber manufacturing point of view, the location is exceptionally favorable. It is but a short distance from Little Current to the company's limits, which are situated on the north shore, near Beaverstone.

Little Current Lumber Company.—View of Mill from North.

Little Current Lumber Company.—View of Filing Room

The principal owner of the Little Current Lumber Company, is Mr. George D. Jackson, of Bay City, Michigan, the well-known lumber inspector. Mr. Jackson's business, as a lumber inspector is one of the most extensive in the district. Officers of his firm are employed by manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers from many parts of the country and their decisions in regard to the grading of lumber for shipment are accepted without question, in all quarters.

The plant of the Little Current Lumber Company is splendidly equipped for the production of high grade lumber. The good quality of this product, in fact, is remarked by all who are fortunate enough to secure a share of it. One of the most important factors in the production of this quality is the splendid foundation of solid rock upon which the mill is built. For this reason the company has been able to secure for its machinery almost an unexampled smoothness of operation. The equipment of the mill consists of a double cutting band saw and a gang saw, in addition to a full equipment of edgers, trimmers, etc. The gang saw is a Wickes Bros. machine, and the band saw was manufactured by the M. Garland Company, of Bay City, Michigan. With this equipment the company are able to produce 140,000 feet of lumber per day of twenty hours. They run the mill both night and day throughout the season. The lath mill which is run in connection with the sawmill has a capacity of 35,000 lath in a twenty hour day.


Little Current Lumber Company.—A Busy Scene at the Docks.

The power equipment of the Little Current Lumber Company is composed of a battery of boilers with Dutch ovens. For the production of power, two engines are used, one propelling the band saw and the other driving the balance of the mill machinery. In a separate building the company operate an electric light plant with which they light both the mill and the town of Little Current.

In the mill there are about 125 men employed on the two shifts. The lath mill is operated under contract with a staff of twelve employees. In all, the

Little Current Lumber Company.—Gathering up Logs for the Pond.

company employ 150 men regularly and when vessels are being loaded the number is increased to about 200.

Interesting features of the company's equipment are its excellent piling yards and shipping facilities. The yards have a capacity of about 15,000,000 feet of lumber. The shipments are made entirely by water. When vessels are in the harbor to receive their loads, the scene is a very busy one. An interesting illustration of this is given in the accompanying reproduction of a scene along the water front, in which a number of vessels are shown at the docks. The lumber yard is generally acknowledged to be one of the best upon the Georgian Bay. It is situated upon an island 400 feet from the mill, a fact which is greatly commended by insurance companies.

The plant of the Little Current Lumber Company was formerly owned by W. & A. McArthur, of Cheboygan, Michigan, when it was taken over by Mr. Jackson, those interested in the company, in addition to Mr. Jackson were Mr. W. H. Sharpe, the well-known vessel owner, and Mr. Guy H. Moulthrop, the present owner of the Moulthrop Lumber Company, of John Island. These three bought out Mr. McArthur, and operated a mill for some years. Three years ago Mr. Moulthrop retired from the company, and Mr. Sharpe severed his connection with it one year ago. The present officers of the company are: President, Max Witthauer, Bay City, Mich.; treasurer, and general manager, George D. Jackson, Bay City, Mich.; secretary, F. A. Lewis, Bay City, and Little Current. Mr. Witthauer is well known throughout the Georgian Bay district, as one of the most competent lumber inspectors in the company of Mr. George D. Jackson. Mr. F. A. Lewis was originally connected with the banking business. Later he occupied the position of bookkeeper for the Ward Estate, which carried on the extensive lumbering operations of the late David Ward, of Michigan. He also occupied the position of bookkeeper for the Turner Lumber Company for a short time.

A large portion of the lumber sawn by the Little Current Lumber Company is under contract for other firms. They saw lumber for the Spanish River Lumber Company, the Turner Lumber Company, and a number of other well-known companies on the north shore.

Little Current Lumber Company.—Scene on the Tramway.

Although the shipments from Little Current have heretofore been all made by vessel, the companies located at this point are looking forward keenly to the time when the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway will reach Little Current. It will then be possible for the company to enter the rail trade, and it is certain that their products will then find ready markets in many an Ontario town.

Lumber Firm Hold Annual Picnic

R. Laidlaw Lumber Company 300 Strong, Invade Guelph and Capture Riverside Park — A Fine Day's Fun

The annual picnic of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto, was held on Saturday, July 8th. Some three hundred employees of the company took the special train which had been procured and travelled to Guelph, where the scene of the celebration was laid in the beautiful Riverside Park. The occasion was favored with splendid weather and the result was that a more successful picnic would be hard to imagine. During the journey to Guelph the time was enlivened by music on the bagpipes, provided by Messrs. Geo. Murray and D. E. MacPherson, who were indefatigable in their efforts to entertain the party. This, however, was not the only diversion provided during the trip. An event which was not upon the programme provided no end of amusemtnt for those who were not the victims of the sport.

When the train was about half an hour out of Toronto, a telegram was delivered to Mr. C. G. MacBeth which made the following acceptable proposal:—"Guelph, July 8th; offer services band, 10 pieces for 4 hours, $7. Reply by wire when we will meet train." In short order Mr. MacBeth and a few others had chipped in, and Mr. MacBeth sent a telegram as follows:—"Accepted, wiring money, meet train."

Upon arrival at Guelph no band was to be seen, but Mr. MacBeth received a letter which ran as follows:—"Many thanks for the seven dollars. We needed it badly. Here is the band. Count the pieces." Neatly enclosed in the letter were ten pieces of a hat band which had been cut up for the purpose. Mr. MacBeth is still looking for the perpetrator of the joke to get square with him.

When the picnickers had reached Riverside Park they lost no time in settling down to enjoy themselves. The principal event of the morning was a baseball game between representatives of the East and Spadina yards on one side and the West and North yards on the other. The game was a capital exhibition of keen baseball and resulted in a victory for the East and Spadina yards by a score of 6 to 4.

In the afternoon a splendid programme of sports was run off. There were races of every description and the competition was keen. At the conclusion of the races, the prizes were distributed and the lucky winners found themselves the possessors of unusually useful and valuable rewards. When the games had been concluded it was time for tea. After a good meal the picnickers serenaded Mr. Robert Stewart, of Robert Stewart, Limited, Guelph. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and Miss Stewart received the visitors on their front lawn and while the guests were being introduced, the pipers paraded up and down in front of the house playing many an old time tune upon the pipes, which appealed to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart greatly.

The return trip commenced at eight o'clock and was if anything the jolliest part of the whole day's pleasure. A capital impromptu programme was provided, of speeches, songs, recitations, and selections on the bagpipes. The most interesting number was an address by Mr. Walter C. Laidlaw, who recently returned from a trip around the world. Mr. Laidlaw described many of the interesting sights he had seen during his journey.

Mr. A. C. Gordon made a splendid conductor of the games. Mr. J. Storey had the difficult task of umpiring the baseball match. He managed his work with considerable skill and came off the field alive and not much the worse for wear. The other officials of the day were as follows:—Judges, W. C. Laidlaw, A. E. Eckardt, and C. G. MacBeth; Chairman of Committee, W. Little; Secretary of the Committee, J. D. Copeland. The party reached Toronto at about 10.30 p.m. and most of them are already marking the days off the calendar until next year's picnic. The company's yards and factories were closed for the day.

The M. Brennan & Sons Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, Ont., have recently issued a couple of attractive little catalogues; one being of verandah materials and the other of door and window screens. The catalogues are well illustrated and indicate clearly the fact that the company are in an excellent position to furnish materials of the above nature on very short notice and of the highest possible quality.

Grading and Inspection—Pros and Cons

Complaints of Improper Shipments—A Bureau of Inspectors Proposed to Eliminate the Chronic Kicker—Too Many Kinds of Grading

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

"I see you have been publishing something about the inspection and grading of lumber in Canada. Some people think it would be no use to do anything about it, but I'll just tell you what occurred a few days ago in an office where I was calling. I was talking to a wholesaler, when a traveller for another large wholesale firm dropped in. He heard us discussing inspection and he got right in with some of his own ideas. He has been in the business a long time and ought to know what he is talking about, so I'll just tell you as nearly as I can how the conversation ran.

"He Got Right in with Some of His Own Ideas"

"Establish a definite system of grading rules for lumber in Canada," said the traveller, doubtfully. "I don't believe it could be done." I have been in the lumber business a good many years and I have been with one firm for twenty-three years or more. I think I have heard all about this grading trouble, from every point of view."

With a rather sympathetic glance in my direction which seemed to speak of pity for my inexperience in expecting that anything could be done to change the established order of things in the lumber trade in Canada, the traveller carried the discussion into a general consideration of the industry.

"You see I have worked in all the principle branches of the lumber buying and selling business," he said. "I spent a good many years on the buying end. Buying is a very different proposition from selling. You go into the manufacturing district. Perhaps you buy a lot of lumber at a mill, 20,000,000 feet or so. Perhaps you buy it in the log. There are all sorts of ways in which you can buy lumber. If you make a mistake of 50 cents a thousand feet it runs into many dollars on a large deal. Selling is quite another matter. It is child's play compared with buying. In good times lumber sells itself—if it is good lumber. In poor times, of course, it is only a good salesman who can make good.

"With all the buying and selling that I have done I have come up against this question of grades and inspection many a time. Why I remember the day when there were only three grades of lumber in Canada. When I came into the business in Ontario, first, a mill would put up mill run, mill culls and dead culls. That was all there was to it. I had had a good deal of experience with grades in the United States, and I began to introduce them here, as far as I could. I had a good deal to do with teaching inspectors of lumber in Ontario how to grade lumber. It was quite a job, I can tell you. The millmen did not want to be bothered with grades. They knew all about their own lumber and they wanted to have the whole say in the sale and grading of it. That didn't suit me. When I bought lumber I wanted to have half the say as to the particulars. I didn't want more than a half, and I wouldn't give any man more than half. When the millmen found that they could not sell me lumber without cutting and sorting the grades as I wanted them, they either let the business go or fell into line."

"Well, if you managed to introduce grading to that extent why couldn't the trade get together and go to the logical limit? I asked. "Why couldn't they draw up a definite set of grading rules, and appoint a bureau of independent inspectors to handle their disputes?"

"Perhaps you could do something along this line." was the reply. I mean you might have a bureau of inspectors and if you had, it would do a lot of good. But as to drawing up a definite set of grading rules it wouldn't work. It is different here to what it is in the United States. The mills here are much more independent than they ever were in the United States. In the United States to-day, the inspectors are independent bodies who give rulings according to an actual set of very definite grades. When a dealer gives an order for a certain grade of lumber he knows exactly what he will get, and he knows exactly what it is worth to him. He takes no chance, except as to the honesty of the firm he buys from. He knows that the inspectors will protect him if he doesn't get a square deal. The manufacturers saw, early in the history of the lumber business over there, that the wholesalers and retailers were too important and too strong a body to be dictated to in regard to grades, and they fell in with the uniform grading and inspection idea. The result has been to their benefit, as well as to the benefit of the whole trade, but it is another story in Canada."

"What's the difference," I asked. "Why could not the wholesaler and the retailer over here use their influence together and persuade the manufacturer that it is to his benefit to assist in removing the uncertainty and trouble which result from the lack of systematic methods?"

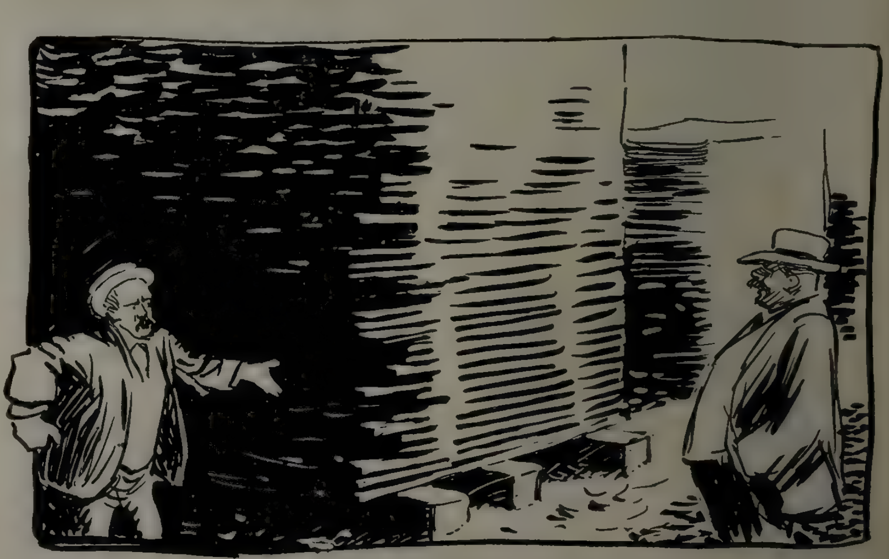
"Well, it looks at first glance as if it could be done alright," the traveller replied. "But the manufacturer is so independent. He knows all about his own lumber. He has his regular customers who know his lumber well and buy it on his word. He has so little difficulty in disposing of all his cut that he cannot figure on any benefit to himself, or to the trade by adopting a definite set of uniform grades, or submitting to the decisions of any independent bureau of inspectors. If a set of grading rules were adopted all these mills would have to change their systems, and have their inspectors educated to the new methods. An inspector at a mill is a hard man to train. He has learned by long experience what is needed in the way of grading at his particular mill, and it would take a long time to teach him to use new rules."

"But it must have been the same in the United States, at one time," I said.

"No it was not. That is the difference. In the United States the manufacturers never reached that state of independence that the manufacturers in Ontario have reached to-day."

"Well what about the grading that is in force at the different mills, here to-day. Aren't the rules at the different mills, to a large extent, based on the same general lines?"

"Yes they are, but take the big manufacturer and the little manufacturer they may both have logs to get out and the big manufacturers' logs may be better than the little one's, and he may be able to get $3.00 a thousand feet more for the lumber cut from them, than the little fellow can get. But the little fellow knows that by cutting his logs up in special ways and selling to a customer who is not too particular about grades, he can pretty nearly come out even with the big manufacturer. I don't mean that the little manufacturer is not square, any more than anyone else in the business. Generally speaking he is as square a man as there is in the business. I am just supposing a case and showing you how a man can make more out of his



"Some Men Can Only See the Bad End."

lumber because of the uncertainty in grading than he could if the grading were definitely settled, and inspectors were appointed to look after disputes."

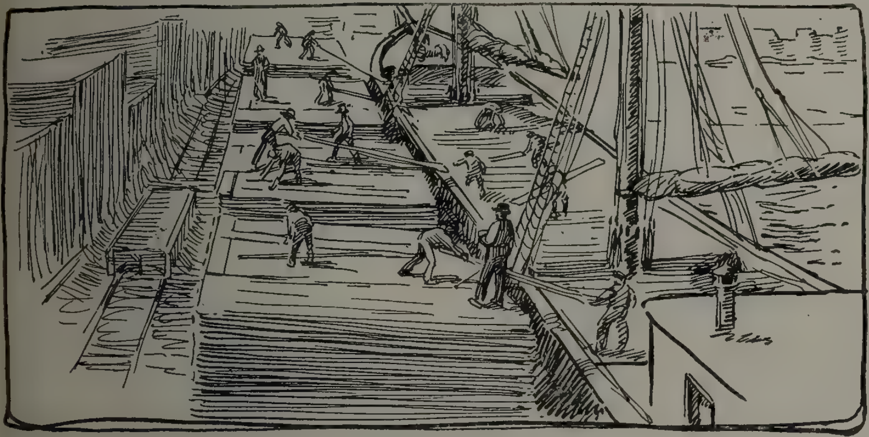
"Well, but the manufacturer who gets more for his lumber than what it is actually worth is harmful to the trade, isn't he? Wouldn't it be a good thing to have him made amenable to inspection by an independent bureau?"

"You are right there, sure enough, and I think I would like to see a bureau of inspectors appointed in Ontario. It would take a good deal of money though. The men would have to be paid about $3,000 a year and expenses, each. Perhaps two men could handle the business at first. One might work from London and the other from Toronto, and they could cover a lot of ground between them. They would have to be practical, and capable, and know all about the value of lumber, and then they would have to be unquestionably honest."

"It would not be hard to find men in the lumber trade to do the work," I ventured.

"No, it wouldn't be hard. I know a couple of men who could do it alright. If the work got started and the dealers all knew that complaints would be settled on their merits there would soon be fewer complaints."

"That's right, too," said a wholesaler, who had been listening quietly throughout. "Why, I know a firm who regularly made complaint for shortage on every car of lumber they bought from us. We had to stop trading with them, but for a long time they held us up. Once I made sure that there was no shortage on a particular car. I had one of their own men measure the lumber as it was put on the car, and then when the lumber was received, a claim was made for about 380 feet shortage.



Counted 59,000 feet in one hour

"Why," I said, "your own man measured that lumber into the car."

"Oh! is that the car he measured?" was the reply. "I must have made a mistake."

"The claim was withdrawn and we never had any more business with that man.

"That class of dealer would soon mend his ways if he found that the inspectors would settle the claims on their merits. There would not be any use in making unfounded claims. The wholesaler would be saved all the trouble which arises out of claims of that sort."

"Yes, I'd like to see it tried alright," chimed in the traveller. "The man who was found to be in the wrong would have to foot the bill of course, and he would soon be careful not to make any complaint unless he believed he was in the right. Complaints would soon become much scarcer than they are to-day.

"There are some men in the business to-day who don't like to put through a deal without entering a complaint and having a little argument about it. They think an argument is part of the business. It wouldn't seem like business to them at all, unless there was some haggling over the details."

"I know lots of those fellows," said the wholesaler. "Some men never can see anything but the bad end in a shipment. I sold a car of lumber once to a fellow and I found after the shipment had been made that we had put in a considerably better quality of lumber than we should have. But we had also put in a few shorts which were not included in the order. I don't remember why the shorts were put in. Perhaps we had a few to get rid of, and thought that the customer could use them alright, and wouldn't mind taking them.

"It was not long before we heard from that fellow. He complained of the shorts and wanted an allowance made for them.

"Well, I knew that we had put in too high a quality of lumber in the rest of the car. But he didn't see this. He only saw the shorts, so I went over to his place and we looked over the lumber together. He pointed out the shorts, and thought he had me, but I pointed out the high quality of the shipment in general, and showed him that he got much more for his money than he was entitled to. That ended it and he withdrew his claim. He was one of those men who are constitutionally unable to see the good end in a shipment of lumber which they are buying, unless it is pointed out to them, but he had a special faculty of spotting all the shorts.

"If a bureau of inspectors were appointed by the trade to handle disputes this fellow's defective vision would soon be corrected."

The discussion continued along these lines for a time and then turned into a general talk upon trade conditions. Then it came back to the matter of lumber culling.

"How much could a couple of men handle, in the inspection line?" I asked.

"They could handle a good deal. I think they could do the whole business from the first," said the traveller. Once I knew a man who was said to be the best culler in his part of the country. He claimed to have counted 600,000 feet of lumber in one day."

"600,000 feet?" queried the wholesaler. "Let's see, that would be 60,000 an hour for a ten hour day, or 1,000 feet a minute."

"Yes, that's the way it figures out," said the traveller. "So I asked him if he counted it all. 'No,' he said. He only counted about 150,000 and estimated the balance.

"That set me to figuring on it myself and one day I made a test. We had a shipment of lumber to make from a four-pile front, onto a vessel direct, and they were four piles deep. We had a large force of men to handle the lumber, and I counted for the four piles. I had three other men watching the shippers to see that they did not load anything I hadn't counted. I counted up a course on one pile, then moved along to the next pile, and so on, and by the time I counted a course on the fourth pile, the course on the first pile was loaded, and I returned to that pile. I kept it up for an hour and had then counted a little over 59,000 feet. But I couldn't keep it up any longer. One hour was enough.

"That is just to show you what a man can do if he is put to it. Probably two men would have a busy time looking after all the complaints for the Ontario trade, at first. In time, however, the complaints would let up a little, and they could probably handle it alright. Say $10,000 a year would be needed to pay salaries and expenses for a bureau of inspectors. That would only mean a cent or two a thousand feet, on the the output of the mills concerned. It would really not amount to any tax, and would relieve the trade of an incalculable amount of worry, and waste of time."

"That seems to be the gist of the whole situation," I said, as I took my hat to leave. "It would not give anybody anything to worry over, except the man who made a wrong complaint, and it looks as if it was badly needed to improve trade relations generally."

J. C. WOOD.

Timber Statistics from Quebec

The following comparative statement of timber, measured and culled to date, is furnished by the Supervisor of Cullers, office, Quebec, under date of July 5th:—

	1909 Cubic Feet	1910 Cubic Feet	1911 Cubic Feet
Waney White Pine	583,000	236,240	440,720
White Pine	51,240	9,640	
Red Pine	5,400	4,760	6,240
Oak	408,160	67,040	14,120
Elm	61,880	224,680	158,960
Birch and Maple	45,080	40,680	58,800
Ash	480	720	80

Cannot Afford to be Without Canada Lumberman

The following letter is typical of many others. It demonstrates the value of the "Canada Lumberman" both to readers and advertisers:

June 22, 1911

The Publishers
"Canada Lumberman"

Please inform me when my subscription runs out and send me bill as I cannot afford to be without your publication.

L. M. ELLIS,
368 Glendenan Avenue,
Toronto

Timber Defined by Court of Appeal

Important Law Suit in B.C. Results in Decision That "Timber" Includes Future Values — Detailed Decisions by Three Judges.

British Columbia jurists decide that no question of marketing timber is involved in interpretation of term.

The celebrated case of Edward F. Swift, A. D. McRae, A. D. Davidson and Senator Jansen vs Lester W. David of Seattle which has been in the courts of British Columbia a long time, has been decided in the Court of Appeals for the Province in favor of the defendant. A decision of much interest to the lumber trade of the Province has been handed down by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and two associate justices in connection with the case. The question at issue was the meaning of the word "timber." This subject is of such importance that a brief outline of the case and a report of the decision of the three judges is published herewith.

In 1907 Mr. David sold the Fraser River plant and its timber holdings on Vancouver Island and on the mainland, and the plant of the Anacortes Lumber & Box Company at Anacortes, Wash., to Messrs. Swift, McRae, Davison and Jansen. The purchase price was $750,000, of which a small part was paid down, the purchasers agreeing to pay $25,000 a month. The payments were continued until the panic in 1907, when extension of time was granted by Mr. David, but eventually the payments ceased, and Mr. David brought suit in the United States federal court to enforce payment. He was successful in this suit and secured a judgment in his favor, but in the meantime the purchasers brough suit in the British Columbia court claiming a shortage of timber on the tract in the deal. The trial judge gave the purchasers a verdict for $171,000 against Mr. David. An appeal was taken to the court of appeals. The purchasers had contended that the timber fell short of Mr. David's guaranty of 1,030,000,000 feet by 227,000,000 feet, while Mr. David claimed that there was actually 500,000,000 feet in excess of the amount in the deed.

The opinions of the judges given herewith in detail are based on the ground that "timber is timber" regardless of whether it was possible to market it at the time of the purchase was made, at a profit or not, figuring that the purchasers probably had the future in mind, as is considered customary frequently in buying timber holdings. The decisions of the three justices of the court of appears follows:

Judgment of Chief Justice MacDonald

The defendant agreed to guarantee that the "timber in question shall at least run equal in quantity to the number of feet shown in the attached statement," and that "in the event of all the tracts from a cruising or other verification failing to reach the quantity represented in the attached statement," the defendant would pay for the shortage. The plaintiffs sued on this guaranty and attempted to prove the shortage by the evidence of a number of timber cruisers, as they are called in the trade, who had estimated the timber on the various tracts. The learned trial judge accepted these estimates as substantially correct, found a shortage of upward of 277,000,000 feet and gave judgment for $171,500. The defendant's witnesses estimated the timber on these tracts and upwards of 500,000,000 in excess of the quantity guaranteed. The learned judge has stated that in his opinion the witnesses on both sides were honestly endeavoring to give proper estimates. The enormous discrepancy between them is, I believe, to be accounted for by their different interpretation of the term "timber" as used in the contract. If I come to the conclusion that the plaintiff's witnesses made their estimate on the right understanding of that term then I think the judgment below ought to be sustained; but if, on the contrary, these witnesses have excluded from their estimates timber which would probably fall within said term on a right construction thereof, then the plaintiff's case fails. The onus was upon the plaintiffs to prove a definite shortage, as definite as could reasonably be proven by the only means which I think were in contemplation of the parties; namely, by estimates to be made of the timber in the forests, standing or down, by timber cruisers. The quantity reduced to board measure was to be ascertained in that way, and not by actual measurement of each tree. The only question then is, did the plaintiffs' cruisers include all the trees or wood they should have included in their estimates? If they did not, then in my opinion the plaintiffs must fail, as in that case there is no evidence of shortage, and the plaintiffs having rested on their interpretation of the agreement, or on that of their witnesses, must take the consequences.

The plaintiffs, who had professional assistance in the drawing up of the written agreement, while the defendant had none, and who neglected to define what the term timber was meant to include, now contend, if I have not misunderstood Mr. Davis in his argument before us, that the only timber to be included in the estimates was such as under conditions which existed at the date of the contract could be manufactured at a mill into merchantable lumber, salable at a profit, and if I do not misapprehend the reasoning of the learned trial judge, he has adopted practically the same interpretation. The crucial tests applied by him were "a fair cutting estimate," and cost of logging and market price under present conditions.

The plaintiff's cruisers proceeded each in his own way to estimate the timber on the particular tract or tracts to which he was assigned, and followed his own bent as to what ought not to be included within the term timber. The result is illustrated by comparing the evidence of several of the plaintiff's cruisers. Rankin included in his estimate only such timber as could be put on the market, which I take to mean in the shape of sawlogs and under present conditions and excluded what he considered inaccessible at present prices. Easton made deductions for timber which he considered defective in quality; Faulkner excluded trees fit for the manufacture of telephone and telegrph poles and piling. This witness made a preliminary cruise before litigation commenced, and found in one section 6,600,000 feet; but in his final cruise for the purpose of this litigation 3,150,000 feet only. It is only fair to say that a preliminary cruise is not intended to be as accurate as a final one, but still the discrepancy is out of all reason. This cruiser in another section found 800,000 feet, while McRae, another of the plaintiff's cruisers, found in the same section 1,520,000 feet. McRae deducts a percentage for what he considers inaccessible timber. Hooker estimates only what he thinks is fit to cut, which I take it means for sawlogs. Cilkey makes deductions for breakage and other nonmerchantable timber. The deduction for breakage was because the witness thought that in felling the trees a considerable number of them would break owing to the roughness of the ground, as if the timber was to be delivered in logs at the mill and was not to be estimated as standing upon the land. Ramer estimated on the basis of what he thought would be taken off the land at the present time; Sheehan, what a man could log and get back his money for. This witness also makes deductions for breakage. McLarty took all that could be profitably logged at the present time; and Myers, who was a logger, estimated the fir which he thought fit to cut, the cedar, and some of the hemlock; discriminating against hemlock because at that particular time hemlock was not in demand. It is apparent that he estimated the timber in the manner in which it would be estimated by a logger who cuts the merchantable logs for sale to mill men and thus no further interest in anything left. Some of these witnesses estimated poles and piling separately; others did not include that class of timber at all. None of them included railroad ties and cordwood.

An attempt was made on behalf of the plaintiffs to show that the term "timber" had a trade meaning or a local customary meaning such as was placed upon it in this litigation by the plaintiffs. The want of unanimity among the witnesses above referred to would tend to destroy this theory; but even the witnesses relied upon by the plaintiffs to prove such trade or customary meaning specially completely failed to do so. Alexander, an experienced lumberman, who has carried on business in this province on a very large scale, said: "I might buy timber that would not be worth getting out at that particular date, but at some"—(here he was interrupted). This witnes further said that he had timber which he could not get out at present prices, yet he called it timber. He said that poles and piling are not timber in a milling sense, but that they have a value in a business sense, as also has cordwood; he had limits that had been logged over, the licenses for which were still being kept alive by the payment of fees because he expected to go back for the balance of the timber which was not merchantable today. Patterson, another witness, said that piling and poles have a value and that trees fit for the making of skidways would be strictly considered timber, but he would not want it estimated in a cruise if he were buying. Parkes, another witness, would discount hemlock because not much in demand at the present time. All this is matter of individual opinion and not of what is generally understood.

An effort was made to put in evidence certain declarations stated to have been made by the defendant to the plaintiffs at the time the contract was entered into. The witness A. D. McRae, one of the plaintiffs' was asked by Mr. Davis:

Q. You were going to tell what Mr. David told you was the usual thing in the lumber business in British Columbia.

A. He said that in his guarantee he would guarantee his statement of April 30, 1907 (the statement in question) "that the timber in that statement would cut out that many feet in logs as they were operating at that time in British Columbia."

And again:

A. He said that the minimum log they were taking out was 16 inches at that time.

And it is also stated in this evidence that defendant "talked always of green standing timber." This evidence was admitted subject to objection, and with deference I think eroneously admitted. It was an attempt to add to the written agreement. Mr. Davis further contended that this was a sale of a going business; that millmen, such as were the parties to this transaction, would have in contemplation when using the term "timber" a meaning restricted to the purpose to which the timber was to be put, and that that purpose was the manufacture of lumber to be sold at a profit under the conditions and at the prices then existing, and hence that everything not presently fit for the purpose was not intended to be included by them in the indefinite term "timber." This contention to my mind narrows down the meaning of the term to an extent not justified by the circumstances under which the contract was made. Why should we infer that the purchasers were men of one idea only; that they did not care for any profits other than those which would flow from the manufacture of lumber; that they were not alive to everything which gives a value to timber limits, whether capable of being sawn into lumber or not; and whether capable of being utilized at the present moment and under present conditions or not? I think they had in contemplation everything which would be present to the minds of the holders of timber rights which would give either a present or prospective value to the timber; the facts that forests are being rapidly exhausted, that prices of their products are increasing, and are likely to increase very greatly in the future; and that the increased demands will bring into the market classes of lumber and of other products of the forest that are now not considered marketable; in other words, inferior in grade to that which now readily finds a market. The parties may also have had in mind the increasing facilities to be provided by railways now in the course of construction, or in contemplation, which will make accessible, or help to make accessible tracts of timber which are at presentent inaccessible. True, the plaintiffs' principal object was the manufacture of lumber, but that does not exclude their contemplation of all the incidental profits and advantages to be derived from their holdings, advantages which may not all accrue at the present time, but may well accrue during the period over which in the ordinary course of business the operations of the plaintiffs will extend. The defendant provided for the future as well as for the present when he acquired the limits in question and the advantages which would accrue from such ownership passed to the plaintiffs under the term of the agreement.

There is another phase of the matter not unworthy of notice. The timber was valued in the inventory at from 50 cents to $1 a thousand. It is clear from the evidence that some of it was worth a great deal more than $1 a thousand standing in the tree. It is too much to assume that the parties here ignored the fact that all limits contain good, bad and indifferent timber; while a certain proportion of the timber on these tracts was of little or no value, another proportion was of a value beyond that specified in the inventory. The plaintiffs virtually claim the benefit of getting the high class timber, and being paid by defendant as for a shortage figured out by rejecting the poorer class or that which at the moment could not be manufactured into a salable product. The evidence of the plaintiffs' witness shows that milling companies may and do take off part of the timber for present purposes, and hold the balance either for the future use by themselves or to dispose to others for the manufacture of poles, railroad ties, piling, cordwood, or anything else fit for the market. According to plaintiffs' contention this marketable commodity is not an asset, and is was excluded in the estimates of the plaintiffs' cruisers.

Another point which may be noticed is that under the legislation of this province the term timber includes not only sawlogs, but poles, piling, railroad ties and cordwood, and I think some other classes. The timber those parties were dealing with was held under license lease or grant from the Crown, subject to a royalty when cut upon the different classes of timber mentioned above, and, with the exception of one or two of the classes, reduced to board measure. This is the "timber" that is bought and sold in a business way constantly and I find no circumstances in this case which would lead me to a conclusion that the parties dealing with respect to timber held under such license, lease and grant intended a more restricted meaning to be placed upon the term "timber" in the contract than it bears generally in connection with the acquisition or sale of timber lands generally.

I think the appeal should be allowed and the action dismissed with costs.

J. A. MacDONALD, C. J. A.

Judgment of Justice Galliher

In this case the learned trial judge has adopted the standard of cruising carried out by the plaintiff's witnesses, and rejected the defendants' cruise entirely.

The action is based upon a guaranty contained in an agreement set out in pages 2 to 10 in the Appeal Book, and turns largely upon the interpretation of paragraph 3 of that agreement.

The onus is upon the plaintiffs to show that there is a deficiency in the quantity of timber on the limits as guaranteed by the defendant, and this is sought to be established by the evidence of a number of timber cruisers and other witnesses as to what should be regarded as timber within the meaning of a contract such as the one before us..

The plaintiffs' cruisers based their estimate upon what could be logged off and put upon the market at that time at a profit, and that is the standard adopted by the learned trial judge.

Had these cruisers made an estimate of all the timber over a certain diameter at the top, and then specified what amount was rejected by them, and their reasons for such rejections we would have something to guide us, but instead almost all of them went upon the limits decided in their own mind what should be counted and made a return of that only; in fact, constituted themselves arbitrators.

To illustrate: Supposing a cruiser had gone to a certain area and reported that there was, say, 100,000,000 feet of timber, but that 35,000,000 feet of that should be deducted, and give his reasons therefor, the court would have something definite to go upon, but instead, he simply returns so much which he himself has decided comes up to his standard and disregards the rest.

It does not seem to me that the plaintiffs should succeed on such evidence.

Moreover, I do not agree with the construction put upon the word "timber" by the learned trial judge. As applied to the curcumstances here I think it is too restricted.

A mill owner with a large plant carrying on extensive lumbering operations has in view not only the procuring of timber areas for their present requirements, but for a considerable period in the future, and to say that no timber should be included under a guaranty such as is here given except such as could be presently cut and placed upon the market at a profit is to my mind giving to the word "timber" a meaning that was not in the contemplation of either party to the contract and does not fit the circumstances of this case.

It may be on the other hand that the defendant is giving to the word a too extended meaning, but in the view I take of the case that need not enter into our consideration, for the judgment must stand or fall upon the evidence of the plaintiffs' own witnesses, and if that judgment is based as I think it is, upon erroneous premises, it can not stand.

I would allow the appeal with costs.

W. A. GALLIHER, J. A.

Judgment of Justice Irving

In my opinion the learned judge proceeded on a wrong principle in accepting the estimate of the plaintiffs' witnesses, and in taking the view of the actual operator who only looks at the present conditions as to cost of logging and market price.

The defendants did not agree to any such stipulations in favor of the purchaser, and I do not see why we should nok read them into the contract.

In making selection of timber areas the ability to supply immediate demand at a profit can not be the only guide. Prices will change, facilities for logging will improve; what today is regarded as inaccessible may next week be easily brought to the mill. Their promise was that the "timber on the ground" should be at least equal in quantity to the number of feet shown in the statement. In other words, the contract may fairly be read as if the plaintiffs said "We are willing to abide by your views as to suitability of timber areas and to accept your selection of limits, provided those limits contain the timber you say they do." As the defendants had or were supposed to have opportunities to make good selections there is nothing unreasonable in this view when we consider the plaintiffs were taking over the whole concern.

In reaching an estimate I do not see why the 16-foot basis is to be rejected. The competition in business will force timber men in this province to figure more closely than in the past, and as there was no standard agreed upon, other than a reasonable standard, I do not think we should now read into the contract any words not agreed to. Poles and piles I am inclined to think were properly rejected—but it is a doubtful point. On the whole I think the evidence establishes that the timber was on the areas scheduled in the statement—perhaps I had better say I am not satisfied that there was a shortage.

I would allow the appeal and dismiss the action.

P. A. E. IRVING, J. A.

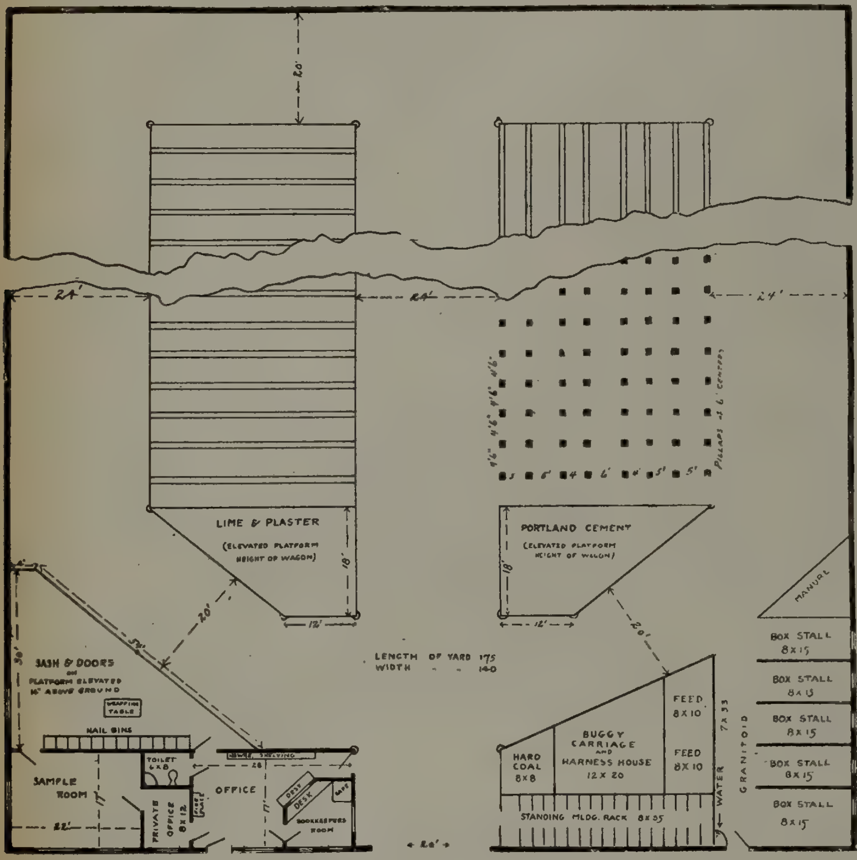
The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Shed and Yard Design—Knowledge of Shed Details

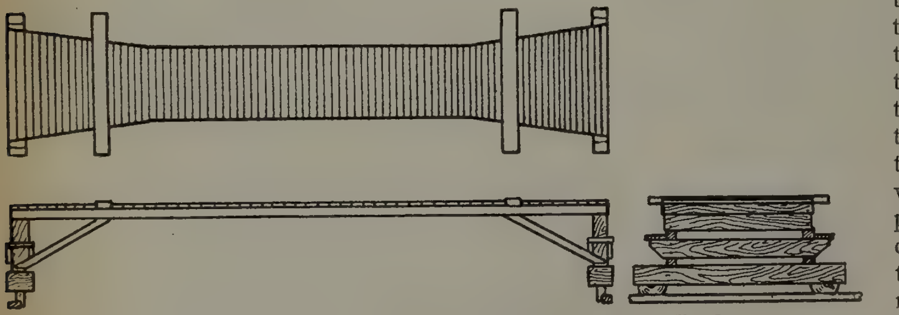
Designing a Retail Shed and Yard

The designing of a shed for a retail lumber yard is a problem which is continually coming up for solution. The accompanying illustrations show the solution as it has been worked out by a firm in the Southern States. In referring to the plan the St. Louis Lumberman says:—

In the first place the shed was erected with the idea of having only one entrance, the object of this being that the man in the office might see every load that went in and came out of the yard, with no chance for a customer to carry out a few pieces of lumber or moulding on his shoulder without being seen. Owing to the ground space (140x175 feet) the arrangement of the shed, as shown by the accompanying sketch was in many ways a necessity and the builders think they have utilized every available space, all portions of which are within easy access to loading and unloading wagons.



Floor Plan of Retail Shed and Yard.



Detail Drawing of Travelling Bridge in Retail Yard.

The main door of the shed is 20 feet in width. All the main alleys are 24 feet and the cross alleys 20 feet, so it is evident that alley room, which is so desirable, is sufficient in this shed, and the piling space is wide enough to accommodate pieces 34 feet long and by arrangement of piling sills, as shown in the diagram, any length of piece from 5 feet up can be piled without danger of springing. Usually the weakest portion of a shed is the foundation. With this idea in view, when the shed under discussion was constructed the foundation question received the greatest attention.

The shed building is entirely surrounded by a concrete wall 8 inches at the top and flaring to 18 inches at the bottom, though this wall bears no weight except that of the sides and the roof The foundation for the sills on which lumber is piled consists of pillars set in the ground to a depth of "hard pan." These pillars are 8x10 inches at the top and flare out at the bottom to 14x16 inches. They are set 4 foot 6 inch centres, facing the alleys, and are arranged through the cross sections as shown in the sketch herewith. The 6x8 sills, built up of 2x8's, rest solidly on these pillars, and these sills carry the entire weight of the lumber on the first, second and third decks, the second and third deck being reached by a runway.

The ground on which this shed was erected was clay and gumbo. On soft, loamy dirt the sills might be placed between the pillars so as to relieve some of the weight of the first deck. At each corner inside the building a round cement post set at an angle of about 45 degrees, was moulded into the ground, up, and around, the corner of the framework, so as to act as a guard against wagon wheels striking the corners.

The plan shows arrangement of office and comment on this is hardly necessary. One feature, however, that we consider worth mentioning is the fact that the nail bins are just outside the office, the object of this being to avoid the dirt and shut off the noise, for those that have had experience know that it is almost impossible to carry on a conversation when nails are being emptied out of a keg or weighed up on scales. Only shelf hardware is kept in the office.

The Company state that their standing moulding (a fine feature) is a decided success and that they would not think for a moment of going back to the old method of handling this class of stock.

Something may be seen in this shed which has never come to our notice. It is the traveling bridge, a detail sketch of which is shown. Most yards are equipped with from one to two bridges to give easy access from one second deck across the alley to the other, but this is the first traveling bridge that has come to our notice. Aside from being a great convenience as a bridge, they find it invaluable in collecting odds and ends to be loaded in a wagon when the customer comes in, taking for granted, of course, that his wants are known before he drives his wagon into the yard. From 1,000 to 1,500 feet can be piled on this bridge. It can then be pushed from one end of the alley to the other, easily by a boy.

There are many other fine features of this model yard which are well worthy of careful consideration and also imitation, and a close study of the views here given, more especially the detailed plan, will well repay the most conscientious care and study.

A Question of the Present Day

I have often conjectured whether the average retail lumberman of the present day is as well acquainted with his yard as was the dealer of fifteen or twenty years ago, writes C. H. Ketridge, in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman. This question, I think, originally came into my mind because of my own experience during the past ten years of doing business in a city yard. I found when I came to the city that practically all of the inquiries and orders came through the telephone. Therefore, my presence was needed at the office continually all during the day. So that with one or two walks through the shed during the day to look at the stock, or to attend to something that required my personal attention, I had not much to do with the detailed work of the yard. Fortunately I had a yard foreman who knew as much about lumber as I did and was thoroughly competent and faithful to see that everything was in place and the orders correctly filled. In the minor matters of attending to the horses and their feed and keeping everything in repairs. I let him have free rein to do what was necessary. He was a man of unusually good judgment and if he possessed the confidence in himself in the same degree, he would not have been a yard man all his life as he has been. In many respects I honored him as much as any lumberman I have ever known, because of his absolute fidelity and faithfulness in the sphere of his duties to my interest. No man can do more in his sphere of life than he has in his. I don't care how high a position a man holds, nor how low it is, the principle of fidelity to his trust is the same, and I honor the man in both alike.

I know it is common for us all to overlook such things as these in our relations with employees. We think that our part is done when we hand them the Saturday night pay check. But there are some things that money don't buy, because it cannot. We owe it to the men who serve us faithfully to let them know that we recognize and appreciate them for what they are as well as paying them for what they do. And as I look out from the windows of my observation the good and efficient yard man is of more importance to the yard now than ever before, for the yard and the office have become, in a sense, separated from each other. As no one can be in the two places at the same time, this has become one of the new conditions of the trade, especially in a place where the telephone is used. There may be an assistant in the office who can answer many of the telephone calls, such as orders for coal and other small matters, but the major portion of them deal with things that only the owner or manager is competent to attend and reply to, and, if he keeps his own books and does all of his office work himself, with none but the one man in the yard to do the other work he is practically obliged to be close to that telephone. He knows not the minute when it will ring up a call from some farmer in the country or party in town of a more or less important character, which requires an immediate answer, and business is such nowadays that it don't do to neglect even the possibility of getting an order from over the now common means of communication.

Before the Days of the Telephone

Before the advent of the telephone everybody who wanted anything from the yard or made inquiry about prices or anything else, was obliged to come in person or send some person for it, and it mattered not then whether the "boss" was in the office or in the yard waiting on customers, or at the car helping to unload it. He could do the business perhaps right there without leaving what he was doing. I have sold many a small bill, and figured it out on the end of a board sitting on the pile in the shade of the shed and loading it on the wagon and only went then to the office to make record of it either as an account or a cash sale. But those were the primitive times of hurry and rush in the retail lumber business, and our methods were at such times, as primitive and direct in their action. Every "boss" then knew just as well where every grade and every pile was in the yard, as does a good housekeeper that does her own work know where everything is in her pantry.

You and I, in those days, could go into the yard on the darkest night and put our hands on any pile of lumber or a size of door or window that was in stock. They were additionally familiar to some of us because we had put them there with our own hands. But, under the present conditions as I have described the average "boss" of a yard is more apt to ask his yardman where such and such a pile of stuff is located, not caring to trust his own knowledge of grades to find them. I don't know that I am very far from the truth when I say that there are some who know more about the office work and selling than they do of the grading of the lumber they sell. There is many a city lumberman who could not go out into the yard and fill a bill or a smaller order if he tried to, without calling on the yardman to help him, by showing him the proper grades and where the various items were in pile. This is not saying anything against his ability to successfully conduct the business of the whole yard.

The man who runs a city yard employing several men and teams and other office help besides himself has all he can do, without getting out and being among the lumber piles. He has got to see to the securing of enough trade to keep the other working factors of the yard going. Consequently he is obliged to leave the outside details of unloading, piling and delivering of orders in charge of a competent yard man who knows all about that part of the work. There are just so many teams doing the work of the yard and enough men to be loading them all at the same time if necessary.

Where the "Boss" Does the Work

In a good sized country town, however, where the farm trade constitutes the larger share of a yard's business, the "boss" himself has very often to get out into the yard and take hold in helping to wait on the customers, during the time of his busy season. For some peculiar reason or other the average farmer likes to have the "boss" wait on him in preference to any of the yard hands, and on a cold winter day, or a day in rainy weather, they seem to take a delight in seeing him get out in the cold or wade around in the mud to wait on them. They seem to resent it if he stays in the offce and sends someone else to serve them. They want everybody around them on the same level of conditions particularly if those conditions are disagreeable. You know what a farmer would think if he heard the "boss' asking the yard man where in the yard a certain pile or grade was. He would think that the yard man knew more about the business than the owner or manager did himself. It may be in some cases that this is the fact, but the young lumberman should be careful and not "give it away" in the presence of a farmer customer. If he does he will lose just so much of the farmer's respect for him as a business man. I have heard, in some instances, farmers saying something like this:

"If you want to know about where anything is in that yard, you've got to see Jack (the yard man) and he'll tell you. The old man don't know."

Where this is the case, it sometimes happens that the "Jack" of the yard gets to thinking that he does know more about the business than the "boss" himself, and is inclined to act accordingly as though he were the "whole cheese."

The country retailer, then, has to divide himself as it were, and be both yard man as well as office man as much as possible. If he can't go out into the yard with every customer, he should be careful to know that he has been waited on satisfactorily before he leaves. In order to do this he should be conversant with the details of the whole stock and its various kinds and grades, and where every one of them is piled. Every business, no matter what line, is made up of details, some have more than others, and the retail lumber business, in a country town, especially, is made up of a great many little things. Each one has its special relation to the other, and none may be neglected without in the same degree injuring the whole.

Now, I don't mean that the dealer should be simply a detail man and try to do things himself that his own time is too valuable to spend in doing, but he should be able to know and detect when they are not being rightly done by those he has given them in charge to do. It is not necessary for him to build up a pile of lumber, with his own hands in order that he may know just where the pile is. But he ought to so familiarize himself with every grade, kind of lumber and where it is piled in the yard that he can go out and load up a customer with anything he may want. It sometimes happens that the yardman has to be absent from the yard by reason of sickness or some other cause that may arise without warning, and unless the dealer has this knowledge I speak of, he is crippled this much in taking care of his business. As a matter of fact, it is often the case that the "boss" can go away and leave the yard for several days and the yard man can run it during that time without any particular difference being noticed in the care of the business. But let the yard man take a lay-off for that length of time, and his absence is quickly felt by him who is supposed to be running the yard, and unless he is posted on things in the shed and out in the yard, as well as his yard man, he is very apt to find himself in the midst of a good deal of worry and trouble for the time being, and when his man returns again to his post, he will have more of a realizing sense of his value and of his own corresponding ignorance of one of the essentials of his business.

Was Not Properly Equipped

Several years ago, I knew of a young man who bought out a yard with the money his father had left him when he died. His father had been a lumberman all his life, but he sent his boy to school and gave him a good school education, and no doubt, intended to take him in and teach him the business. But dying before he could do this, the son went and worked for a year in a yard owned by an old friend of his father, but instead of beginning out in the yard and learning the grades of the different kinds of lumber and how to handle and pile stock he was put into the office to learn the clerical part of the business only. Then he took a notion that he was fully qualified to run a yard of his own. He was fortunate enough to get with a yard he bought a yard man who was competent to run the whole business, as far as knowing all about it was concerned. The young and inexperienced owner soon found out his value and was compelled to defer to his judgment and rely on him for information concerning everything pertaining to matters relating to the stock and its arrangement. The young man sat in the office most of the time and had an assistant even to keep the books, and the yard man stayed out in the shed and practically ran the yard in caring for the stock and taking care of the customers. I never thought the yard made any money, but it was an occupation for the young man to put in his time and give him a standing in the community as one of its business men.

I have given this instance because I have reason to believe that there are other young men who have gone into the business on their parent's money, and imagined they could run a yard because they could keep books and "figger." Some, no doubt, have done this and found out in time, that no business can be learned in the office, and have gone to work and mastered its details out in the yard. But I know that there are others who have not. In several instances I have had line yard managers tell me that, judging from some of the things in the letters which they received from the headquarters office, they didn't believe that those who wrote them knew but every little about the practical business of running a yard. One day they would write something for the manager to do, and a few days later would send something else that was directly in conflict with their previous instructions.

Too Much "System"

A manager said to me once:

"I sometimes get a letter that looks to me as though one of the boy clerks in the office dictated it, because of the contradictory things which it enjoins me to do."

And further along in the conversation he said:

"It looks as though that if the owners of line yards were more fully acquainted with the local situation existing at every one of their yards they would use better judgment in the character of the instructions they sent out to their manager."

Some of these yards are so overloaded with "system" which has been inaugurated at the general office by some one fresh from the "Business Schools" that a good deal of the time of the manager is taken up with trying to follow out the winding of its involutions and obeying the long list of printed rules and instructions that are supposed to be part of the "system." It looks as though it is presupposed to supply the lack of brains and business ability in the manager and operates to make him a mere cog-wheel in the machinery of the whole. Of course, there has to be a certain amount of a generalized system in all these large concerns, but when there is too much of it in detail it operates to restrict the individual exercise of the manager's energies. It prevents him from doing his own thinking and exercising his tact and adaptability in treating with individual cases that the general manager nor his special agent, the traveling auditor, knows nothing about.

I was talking with the manager of a line yard concern some time ago, on the subject of meeting mail order competition or that of the other "pirates" in the selling of bills. He said he was hampered a good deal through not knowing the first cost of his stock. His invoices came from the house, and the cost of the separate items thereon were supposed to be his guide in figuring the cost when it was necessary. He knew though, however, that this did not represent the actual cost of the invoice as it came direct from the mills in the first place. As near as he could find out by comparing his invoices with the market price list, the house added about ten per cent. to the cost as it was rendered to him and therefore to this extent he was working under a handicap when he was trying to sell a bill in competition with parties who had a lower cost basis to figure from.

I am unable to say that this is a general practice with all line yard concerns. Probably it is only with the larger ones, and it may be necessary, no doubt, to charge each yard with a certain percentage on the original cost of all its invoices, to cover the cost of the maintenance of the headquarters offices and its force of assistants employed therein. This is one of the several reasons why an individual yard doing business alongside a line yard can do less business, and still make as much money as his big competitor. 'Tis true, when it comes to a "scrap" between the two, the big fellow can knock the little fellow out, but at a much greater loss than it is to him. I have thought sometimes, that this differential in cost that is charged up to the yards is responsible in many cases for the complaints of high prices from those sections that are dominated by the line yard concerns, and this perhaps is one of the principle causes of the organizing of so many farmers co-operative yards. The dealer who operates his own yard is in closer touch with the feeling and trend of opinion of the community where he lives and of which he is a part. He is enabled, therefore, to deal with a situation of dissatisfaction and allay it by responding with a lower price scale if necessary. It is always a poor policy to be stubborn and run counter to what is a well defined public sentiment. Nothing can stand against it when it has become thoroughly aroused and whatever the causes that exist for its hostility toward any business the wisest plan is to seek to remove them, and be honest in doing it.

Selling a Bill of Lumber

By M. Lingo

I was once told by a lumberman that was interested in the lumber business, both the mill end and retail end of it, that a retail lumber dealer was nothing more than a huckster, and as far as the retail lumber business was concerned and conducted, it was done on the same basis as the Dago pushing his banana cart and plying his trade.

This assertion was made by him after observing for some time around an office the way business was handled and the methods pursued to secure the sale of a lumber bill to a prospective customer, this, however, was uttered by him without meaning any offense to the retailer for he being one himself could not make this assertion with any ill intent, still he had his manager and was not the man behind the gun.

His interests fortunately to him were in small yards in small towns where business was conducted with small expense and without the extravagant methods one uses in larger places necessary to conduct business.

There is no doubt but that personality is a great asset to a retail lumber dealer and this asset many times makes a sale to a customer when a cheaper price has been offered by a competitor.

Still when one is presented with a bill of lumber to be figured on and where no relationship or acquaintance can be found to exist or time allowed to establish any personality, the question comes before us. How can I sell this bill?

At first one would say that prices is the only thing this prospective customer will consider, then after the retailer gets busy and does his best in the way of figuring in order to make a price that he thinks will secure the business, it is a 10 to 1 shot that he will be told his price is too high.

Then comes the chance to show one's salesmanship, the two get together, go over each item on the bill to see where changes can be made and short cuts can be taken to cheapen the bill. After all of this is footed up and deducted from the price given, the retailer then waits the decision of the purchaser, if then too high he makes an effort to ascertain what the other fellow's figures are, and, if anywhere near the figures made by him he cuts under this and feels if the other fellow can make this price, I guess I can.

We have no way of knowing that the price given us as the other fellow's figures are correct, and I have known cases where bills have been figured and the retailer was told by the prospective buyer that his prices were higher than others he had. However, for some flimsy excuse the purchaser told him he would give him the business. If the purchaser be a stranger the retailer thinks he has lied in regard to this and that he had the best price at first.

Substitution of Grades

Another matter is to be considered in regard to selling your bill is the matter of substitution of grades. We get the information from the salesman that so and so are buying his No. 2 dimension, No. 3 shiplap and lower grades of lumber from him and selling this stuff in bills that call for a better grade and furnishing bills that another retailer has figured on as filling as specified. Could one consider this legitimate competition or would one consider this salesmanship? It seems to me that this man is robbing his customer and taking an undue advantage of his competitor by securing business by unfair methods.

The excuse is so oftentimes made that these things are done in this manner because the other fellow does it, and in order to get his share of business he must do likewise. Instead of viewing this from a selling standpoint let us take a view of it from the buying end of it. How many retailers among us here have ever written a mill on receipt of a car from them and told them the stock shipped was a better grade than they had bought and wanted them to send them a debit for the difference in the grades.

When we begin to explain this to ourselves and say that we have not treated our trade exactly right in making this substitution of grades and similar methods, but have done it because the other fellow does it, we say this for no other reason for so doing, it eases our conscience not one bit. We may feel in a way our competitor is a rascal, but, if the truth be known, we are just as much of one as he is.

This is the vital question, we have no confidence in our competitor and he likewise has none in us. This existing feeling is so evident at all times that we never overlook it. The result is no friendly relation exists between those that should have the closest relation, our competitors.

Combinations and Agreements

The laws in some countries are such that combinations and agreements cannot exist and under this condition we are not allowed to bind ourselves to any sort of an agreement or have any existing combination wherein we must maintain a certain price or regulation. With this and the relationship existing that I have previously mentioned among all of us the condition is such that the watchword in reality is: Get the business, regardless of methods or margin of profits and in some cases take the bill and pocket the loss.

There is no restraint by any law or for any other reason why a friendly relationship should not exist among all men. Outside of our business dealings with our fellow lumbermen we encourage this in every way. Any man that has a business in a community and conducts it simply on a price basis for getting business, having no personality or friendly relationship with his fellow townsmen has a very poor asset, and in many instances where sales have been made of various enterprises a large bonus has been paid for the name and and trade established by the retiring concern. All of this goes to show that friendly relations with all men should be sought after by all.

I once heard a lumberman say: Take a lumberman away from his office and business, he was the finest fellow on earth—but when it came to business and the selling of a bill of lumber, you seemed to him and he to you to be the biggest rascal on earth." the rascal of course being the one that sold the bill.

Greatest Assets of Association

The greatest asset a retail lumbermen's association has to my mind, is the relationship it gives and brings to each of its members and friends that are in attendance at its annual meetings.

While mingling among our fellow lumbermen, we find the hand of good fellowship thrust out to us at every turn we make, let us all become so imbibed with this feeling of fellowship and friendliness to each other that we may carry it home and spread it among those that are engaged in the same business that we are. Instead of being in the huckster class, let us be merchants, being fair to ourselves and in doing this be fair to our competitors, and I am sure that all here will agree with me that this evidence will show up as a very valuable asset when we finish our inventories at the end of each year.

Educate Public in Fire Prevention

Most Practical Method of Saving Timber from Destruction—Address by B. C. Minister of Lands

An interesting address was recently delivered by Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands for the Province of British Columbia, at a public meeting held in North Vancouver, when he spoke forcibly of the necessity for educating the public to a proper measure of appreciation of their responsibilities in the matter of assisting to prevent the destruction of forests from fire. Hon. Mr. Ross dealt at first with the duties of the press of the country in this direction, saying:—

"There is one thing that our patriotic newspapermen never allow us to forget, and that is the tremendous commercial importance of our natural resources of this province. On the commercial side they keep us well informed, and make us realize fully the attraction that our resources are beginning to exert on outside capital, the possibilities of investment in forests, fisheries, mining and land, that exist in such profusion, and the rapid development that is taking place in lumbering and other industries. Our newspapers do all this and do it well—but if I have one criticism to offer it is that not nearly enough interest has been awakened in our natural resources regarded as public property—as an asset of the provincial treasury. I am thinking of the forests in particular; four-fifths of the timber in which belongs to the people of British Columbia. Every British Columbian in his capacity as a citizen is an owner of timber—standing timber, merchantable timber, timber that already pays one-third of his taxes, and every year provides the public treasury with two and a half million dollars for opening up the country, timber that provides one of the most remarkable public endowments that any nation has ever had. My criticism is that the average citizen knows next to nothing about all this; takes little interest in a great property in which he is a shareholder, and that the press do not do enough to arouse his interest

"Now if there are three achievements in forest policy upon which the present government prides itself they are these: Firstly, by favorable legislation the government helped to build up a flourishing lumbering industry; secondly, the government has refused to alienate the people's forests; thirdly, it has contrived to make the uncut forests yield revenue. The system of timber licenses under which all this was done was a really great and statesmanlike one. Under it our loggers and sawmill men were given the opportunity of securing a supply of standing timber without having to pay cash for it—payment being by small instalments year by year; an advantageous arrangement that gave a great lift to lumbering in this province. Shrewd investors who foresaw the future were attracted by the chance of securing an interest in standing timber before the coming shortage on this continent had made its price prohibitive. These men brought millions of outside capital into British Columbia—and once interested here, one business matter leading to another—they have helped in many a different way to build up the province. Look at Vancouver, and think how great a change has taken place there within the last few years and how much of that change has been caused directly or indirectly, by the busy prosperity of the lumbering industry.

Belong to the People

"Four-fifths of the provincial forests, as I have already said, belong to us—the people. A small proportion of this public timber is under 21-year leases, a considerable amount in reserve, and the bulk of it (say over 110 billion feet of some of the choicest timber in the world) remains unalienated, but under special license. In this licensed timber, the public and the licensees have gone into partnership—the public owns it, the licensees cut it, and together they share the profits. When profits are low, so are both their shares—when profits rise, the share of each party increases; the people of British Columbia, in other words have retained their hand upon the rise in value of standing timber, which is already becoming prominent as one of the inevitable results of modern civilization. Of course it is directly against the interest of the people to make demands that would hurt the prosperity of the lumbering industry.

"Well, here is your forest property, citizens, bringing you in two and a half millions of dollars a year already, and going to do much better than that in years to come. And these forests of yours are needed besides—for the prosperity of your agricultural sections, to steady your stream flow and give you irrigation, to improve your climate and to bring and support the population that makes your cities grow, and make your merchant prosperous. And what are you doing to protect your forests? What has anybody done in the past? The answer is just this—nothing was done in the past, and in spite of our efforts as a government, you, as citizens, are doing very little now.

Careless Campers

"We are now in June, gentlemen, and the annual burning up of British Columbia's forests and prosperity is about to begin. Careless campers will light fires in the brush, and leave them to spread and devastate stretches of our choicest timber. Conflagrations will be sown broadcast by defective locomotives, and logging engines, in spite of every effort of the government to detect, and punish the persons responsible. Tenderfeet ranchers will "take chances" and be virtuously astonished when the putting out of their fires costs thousands of dollars of public money. Quite a few lumbermen will look upon the spreading of fresh traps for fire as a necessary part of their daily business, and will have another summer's gambling with the god of fire—staking their plant and timber against many a lighted match and butt-end of a cigarette. Many an honest citizen will conceal what he knows about the cause of a bad forest fire, for fear of making an enemy of the man who started it, or in order 'to let the poor fellow down easy.' People will stand looking on at forest fires, wondering when the warden will arrive to fight them, or try to hold him up for fancy wages when he asks their help. By the end of the season, gentlemen, careless citizens of this province will have shot several million dollars' worth of our national resources out of existence, into smoke.

Rank Carelessness

"All this will happen, and the reason for it will be—carelessness—just rank carelessness. This is our great weakness as a people—we are careless about our great inheritance of timber and we tolerate each other's carelessness. Public opinion is all-important in the prevention of forest fire. Orators may thump the drum of eloquence; governments may strive to do their utmost—as the present government is doing—to save the forests, but in the long run success depends on a very commonplace matter—the amount of care the average citizen can be induced to exercise when using fire near the woods; care with matches and tobacco and cigarettes, care with camp and clearing fires, care with donkey engines and locomotives.

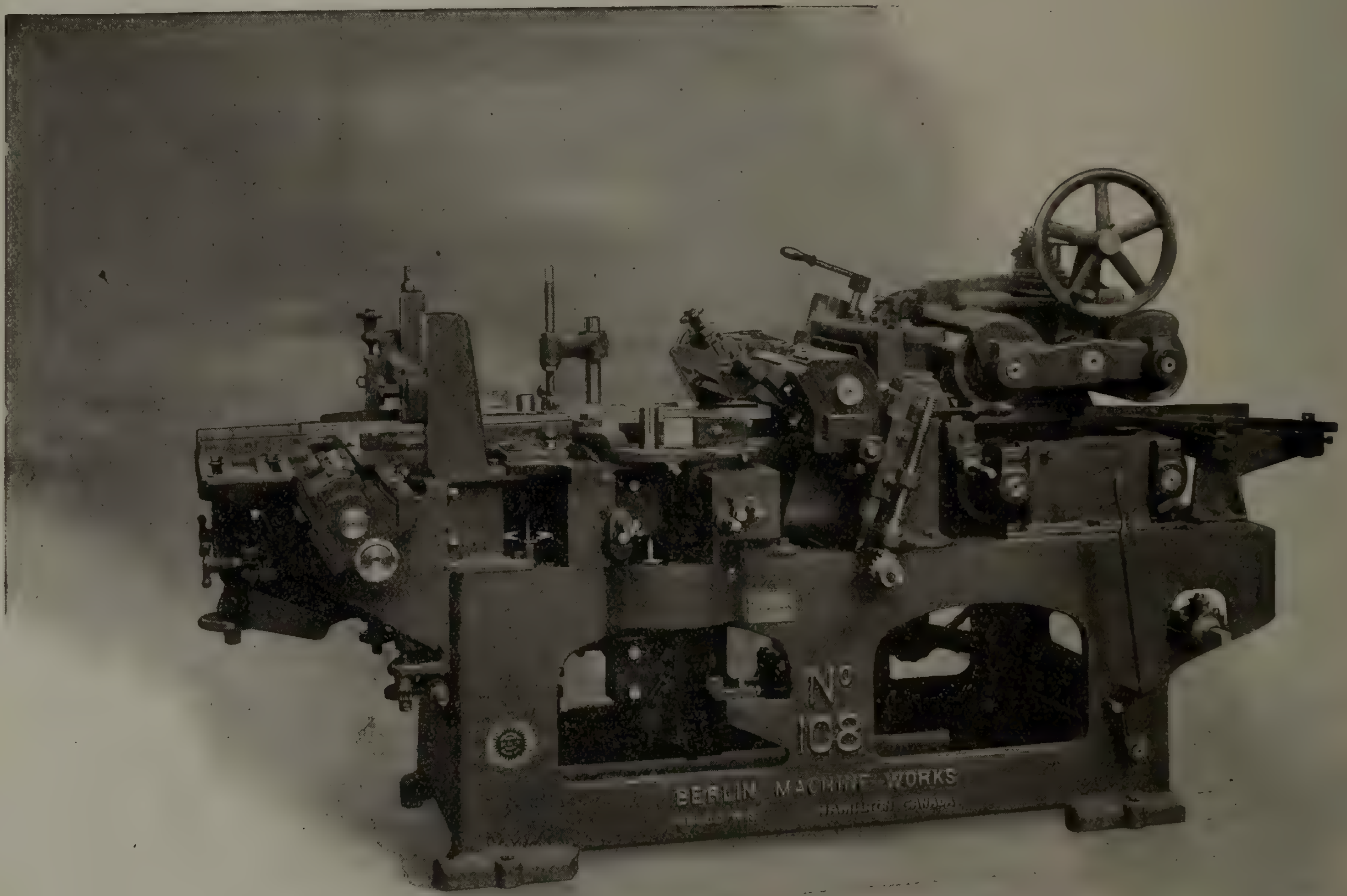
And while we are talking of carelessness, I want to ask my friends of the newspapers to be a little more careful in the news they print about forest fires. In the lands department we usually make allowances for the exaggeration that inveitably creeps into every account of a forest fire sent in by an excited local correspondent. But the continual publication of alarmist news items will surely give investors at a distance the idea that the whole country is burning up, and that standing timber is an especially unsafe investment in British Columbia, instead of being, as it is in fact, a great deal safer than elsewhere on this continent.

Methods for Protection

"And now I want to say something about what the government is doing to protect the forests. The government has had to face a very serious situation. The great increase, of which we are all proud, in the number of our settlers, in railway traffic, in lumbering operations, and in all the various kinds of work that take men near the woods, has caused a corresponding increase in the risk of forest fires. In British Columbia, moreover, the lumbermen and timber owners have not organized themselves into voluntary fire protective associations as the lumbermen of Washington and Idaho have so successfully. The provincial government has had to step in and shoulder the entire responsibility for fire protection, for the time being, and it has had to do this more or less in a hurry, to prevent as far as possible further damage to one of the greatest assets of the province. The government has had to employ a large force of men, and cover the timbered districts with a network of patrols and expend a very large sum of money both this year and last; and it has had to do this under great difficulties. I am glad to say that the difficulties caused by the overlapping of provincial and Dominion jurisdiction have to some extent been overcome. In the matter of the inspection of railway locomotives, and the clearing of the right-of-way, I have been able to come to an arrangement with the Dominion commission. Moreover, the railways have begun to realize the enormous destruction they have caused, and are now willing to co-operate with us in the prevention of fire. But we have other troubles in abundance. I will mention only one, it is this: there still lingers here and there in the province, a remnant of the old vicious belief that there is nothing morally wrong in attempting to make the government the victim of all kinds of extortion and petty fraud. Well, everyone will admit that the present government has done a great deal to raise the standard of public service. Both as a citizen like yourselves and as a minister, I see no reason, gentlemen, why a public department should not be expected to conduct its affairs with the same clear-cut efficiency as a private business corporation.

"Organize, organize, organize, here is the motto for public service. Study and plan and do aggressive work! and see that the expenditure of each dollar of public money produces the greatest amount of public benefit."

"The
BERLIN 108 OPEN


No
108
BERLIN MACHINE WORKS
HAMILTON CANADA

Berlin Machine

Hamilton

Original"
SIDE MOULDER

The No. 108 is not an inside moulder nor an outside moulder. It is a combination of the good features of both these types. From the inside moulder we have used the solid bed, the powerful feed works, and the rigid cylinders. From the outside moulder we have used those desirable features of accessibility.

The No. 108 is a heavy substantial machine built on a rigid one-piece frame which forms a very solid foundation for the working parts. There is no overhanging machinery, for the working parts are all built directly over the frame. This one feature goes a long way toward making it the most substantial moulder built.

The No. 108 has other features which you will appreciate. Glance at the picture and note the large powerful feed works, the rigid mounting of the cylinders and side head spindles, and the long adjustable wooden shoe which bears firmly on the stock all the way through the machine.

Then there are features of accessibility which can not all be seen in the picture but you will appreciate these when we tell you. The knives are easy to get at when you want to alter or sharpen them. All adjustments are made from the front side of the machine.

But, here is the point which is most significant in the value of the No. 108. It is the product obtained by expert designers who have been over the moulder proposition from A to Z and back again a great many times. In this moulder are contained the latest improvements known to modern wood working machinery construction.

To you these fine mechanical points are of little interest, but you who are daily using wood working tools appreciate most keenly how much profit there is to be obtained from a good moulder.

45 No. 108's sold and shipped last year. Why? Because one man bought, others learned what he was doing with it, and bought too.

If Berlin Tools are a "dollars and cents" proposition in his business why not in yours?

Before you decide on a moulder, we would like to explain the No. 108 to you. We are sure you will then appreciate what we mean by the term "Original Open Side Moulder."

Works, Limited,

- Canada

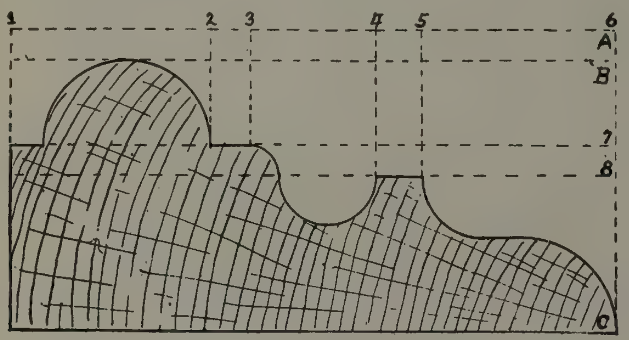
THE WOODWORKER

Setting Up Molding Knives

The purpose of this item is to describe a system of setting up for a molding for which you have no machine pattern. All shops in which any quantity of molding is turned out have their pattern racks carefully kept and pieces numbered, but others do not, and it is for the "others" that this item is intended. Take a smooth, thin strip a little wider than the moulding to be made. Lay off the pattern on the strip, spacing off each member of the mold at the intersections, as at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Line 1 shows the guide side; the half round knife for the top member should set a little past the line to cut cleanly. The knife to cut the member between 3 and 4 can be the balance for the knife to cut the member between 5 and 6.

Instead of using a block for the balance for the half-round knife, use something like a chamfer knife, square on the point and end, and make member between 4 and 5. A set of knives put on this way will turn out a mold with clear, well-defined lines and corners and look cleaner, having been cut smoother, even over knots, than with the old-fashioned way with solid cutters, no two of which are alike, with the possible exception of rare instances, where the planer man has more time to grind than falls to the lot of the average operator.

This simple system of setting up. if followed along these lines, will be of considerable help in the quick setting to new patterns.



In fact, any pattern becomes simple when laid off on these lines. Should the different members of the mold be of different heights, draw cross lines through the pattern, as at 7 and 8, and from them the projections can be obtained.—H. C. H. in The Woodworkers' Review.

Refined Lumber

One of the problems before the lumber trade to-day calling for solution is that of refining the low-grade lumber. This means nothing more nor less than cutting out and eliminating at the producing end knots and other defects in low-grade stock, so as to save paying freight on material that goes to waste at the factory. It means substantially a turning to the plan of cutting dimension stock for factory use in the woods. This is a matter that has been discussed frequently, but has not attracted the wide attention in the past which it is seemingly about to attract now. The freight item being an important one in the lumber industry, and the low-grade stock being something of a burden and bringing only a small price, a price frequently below the cost of logs, and the quantity of this stock increasing in proportion as the timber resources are cut out, these reasons are leading mill men to figure more seriously on ways and means for realizing more out of this low-grade.

Formerly when there was only a comparatively small percentage of it, because the timber was better, low-grade lumber found a ready market, at a low price, it is true, but it all helped out a little, so not much attention was paid to it. Now and then a furniture factory would conclude to go into the mill business and cut its stock to specific dimensions in the woods. Unfortunately, some of these ventures did not prove very successful, because too much was expected of the saw milling end, and there was too little specific knowledge of saw milling by the people undertaking it. Also, lumber values were lower and there was not the same inducement to go to extra trouble about it. Some furniture factories persisted in it, however, and others have from time to time arranged with mill men to cut certain regularly used stock into smaller dimensions in the woods, thus saving freight and furnishing better material, too, because it dries up better.

The whole subject, however, has taken on much importance during the last year or two, because of the higher percentage of low-grade lumber and the cost of shipping it long distances, working it up in the factory, and then getting only perhaps 50 per cent. of clear cuttings. It is easy to reason that there is lots of benefit to be derived from making this 50 per cent. of clear cuttings in the woods and throwing away the waste and thus saving freight on it. So there will be, to judge from the trend of sentiment as expressed in the lumber papers, more attention given to the working of specific small dimensions at the mills, in order to utilize low-grade lumber, in the next few years, and this should furnish opportunities both for machinery men and mill men to evolve machines and plan arrangements that will give the best results of this kind of work at the least cost for handling.

Flooring and the Low Grade

There is a revolution going on in the flooring business. In fact, it has been going on for some little time, says the St. Louis Lumberman. There has not been as much said about it. It seems to be founded on the desire for the elimination of unsightly cracks and the having of a respectable floor no matter what kind of material it is made of.

Strange as it may seem, this revolution is coming gradually from the consuming end and the attitude of the manufacturer is oft indifferent to say the least, whereas, if he but view the matter in the right light it is the manufacturer himself that should be enthusiastically pushing this revolution in flooring, which is for narrow strips. The reason why he should be pushing it is because right now in this new idea about flooring is the greatest chance going for cleaning up and utilizing low grade and getting for it a price that is worth while.

This applies both to hardwood mills and to pine mills. To all mills, in mact, making flooring. The hardwood mill men and those manufacturing oak have been realizing the importance of flooring as a means for cleaning up low grade for some time and as a result there have been many flooring machine additions to saw milling enterprises and there has been much development in oak flooring.

What is the result? It is this: that almost anywhere from Chicago, South on the east side of the Mississippi river a man can lay a floor of oak as cheap as he can one of pine. Especially since the late advance in pine lumber. This may not at first seem to signify anything of importance and there hasn't been much noise made about it so far, because carpenters as a rule do not like the idea of laying oak flooring in narrow strips. It is hard to nail, tedious, and they have to get down on their knees and use a nail set, whereas in times gone by they have taken a hatchet, hand ax, or adz, stood flat on their feet and pounded nails into pine flooring in almost any shape. But when the man that buys the floor comes to a full realization that he can get an oak floor at the same price for the material as a pine floor and that in this oak floor he has not only better appearance, but much better service there will be something doing. To be plain and frank about it a man is foolish to put down a pine floor in a house, that costs him as much for the material as it would cost to get the same thing in oak.

What this means when the awakening comes and the yellow pine men find themselves losing trade is that they, too, will cast about to see the why and wherefore of it and see what they can do to hold their trade. The only wonder is that they haven't been about it before. They have to a certain extent, but they have simply nibbled around the subject and have not gone into it thoroughly.

The whole thing in a nutshell is this: Oak flooring is made in narrow units from low grade stock. A popular width to-day is 1½ inch net face. Those who have used this width are seldom willing to go into the use of wider stock again. When oak flooring is made in this way, and end matched it is easy to drive up and in the thick stocks the joints may come anywhere, so that there is very little waste in laying and it makes a floor that one can be proud of.

The pine men that have taken note of the progress made in hardwood flooring and have made some effort to hold or regain their trade, have only come a part of the way, they have come down to 2½ inch and 2¼ inch face, something like the old widths in hardwood, but meantime this revolution in the flooring business is centering around the 1½ inch width.

In making this 2¼ and 2½ inch face the pine man is still using his regulation stock. Now here's what he might do and probably will do if this thing keeps on. He might take a lot of that low grade he complains of and by taking better care of it, properly kiln drying it, run it into pine flooring of 1½ inch face, end matched and find a better market for it than he is finding to-day for his wider stock. Then he would have his wider stock for boards and framing and have right at his hand a solution of the low grade problem that has been worrying the mill men for some time.

The one stumbling block seemingly in the way is the cost of running the flooring through the machines. The average mill man figures that it costs as much to run a narrow strip as a wide one, and it does, too, if he uses the same old cumbersome machines. It will probably call for a revision in the machinery line. And either for the use of light machines arranged in pairs or arranged for boys to feed or for high speed, narrow, heavy machines that will turn it through at an enormous rate.

The great feature about it to mill men is that in these narrow strips for flooring that are coming into favor rapidly now there is a chance by taking it up enthusiastically and adding end matchers and taking more pains with their work to not only get more out of their low grade lumber, but while doing it they will be able to keep the price of flooring down within reason.

As a sort of postscript a word of caution should be added here in regard to the use of low grade for flooring. It is not meant that low grade, which has been thrown out and become weather beaten and stained and half rotted will make good flooring. Neither can flooring be made out of the scrap pile that will give success without proper kiln drying. The right way to get more out of low grade lumber, no matter whether it is in flooring or anything else, is to take the same pains in handling, piling, and drying the low grade as is taken with the high grade.

Mission of the Stave Planer

The Inquisitive Man after looking through the modern tight barrel stave plant and taking note of the different machines used finally stopped beside the stave planer and fell to wondering a while. Then he began to ask questions of the barrel man.

"Why is it," he asked, "that you run the planer here to dress off tight barrel staves when you finish up your barrels on the lathe any way, and naturally should want all the surplus wood left on the staves for turning? Do you just smooth off the inside of the staves, or what?"

"No," the barrel man replied, "we don't touch the inside of the staves. There are some special barrels where they are turned inside as well as outside, but the majority of barrel staves are not touched on the inside. If they are for whiskey they are charred on the inside after the barrel is made up, and if they are for oil they are coated on the inside with glue, but the ordinary barrel is not dressed on the inside or turned on the inside after they are made up either."

The Inquisitive Man stopped and studied a while, but couldn't get it figured out to his satisfaction, so finally asked again, "Why is it you use this planer to dress the outside of the staves, when as soon as you make them into barrels you put them on a lathe and dress the entire barrel off?"

The barrel man laughed a little and said, "You have hit one of the things that we do, not because we want to do it, but because it is necessary to help out. The only thing in the world we dress these staves on the outside for at this planer is to clean off the outside and make clear the extent of the sap on the edge of the staves. In other words, it is for the sake of the jointer. Take a rough stave that has been piled in the air or even in the kiln, and the face is discolored enough that it is difficult to tell just where the sap on the edge ends and just where the heart wood begins. On some you can see it readily, but on others you can't tell anything about it. So the man at the jointer is at a loss. He just joints the staves to get a good edge and then, after these staves are set up, and made into a barrel and finished off, he will find that there is sap on the edge of one or two staves in the barrel.

"Do you mean to tell me that the man at this stave planer has to simply clean off the outside of the tight barrel staves so that the jointer can see where the sap ends and where to do his jointing?"

That't it exactly," the barrel man replied, "at least so far as we are concerned. I would really rather have every bit of the wood left in the stave until it reaches the lathe and would not give a man one cent a million to plane them for me in advance, if it were not that it cleans them and brightens them so we can see how to joint them better. The cooper shops making up barrels by hand may be better off from having the staves run through a planer and all dressed to the same thickness and the right curve, as it saves the cooper from doing a lot of hand shaving and dressing, as well as furnishes a bright face on which he can see the sap. But for us, where we use machinery in coopering, the planer isn't worth a cent except to clean off the face of the stock, yet we operate it steadily for that purpose. In fact, we can't figure out any way to get along without it. When we try even with bright staves we find it takes up more of the joiners' time in looking and examining the staves to see whether all the sap is off, and costs more in that way than it would to run the stuff through the planer so the line of sap can be seen clearly."—Woodworkers' Review.

Fire Protection for Woodworking Plants

Fire is the one great scourge of the woodworking industry. Practical suggestions for reducing the risk and the insurance rate on a mill are always welcomed by the owner and operators. One woodworking association has a committee on insurance which has prepared a card with printed instructions for proprietors, superintendents, foremen and watchmen. These cards are being distributed locally but deserve a larger circulation. The committee advises that a copy of all fire-prevention instructions given to superintendents, foremen and others be sent to neighboring plants and any local bureau having to deal with this branch of insurance. The printed instructions are as follows:

Clear Away All Refuse

All departments to be clear of refuse of all kinds.

Water barrels to be kept filled with water, and fire buckets put in their places. These barrels must not be covered at any time. Water to be changed when it becomes impure.

Sand-boxes to be kept filled and shovel handy at each box. Extra bucket filled with sand, ready for use, to be set on top of sand-box.

Make Regular Tests

See that all fire extinguishers are in their proper places and are in working order. The complete equipment of fire extinguishers should be tested once a year, one or more each month.

All fire hose to be taken out and tested twice a year, and if any repairs are necessary report to office.

All rags or refuse must be kept in standard metal waste cans, and these cans to be taken by elevator man to yard before the machinery stops, and must be removed from the premises the same day.

Use spittoons made of metal only, and never to contain any sawdust.

Gasoline, naphtha, or other volatile oil, should not be kept in building.

Gas brackets must have stiff fixtures. If it is necessary to use swinging brackets, all exposed woodwork must be protected with sheet metal, leaving an air space.

All waste must be hauled away from premises each day.

Each floor should be kept separate by fire doors to avoid drafts.

Have sheet-iron cupboards with doors and latches for the hanging of clothes for each man.

Electric Equipment

All electric wires must be drawn tight. See that the porcelain cleats are in perfect condition and insulation is in good shape on all wires. Where wires go through partitions or walls, wire should be reinforced by using fire-proof tubing or porcelain tubes. All electric wire joints must be brazed or soldered where connection is made. Lamp cords must not be hung on nails or wrapped around piping. Paper shades must not be used. Lamps must not be suspended by light twine.

Stairways must be kept clear at all times, and swept down once a week and refuse taken away.

Aisles and space around fire extinguishers must be clear at all times.

No stock allowed in front of windows to interfere with the firemen in case of fire.

Fire doors and shutters must be closed every night. Stock must not be in the way to hinder the ready closing of these fire doors.

Warn the Watchman

Instruct your watchman that if fire should occur prompt action must be taken, and impress upon him the importance of keeping cool.

Each foreman to inspect his department at quitting time each day and see that everything is left in good order.

Each foreman to go over these items carefully and see that these instructions are carried out, and report to the office or superintendent if anything is lacking.

Make an appointment with your night watchman once every thirty days for a 15-minute talk regarding the condition of the factory—he may offer some suggestions of benefit.

Inspection

Issue instructions to each foreman four times a year on the 1st of July, October, January and April, cautioning them to keep everything in order and see that all fire apparatus is in the best of condition. It will not take 15 minutes a day four times a year (total one hour) to dictate these instructions to the stenographer, and go a little further and issue, the first of every quarter, an order to your superintendent to go with you on an inspection trip to see for yourself that everything is in good shape. These few hours that you put in each year will not be noticed, but will be of great benefit and will be a good system.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Some Shantymen's Grievances

Editor, Canada Lumberman:

The shantyman as a general rule is a happy and contented individual during his sojourn in camp but there are certain matters between him and his employers which he regards in the light of grievances, and these, rankling in his bosom, are often the source of a good deal of irritation. They are, in the main, little more than trifles, which might be easily put an end to by the lumber firms with little if any pecuniary loss; indeed it is doubtful if the employers would not find at the end of the season that with a thoroughly satisfied gang of men the output of logs would be greater than where a certain amount of dissatisfaction was rife. A man who finds that an employer is doing absolutely the square thing by him is likely to do a larger amount and better work than one who considers that he has reason for a "grouch." This may not be invariably the case, for there are some men no matter how considerately they might be treated who would shirk their work at every opportunity; but with the general body of men a little consideration on the part of an employer gives a greater incentive to the employees to do their best.

A satisfied camp goes a long way towards producing good results. If the cook is incompetent and the food is dirty or unpalatable, the men are soon in a state of dissatisfaction; there are threats to "jump the job;" and work in the bush goes on neither harmoniously nor successfully. The great improvement which has taken place in recent years in the cuisine of the shanty may be taken as an indication that lumber firms have come to realize that it pays them to feed their men well. Nowadays no foreman desirous of obtaining the best work from his men would think of retaining a cook who did not satisfy them. In the same way it would be both wise and profitable for lumber firms to try and remove any real or fancied grievances where they found it to exist.

Medical Attendance

One of the most fruitful and at the same time deep-rooted sources of irritation is the payment of the doctor's fee. The sum per man involved is not large, it is true, but the amount of bitterness it causes is greater than those who are not brought into daily touch with the men are apt to believe. It is the fact that they are being forced to pay for something which they claim is unnecessary and from which they say they derive no benefit that causes the trouble. There are two sides to the question—that of the master and that of the men, and, to provide a solution satisfactory to both parties is not an easy matter. It is a vexed problem not only in lumber shanties, but in contractors' camps as well. The employers not unjustly object to paying for the doctor's services is case of necessity; the men not unreasonably object to being compelled to contribute to the medical man when they never make use of his services. The provision of a camp doctor is in too many instances little more than a farce, for if a man becomes so seriously ill as to require constant medical attendance he is usually despatched to his home where he has to pay his own medical attendant. He has, therefore, some reason to complain, for when he requires the services of the doctor to whom he has been paying all through, he is sent away to where he has no chance of availing himself of them. For any ordinary ailment which makes a man feel out of sorts and unfit for work for a day or two the camp doctor is practically useless; he can do little more than provide the standard remedies which the men either possess themselves or can procure from the shanty office. Unless it is a case of extreme urgency the average camp doctor is unlikely to make a special visit to camp. Of course in the case of a serious accident it is a great advantage to have a medical man to call upon, but serious accidents are rare, and altogether the men do not receive any real benefit from their contributions.

However, the fact remains that a doctor has to be provided for the camps and someone has to pay the piper. As has already been pointed out it is not the fact of parting with a few dollars each season which irritates the men; but the feeling that they are contributing to something which does not benefit them. "I wouldn't mind paying for bringing in the mail the amount we pay for the doctor. It is paying for something from which we get no return" is in effect the view of the average shantyman in regard to the matter. The only way out of the difficulty seems to be to devise some scheme to insure the men against sickness. By a small addition to the men's monthly contributions the employers should be able to arrange that when a man is taken ill, and has to be treated away from camp, he can obtain care and attention in the nearest hospital, or at all events free medical attendance wherever he may be located. If they were assured of some real advantage accruing in the case of sickness I do not thing the shantymen would begrudge the doctor's fee, or even a small addition to the present amount.

Penalizing an Employee Who Leaves Camp

Another prolific source of discontent is a practice which prevails in regard to men whose fares have been paid from the place of hiring to the railway point nearest camp. If such a man leaves his job before break of camp he is usually charged double fare "to provide another man to take his place." I have heard complaints long and loud emanate from men not affected by this system, but who resent the penalty being enforced upon their associates. It creates an impression that the firm is trying to grind the men down and to lead them to believe that they are not free agents to leave their employment without having some sort of a fine arbitrarily imposed upon them. As the matter stands at present the arrangement is rather in favor of the employer for if a man is sent to a distant point and is discharged for any reason he has to pay his own fare back, or if he has not earned enough to do so he has to get home as best he can. Where the firm has originally paid a man's fare to camp it is only fair and reasonable that they should deduct it if he "jumps" before the break of camp, but the imposition of the double fare is regarded by the shantyman as unjust. If he "jumps" it is pretty certain that, rightly or wrongly, he is dissatisfied, and a dissatisfied man is better away, for his discontent is likely to spread to others in the gang. Moreover, the firm would be nothing out of pocket if they were content to accept the refund of the one fare. They might enforce the double fare in extreme cases, where a large number of men showed a disposition to leave, or where a man had been guilty of some flagrant misbehaviour. There seems no particular obstacle in the way of both employers and employed being compelled to give a definite notice to quit—say a week or two weeks; then if a man left at short notice he would have a week or two's wages forfeited, or if summarily dismissed he could claim wages in lieu of notice. Under such a system the owners of the limit would be ensured against having their camps disorganized by their workmen leaving them in the lurch and causing them trouble and annoyance whilst on the other hand the men could not claim that the arrangement was one-sided.

Although but a minor grievance the excessive charges made in some camps for goods supplied from the "van" is often the source of a good deal of grumbling. The profits from the lumber business ought to be sufficiently large to enable goods to be retailed in camp at about the same price as that at which they are sold at the average country store. Where the men are charged more than ten cents for a plug of tobacco they complain, and in the case of a heavy smoker the excess tells up in the course of six months.

The obstacles which are often put in the way of men desirous of leaving camp for the Christmas holidays, where their homes are comparatively easy of access, often leads to unnecessary unpleasantness. After all it is only natural for men after three or four months solitude in the bush to wish to join their families around the festive board at such a season. Usually if a foreman consents to some of the men taking two or three days off he does it with a bad grace. The probabilities are that if the men met with a point-blank refusal they would give up their jobs and go anyway; so that if a foreman intends to give his consent he might do it without any show of bitterness. The absence of a number of men from camp at Christmas time upsets the work and routine of the shanty considerably, it must be admitted, and some fiancial loss is also entailed but the lumber firms fare no worse than factories and other large establishments which cheerfully shut down at that joyous season.

The foregoing remarks pretty accurately voice the views of many shantymen through one who has been brought into close association with them. If lumber firms could see their way to do away with these little grievances they would not only give must satisfaction, but would give the men greater zeal in their work.—Lumber Clerk.

The Hoo-Hoo lake cruise in September on the City of Cleveland will be the most delightful outing for lumbermen and their families and friends ever planned. The City of Cleveland will sail from Detroit about 11 a.m., Saturday, September 9th, for a five-days cruise through Georgian Bay to the famous government locks at Sault Ste. Marie, returning to Detroit Thursday forenoon, September 14th. The fare is $32.50, children half price. This includes all meals. For itinerary and programme of trip, diagrams for stateroom reservation, and list of those enrolled for the cruise, address Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, Nashville, Tenn.

Temiskaming Country Needs a Mill

At a recent banquet given to the members of the Toronto Board of Trade at Haileybury, Ontario, Mr. George Rochester, one of the best posted men upon the lumber business in the Temiskaming district, gave an interesting speech in which he discussed the advantages which would result if a large sawmill could be erected at Lake Temiskaming. During the last fifteen years, he said, the important manufacturers of Ottawa had spent a million dollars a year in their operations on the country around Lake Temiskaming alone. Every log that the companies cut went to Ottawa, to Pembroke, Arnprior or Braeside mills, the large majority going to Ottawa. This season there has been taken out of the Temiskaming two and a half million logs by J. R. Booth, Gillies Bros., and other lumbermen who own limits of 10,000 squart miles tributary to Lake Temiskaming. A large mill would represent an investment of many thousands of dollars, and although it cost $2 a thousand to drive the logs to Ottawa and a loss of ten per cent. during the two years they were on the way, it did not seem probable that any of the established producers would put a mill on Lake Temiskaming so long as two-thirds of their cut was located lower down.

There were sixty-five mills in Northern Ontario, but none of them were making progress commensurate with the growth of the lumber. The little man had no chance whatever to compete for export trade. He had to confine himself purely to local business. Only the big man could carry on big operations. To make a profit, a mill with a capacity of twenty-five to fifty million feet a year would have to be erected and extensive limits would have to be bought, the price of which was now about $1,000 a mile. On the present schedule of freight rates it would cost $3.60 per thousand to take lumber to the consumer. Against this however one could balance the advantage of being able to get one's money back without the delay of two years which was necessary when the logs were floated all the way down the Ottawa River. It would be a long time before the local demand, although it had grown very rapidly, would be sufficient to justify a large outlay of material in the erection of a mill. On the face of it, however, the enormous waste would be saved and a good profit made by manufacturing the lumber on the spot in the Temiskaming country. The question was where would they find a millionaire to undertake the work.

Qualifications of a Yard Foreman

I had the opportunity some time ago, in the course of my rounds, to study a plant which operated six departments and a yard. This was conducted by a man who was purely and simply a millman, reputed to be a good one, too, who understood the manufacturing end of the business, but lacked technical knowledge of the lumber business. This, in time, led to a deplorable condition of affairs which soon became aggravated, says a writer in the Pioneer Western Lumberman.

Early in the administration of this individual, his faulty knowledge became apparent to the men under him. The rank and file received certain of his orders at first with amusement which later changed to sheer amazement, that the company could employ a man with so little actual technical understanding of the business he controlled.

Through his ignorance, the finer grades of lumber were improperly worked up when poorer grades were only required for the purpose at hand. This necessarily worked a loss for the owners. One day, a worker brought the attention of the latter to the incompetency of their manager by refusing to work up lumber which was thicker than required and cost $12 more than the stock required for the work. To work up the thicker lumber would have increased the cost of the finished product over 55 per cent. For refusing to do as the manager required, the employee lost his job while the manager continued his wasting policy.

This resulted in the other employees keeping their hands off and any old kind of stock was used in the working up of orders. No attention was paid to the obtaining of the best results for the owner. Everybody's business became nobody's business. Bickerings became rife in the yard and plant. There was no effort made to avoid or rectify errors and the general manager became a heavy expense to the owners of the mill and yard. The loss to the latter increased each day and the annual balance was a sight to see.

No plant run in this manner can succeed. Co-operation between men and foremen must exist at all times. Heads of departments must work together for the good of the employing company or else nothing but loss will accrue.

Employees are quick to see incompetence, while owners are often led astray in their judgment of their general or department managers through personal bias or rank favoritism. The latter condition is certain to spell ruin, and, to-day, the plant from which the above instance is drawn is losing money hand over fist, where its competitors are making a profit. Yet blindness of the men most interested in the condition of the ledger sheets is responsible for this condition of affairs in the yard and mill.

How to overcome the situation is indeed a problem. The writer's experience—and he saw this condition of which he writes—would be to have numerous conferences between employers, managers and men. Let all concerned speak the truth. Let the owners encourage frankness in criticism and protect the workingmen from the resultant ill-feeling of the bosses. Take an hour every week for such conferences as these and the ledger will show profit in every instance where loss alone shows to-day.

Another way would be to have a complaint letter box wherein men could drop their suggestions which would or should only reach the eyes of their employers. These letters should be signed, but should be considered as most confidential. Resultant action would then rest upon the managerial ability of the employers. It could do no harm to start such a system as a trial anyway and my suggestion, coming as it does from a practical mill and yard man, will be found to save many a penny now thrown into the sewer.

The proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association which was recently held at Chicago, have been published in book form and issued to the members of the association. Others desirous of obtaining this excellent publication may do so at the price of one dollar, by addressing Mr. Leonard Bronson, Manager of the Association, at the Fidelity Trust Building, Tacoma, Washington. The publication has been splendidly produced and the many interesting addresses which were delivered at the meeting will prove of the utmost value to the lumber trade and industry.

Machinery and Equipment

Opening of the New Simonds Plant

The new plant of the Simonds Manufacturing Company at Lockport, N. Y., which has now commenced operations was thrown open to the public for inspection recently. The plant consists of seven storeys in which there were some 250 employees at work when operations commenced, this has now been increased to about 300. The annual pay-roll of this extensive plant amounts to about $196,000. The opening of the plant to the public was taken advantage of by over 1500 people, all of whom were greatly surprised by the magnitude of the enterprise.

One of the features of the opening event was the pouring of the celebrated Simonds steel, at which about 115 members of the Town Council and Board of Trade were present, together with a number of representatives of the Bench and Bar and of the daily press. All the other interesting processes of the plant were shown to the visitors and in addition to being of the utmost interest to all the events were of great educational value. The seven buildings constituting the plant cover three acres of ground and contain 100,000 square feet of floor space.

A New Industry for Canada

The Canadian Mathews Gravity Carrier Company, manufacturers of gravity freight carriers, conveyors and automatic elevators, have established a factory and office at 28 Sheppard street, Toronto. This is a Canadian branch of the American company, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn. Mr. O. C. Sylvester, of the home office, is in charge of the Canadian end. This company specialize in conveyors for lumber concerns, both portable and stationary, and their patents show great improvement over the ordinary conveyor now in use in the saw mills throughout the country.

Good Business Everywhere

Mr. Madison Williams of the well-known Madison Williams Manufacturing Company Limited, Lindsay, Ont., recently returned from a business trip to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Williams reports business right through the Western provinces as being exceptionally good, and speaks of the wonderful development now taking place in British Columbia as simply phenomenal.

Increasing Demand for Mechanical Rubber Goods

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited, are making a big addition to their Canadian factory at Bowmanville, Ont. When completed the factory will have double its present capacity. This enlargement has been made necessary because of the greatly increasing demand for their mechanical rubber goods which the Goodyear people are meeting with in Canada.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

Axles Wanted

Wanted to buy wagon axles. Jackson Wagon Company, Limited, St. George, Ontario. 12-13

White Pine to Order

Wanted to correspond with parties able to cut White Pine to order. H. V. Berry, Fort Plain, N. Y. 12-13

Slabs and Edgings Wanted

Will buy in any quantity, wood slabs and edgings. Fizette, 265 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ontario. 14-14

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Tank Lumber Wanted

We require 2-in. and 3-in. Tank White Pine, 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 10-in.; 10 ft. to 24 ft. Also red pine. Highest prices for Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

100 cars Longford Hemlock, assorted sizes.
100 cars Whitney Spruce, any width.
25 cars Ravensworth Birch, 1 in. and thicker.

Apply to Quincy Adams Lumber Company, Limited, Longford Mills, Ontario. 14-17

For Sale

300,000 feet 1 inch Birch.
250,000 feet 1¼ in. to 3 in. Birch.
1st and 2nd and No. 1 Common from three to six months on stick.

ROBERT STEWART, LIMITED,
13-16 Guelph, Ont.

For Sale

One car good crating Elm.
One car Hardwood Flooring, Kiln Dried.
Two cars Birch Plank wide 3 in. and 4 in. Bored Hearts.
One car Birch and Maple, 5 in x 6 in. Boxed Hearts.
Fifty M. feet 2 x 4 in., 6, 8, 10, 12, 10 to 12 feet long.
One car 1¼ in., 1½ in. wide white Pine.
Low price for quick shipment.

THE HALL BROS.,
301 Church St., Toronto
13-14 and Marmora, Ont,

For Sale

Product of two million feet of good white pine logs, rail or water shipment from Bruce Mines. Apply Bruce Mines Saw Mill Company, Limited, Bruce Mines, Ont. 11-14

For Sale

4 cars 1-in. Ash, No. 1 C. and B.
2 cars 1¼-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
6 cars 1½-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
4 cars 2-in. Ash, No. 1. C. and B.
6,000 Cedar Telegraph Poles, 30 to 50 ft.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

For Sale
Hardwood and Hemlock

If you want to buy Hardwood or Hemlock or Ties, Posts and Shingles, visit limits and make an early contract. Pay as work progresses. Can get you 5 or 10 million feet of each on Georgian Bay. Box 266, Canada Lumberman. 9-16

Lumber for Sale

One car hard Maple and Beech, clean dry stock, cut 1½ and 2 in. squares in lengths of 20 in. to 4 feet, also a quantity of
1 x 2 x 26 in. Beech and Maple, clear.
1 x 2⅛ x 28 in. Beech and Maple, clear.
1 x 2 x 36 in. White Basswood.
2 x 2 x 18 in., 24 in., 28 in., long oak squares.

For further particulars write or see
P. D. CAMPBELL,
13-16 Newbury, Ont.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE

Small Band Sawmill, Waterous make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing, Etc., also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines, comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, Variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.
2-tf. JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound.

Machinery for Sale

Carver, 4 spindle Rohlman.
Two cut-off saws, railway, wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.
Planers, 24-in. single belted.
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.
Moulder, 6-inch, Houston.
Mortiser, hollow chisel, Greenlee.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, bit.
Saw and Dado machine, Williamsport.
Sander, double 24-inch, Perry.
Sander, 42-inch three drum Boardman.
Sander, 41-inch three drum Columbia.
Saw gummer, Rogers.
Saw-mill, band 63 inch wheel.
Engines and boilers, various sizes.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

New and Second Hand Machinery For Sale

AT HUNTSVILLE

One Northy (secondhand) "Duplex" Steam Pump, 3½ x 2½ x 4.

One secondhand Circular Saw Grinder "Colville Patent," good as new, built by The Wm. Hamilton Company, Peterboro.

One secondhand Upright Boiler, engine attached, 20 h.p. Boiler tested to 160 lbs. C. W. pressure.

One Steam Oil Separator, 8-in. pipe. McEachren make.

One Iron Saw Frame and Mandrel complete with pulleys and third bearing. Steel Mandrel, 3 7-16 diam. Waterous make.

One Dry Kiln in four bands of pipe. Steel jacketed with 5 ft. Fan Shaft. Bearings and Pulley. Back pressure valve and steam trap. Over 4,500 ft. lin. piping in the four banks in addition to bases.

One new three saw Edger. Steel Mandrel 2 7-16, with three bearings open end, for 16-in. saws, including Table Rollers and Shifter Irons.

THE HUNTSVILLE SYNDICATE,
11-14 Huntsville, Ont.

Lath Mill and Bolter

For sale, combined lath mill and bolter, made by G. Walter Green, Peterboro. Price new, $200; only used a few days, mill out of business. Half price will buy it. F.O.B. Cars at Kinmount. Apply to J. R. Mark, Kinmount, Ont. 12-15

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED—to purchase, one second-hand saw-mill, in good repair; complete with gang edger, and equipped with suitable power plant; also shingle mill. Address, Box 291, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14-14

Matcher Wanted

Second-hand, in good condition. Describe. Name, maker and lowest price. York & Sunbury Milling Company Limited, Gibson, N.B. 14-15

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—First class Circular Sawyer, accustomed to steam feed, steam niggers and loaders, for right or left hand saw. Good wages for a good man. Reply to Box 295, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14-14

WANTED—A competent Pine Lumber Inspector, accustomed to grading for the Ontario market. Apply, stating salary expected and giving references, to the Sheppard Lumber Company, Limited, Waubaushene, Ont. 14-17

WANTED—Good man with Portable Saw Mill to cut out one million feet. Commence September 1st. Can give several years contract. Money advanced as work progresses. Apply Box 275, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-14

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advetisements unde this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Man with shingle mill and timber wants competent partner with small capital. Box 70, Thessalon, Ont. 11-14

Partner Wanted

Thoroughly posted in buying lumber by a good salesman of No. 1 standing. Address, Box 296 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14-14

For Sale

Planing Mill, Lumber and Coal Yard, in Western Ontario, doing good business; good reason for selling. Box 292, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14-17

For Sale

Planing mill, in a small town in Algoma in the heart of the lumber district and forty miles from Sault Ste. Marie. Apply Box 294, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14-15

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

For Sale

In Alberta, Timber Limit and Mill, capacity 10 m. per day. Large amount of dry Fence Posts, Mine Timbers, and Cordwood. Railway through property; private loading facilities; good proposition; cheap. Inspection invited. For particulars apply to Box 293, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14-14

Timber and Land Investment

Farm of three hundred acres within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Here is a Snap

Saw Mill and Timber Limit for sale, on Grand Trunk Railway. Easy to lumber limit, contains four to five million feet mixed timber, besides a large quantity of standing and lying dry pine; two million feet free from Crown dues. Mill now running, equipped with trimmers, double edges, slash saws, lath and shingle mill. Price 8,000. It won't cost much to come and see this outfit; it is a bargain. Write Box 37, Barry's Bay. 14-17

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

About 35 acres of standing timber, principally cedar poles. Apply S. A. Price, Burhamthorpe, Ont. 14-15

I HAVE FOR SALE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

In Tulare County, California. A choice compact tract of 275,000,000 feet of redwood and 125,000,000 feet of sugar pine, nicely located to operate and can be marketed in Los Angeles, California. I want a buyer in the next six weeks. Can be bought at a bargain.

L. VAN WINKLE,
14-17 Santa Monica, Cal.

Grooving Pulley Rims

"J. J." writes in the Timber Trades Journal: "I notice some engineers both in this country and America have taken up the practice of grooving the pulley rims on saw benches, planing machines, etc. The object of this is, I suppose, to prevent air cushioning and to get rid of the air which is supposed to lodge between the belt and the face of the pulley, and prevents their close contact. One would imagine that if the face of the pulley is true, and the face of the belt soft, smooth and pliable, very little air could collect between the belt and the pulley face. If any of your readers have tried these pulleys I should be glad if they would say if they consider them an improvement as regards driving power over ordinary ones. One would imagine also that grooves on the face of the pulley would have a tendency to increase the wear on the driving belt. I remember years ago—with the same object—holes were bored right through the pulley rims, but I do not see any of these about now."

Extra Thin Gauge Circular Saws

Extra thin guage saws are apt to spring aside and follow the grain of the wood, and to run them successfully a number of points must be borne in mind, says the Timber Trade Journal. In the first place, the bench itself must be well constructed, the saw spindle, bearings, collars and pin be kept dead true, and the bearings be of ample area and well lubricated. The saw must be carefully tensioned to suit the rim and feed speed at which it is to run, and be correct for the work and timber in the shape and number of teeth, gullet room, and be uniform in space and set. Bearing in mind that the thinner the gauge of the saw the greater the number of teeth required to stand a given feed, care must be taken that the teeth are uniformly sharpened and the saw is in balance, i.e., is absolutely round. The packing, too, should be very carefully adjusted so as to give a uniform heat over the whole blade. The speed of the saw should always be kept up to its full standard, and be as regular as possible.

A Belt Shifting Wrinkle

The ordinary belt shifting gear used in a saw mill usually consists of two upright iron rods fixed on a cross-bar operated by a lever. If this arrangements is in constant use the edges of the belt often become twisted and damaged and its driving power reduced owing to the dead pressure of the belt forks at a limited point, says the Timber Trades Journal.

Instead of using two iron belt forks much less damage is done to the belt if two pieces of wood, say 12 in. long by 6 in. deep, are fastened to the cross-bar, as when the belt is shifted the uressure is distributed over 12 in. of its edge instead of being concentrated to one spot, as is the case with stationary vertical rods. Another plan is to make the belt forks of hollow porcelain rollers, and allow them to revolve when the belt is shifted, which will reduce the friction considerably. This may appear a simple matter to that count in these days.

Making Joints on Steam Boilers

A considerable number of accidents arise in steam boilers through the manhole and mudhole joints being badly made after the boiler has been cleared out. In the first place, care should be taken that the metal faces of the joints are mare dead true, and this packing should never be used to fill up any irregularities, as a thin true joint will stand better than a thick one. A good material for joints up to, say, 100 lbs. pressure is asbestos board, with thin wire gauze interwoven in it. The different forms of indiarubber become hardened, and are unreliable.

A good plan is to cut thin asbestos rings to the exact sizes of the joit faces, and coat them with blacklead, as they can be readily removed and used several times over. In making the joints of mudhole covers, which are fixed from the inside of the boiler, cast lead rings, about ⅛ in. thick, make a good joint, and are largely used. In many of the best boilers the joint facts are now usually machined to a true surface.

Ferguson Lumber Co.
London, Ont.

SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.

B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

We are Buyers of
Hardwood Lumber
Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)
Staves, Hoops
Heading
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH
& JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS
2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding
James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Establishd 1892
Oille & McKeen
Wholesale
Lumber
North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Trade with Canada Solicited

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment

2 cars extra choice 6-4 Highland Soft Elm.
3 cars 4-4 White Basswood.
1 car 3" Hard Maple.
1 car 4" Hard Maple.
1 car 5-4 Soft Maple, extra wide.
1 car Cedar Posts, 5" top and up.
4 cars Cedar Posts, 4½" top and up.
200,000 ft. 2" Hemlock, Dry.

Write Us for Prices.
The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.
Wiarton, Ontario

British & Foreign
Import & Export Co.
Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England
is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

BRITISH COLUMBIA
TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

W. M. DUNLOP & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AND AUDITORS
Rooms 45 and 46 Citizen Bldg.
OTTAWA, ONT.
Lumber Accounting a Specialty

FOR SALE!

One 52in. Wickes Gang
COMPLETE
One pair Twin Circulars
Cut from 6" to 24" Stock,
— With Steam Feed —
One Edger

Further particulars on application to
Gilmour & Hughson, Limited
HULL, QUEBEC

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The lumber trade in Ontario is in a fairly satisfactory condition. Wholesale travellers report that most of the retailers are buying from hand to mouth. As none of their stocks are over large, this policy results in a fairly good volume of trade to meet the extensive requirements of the building trade at this time of year. The competition among sellers of lumber at present is unusually keen. Retailers take advantage of this fact to wait until they can obtain the very best offer. Having then delayed a little longer than they should, in many cases they want delivery almost the very next day. The wholesalers believe that they have a decided grievance on this score. There is no question that with the present shortage of cars for shipment and the scarcity of laborers at shipping points, it is next to an impossibility to make expeditious deliveries. Retailers would assist considerably if they could get over the habit of delaying their orders until the very last moment and then asking for immediate delivery.

The low end of the stocks on the Georgian Bay are being cleaned up satisfactorily. In fact this applies also to all grades at Georgian Bay points. Lath are fairly well picked up. Shingles are unchanged at $3.30 for B. C. cedars. B. C. Fir has not been selling quite as well of late as formerly. The demand has declined a little and the price has been reduced to correspond.

The lumber business of Ottawa has been very quiet during the past few weeks. The local trade is about the only active feature of the whole business. Some relief has been given in the car shortage and shippers are now able to move a fair quantity of their lumber. A change is coming over Ottawa trade in regard to shipments, many of the mills show a growing preference for rail shipments instead of barge shipments. The shipments of lumber by barge to-day is only about one-half what it was ten years ago.

Eastern Canada

The lumber business at Montreal is in good condition, with steady prices and active trade. The prospects for a continuation of the good building business are excellent, as there are no building strikes at present. Lath continue strong and scarce. Spruce and pine are in good demand for the higher grades. There are indications of improvement in the demand from the United States. A continuation of the shortage of cars for shipment of lumber into Montreal is reported and the situation is so serious that dealers are considering the advisability of bringing the matter to the attention of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Manufacturers are predicting a higher price for eastern spruce, at Boston, on account of the logs not coming forward freely. Prices asked for frames at present are about $23.50. Some manufacturers, however, who have orders on hand, are asking $24. A slight improvement is noted in the market for random. Spruce covering boards are in moderate demand. Hemlock at Boston continues quiet. Manufacturers are holding firmly at $19 to $19.50. Shingles are easier and quotations for extras range from $3.40 to $3.50, with very little business at the top price. Lath at Boston are inactive. For 1⅝ inch the price ranges from $3.65 to $3.75 and for 1½ inch from $3.40 to $3.50. At New York prices for eastern spruce are firm, as a result of limited offerings on the part of the mills. Lath are well held, and cargo shipments to arrive are easily taken care of.

Great Britain

The London Spot market has been experiencing rather a broken period of business. Arrivals of stock have been fairly extensive, but the actual trade in progress has not been encouraging. The market lacks animation. The building trade is quite lethargic, and shows no indication of improving. The demand for wood paving continues good. Arrivals of floorings have been scarcer of late.

At Liverpool there has been no marked improvement in the whitewood branch of the trade. Holidays and the Coronation interferred considerably with trade and it will take some time to overcome the influence of the latter. The spruce deal market is unchanged, so far as spot prices are concerned. Future conditions are very difficult to foretell. A shortage of supply is already expected, as a result of the large quantity of spruce logs which are reported to have been hung up in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Canadian pine deals are unchanged and are going into consumption direct from the quay contracts made to arrive. Pitch pine contracts "to arrive" are scarce.

At Manchester the trade has been upset considerably by the Coronation. The building trade is very quiet. Trade, however, has been on a slightly increased line and stocks have been reduced about as low as is possible. A busy import season is expected. The uncertainty which always prevails in connection with the spruce market is quite noticeable. At Bristol the trade so far this year has not come up to expectations. The revival in the building trade which was expected has not occurred. The market for redwood and floorings is rather uncertain, and a great deal depends upon the nature of business during July.

The Glasgow market remains unchanged. If anything the last few weeks have seen a quieter trade than formerly, and it is believed that there will not be any improvement during the rest of the summer. The half year's trade has been more or less disappointing to all concerned. The shipbuilding trade is quite busy, and will probably continue to consume large quantities of lumber. A steady improvement is expected also in the box making industry. House building and general joinery are quiet and an improvement is looked for in the furniture trade. Stocks of lumber all round are light, at Glasgow, and with a reasonable demand prices ought to advance.

The American consul at Liverpool, England, writes that white oak and black walnut are in fair demand generally in Liverpool, but that cherry lumber has not been imported to any extent for many years. The common way of receiving white oak is in plank 3x12, 3½x12, 5x12, 5½x12, 6x12, and 7x12 in lengths of 12 feet up to 17 feet. These sizes are used for railway and general wagon building, and the present market value for first class stock is from $.52 to $.56 per cubic foot. White oak is also shipped largely in 1-inch boards, 4 inches and up wide in lengths of 10 feet and up, which sizes at present are worth from $.48 to $.52 per cubic foot. Quartered oak brings from $.60 to $1.33. Black walnut is imported both as logs and lumber to comply with requirements. Logs should run ten feet up and be of fair average length and 18 inches in diameter. Values range from $.73 to $1.46 per cubic foot. Walnut lumber is shipped in various grades from 1-inch boards up to 3-inch planks. It has a great variety of grades ranging in value from $.54 to $1.58 per cubic foot. The bulk of the business in both lines has been on consignments. The customary brokerage commission is four per cent.

United States

Chicago:—Increased enquiries from the country are reported both by wholesalers and retailers and the trade is commencing to expect an excellent fall business. The city trade also is improving steadily and building activity is increasing. Northern pine business is increasing. The demand both from the building trade and from the pattern trade is good. Upper grades are moving well, and a fair quantity of lower grades has been sold at satisfactory prices. Values on all grades are strong. Stocks at mill points are reported light. A little more life is reported in the demand for hardwood. The only active hardwood is oak, for which prices are well maintained. Interior finish is in good demand. Plain red oak is selling well and prices show a tendency to advance. Quarter sawed white oak is only in fair demand. Maple flooring manufacturers are doing a satisfactory trade. Hemlock prices are firm at the list, and the demand is good, particularly in the city, and larger towns. Country yards, however, are not buying very much, and are not expected to be strongly on the market until early in September. The yellow pine situation is fairly satisfactory, as a result of the manufacturers refusing to make any price concessions. Country yards are buying more freely than usual and there is a general feeling among manufacturers that a better market will be experienced from now on. The demand for shingles and lath continues only moderate, although prices have improved somewhat. White cedar shingles are in fair demand with prices about steady. Lath are active and firm.

Buffalo:—The demand for northern pine is fair, but the higher grades are rather quiet, as foundries and other concerns using pattern lumber are less active than usual. Good stock, however, is bringing a high price and will probably continue to do so, as available stocks are not large. The building trade and the box factories are using quite a lot of white pine. Plain oak is the leader among the hardwoods, and is firm in price. Birch is scarce, especially in the upper grades. Maple, elm and basswood are all in fair demand. The general hardwood trade is quiet. Hemlock prices are very low and the trade is about an average. Stocks are rather plentiful, and prices are not likely therefore to increase. Yellow pine continues fairly strong. There is a fair demand for flooring. The railroads have not come into the markets as yet. Arrivals are more plentiful than is necessary and prices are low.

Bay City and Saginaw:—The trade in Northern pine is only fair, and there are no outstanding features. Prices are firm, and the volume of lumber moving is, if anything, a little less than in previous years. Dealers are securing a certain amount of their

"Cleveland-Sarnia QUALITY"

THE ONLY WAY

you can secure uniformity is to buy direct from the manufacturer, and as near as possible the same one each time. To convince yourself try our

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

Cut to Order in Regular and Special Sizes 10 to 60 Feet Long.

We can furnish with despatch

RAILROAD, SHIP-BUILDING and HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS

We also carry a heavy stock of assorted grades in White pine and Red pine as well as LATH

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO.
SARNIA ONTARIO LIMITED

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

requirements, at other manufacturing points. A scarcity of low grade lumber is reported in the Georgian Bay district, from which a large portion of the supply is obtained for Bay City and Saginaw.

Market Corresponndence

Montreal Trade Improving

Montreal, July 10, 1911.—Lumber dealers and those engaged in the building trades in Montreal report business in good condition. Prices are steady and trade is brisk. The fact that there are no building strikes is pleasing to all interested in the lumber trade and the prospects are good for the balance of the season. There has been a scarcity of lath throughout the summer and prices have been consequently very satisfactory. Hardwoods still command excellent prices. The best qualities of spruce and pine also bring high prices. One dealer reports that buyers for the American market are hurrying up their orders, which indicates that there is a slack supply on the other side. A good deal of lumber is shipped from Quebec province by way of Lake Champlain and the White Hall Canal, particularly to New York City and points in New York State. Shipments by this route have been greatly facilitated recently by the release of hay carrying boats. These have been extensively used for the purpose of moving export lumber orders to American destinations.

Dealers are experiencing much difficulty in securing railway cars for bringing their supplies into Montreal. One extensive dealer told the representative of the Canada Lumberman that he was three weeks behind in his orders. The mills, for the same season, have been unable to ship their manufactured goods. The situation has become so serious that dealers threaten to bring the matter to the attention of the railway commission unless relief is provided within a reasonable period. The cause for this shortage is said to be that the railways already are sending their empties to the west in preparation for moving the wheat crop, which, however, is some weeks from the harvest. Lumber people do not see why they should be compelled to suffer this early in the season when the use of the cars, had they been properly distributed, would have relieved the strain, and, they would, without difficulty, have arrived in the west in ample time for the grain trade.

While the hot weather was complained of on all sides as causing much discomfort to those having to do business, the report is unanimous that trade is in excellent condition. One dealer remarked that prices were better in Ontario than in this province. He admitted that the higher prices quoted might not mean greater profits when the transportation facilities and expenses were taken into consideration.

Montreal Notes

The Richelieu Lumber Company, Montreal, was recently incorporated with a capital of $250,000 for the purpose of doing a general lumber business. The incorporators are: Mr. C. T. Desjardins, of Sorel, provisional president; Mr. A. Demers, of Montreal, secretary; Mr. J. S. Beauregard, of Montreal; Mr. Pierre Paul, of Sorel, and Mr. Ulric St. Jean, of Contrecoeur. The company's offices will be in room 44 Trust & Loan Building, No. 30 St. James Street.

The Eagle Lumber Company, of Montreal, is under contract to ship a million feet of lumber to the Liverpool and Glasgow markets. This company's splendid plant is situated at Mont Laurier, 180 miles from Montreal.

Messrs. E. & J. Maxwell, who recently established their lumber yard on St. Antoine Street near Guy Street, have built a new brick office which adds greatly to the appearance of the locality and gives an air of prosperity to their business, which is a truthful as well as gratifying sign.

The Montreal Lumber Associations are not having any meetings during the summer months on account of the hot weather. Business is transacted, so far as necessary, by the executive officers.

The month of June was an excellent one in the building trade in Montreal. No less than 323 permits for new buildings and 100 permits for repairs and alterations were issued, the cost estimated for the work being $1,550,365 for the new buildings and $230,495 for the repairs, a total of $1,780,860. During the same period in 1910 there were 263 permits for new work and 87 for repairs at a total cost of $1,585,254. The increase for the present year is, therefore, 73 permits and $195,696.

The Late Mr. John Breakey

The death of Mr. John Breakey, a prominent lumber merchant and former president of the Quebec Bank, occurred at his home at Breakeyville, near Quebec, on June 26th. Mr. Breakey had spent the winter in California for the benefit of his health. He returned about a month ago but his condition became gradually worse. He leaves a large family.

Mr. Breakey was the son of the late H. D. Breakey, a pioneer in the lumbering business on Chaudiere. He was born at Chaudiere on April 9, 1846. He had had experience in every branch of the lumbering business, including saw mill machinery and railway construction, and upon the death of his father became the proprietor of the mills at Etchemin, Quebec. After being a director of the Quebec Bank for a number of years he was elected president in 1897 and retired in 1908. He had large financial interests in the city of Quebec and surrounding district and was a liberal supporter of educational work and other elevating enterprises. His wife was a daughter of the late John Anderson, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Serious Fire in Aylmer Lumber Yards

Ottawa, July 10.—There was a bad fire in Aylmer, Que., on Saturday, July 8th, when the lumber yards of R. & T. Ritchie suffered heavily. It is estimated that 15,000,000 feet B.M. of lumber was destroyed in this fire. It was piled in a yard just north of the village of Aylmer and was composed of all kinds of red and white pine and spruce. Some of it was green, while a considerable portion had been there for sometime. The cause of the fire is unknown. The lumber had been sawn for various firms by the Ritchie company. Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company, Limited, lost about $150,000 worth, which was insured at $120,000; R. & T. Ritchie lost about $60,000, covered by insurance to the extent of $50,000; W. H. McAuliffe, Ottawa, loss, $35,000, insured for $30,000; Pembroke Lumber Company, loss, $20,000, insurance $20,000; Estate of R. Hurdman, loss $10,000. insurance $10,000; Shepherd and Morse, loss $10,000, insurance $10,000; Hawkesbury Lumber Company, loss $10,000, insurance $5,000; Thomas Mackarell & Company, loss $3,000, insurance $2,000. The yard was entirely cleaned out. Mr. Ritchie states that he will build the pile henceforth farther from the village. However, the fire on Saturday caused no loss to houses in the village.

The lumber business has been very quiet during the past few weeks. The mid-summer lull is on and very few sales are being made except in the local trade. The lumber companies are shipping out a lot of lumber just now and the shortage of cars is somewhat relieved. All the companies are getting out their lumber as fast as possible now.

There is a growing tendency on the part of lumbermen to ship by rail instead of water. Many reasons are given for this, but as a rule it is chiefly due to mills changing location which makes rail shipment necessary.

Mr. C. P. Murphy, of the Ottawa Transportation Company, states that the barge trade in lumber is little over half what it was ten years ago. Then this company had about 60 barges busy in this work, while to-day there are not more than 35 employed.

Large Lumber Consumption by English Soap Makers

Liverpool, July 3.—In an earlier letter, when speaking of the extent of the box-making department of the great English soap manufacturing companies, I suggested that lumber manufacturers who might be interested in this particular field of consumption, would do well to write to the companies, saying that they would be willing to quote for supplies of wood required for box-making and asking to be informed of the sizes of the boards used. The names and addresses of some of the larger users of soft wood for box and case making in the United Kingdom will be of value to Canadian exporters of spruce, hemlock, poplar, cypress, larch and other woods which are suitable for box-making. The following are some of the larger users of box timber:—

Soap Manufacturers:—Lever Brothers, Limited, Port Sunlight, Cheshire; William Gossage & Sons, Limited, Widnes, Lancashire; United Alkali Company, Limited, Liverpool; Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Limited, Warrington; E. Cook & Company, Limited, London; Chiswick Soap Company, Limited, London; Price's Patent Candle Company, Limited, London; "Pears Soap Works," London; T. H. Harris & Sons, Stratford, London; Christopher Thomas & Brothers, Limited, Bristol; W. G. Smith, Kingston on Thames, London; Joshua Margerison & Company, Preston; J. Watson & Sons, Limited, Leeds; Isdale & McCallum, Paisley, Scotland; Tyson, Richmond & Jones, Liverpool; J. Hargreaves & Son, Limited, Liverpool; Goodwin's Limited, Ordsall Lane, Manchester.

The extensive dry soap making business, known as "Hudson's," at Bankhall, Liverpool, is now associated with Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight; as is also the metal polishing soap business known as "Brooks." Hudson's dry soap works, Liverpool, have long been one of the larger box-making and using industries in the United Kingdom. A letter re supplies of wood should be addressed to the manager, Hudson's dry soap works, Bankhall, Liverpool.

Industries somewhat allied to those afore given, in which large

DRIED FRUITS

WE have never in all our experience seen dried fruits such a close clean up at this time of the year as at present exists. Stocks of Apples and Prunes are completely exhausted. Raisins and Peaches are sky high and the only moderate priced fruits which are suitable for the Camp are Dates and Figs. We offer as follows :

Choice Bright Fat Natural Figs, in 30 lb. Canvas Bags, at 4¼
Choice Quality Hallowee Dates, in 60 lb. Boxes, at 4¾

CAMP BLEND TEA

A substantial good bodied Tea quite suitable for the Camps, packed in Chests and Half-chests. Black, green or mixed at **15c.**

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers **Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO**

Examine this List!——

Jenckes Boilers in stock ready for immediate shipment subject to prior sale. All built to rigid specifications, tested and inspected. Detailed specification of any Boiler mailed on request.

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR

1-72 in. x 18 ft. 125 lbs. Pressure B.C. Inspection
1-72 " x 18 " 135 " "
3-72 " x 16 " 135 " "
4-66 " x 16 " 135 " "
2-60 " x 16 " 135 " "
1-60 " x 16 " 125 " " B.C. Inspection
2-60 " x 14 " 125 " " B.C. Inspection
1-60 " x 14 " 135 " "
1-54 " x 12 " 125 " "
1-54 " x 12 " 100 " "

VERTICAL

2-30 H.P. 110 lbs.
1-25 " 110 "
5-20 " 110 "
5-15 " 110 "
1-12 " 110 "

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE

-80 H.P. 110 lbs. Open Bottom Pattern
1-60 " 110 " " " "
2-50 " 110 " " " "
1-40 " 110 " " " "
3-40 " 110 " Water " "

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works : Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

quantities of wood for box-making are used almost by the ship-load, and as "first-hand" as the wood can be got, are: Reckitt & Sons, Limited, Hull; Bryant & May, Bow, London; Day & Martin, London; Diamond Match Company, (Branch of Bryant & May, Limited), Seaforth, Liverpool; W. G. Nixey, Soho Square, London; Maguire, Miller & Company, Liverpool; W. Edge & Sons, Bolton; Patent Borax Company, Limited, Ladywood, Birmingham; Shearer & Harvey, Glasgow, Scotland; "Martindales," Hanover street, Liverpool; Raimes & Company, Limited, Stockton-on-Tees; Wm. Berry, Limited, Manchester; W. H. Holland & Company, Limited, Bolton; S. J. Moreland, & Sons, Gloucester.

A letter addressed to any of the afore-named firms, with the name of the town, as given, and the addition, "England," or "Scotland," as required, would reach the head office and would be placed in the right hands for proper attention. Several of the firms named use, continuously, much larger quantities of timber than many builders, joiners and furniture makers who are regarded as being in an extensive way of business. Most of them also buy "first-hand," or through brokers or agents, buying "first-hand" for them. In some cases the wood for boxes is received ready cut to size, and ready to be passed to the box-nailing machines. By importing in this way, freight charges are reduced, less store space, is required at works; less room is wanted for sawing machinery, and for cutting up, and the wood, cut to sizes which are usually small, is handled much more easily than when the wood is imported in boards. Particulars of these different ways of importing the wood may be obtained by application to the firms.

Honoring a Member of the Lumber Trade

At the time when the bustle of the coronation stand-making business was at its height, several members of the timber trade in London were able to meet and pay a happy compliment to one of their number, Mr. B. W. Williams, of Blucher street, Walworth, London. The meeting in question took place at the offices of Denny, Mott & Dixon, Limited, Feuchurch street, on June 16. Mr. Williams is a member of one of the older families in the London timber trade, and was fitly chosen to accompany the Mayor of Southwark, Mr. Albert Wilson, to present an address from ten mayors of south London boroughs, to His Majesty the King; in the course of the royal progress through south London, on the day after the coronation. It was thought by members of the trade that some souvenir of the event ought to be given to Mr. Williams, and a sum of money sufficient to obtain a fitting souvenir, was readily provided by members of the trade. The souvenir is in the form of an oval jewelled pendant, and bears Mr. Williams' name and the inscription: "A souvenir from his London and Liverpool friends in the timber trade."

Mr. R. Vick, in a few terse remarks, stated what had been done as regards obtaining the jewel, and asked Mr. Williams to accept it, on behalf of the trade.

Mr. Williams feelingly thanked Mr. Vick and those associated with him in the matter, for the souvenir. His own family had, he said, been connected with the timber trade for over one hundred years, and it was a proud boast of his, that his whole heart was in the trade. That presentation was to him a summary of old family associations with the trade.

The members of the trade who were present entered thoroughly into the spirit of the ceremony and congratulated Mr. Williams on the distinguished and honorable position which he occupied among them.

Railway Sleepers

The renewing of sleepers is now one of the larger operations requiring the use of wood, which the railway companies of the United Kingdom have to perform. A careful "pickling" of the wood used, by thoroughly saturating it with creosote, will double the life of the wood as used without any such preserving treatment, yet the decay of sleepers goes on rapidly, and large renewal operations have to be carried out. The demands may be said to range from 100,000 to 500,000 sleepers per year. The sizes commonly used are 9 feet by 10 inches by 5 inches, and 9 feet by 10 inches by 4½ inches, but thicker wood, up to about 10 inches by 10 inches is used for special work. On the main lines of the leading railways, the upper surface of the sleeper is quite exposed to sun and rain, the ballast being used between the sleepers only, and not on top of them. Considering that the sleepers are so thoroughly impregnated with creosote, it is surprising that the burning of wood is not of frequent occurrence. One rarely hears of sleepers being fired by cinders from engines, but the wear, by exposure to all weathers, goes on uninterruptedly. Fir and red pine are most commonly used. The prices of the 4½ or 5 in. sleepers range from about 2s. 3d. to about 4s. 6d. each. The demand is steady, year by year, and there is no present prospect of wood sleepers being superseded by sleepers of any other material or of any device being adopted for securing railway metals, which would be a substitute for wood sleepers. Stocks of sleepers are replenished at convenient times for the companies, and "by tender;" prices being asked for, and one or more of the tenders received, being accepted. Delivery will be taken in specified quantities, and at stated times.

The work of pickling has opened up a new branch of treatment for railway timber, and depots now exist at which the work is carried on as methodically and economically as may be. At one such depot which I visited a few days ago several acres of land were covered with low stacks of pickled sleepers, some twelve deep; ready to be moved at any time as wanted. The supplying of sleepers to the many railway companies in the United Kingdom is a branch of the business which is worth much trouble to secure as the quantities wanted are always large; the replenishing of stocks has to be done frequently, and the railway companies are among the best of the great trading corporations to do business with.

J. H. Q.

Timber Trade Facilities in South Wales

The accommodation at the Barry Docks for the timber trade consists of 114 acres of water space. The quays, which extend for upwards of 6,000 feet, are wide and supplied with railway lines, which enable goods to be forwarded to all parts of the country with the greatest possible despatch. For the discharging and loading of timber 48 hydraulic cranes have been provided, varying in capacity from 30 cwts. to 50 tons. There is a large area of land for timber storage, and large additional areas are available for letting as sites for the erection of sawmills and wood factories.

The Barry Docks occupy a central position for serving the South Wales coal field and the enormous population dependent thereon and are also excellently situated for serving the large centres of manufacture included in the Midlands.

Imports of Wood Goods at Barry Docks, 1910.
For Mining Purposes

Pit props: 2½ feet to 13 feet in length and from 2 inches top dia.—	
Norway	815 loads.
Russia (Baltic)	14,217 "
Finland	40,263 "
Total	55,295 "
Value about £69,000.	
Debenture timber (hewn). 13 ft. to 60 ft. in length, 6 inches to 14 inches square—	
Sweden	2,151 loads.
Value about £3,000.	
Pitwood (rough)—	
From France, Spain and Portugal, various sizes, and sizes, and of 6½ ft., 9 ft. and 13 ft. in length.	439,426 loads.
Value, about £351,000.	

For Building and Other Purposes

Lathwood in lengths of 4 ft., 6 ft. and 8 ft.—	
Russia	331 loads.
Hewn logs 10 inches to 12 inches square—	
Russia	120 "
Total	451 "
Value about £600.	
Deals and battens; 2 inches to 3 inches in thickness, and from 6 inches to 11 inches in width—	
Russia	2,527 loads.
Deals and battens: 1 inch to 4 inches square and 12 inches wide—	
Russit	2,296 "
Deals and battens: Varying from 2 inches by 2 inches to 3 inches by 11 inches—	
Sweden	2,567 "
Boards prepared: Planed, tongued, grooved and beaded, varying from 5 ins. to 7 ins. in width and from ½-in. to 1-in. in thickness—	
Sweden	580 "
Battens and boards: From 1-inch to 4 inches square by 12 inches wide	3,802 "
Total	11,772 loads.
Value about £32,000.	

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report as follows under date of June 24: Lumberstuffs.—White Pine—Arrivals during the fortnight consist of the Trn. Schr. "General Laurie" from Halifax, N.S., with 150 m. ft. which was sold to arrive at $31.50 for merchantable, and $24 for second quality, and the Trn. Schr. "Wilfred M." from St. John, N.B., with 105 m. ft. now on offer. These cargoes have satisfied present requirements. Spruce—Two cargoes have ar-

All Belt Users

Agree More Power Means More Profit

Anything making for more POWER or less FRICTION is of much interest to all BELT USERS.

To get the most possible POWER, SPEED and ECONOMY from BELTS IS A PROBLEM we have studied for 30 years.

From these years of experiments and developments we have produced as near an Ideal Belt as seems possible.

We are called BELT SPECIALISTS and in AMPHIBIA BELTS are producing the highest attainment in the Belt World.

AMPHIBIA Belts are Waterproof

They are not affected by Steam, Water, damp air or any similar adverse conditions and we guarantee them, against opening of laps through exposure to water or steam. No need to say how we make them. You are more interested in what they WILL DO.

They will do more work than just ORDINARY Belts and with less cost for UP KEEP.

There is an AMPHIBA BELT for every purpose.

We will let you prove

AMPHIBIA EFFICIENCY

If you are contemplating the installation of any transmission equipment let us advise you more fully as to the EFFICIENCY of AMPHIBIA BELTS.

Send us your enquiries. We may be of some help. We agree that you first prove AMPHIBIA merit before any cost to you.

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements.

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

75000 FEET

Loaded in 3 Hours, Skidding some of the Logs 200 Feet

THE MACHINE THAT DID IT

"AMERICAN" Steam Log Loader

SELF SLEWING

Swings and Slews continuously in either direction by means of gearing which has power to handle loads under any conditions.

SELF PROPELLING

Selt propelled in either direction on tops of the cars on its own portable track sections (or on permanently railed cars) or on surface track.

Please write Dept. 7 for Information and Prices.

American Hoist & Derrick Company
ST. PAUL, MINN.

The John Dulweber Co.

Capital Stock $225,000

MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.

Specialties

Oak and Poplar

Highest Grades——Prompt Shipments

Send all inquiries to the head office:

McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

rived during the fortnight: the Trn. Schr. "Eddie Theirault" from Belliveau Cove with 210m. ft., and the Schr. "Basile" from Meteghan to selves with 183m. ft. Both of these cargoes had been sold to arrive at $25 for merchantable, and $21 for second quality. The "General Laurie" also brought 90m. ft. sold some time ago. The "Basile" brought 18m. ft. Hemlock, which we have not yet sold. Pitch Pine—The Trn. Schr. "Lady of Avon" arrived on the 10th with 254 m ft., which had been contracted for some time ago. Shingles—No receipts of either Gaspe or Cedar Laying but we have a cargo of the latter on the way. Both descriptions are wanted. Shooks—Receipts consist of 400 bdls. ex. S.S. "Ocamo" imported on dealtrs' account. Wood Hoops—No arrivals, stocks are sufficient for the present season.

Poles Used in Canada in 1910

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has compiled statistics dealing with the poles purchased in Canada during 1910. The total number of poles purchased was 782,841, or an increase of 118 per cent. over 1909. The total value of these poles at point of purchase was $1,043,874, and the average price of poles was $1.33 or less by 6 cents than the price per pole in 1909. Steam railroads, telephone and telegraph companies used 95 per cent. of these poles, the remaining five per cent. being used by electric roads, power and light companies. 97 per cent. of the total consumption were cedar poles, which for their cost give better service than any other wood. At present, none of these poles are treated or preserved by any method, in which respect we are far behind the United States. The United States, using in 1909, 3,738,740 poles at an average cost of $1.89, or at 50 cents more per pole than in Canada, found that it paid them to use preservative methods. During the last three years the treatment of poles has advanced rapidly, so that in 1909, 15 per cent. of the total number were treated by the creosote or other methods. This is an increase of 67 per cent. over the number treated in 1908. At present the United States have 87 timber treating plants, while Canada has none. It is to be hoped that this great inequality will soon be done away with, and that pole users in Canada may take up this cheap and rational method of securing greater service from the poles used and thus lessening the drain on the forest.

Canadian and U. S. Timber Exports

Statistics of Foreign Trade for Year Ending March, 1911 —Decrease in Canadian Exports of Planks and Boards

		From Canada	From United States
Deals, pine	$1,564,518		
Deals, spruce and other	6,939,010		
Deals, ends	344,211		
Deals, total		$ 8,847,739	
Planks and boards		21,509,769	$41,744,132
Joists and scantling		1,202,832	478,003
Total		$31,560,340	$42,222,135
Exported to:—			
United Kingdom		$10,282,127	$6,004,409
United States		16,890,638	
British North America			8,328,728
Argentine (Argentine Republic)		2,465,587	4,934,357
Australia (British Oceania)		354,055	2,920,698
Belgium			2,141,313
France			821,824
Germany			2,078,330
Italy			1,045,512
Netherlands			2,227,070
Other European			778,453
Central American States and British Honduras			1,059,178
Mexico			1,774,959
Cuba		324,437	2,523,616
Other West Indies and Bermuda			848,946
Brazil			771,266
Chili			86,855
Other South America			1,373,208
Chinese Empire			969,712
Hong Kong			9,975
Japan			76,487
Phillipine Islands			301,260
Other Asia and Oceania			82,381
British Africa and other Africa			811,059
Other Countries		1,243,496	252,539
Logs and round timber		$ 1,193,251	$ 4,084,626
Firewood and all other unmanufactured		349,521	364,579
Timber, hewn			817,321
Timber, sawed		1,043,466	10,821,765
Sleepers and railroad ties		357,261	
Piling		171,748	
Total		$ 3,115,247	$16,088,291
Exported to:—			
United Kingdom		$ 1,106,725	$ 6,231,040
United States		1,990,074	
British North America			1,717,020
Belgium			70,522
France			907.511
Germany			1.470.930
Italy			1,154,384
Netherlands			1.593.838
Other Europe			541,747
Central American States and British Honduras			587,882
Mexico			1,040,967
Cuba			661
Other West Indies and Bermuda			292
Argentina			59,379
Other South America			155,962
British Australasia			100
Phillipine Islands			2,940
Other Asia and Oceania			8,912
British Africa			8,025
Other Africa			17.123
Other Countries		18,448	519,056
Shingles		$ 1,685,761	$ 66,874
Shooks:			
Box			1,172,874
All other		289,074	1,762,233
Staves			5,868,487
Heading		104,933	384,248
All other			5,893,982
Wood for Wood Pulp (to United States)		6,092,715	
Wood Pulp		5,715,532	363,070
Laths, palings and pickets		1,971,260	
Other lumber, N. E. S.		524,605	
All other manufactures of		945,774	15,330.456
Total		$17,329,654	$30,842.224
Grand total		$52,005,241	$89,152.650

Imports of pulp woods and wood pulp into the United States during the year ended March 31st, 1911, were as follows:—

Pulp Woods:—		
Rough, free	$ 1,321,876	
Peeled, free	2,732,079	
Rossed, free	1,863,810	$ 5,917,765
Total	$ 5,917,765	
(Countries imported from not shown).		
Wood Pulp:—		
Mechanically ground, free	$ 2,716,223	
Mechanically ground, duty	1,285,407	
Chemical, unbleached, duty	6,146.793	
Chemical, bleached, duty	3,425,990	$13,574.413
Total	$13,574,413	
Imported from:—		
Germany	$ 2,742,019	
Norway	2,832,680	
Sweden	1,736,881	
Other Europe	602,122	
British North America	5,058,683	
Other countries	602,028	
Total pulp woods and wood pulp		$19,492.178

Pulpwood and Cooperage Conditions in Northern New York

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—A mid-summer statement of the pulpwood and cooperage business in the vicinity of St. Regis Falls may be summarized as follows: The Remington-Martin Paper Company have contracted with a Quebec firm for 17,000 cords of pulpwood. This is being shipped at the present time by barge to Washington. Thence by rail to the company's mills at Raymondville, Norfolk and Norwood. Their drive of 13,000 cords was hung up last spring on account of a business difficulty. An additional 7,000 cords will be cut this season, making 20,000 cords in all to come down the river next spring. This wood will be pulled out of the St. Regis at Winthrop; thence, shipped by rail to their mills on the Rackett river.

The St. Regis Paper Company will curtail their woods operations in this vicinity, at the same time, they are lumbering extensively at Otter Lake.

The Brooklyn Cooperage Company are building several miles of extension to their log railroad running east of Meno, on the New York & Ottawa line.

A deal was recently made with F. A. Cutting (the bark dealer) for the hardwood on the Cutting tract of 8,000 acres. Next year a railroad will be built to bring this timber out.

GEORGE B. OBERTON,
North Bangor, N.Y.

An interesting announcement is made by the entomologist of the Guelph Agricultural College to the effect that an elm tree scale has been rapidly spreading among trees in the neighborhood of Toronto during the past three years.

Boss Line Lumbering Tools

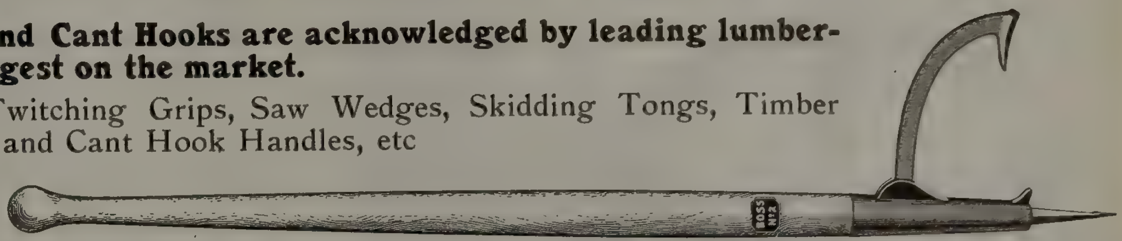
Manufactured by

The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Tongs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application



Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

Branch Office and Warehouse
New Orleans, La.

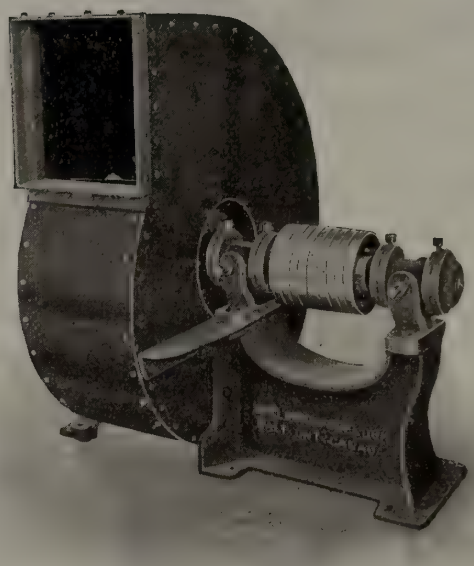
CLYDE IRON WORKS

Branch Office
Savannah, Ga.

Sole Manufacturers of the
McGiffert and Decker Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.
Duluth, Minn.

G110

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

SILVER'S NEW JOINTERS

Band Saws, Saw Tables, Swing Saws

Thousands of Silver's Machines are earning big money in all parts of the world. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India are heavy buyers.

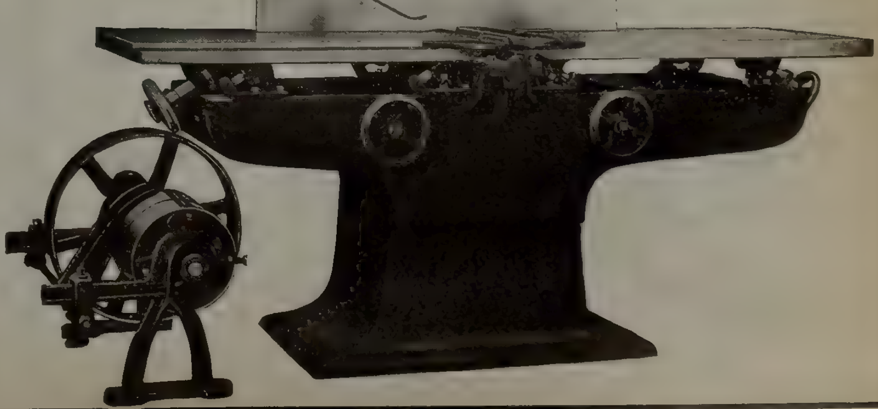
Silver's machines are designed for convenience and ease of operation and for rapid efficient service. Their moderate price recommends them to all wood workers.

Strong, durable, high pressure machines that will save you time and labor. Made in sizes to suit any need or any purse.

Ask for 1911 Machinery Catalog and special Canadian prices.

THE SILVER MFG. CO.,

375 BROADWAY **SALEM, OHIO**



ONEIDA,

The Steel Pulley of better belt contact, lightness, maximum strength.

Oneida Steel Pulleys differ from any similar produce made. And in this difference lies their strength,

In construction the Oneida Steel Pulley is ideal. It is strongly reinforced, is lighter than any other steel pulley by ⅛ to ½ and possesses greater strength. The perfectly oval crown face insures a 20% better belt adhesion.

They are built in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world, from 6 in. to 126 in. with 2 in. to 40 in. face with ¾ in. to 8½ in. bore.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N. Y.

LATH

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. **Clark & Lyford, Vancouver, B. C.**

EDGINGS

Ontario

The Trout Creek Logging Company, Limited, Ont., obtained a charter.

A large quantity of lumber in piles and in cars was destroyed by fire at the town of Maxville on the R. T. R. in Glengarry County, on July 5th.

W. H. McAuliffe, of the McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company, Ottawa, has bought 76 acres of land from the C. P. R. near Hurdman's Bridge, for $37,500.

H. E. Rudd & Company, a new firm, have just commenced the manufacture of furniture at Guelph, Ont. The company have secured a lease of the old Burr Brothers' factory.

Mayor Mullin, W. Murray and A. Kerr of Preston, Ont., have organized a company for the manufacture of woodworking machinery. The proposed capital of the company is $100,000.

A new wharf has been constructed on the river at Lakefield, Ont., available for use for the shipment of cement and lumber, with provision for railway connection, when the completion of the canal or development of traffic will render this necessary.

The ratepayers of Port Arthur, Ont., have carried a number of by-laws for municipal improvements and for the encouragement of industries. The list included guarantee bonds for the McRae hardwood factory and the McArthur match factory. The only by-law defeated was for a second ten years' exemption from taxation for the Pigeon River Lumber Company.

Extensive forest fires have prevailed during the last fortnight in Northern Ontario. In the greater part of the Porcupine country forest fires have been prevalent. At times the mining towns and prospector's settlements in the various parts of the mining country were in serious danger. Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines for Ontario, had an exciting experience during a recent trip into the Porcupine country, at one time he and his party were in great danger of being entirely cut off by fire.

A serious fire occurred in the yards of F. McGibbon & Sons, wholesale lumber dealers, of Sarnia and Penetanguishene in their Sarnia yards on July 9. The flames spread to the Labelle, Turnbull Lumber Company, Limited, destroying the offices and four Grand Trunk cars on the siding, as well as all the lumber in the yards and a long stretch of wharves with a total loss of $160,000. The loss to the Labelle, Turnbull Company is placed at between $80,000 and $100,000, about half being covered by insurance. The loss of F. McGibbon & Sons is placed at $60,000, with insurance of about $45,000. The planing mill of F. McGibbon & Sons was with difficulty saved from the flames.

A syndicate of English and Scotch capitalists have purchased ten acres of land at Fort Frances, Ont., and intend to erect a plant for the treatment of ties, poles, posts and other timbers used in railroad construction. The plant and machinery are already on the way and work will soon commence on the mill and engine house. The plant will treat upwards of a million ties a year and will employ from 200 to 500 men. When complete it will cost over $150,000. In connection with this undertaking a recent report in the Trade & Commerce Department's Weekly Bulletin is of interest; the report said:—"The creosoting plant at the Troon Harbor sleeper mill is at present being taken assunder by workmen prior to shipment on an early date from Glasgow to Canada. Messrs. Bruce, the proprietors, are opening works at Fort Frances, Ontario, in the very centre of the timber region, and are also starting at Vancouver, B.C. The cylinder of the Troon works—which will be replaced by another later on—weighs 30 tons, and is capable of impregnating 500 sleepers at a time, or 2,000 per day. It is one of four which are being transported to the other side of the Atlantic. At their new Canadian works Messrs. Bruce will introduce the zinc-chloride-aluminum patent immersing process, which is preservative, and—what is of equal importance—fireproof. The firm have just secured an important two years' sleeper contract for a Canadian railway, and have obtained the sole rights for Canada of this improved method of treating railway sleepers."

Eastern Canada

The Hartland Woodworking Company, Limited, of Hartland, N.B., are applying for a charter with capital of $15,000.

The auction sale of the assets of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company of Bathurst, N. B., is to take place on September 7th.

The axemen and boomsmen at Sillery ,Que., recently received an advance in their wages from $1.60 and $1.80 to $2.00 and $2.20 per day.

The large saw mill and electric light plant belonging to R. O'Leary at Richibucto, N. B., have been purchased by the Swedish-Canadian Lumber Company, of which Mr. W. O. Nordin is manager.

The option which the Twitchell Lumber Company of Pittsburg, N. H., secured upon the property of the Scott Lumber Company of Fredericton, N. B., has been extended until the first of August. It is generally believed that the option will be exercised.

G. W. Faust, Limited, Montreal, Que., has been incorporated with capital of $50,000 to carry on the business of lumber dealers, timber manufacturers &c. The incorporators are: George W. Faust and Joseph A. Vincent, of Montreal.

The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company, Limited, of Sydney, N.S., have established near their factory a plant for the creosoting of timber. A car load of material was recently put through the complete process with entire success. The capital expended in the construction of the plant was in the neighborhood of $25,000. The company now employ a permanent staff of about sixty men.

Fifteen million feet of lumber, sawn for the American market was destroyed by fire at Aylmer, Que., on July 8th. The lumber was located in the yards of R. & T. Ritchie, at whose mills it had been sawn. It consisted of all kinds of red and white spruce. Some was green but a large portion of it had been seasoned. The loss of the Fraser Bryson Co. amounted to about $150,000. They carried insurance of $120,000. R. & T. Ritchie lost about $60,000 and carried insurance to the amount of $50,000. W. H. McAuliffe lost $35,000 and was insured for $30,000. The Pembroke Lumber Company's loss was $20,000, fully insured. The estate of R. Hurdman lost $10,000 fully insured. Shephard & Morse lost $10,000, fully insured. The Hawkesbury Lumber Company's loss was $10,000, with $5,000 insurance. Thomas Mackerell & Co. lost $3,000 and their insurance amounted to $2,000. The lumber in the yard was entirely destroyed.

Western Canada

The Mount Lehman Lumber, Timber and Trading Company, Limited, Mount Lehman, B. C., has been incorporated, with a capital of $30,000.

The yard of the International Lumber Company at Swift Current, Sask., was partially destroyed by fire recently. The company will now erect a brick office building.

The Princeton Lumber Company, Limited, Princeton, B.C., has been incorporated with capital of $50,000 to carry on business as lumber dealers, bridge and dock builders, etc.

The Yahk Lumber Company, Limited, Yahk, East Kootenay, B.C., has been incorporated with capital of $50,000, to carry on a real estate lumbering and general contracting business.

The Columbia River Lumber Company, 18 Hastings street, Vancouver, have been incorporated with capital of $5,000,000 to carry on a general lumbering and construction business.

The Columbia River Lumber Company, head provincial office 18 Hastings street, Vancouver, has been incorporated with capital of $5,500,000 to carry on the business of lumber dealers, dock and pier builders, etc.

The Canadian Timber Investment Company, Limited, Royal Bank Chambers, Vancouver, B. C., have been incorporated with a capital of $20,000 to carry on business as saw and shingle mill owners, timber manufacturers, etc.

The Fort Fraser Land Company, 541 Hastings street, Vancouver, has been incorporated with capital of $500,000, to carry on the business of lumber and timber merchants, saw mill owners, to build and operate pulp and paper mills, factories, etc.

The L. N. Dantzler Lumber Company, Bank of British North America Building, Vancouver, has been incorporated with capital of $500,000 to manufacture and deal in lumber and wood products. R. L. Reid,, K.C., attorney for the company.

The Port Moody, B. C. shingle mill, belonging to J. Maclean and others, was recently destroyed by fire. The main mill was a total loss, but the dry-kiln was saved. The loss is estimated at $20,000. It is partially covered by insurance.

It is estimated that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 feet of logs, standing timber and lumber, belonging to the Lee Lumber Company, were burned in a recent bush and lumber yard fire at Wigwam, B. C., about 18 miles south of Revelstoke.

The Powell River Pulp and Paper Company of British Columbia report that they will be in a position to commence the manufacture of paper about the middle of August. This is about a month earlier than was expected. When the mills commence operations they will turn out about 100 tons of news print paper a day.

Records of the timber branch of the Department of Lands of British Columbia for June show a total of 569 timber licenses issued on lands west of the Cascades. For lands east of the Cascades 262 licenses were issued. The Pacific log scalers during June scaled 66,000,000 feet of logs, an advance of 6,000,000 feet over the corresponding month of last year.

The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Chemainus, B. C., are making some large improvements to their plant. A water space refuse burner, 40 ft. in diameter by 130 ft. high, is being erected. The company are also making plans for the erection of new shipping sheds with 5,000,000 feet capacity, building new railway sidings, and expect when improvements are completed to increase the rail shipping capacity by 25 to 30 cars per day. The mill is running 10 hours, the bulk of the output going to the prairies.

An important deal involving timber limits on the Arrow and Shuswap lakes in British Columbia, is nearly completed. The limits comprise 37 square miles on Shuswap lake and four square miles on Snow creek, a tributary of Cariboo creek, which flows into Arrow lake near Burton City. In all, the cruise shows, at a conservative estimate, 425,000,000 feet of standing timber. The heaviest interest in the syndicate owning these limits is held by Walter Scott, of Naksup, the other members of the syndicate being J. Gibbons and A. Symons, both of St. Leon. The limits are being purchased by parties at the coast.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government, Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names and addresses of enquirers by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

590. **Maple wood blocks.**—A correspondent in the Midlands of England is in the market for 40,000 maple wood blocks, 9 in. x 3 in. x 1⅛ in., and would like to receive quotations either from United Kingdom importers, or direct from Canadian shippers.

591. **Sycamore blocks.**—A Lancashire firm is in the market for sycamore blocks from 6 in. diameter to 48 in. lengths from 2 ft. 6 in. to 12 ft., roughly trimmed with the adze.

622. **Lumber.**—A South African firm of wholesale merchants desires to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of lumber, such as Douglas fir, (or Oregon pine), spruce deals and deal ends, white pine for shelving and poplar.

644. **Building laths and lumber.**—A firm of importers having branches in Christchurch, Dunedin and Auckland, would like to act as agents for Canadian manufacturers of such.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Good Article Gives Satisfaction to Both Distributor and Consumer

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

Montreal Ottawa

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		34 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		34 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 00

6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		35 50
10x20		36 00
6x18, 8x18		36 50
6x20, 8x20		37 50

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft.		9 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.		21 50
" " " 20 ft.		23 50
" " 22 ft.		25 50
" " " 24 ft.		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s. Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60

ASH.

13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	30	40

BIRCH.

14 inch	18	[illegible]
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments	"	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	"	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bet	48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bet	59 00
8/4 " " "	62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	48 00
8/4 " " "	50 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	57 00
1½ in. "	57 00
2 in. "	59 00
2½ and 3' "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	22 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	26 00
1" x 10"	28 00
1" x 12"	32 00
1" x 13" and up	32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 75
No. 3 48' Pine	2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 25
No. 1, 48' Hemlock	3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	[illegible]

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	[illegible]

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00
1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00	23 00
Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$98 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	88 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	68 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch	73 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
1½" " "	3 50	3 00

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¼		4 75

Wire Rope

For Every Requirement

We are specialists in the manufacture of wire rope. We can ship from stock any length or size of the wire ropes usually supplied and can manufacture specially a rope exactly suitable for your requirements. Perhaps you are having wire rope troubles—if so—drop us a line advising us your requirements and we will be pleased to make suggestions as to the class and style of rope you should use. We have had years of experience—and should know.

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Jeffrey Conveyers

JEFFREY COIL CHAIN CONVEYER, for handling Lumber, Ties, Timbers, etc.

for handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, Sawdust and Slab designed and built to

Save Labor and Power

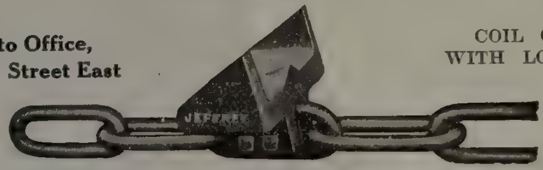
Standard sizes of malleable and steel chains, attachments, etc., carried in stock for prompt delivery.

Write for Catalog 57 and let our Expert Engineers Figure on your Conveying Requirements.

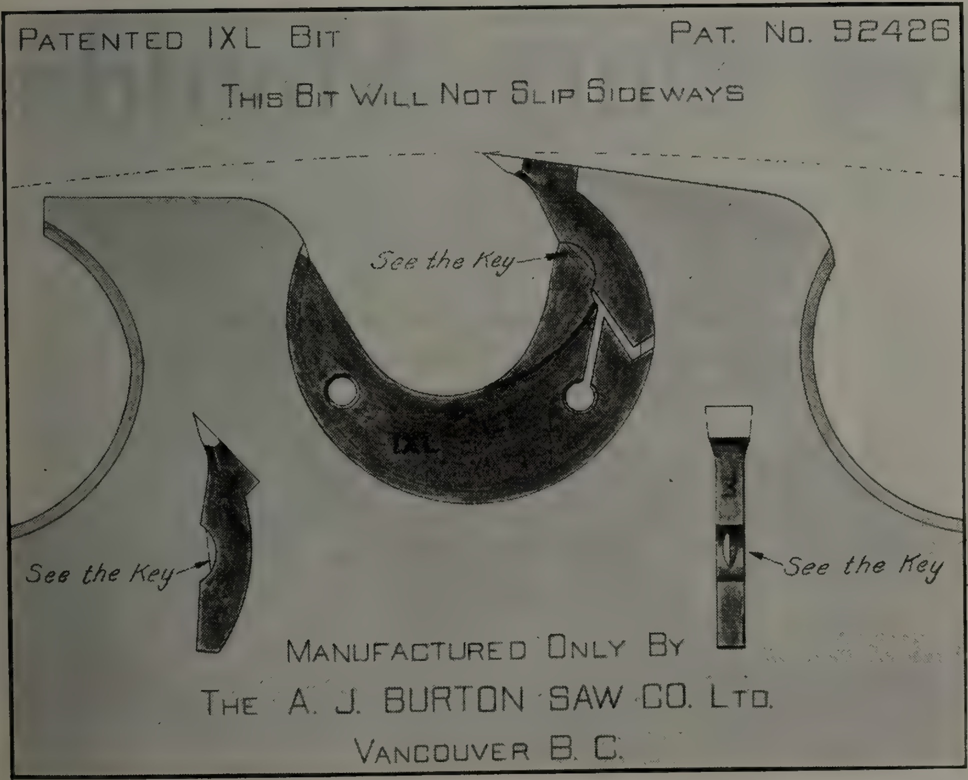
The Jeffrey Mfg. Company

Montreal, Can.

Toronto Office,
174 King Street East



COIL CHAIN WITH LOG SPUR


PATENTED IXL BIT
PAT. NO. 92426
THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS
See the Key
IXL
See the Key
See the Key
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE A. J. BURTON SAW CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER B. C.

Our Inserted Saws are Ribbed with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

Saws Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

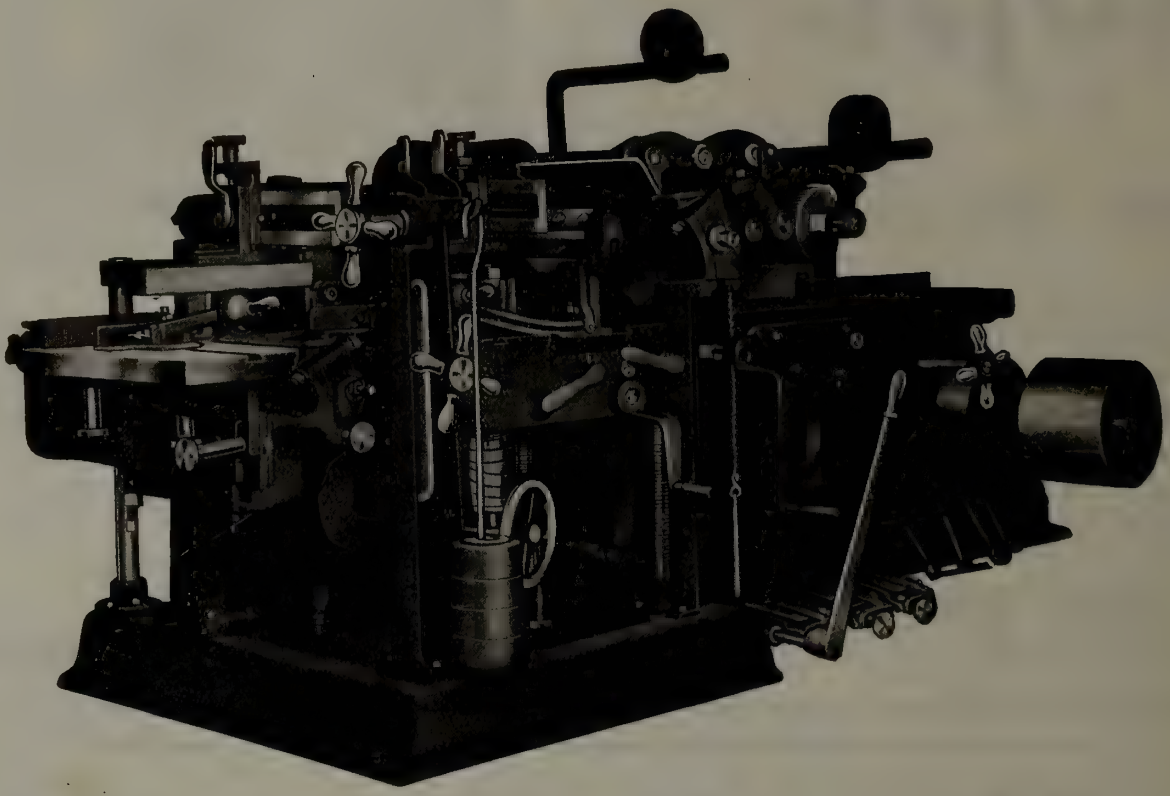
The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
BOX 848
Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND REPAIR WORKS
374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone 7458

Canada Machinery Corporation

Limited



No. 303 Heavy Duty Moulder

ON BASE

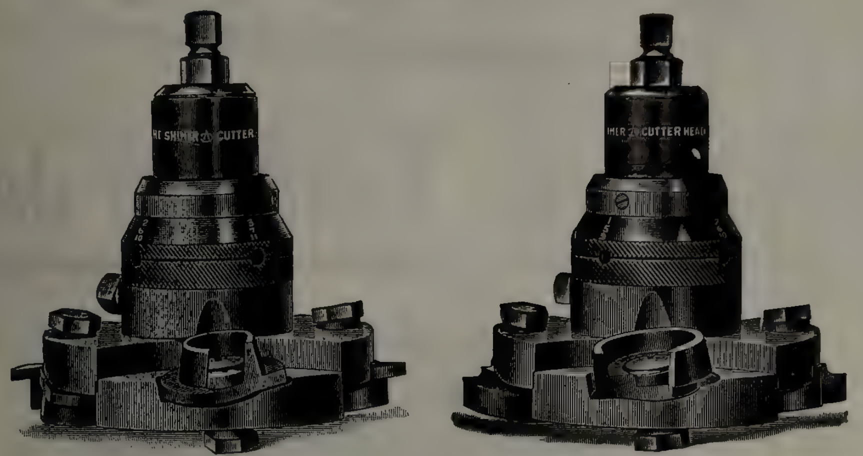
THIS is without a doubt one of the heaviest and most substantial machines on the market to-day. Everything that is necessary for strength and hard continuous work is included in this machine, and all useless trappings are dispensed with.

OVER twenty mill men have ordered the No. 303 during the past few weeks. WHY? Because it delivers the goods. It earned its reputation for being the most satisfactory moulder ever offered for general work. It has only one peer. Our No. 300 inside moulder.

Write for Bulletins

Canada Machinery Corporation
Limited
Galt, Ontario

Shimer Cutter Heads and Cutters



Our "Best of All" Figs. 202 and 203 with 4 Bits to each Head.

For Matching Hard, Cross-Grained and Knotty Lumber

THE SHIMER CUTTER HEAD

is the Only Tool You Can Rely Upon

It has Strength, Durability and Correct Working Principles. It feeds faster, works smoother, cuts true to pattern. No fitting, no trying—no filing to shape. You sharpen the Cutters with a file and set them with a guage—plain as day.

Everybody profits by their use. For Flooring, Ceiling, Siding. For Ship Lap, Jointing, Double Ceiling. For Doors, Sash and Special Designs. Coping Heads to match.

Your Capacity Increased—Your Labor and Expense Reduced.

Rossette Cutter Head

Our new Head and other tools for the purpose of making Rosettes should interest you if you do any work in this line. The Head is made with interchangeable milled Bits and turns any substantial wood turning lathe into a Rosette Making Machine with large capacity. Corner and Plynth Blocks with turned Rosettes are always in good style for interior house finish and are quickly and neatly made with this new Head.

Price, Head complete, $9.45.

Filing Stand and Tracker

This is a neat little device to fasten to a work bench for holding a Head when filing the Bits. It holds the Head with a stub spindle and is better than the ordinary pinch vice which, in time, mars the surface of a Head. The Tracker Attachment sets the Bits to share alike in the cutting.

Price, plain Filing Stand	$4.87
Price, Filing Stand with Tracker,	$11.37
Price, Extra Stub	$1.00

In ordering give the number stamped on your Shimer Cutter Head.

We make two styles of Grinding Machines to lighten and hasten the work of the filing room. Particulars sent upon request.

Cutterhead for Matching Reversible Glue Joints

turns out a most satisfactory fitting of the tongue and groove, interlocking from the same piece of matched material, requiring but one Head with Bits to produce. The jointed material will fit together when the pieces are sawed to length by simply turning the one piece end to end.

Glue Joints must depend upon accuracy as well as permanency of pattern. We guarantee both.

Prices range from $15.54 to $17.30 for a four bit Head, and from $19.96 to $22.60 for a Head with 6 Bits complete.

Bolts, Wrenches, Etc.

We carry a full stock of supplies and can fill orders promptly for anything in our line, such as Wrenches, Planer Head Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Gauges, Set Screws, Brass Washers for under Bits, etc.

A Smooth Surface

on lumber as it comes from the machine will save much of the extra labor on the Sander. For several years we have been making a Shear Cutting Cylinder which is now used almost exclusively by some of the large hard wood flooring manufacturers. It has long since passed the experimental stage and will prove all our claims for it. Send for full information.

OUR "BEST OF ALL"

The most popular of The Shimer Cutter Heads are Figs. 202 and 203. The Bits are held within conical duplex bit seats, self-centering, arranged with the very complete Expansion feature for the fine adjustment of tongue and groove thicknesses.

Price with 4 bits to each head, the set	$40.95
Price with 6 bits to each head, the set	49.27
Price with 8 bits to each head, the set	57.60

Complete with Flooring Bits. The Heads will also receive Bits for thin Ceiling—⅜ at $1.30 each and Bits for 2-in. thick plank at $1.63 each.

Jointer Heads

For jointing plain edges we make several styles of Jointer Heads provided with shearing effect to produce the easiest and at the same time the smoothest work. Made of Steel Forgings they supply the strongest and best. Our very reasonable prices put the tools within the reach of all.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1¼-in.	$31.20
Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2-in.	33.28

Ship Lap Heads

to give you the best service must be of a kind that is always ready and to interchange with matcher and other Heads you may have fitted to your machine, thus avoiding a change of machine guides. This is one reason why the Shimer Ship Lap Heads are so generally used. The other reason is that they do work so satisfactorily that all who know their convenience take them in preference to others.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1½-in. thick	$34.84
Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2½-in. thick	35.88

Double Ceiling Heads

These heads have a special design to suit the purpose of double tonguing and grooving, with overlapping of the bit cutting edges to produce perfect clearance and to protect the leading points from unnecessary friction and wear.

They double the capacity of any matcher or moulder and provide a means of turning out single surfaced ceiling or flooring upon the most economical basis.

Price, Double Ceiling Heads complete with Bits, net, $40.94

The Shimer Cutter Head for O.G. Batten and Siding

These heads are especially designed to work O. G. Batten or O. G. Siding, having three circular cutters in line of the cut, seated and firmly bolted to one side of the head flange.

We make them to suit any matcher or moulder. They turn out O. G. Battens as regularly as our matcher heads work tongue and groove flooring. Give measurements same as for flooring heads; or, if flooring heads are already in use on your machine, give their record numbers, and send a cross section of the batten—wood sample or drawing.

Price for each Cutter Head, without bits..	$9.75
O. G. Batten Bits to mould ¾-in. deep or less, net each	2.08

Door, Sash and Coping Tools

That save all the hand fitting. No changing of patterns, therefore, no trouble in framing the door and sash parts when they are matched up with the Shimer Cutter Head. We relieve you of that detail of the business when we place the mould in counterpart within the contour of the Bits. The Bits are filed only to sharpen and being set by means of a gauge give accurate and uniform results. Prices very reasonable.

Reversible and One-way Cutters

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

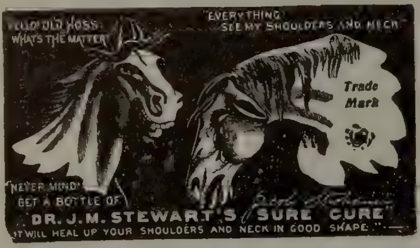
Branch at Milton, Pa.

SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS

GALT, ONTARIO CAN.

Use the Old Reliable Dr. J. M. Stewart's

Veterinary Remedies


"HELLO OLD HOSS WHAT'S THE MATTER"
"EVERYTHING SEE MY SHOULDERS AND NECK"
Trade Mark
"NEVER MIND GET A BOTTLE OF DR. J. M. STEWART'S SURE CURE IT WILL HEAL UP YOUR SHOULDERS AND NECK IN GOOD SHAPE."

Dr. Stewart's **SURE CURE** for Galls, and Raw Sores, only one in liquid form, 16 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen

Dr. Stewart's Excelsior Liniment for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, and Capped Hocks, 32 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Lightning Colic Cure cures Colic in all stages, 75 cents per bottle or $7.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Hoof Ointment, Rapid Hoof Grower and Corn Cure, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Heave Relief, quick and sure relief, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Proud Flesh Powders, 25 cents per tin or $2.50 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Condition Powders, 2 lb. tin 50 cents or $4.50 per dozen.

Our Condition Powders are absolutely pure, contains no antimony, resin or poisonous drugs. Not "Stock Food" but medicine. Cost less than stock food, better results. Two tins Spring and Fall do the work.

We also manufacture a complete line of camp and house hold remedies. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

Palmer Medical Co., Limited

Windsor - Ontario

"John Bull"
Larrigans

Wear Like Iron

We tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

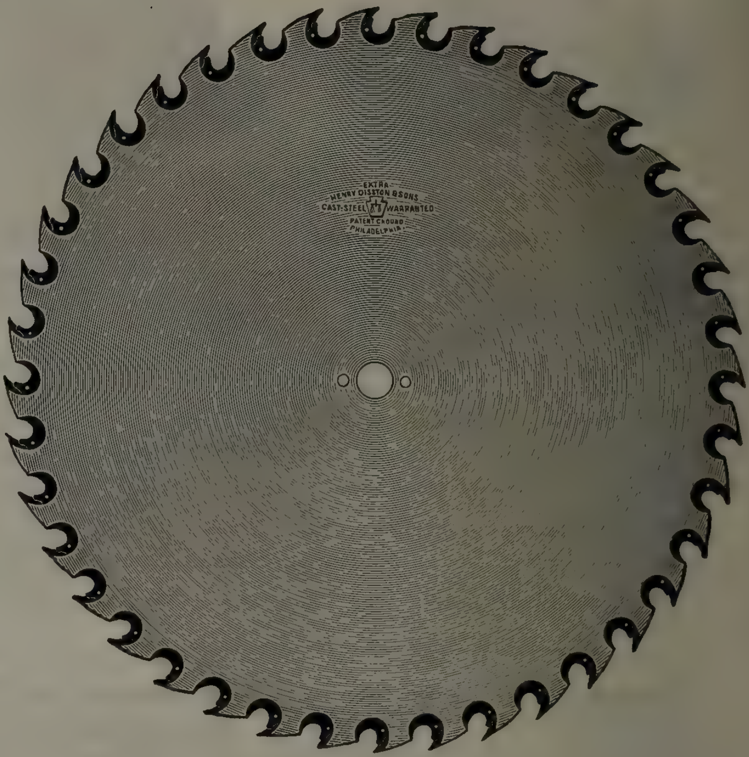
Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co.
Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

Disston

Saws Tools Files



The tool that is "cheapest in the end" is usually the one that is a little more expensive "in the beginning."

The initial cost of Disston Saws, Tools and Files may be slightly higher than that of the ordinary kind, but Disston lasts longer and is more easily kept in condition, permits faster, more efficient work, and after all, is more economical.

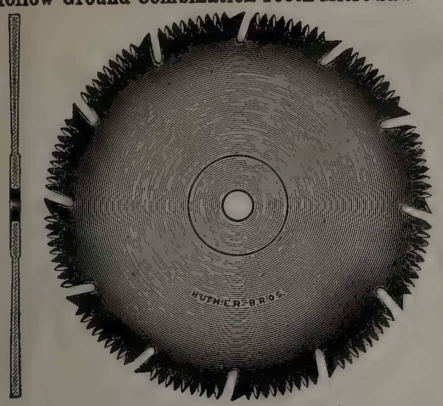
Disston Crucible Steel is exceptionally adapted to making high grade Saws, Tools and Files. Its uniformity and durability, in conjunction with expert shop treatments, have made Disston Tools the best on the market.

Many of the most widely favored types of saws, tools and files have been designed and invented in the Disston works. Disston improvements and innovations have always set the pace, have always led the industry.

Henry Disston & Sons
Incorporated
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works
Philadelphia, Pa.
CANADIAN WORKS: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Canada

HUTHER BROS.

Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw



Patent Groover or Dado Head

PATENTED
NOV. 29. 1892.

For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

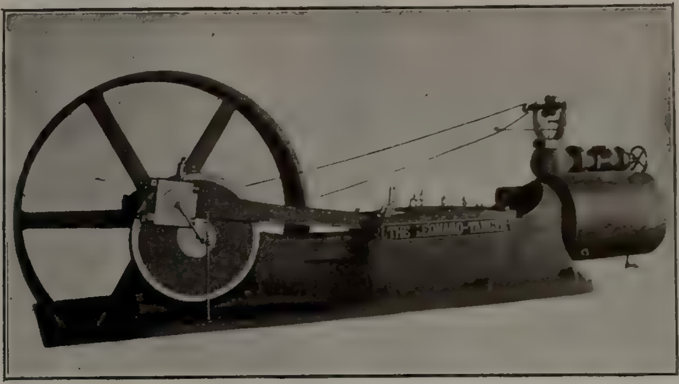
Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., **ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES



Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.

Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

OILDAG

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

Deflocculated Acheson-Graphite, DAG, and oil.

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure and these qualities, added to the unctious softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, make Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes. The process of deflocculation takes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that 99% of it will go through a sieve having 44,000 meshes to the square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they cannot be seen with a strong microscope. Oildag is this deflocculated Acheson-graphite suspended in oil where it neither floats or sinks but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

Mr. Rob't. A. Ross, E.E. of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, writes:—

"As my firm are constructing and operating steam plants, we have wished to use a mixture of graphite and oil for cylinder lubrication, but have been prevented by the fact that the graphite settled out of the mixture. This difficulty you have overcome, and we are now assured of the best lubrication in the world, especially in super-heated steam practice."

Write for Oildag booklet 77 E.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY
Factory at Sarnia, Canada - - Port Huron, Mich.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

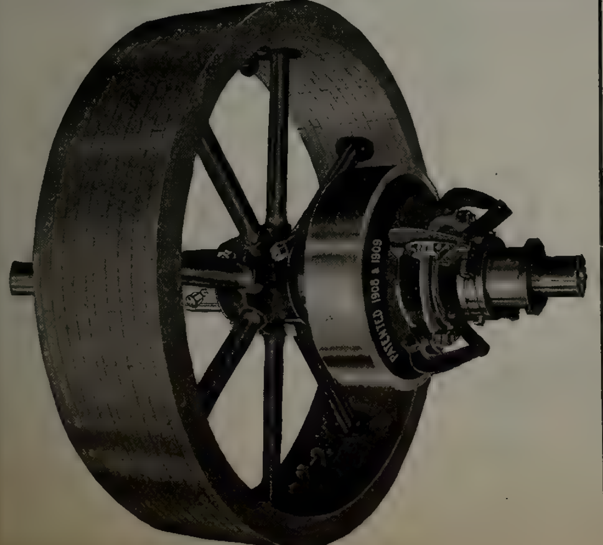
The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.



The Clutch Pulley That IS Or the Clutch Pulley That WAS

The patron sat in the restaurant with offended disgust spread all over his face. "Waiter," he called, "this fish is not good. "Not good, sir?" gasped the waiter. "You thought it was excellent last week, sir. It's some of the same fish you had last week, sir."

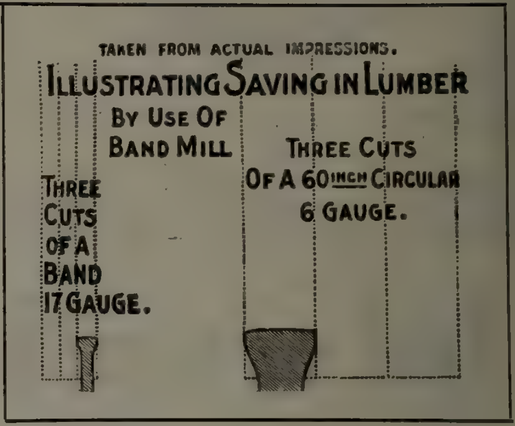
The same truth holds with products that are not perishable as well as with those that are. There's a big difference between ancient quality and modern betterness. The best thing to do with a tradition is to bury it. Time was when clutch pulleys of the old, regular type were considered good; but since POSITIVE Combined Jaw and Friction Clutches with Combination Split Wood Rim Steel Center Pulleys have been proved by actual service under the most exacting conditions—in many cases, conditions under which no other make of clutch pulley could stand the racket—to be the only solution of absolute, complete and sure transmission of power, a new standard of excellence has been established in this field.

But here's the main point, POSITIVE Clutch Pulleys aren't better just because we say so. They're better because our customers say so after they have tried them out and know that they fulfill every claim we make for them. We leave it with you to decide whether you want the POSITIVE Clutch Pulley that IS, or some other clutch pulley that WAS.

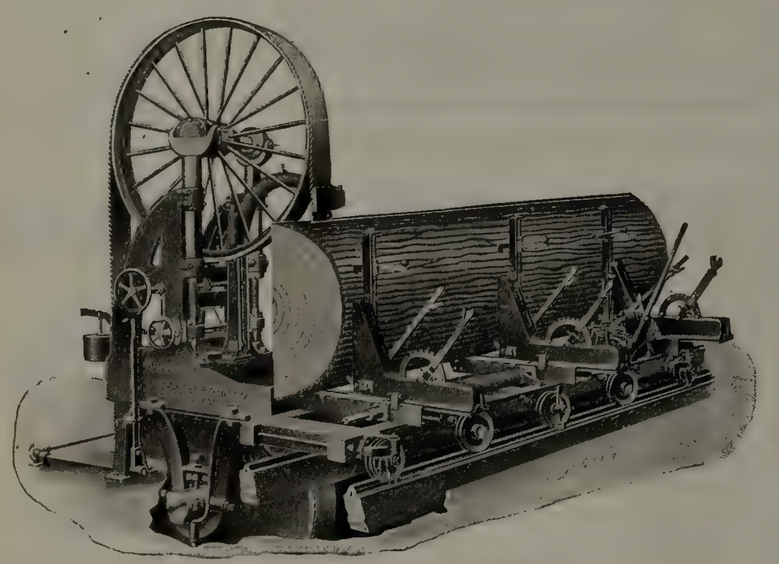
The POSITIVE CLUTCH & PULLEY WORKS, Limited
American Works, Buffalo, N. Y. - 11 Jarvis Street, TORONTO, ONT.

LOST

A perfectly good 1-inch board in every fifth cut when you use a circular mill instead of one of our latest type Band Mills. The drawing herewith shows graphically just what you save in kerf. Not only will you get 20 per cent more lumber out of a given amount of logs, but you will also get higher grade stock at lower production costs. Figure for yourself just what the decrease in kerf waste alone will net you in the course of a year—and we will not have to argue more for Band Mill Efficiency.


TAKEN FROM ACTUAL IMPRESSIONS.
ILLUSTRATING SAVING IN LUMBER
BY USE OF BAND MILL
THREE CUTS OF A BAND 17 GAUGE.
THREE CUTS OF A 60 INCH CIRCULAR 6 GAUGE.

Band Mills Are Not All Alike


No. 57 BAND SAW MILL

THE essential features of a modern Band Mill are first, the strain—we have in our patent knife edge device the most sensitive and positive device ever placed on a band saw; the wheels—our combination of a solid lower and a spoked upper wheel has proved the only perfect arrangement, the lower wheel controlling the upper, preventing over-running or choking in the heavy cut; third, the bearings—we now equip our mills with annular ball bearings, making them the easiest running now on the market.

FAY & EGAN MILLS are the only ones combining these three important features, permitting the use of thinner blades at higher speed than is possible on any other. The increased efficiency is obvious. Write at once for our Band Mill Catalog, sent free on request.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF WOODWORKING MACHINERY
ESTABLISHED 1830

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS:
465-485 W. Front St., - Cincinnati, Ohio.

—SALES OFFICES—
New York City. Atlanta. Buffalo. St. Louis. Baltimore. Chicago. New Orleans.
San Francisco. Los Angeles. Seattle.

SCANDINAVIA M.C.M. BELT
SCANDINAVIA M.C.M. BELT

SCANDINAVIA
FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES LIMITED
TORONTO
BELTING

A solid woven textile belt, impregnated to resist moisture.

We guarante this belt for any Straight or Crossed Drives against any belting made.

It is equally good in WET and DRY places.

It is not made in plies and cannot come apart.

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES, LTD.

Head Office, 284 Yonge Street, Toronto - 329 St. James Street, Montreal

---

About Leather Belting

Beardmore Leather Belting is made from oak tanned leather, perfect in fibre tensile strength and firmness. The pieces of the belt are cemented with our own cement under powerful presses. It is impossible to produce leather belting any better than

"Beardmore Extra"

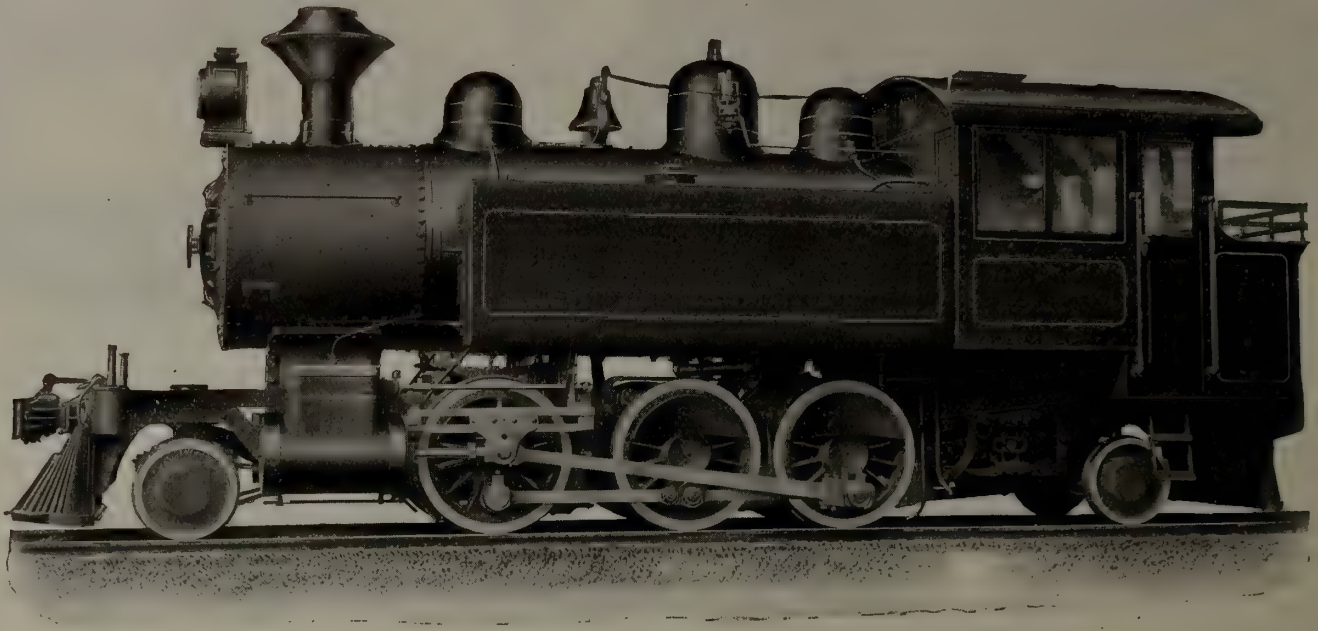
Every Belt Guaranteed

LARGE STOCKS CARRIED AT ALL BRANCHES

The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

OTTAWA, - ONTARIO

Market and Lousie Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN.
115-125 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO



LOGGING AND INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES

The knowledge and experience gained in building locomotives of all types, capacities and sizes for every kind of hauling is applied to every locomotive we build, and is available to you.

Our small locomotives for logging, and light switching service are not merely selected from designs previously built, but are special designs to meet special requirements.

They are designed and built with the same care required for 200 ton locomotives. Only the best materials are used in their construction, and every part is made to jigs or templates, guaranteeing that repair parts will fit.

They are constructed with a view to the fact that they must sometimes be operated a considerable distance from shop facilities, therefore simplicity and sturdy construction are vitally necessary.

Fuel cost is always important. This is considered in the design and capacity of the boiler, and in the design throughout.

Write us concerning your requirements or ask for a consultation with our engineers.

We are in position to meet every requirement in locomotives and to supply repair parts at short notice from our Works at Longue Pointe, Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

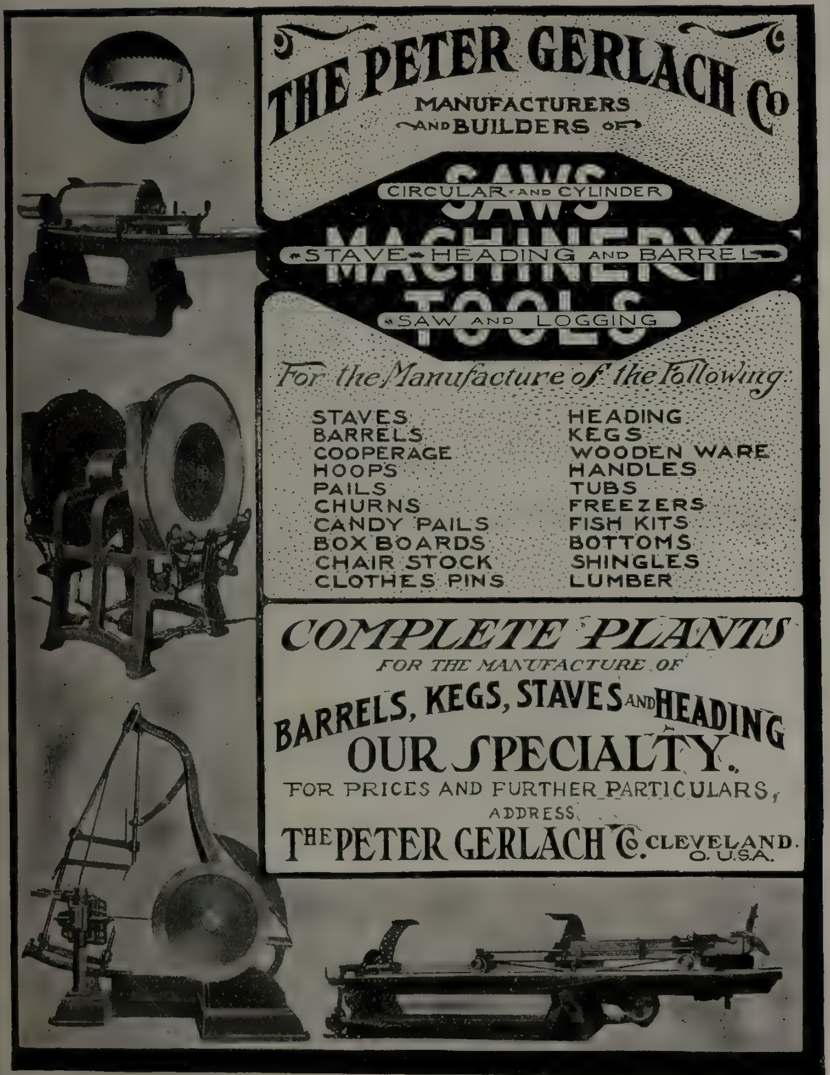
As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstsock.

THE "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.



THE PETER GERLACH Co
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF

SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER

MACHINERY
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL

TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following:

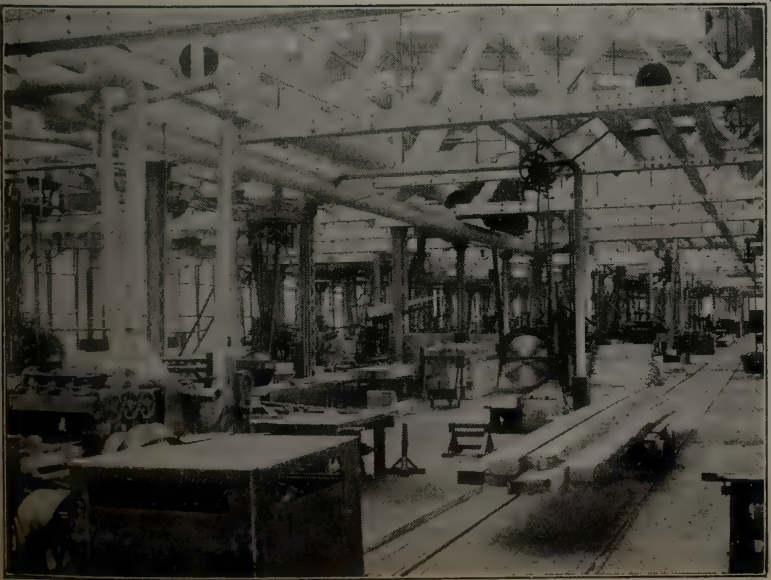
STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS
HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS,
ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND. O. U.S.A.

MacLean Daily Reports

The only systematic method yet devised for reporting Building and Engineering projects from their inception to completion. Special facilities for reporting machinery, equipment and materials required. We can supply you with timely, accurate, dependable information that will help your Sales Department locate the man who places the order. Tell us what information you want. Write us for rates and specimen reports.

220 West King Street
TORONTO, ONTARIO



Exhaust Systems

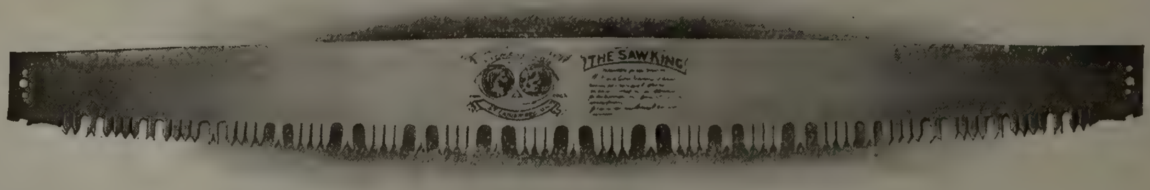
We design and install complete systems for Planing Mills and Wood-working Shops, and have equipped some of the largest plants in Canada. The celebrated Sturtevant slow speed fan used thus guaranteeing the highest efficiency. Get our quotation if you intend making additions or alterations to your plant.

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited
MONTREAL

A Hard Pair to Beat

Two Saws that have proved great favorites in the lumber camps on account of their unquestionable superiority

THE "SAW KING" CROSS-CUT

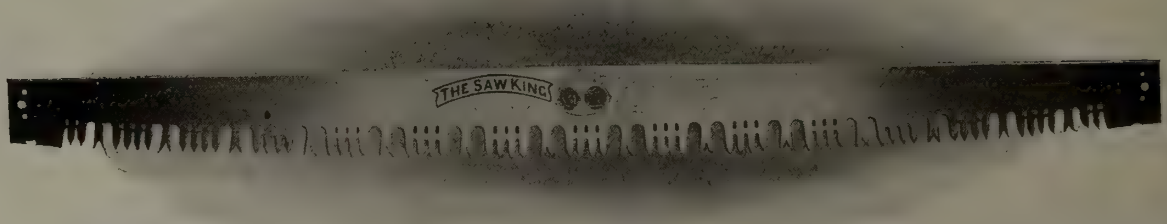


Please note the shape of the **Rakers or Drag Teeth,** and the **Gullets.** The drag teeth are so constructed that they curl the sawdust into gullets, and the gullets, by slanting from the rakers, throw the sawdust out more freely and keep the cut perfectly clear from sawdust.

The **Saw King** has merits possessed by no other saw. By looking at the above cut you will see that the chip spaces are wider and deeper in the centre than they are in any other part of the saw, thereby giving a capacity for the accommodation of the largest accumulation of sawdust, which is always in the centre of the saw. The chip spaces decrease in size from this point to the saw, as also does the quantity of sawdust. All users of saws know that the teeth at the centre wear much faster than they do at the ends, as the teeth are longest at the centre, it gives greater wearing capacity to the saw, and as the teeth are smaller at the ends of the saw and leaves the saw blades wider between the teeth and at the back. Where the blade is narrowest, it gives more strength and stiffness at the point where it is most required. This saw is tempered by our new improved process, giving it a keener cutting edge than any other crosscut saw made. This saw is thoroughly warranted. Any defective saws will be replaced by the seller.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention

THE NARROW "SAW KING" CROSS-CUT



The Narrow Saw King Crosscut Saw is specially adapted for small timber or a falling saw, and has the advantages of both a wide or hollow back Crosscut Saw.

The Narrow Saw King is a straight back saw, being bevel ground three gauges from the teeth to the back, making the saw thirteen gauge at the teeth, seventeen gauge at the back, and is only one-quarter inch wider than a Hollow Back Saw.

Please note the shape of the **Rakers or Drag Teeth,** and the **Gullets.** The drag teeth are so constructed that they curl the sawdust into the gullets, and the gullets, by slanting from the rakers, throw the sawdust out more freely and keep the cut perfectly clear from sawdust.

The Narrow Saw King has merits possessed by no other saw. By looking at the above cut you will see that the chip spaces are wider and deeper in the centre than they are in any other part of the saw, thereby giving a capacity for the accommodation of the largest accumulation of sawdust, which is always in the centre of the saw. The chip spaces decrease in size from this point to the saw, as also does the quantity of sawdust. All users of saws know that the teeth at the centre wear much faster than they do at the ends, as the teeth are longest at the centre, it gives greater wearing capacity to the saw, and as the teeth are smaller at the ends of the saw and leaves the saw blades wider between the teeth and at the back. Where the blade is narrowest, it gives more strength and stiffness at the point where it is most required. This saw is tempered by our new improved process, giving it a keener cutting edge than any other Crosscut Saw made. This saw is thoroughly warranted. Any defective saws will be replaced by the seller.

ANOTHER POPULAR "SAW KING"

The one man "SAW KING" Cross-Cut is a saw that is very popular with the Contractors, and others requiring a one-man saw. We have all lengths in stock for immediate delivery.

Let us know where we can send you our complete Saw Catalogue

R. H. Smith Company, Limited

Saw Manufacturers **St. Catharines, Ont.**

Dry Lumber

Like you want it ~ *When* you want it ~

Read This Letter

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 10, 1910

Grand Rapids Veneer Works,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen :—

In reply to yours of the 2nd inst. would say that your Dry Kiln System has been very satisfactory to us. We have had no difficulty in drying perfectly any kind of material we use except rims. It will dry the material all right but the steam straightens them out. It is the only system in our experience that will dry gum box boards without warping. When we put in additional kilns it certainly will be your system.

Yours truly,
THE BAIN WAGON CO. LIMITED
(Signed) John A. Bain,
Vice-Prest. & Mngr.

We have letters from many more Canadian Factories and Mills which we will send you on request. They will tell you how to

Dry Lumber

Like you want it - When you want it

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Belleville, Ont.
HENRY PRINGLE, Agent

No Heat Escapes!

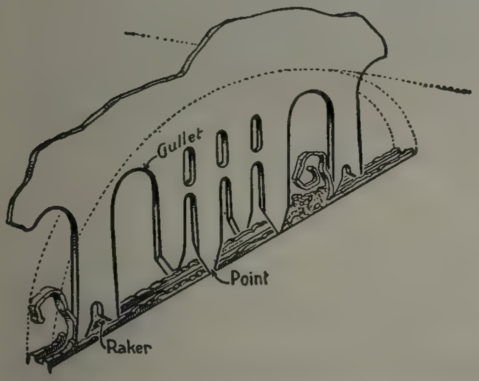
No Gang of Men Needed!

The Hussey Dry Kiln Door Carrier keeps in the heat and no matter what size your doors are they can be opened by one man with one hand in less time than it takes to tell. You can get 200 to 210 degrees of heat with 70 to 80 lbs. of steam. Lumbermen tell us that we have the greatest money maker on the market. One Track carries all the doors. One carrier loads all the doors. Send us sizes of your dry kiln and let us quote you.

Write for our Booklet

A. B. Ormsby, Limited

Factories TORONTO and WINNIPEG

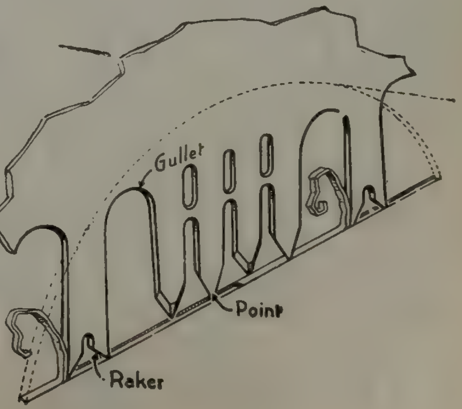


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

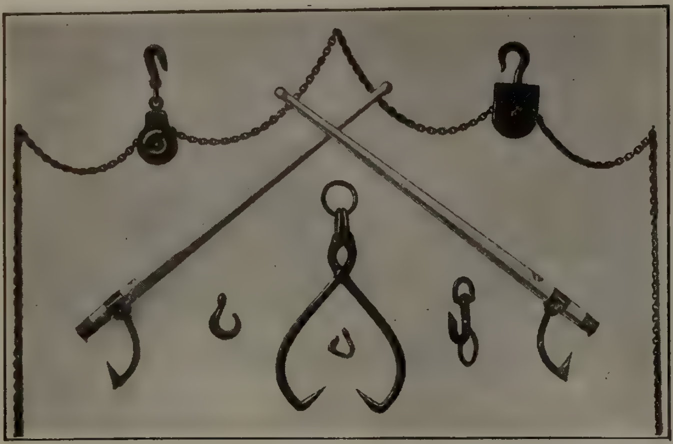
ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

The Edger that Never Encounters a Superior and Rarely Meets an Equal

The illustration shows our No. 4 Edger with double feed. In the cut the rear table is not shown, but it is always furnished.
Every feature of this edger is extremely practical, and there is nothing crude or clumsy about it.
If you want to saw good straight lumber our No. 4 will do it for you. Descriptive bulletin and prices on request.

THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver B. C.

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General
Trade Journal

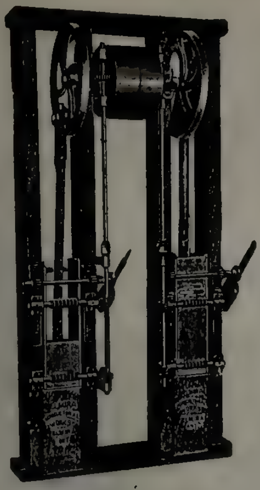
THE COMMERCIAL

The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western
Canada Like a Blanket



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.
Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

P. Payette's New Patent

Saw-Mill Dog

for

either winter or summer

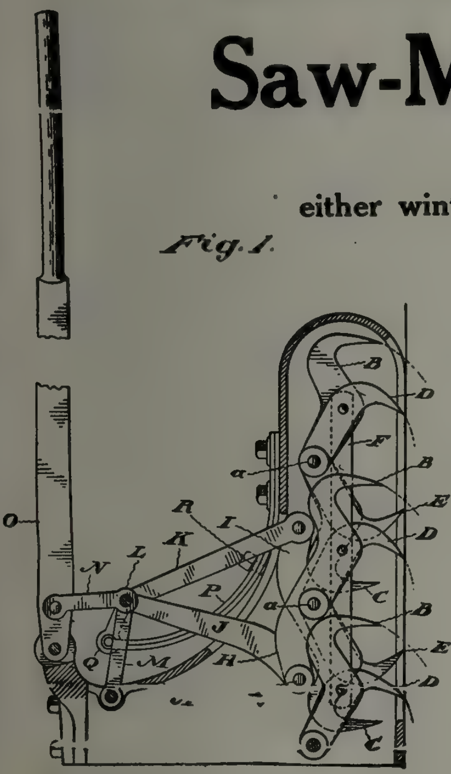


Fig. 1.

Will operate in soft or hardwood timber, or frozen timber of any kind, with perfect ease and safety.

Booklet and all information mailed free upon request.

Also ask for our booklet on our new High Grade Saw Mill **Carriage** and **Lath Mill Machinery**

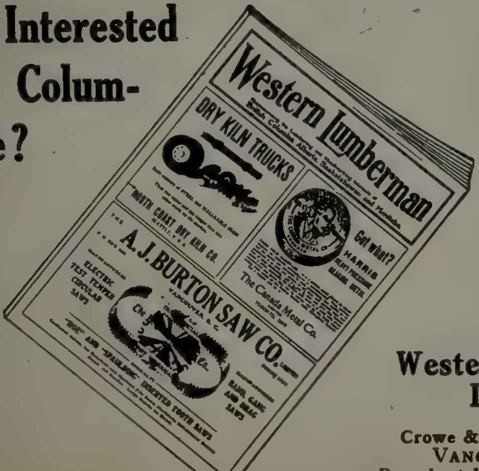
300 in use

P. Payette & Company

Engineers and Machinists
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

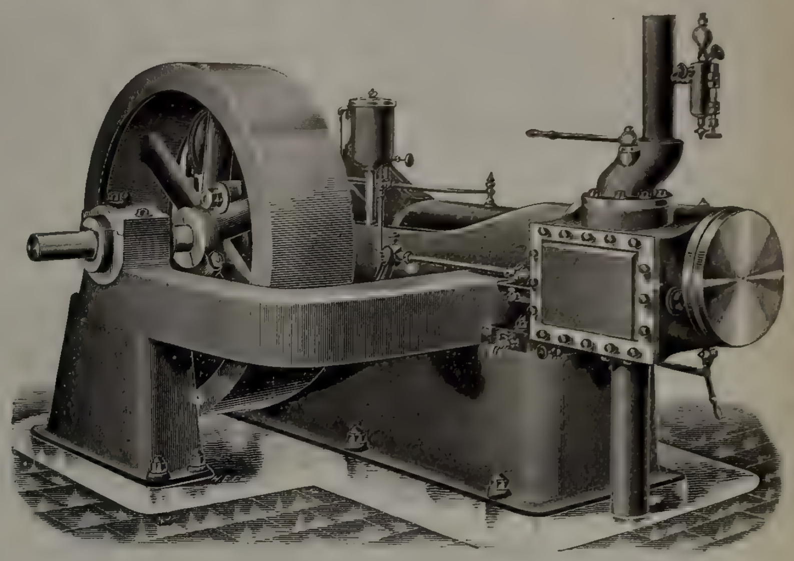


There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chamber
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Franch at Winnipeg

BEARINGS IN LINE



In sizes up to 125 horse power the outboard bearing of our side crank engines is connected to the frame by a wing, keeping the bearing perfectly in line.

These engines are built on the interchangeable system and duplicate parts are kept in stock, ready for shipment on receipt of order.

They have our latest improved governor and oiling system and are strictly high class in every respect.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited

AMHERST, N.S.

District Offices:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal	R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto	Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg	W. F. Porter, Manager
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary	J. F. Porter Manager

Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

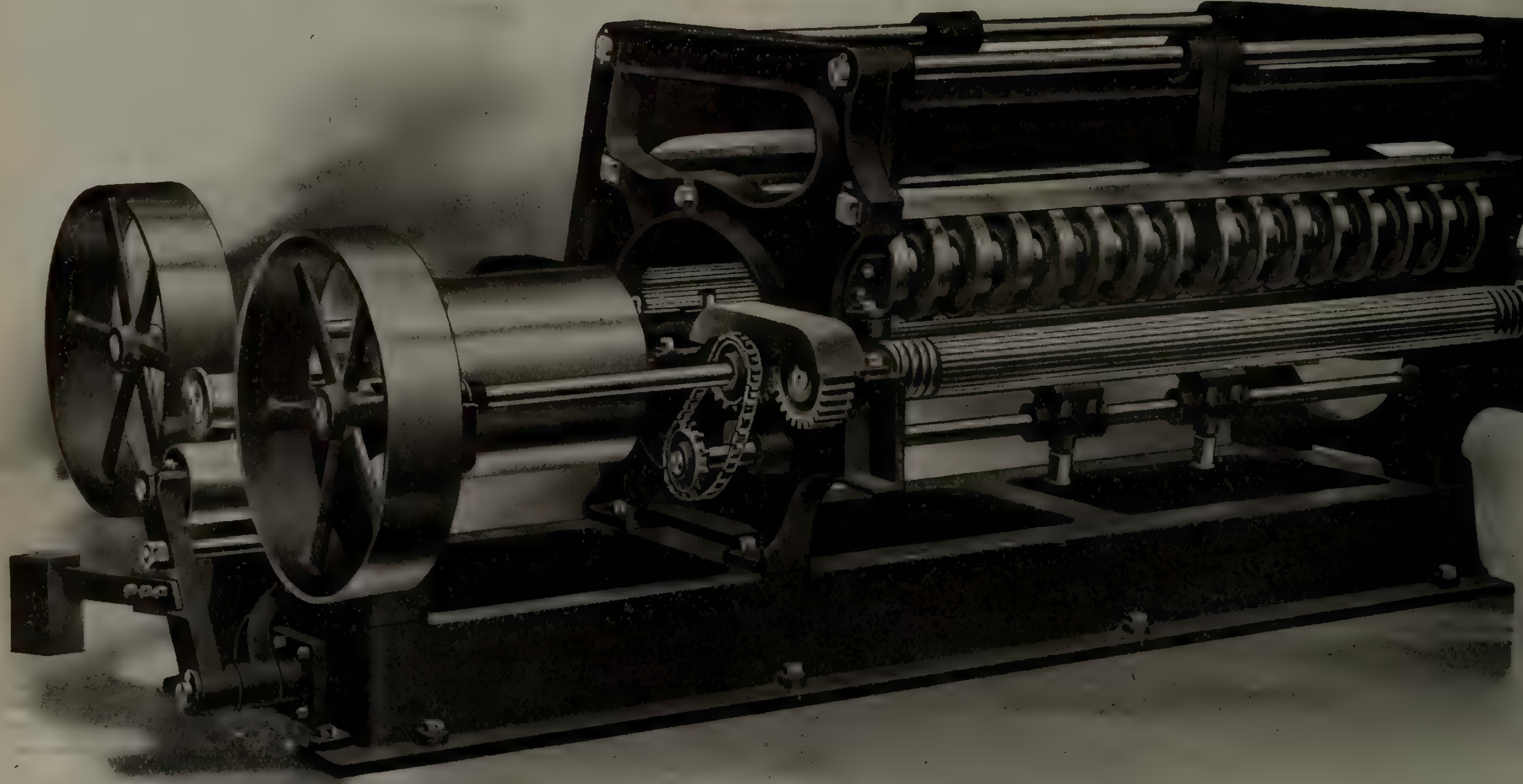
Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

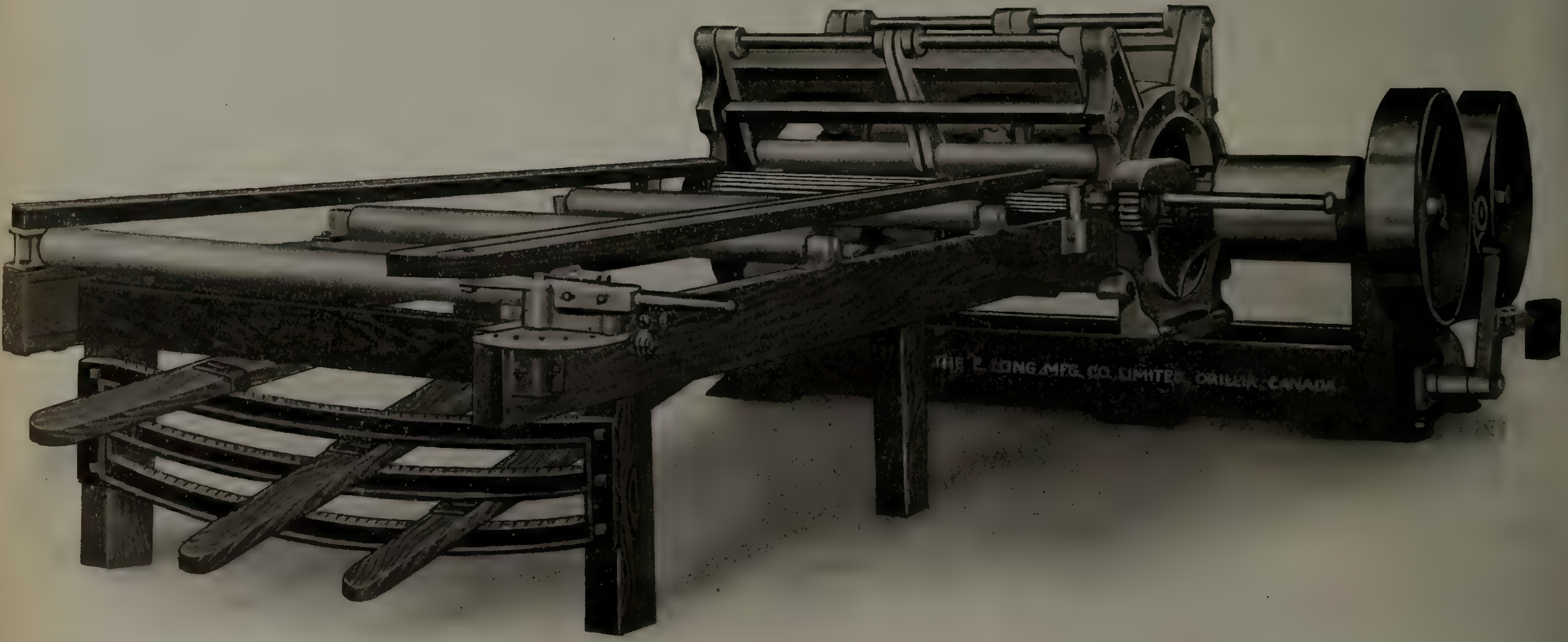
The E. Long Mfg. Co. Limited

"EVERYTHING USED IN SAW MILLS"

Orillia, Ont.



Heavy Duty Edger (60" to 96" between Frames)

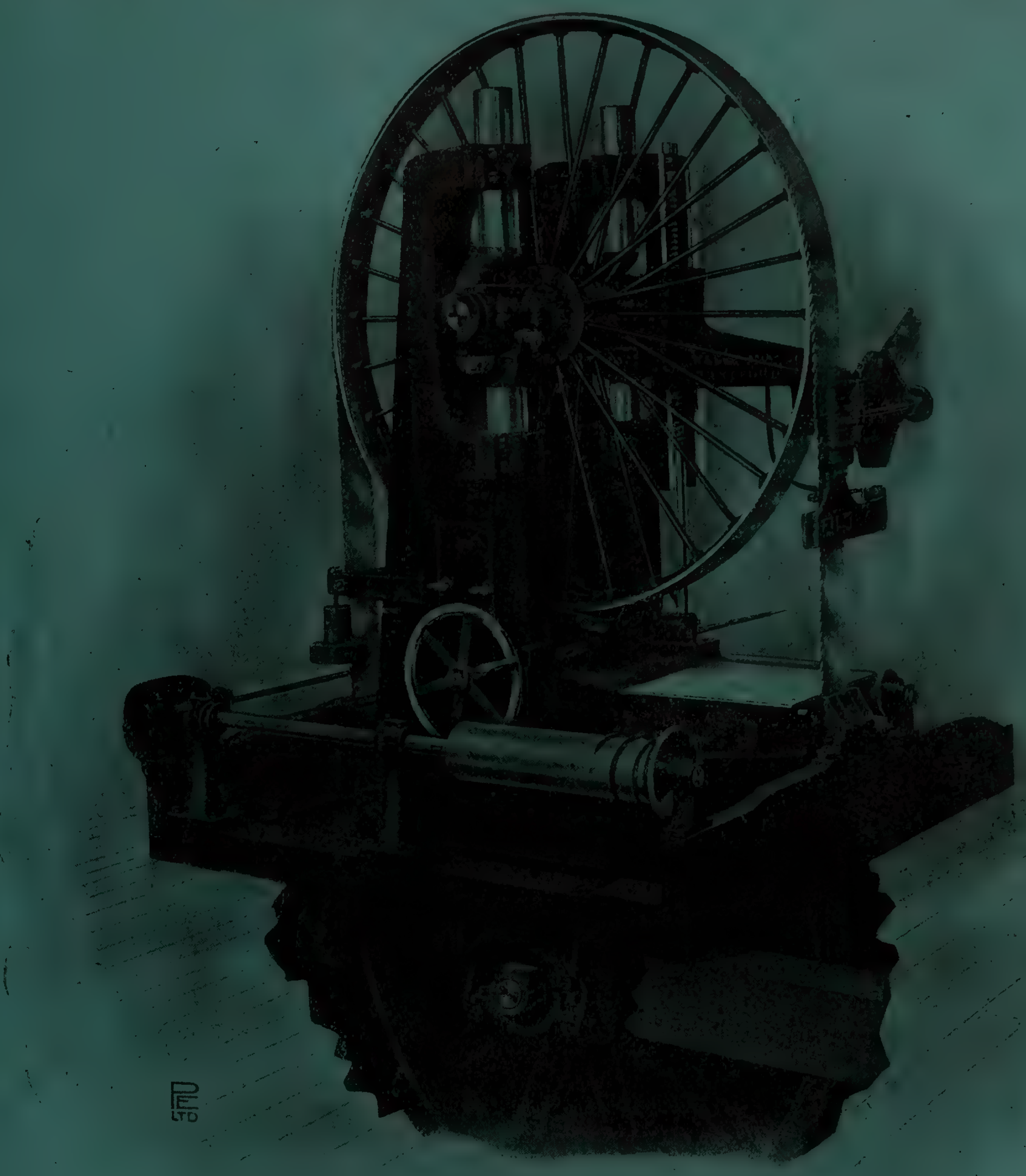


54" Edger with front Table

The design and general construction of our Edgers talk for us. We build the following sizes—32", 36", 42", 48", 54", 60", 66", 72", 84" and 96" between frames. Full specifications sent on application.

AGENCIES	MONTREAL	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
	Williams & Wilson, Ltd.	Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.	Gorman, Clancy and Grindley, Ltd.	Robt. Hamilton & Co.

"A NEW BAND MILL That IS NEW"



THE WATEROUS "NEW MODEL"

8 ft., 9ft. and 10ft. Sizes. Single and Double Cutting

New Quick-opening, Centre Swing Upper and Lower Guides. Independent Self-cushioning Saw Tension. Mechanically Operated Upper Guide and Tilting Device. Recessed Columns for Extra Large Upper Wheel Adjustment.

A handsomely illustrated 20 page Bulletin—No. 102, fully describing the special features of these new mills is at your command. Send for it.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Wholesale Lumber Yards

Retail Lumber Yards

Sash and Door Factories

Lumber Warehouses

Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills

Planing Mills

Rossing Mills

Pulp Mills

Box Factories

House No. 680 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

The above cut shows some of our large columns. We are especially well equipped for the manufacture of these columns and are in a position to make columns of any desired diameter and length.

BATTS LIMITED

Manufacturers West Toronto

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO. OAK EXTRA TANNED EST 1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

H. Walters & Sons
Limited
Head Office and Factory: HULL, CANADA

VANCOUVER, B.C.
Corner Powell and McLean Sts.
Branches:
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Corner Market and Louise Sts.

THE LARGEST FACTORY FOR LUMBERING TOOLS IN CANADA.

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives

Vol. 31 Toronto, August 1, 1911 No. 15

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

McKinnon Chain Company

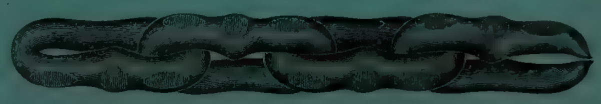
Office: Buffalo N.Y.

Factory: St. Catharines Ont.

Showing why we can guarantee our product so fully and proving that the tensile strength of our Swell-Weld Chain is that of the material used in its manufacture.

The chain shown below has been pulled perfectly rigid, with a stock break, after which the welds have been hammered flat, to prove their absolute perfection.

Swell Weld



Swell Weld

S
CANADA
FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting — Leather Belting — Wood Split Pulleys — Shafting — Hangers — Iron Pulleys
Steel Pulleys — Clutches — Babbitt — Wood-Working Machinery — Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.

Fairbanks Scales — Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines — Safes and Vaults
Montreal — Toronto — St. John, N.B. — Winnipeg — Calgary — Vancouver

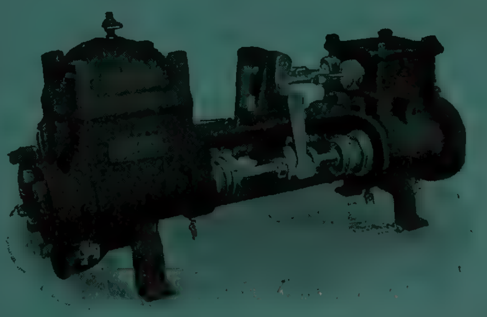
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacterers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water Sts. Peterborough, Ont., Can.



We manufacture

Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Travelling Cranes, etc. : : :
Water Pumps a specialty

Write for Catalogue.

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

"Weldless Steel Chain"

The Strongest Chain in the world

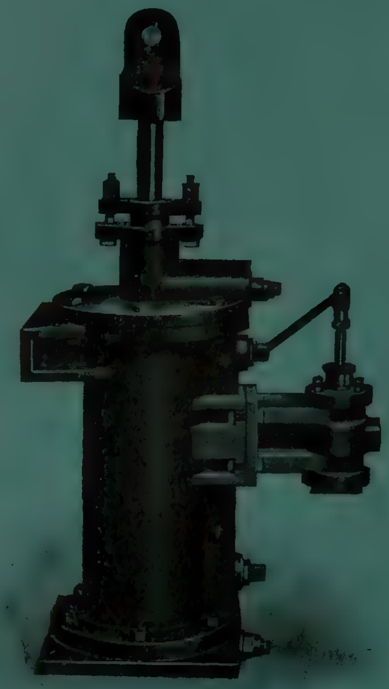
WELDLESS—The finished Chain is rolled direct from the bar without a weld.

STEEL has an approximate Breaking stress of 65,000 lbs. per square inch against 52,000 lbs. for the highest grade of iron, and where the Weldless Chain has 100 per cent. efficiency the welded article has only 60 to 70 per cent.

Write for descriptive matter, Breaking Strains, &c. and prices to

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∵ ∴ MONTREAL

Log Handling Machinery



The cut shows the type of cylinder we have been putting on all our kickers, loaders and canters for over four years. In that time it has been thoroughly tested in many mills and its value has been thoroughly proven.

Notice that all piping between valve and cylinder has been done away with.

Notice also the check valves in head and base of cylinder. These valves cause the steam to cushion in the cylinder at each end of the stroke, thus preventing the piston or the top or bottom head being broken.

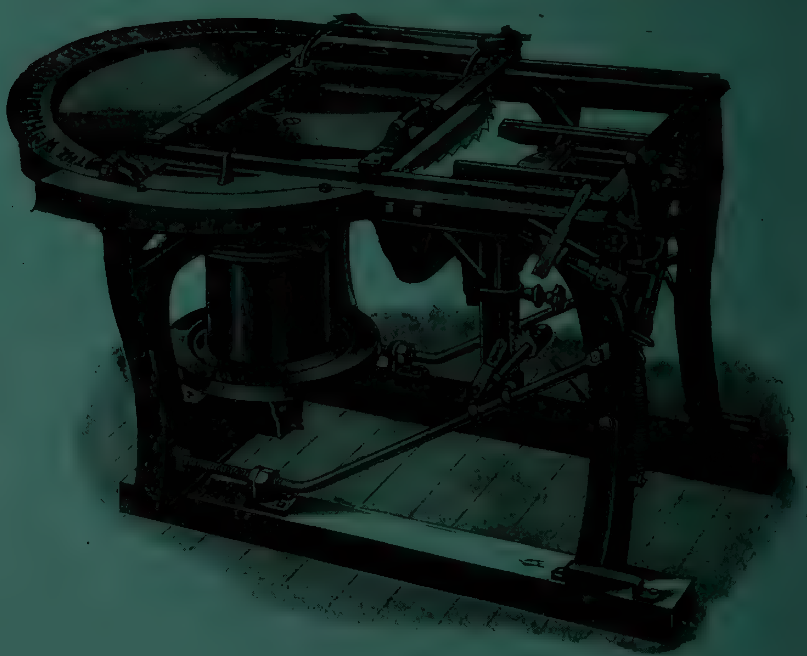
The
Grand Triumph
Shingle Machine

is probably the best known horizontal shingle machine made in Canada.

We are the original manufacturers of this machine in Canada and the only manufacturers in this country making the genuine Grand Triumph machine.

It will cut upwards of thirty thousand shingles in ten hours, and it requires for its greatest capacity only ten horse power to run it.

It cuts all of the bolt into shingles—no waste at the end. Send for our catalogue.



William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Planing Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

NO UNSALEABLE STOCK

There's no possibility of having a lot of left-over stock that's hard to dispose of if you make it a point to order our

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings, Lath, Pickets, Railroad, and Bridge Timber

All stock of good grade and in first-class shipping condition

George Gordon & Company, Limited
Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

The
**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited
Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President.
R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.
W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited
Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.
Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. WALDIE, PRES.
R. S. WALDIE, VICE-PRES.
G. E. CLEMENS, SECY.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT.
Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN

WE CONTROL THE OUTPUT OF SEVEN MILLS

EVERYTHING IN

WHITE PINE
SPRUCE
HEMLOCK

WE CAN SAW SPECIALS

Write for our July Stock List and Prices.

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Send us your stock list and prices on White Pine and Spruce

WANTED
White Pine Dead Culls (No. 2 and No. 3 Cuts)

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

The
Harris Tie & Timber Co.
Ottawa - Canada

Cedar Poles and Posts
Railway Ties — Piles —
Railway and Bridge Timber

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited
Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

OFFER:

5/4, 6/4, 8/4 White Pine (dry).
5/4 x 4 and up, mostly 10/16 Red Pine, even widths.
Standard Cedar Railway Ties.
18" XXXX and 18" Clear Butt Cedar Shingles.
4/4 x 4 and up, 6/11 No. 1 Dressing and No. 2 Moulding White Pine
2 x 6 Mill Run Spruce, 12,' 14,' 16' lengths

Mr. Retailer:

Before you place your order elsewhere, it will pay you to inquire and get our prices on

1" Board and 2" Plank Dressed and Sized

We have nice dry stock — a trial order will convince you

Hocken Lumber Co., Limited
Otter Lake Station, Ontario
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber.

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

We have Ready for Shipment, subject to Prior Sale

500,000 Feet Merchantable 1-inch Spruce, at very low figure for quick sale.
50,000 Feet 1-inch, 2-inch, 3-inch Mill Run Pine.
40,000 Feet 1-inch Bass. 640,000 Birch in all grades.

Can give you anything you want in Spruce and Hemlock up to 2,000,000 Feet

Enquiries Solicited

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co. Limited
18 St. Alexis Street, MONTREAL

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE
PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

ontractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

In Transit
3X B.C. Shingles

If in the market Wire or Phone at our expense for price.

The Long Lumber Company
HAMILTON, CANADA

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 and 2 inch dry mill run spruce
For 2 x 4, 5, 6, and 8 x 12/16 mill run white pine

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

Four million feet of prime Norway logs being sawn at Midland. Can supply dimension timber to sizes up to 24 ft., principally 16, 18 and 20 ft.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Announcement

We beg to announce that the business of the Thos. Nagle Lumber Co., Limited, has been taken over by the Maritime Lumber Company Limited.

We trust that the pleasant relations which existed between the former Company and its patrons will be continued to the new firm.

Maritime Lumber Co. Limited

Main Office
Globe-Atlantic Bldg.
St. John, N. B.

Branch Office
180 St. James Street
Montreal, P.Q.

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

2 cars 2 x 4 x 10/16′ Norway Pine
2 " 2 x 4 & up 10/16′ Tamarac
1 " 1 x 4 & up 10/16′ "
1 " ⅝ x 4 & up 12/16′ Common & Dressing White Pine
½ " ⅝ x 4 & up 6/16′ Clear " "

Send your inquiries for Hemlock Bill Timber.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,
Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penatanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune
Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**
Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash,
Doors, and Factory Material
==Dimension Bill Stuff in==
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

We Want to Buy
from one to five million feet
White and Red Pine
ALSO
one to three million feet of HEMLOCK,
about one million feet BIRCH and ASH

For either BOAT or RAIL delivery

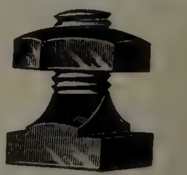
IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Let us know what you have for sale.

The M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Reinforced
Sticker Head Bolts



Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.
Prices:
½″ bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝″ 40c. 11/16″ 50c.
Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ontario
Saw and Planing Mills

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorngs, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,
Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

HeavyTimbers a Specialty

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co.
Limited
Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
JohnJ. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market

Safety	No Keys
No Bolts	Never Slips

Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices.
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills : Byng Inlet, Ont.

For
Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.

25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.

Full particulars on application.

SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany

Mill Connections
Cairo, Ill., Herndon, W. Va
Cincinnati, Ohio, Helena, Ark.
DETROIT, MICH.

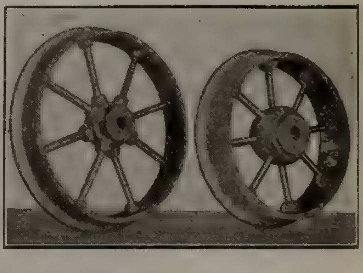
Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to

J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,

etc.

CHOICE DRY STOCK

4	cars	1 in.	1st and 2nds	Plain Red Oak
5	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	" "
2	"	1¼ in.	1sts and 2nds.	" "
3	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	Plain White Oak
1	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Qtd. " "
1	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	" " "
½	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Qtd. Red Oak
½	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	" " "
4	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Sap Gum
3	"	1¼ in.	1sts and 2nds	"
5	"	1½ in.	1sts and 2nds	"
2	"	1 in.	1st. and 2nds	Red "
3	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	" "

Send for Complete Stock List and Delivered Prices

The Hyde Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce
Shingles

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). **TORONTO, ONT.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers
TORONTO ONT.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment
3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and
Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have
to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

We will contract for your coming cut and also for your dry stock for prompt shipment, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods wanted.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Pine Larch

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY

Selects
Shops
Commons
and
Mouldings

Timbers
Yard Stock
Clears
and
Mouldings

The East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

The Pacific Woods Co.
Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Solicited

Shingles
Lumber and Lath

Prompt Shipments

Timber Limits We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B. C.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B.C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

When You Buy

LUMBER

You Want Quick Shipments
You Want High Grade Stocks
You Want Lowest Market Prices

THEN

Send your orders to the

Fassett Lumber Co.
Limited
Fassett, Quebec

Our shipping facilities by Rail and Water are unsurpassed. Our Mills are the most up to date in Canada.

We carry in our yards a complete line of very finest quality Hemlock, Pine, Spruce, and Hardwood.

Our many years successful experience in the Wholesale Lumber Trade and our up to date facilities are at your disposal.

Our Price List Means Money for You—Send for it.

Our Different Grades of
HARDWOOD FLOORING
are creating a demand with the consumer that makes them a trade winner for the lumber dealer.

Production, Quality and Workmanship Second to None. Prompt Shipments.

Send us your enquiries and orders

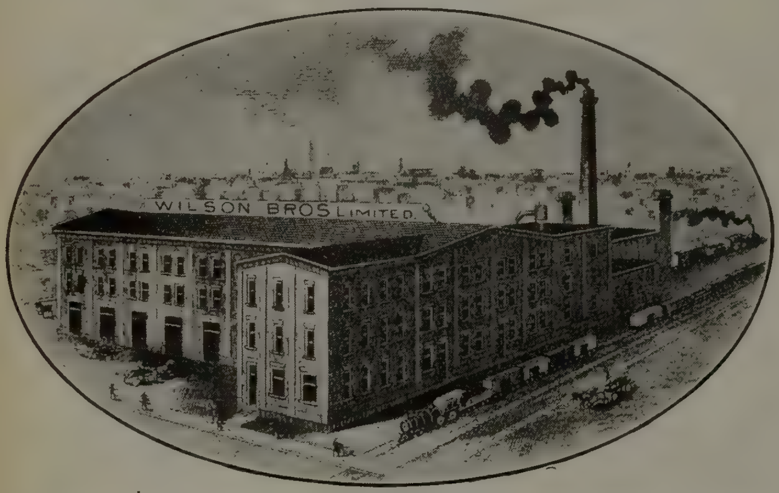
The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited
Huntsville, Ont.
Manufacturers of Hardwood Flooring, Lumber, Hemlock, Bill Stuff, etc.

Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. Limited
Sudbury, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILL
Long Lake, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE
Sudbury, Ont.



Send along your Orders
—FOR—
Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings
Interior Finish
Hardwood Flooring
Pine Flooring

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

Wilson Brothers, Limited
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

We offer for sale
stock of
WHITE PINE LUMBER
the product of choice, large White Pine Saw-Logs at Brennen Harbor, Ontario

Booth & Shannon
Biscotasing, Ont.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."—We Satisfy

"KISO" YELLOW PINE
LITTLE ITS EQUAL — NONE EXCELS
Short Leaf Finish and Long Leaf Timbers
ANY SIZE OR ANY LENGTH—ROUGH OR DRESSED
Write us for prices, or telephone our Toronto Representative, Mr. W. C. Harwood, Main 4089
MILLS RUNNING FULL TIME AND CAN FURNISH QUICK SERVICE
The Harwood Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio

WHITE PINE LUMBER CO. LIMITED
BLIND RIVER, ONTARIO
Manufacturers of
Pine Lumber and Lath
Railroad and Structural Timbers
Car and Cargo Shipments
Enquiries Solicited

For low prices and prompt shipment of
Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles
TRY
Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

Mixed Carloads for Retail Yards

White Pine and Spruce
⅞ Clapboards
⅞ Flooring
⅞ V. Joint
⅞ Beaded Sheeting
⅜ " " Bundled
Feather Edge
1 x 12 M. C. T & G
1 x 7 Spruce T & G

Shingles
Lath
Roofing
Hardwood Flooring
Korelock Veneer Doors
Yellow Pine Finish
Fir Doors

Glazed Sash
Frames
Blinds
Mouldings
Turnings
Stairs

The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co, Limited

Write for Prices **Prompt Shipment Our Specialty**

Spruce Dimensions Cut to Order

55 DUKE ST. **Phone 428** **OTTAWA, ONT.**

E. J. Chamberlain, President J. W. Smith, Vice-President W. R. Beatty, Secretary

The Colonial Lumber Co.

Limited

Pembroke - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements

Stock List of unsold lumber on request

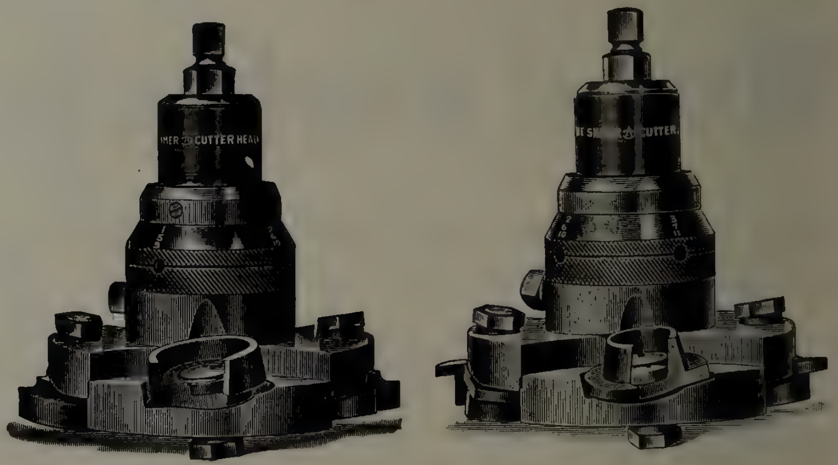
Capacity of Mill, 20,000,000 Feet

Double Cut Band Mill Large Circular Twin Circular Gang Circular and Resaw

---

Quality and Quantity By Superior Fitness

Every hour saved on a job adds to the working capacity of the mill.



The Shimer Cutter Head SAVES **The Making Ready. The Filing to Shape at each Sharpening. The Fitting and Trying.**

The "made-ready" built into the Shimer Cutter Head lessens the labor and expense of keeping your work up to standard, and cuts down the time required to do the job. The time of the man who usually has to look after the "fitting and trying" or adjusting Bits for different kinds of lumber, can be utilized in more important ways.

The Expansion feature provides for quick changes in size of tongue or groove without removing the Head from the spindles. To change the fit of the tongue in the groove it is only necessary to turn the Expansion Ring—to the right to made it thinner—to the left to make it thicker. Each stop equals one-third of one-sixty-fourth of an inch. This delicate adjustment is much appreciated where the lumber varies in degrees of dryness, or when changing from one kind of lumber to another.

The pattern of the work having been turned into the Circular Bits, the shape never changes when they are sharpened. The alternate shearing cut insures perfect work on any lumber, hard or soft. Cross-grained and knotty lumber is finished with well formed edges much to your satisfaction. You can use them and profit.

Branch of Milton, Pa. ADDRESS **SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS** **GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.**

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet** of **Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** **White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.**

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.
Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

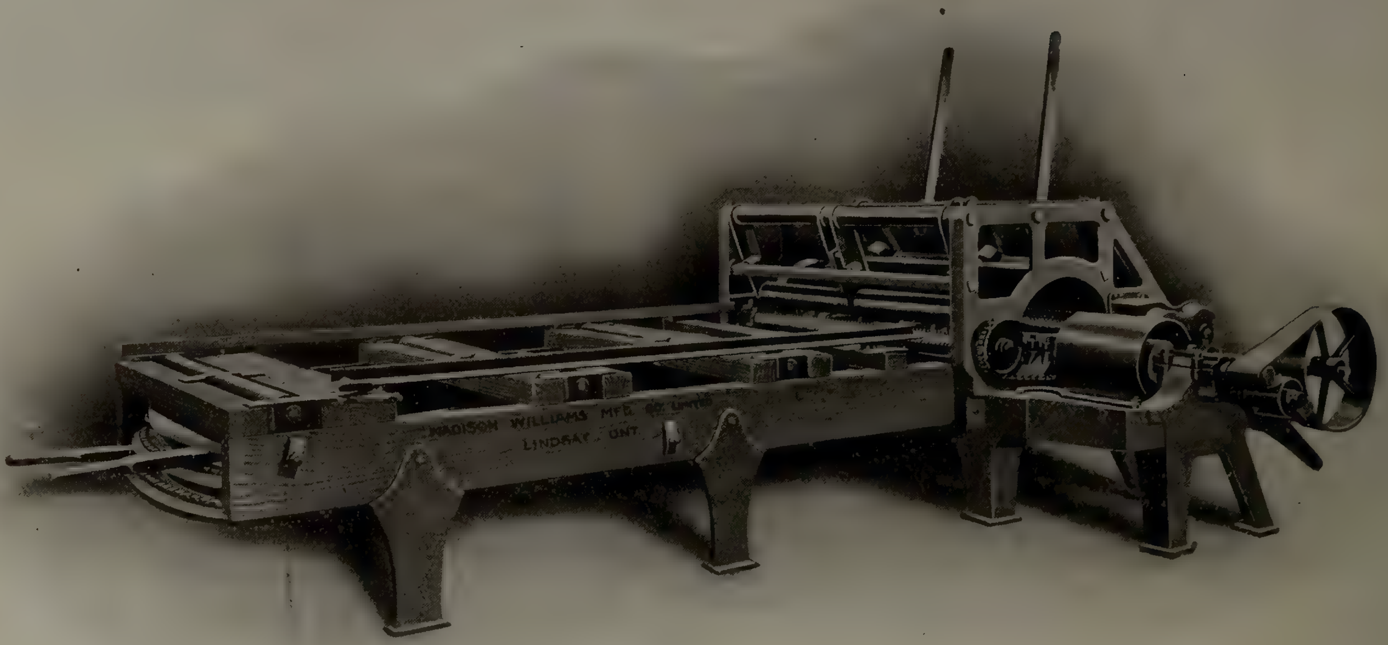
South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

The Edger that Never Encounters a Superior and Rarely Meets an Equal



The illustration shows our No. 4 Edger with double feed. In the cut the rear table is not shown, but it is always furnished.
Every feature of this edger is extremely practical, and there is nothing crude or clumsy about it.
If you want to saw good straight lumber our No. 4 will do it for you. Descriptive bulletin and prices on request.

THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver B. C.**

The Filing Room

TRADE MARK
HANCHETT
U. S. REG. 59,352. JAN 8, 1907

In the best equipped and most efficient mills all over the country, where the value of standard equipment is appreciated—there you will find Hanchett Filing Room Equipment installed. Please note the advantages these mills have secured.

The Hanchett Filing Room Machinery are modern machines, are practical, simple, efficient, easy to adjust, easy to operate, and do first-class work. They are solid, rigid, heavy machines. Made upon honor, and they have genuine merit. The adaption of Hanchett Tools and Machinery for the care of saws and knives means quick installation, low cost of maintenance and renewals, and economy of operation.

THERE WAS A REASON WHY:

Schwager & Nettleton, Seattle, Washington, demanded Hanchett Filing Room Machinery.
Lee Wilson Co., Wilson, Ark. " " " " "
The Santee River Cypress Co., Ferguson, S.C. " " " " "
Gulf Lbr. Co., Fullerton, La. (2 outfits) " " " " "
U. S. Government (3 outfits) " " " " "
Porter Wadley & Co., Cotton Valley, La. " " " " "

Hanchett Swage Works

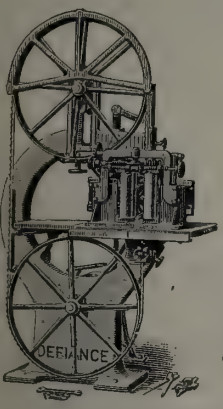
Send for Catalogue No. 6 **Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**

Efficiency is the ratio between Results and Opportunity. What portion of the world's results are you getting? Use the Celebrated

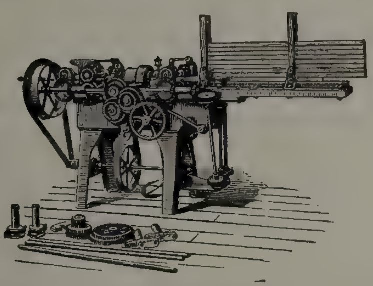
"DEFIANCE" WOODWORKING MACHINES

and you have secured the opportunity of a life time.

Up-to-date machines for producing Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Wheels of every description, Wagon, Carriage, Automobile, and Auto-Truck Woodwork, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Chair and Table Legs, Balusters, Newel Posts, Gun Stocks, Golf and Hockey Sticks, Ball Bars, Oval Wood Dishes, and for General Wood Work. Invented, Patented, Built and Guaranteed by



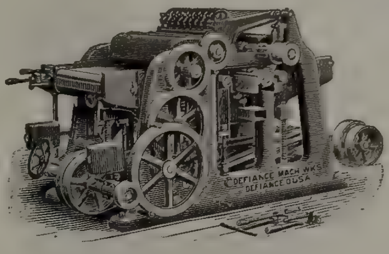
No. 6—36" Band Re-saw



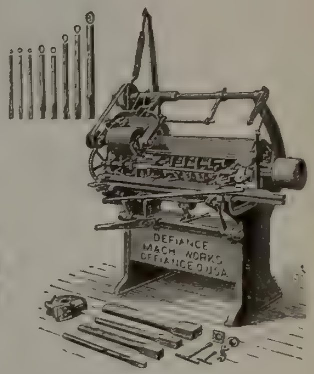
Long Handle Lathe

THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS
DEFIANCE, OHIO.

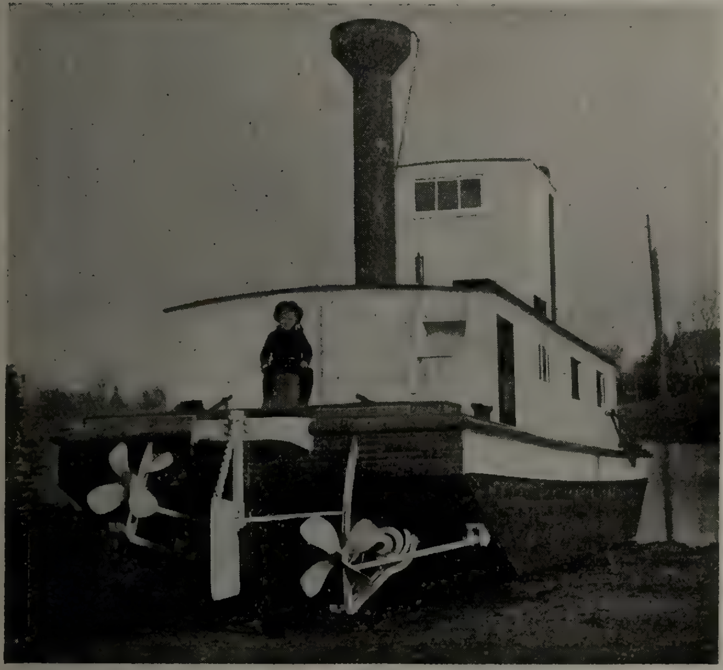
Write for Catalogue and Prices.



26" Double Surface Planer



32" Spoke Lathe



Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

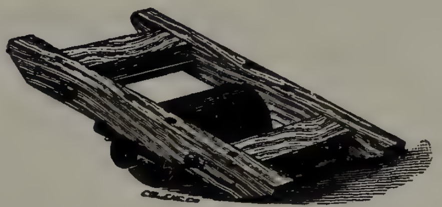
Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

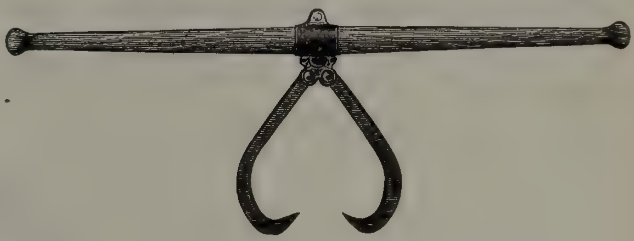
Lumbermen Save Money

by handling square timbers with

"Soo-Line" Timber Trucks and Timber Carriers



Our Timber Trucks are made of Heavy Hardwood frame with cast iron roller, guaranteed to hold five tons. Timber Carriers, with either duckbill or chiselbill hooks. Hooks hung on swivel to permit carrying timbers through narrow passageways. We manufacture a complete line of Lumbermen's tools. Write for catalogue and lowest prices.



Canadian Logging Tool Company, Limited
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

SILVER'S NEW JOINTERS

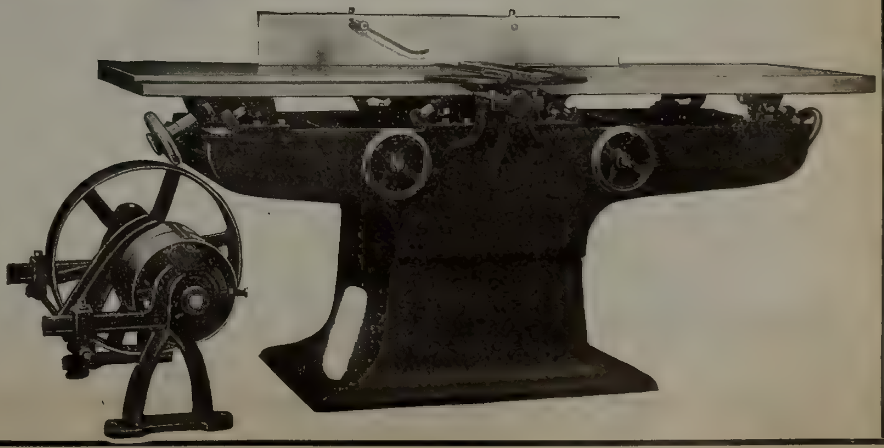
Band Saws, Saw Tables, Swing Saws

Thousands of Silver's Machines are earning big money in all parts of the world. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India are heavy buyers.

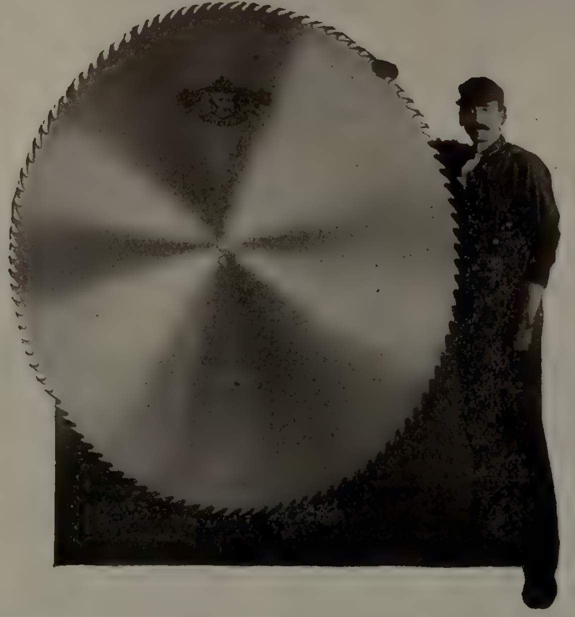
Silver's machines are designed for convenience and ease of operation and for rapid efficient service. Their moderate price recommends them to all wood workers.

Strong, durable, high pressure machines that will save you time and labor. Made in sizes to suit any need or any purse.

Ask for 1911 Machinery Catalog and special Canadian prices.



THE SILVER MFG. CO.,
375 BROADWAY SALEM, OHIO



Simonds Saws

All there is to a Saw is STEEL, SKILL and STYLE.

The Steel that is in a Simonds Saw has meant that to supply it we had to build a Steel Mill comprising seven buildings which, with yards, cover 14 acres of land. This much for the demand for Simonds Steel.

The Skill that is in a Simonds Saw requires for its operation three complete factories, one at Fitchburg, Mass., one at Chicago, Ill., and one at Montreal, Que. The skill is the result of noting and accepting improvements in methods of making Saws, as long as Saws have been made in this country.

The Style that is in a Simonds Saw comes from a close study of the style of Saws necessary for best cutting results under varying conditions. Years of experience in the Saw manufacturing business has developed an ability to select the right Saw for any particular use.

The Price that the Consumer pays for a Simonds Saw entitles him to the benefits of Simonds Steel, Skill, and Style, these three together giving results or service which means profit.

If you are in the market for any kind of a Saw, Planing Knife, or file, send your order to our nearest office for our immediate attention.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

Montreal, Que.

Vancouver, B. C. - - St. John, N. B.

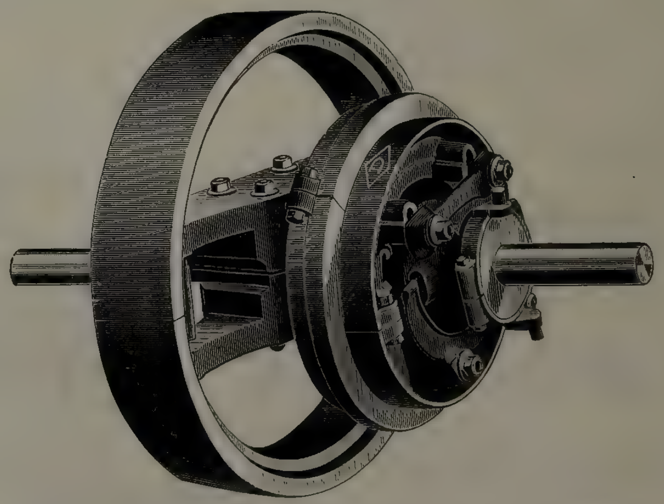
In the United States The Simonds Mfg. Co.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE

All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance



Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power

Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve.
In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest guarantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited

TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.
OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 - 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - Telephone 2010 - 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299 - B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - ?4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3,00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 **Toronto, August 1, 1911** **No. 15**

Ontario's Terrible Forest Fire

The most serious feature of the great forest fires which recently devastated New Ontario, was the unfortunate loss of life. For this cause alone it is apparent that the people of Ontario have a grave responsibility to face. If, in the past, we had had no lessons from experience to warn us of the danger, or if we had not possessed sufficient means to take all necessary precaution to prevent such a disaster, we might consider the result with resignation and call it a visitation of Providence which it was beyond out power to prevent. It does not appear, however, that we can take any such comforting view of the situation. Every year, for years gone by, we have had terrible instances of just the same class of disaster. Last year the great fires which occurred in Northern Minnesota and Northwestern Ontario took a sad toll of human life and destroyed untold quantities of valuable timber. It is but a few years since a similar disaster overwhelmed the country near Fernie, B.C. Last year the Western States were visited by a conflagration which destroyed enormous quantities of timber in Idaho and Montana and caused heavy loss of life. Each year it seems as if we can depend upon either the elements or the carelessness of man resulting in great forest fires, which in many cases might have been prevented. It is even now almost a matter of certainty that before 1911 has passed we will have to record further disasters, possibly as terrible as the one which has just occurred.

What is our plain duty under these circumstances? Can we escape blame if our governments and we ourselves leave anything undone which might prevent these fires? Have we and have our governments done all that we could even in the present year? In the light of what has occurred in New Ontario it is impossible to answer these questions in the affirmative.

First as to our own duties. It is incumbent upon every man who goes into the bush in our great northern wilds, not only to make a specialty of learning how to avoid and how to fight fire, but to see to it that everyone over whom he has any influence has done the same. Our great forest tracts may be well compared to a factory where explosives are produced. No one in such a factory is permitted to take the most insignificant risk of causing an explosion. Everyone is carefully instructed as to his personal behaviour whenever he is within the danger zone. So it should be in our forests, as far as the great limits of the country will permit. The forests are the most inflammable of all our natural resources. Every one who enters them should be minutely acquainted with the dangers of fire, and with the means of preventing and fighting fire.

It may seem as if this is a pretty large order. So it is, under present conditions, but it would not be long before all this could be changed if it were gone about with determination. The passing of the most carefully planned regulations will never meet the situation if means are not devised to enforce them.

Under conditions as they are to-day a man goes into the north country. He sets forth in his canoe with the rest of his party and the one idea he has in his mind is the search for valuable mineral. He carries in his kit the necessary equipment for the production of forest fires, and in his head he has little heed for the vast value of the timber through which he travels. Possibly he has read the fire regulations and has forgotten them. Sometimes during the course of his travels he may come across a fire ranger sunning himself on the bank of a river. More often, he will never see a fire ranger during all his trip. The fire regulations are forgotten and at best only ordinary precaution is often taken to extinguish fires which have been used for cooking or for warmth. Happily, as a result of sad experience, the old time prospector has become cautious and is now an influence for good so far as fire prevention is concerned. But new prospectors are going into the country every day and carrying with them the seeds of disaster.

The North country is a vast, almost uninhabited, land. To patrol it effectively, a force of fire rangers many times as numerous as the force at present employed is necessary. Above all, the men employed should be capable. This is where the present system is open to the greatest criticism. In years gone by the rangers appointed by the government of Ontario have not been the proper men for the work. Last year a change for the better was made and it is perhaps too early as yet to expect good results from the move. Forest rangers cannot be trained in a day or in a season. The man who can look after himself in the bush and who also knows how to fight a forest fire is a rarity. The Government of Ontario, if it hopes to cope with the situation successfully, must make its forest ranging staff many times larger than it is, and must take far greater efforts to secure able men for the work, than they have in the past. This will cost money, lots of money, but it is worth while.

The loss which Ontario has sustained in pulpwood alone by the recent fires would pay for a long time the cost of a much more efficient fire ranging service than could be devised. There is today absolutely no excuse for the maintenance of an inadequate service. The government sells to lumbermen the right to cut timber on its timber lands and gets a splendid price for the privilege. Its bounden duty is to see to it that nothing is left undone to protect this property from fire. On the property which is licensed to lumbermen, fire rangers are appointed by the lumbermen and paid by the lumbermen. It is the fault of the lumbermen, under these conditions, if they do not protect their own property. But they are unable to protect their limits from the danger of fire on adjoining lands which may be owned by the government. Fire upon government owned lands may spread to private owned timber and destroy it almost in the twinkling of an eye.

Mr. Geo. Gordon, M.P., of Cache Bay, one of the best known lumbermen in Ontario, is authority for the statement that the recent fires in New Ontario were all upon government owned land, and that the pulp industry of the province has suffered a severe set back from the fire. Mr. J. L. Englehart, chairman of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, in an interview which appeared in the Toronto papers on July 6th, told of serious fires which were raging along the line of the railway and in the Porcupine district on the previous day. This was a week before Porcupine and Cochrane were destroyed. If there had been an adequate forest fire fighting force in existence at that time, many of its members could have been sent in haste to the scene of the fires and possibly have prevented much of the loss of life and property.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Canada Lumberman appears an article upon the situation, written by a man who has spent much of his time in the bush and who had a hard fight against the recent fires. He presents the case as it is seen by men of experience on the spot. He is well acquainted with the men of the north and with the problems of the north. He makes out a strong case for the establishment of something far more practical in the way of a forest ranging service than has ever yet existed in Ontario.

There will always be danger of fire resulting from natural causes, and fanned by fierce gales, getting beyond the control of man, and devastating great tracts of country, but not until a great deal more has been done will the people of Ontario feel that their government is doing its plain duty. The government should commence at once to plan for the employment of many more men, and of men who are the best obtainable for the work. They may count upon the applause of every man in Ontario if they carry such a plan to success.

Effect of U. S. Passage of Reciprocity Measure

The passage of the reciprocity measure by the Senate of the United States leaves the whole problem on the shoulders of the people of Canada. As it is now generally understood that there will soon be an election in Canada, at which this will be almost the sole subject of contention, it is reasonable to believe that in the not far distant future we shall know pretty definitely just where we stand on this long drawn out and important question. The passage of the reciprocity proposals by the United States Senate has an important significance for the lumber industry both in the United States and Canada. It makes it abundantly clear that the representatives at present composing the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States are overwhelmingly in favor of removing the duty on rough lumber. The enquiries which were conducted into the lumber situation by the committees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate brought out every argument which could be presented by the strongest supporters of a duty on rough lumber, and in their face the reciprocity measure with its free lumber has been passed. It would seem reasonable almost to believe that even if the people of Canada should refuse to pass the reciprocity measure, there is a strong likelihood of free lumber being proposed as a tariff reform measure in the United States in the near future and carried through.

Considerable interest attaches to the situation connected with the pulp and paper section of the measure which has been passed by the United States Congress. This section is different from all the others as it is really an addenda to the measure and in no way affects the other clauses. Nor is it dependent upon the other clauses. It could have been left out altogether and not have affected the negotiations one way or the other. The United States simply added this clause as a statement of their own attitude on the pulp and paper subject. The clause states that the United States will admit free of duty all mechanical or chemical pulp of wood, news print paper and other paper and paper board, the greater portion of which is manufactured from mechanical or chemical wood pulp, and valued at not more than four cents per pound; as soon as no export duty, export license fee, or export charge of any kind, is placed upon the pulp or paper and no prohibition of export is imposed. This seems to be a pretty clear statement that under conditions which prevail to-day in Canada and are likely to prevail for a long time to come, there will be no removal of the duties on pulp and paper entering the United States. The important pulpwood producing provinces of Canada have all placed prohibitory clauses on their statute books to prevent the export of their pulpwood in an unmanufactured state. Some people in both countries believe that the clause of the reciprocity agreement dealing with pulpwood and paper will be so interpreted as to admit into the United States free of duty, pulp and paper made from wood cut from private lands in Canada, as there is no export prohibition on such wood, and that in return for this Canada, if it passes the reciprocity measure, will have to admit United States paper of a value of four cents a pound or more into the country free of duty. This point remains to be settled. It is most unreasonable, however, to suppose that the people of Canada would for one moment consent to such a bartering away of their birthright for a miserable mess of pottage. Much will probably be said in the press about the immediate coming into effect of the pulp and paper clause, but unless Canada allows this clause to be interpreted distinctly to its disadvantage there is no danger of its ever having any effect whatever.

Giving Away Our Pulpwood Resources

According to a report which has been issued by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, Canada's foreign trade in wood pulp and pulp wood consists entirely of exports. While this is in itself a matter for some congratulation, there is, beneath the surface, a feature which is not at all satisfactory to those who desire to see Canadians make out of their natural resources all the profit that is possible, and to those who dislike the sight of a foreign country securing much of the profit of the conversion of these natural resources of Canada into finished products.

The report referred to says on this point: "Unfortunately the tendency has been to export wood in the raw form of pulpwood rather than in the manufactured form of wood pulp." The tables given in the report confirm this statement. During 1909 there were 1,537,762 cords of pulpwood manufactured in Canada and of this, 915,633 cords, or 59.5 per cent., was exported. The value of the exported article was $5,752,659. The amount of wood pulp exported during the year was 280,744 tons, valued at $4,898,842. This was about 63 per cent. of the production.

From these figures one may secure an idea of the loss to Canada which is involved in the export of the raw pulpwood. According to the report of the Forestry Branch, the 915,633 cords of pulpwood exported from Canada to the United States was manufactured into 340,615 tons of mechanical pulp and 287,514 tons of chemical pulp. Forest Products Bulletin No. 10, issued by the United States Census Bureau, shows that, on the average in the United States, a cord of wood produces about one ton of mechanical pulp or one half ton of chemical pulp, and that 37.2 per cent. of the wood imported is manufactured into mechanical pulp and 62.8 per cent. into chemical pulp. As the United States imports much more pulp than it exports, it would necessarily have imported this pulp from Canada had it not imported the wood. Exporting the wood to the United States brought in $5,752,659. Exporting the pulp which that wood made, would have brought, at the average prices paid by the United States importers in 1909, $16,719,418. If the manufacture were completed and the pulp made into paper in its final form before exporting, the difference would be still greater. It would be folly in the face of figures like these to permit of any course being accepted in Canada which would prevent the paper mills of Canada from taking advantage when the time is ripe, of the markets for paper which they are sure to find in the United States. Irrespective of any efforts of the United States to secure access to the pulpwood of Canada, the time is certain to come, in the near future, when the demand for paper on the other side of the line will be strong enough to make it possible for Canadian mills to dispose of large portions of their output to United States consumers. It is more than reasonable that in the meanwhile we should do whatever we are able to encourage the export of pulp rather than of pulp wood.

Futher light upon the situation is afforded by the report of the Forestry Branch which states that the pulpwood from Canada in 1909 furnished 46.4 per cent. of the raw material used by the 90 pulp mills of the State of New York; 10.3 per cent. of the raw material manufactured in the 62 pulp mills of New England, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, and 6.1 per cent. of the raw material used by the 16 pulp mills of Pennsylvania. A larger quantity of pulp wood, moreover, was exported in 1909 than in 1908.

The manufacture of the 915,633 cords of wood exported in 1909 kept running at full capacity for the year, 69 of the 251 pulp mills in the United States. If this pulp wood had been reduced to pulp in Canada, it would have supplied, for the year, 73 pulp mills of the average size of those already in Canada. The greater part of the pulpwood exported was cut in Quebec. If it had been manufactured in Quebec it would have kept running 71 mills of the same size as those now existing in Quebec.

It Makes a Difference Whose Ox is Gored

Mr. Albert W. Cooper, secretary of the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association, who has his headquarters in Spokane, Wash., is out with a statement that shipments of lumber to Canadian points made substantial increases during the month of June. He predicts that the season's shipments to Canada will total 25,000,000 feet. This is very pleasant for the United States manufacturers, and it ought to make Mr. Cooper feel pleased that Canadian competition cannot keep United States lumber out of Canada. In the same report, however, Mr. Cooper makes the assertion that "the Canadian manufacturers have a strong combination," and he uses this as a comparison in connection with the charges which are being made in the United States that the lumber manufacturers have been combining unlawfully. "So far as restraint of trade is concerned," he says, "conditions certainly are worse than in the United States." It is difficult to harmonize the two statements made by Mr. Cooper, and the truth of the matter probably is to be found about half way between.

The Canadian lumber manufacturers have not by any means the "strong combination" which Mr. Cooper alleges. If they had, they would have been able to make a better showing against the lumber shipped from United States points to Canada at cut-throat prices. If the manufacturers of the United States who sell their surplus stocks in Canada at a sacrifice rather than carry them over, would only be sensible enough to cease their everlasting over-production, they would be in just as strong a position as they imagine the Canadian manufacturers to be in, and it would be a relief to the whole trade. Canadian manufacturers can make a good living out of business in a perfectly legitimate manner, so long as the competition they have to meet is reasonable, but when it is based upon over-production and sacrifice prices, there is little wonder that the Canadian consumer is willing to take the cheaper article, and that therefore the shipments to Canada should be on the increase. These figures look good to the American who feeds upon statistics, but we venture to say that if the economic side of the situation were looked into a little more closely, it would be found that on the lumber shipped into Canada in such increasing quantities there was little or no profit being made. The reason for the strength of the Canadian manufacturer, which Mr. Cooper alleges is due to combination, is something altogether different. It simply amounts to this, that the Canadian manufacturer is content with a good profit on a fair amount of business and even prefers it, to running the risk of going to the wall on a huge amount of business conducted at a loss.

We have been up against the dumping habits of United States lumber manufacturers in the Canadian markets for many years and it looks as though we will continue to be hampered with them for all time to come. It is not unreasonable, therefore, that many lumbermen in Canada should look with approval upon the proposed reciprocity arrangement which will enable Canadians to ship lumber into the United States free of duty, instead of paying $1.25 per thousand feet. Having had the freedom of our markets for rough lumber for so many years, the manufacturers of the United States, in fair play, ought to let us see if we cannot even matters up a little in future. They see, however, a small advantage to be gained by Canadians in the matter of the duties upon dressed lumber and they have made a great objection to the whole proposal on this ground. In the past when the advantage was all on their own side they made no bones about using it to the limit, but when it looks as though the boot may be placed on the other foot they feel displeased. W doubt very much whether with the alterations which are proposed in the tariff, Canadian lumber will cut a big enough figure in United States markets to make any single manufacturer in that country feel the difference. But apparently there is a matter of principle at stake, and it makes all the difference in the world, whose ox is to be gored.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The latest reports received upon the prospects for the apple crop in Canada this year are quite promising and the probability therefore is that there will be a good demand for apple barrel stock.

Albert W. Cooper, secretary of the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association, estimates that lumber shipments from eastern Washington and northern Idaho mills to British Columbia and other provinces in western Canada will reach fully 25,000,000 feet this season, based on the present demand. Shipments of pine from the Spokane territory since last January have averaged ninety cars a month, an increase of 100 per cent. over the first six months of 1910.

The widespread strike among the shipping laborers in Great Britain caused much uneasiness to the lumber trade. An enormous stoppage of shipping resulted in congestion at the ports affected and when matters were settled the railways were unable to keep pace with the rush. The advanced wages which it has been agreed will be paid at certain ports, to the deal porters, will prove a further tax upon profits, experience having shown the impossibility of transferring these extra imposts to consumers' shoulders. At Liverpool the strike had a most serious effect upon the shipments by Canadian liners. Thousands of men left the docks even from those firms which had made all the concessions at first demanded by the dock laborers. This was evidently done to force other firms to come into line. When the strike commenced, Canadian liners were discharging the first shipment of the new season's goods, but when the quay laborers joined force with the sea-faring men, the goods landed from the vessels could not be removed from the quays. Many vessels had to leave the docks only half loaded. Timber carters, who were not concerned in the dispute, were unable to go down upon the docks to bring away goods for fear of molestation.

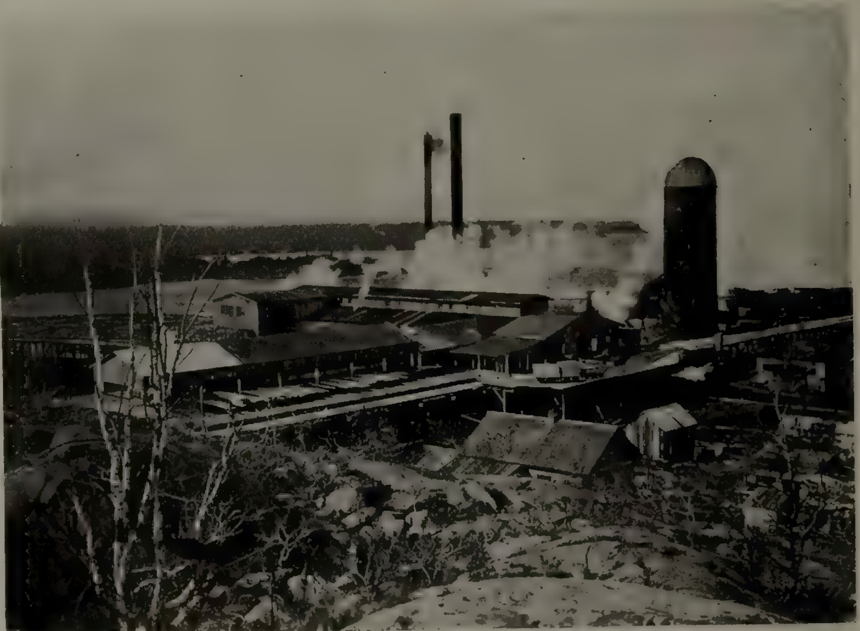
Mr. George Gordon, M.P. for Nipissing, of George Gordon & Company, Cache Bay, Ont., reports that the forest fires in Northern Ontario have dealt a severe blow to the pulp and paper industry of Canada. "The timber destroyed," he says, "has been nearly all spruce and jack pine. There were some splendid opportunities to establish pulp and paper mills in the district which has been swept by the fire. There has been no heavy loss among the lumber companies as the timber burned was practically all on Crown lands."

Important Sawmills of the Georgian Bay

No. 3.—The Spanish River Lumber Company's Operations — Well Equipped Mill Turning Out 175,000 Feet of Excellent Lumber Per Day

Mr. B. W. Arnold, President

Mr. W. J. Bell, Vice-President



Spanish Mills Company, Limited—General View of Mills.

THE Spanish River Lumber Co., of Massey and Spanish Mills, Ont., was one of the first lumbering companies to take out a charter as a joint stock company in Ontario. Their charter dates back about thirty years. The company was organized by Messrs. Arnold of Albany, N. Y., Folsom, of Bay City, Mich., and James of New York. The company is now composed of Mr. B. W. Arnold, of Albany—a son of the originator of the company—and Mr. W. J. Bell of Sudbury, who occupy the positions of president, and vice-president and general manager, respectively.

The mills of the company are located on the east end of Aird Island, in the Channel between Manitoulin Island and the North shore of Georgian Bay, a distance of about two miles from the mouth of the Spanish River, whence the company's supply of logs is principally drawn. It is reached after a delightful trip on the steamer which runs between Cutler and Little Current.

The limits on which the company operate are located on the north shore of Georgian Bay, and on the Spanish and Sable Rivers. The headquarters for the logging operations are at Massey, and a branch office is located at Webwood. This part of the company's work is under the management of a subsidiary company, known as the Sable Logging Company, of which Mr. J. A. Ferguson of Massey is the Woods Superintendent. During the logging season the company employ about 1000 men in the woods.

The sawing end of the company's business is managed by another subsidiary company known as the Spanish Mills Company, Limited, in which Mr. J. O. Smith Superintendent, and Mr. A. J. McDonnell, Sec.-treasurer, have an interest.

The Spanish Mills sawing plant is one of the best equipped on the north shore. Its capacity is about 175,000 feet in ten hours. The equipment consists of one single cutting band saw, one gang saw, one twin band slabber, one rift edger, one horizontal resaw, two edgers, etc. in addition to a well equipped lath and picket mill. In connection with the saw mill plant the company have about one and a half miles of tramways and a piling capacity of about 20,000,000 feet. They have daily connection with the C.P.R. Soo Line at Cutler by means of the mail and passenger boat from Little Current. The Spanish Mills is also a point of call for the steamers of the Northern Navigation Company. The company are also connected with the Railway at Spanish Station by private telephone line. The output of the Spanish Mills is principally white pine with a small percentage of Norway. Up to the present time it has been marketed almost entirely by cargo shipments to the United States at points on the Great Lakes from Chicago to Buffalo.

For the handling of logs, in connection with their plant, the company have a powerful tug, the "Fanny Arnold" and also a 35-foot gasoline launch equipped with powerful heavy service engines, which is used for picking up logs and despatch purposes.

The employees at the mill are well looked after and comfortably housed. The company have from thirty to forty dwelling houses

Spanish Mills Company, Limited—Loading Scene.

Spanish Mills Company, Limited—View from the Mill.

Spanish Mills Company, Limited—View of Jack Ladders.

which are rented to the employees. The majority of the employees however, are cared for in two large boarding houses which are equipped with all modern conveniences such as electric light, running water, etc. The dormitories are laid out in small rooms each containing two single beds. The boarding houses are conducted on the plan of a hotel and are considered the equal of the average modern hotel. The company also operate a general store in connection with the plant.

The power equipment of the mills consists of six large boilers. The main engine is of 26 inch diameter and 34 inch stroke. The band saw, rift edger and lath machinery are run by independent engines. The lighting plant consists of an engine and dynamo which furnish current for about 700 16-candle power lamps. This plant lights the entire premises, tramways and village.

With their excellent mill and piling capacity and the location of the mill, about two miles only from the mouth of the Spanish River, where the logs are secured, the Spanish Mills Company are in a splendid position for producing lumber of excellent quality, at a minimum of cost. They have in fact one of the most complete and successful lumber manufacturing plants and organizations to be found anywhere in Canada.

Since the above description was written the Spanish Mills Company, Limited, have had a severe loss by fire. On Monday, July 17th, flames destroyed part of their mill, and the wharf adjoining. According to reports received, the loss amounted to about $35,000, which was completely covered by insurance.

A large number of college students are working in the mills at Campbellton and other New Brunswick manufacturing points. The majority are studying forestry and putting in their summer at the mills so as to obtain a first hand knowledge of the lumber manufacturing business. Several Harvard and Yale men are in the mills at Campbellton.

Spanish Mills Company, Limited—Forwarding from the Pile.

Decision Reached in Customs Case

Measurement of Thin End to be Basis of Duty on Canadian Lumber Entering United States

The United States Customs Court of Appeals recently handed down the following decision, of great interest and importance to importers of Canadian products. It is a decision in an action brought by the treasury department against certain importers of Canadian spruce, in which the department sought to maintain that the duty on 1¾ inch and 1⅞ inch stock was assessible on the basis of two inch. The board of general appraisers of New York decided against the treasury department in this matter and in favor of the lumber interests. Subsequently the treasury department appealed the case to the Court of Customs Appeals and that court affirmed the decision of the appraisers.

The decision in full is as follows:—

These two cases involve the question of the proper measurement of spruce lumber imported from Canada. It was entered and the entry liquidated as 1¾-inch lumber. Subsequently, by direction of the assistant secretary of the treasury, the entry was reliquidated on the basis of 2 inches, on which reliquidation the importers appealed to the board of general appraisers, where the action of the collector in reliquidating was set aside, and a new reliquidation ordered on the basis of 1¾ inches.

The question involved is mainly a question of fact. The evidence in the case shows, practically without contradiction, that by the custom of the trade 1⅞-inch spruce is not recognized as a merchantable denomination, but that when lumber is delivered 1⅞ inches in thickness it is actually measured on the basis of 1¾ inches and so settled for. This rule of measurement was recognized by the department as early as September 5, 1884 (T. D. 5379), and so far as the record shows, this ruling has been recognized by the treasury department since that time.

There was also evidence on the part of the importer which showed that when it is ascertained that a board measures thicker at one end than at the other, the thin end is taken as the true measurement, and there is no dispute about this custom of the trade. To illustrate, if a board is 2 inches or more at one end, and is 1¾ inches at the other end, it would be entered at 1¾-inch stuff. The testimony by the shippers and by those who had to deal with the lumber tended to show that this lumber was in fact practically all 1¾-inch, according to this standard. Much of it ran as high as 1⅞ inches; some boards were found that measured 2 inches or more at the thick end, or as scant as 1¾ inches at the thin end.

The testimony would be very convincing and indeed very conclusive if it stood uncontradicted. The government, however, produced two government inspectors who testified that they found the lumber to scale 2 inches in thickness. The testimony shows that they examined but a small portion of the lumber, relatively, and what is more significant is that by their testimony it appears that if they found the lumber running a trifle over 2 inches at one end and scant at the other end, they attempted to average the piece, and determined that it should measure 2 inches. The answer of one witness is illustrative:

I found the majority of it 2 inches even, some of it running a trifle over 2 inches, and some a trifle less, which would bring the average at 2 inches.

And in response to the question:

Q. You think it's impossible to get the exact thickness in rough lumber? A. It can be done by taking time to go over every piece at both ends and averaging the thickness. On rough lumber it doesn't run the same.

The other witness for the government testified:

Q. Suppose you found lumber full 2 inches at one end, did you measure the other end to see if it would run over that or not? A. As a rule, we measure about two-thirds from the end.

Q. You never measure the thin end? A. We do measure the thin end; yes.

Q. Which controls; thin or thick? A. Neither one. I generally take the average.

It is manifest that these witnesses ignored the established trade custom, and a custom which appears very reasonable on its face, of estimating the lumber upon the basis of the thin end.

The other testimony offered by the government was evidence that this lumber was sold as 2-inch lumber. The evidence shows that it is the custom which obtains in the wholesale trade of selling scant 2-inch lumber and billing it as 2-inch lumber, the difference to the wholesaler being made in the price, and by a number of witnesses it was shown that lumber billed at the price at which this was purchased was treated and regarded as settled for on the basis of 1¾ inches. The proof upon this point is very strong and convincing.

The decision of the board is affirmed.

Uniform Grading and Inspection Needed

Widespread Approval of Proposal for a Bureau of Inspectors Opportunity Now for Removing Root of Many Trade Evils—

The articles which have recently been published in the Canada Lumberman upon the necessity for adopting some standard set of rules for the grading of lumber, and the advantage which would result from the appointment also of a bureau of inspectors to look into all complaints about shipments of lumber, have met with much approval. Letters have been received from many members of the trade, representing its different branches, and they are, almost without exception, heartily in favor of the general principles laid down in the articles. The concensus of opinion is that the man who does not wish to trade on a fair and business-like basis is a menace to the trade and ought to be obliged to mend his ways or abandon the business. Some of the manufacturers have taken vigorously to the proposal and have written to the Canada Lumberman the strongest letters which have been received upon the question. They realize that they will be among those who will benefit most from any change which is made in the direction proposed.

The only serious objection to the plan is the fact that the trade is so strongly divided into sections which cater to widely differing markets. The very fact that these markets differ so greatly will, in a sense, simplify the work of adopting grading systems. No one contemplates a completely uniform system to cover the whole of Canada. This might be possible some day, but at present it is not. It is possible, however, that the trade in each large district should adopt a grading system which would be practical, and permit of carrying on the trade to which the mills in that district cater, in a much more reasonable and comfortable manner. At the present time the trade in Ontario is badly demoralized on account of the lack of uniformity in grading. The manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in Ontario, however, are likely, if the letters received by the Canada Lumberman are a true indication, to approve and adopt a plan which will put an end to their troubles.

There is no danger of the manufacturers having to change their systems or of their losing on account of such a change in grading. The great trouble to-day is that a retailer does not want to pay for "box" lumber at the price of "common and dressing." The general run of the trade in Ontario is in "common and dressing" grades. Under present conditions a retailer very often gets a lot of "box" lumber in a shipment of "common and dressing" and he naturally objects to paying for it at the "common and dressing" price. If a definite system of grading is adopted, the first thing to decide will be the exact meaning of "common and dressing." Then, when a retailer gives an order for "common and dressing," both parties to the deal will understand what is wanted. If the manufacturer or wholesaler then puts "box" lumber in the shipment, it simply amounts to a question of the customer refusing the shipment or the seller agreeing to accept a lower price for the "box" lumber which it contains. The removal of all uncertainty as to the meaning of "common and dressing" will make it possible for all members of the trade to understand one another thoroughly and will prevent many of the disputes which are now a matter of daily occurrence. The other grades can be worked out in a similar manner and by degrees it should be possible to introduce a measure of certainty throughout the whole trade in Canada, which would be a great boon.

If the suggestions which have been made in the Canada Lumberman are to be put into practice, it will be necessary for the trade to take the matter in hand vigorously and push it to completion. The time at present is most oppotrune. A small committee appointed by each of the branches of the trade could have a few meetings and quickly put the matter in working shape. It would be necessary for the committee to draw up a set of grading rules and submit them to the bodies which they represent. Once these rules were adopted they could be put into practice almost immediately. A bureau of inspectors could be appointed as soon as it was ascertained that the trade would be willing to meet the expenditure entailed. In the matter of a few weeks, and at an expenditure of a relatively small sum, one of the most beneficial reforms which it is possible to inaugurate in the lumber trade could now be brought about.

A few prominent members of the Ontario trade are already moving in connection with such a plan. They will need the active support of all others in the trade.

Following are some of the letters which have been received by the Canada Lumberman in regard to the articles which have already appeared in this paper upon the subject:—

No Two Manufacturers with the Same System

Editor Canada Lumberman:—I have read the articles in your issue of July 1st, over the signature of "Wholesaler," also the one in the mid-month issue, signed "J. C. Wood." Now I think that everyone connected with both the wholesale and retail end of the business will heartily endorse every argument advanced in favor of "Authorized Rules for the Grading of White Pine," in particular. With the present state of affairs we do not know of two manufacturers that have the same system of grading, or the same opinion of what constitutes a No. 1, 2, or 3 cut. The present arrangement may be all right from their standpoint, but it certainly is very unsatisfactory from that of the buyer, and we expect, in many cases, also to the seller. What is wanted is a couple of good practical inspectors, who may be called in, in case of dispute, but we first want the grading established and a general acceptance by the representative firms in the trade, and with this accomplished, we will be in a much better shape than at present, even should we go no farther.

The price of lumber at present, has advanced to such an extent that even a slight difference of opinion as to grades and measurement often represents several dollars on a carload, and our experience has been that the grades have been continually declining, as the prices have advanced. I will venture to say that what we buy to-day as a No. 3 cut, was shipped out as box, between ten and fifteen years ago, and other qualities have suffered, although probably not to the extent that these cut up lines have.

Another innovation which has been to the disadvantage of the buyer is the change in the assortment as to lengths. Until a few years ago, the majority of mill men put their stock up twelve feet and longer. To-day it is almost impossible to find a stock that does not include the ten and eleven-foot, with the long lengths.

Another feature presents itself to my mind. Why should there not be an authorized standard template used for matching, by the different people who do this work? At present every man who runs a matcher has his own ideas how the work should be done, and a shipment from two different mills will almost invariably prove to be a misfit, when with an adopted standard the fag ends could be worked up.—Thomas Patterson, Hamilton, Ont.

Not a Question of Competition

Editor Canada Lumberman.—I have found among business men, and especially toward competitors, a disposition to tell nothing that would help the competitor. The attitude is, generally, mum. In fact, some practice the habit of telling the opposite of the truth. For instance, it seems an utter impossibility to extract from the lumber trade a standard of grading, each one thinks that if he tells his idea of grading the other fellow will find out and enter competition with him more keenly, and so he is not going to tell, teach or instruct any one. "Let them find out for themselves," is the attitude they adopt. This seems to me all wrong. The man who is most desired as a competitor is he who knows most about his line of business. For instance, a man who knows his business thoroughly knows how to give a price, and what a thing is worth.

It's the man who knows most about his business that keeps up the intrinsic value and standard of his particular trade and helps to keep up prices, values, and an appreciable standard all round, and makes a living and prosperity to his less competent rival more possible. With the man who knows his business nothing can prevent his success.

A man who is doing right, rendering good value and service, fears no competition.

I notice too, that if you ask your competitor how he is getting on, according as he deems it discreet, he either tells you he is doing four times more than he is or four times less. How absurd this is; none of this kind of talk fools any one. It only hurts the one who does this kind of talking. I also have noted that some competitors speak in a disparaging way about each other. One can readily see how foolish this is.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you can get the lumbermen to agree on some kind of standard in all lines. Yours truly, "Knots."

A Disgrace to the Lumber Business

Editor Canada Lumberman,—I have read the wholesaler's letter on page 30, and your editorial on page 21 of the Canada Lumberman, July 1st, and I fully endorse every word written in both articles. I have had over thirty years' experience in lumber in both pine and hardwood, and I regret to say that I have never seen the trade in a more deplorable condition than it is at present in regard to the inspection and grading of lumber. especially hardwood. Here in Canada it is common and better or log run and mill run, and the man that buys on such inspection is beaten in most every case, and there is no redress. He has no claim in a court of law; why? Because there is no uniform grading, and he can lay no claim. Twenty years ago we bought our lumber on grade, and it should be the same to-day. The price has gone up. Why should the grade be lowered? I would suggest that a standard rule of grading be adopted and each and every grade bought and sold separately on grade price. Have an inspection bureau; engage three competent and experienced, practical, unbiased inspectors; one to be engaged by our local legislature, one by the Dominion Government, and one by the Lumbermen's Association, and when one or all of the inspectors are called upon to adjust a claim, the party at fault to pay the expense incurred. All invoices to be produced and examined by the inspectors if required, and if there is found to be raising of grades or invoices with the dealer, impose a fine or advertise him. Freeze him out. He is a disgrace to the business and should serve a term inside prison walls.—(Signed) Wholesaler.

How They Do It in British Columbia

Editor Canada Lumberman,—We note that your article on "Grading and Inspection of Lumber," is written by an Ontario wholesaler, and refers to conditions in Ontario. We in British Columbia have overcome the conditions complained of by the wholesaler writing the article, by the establishment of a grading committee who establish grading rules, and appoint grading inspectors to go round from mill to mill, keeping the inspection at each mill uniform. These inspectors also make reports to the management of each mill after each inspection, and this report shows the percentages above grade and below grade. The plan has worked out very satisfactorily in British Columbia. E. H. Heaps & Company, Limited.

Definite Rules to Govern Each Grade

Editor Canada Lumberman,—We wish to heartily endorse your suggestion for a system of grading and official inspection bureau, as we are sure it would be better for everybody concerned to have some definite and set rules to govern each grade of lumber, so that each mill and plant which wishes to co-operate in this respect would be making the same uniform grade as the others. As it is now, we all make our grades as we see fit, and one is better and one will be poorer than the other, and the man with the better grade very seldom gets any better price for his stock than the man who makes the poorer grade, or at least not enough for the difference in the grades.

This is being done all over the United States, and when a man buys a certain grade of lumber, if it is not up to standard when he receives it, it can be referred to a competent inspector anad the case is settled there and then, and in our opinion this is the only way to settle disputes of this kind. White Pine Lumber Company, Blind River, Ont., per R. W. Wells.

Grades and Lengths at Sixes and Sevens

Editor Canada Lumberman,—We feel that you are right in regard to the grading and inspection of lumber, as not only do the gradings vary, but in the lower grades, the lengths permitted in the various grades. This is a condition which is not satisfactory to either buyer or seller and anything which can be done to standardize the grades of all the mills would be helpful to the entire trade.

On the other hand, it might be difficult to apply this all along the line, as many of the mills ship by rail to eastern Canada and for export, where a certain set of rules prevail, and a number of the others, particularly the cargo shipping mills on the Georgian Bay, ship very largely to the Great Lakes cargo trade, which supposedly takes the same inspection as the cargo inspection at Duluth. Some mills have both classes of customers and it strikes us that the views of these mills would be of particular interest in this connection as they must be familiar with both methods of grading. Wolverine Cedar & Lumber Company, per R. E. Edwards.

Disputes Coutinually Arising

Editor Canada Lumberman,—We fully realize that the grading and inspection of lumber are not what they should be. Disputes are continually arising and nearly all the trouble seems to come from incompetent inspection. Speaking for our own firm, we receive many car loads that are not what we have purchased, and we think that seventy-five per cent. of the dissatisfaction arises from the inspectors' end and the balance from the traveller.

We should like very much to see such steps taken as would lead to satisfaction with the wholesalers and retailers and we think that the solution as outlined on page 30 of the Canada Lumberman, July 1st, would be a most fair one. We would willingly pay our portion of the salaries of licensed inspectors.—Knight Bros. & McKinnon, Limited, Cobalt, Ont., per P. McCauley.

Inspection Would be an Advantage

Editor Canada Lumberman,—We endorse the article on page 30, as well as the editorial on page 21 of the Canada Lumberman, July 1st edition. Personally, we do not have very much use for an inspector of this kind, but as we are not infallible, circumstances arise when it would be very advantageous to have an inspector.

Regarding the payment of these inspectors, would suggest that the plan in use by American associations be adopted by the Canadian associations, should the matter be taken up.—The Pembroke Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ont.

Would Welcome a Change

Editor Canada Lumberman,—As a rule we have very little trouble over inspection of lumber received by consignee, but occasions sometimes develop whereby an independent inspector or arbitrator would certainly be an advantage to all concerned, in arranging an adjustment.

We would welcome and do our part for any change for the better that could be practically arranged. We would also be willing to pay our percentage toward maintaining such inspector or inspectors.—Muir, Terry & Gordon, Toronto.

North Western Grading System Used

Editor Canada Lumberman,—As our product is all shipped to the western market, we do not think the system that would be satisfactory to the eastern trade would work out here. At the present time we are grading our lumber according to the rules laid down by the Northwest Lumbermen's Association of Minnesota. We have no official inspection bureau.—Keewatin Lumber Company, Limited, Keewatin, Ont.

Satisfactory to all Branches of the Trade

Editor Canada Lumberman,—We consider the proposal of an official inspection bureau for the adjusting of disputes in regard to lumber shipments, a good idea.

We, ourselves, have very little trouble in regard to shipments, but consider that the establishment of a bureau of this kind would be satisfactory to all branches of the trade.—Booth & Shannon, Biscotasing, Ont.

Better for all Concerned

Editor Canada Lumberman,—We certainly think it would be a great deal better for all concerned in the business if a uniform system of grading and inspection of lumber were adopted, and competent inspectors appointed for the adjustment of all disputes about improper grading. Trussler Bros., Limited, Trout Creek, Ont.

A Step in the Right Direction

Editor Canada Lumberman,—I think it would be a step in the right direction to secure uniform grading and inspection of lumber. Mickle, Dyment & Son, Barrie, Ont., per S. Dyment.

A Side Issue of Importance

Editor Canada Lumberman,—Relevant to your campaign for uniform grades on Georgian Bay:

Why couldn't you undertake to form manufacturers of the North Shore of Georgian Bay into an association There are many things we are in need of up there that can be obtained only through an association. It is a point we are very lame on and decidedly behind times.

This section is the only unorganized section of lumber producers I know of. There are fifteen mills producing lumber in this section that admit allegiance to no association of any kind. By all means they should be combined for their mutual benefit. There are too many association advantages to be derived in this modern day not to belong to one.

You, as representative of Canadian lumber interests, are in a position equalled by none to bring to the attention of these manufacturers their weakness, form them into an association, and join to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association of Ottawa.

Don't deny our petition. Duty beckons you to take note of our benighted condition of suspicion and doubt, to set yourself at our head as our Moses and lead us from the wilderness.—White Pine Lumber Company, Detroit, Mich., per Daniel Wells.

Strongly Endorsed by Montreal Dealer

Mr. J. H. Poulin, secretary and sales manager of the Eagle Lumber Company, Limited, St. James Street, Montreal, in a conversation upon the question of grading and inspection of lumber, expressed himself as follows:—"Every progressive lumberman—I might even say every honest lumber dealer—should heartily support the agitation in favor of the most perfect and effective regulations possible to govern this important industry. It seems to me the abuses that have crept into the lumber trade are greater in number, and possibly in importance, than in almost any other trade, and the opportunities for disputes and fraudulent transactions are almost unlimited, as daily experience amply shows. I will admit that a great many of the disputes arise through the ignorance of measurers or graders, acting as clerks or yardmen, all the way from the manufacturer down to the contractor, but it is very well known by everybody in the trade that the present system, or rather lack of system, in the selling end of the business, leaves lots of room for suspicion and dishonesty.

"Let us have uniform terms and conditions under which to carry on our business; there will be plenty of room for competition in connection with the prices quoted and service rendered. Uniform grading and uniform dressing would save a lot of trouble. The terms 'mill run,' 'mill cull,' 'dead cull,' 'shipping cull,' and many other technical expressions, should be arbitrary, and specifications containing them should be lived up to, to the letter. There are supposed to be regulations in this city and province somewhat similar to those of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, but in many cases they are ignored and the conditions under which business is conducted to-day are simply shocking. I have met men who have been in the business for years who did not know the difference in grade between boards with one knot and three knots; or between a board with a crack a foot long or twenty inches long. They would not know the difference between a bunch of shingles or plank containing ten per cent sap and 30 per cent. sap, and so on. This is only to show how a man who is ever so honest may get a bad name through being incompetent or employing incompetent hands. First of all there needs to be an improvement in the technical knowledge of those handling lumber, and one of the best means of obtaining this knowledge is to use the rules of some such association as that above mentioned as a text book. This, in the hands of a practical man, would soon make him efficient. Until competent men are employed in this business, independent inspectors, who have passed satisfactory examinations should be appointed and should be available, the cost of their services being apportioned by mutual agreement when they are engaged; or, in case of dispute, the costs should fall on the party at fault. The inspector's rulings should be final.

"There is another point I would like to speak of while on this subject, and this is the practice some dealers have of varying their terms of sale for the purpose of buying business. It is customary to sell at two per cent. discount in thirty days, or on a three months' note, net. There are retailers with plenty of money in the bank, and quite able to meet their engagements, who will ask the wholesaler to wait for two or three weeks after the payment comes due. Anyone can figure out what the loss would amount to in the case of a dealer having from forty to sixty thousand dollars' worth of new business on his books every month. No firm could stand it, if it became a general practice, and no firm ought to permit their business to be carried on on such an unsound basis. It may as well be taken for granted that if a man allows these concessions to a customer he makes up the amount, and more, in some other way. Either he will charge a higher price, perhaps only a few cents per M, on the next shipment; or, there will be a shortage in the amount of goods delivered. There are men in business to-day so ignorant that they cannot see, or do not realize, that this is the most natural thing for the man they purchase from to do, and they are often too busy, too careless, or too lazy to check up their deliveries or compare their prices to find out how they are being dealt with. Perhaps they deserve no pity. But there is an important principle behind the whole transaction that is discreditable to the lumber trade from every point of view. It is not necessary to form a combine to put into practice honest and equitable business principles, and I do not consider that the man who gets business by bribery in the shape of unfair and unprofitable concessions is acting honestly with his brother tradesmen.

"Every lumber dealer knows how inconvenient it is to find variations in the lengths and thicknesses of the different pieces making up his stock. One paragraph in the general instructions in the National Hardwood Lumber Association reads as follows: 'Lumber showing greater variation in thickness than 1/16 of an inch at any point in stock cut one-half inch thick or less; or ⅛ inch in ⅝ or ¾ inch stock; or ¼ inch in one to two inch stock; or ⅜ inch in 2½ inch and thicker stock, must be measured at the thinnest part, classed as mis-sawn and graded and reported as such. Lumber showing no greater variation in thickness than allowed under this rule must be accepted and inspected into any of the grades of 'No. 3 common and better' to which its quality entitles it, and must be tallied at the standard thickness of the piece measured at its thinnest part.' Standard lengths, standard thicknesses, standard grades, and standard defects are all specifically given, and a fine is imposed if these specifications are not lived up to. For matched lumber a standard grading is even more important than for ordinary plain lumber. By all means let us have standard grading and inspection. One way of hastening the day when such regulations will become effective is for all who are in favor of it to insist on this grading and specify, accordingly, in connection with all their transactions.

"Perhaps an association composed of those favoring these regulations could be organized within the ranks of the lumber dealers all over the Dominion, and I do not know of any better service the Canada Lumberman could render the trade than to undertake the formation of such an association. I hope this agitation will be kept up persistently and produce better results than those that have previously been started; for, as a matter of fact, this is an old question, but it never needed settling worse than it does to-day."

Conditions in Quebec Deplorable

"Conditions in Ontario may be bad, as stated in recent issues of the Canada Lumberman, but they cannot be worse than they are in Quebec." This is the declaration of a dealer who is in as good a position to speak from experience as anyone in the trade. "There is lots of rascality in this business and our methods of carrying on our trade are so loose that there is no hope of improvement, and no way to ensure or enforce a better system until all hands join together in insisting on uniform regulations throughout the Dominion. It would be a pleasure to do business under such conditions as obtain where dealers voluntarily come under specified rules and work in harmony, but where different men in the same business are at sixes and sevens with regard to business methods it cannot but be unpleasant for all concerned. There is no nonsense in the way business is carried on where such rules are in force as those formulated and enjoined by certain large lumber associations in the United States. Why anyone should object to the adoption of uniform rules for business of this kind is beyond my comprehension. Not only are such regulations not observed in this part of the country, but to make matters worse there is not even an official measurer, much less competent and independent inspectors. I consider this agitation most timely and wish the Canada Lumberman early and complete success in its efforts to have proper regulations adopted throughout Canada."

A Note of Opposition

A Montreal lumber dealer of wide experience, speaking of grading and inspection of lumber, to a representative of the Canada Lumberman, said he did not altogether agree with the arguments put forth in favor of an inspection bureau and a rigid grading system. He was of the opinion that it was not the wholesalers who were at fault, but that agents or middlemen, trading on commission, were the most to blame for irregularities and unsatisfactory dealings in the lumber business. For his own part he regularly visited the yards of the manufacturers and saw for himself what he was buying. It was a bona fide transaction and the lumber became his property as soon as the deal was put through. His customers did not have to go back of him with any complaints. He had very little trouble in properly describing what he had to sell and very few claims for either shortages or inferiority in the goods sold. If all wholesale dealers knew their business thoroughly and wished to act in a straightforward manner he considered the present regulations sufficient for the transaction of business in an entirely satisfactory manner.

An Analysis of the Shingle Situation

The following article was written by a prominent association offical in reply to a request from the west coast as to what the eastern retail lumber market demands in the packing and sale of red cedar shingles:

I am not aware of any change in the rules for the packing of shingles since the year one, or more properly "two." Originally Virginia cypress shingles were packed in round bunches of forty to fifty pieces, wrapped with hickory withe, under the rule that a thousand shingles, 4 inches wide, ½ inch butt and 18 to 36 inches long, were to be reckoned as one thousand. Everything was breasted (shaved) until about 1845 when for a few years cut shingles were in vogue (block steamed and sliced) and these were put up in 24-inch bands (tied with hickory withes or tarred rope), 20 courses, with two extra shingles on top, counting 4 inches to the shingle. (For many years after Dismal Swamp cypress snakes went out of fashion, shingles were packed in bunches of 500.) When I became a clerk in my father's yard in 1847 we began to get sawed hemlock shingles from the Adirondacks, a great curiosity because they were sawed 16-inch and put up in four bunches of twenty-five courses, each side, 22-inch bands which stuck over an inch on each end and tied with marlin, making the shingles 20 inches, or five shingles to the course, four bunches to the thousand. Soon after iron bands were adopted to secure 20-inch sticks, giving the full measure of the shingles. Of late a custom has arisen of 19-inch bands, 50 courses, netting 948 shingles to four bunches, a shortage of 52 shingles, or 5 2-10 per cent. Under present rules

> "To be packed when green in regulation 20-inch packing frame (not bands), 25 courses to the bunch (each end), with not to exceed 1½ inches open space to the course."

We have, if (as is sometimes the case) advantage is taken of the technical point, openings of 75 inches, or 18¾ 4-inch shingles, making a total shortage of 70¾ shingles on the 1,000, or nearly 8 per cent. lacking in my purchase of 1,000 shingles, or $2.75 worth of shingles which I received upon my contract for $3.00 worth of shingles. Now if I must allow not to exceed 5 per cent. degrade in quality under the rules, I have actually only $2.60 for my $3.

A "Thousand" Means Ten Hundred

From the earliest development of mathematics, a capital C has always stood for 100; V for 500, and M for 1,000. How my friend Stine can make out that M signifies four bunches and not 1,000 when used in connection with shingles, I am at a loss to determine. I was taught when I first began to handle lumber and shingles sixty-four years ago that the use of M was but an abbreviation to save time and ink in writing out the word "thousand." It was not until coast shippers instituted the fraud of short count that the discovery was made that 930 was equal to 1,000. Honest trade and old time arithmetic demand that a thousand clear shingles shall consist of (wider or narrower) the equivalent of 1,000 pieces of 4 inches.

"Clear" Means Only One Thing

Speaking of "Clear," there is but one word in the lumbering lexicon by which it can be defined, that is "Perfect," which, further defined, means "free from all defects." What a misnomer then is the brand of "Extra" clear. In olden days lumber was defined as "Clear, Fourths and Common" and the Clears subdivided into first, Second and Third, signifying one, two or three small defects and were a qualification only of the generic term "Clear," and priced accordingly; but in shingles the term Clear can have but one significance, viz.: "Perfect," and if I buy a thousand shingles of the brand "Clear" I am entitled by right to a thousand 4-inch pieces (or their equivalent) which are well manufactured and free from any defent or knot, rot, shake or worm hole. But I don't get what I bargain for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred; and just in proportion as they contain defects my customer grumbles and demands a rebate and I grumble at the man who sold them to me and demand that he make good to me that which I must make good to my customer, or what I must concede in the price of my shingles if I would keep my customer.

Willing to Pay the Price

Now; I have never known a dealer who was not willing to pay the going price for reliable goods. I can cite you a mill in Canada which has buyers for all the shingles it can manufacture at an advance of 30 cents to 50 cents a thousand over the coast prices, because its brand is a guaranty of quality and count. The "Purple" brand has lost its significance because the manufacturers from the first discounted and, while I believe the inspectors of the association have tried to do their duty, yet it is apparent that so soon as the inspector's back was turned the packers "played smart." It has been a question in my mind if there was not a certain class of brokers who could make more money out of a degrade car than out of one which had no complaints connected with it. I hope I am wrong. Perhaps it is the manufacturer who wrings his own neck by his careless supervision, through which the packer takes license to stick in a certain quantity more or less which he should reject and which damns the brand when the purchaser gets hold of them, and posibly increases the profit of the broker who adjusts the rebate. If you had a law in your state defining the several qualities (you should have but two), and making it finable to degrade the brand, your shingles would at once sell for 50 cents above present quotations and your packers would adopt the motto: "Not how many I can pack, but how good I can make them."

Now a word as to openings. I do not know a retailer who would object to reasonable openings, as widths of your shingles compel an occasional even to 1½ inch; but put yourself in the place of a farmer who would walk or drive ten miles to get an extra 2 cents a dozen on threen dozen eggs and see if you would not refuse to "buy the air" comprises 5 to 10 per cent. of some bunches which you have seen and which I have seen. The remedy for this is in instructing the knot sawyer to split one occasionally so that the packer can have some fillers. Shingles of 5 to 9 inches are vastly preferable to those of even 12 inches, while an occasional four or ever 3 inch filler will occasion no comment, while a number of 2-inch will condemn the bunch.

If the coast manufacturers would hold a two or three-day congress and discuss conditions of manufacture, packing and selling and educate themselves and their men to existing conditions and the remedy for the "every man for himself" policy now existing, they would soon revolutionize the shingle business and make a profit out of it. But so long as they try to outwit the ultimate buyer through false brands and each other by agreements they do not expect or intend to live up to, they may shout "Peace" until doomsday but will have no peace. Settled rules of grade and strict adherence to business principles will alone bring the trade a much needed prosperity and that can be obtained as soon as the manufacturers are ready to vote fair with each other and the consuming public.—The Lumber World.

Comparative figures show that last year's shipment from Spokane to British Columbia points totalled 12,000,000 feet, as against a similar amount for the past six months of 1911. In 1909 Canada demanded only 3,000,000 feet of Washington and Idaho pine, and previous to that time there was no Canadian business for United States Lumbermen.

Wanted at Once—a Forest Fire Brigade

Experienced Woodsmen Can Alone Save Our Forests From Great Conflagrations—Timely Proposals From One Who Knows

By "Bushranger"

As a sequel to the recent terrible holocaust in the Temiskaming region there has followed the usual crop of protests in the daily press concerning the criminal inadequacy of the arrangements for the protection of our forests from fire. The same thing happens every year; bush fires devastate huge tracts of valuable timber land on this continent, claiming each time a certain quota of human life, large or small, according to the circumstances; then follows a howl of indignation in the newspapers, together with a variety of suggestions, some practicable, and others utterly unpracticable, but when the first painful sensation has died away (as it generally does in a few days) the whole question is allowed to drop out of mind, only to be revived when another fire horror shocks public sentiment a year later. The conflagration which wiped Porcupine and Cochrane off the map, and piled up a death toll more appalling probably than any which has occurred in the history of the Canadian bush, may not be so easily forgotten; and, disastrous as it was, if it only serves to make the question a live issue which will be kept prominently before the public until much needed reforms, which will tend to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity, have been effected, then the terrible loss of life will not have been altogether in vain.

That the present system of fire ranging is, generally speaking, farcical and useless, is apparent to anyone acquainted with the bush; that the appointment of old men or weak, unqualified youths to positions as fire rangers, for no other reasons than those of political pull, is fraught not only with evil, but absolute danger to the community, is equally obvious. Go to any district where railroad construction is in progress and for one fire ranger in any way competent to perform his duties, you will find a dozen incompetents, with neither the strength, the energy nor the will to cope thoroughly with even an insignificant conflagration. The practice of appointing college students, whose fathers or other relations have some pull with either the government or the sitting member has become a good deal too common and amounts to little short of a scandal. They enter upon their duties not with any intention of making them a serious business, but with the sole idea of enjoying an idle but remunerative summer holiday. The lazy life which they lead is a bad thing for them as well as for the community, for they acquire habits of indolence, untidiness, and general neglect of themselves and their immediate surroundings which will be a serious drawback to them in any career they may enter upon in after years. Ask anyone who is brought into daily contact with these young fellows and he will tell you that for days together they hardly stir outside their little shacks; and when the weather is hottest, and the danger from fire proportionately great, they show less inclination than ever to go their daily round.

"It's too hot to go. Anyhow there's sure to be nothing doing. There seldom is," is the way they satisy their consciences. Even when a small fire is reported to them they cannot be depended upon to go out and attend to it. As summer creeps on towards autumn they become more and more lazy until at length the task even of cooking their meals, or cleaning out their little cabins, becomes a painful effort.

This may seem a sweeping indictment of fire rangers generally, but that it is absolutely true of many of them can be corroborated by plenty of incontrovertible testimony. And after all it is not so much the men as the system which is at fault. They are sent to perform duties of which they are entirely ignorant; they are committed to a life of lonliness for which their town or city training has entirely unfitted them; and their duties are not sufficiently onerous to keep them occupied either in body or mind. It is the proverbial case of trying to fit a round plug into a square hole. There are exceptions to this as to every other rule. Even along the lines of railway construction are to be found rangers who conscientiously carry out their duties; whilst on the timber limits the owners are usually careful to see that the men cover their beats at specified intervals.

The very first thing to be done in effecting a reform in the system of forest protection is to eliminate political "pull" from the appointment of fire rangers. As long as politics enter into the question there will never be efficiency. Human life—to say nothing of the heavy commercial loss which a big bush fire entails—is too precious a thing to be sacrificed to the mere whim of party patronage.

The only men really qualified to act as fire rangers are experienced bushmen—men who know the bush as a sailor knows the sea, and who from actual experience, perchance, realize the dire results which may follow from an incipient bush fire. They are accustomed to the loneliness of the forest; they can, in various ways, find plenty to occupy their time during the long summer days, and so guard against the indolence and inertia which the town-bred ranger is too prone to develop. Moreover, when an emergency arises they can wield an axe to the best advantage; and can undergo the necescary hard manual labor without the exhaustion which would soon overcome many of the present holders of the position.

With an efficient body of fire rangers composed entirely of trained bushmen, much could be done to stop many bush fires at their inception; but something more is necessary. One or two men are absolutely helpless to cope with anything like a big conflagration when it has once taken serious hold; and the question offers itself whether it would not be possible to oragnize a properly trained brigade of forest fire fighters, divided into small corps to be located in towns in lumbering centres, ready to be despatched to any dangerous outbreak when it occurs. The Toronto daily papers of Thursday, July 6, contained an interview with Mr. J. L. Englehart, chairman of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, who had returned from a trip over the railroad on the previous day, telling of serious fires which were raging along the line and in the Porcupine district during his visit. It must have been on Tuesday, July 4, that Mr. Englehart saw these conflagations, yet it was not until Tuesday, July 11—a week later—that Porcupine and Cochrane were destroyed, the primary cause being probably the fires which Mr. Englehart had seen. Apparently no vigorous steps were taken to quell the outbreak, or to minimize the danger during the week they were burning. Had there been a properly equipped brigade, stationed, say, at North Bay, it could have been despatched to the scene, by special train or otherwise, on Tuesday, July 4, and possibly a large timber area might have been saved from destruction, and certainly something might have been done to put adjacent towns out of jeopardy.

If such a brigade were brought into existence it would be possible to have "reservists" in the lumber districts ready to be called upon at short notice. Many of the men who spend the winter in the shanties work in the towns and on farms in the surrounding district in the summer months; and for a moderate retaining fee they would no doubt be willing to join a reserve corps of bush-fire-fighters, to be called upon to serve in case of necessity. The services of these men would be invaluable if they could be rushed with promptitude to a dangerous outbreak. For the days they were on duty they would of course be paid a fair rate of wages, in addition to their retaining fee.

Among the foremen of the lumber shanties might be found many men thoroughly capable of filling the position of chief of such a brigade—men who not only are accustomed to handle large gangs of men, but whose hearts are in the bush, and who would make a study of the best methods of fighting forest fires. In this way the science of suppressing bush fires would be developed and in the course of time Canadians would have as much reason to be proud of their brigade of forest fire fighters as they are of their North-West Mounted Police and the other brave men who face danger, hardship and privation in the vast and lonely wilds of the Dominion.

Why should not the Ontario Government take the matter in hand and set the example to other provinces? To carry out the project would involve an expenditure of money by no means extravagant when one takes into consideration the enormous loss involved annually by forest fires, to say nothing of the yearly toll of human life.

The Quebec provincial government has decided to send out two expeditions for the purpose of exploring and classifying the timber areas along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and also further north. The expeditions will also keep an eye open for the presence of any minerals, but their real object is to determine the resources of the northern part of the province. With the opening of the Transcontinental railway large areas of timber lands, hitherto inaccessiblle, will be brought within reach of lumbering operations, and it is to determine the extent and value of these timber lands that these expeditions are being sent out. During recent years this province has taken many forward steps in all matters relating to its timber lands and pulp areas and this latest move is in keeping with its general policy.

Riordan Sawmill at Calumet, Destroyed by Fire

The large sawmill of the Riordon Paper Company, at Calumet, Que., on the Ottawa River, formerly known as the Perley mill, was completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday, July 12th. The fire was first noticed coming from beneath the band saw and despite immediate action, so quickly did the flames spread that men had to jump from the second storey window, and those fighting the fire had to run for their lives. A high wind quickly communicated the flames to the adjoining buildings, the office and the many lumber piles, as well as the workmen's cottages. Two barges just loaded at the wharf narrowly escaped burning; their lines were cut and the boats set adrift, afterwards being picked up by the tug Glide.

The fire started about 10.30 o'clock in the morning, and nothing could have prevented the destruction wrought. The west yard and the north yard, containing clap board warehouses and slabs and shingles, were not wholly destroyed. The lumber burned was largely spruce. Roughly estimated the loss was $150,000 to $175,000, which was adequately covered by insurance. The company will rebuild as soon as the conditions permit.

This company also have mills at L'Annunciation, Boule and Quoinelle, on the Laurentian branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, unaffected by the fire.

A fire steamer, hose wagon and ten firemen were sent up from Montreal in the afternoon and prevented the flames spreading to the lumber not already burned. They continued pumping water for twenty-four hours until all danger from further damage had passed.

Some two hundred men were thrown out of work and a number of their dwellings burned, but the men have since found employment with the company at other points and in neighboring mills, till the Riordon mill is rebuilt.

All Records Broken in Canada's Building Progress

The building statistics for twenty-six of the leading cities of Canada for the first six months of the year 1911 show that there has been an increase in the expenditure upon building amounting to some $15,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period in 1910. This is a remarkably good showing when it is remembered that the building record for the first six months of 1910 broke all previous records. Following are the details:—

Town or City	June, 1910	June, 1911	1st 6 mos. 1910	1st 6 mos. 1911	Approx. inc. % for 6 months
Toronto	$2,302,550	$2,384,400	$9,820,648	$11,939,953	22
Vancouver	1,162,940	906,706	6,885,880	9,188,406	33
Winnipeg	2,413,700	2,790,250	9,906,100	8,581,550	13*
Calgary	573,486	1,826,220	2,394,942	8,212,248	242
Montreal	1,585,254	1,780,860	7,126,880	7,305,816	2
Regina	255,318	716,025	1,342,003	2,936,930	111
Saskatoon	194,400	779,725	1,657,131	2,575,441	55
Hamilton	301,885	618,675	1,232,725	2,246,657	82
Edmonton	233,670	357,929	1,054,476	1,620,431	54
Victoria	227,600	250,800	1,202,835	1,432,585	19
Ottawa	302,000	404,975	1,690,025	1,393,370	12*
Moose Jaw	83,190	665,300	513,210	1,295,575	154
Brandon	98,950	30,725	401,700	803,574	101
Sherbrooke	150,000	350,000	300,000	675,000	125
Fort William	256,225	220,390	939,280	750,075	20*
Lethbridge	91,005	94,960	659,570	485,625	26*
London	38,586	44,756	452,466	458,423	1
Windsor	31,075	126,330	109,480	395,495	261
Port Arthur	65,375	183,450	310,465	315,660	2
Sydney, N.S.	69,789	98,247	204,652	382,052	87
Halifax	21,630	52,000	176,450	211,150	20
Strathcona	13,450	127,323	234,500	214,183	9*
St. John, N.B.	44,300	62,000	222,000	211,700	5*
St. Thomas	31,050	23,300	112,850	136,150	21
Kingston	11,545	58,125	100,143	136,462	36
Stratford	33,500	12,400	190,000	62,500	67*
	$10,592,573	$14,965,871	$49,240,411	$64,068,029	30

Increase for first six months of 1911 is 30 per cent.

*Decrease

Cooperage Trade Improving

The Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, Ont., report as follows:—The demand for cooperage stock is still increasing, and prices are advancing all along the line, even staves are now feeling the effect of the increased business and the diminished production, and buyers are willing to pay better prices than they have for some time.

The production of hoops has been very light for some time, and the consequence is, the market is bare, and prices have advanced to a point where iron hoops are going to be used to a considerable extent; it is only a question of time when these will supplant the wooden hoop entirely, as hoop timber is getting so much scarcer every year, and is much more valuable for other purposes than being put into hoops.

No. 2 staves are now moving freely, and stocks at the mills are pretty well cleaned out. There is considerable demand for apple barrel stock, as the prospects for a fruit crop, while not as good as expected, still there is going to be a very fair crop, if nothing unforeseen happens between now and the time when the apples will be ready for packing.

Business throughout the country continues to improve, and, as there have never been better prospects for excellent crops throughout the country, we see no reason why this year should not be a banner year in the cooperage industry.

Gatineau Declared a Floatable Stream

By a decision of the court of appeals in Montreal the Gatineau river, which empties into the Ottawa river at Hull, is declared a floatable stream, and consequently owned by the provincial government. The case arose from the sale of the banks and bed of the Gatineau river and the water at Paugan Falls, Low township, by the Quebec government to Hanson Bros., of Montreal, in 1907. MacLaren Bros. owned the land on both sides of the river and took action to set aside the sale on the ground that the rights of the river belonged to them on the basis of riparian rights. The attorney-general for Quebec intervened to support the original sale. The case hinged on an article of the Quebec civil code which declares that the banks and beds of navigable and floatable streams belong to the Crown. Both parties agreed that the river was not navigable. The MacLaren interests claimed it was not floatable either. A decision of the superior court of Hull sustained them in that contention. However, the Court of Appeals in Montreal completely reversed the subordinate court's decision. The case was decided in favor of the province on the ground that a river down which came so many million feet of timber every year must be floatable. The contest may yet be carried to the Supreme Court of Canada and to the Privy Council in England.

Engineer Gets Damages

A special jury in the case of Latham vs. the Heaps Lumber Company, heard in Supreme Court, at Vancouver, before Mr. Justice Clement, awarded a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $3,000. Latham was employed as engineer of a stationary engine at the defendant company's camp at Narrows Arm, and while at work on November 4 last was injured. The accident, he claimed, was due to the faulty framework of the engine and also to the alleged fact that the engine did not contain any safety clamp or guard. For this he brought action against the Heaps Lumber Company claiming $15,000 damages, or in the alternative such damages as the jury saw fit to award under the Employers' Liability Act.

Personal News and Notes

Lumberman to be Manitoba's Lieutenant-Governor

The announcement is made from Winnipeg that Mr. D. C. Cameron, the well-known lumberman, head of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, is to be appointed to the important position of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba. The lumber trade and industry in Canada will join in offering their heartiest congratulations to Mr. Cameron, and will feel that in the honor which has been bestowed upon him, the lumber industry has itself been honored greatly.

In addition to his interest in numerous successful lumbering enterprises, Mr. Cameron has always taken the liveliest interest in public affairs. In 1891 he was elected to the town council of Rat Portage, and nine years later became Mayor, a position which he occupied during the three years of 1901-2 and 3. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature, as a supporter of the Liberal government, in 1902, and during his political career was one of the most active politicians in the legislature.

Mr. Cameron was born in Vankleek Hill, Prescott County, Ontario, in 1855. He first went to the Canadian West by the arduous routes of the early days, and reached Brandon in 1878. Shortly afterwards he returned to his home in Ontario, and again went west in 1880, living in Winnipeg for a year and a half. In 1881 he moved to Brandon, where he resided for two years, carrying on the work of a contractor, and constructing a number of the local improvements of the town. He built the first sawmill in Brandon, and in 1883 he again moved, this time to Rat Portage, where he went into the lumbering business extensively. From that time to the present his lumber interests have continually increased, until to-day he is one of the largest operators in Canada, and has built up a reputation for himself in the lumber industry which is unexcelled. Later Mr. Cameron moved to Winnipeg, where he was better able to direct the business affairs of his numerous enterprises.

In addition to his lumber interests, Mr. Cameron is closely connected with the milling industry and the banking business of the Canadian West. His lumbering interests are not confined to Rat Portage, and Winnipeg, but extend to the Pacific Coast, where his company operate extensive mills, and occupy one of the most prominent positions in the lumber industry of that province.

A. C. Dutton Increases His Holdings

A. C. Dutton, of Springfield, Mass., has bought out the interests of John Fenderson in John Fenderson and Company, Inc., large operators in Canadian lumber along the line of the Intercolonial railroad, which include saw and planing mill plants at Sayabec, P.Q., saw mills at Salmon Lake, St. Moise, Cedar Hall and other smaller operations, as well as that of the Louison Lumber Company, at Jacquet River. Mr. Fenderson will, however, retain a small interest in the latter operation. The officers of the company will now include Arthur C. Dutton, as president, secretary and treasurer, with Charles L. Fenderson, a son of John Fenderson, as vice-president. C. L. Fenderson has general charge of the woods operations and mills, and makes his headquarters at Jacquet River. This is a Quebec corporation, and all of the product of this chain of mills is handled by the A. C. Dutton Lumber Company, wholesalers, at Springfield, Mass.

Mr. A. H. D. Ross in the West

Mr. A. H. D. Ross, of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, is spending the summer in British Columbia, with ten of his students, conducting forestry investigations for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Ross attended the recent congress of the Pacific Coast Loggers' Association, and reports that it was one of the most successful and well managed conventions he ever attended.

Must Be a Million

The attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto is jumping at the rate of 100,000 a year. In 1909 it was 750,000; in 1910, despite the unfavorable weather, it was 837,000. This year only continued wet weather can keep it from reaching the million mark.

The Census and Statistics Office of Canada have issued a report under date of July 13, stating that the condition of the field crops of Canada for the month ending June 30 was on the whole quite satisfactory, although on account of uneven rainfall it was not uniform for all the provinces. In Ontario the condition of the crops was not at all uniform, but from most parts of the province excellent reports were made. The condition of winter wheat was only 75.62 per cent, of a full crop, which is 10 per cent. less than last year, two per cent. less than 1909, and nearly 14 per cent. less than four years ago. In Ontario it was only 73 per cent. of a full crop, as compared with 94.29 per cent. last year, 78.60 per cent. in 1909, and 88 per cent. in 1908.

Items of Interest from the East

The annual sale of no mark logs and mixed logs was conducted on July 19 in the board of trade rooms, St. John, N.B., by the St. John River Log Driving Company. Good prices were obtained for most of the lumber.

The greatest quantity sold was in spruce which brought $14.50. The purchasers were the E. Partington Company. The figures given were as follows:—

No mark logs, 231,803 merchantable, 281,148; battens, and 101,008, condemned.

Mixed (five hacks) logs, 44,342, merchantable, 106,308 battens, and 4,962 condemned.

The bidding in cedar and pine was brisk, and much interest was shown. The no mark cedar 79,640 feet, and 14,190 of mixed marks, started at $4 and sold at $9.40 to Stetson, Cutler & Company; Hilyard Bros. got the pine, no mark, at $10.25. In this 11,680 mixed mark sold at $10.25. In this case the first bid was $7.

A lot of hardwood, comprising 5,977 feet, went to Warner & Company, at $6. The York Sunbury Company secured 42,400 feet of hemlock at $7.50. Of this 17,400 was no mark and the balance marked.

A peculiar accident happened recently to some employees of the Shives Lumber Company, of Campbellton, N.B. The company scow their lumber from about a hundred miles up the river to their mill at Campbellton. Three horses, each carrying a rider, tow these scows, the horses and the riders being in the water all the time. Early in July, while a party was coming down the river a terrible storm took place. A bolt of lightning struck the party and killed the three horses and riders instantaneously.

It is estimated by J. Fraser Gregory, president of the St. John Log Driving Company, that there will be upward of 100,000,000 feet of logs to drive this season on the St. John, including 30,000,000 feet hung up last year. The lumber cut of the Amherst district of Nova Scotia is reported to total 80,000,000 feet, the largest in a number of years.

Serious forest fires are reported from the Shulie district in Nova Scotia. Among those who are reported to have suffered loss are the Robinson Wright Company, C. L. White & Son, the Fox River Lumber Company, and the Elderkin Company. Latest reports were that the fire extended from River Herbert almost to Parrsboro. Up to that time no mills had been destroyed.

Unsettled Trade at Liverpool

Messrs. Smith & Tyrer, Liverpool, Eng., in their report upon the timber trade for June, write as follows:—

We have experienced a very unsettled month in this country on account of the Whitsuntide holidays, the Coronation holidays, and finally the deplorable strike among the seamen and dock workers. This strike is still going on, and business is, as a result, conducted with difficulty, the transport of goods from or to the vessels being almost an impossibility. Pitch pine: Hewn timber is in small demand. Sawn values have weakened as sellers have shown more eagerness to sell, and only a poor enquiry has been experienced. Moreover, in some centres the markets have been demoralized by consignments and parcels are reported to have been sacrificed at very low figures. Prime lumber is better on the Continent but in poor demand in this country. Lower qualities have come forward freely on consignment and more than satisfied the markets. U. S. A. Hardwoods.—There has been some revival but not great activity. Spruce deals continue on about the same level of value, with perhaps a little stronger feeling on account of the reports of drought. There is some fear that the fall supplies are likely to prove excessive. The firmness of freights should help to sustain prices. Birch continues in good demand, both for logs and planks, but the position is now easier. Pine deals.—Lower ports have been difficult to sell, and low prices have been taken. Hemlock.—There is little or no enquiry.

Japanese are reported to have been trespassing on British Columbia Crown lands and cutting timber thereon. The government has sent a patrol launch to investigate and hopes to put an end to the practice.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Classification of Lumber—A Suggested Revolution

A Problem for the Future

One of the established facts in the retail lumber business to-day is the necessity for carrying in stock several different kinds of lumber, thereby increasing the amount of capital necessary to operate a yard. In hardly any section of the country is the retailer exempt from this change in the business. Many young men who have started in business during the past ten years don't know any differently because they have not had the experience of the older dealers in the handling of but one kind of lumber as a stock. Therefore they have come into the business and inherited many of the ideas and prejudiced opinions of those they learned the business from.

We of the older generation started in with the white pine as being the only wood that was being used for lumber. We knew no other lumber for a number of years. But in time the change came. The southern forests were opened as a new source of supply. Then came the completion of the transcontinental lines and the consequent competition of the products of the coast forests, and also those of the "Inland Empire." Mingling with these are the hemlock, Norway, spruce and tamarack, and what is left of the white pine, from the forests of the north. Also cypress and gum have developed into use and the former, being extensively advertised, as it is, is fast making it necessary for an increasing number of dealers to handle it.

In some sections of the country there are practically three stocks of lumber carried in some of the larger yards, and scarcely any yard but what has two stocks and a smattering of other woods besides. If the manufacturers of the Pacific coast and of the "Inland Empire" take it into their heads to follow the cypress people and inaugurate a campaign of advertising their products there will be more yards than there are now carrying a greater diversity in their stocks. It is the competition of these producing sections in prices that is responsible for many a dealer having to carry more than the one stock, and it will be worse for him when this scheme of advertising begins to get in its work on the public mind. If this materializes, as is expected, I can see the future retail yard a good deal bigger than it is now, and I think you will agree with me that the idea is a logical one. But this is a bridge that we won't have to cross for some time yet.

Mistakes of the Retailers

For many years I have entertained the theory that retail lumbermen have gone on making the mistake of differentiating too much between the various kinds of lumber in their stocks. It has become such a fixed habit with them that they are not aware of the tendency of making the distinction. I remember when the low price of yellow pine compelled us against our wills to buy it and make it a part of our stock. We looked on the stranger as an interloper and inferior to the good white pine everybody was familiar with. So we piled it separately as a distinctive class of lumber, and for sale to those who were looking for low prices rather than quality. It was our "fighting stock" where we had to figure close on bills to get them. Many a bill I have lost that the "other fellow" figured in the new kind of pine where I had figured on the white pine that was specified in the bill, and it was not long before I got on to the same game myself. In course of time yellow pine became an established fact, and for a number of years our customers had their choice between the pine of the northern and southern forests. Carpenters soon learned to make the distinction in specifying the items in their bills. Not until we almost ceased to carry white pine common lumber did they specify anything else, and they were reluctant to the last to accept the yellow pine as a substitute.

For a little while hemlock made its way, and for a year or two a good deal of it was used because of its cheapness in price. Of course we piled that separate also, and it took the place of yellow pine as a "fighting stock." During all this time, however, I was still carrying a small stock of white pine for some who wouldn't look at anything else and were willing to pay the price.

We had no more than got settled down to using the substitutes for the northern pine than we were being called on by the salesmen of the coast products, and again were we tempted by the quality and prices of red cedar, redwood, spruce and fir, and later on, the white pine and larch.

So, during the past twenty years it has been almost a constant succession of new and unknown woods that have been forced upon the retail lumbermen to introduce and educate the consumer to use. Never again in this country will the lumbermen have such an experience. They have made history and established precedents for the future generations of dealers. The young man entering the business to-day will never have the peculiar experience of his predecessors in the introduction and the trying out of a new and unknown kind of lumber. He will never know what it is to combat the prejudices of men who have been accustomed to the use of one kind of lumber all their lives. The old carpenters and the old farmers that used to get a good percentage of selects in the common boards and fencing they bought will have passed away to bother the retailer no more. The status and value of the different kinds of lumber have become established for him. He will have his problems to solve though that are sure to develop from ever changing conditions in the economics of the country.

The Pendulum Will Swing Back

I believe that sooner or later there will be a movement in the direction of lessening the burden of expense in the carrying of the diversified and mixed stocks that will no doubt be an even more general feature of retail yards than it is to-day, and this movement will have to be begun by the retail lumbermen themselves and carried out by a concerted effort. Before I explain my idea about this movement let me give you in brief my reasons for it, and I believe you will see them clearly when I call your attention to a few facts that you see every day in your lumber yard.

Some of you have in stock two or three kinds of siding, as many of flooring, ceiling and ship lap, and at least two kinds of drop siding. In addition, perhaps, you have several grades of all these kinds. The same diversity probably is in your dimension and common boards, and they all come under the head and are denominated as lumber. Now take any intelligent man in your town—not a lumberman of course—up and down the residence streets and ask him what kinds of lumber these houses are built of. They are all painted and similar in appearance. What answer will he make, and what can he honestly make, but the one, "I don't know." I'll warrant that a number of lumber dealers from the country may come into this place, and, standing on the sidewalk, scarcely one of them will be able to tell accurately what kind of lumber is in the construction of the house he sees. We are more and more realizing the fact that it makes little difference, if any, what kind of wood goes into the construction of our buildings. Everything on the outside is covered with paint except the shingles, and the plastering covers all the woodwork within but the floors and the openings. If hemlock is the cheapest, then hemlock is used, and the same may be said of yellow pine. The law of prices rules in the country as in the city. Now the movement I have referred to is this:

If manufacturers of the different producing sections could be induced to adopt a uniformity among them of making all dimension of the same size, the boards of the same thickness, and the same matching, so that lumber from the different sections could be used in the same construction, then there would be no necessity for the retailers to pile every kind by itself and practically carry two or three stocks in his yard. He could put yellow pine and fir, or any other dimension all in the same pile, and the same could be done with common boards, shiplap and drop siding and common flooring. The two latter items, being of the same width and matching, could be piled together no matter what kind of wood they were made of, and when used and covered with paint, as in the case with drop siding, the distinction of kind would be obliterated and the owner himself would soon forget his objections, if he had any.

The Mixing of Woods

This mixing of woods is gradually becoming more common in many of the items of stock in a lumber yard. There are stock doors now with yellow pine panels and the stiles and rails of western pine or any other pine that is lowest in the market. When these two different woods are finished with stain or paint no one thinks even of his prejudice for or against either of them. The average molding rack in a yard nowadays contains moldings made from several different kinds of wood, but the dealer never thinks of separating them and putting them in their several spaces. Of course, there are many items in a mixed stock which have to be piled separately and sold that way. The floors in a house nowadays are finished in the natural wood color, and the same with the inside trimmings of doors and windows. But these items are a comparatively small part of the general stock.

Uniformity the Great Need

The great need, however, is a uniformity in the manufacture of lumber, especially is this so with the products of the mills on the Pacific coast. Take the two items, for instance, of red cedar and spruce bevel siding. The difference in their manufacture is such as to prevent any possibility of their interchange in use on the same wall of a building. Now, if they were identical in width and thickness, don't you see how it would many times work to the advantage of the dealer? He could pile them together for one thing. Then again if he ran short of red cedar he could send out spruce to fill out the balance of the bill, and, as I have said before, when the building was painted, who would know the difference? Don't it look absurd, and bordering on the ridiculous, for a dealer to have thousands of feet of spruce siding in his stock, and then have to go out and buy of his neighbor some red cedar that has been specified in a bill he has sold and which some crank of a carpenter insists on having because it was so specified in the bill?

The average contractor thinks that when a dealer wants to furnish a substitute for something he has agreed to furnish he does so because it is to his advantage and profit. In the great majority of instances the owner of a building does not care, because he cannot distinguish between the different kinds of lumber. He leaves it largely with his contractor to say what it shall be, and the contractor is governed in his specifying what the terms shall be by his likes or dislikes in using them. If he has become accustomed to using spruce siding, he will specify it in the bill he is making out for his customer, and he will do this with any other kind, as the case may be, with his use of them. When you come to think out the reason for this, it will be found that the retailers themselves are largely to blame for all this sort of thing. They began, themselves, to make the distinctions between the different kinds of lumber. They are doing it right along to-day in their every-day business, and they have done this so long that they do it unconsciously. Just for instance, keep tab on yourself for a few days and see how often you will ask a customer what kind of lumber he wants. You may have three kinds of dimension. To please him, you give him his choice, and all he knows of them, perhaps is their names. If you are short in the number and lengths of certain items you naturally will try to sell him what you have the most of. Otherwise you will give him what he asks for.

The Particular Farmer

I know what you will say when reading this. You will want to ask me: What if a farmer wants a certain kind of dimension because of its greater strength for a particular purpose? In a farmer's trade, the strength of stuff is an essential point with him, and there are some purposes he wants lumber for that he is justified in complaining of the small size of the piece stuff commonly used. For several years before I left the country yard, I kept a small assortment of inch and two-inch rough common in stock. I knew pretty well the few sizes especially needed for farm purposes. I had customers that were only too glad to get them and paid the extra price without any grumbling. A difference of $5 on a thousand adds only a trifle to the cost of a few 2 x 4's. I used to sell several hundred 2 x 4-16's, rough, during the year and I have known of farmers driving from the territory of other towns to get a few of them, or of the 12-inch rough common that I also had in stock. It was one of my most effective advertisements. But, mind you, I didn't sell this class of stock at so much per thousand. I sold it by the piece and so much for a board and varied the prices according to their quality, in other words, I charged for the selecting if any was done. I was many years in the trade though before I had accumulated a degree of honor to charge a man extra for selecting stuff to suit him. But, most any dealer of sense will come to it after awhile.

Referring back again to the subject of mixed stocks. I am well aware of the difficulty of bringing about such a change in the way of handling them as I have indicated in the foregoing. It sounds radical to advocate the doing away with the distinctive names of the different woods and selling lumber as lumber without any reference to its particular name or where it came from. But, really, my friends, I believe it is entirely practicable with stocks that are of uniform manufacture. I believe, furthermore, that it lies within the power of the retail lumbermen in the country districts to effect any reasonable change in their methods, irrespective of old time notions of carpenter or farmer consumer. Practically the real and greatest difficulty in the doing of this sort of thing lies in the fact that the dealers are in need of being educated themselves up to the taking of individual action in such matters as conflict with established customs. One don't care to make such a move unless he knows his competitor will do the same. The world of action is full of cases where one man is waiting for the other to make the start, and is perfectly willing to follow, but lacks the initiative to start himself It is only the very, very few who make tracks of their own. Every action of a better and progressive nature has been made by those who were not afraid to back up their own judgment by independent and initial effort, and under their own guidance.

The line yard systems have done a great deal in this direction of bettering the methods of doing business, and I have often wondered why they have not made some move to escape the old established tyranny of making distinctions in the kinds of lumber. It is hard to get independent dealers to take any unified action in the changing of any old custom, even though they know it is expensive. But with the line yard companies it is different in this respect, for if one system adopts anything that will lessen the amount of capital required to operate a yard without diminishing its efficiency and giving the trade as good service as before, it will not be hard to induce their competitors to imitate them. Every time a car load of material is shipped in on a local dealer by a poaching wrecking house he receives a valuable lesson in the art of selling lumber, and of how prejudice may be overcome in a consumer who only knows it also as such. Probably some of you have looked over the contents of such a car that saved the purchaser 50 per cent. of what you had asked him. If you have noticed, no doubt, that in filling the bill the "poachers" had wholly ignored the specifications of the local carpenter who made it out, and the bill was filled with what cost the seller the least in the market. But say, did you go around and look at that house after it was finished and painted. If you did, I'll bet you could not tell what kind of woods it was built of from the appearance. Do you see the point of these observations?

C. H. Ketridge, in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

Buying Stock for the Retail Yard

That the retail lumber dealer shall be a good buyer as well as a good seller is important. But, as in all else, there is a possibility that too much stress may be put on a good thing. There is danger of that economy that has been called "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bunghole." The dealer who rather prides himself upon being a shrewd buyer may cultivate that shrewdness at the expense of his business; and, in attempting to read the market closely and endeavoring to tide over a time of good prices to wait for lower prices before stocking up, may ultimately suffer a loss.

The handling of lumber at retail is merchandising and not speculation. It is desirable that lumber be bought at the best price prevailing, but it is undesirable to run stocks too low in the hope that they may be replenished later at a cheap price. The chief concern for the retailer who desires to serve his community, and thereby to establish himself in the confidence of the consuming public, should be ability to furnish stock goods when required. To be caught short on a stock item while waiting for a break in the market may cost a sale and possibly future sales—and, at that, the break may not come.

It would seem that the best policy for the retailer is to look at the merchandising end of the business; to see to it primarily that the stock is complete and sufficient for the requirements of his neighborhood. He may buy now and then find that a little lower price prevails later. But if a lower price comes it is due to some general depression as a rule and the dealer then will be timid about buying, though the price level he has been waiting for is achieved. The best time to buy and sell commodities is when such commodities are in demand, and the little difference in price will be more than offset by ability to serve the trade promptly and well in good times or ill.—American Lumberman.

Will Push Trust Enquiries

Following closely on the action against the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of the west and the action against the retailers of the east, the United States Government now has determined upon a thorough inquiry into the methods of wholesale trading in lumber. It has been represented that the retail lumber dealers, who have been under fire by the government and the manufacturers are maintaining agreements to curtail the manufacture of lumber so as to increase the demand and the prices, that there have been attempts to monopolize the supply of certain kinds of lumber in certain sections of the country, and that in some sections a uniform price has been maintained which has resulted in increasing the price twenty per cent. in the last two years in the face of a decreasing demand. Attorney-general Wickersham, it is said, intends to push the investigation of retailing and monopolizing methods.

Avoid the Car Shortage—Order Now

The wise retailer will anticipate the car shortage this fall and buy his supply immediately. The Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association held a meeting recently to consider the matter, and decided to make every possible effort to impress upon the retailers the danger of a car shortage this fall. I am in communication with the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and they have told me that cars for lumber will be very scarce this fall. When they admit that a shortage is likely to occur there is real danger."—W. A. Austie, secretary Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Gordon, Grant and Company, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, report under date of July 10 as follows:—Lumber and Cooperage Materials—The only arrival of pitch pine to report is the Bktne. Skoda from Mobile, and there is still room for a few cargoes of good quality assorted to meet present requirements. White pine boards are in constant demand and we recommend consignments.

THE WOODWORKER

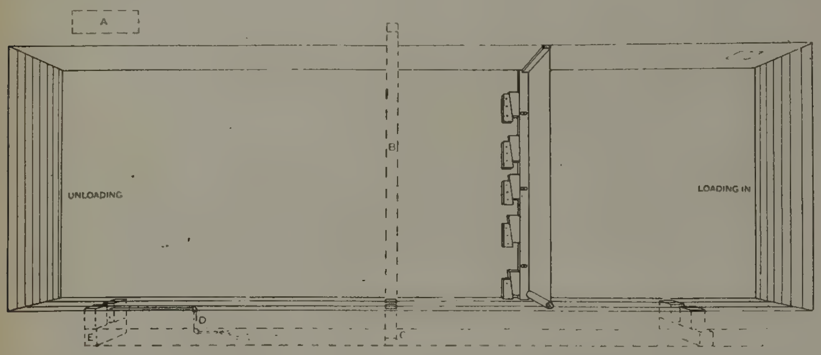
Remodelling an Old Drykiln

Recent discussions on the subject of drykilns have put me in mind of an experience in changing an old kiln which had never done satisfactory work into one which is now drying with certainty and considerable satisfaction.

Through the means of this example I wish to call attention to the fact that a small kiln, for all kinds of work, should not be built on the same plan as the one for a large consumer, where the kiln is filled from one end and discharged from the other. This last-named method is all right for the plant that is using large and steady amounts of the same kinds of lumber, but for the small factory, using small quantities of all kinds of lumber, it is both wasteful and inconvenient.

I will digress here enough to tell about a certain standard kiln which has the right design for a small mill, except that the vital part necessary to make it effective was omitted.

This kiln was built with hollow brick walls and opened from the side instead of the end; this is the proper arrangement for the small kiln, as will presently appear. The kiln was designed by the makers to have partitions between every two cars space, but the owner would not go to the expense of putting them in, and so missed the vital point, as mentioned above. The kiln trucks were set on a set of sub-tracks, which worked on a track running the length of the kiln just outside of the doors, so that the car of lumber could be pushed in front of any door and then switched into the kiln. When dry it could be run out on this track and from that switched again to the planer, on a track running into the mill. This was a very convenient arrangement, and had the partitions been put in the kiln, so that the green lumber could be shut off from that nearly dry, the conditions could hardly have been better.



Perspective View of Interior of Kiln.

But to return to the kiln I started out to tell about. It was built 17 feet wide, 9 feet high and about 60 feet long. It was equipped with full end doors, raised, or rather balanced, by counterweights, and they were very leaky doors at that.

In the first place, 17 feet is not wide enough for an end-loading kiln, because one cannot get past the end of a car of 16-ft. lumber, especially if it has not been trimmed; and the worst drawback of all is that lumber cannot be put in or taken out except at the ends of the kiln. In this case there is barely enough track at each end of the kiln to hold a single car, so that it is impossible to switch out even the car next to the end.

It often happens that an emergency arises in which it is desired to put a car of lumber in the kiln for a few days to finish it off for immediate use. It is obvious that this would take much valuable time if it was immediately preceded by a car of green 2-inch oak. But if the doors were on the side of the kiln, the car could be run in next to lumber nearly dry and so be given the proper conditions and be removed at any time.

This feature of the old kiln was not dealt with, as the structure was not worth building over, and it was out of the question to build a new kiln at the time alluded to. The end doors were fitted as best they might be and held tightly shut against the jambs. The walls of the kilns were wood, filled in between the studs with sawdust, and the floor packed the same way. The interior was lined with building paper and well stripped, so that it was pretty well insulated and leaked air only around the ends.

The accompanying diagram shows a perspective view of the interior of the kiln, as if one whole side was out and we were looking in through the opening. It will be noted that there are three pairs of ducts in the floor of the kiln, and no pipes at all, the heat being furnished by a coil of steam pipes through which the fan drives the air.

The fan house and introducing duct are opposite the pairs of holes at the left, at E, and here is a damper which controls the flow of hot air through both pairs of ducts at the ends of the kiln. The previous arrangement was to shut off the pair at the right-hand end entirely, and use the left-hand pair and that in the middle. The vent was at the dotted line in the ceiling at the right end and opened into the left, from which it could be let out into the open or returned to the fan, through A. There were also two free openings from the outside into the left, which were never closed. The end doors were allowed to stand open somewhat at the top, and it would be natural for the hot air coming through the floor to go out through the ceiling and at the top of the doors.

The temperature in the kiln could hardly be raised to 110 deg. without the use of live steam in the coils, and the fan had been running at such a rate that at this low temperature the green lumber was almost ruined by checking when first put in the kiln. In fact, a large amount of lumber was ruined, and then it took a long time to dry, and at a great expense of steam, as the heat had to be kept up with live steam fourteen hours out of the twenty-four.

Now I will tell how some simple and inexpensive alterations made the difference in the working of this kiln. In the first place, the ducts at the right side of the kiln were opened up again and the middle ducts were made into return ducts and thereby connected with the loft by a chute on the outside of the kiln, as shown at B. The trap in the ceiling was closed permanently, and the benefit of this change lay in the improved circulation, which compelled the air to pass down through the lumber after first taking its natural trip to the ceiling.

The evaporation of the moisture in the wood lowers the temperature of the air somewhat and assists in this downward circulation. Some of the air escapes at the top of the doors, and a corresponding amount of cold air must come in some place else, which will naturally be at the loft or at the fan-house door. By the way, a trap door or damper is provided in the return duct at C, so that the return circulation may be cut off entirely if necessary, but it does not seem necessary to use it.

A study of the figure will show that a canvas partition was hung across the kiln far enough from the right, or loading end to admit two cars of lumber. The purpose of this partition is to make it possible to give the fresh cars a special treatment to prevent checking, and, at the same time, not retard the drying of the balance of the kiln to any great extent. This is accomplished by introducing live steam into the duct leading to this compartment, by means of a half-inch pipe, D, and regulating the flow so as to give practically a saturation until the green lumber has reached a temperature of about 120 degrees. The steam is then reduced, and, as soon as the lumber will stand it, is cut off altogether. A home-made humidistat, is used, and it gives a reliable indication of what the kiln is doing.

The fan is now run at a much lower speed and the air is consequently hotter The kiln can easily be run up to 140 or 150 degrees, and the humidity held at any desired ratio, although a strong cold wind blowing on either end of the kiln will modify the conditions inside considerably. But altogether it is doing pretty well for a kiln which has worn itself out in unsatisfactory and costly service, and the quality of the dried lumber is fine indeed. The cabinetmakers, who have been working its products for twenty years, say they have never seen anything so good come from it previous to the alterations described above.

The yard boss, who attends to the filling of the kiln, is required to see that the trucks are properly loaded and that the sticks are close and in vertical lines, the outer ones at the ends of the boards. The engineer, who is handy to the kiln, is given charge of keeping the temperature and humidity, and no one else is allowed to tamper with it. As the coils are heated with exhaust steam, the drying is not expensive, for the supply of dry lumber can usually be kept up without running full blast nights and Sundays.

The curtain partition is made of 12-oz. duck, fastened to the ceiling with a cleat and with a roller on the bottom. The edges are held between two cleats on the side walls. These cleats are tongued and grooved, and one of them is adjustable, as shown in the drawing. The blocks and wedges crowd the canvas into the joint and hold it perfectly. The cost of these changes, including partition, did not exceed $15, and it has proven a good investment indeed.—Chas. Cloukey in the Woodworker.

The filing room of the box factory is one of the important departments of the business as well as being one of the most troublesome features that the owner or the superintendent has to contend with, says the Barrel & Box. It is very often the case that the filing room is given over to a saw filer and fitter who can put up a logical argument as to the proper methods of fitting saws, but, when his work is gone over by a real expert, he is what is known as an old-timer and little adapted to the fine work necessary to keep up the saws of a modern box factory. An instance was brought out recently in a case of a saw filer who was insisting on buying his saws in the black and tempering them himself. It was found that in hammering the saw his work was so rough that a much larger kerf or set than was at all necessary had to be used in order to make the saw work satisfactorily. It meant to that box manufacturer a larger proportion of waste, a greater sawdust pile, a leak of profits. The importance of this saw filing department should not be underestimated by the box manufacturer, and a little time taken in the investigation of results would be time well spent.

Cost of Manufacturing Boxes

The cost of manufacturing boxes is an old and vexed question, and is just as interesting and important to-day as it ever was. A writer in "The Barrel and Box" gives the results of his experience in the following letter:—

On the cost of manufacturing boxes, it seems to us the only way to figure cost is on the rough material going into the mill. Any other method means that boxes made from lumber showing a great deal of waste are figured at no higher price as to labor than a box manufactured from lumber showing little waste. We figure the overhead to cover commissions, cash discount, general management and office (including depreciation and six per cent. on the plant only), of $1.50 per 1,000. Our depreciation account is not a very high one, nor is our investment account, because we have heretofore written off a good deal of the investment. But unless our plant is kept running to its full capacity the charge of $1.50 will not cover the actual cost, and you will note that there is no margin included in this, only actual cost. In addition we have been figuring $3.50 per 1,000 on the rough lumber for the power plant expense, labor and supply bills. With a good volume of business this seems to take care of the item, but, if the business drops down, there is a large amount of fixed costs that increases this considerably, and in our judgment it should be from 50 cents to $1 per 1,000 more on this item. This expense does not include printing expenses, nor does it include nails, or nailing cleats on ends. We have been figuring that the nailing of cleats on ends costs from 50 cents to 75 cents per 100 ends, or from $1 to $1.50 per 100 boxes, and so far we have made nothing out of our nailing machines over and above the labor, the nails and the power. We know that some manufacturers figure no additional for cleating ends, but unless they figure additional for the value of wide lumber to make ends, they must figure additional for cleating or they will be losers. The nail account alone runs high on small boxes, and it will surprise any one who is not making a charge for cleating, to merely figure cost of the nails entering into the cleated ends that they produce.

On the question of waste we find that we have a very large variation. We use a grade equal to No. 2 common in yellow pine. No. 2 common in gum and No. 2 common in cottonwood. From our past experience we think that this stock will cut up about the same as No. 3 common in Chicago yard white pine grading or the poor end of No. 3 common, and the good end of No. 4 common in Michigan white pine grading. On this stock we have figured our cost very carefully and have run from 12 per cent. to 17 per cent. That is, we produce from 830 feet to 880 feet of finished boxes out of 1,000 feet of lumber. Where a grade as poor as No. 3 common in gum, No. 3 common in yellow pine, or No. 3 common in cottonwood is used the percentage of waste will run from 17 per cent. to 25 per cent., according to the size of the box.

Now, in figuring a matched box, we have always figured an additional percentage of waste to cover the loss of stock in tongueing and grooving. Our experience is that this actual loss is 11 per cent. greater than in the case of a plain box. We know that a number of manufacturers will take the width of the sides, tops and bottoms or ends estimating the number of pieces, and adding the additional width necessary to do the tongueing and grooving, but we found this unsatisfactory because very frequently the matcher would develop some defect in one that for a plain box would not have been objectionable. On some classes of woods the stock will chip up very easily, and in the case of pine, burls or cat faces will frequently be torn out, necessitating the taking back of the piece and re-handling it at an additional waste. For this reason we have taken a ten per cent. waste as our basis for figures where matched stock is required.

The waste is figured on the ordinary size box at 15 per cent. for an unmatched box, and 25 per cent. for the matched box, but in figuring this we do not add the waste, although we see a great many figured where the waste is added. Instead of adding we divide by the amount of stock produced. That is, 850 feet on the thousand in the case of the unmatched, and 750 feet on the thousand in the case of the matched box. If poorer lumber than the grades of No. 2 common in cottonwood and gum, or yellow pine, we figure accordingly. We remember that some years ago you hammered on this question of figuring a long time, but we are surprised to find that a good many box salesmen still have the habit of adding the waste instead of dividing by the amount produced.

Now, you will note that we are located at a southern mill point, and taking basis for No. 2 common gum at $9.50 per 1,000, the following would be our figures:

1,000 feet No. 2 common gum	$9.50
Overhead	1.50
Labor	3.50
Total	$14.50
Producing 850 feet, for unmatched boxes, making the cost of this box per 1,000	$17.06
If a matched box and net contents are figured, the stock will produce 750 feet, making a net cost of	19.33

To these should be added profit (we add 10 per cent.) and freight. This makes our net profit run from 8 per cent. to 9 per cent., as there is invariably some expense that is not covered by the figures that we have been giving and this is certainly not excessive on volume of $40,000 to $50,000 per year in business. In fact, if the northern box manufacturer pays rent he would have so little profit on this basis of figuring that he could not pay himself a decent salary for his services and make interest on investment, yet we find that our prices are underbid for from $2 to $3 per 1,000, and we have heard of one order having been delivered to the factory in shook form at $19.25 per 1,000 feet when the freight was 15 cents per 100 pounds. This was for gum, and would net the manufacturers $15.73 f.o.b. mill on any basis of weights that we have been able to arrive at.

We have also been advised that boxes have been sold at Pittsburg by concerns paying 17 cents freight at $24 per 1,000 for white pine. The grade of the box to be equal to grades specified above. In other words, Michigan No. 5 or Chicago No. 4 would not make the box that is being delivered for those figures.

During the year of 1909 and 1910 our box shop showed no profit; in fact it was a loss, and we have taken this occasion to go over our figures, with our customers, revise same and explain fully to them just how we arrive at them, and show them that any one who figures at less must figure on putting in a poor grade of stock, or must be losing money, which would, of course, effect their future supply, and while we have lost an occasional order the majority of our customers have taken the advances in good heart and have replaced their business with us. It may be a hardship to some of the box manufacturers to do this, but it should be done as it is the only opportunity for the box business to make a dollar during the next eighteen months.

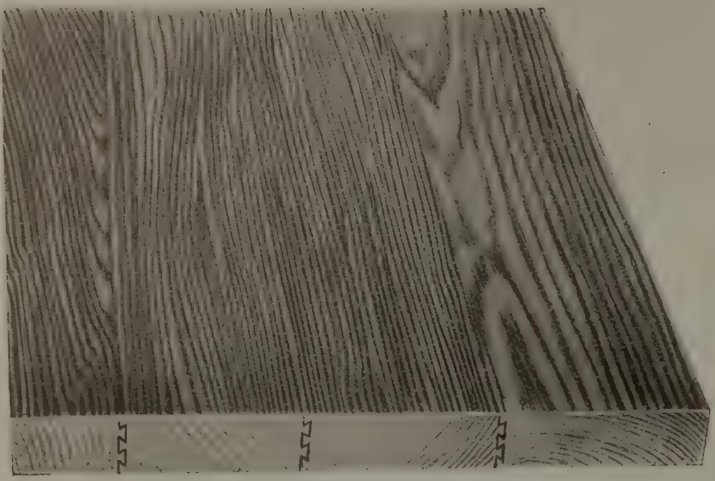
Our experience in connection with the box shook is that the first thing that occurs in dropping of prices in low grade lumber is a large line of cut prices by box manufacturers, and although low grade lumber suitable for boxes has advanced very materially during the last six months, we do not find that any of them have advanced their prices to any extent.

Good Crop Situation in the West

Never in the history of Manitoba has the crop situation been more promising than it is at present. The result is that the threatened shortage of harvest hands is assuming serious proportions. The citizens of Brandon are actively at work with a view to securing sufficient labor for their district when the grain is to be handled. It is estimated that over 2,000 men will be required for this district alone. The mayor and one of the aldermen have been appointed to visit agricultural districts in the United States along the Great Northern Railway with a view to inducing harvesters to migrate to Canada.

The records of the timber branch of the British Columbia Lands Department for the month of June show a total of 569 timber licenses issued for lands west of the Cascade range, bringing to the treasury receipts of $80,420. For lands east of the Cascades 262 licenses were issued, producing a revenue of $30,370. Other items of the month' business included special timber license transfer fees, $770; penalties, $3,225; 203 coal prospecting licenses, $20,050; coal prospecting license transfer fees, $275; and miscellaneous, $1,376.12; a total for the month of $136,486.12. The provincial log scalers during June scaled 66,000,000 feet of logs, an advance of 6,000,000 feet over the corresponding month of last year.

The late Peter Whelen, manager of the Sheppard & Morse Lumber Company, left an estate probated at $363,000.

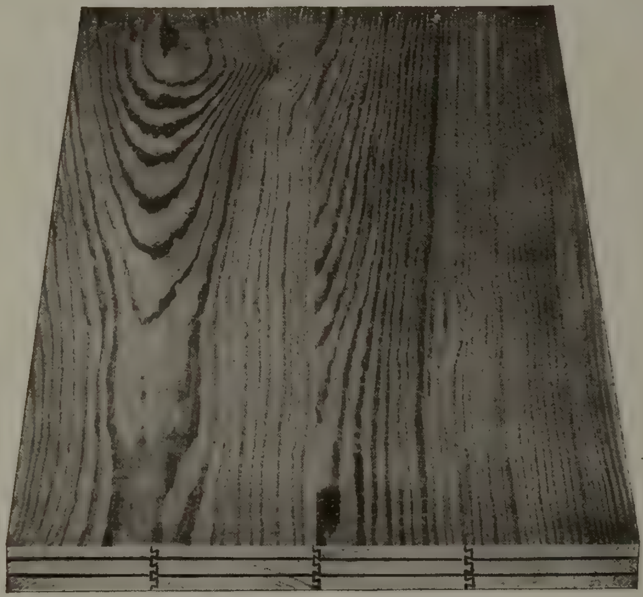


A DOVETAIL BOX SHOOK

Lindermaniz

means the converting of narro
one-piece end

If you could convert daily 10,000 board ft. of mill culls into 8", 10", 12" or wider width shooks at an average cost of 50c. per 1000, would it increase your profits?



A DOVETAIL BOX SHOOK RESAWED

It Does for Othe

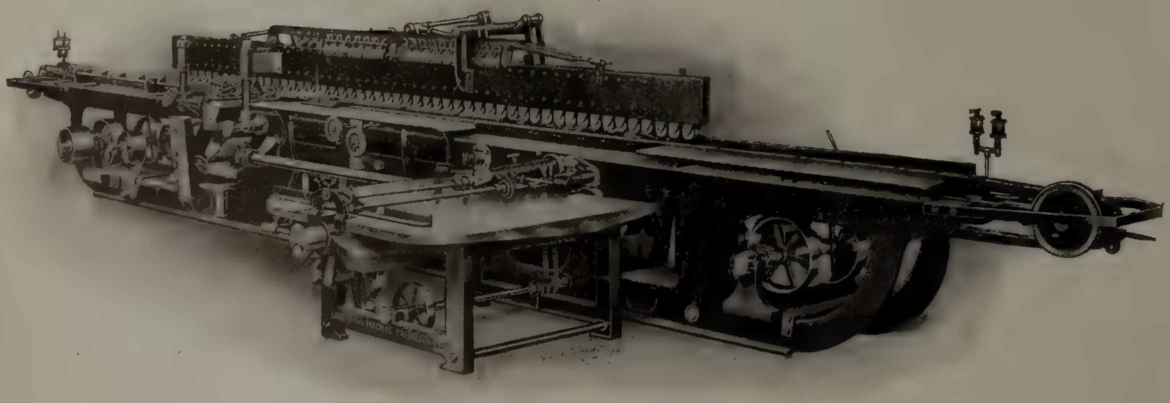
The Linderman Au

will at one operation cut the dovetail in two boards—
the side of the machine as one-piece stock. If the
machine and another piece is joined to it, and so on u
it through the rip saw, cutting it to the required widt
of another piece.

There is a Linderman machine built to m
length up to 18 feet, of any thickness from ⅜" to 4".
dovetail in ¼" or any thicker stock.

Just tell us your conditions, and we will

We can point the way



Canadian

Muskegon, Mic

d Box Shooks

dth, short or long length lumber into
es, tops or bottoms

or

If you could convert daily 10,000 board ft. of your 2, 3, and 4" strips —of any length up to 18 feet—into wide lumber at an average cost of 75c. per 1000, would it increase your profits?

---Why Not for You?

tic Dovetail Glue Jointer

ie glue—slide them together—and pass them out to the operator at
vidth has not been obtained, this piece is passed back through the
iece is several inches wider than desired, when the operator passes
ie edging is passed through the Linderman machine to form a part

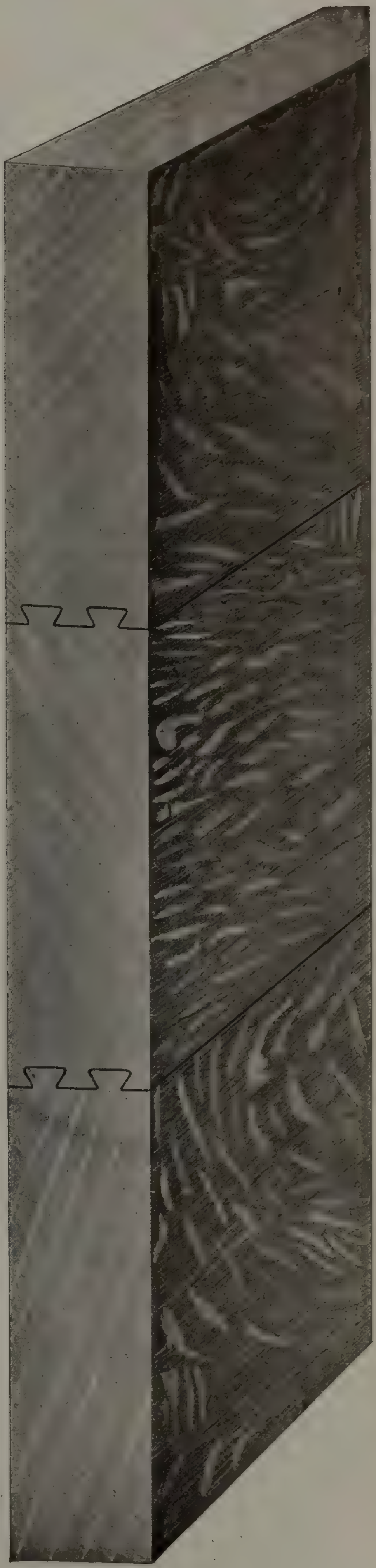
y requirement,—for working straight or live edge lumber—of any
more dovetails can be cut for re-sawed stock giving a complete

how the Linderman method will help you.

ater profits—Do you want them?

inderman Co., Limited

Works at **Woodstock, Ont.**



United Kingdom Trade—Pitwoods and Credits

Liverpool, July 15.—The Use of Pitwoods.—The importance of the branch of the timber trade which provides the wood required for use in the coal-mining industry of the United Kingdom, underground, has just been emphasized by the importers of pitwood at the Bristol channel ports. While large quantities of pitwood are being imported continuously at the Tyne ports, Hartlepool and Sunderland, still larger quantities of the wood are imported at the great coal ports in the Bristol Channel for use in the South Wales' coal mining industry. Here, the importation of pitwood is carried on as a distinct branch of the timber trade. On June 30, those engaged in this branch of the trade, met to consider decisions which had been arrived at by exporters of pitwood and large dealers in the wood, at a meeting held at Paris on June 27. At that meeting it was decided that the diameter of the 6½ ft. lengths, from that time, should not fall below 9 centimetres; while the increased proportion of the 9 ft. should have a minimum diameter of 13 centimetres. The agreement with respect to these dimensions is to be for one year, but may be continued after that time, subject to six months' notice by either side. The British Channel importers, recognizing that as the dimensions named were to fix minimum sizes, the props imported would generally be of larger diameters than those imported in the past, so that fewer props would probably be received per consignment. Of late, the importation has gone on briskly and on a large scale, while the wood has passed freely into consumption. The consumption of coal continues to increase so that the out-turn of coal at the colleries must increase, so long as an increased yield can be obtained. These facts give new importance to the pit-prop branch of the timber trade. The wood is wanted in large and increasing quantities and must be supplied by someone.

Wood for Farm Uses

The annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which was held from June 26 to 29 at the old City of Norwich, reminded a very large number of people who were interested in outbuildings, gates, hurdles, temporary platforms, palisading and other erections of the plain and inexpensive out-door class, that such structures were still being provided by firms who have specialized in the production of structures of this kind, in oak or other wood. Gates, posts, farm building and other structures, of oak, ash, spruce or fir, some of them creosoted, were shown at Norwich by several firms, among them being English Brothers and Foster & Sons (Wisbeach); Economic Fencing Company, and Cardon & Cresus (London); Peter Patrick & Son (Otley); and Frank P. Potter (Kings Lynn). A fairly large display of gates, posts, sheds and other buildings for farm uses is made at the principal agricultural shows in England, for despite the claims made for iron and wire fencing, and for corrugated iron, wood gates and fencing are still largely used. Portable wood fencing, made in lengths of about 9 feet, is used, practically all over the United Kingdom, and is a most useful item of field equipment. This fencing is usually of plain oak or ash, the lengths being made with a strong upright rail at each end about 4 ft. x 2½ or 3 ins.; x 1½ or 1¾ ins., the edges being rough-shaven, and the lower part of each rail, for about 12 inches, being pointed, to admit of driving into the earth. Each upright rail has three or four mortice holes, quite through it, to admit the longitudinal rails. These are fixed in the mortice holes. lengthwise, to form the "paling" or "hurdle" as it is termed. Two other light rails are secured cross-wise on the longitudinal rails as stays or "binders," usually meeting in a point at the middle of the top rail, each being fixed on the slant outwards towards the bottom rail. This stiffens the whole structure. For gates and gate-posts, oak is still the material most used, though of late gates have been made of one of the harder pine woods. The consumption of oak or pine for farm use is generally but small in a particular locality, but as it goes on practically over the whole of the United Kingdom, it represents a moderately large consumption on the whole.

Shortening Long Credit

The members of the London timber trade have expressed their views fully and freely on the long credit system, which has become so great a bane to the trade, and have taken a step towards shortening the periods of credit. Mr. G. H. Lindsey, Renton, vice-president of the Timber Trade Federation, convened a meeting of the trade for Wednesday, July 12, for a full and outspoken discussion of the subject. The meeting was held at the offices of the Federation. A sub-committee, who had had the subject before them, submitted proposals with regard to terms of payment in these words: "That the terms of credit shall be uniformly fixed as follows:

"1. That the terms of credit shall be uniformly fixed as follows:

"(a) Cash less 2½ per cent. on or before end of month following delivery; or

The committee were authorized to communicate to the trade the acquiescence in the proposed terms and that it was desirable that all firms adhering to the arrangement should notify their respective customers of the change in the term of credit on forms to be issued by the Federation. The proviso with regard to cash payments, it may be mentioned, is in common use, the general custom among merchants and brokers being that of payment "within a month," as it is termed.

The second proposal, with regard to acceptances, touched a more controversial phase of the subject, as the practice had become pretty much what a buyer presumed to make it for himself, and what a seller was prepared to concur in. The recommendation made was as follows:

"(b) Acceptance at four months in lieu of six as at present prevailing.

"2. That the special committee be instructed and empowered to communicate with the trade as a whole, whether members of the Federation or not, inviting their acquiescence in the proposed arrangement.

"3. That it is desirable that all firms adhering to the arrangement shall notify the same in identical terms to their respective customers on forms to be issued officially by the Federation."

A strenuous attempt will be made to obtain a full recognition of the four months' term, but it remains to be seen to what extent the more "long-winded" members will adopt the new terms. Sellers are very considerate and accommodating, and some traders do not hesitate to use to the full any latitude which may be allowed them, so that one month, nominal, often becomes two months, actual, and three months nominal, four months actual. In accordance with this practice four months nominal may easily become five months or even six months, actual. The wish of the trade is that the acceptance term shall be shortened, and buyers as a body will, no doubt, observe that. If the whole of the long-credit men do not conform to the views of the sub-committee who drew up the recommendations, their number will at least be reduced, so that the trade as a whole will gain through the effort which has just been made to improve the custom of the trade in the matter of paying for goods purchased.

London Trade Continues Quiet

Messrs. Churchill & Sim, London, Eng., in their monthly report upon the timber trade for June, write as follows:—

"June has been an exceedingly quiet month in every branch of the wood trade. In London the consumption has suffered from the two bank holidays and much other holiday making in connection with the Coronation festivities, but the importation has also continued small, and the comparative position of the dock stock has again improved. It may be estimated now at nearly 5,000 standards less than it was in the middle of last year. Slow progress has been made with sales for arrival. Shippers continue to wait on buyers' convenience as to when they will make further purchases, but are not so far inclined to make concessions in price of any importance. The fact that buyers are not able to deal profitably with their early importations, being largely due to excessive competition amongst themselves, is thought by shippers to be capable of some other remedy than that of a reduction in the prices of their later supplies. The labor troubles in the shipping trade are adversely affecting many of the large coast ports, but have not so far stopped business in London. The immediate effect may be that of a wholesome hindrance of supplies; and a very definite rise in freight rates has already taken place in the same connection. It does not seem likely that the whole machinery for dealing with the freight and landing of wood will be stopped this time, but the alternative is likely enough to result in a further increase of wages, and this should be borne in mind by importers when considering the rather burning question of their rates of profit.

"The stocks of timber at the public docks on June 30 included the following:—

From the St. Lawrence	1911 Pieces	1910 Pieces
Pine deals	106,000	224,000
Spruce deals	219,000	189,000
Birch planks	67,000	63,000
From New Brunswick, etc.—		
Pine deals	20,000	32,000
Spruce deals	259,000	299,000
Birch planks	169,000	178,000

"The June importation of pine deals is a very small one to London, and quotations for shipment are most fully maintained. The market here therefore may be said to be again on the upward grade for the small quantities which can be sold as they are wanted. With any pressure to sell, however, the whole level of the market is too high for prices to be fully maintained, and one or two parcels have changed hands during the month at rates which look like bargains for the buyers. A fair quantity of spruce deals have come to London during June, principally, and rather exceptionally from the St. Lawrence ports. The market is firm without much demand, being sustained by rather well-authenticated reports of serious difficulties with the supplies from the lower ports. All the hardwoods and yellow pine timber have been out of favor during June so far as the London market is concerned.

Forestry and the Lumber Trade

An interesting article appeared in the "Forestry Quarterly," issue of June, 1911, entitled "Forestry and the Lumber Business." This article was written by J. E. Rhodes, secretary of the Weyerhauser Lumber Company. Mr. Rhodes is essentially a "practical lumberman," in the full sense of that term, as it is used by practical lumbermen in distinguishing themselves from foresters, or those who advocate forestry methods. He presents a brief history of the lumber business, noting the advances in price of both stumpage and manufactured lumber. He mentions the significant fact that, although the prices of lumber declined after the money stringency of 1907, the prices of standing timber did not. He then states that the lack of adequate protection of forests from fire and the unreasonable and illogical taxation laws at present in force in the United States are the chief obstacles to the practice of forestry in connection with the lumber business. By the practice of forestry, he means, such rguelation of the cutting of virgin timber that the forest may perpetuate itself. The professional foresters must address themselves to the task of subduing forest fires. Next they will apply themselves to the inauguration of conservative methods in the handling of government timberlands, reforestation, etc. Furthermore, it is evident that there will have to be a radical change in the prsent methods of taxation before the lumberman can interest himself in conservation methods of logging. The problem of how best to tax timber wealth in such a way as to encourage forestry, while at the same time making it bear its just burden of the expense of government, is one in which the foresters can very properly interest themselves.

To ascertain what the actual burden of taxation on timberlands in the United States is to-day, will require an exhaustive study covering a long period of time. Thus Mr. Rhodes aims to show that the chief and almost the only field of activity for foresters is in the government service. He makes some exception to this, however, in a paragraph towards the end of his article, which reads as follows:

"If the young foresters desire to spend a few years living in the woods, a limited number of men can even now find employment as timber cruisers. As stumpage increases in value, the old-fashioned haphazard methods of estimating timber are found to be unsatis factory. Lumbermen, especially operating in white pine, have found that trained foresters can estimate the amount of timber on a given tract of land much more closely than can the old-fashioned cruiser. A trained forester consumes considerably more time in estimating timber, than does the old-time woodsman, because he calipers trees, but his increased accuracy is worth far more than the difference in the cost. The forester who seeks employment with lumber companies must be skilled in work of this kind, and the time is not far away when those dealing in timberlands will require that the estimates of standing timber be made in a careful and scientific manner, to include accurate map work and detailed reports of topography, species, and the general physical conditions of the country covered. This work requires men of good physique, who are willing to live in the woods for months at a time. It is about the only branch of the lumber industry, as it is at present conducted, in which the scientific knowledge of the forester can be especially serviceable."

Here Mr. Rhodes voices an ever-growing tendency among the lumbermen and timber owners of to-day, the tendency to acquire more accurate knowledge of conditions existing on their timberlands.

The lack of accurate, complete and detailed information, compiled in the form of reports, maps, and systematically arranged estimates is coming to be strongly felt. A great many feel this lack, but do not fully realize what it is that they need. Among the forest engineers who are giving special attention to work of this nature may be mentioned the well-known firm of C. A. Lyford & Company, of Montreal, whose office is at Room 206 Board of Trade Building. Their western associates are Clark & Lyford, of Vancouver, B.C.

Special Catalogue of Silo Materials

The M. Brennen & Sons Manufacturing Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., have issued a folder drawing attention to a seasonable specialty which they manufacture, in the form of silo material. The folder gives prices and particulars and presents a good argument for all who are looking for silo material, to get into touch with this firm.

Norton Grinding Wheel Catalogue

The Norton Company, Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of grinding wheels, have issued an interesting illustrated booklet upon "Safety as Applied to Grinding Wheels." In view of the widespread interest in the subject of accident prevention and relief, the booklet is very timely and will prove interesting to all engaged in the filing of saws and other wood-working machinery. The company will gladly send a copy of the booklet to anyone interested upon request.

A New Firm in New York Trade

Ernest Gilmore Gardner and Robert W. Swan have joined forces for the buying and selling of timber lands, with offices at 60 Wall Street, New York. Mr. Gardner is well known in the eastern field, while Mr. Swan occupies a position of equal importance in the southern and southwestern states. It is their intention to extend their endeavors and deal in northwestern and Canadian timber.

Pulpwood Production in Canada

The forestry branch of the Department of the Interior has published an official statement of the pulpwood industry. The report will be revised and kept up to date in the future.

According to the figures Quebec in the last year used 319,935 cords of pulp wood of the value of $1,866,700 and produced 238,286 tons of pulp. Ontario used 187,352 cords of pulp wood of the value of $1,070,740 and produced 132,491 tons of pulp. In New Brunswick there were 88,450 cords used valued at $414,689 producing 49,991 tons of pulp. Nova Scotia produced 23,996 tons of pulp from 25,076 cords, valued at $101,945.

Canada imports no pulp wood. There are sixty mills in this country and fifty of them reported, there being no reports from ten establishments. There is an aggregate consumption in Canada of 622,129 cords of wood.

Of the total pulp wood manufactured by the Dominion, Quebec mills use 51.4 per cent.; Ontario, 32.4; New Brunswick, 14.2; Nova Scotia, 4.1; British Columbia manufactured pulp for the first time in 1909, using only 2-10 of 1 per cent. of the total.

Canada's foreign trade in wood pulp and pulp wood has consisted entirely in exports. In 1909 the aggregate was 280,744 tons of a value of $4,898,842. The United States took, of this amount, $2,482,221 in mechanical pulp and $1,459,340 in chemical. The proportion of mechanical pulp manufactured in this country is comparatively large. Some 87 per cent. of the exports are mechanical, whereas only 73 per cent. of the pulp manufactured in the Dominion was mechanically prepared.

Each year the United States takes an increasing proportion of pulp shipped from Canada. During the fiscal years 1902 to 1908 inclusive the United States imported 776,289 tons of pulp wood from the Dominion or over 70 per cent. of the total wood pulp imports of that country for that period. In 1899 the value of pulp for export was $1,274,367. Ten years later it was $4,306,929, an increase of 238 per cent.

In 1909 three-fifths of the pulp wood cut in Canada was shipped to the United States. The consideration received for this 915,633 cords was $5,752,629 or $6.28 per cord more at the point of shipment than was paid by Canadian mills. Nearly all this wood went from Quebec. This wood furnished 46.4 per cent. of the raw material used in the ninety pulp mills of New York State; 10.3 of the raw material used in the sixty-two mills of New England, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont and 6.10 of that used in the sixteen pulp mills of Pennsylvania.

One-half the pulp mills of Canada are in Quebec, one-fifth in Ontario and the rest in the three provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Measured by their cord consumption the largest mills are in Ontario, which use 18,735 cords each on an average. Quebec was 12,797 per mill per year and New Brunswick 12,366, while Nova Scotia accounts for an average of 4,179 and British Columbia for 658. The average pulp wood consumption for Canada was 12,442 cords per mill year. Three-quarters of the manufacture was mechanical, 23 per cent. sulphite and the remainder soda.

A big improvement to the lumber shipping facilities of Hull and district is sought by J. R. Booth, Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, Ottawa Transportation Company, Ottawa Forwarding Company, Board of Trade of Ottawa and Ottawa City Council. They will ask the Dominion government to construct a public wharf on Victoria Island recently bought for a shipyard. The dock service is inadequate and was mostly furnished by the lumbermen without government aid.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

The Work of the Timber Cruiser

By Jas. E. Emigh

This subject has been given very little space in any publication, and having had a great deal of experience with so-called timber cruisers, perhaps my ideas may be of interest to others engaged in the manufacture of lumber.

A tract is offered for sale, the timber having been estimated by expert cruisers, "whose opinions cannot be questioned." A list is given you of the kind and amount of timber that the tract is said to contain. The figures look good to you at the price asked, and you can hardly rest until you have looked this tract over—only to go away in disappointment and disgust, after having made a preliminary investigation that has cost you quite a sum, with a by no means friendly feeling for the experts. Then you see that it will not justify a further cruise by yourself.

I have never yet looked over a single tract that anyway near came up to what it was represented to be. Large sums of money have been expended on just such wild goose chases. The time will come when the owners of tracts will have to back up the estimates of the cruisers with a guarantee, or prospective purchasers will not waste time and expense looking them over.

On a tract of 1,200 acres which the writer had the pleasure to manufacture, the cruisers had placed an estimate that would average 6,000 feet per acre. This, however, did not induce us to purchase the tract, but after a thorough investigation the tract was taken over at the price asked; but not for one minute did we think that it would cut 3,500 feet per acre; and after all the merchantable timber was cut off we found that we were not any too close to our estimate. However, we did not over estimate to any great extent. Strict account was kept of all the timber that was cut from this tract, and as we only learn by experience, we filed these figures away for future use. It is a vantage point to figure from, by way of comparison, with other tracts that you look over with a view to purchase.

Cruisers are not always wrong, however, for in a few cases I have found their estimates nearly in line; but in these cases a cruise and estimate are of little or no value to the prospective purchaser. Summing it all up, it comes down to a dollars-and-cents basis. What is wanted is the price per 1,000 feet that the stumpage will cost, and what kind of material can be manufactured from the kinds of timber that are on the tract. This can only be determined by the purchaser or man of experience. When these things are in line with the market prices of the products, you have a safe basis to figure from. Here is where cruisers are of little or no value. Few, if any, have ever had any experience in the manufacture of lumber, and are ignorant of the defects that are peculiar to certain kinds of wood and in certain localities. The cruise they make is based upon theory, as laid down by some supposed authority, and which is not at all to be relied upon.

Of course, no one can tell just how timber will saw out until after the sawing, but a man of experience, in a matter-of-fact way, can see through a log as if it were transparent, and this is a great advantage in estimating timber. After cutting a few tracts you can figure from comparison as to the quality of timber, and base your figures on such comparison as to whether the timber is worth the price asked or not. I would not take the responsibility to estimate and cruise a tract for any one. Not that I think I am not competent, but the fact is I know of no man whom I would want to back up in such an undertaking, and would not want any one to purchase on my judgment.

My advice to those who have any intention of purchasing timber is to not be misled by flattering estimates placed by timber cruisers. If you have had no experience in timber lines it would be policy to try some other investment. There are cruisers who, as far as knowledge of timber is concerned, know more than I will ever know; they have made forestry a study and can tell all about the different species and kinds of timber and the classes to which they belong. They are, however, sadly in need of mill experience, and cannot show you where the dollars and cents are to come out of the trees, therefore they are of no value and are a bait for the sucker.—The Woodworker.

Serious forest fires have been occurring recently in the western portion of the County of Cumberland, N.S. The fire is reported to have originated in the lumber property owned by Cochrane & Soley, at Fox River. They claim that it was of incendiary origin. At latest reports the fire had run through valuable lumber lands and had burned a swath from six to eight miles wide for a distance of from twenty to thirty miles.

Timber for Hudson Bay Railway

"There is probably enough timber available to build the rough construction work of the Hudson Bay Railway."

During the summer of 1910 the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior had a party exploring along a portion of the proposed route of the Hudson Bay Railway and in the words just quoted the head of the party (Mr. J. R. Dickson, B.S.F., Assistant Inspector of Forest Reserves) in his report, just published, gives his impression of the timber of that part of the country.

The party started at The Pas and covered some eight thousand square miles of territory. Their explorations included the country around Mitishto lake, the Mitishto river, the Grass river system, with its numerous lake expansions (including Kekusko lake), Pakwa (or Pakwahigan) lake, Setting and Split lakes and the Nelson river system, including Cross and Sipiwesk lakes, Wintering and Landing lakes, return being made by way of the Minago (or Pine) river. The district inspected covered some 235 miles of the line of the proposed railway.

The method followed was to run inspection lines at three to six mile intervals. The men worked singly, running the lines by compass, and were able to travel from four to six miles per day and return to the line. In this way a rapid reconnaissance was made, which was extended by the use of field glasses.

Timber of the Region

Through the country covered by the exploration no timber was found at any distance back from the water. "Only a mere fraction of one per cent. of the area surveyed now carries merchantable timber," the report says.

Spruce is, for the most part, the only timber there which is large enough for saw-timber or railway ties. The poplar, birch and jack pine are too short, spindly, limby and crooked for anything but fuel and pulpwood. Practically all the tamarack has been killed by insects. "We did not find two hundred green tamarack above ten inches in diameter all summer," writes Mr. Dickson.

The total number of ties available in the district traversed is estimated at some 360,000; the saw-timber totals about nine and a half million feet. For pile timber dead tamaracks and the largest of the close-grained black spruce could be used. The possible supply of fuelwood is enormous, and there will also be a large supply of pulpwood, but much of the timber is as yet too small even for pulping.

The rate of growth, as far as observed, is generally decidedly slow. Black spruce takes on the average, one hundred years to attain a diameter of four to five inches, and in the same period white spruce grows to a diameter of eight to twelve inches, and poplar to eight to ten inches. "I saw no jackpine stand where the trees averaged even six inches in diameter," the author says. The slow rates of growth are largely due to the cold wet soil of the undrained muskegs which cover so much of the district.

Danger from Fire and Insects

"The fire loss and danger is appalling," to use Mr. Dickson's words. Two great fires have occurred, approximately forty and eighty years ago, respectively, and practically every corner of the region has been burned over by these. Instances were frequently noted where these fires had leaped lakes over a mile in width. Fires frequently live in the dry moss all winter and break out again in spring.

The work of the fires is supplemented by that of the bark beetles. Not only have these insects killed practically all the tamarack, but they are now at work destroying the scattered patches of mature spruce. When the beetles have finished their work and killed the trees, a strong wind overthrows these. Finally lightning sets fire to the tangle of debris resulting, and the fire, thus started, may run over mile after mile of the country.

The report makes a number of suggestions for the better protection of the region from fire, but the district is so extensive and practically uninhabited that, if a fire starts, the chances of controlling it, even with a good ranger system, are not at all certain. An interesting point noted is that the Indians of the region are much more careful with fire than the white men.

Brief remarks of much interest are made with regard to the topography, soil, vegetation and climate of the region, its agricultural possibilities, mineral resources, fish, game and fur animals and other topics.

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. G. FIR FLOORING

Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA Sask.	A. Montgomery, P. Hasselfield,	Travelling Representative " "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B .C.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Tank Lumber Wanted

We require 2-in. and 3-in. Tank White Pine, 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 10-in.; 10 ft. to 24 ft. Also red pine. Highest prices for Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

100 cars Longford Hemlock, assorted sizes.
100 cars Whitney Spruce, any width.
25 cars Ravensworth Birch, 1 in. and thicker.

Apply to Quincy Adams Lumber Company, Limited, Longford Mills, Ontario. 14-17

For Sale

300,000 feet 1 inch Birch.
250,000 feet 1¼ in. to 3 in. Birch.
1st and 2nd and No. 1 Common from three to six months on stick.

ROBERT STEWART, LIMITED,
13-16 Guelph, Ont.

For Sale
Hardwood and Hemlock

If you want to buy Hardwood or Hemlock or Ties, Posts and Shingles, visit limits and make an early contract. Pay as work progresses. Can get you 5 or 10 million feet of each on Georgian Bay. Box 266, Canada Lumberman. 9-16

Lumber for Sale

One car hard Maple and Beech, clean dry stock, cut 1½ and 2 in. squares in lengths of 20 in. to 4 feet, also a quantity of

1 x 2 x 26 in. Beech and Maple, clear.
1 x 2⅛ x 28 in. Beech and Maple, clear.
1 x 2 x 36 in. White Basswood.
2 x 2 x 18 in., 24 in., 28 in., long oak squares.

For further particulars write or see

P. D. CAMPBELL,
13-16 Newbury, Ont.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE

Small Band Sawmill, Waterous make, complete with filing room tools, and Gang Edger, Live Rolls, Slab Slasher, Shingle Machinery, Shafting Gearing, Etc., also, Dynamo and Motor. Also a large number of factory Machines, comprising Matchers, Moulder, Band Rip Saw, Variety Saw, End Matcher, Shafting, Belting, Shaving Exhauster and Pipes, Dry Kiln with Steel Cars, Engine and Boiler, Etc.

2-tf. JOHN FINDLAY, Owen Sound.

Machinery for Sale

Carver, 4 spindle Rohlman.
Two cut-off saws, railway, wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.
Planers, 24-in. single belted.
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.
Moulder, 6-inch, Houston.
Mortiser, hollow chisel, Greenlee.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, bit.
Saw and Dado machine, Williamsport.
Sander, double 24-inch, Perry.
Sander, 42-inch three drum Boardman.
Sander, 42-inch three drum Columbia.
Saw gummer, Rogers.
Saw-mill, band 63 inch wheel.
Engines and boilers, various sizes.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Matcher Wanted

Second-hand, in good condition. Describe. Name, maker and lowest price. York & Sunbury Milling Company Limited, Gibson, N.B. 14-15

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

Advertiser wants A1 band-sawyer for double cut band-mill, running 11 months in city. References. Box 301, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 15-15

WANTED—A competent Pine Lumber Inspector, accustomed to grading for the Ontario market. Apply, stating salary expected and giving references, to the Sheppard Lumber Company, Limited, Waubaushene, Ont. 14-17

AGENTS WANTED—United States firm manufacturing saw mill, well drilling and prospecting machinery, desires to secure Canadian agents. For particulars write E. J. McIntyre, 4059 Perry Street, Chicago, Ill. 15-16

WANTED—Yard foreman, capable of looking after cutting pine and spruce, must be good inspector, understand handling men, plant in Nipissing district, state wages, references and experience. Apply Box 303 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 15

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT—Large Western concern, English capital interested, wants first-class man as superintendent and technical adviser, Canadian preferred. Must be active man with thorough woods experience, knowledge of business side, thoroughly abreast, up-to-date ideas of forest management. Responsible position. Applications must be accompanied by full statement of experience, supported by copies of all testimonials (instead of references) and photograph. G. FINCH, Box A. V. 242, The Oregonian, Portland, Oregon. 15-16-17

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advetisements unde this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Position as Band Saw Filer on single or double cut. Have had twelve years' experience and can furnish A1 references and guarantee satisfaction. Can go at once. Am out of work on account of mill being destroyed by fire. Address J. S. Burton, Box 166 Calumet, Que. 15

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

Planing Mill, Lumber and Coal Yard, in Western Ontario, doing good business; good reason for selling. Box 292, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14-17

For Sale

Planing mill, in a small town in Algoma in the heart of the lumber district and forty miles from Sault Ste. Marie. Apply Box 294, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14-15

Lath Mill and Bolter

For sale, combined lath mill and bolter, made by G. Walter Green, Peterboro. Price new, $200; only used a few days, mill out of business. Half price will buy it. F.O.B. Cars at Kinmount. Apply to J. R. Mark, Kinmount, Ont. 12-15

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

NOTICE

Owner of timber tracts in British Columbia would start logging camps if thoroughly experienced, practical and reliable lumberman can be procured to install and take full charge of them. State experience, salary, etc., in detail. Absolutely confidential. A real opporunity. Address W. R. S., P.O. Box 93, Station O., New York City. 15

Timber and Land Investment

Farm of three hundred acres within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Here is a Snap

Saw Mill and Timber Limit for sale, on Grand Trunk Railway. Easy to lumber limit, contains four to five million feet mixed timber, besides a large quantity of standing and lying dry pine; two million feet free from Crown dues. Mill now running, equipped with trimmers, double edges, slash saws, lath and shingle mill. Price 8,000. It won't cost much to come and see this outfit; it is a bargain. Write Box 37, Barry's Bay. 14-17

For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.
11 M. ft. 1¼ in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
c Montreal, Que.

AGENTS WANTED

In Algoma, Georgian Bay, 850 acres, with one and one-half million feet of hardwood, one and one-half million hemlock, 50,000 ft. pine, 25,000 ties, 1,000 poles, 50,000 posts, 300 cords spruce, 10,000 cords firewood and other timber five miles from railroad. Price, $2,500. Other timber can be bought. Great opportunity for small mill, or owner would contract to log and saw it for party advancing expenses. Apply Box 304, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 15

For Sale

Timber and Timber Lands, Saw and Shingle Mills, Etc

Some 2,000 acres, greater part virgin timber, situate on Temiscouata Railway, Township Witoworth, P.Q.

Eighteen miles from Riviere du Loup, Station on Intercolonial Railway.

These lots of lands consist of White and Black Spruce, Hemlock, Maple, Birch, Cedar, Ties, and thousands of cords of pulpwood, etc., with saw and shingle mills actually in operation and in complete order.

These are Crown granted lands, including about 30 acres cultivated land and divided by half each side, face to face, by Temiscouata Railway, with siding two hundred feet from the mills, dwelling houses, other buildings. No export duty to be paid. Apply to

M. DESCHINES,
15-18 Fraserville, P.Q., Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

About 35 acres of standing timber, principally cedar poles. Apply S. A. Price, Burhamthorpe, Ont. 14-15

I HAVE FOR SALE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

In Tulare County, California. A choice compact tract of 275,000,000 feet of redwood and 125,000,000 feet of sugar pine, nicely located to operate and can be marketed in Los Angeles, California. I want a buyer in the next six weeks. Can be bought at a bargain.

L. VAN WINKLE,
14-17 Santa Monica, Cal.

A Belt Shifting Wrinkle

The ordinary belt shifting gear used in a saw mill usually consists of two upright iron rods fixed on a cross-bar operated by a lever. If this arrangements is in constant use the edges of the belt often become twisted and damaged and its driving power reduced owing to the dead pressure of the belt forks at a limited point, says the Timber Trades Journal.

Instead of using two iron belt forks much less damage is done to the belt if two pieces of wood, say 12 in. long by 6 in. deep, are fastened to the cross-bar, as when the belt is shifted the uressure is distributed over 12 in. of its edge instead of being concentrated to one spot, as is the case with stationary vertical rods. Another plan is to make the belt forks of hollow porcelain rollers, and allow them to revolve when the belt is shifted, which will reduce the friction considerably. This may appear a simple matter to that count in these days.

Making Joints on Steam Boilers

A considerable number of accidents arise in steam boilers through the manhole and mudhole joints being badly made after the boiler has been cleared out. In the first place, care should be taken that the metal faces of the joints are mare dead true, and this packing should never be used to fill up any irregularities, as a thin true joint will stand better than a thick one. A good material for joints up to, say, 100 lbs. pressure is asbestos board, with thin wire gauze interwoven in it. The different forms of indiarubber become hardened, and are unreliable.

A good plan is to cut thin asbestos rings to the exact sizes of the joit faces, and coat them with blacklead, as they can be readily removed and used several times over. In making the joints of

English Views on B.C. Timber

The daily press of London, Eng., has recently devoted much attention to the description of the position of British Columbia as a timber producing country. The "Times" in a recent full page article said: "Nothing else so greatly impresses a traveller in the great Northwest of Canada as the timber. The railway hurries him through vast tracts of mountain and plain, where for days at a time trees, trees, trees—nothing but trees—meets his eye, as far as his eye can see. To him the timber wealth of the British Columbia forests appears even vaster than it is. For he does not realize that trees which may have a girth of anything from 15 to 50 feet and a height which sometimes reaches 300 feet are not worth cutting down unless they can be easily and cheaply brought to market. Once brought to running water they are easily moved; but a big tree is an awkward as well as a weighty thing to handle on dry land.

"Neither must he use the adjective, which he always does, in fact, use, about timber in British Columbia. He must not speak of it as inexhaustible. For he will soon learn with astonishment, awe, and a certain hasty reproachfulness of spirit, that, far from being inexhaustible, these great resources are already within measurable and measured distance of their end.

"The timber acreage of the world has been estimated to be:—

	Acres
United States	450,000,000
Europe	720,000,000
India	140,000,000
Australia and New Zealand	40,000,000
Japan	28,000,000
Total	1,378,000,000
Canada	1,657,600,000
World total	3,035,600,000

"Computed by money value, half the timber wealth of Canada is in British Columbia, and it is to this great province that the markets of the American middle west are turning for their supplies, and the interior of British Columbia is fast taking the place of the United States as the world's source of timber supplies. Although up to the present very little has come to the European markets, in about three or four years' time it is expected that the Panama Canal will be opened to the traffic of the high seas, and this will bring Vancouver to within 18 days' voyage of England.

"The greatest part of the forests of British Columbia consists of what is commercially known as white pine. This tree, properly called the Douglas Fir, is very widely distributed, and near the coast reaches tremendous proportions. Trees 300 feet high are not uncommon, and the average is about 100 feet, clear of limbs, with a base girth of from 10 feet to 50 feet. The timber is of indispensable commercial value in building construction, shipbuilding, bridgework, and especially in the construction of wharves. When excluded from air, it has the great durability and freedom from rot characteristic of the aromatic firs. The wood is firm and solid, having about the same specific gravity as the British oak. It makes good fencing and railway sleepers, and is used locally even for furniture-making. Growing the most favorably in valleys, it is nevertheless capable of flourishing to a considerable mountain height.

"Next in value to this fine tree comes red cedar. This is much used in the American continent for wooden roofing-tiles, there known as "shingles," but it is capable of nobler employment. It possesses the same sweet aroma as the pencil cedar of Europe, and, taking a magnificent polish, is used for furniture and panelling, and for all interior finish. The color and grain have great variety, whereby its commercial value for decorative purposes is greatly increased.

"The Douglas fir follows the indentations of the wooded coast line, up to the 51st degree of latitude, where it is met by the cypress (or yellow cedar), hemlock, spruce, and the noble red cedar just described. These are all readily marketable trees, and they extend right up to the northern boundary of the province, where it joins the American State of Alaska."

That the Dominion Government should be more careful with regard to the inspection of the various classes of lumber coming into Canada from the United States is the opinion of Mr. A. S. Goodeve, M.P., for many years Provincial Secretary for British Columbia. "Lumbering in the mountain regions of the Kootenay district is somewhat on the decline," says Mr. Goodeve. "Mills are finding the competition in rough lumber coming in from the United States a very serious factor. Some of the mills are already curtailing their output and I believe that the Federal Government should be more careful with regard to the inspection of the various classes of lumber coming into Canada from across the boundary line."

BRITISH COLUMBIA
TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

Ferguson Lumber Co.
London, Ont.
SHINGLES
LUMBER
LATH, Etc.
B. C. Red Cedar Shingles
Always in Transit

W. M. DUNLOP & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AND AUDITORS
Rooms 45 and 46 Citizen Bldg.
OTTAWA, ONT.
Lumber Accounting a Specialty

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL. CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD.
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO. ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

The John Dulweber Co.
Capital Stock $225,000
MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.
Specialties
Oak and Poplar
Highest Grades —— Prompt Shipments
Send all inquiries to the head office:
McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

FOR SALE!
One 52in. Wickes Gang
COMPLETE
One pair Twin Circulars
Cut from 6" to 24" Stock,
— With Steam Feed —
One Edger
FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
Gilmour & Hughson, Limited
HULL, QUEBEC

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The lumber trade in most of the country districts of Ontario is incluined to be slow, but in the cities a fairly brisk business is in progress generally. The dry spell in the country, for a time put a decided drag upon trade and it looked as though a serious situation might develop. The relief which was brought by the occasional rains of the last fortnight, served, however, to improve the situation. The principal cause of the dullness in the country districts at present is the fact that the farmers have been unusually busy with their crops. Several of the important crops have come together at an earlier period this year than usual, and farmers have been obliged to devote practically all their attention to their harvesting. The result is that the demand for lumber has been considerably diminished for the time being. The crop prospects at present, are very much improved from what they were earlier in the summer, and there is now a tendency towards greater confidence among the country retailers.

Shingles are moving a little more now than a short time ago. A car shortage is to be expected during the fall, and shippers of shingles are taking advantage of the present season to move their stocks. The fact that 200,000,000 bushels of grain are likely to be harvested this fall instead of 150,000,000, which was last year's total, means that there will be an unusual demand upon all freight cars which can handle the grain.

Red pine is moving pretty well and is strong. It is becoming increasing popular among builders who are realizing that it is one of the most useful classes of lumber. An additional cause for the strength in the market for red pine, is the fact that the cut is likely to be somewhat less this year than formerly. Some manufacturers report that the total cut of red pine will be far below normal. Spruce is not so strong as red pine. The demand for spruce in New York has been weakening, and of late the price has fallen off about $2 per thousand. Shingles are firm, at $3.30 for XXX, at Toronto. Some of the lower grades are coming along, having been shipped, in the belief that they will find a ready market. When they reach their destination, however, they are either refused, or a large concession is given to induce customers to take them. The indications are that the supply of lath will be no greater than last year, and that prices will remain firm. Yellow pine dealers have been fairly successful in advancing the price of finish.

There is considerable activity at Ottawa among buyers for some of the British lumber firms. They are busy picking up job-lots of three-inch deals and good white pine sidings. The prices generally are those which have been prevailing since the first of May. Local trade has slacked off a little. The export trade to South America continues good.

Eastern Canada

During the past few months labor has been so scarce in New Brunswick that many of the manufacturers and others in the trade now find themselves with many thousands of dollars worth of orders which they are unable to fill. The Indians work too spasmodically to be of much use except in driving the teams, and the French seem to be leaving for the Canadian west in large numbers. When one French-Canadian moves away the rest grow restless and gradually drift after him, if he writes to say that there is plenty of work and an opportunity for a good time. Cobalt and the other mining districts are also luring away many of the men of the east. All the mills are taxed to their limit and prices are reported to be on the rise. Campbellton is being built up very rapidly, since last year's fire, and many fine buildings are already completed.

The demand for eastern spruce at Boston continues light and there is rather an uneasy feeling about prices. Frames 9 inch and under are offering as a rule at $23.50. Many buyers expect prices to be easier, but manufacturers and dealers are looking for higher prices within a few weeks. This is probably on account of many of the mills being short of logs. Random is quiet, and the demand for spruce covering boards is light. The shingle market at Boston continues quiet, and manufacturers as a rule are accepting lower prices than they expected to secure at this time of year. The top price for cedar extras is about $3.40, but very few buyers can be interested at anything above $3.35. The market for lath is quiet. For 1⅝ inch prices vary from $3.70 to $3.75, and for 1½ inch from $3.40 to $3.50.

Cargo shipments of eastern spruce to New York are very slow, and business is lacking in snap. Prices, however, are well maintained. Most of the yards have sufficient supplies on hand to take care of their customers without being obliged to replenish extensively.

Great Britain

The c.i.f. values for spruce deals in Great Britain show no changes, prices remaining firm without any indication of change in the immediate future. If any alteration in price occurs it is thought that it will be in the direction of a slight advance, as the season progresses, particularly as freights will probably stiffen. The values prevailing at present seem to be quite high enough, according to importers' ideas, and they claim that further advances will mean a noticeable reduction in business.

At London, there is no sign of improvement in the lumber trade. Export and general trade continue fairly good, and the strong demand for paving blocks is also assisting in the consumption of wood goods. Values of deals and flooring sizes are fairly steady, and stocks are only moderate. The market for battens is slow. Deliveries at London docks, for the week ending July 8th, amounted to 8,708 standards, as compared with 8,228 during the corresponding week of last year. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale, 3 x 8 second Quebec spruce, and 3 x 9 thirds, were sold at £10 5s. Thick prime Oregon brought 1s. 5d. and 1s. 4d. 4 and 3 x 12 sold at 1s. 6d., and 2 x 11, at 1s. 2d.

At Liverpool, the cessation of the dockers' strike has enabled trade to get on its way again steadily, but the inability of the railway companies handle the stocks which accumulated during the strike, is a great drawback to business. The latest reports were to the effect that it would take a couple of weeks for trade to get into full swing once more. Local importers were, therefore, not much inclined to contract for future delivery, until they had unloaded to their buyers the heavy stocks which accumulated during the strike. No transactions were reported during the week ending July 15, for spruce deals "to arrive." The attitude of most of the large importers was to refrain from entering the market until traffic conditions had become more normal. Liners from Montreal are now discharging shipments regularly at Liverpool, the Canadian season being in full swing. There is a fairly firm c.i.f. market for birch logs, though shippers have a fair amount available for shipment. Arrivals of late have been heavy, somewhat in excess of the demand. Birch planks are in good demand, and firm, with arrivals only moderate.

At Manchester, the conclusion of the strike among the dockers has resulted in an unusual activity in the lumber trade. It will be some time, however, before the congestion of business resulting from the accumulation of cargoes is overcome. The local demand for lumber is not very brisk, and competition is of the cut-throat variety. Joinery prices in particular, are badly cut up. Prices for spruce are unsettled. Some parcels containing a considerable proportion of 7 and 8 x 3 inch can be purchased at £8 c.i.f. Other parcels of Quebec goods which are of the very finest quality of spruce, with only short lengths as a drawback, are bringing 15s., over the price above mentioned. Floorings are steady at about £9 12s. 6d. c.i.f. Pine goods are firm all round. Anything over 10 inches wide in first quality sidings is scarce, and sells at good prices.

At Bristol, the lumber trade is quite brisk, and the numerous arrivals are keeping importers very busy. At Southampton the trade is rather dull. The lumber trade at Glasgow has been dull recently, but this is not surprising at this time of year.

United States

General rains all over the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains have relieved the fear of a drought and have improved business conditions considerably during the past fortnight. The rains, however, came too late to prevent a certain amount of damage to the winter wheat crop, and even to the spring yield. Under such conditions, it would not be unreasonable to expect a fairly satisfactory lumber trade during the rest of the year, were it not for the disturbed financial and political situation. It is to be expected, however, that some revival will take place during the fall and early winter.

Chicago.—Wholesale prices of northern pine are fairly well maintained. Retail prices, however, show some weakness, the result of excessive competition. Most grades of northern pine are moving fairly well at steady prices. The hardwood market has been somewhat more active recently. Factories, however, are not buying as heavily as they did earlier in the year. Plain oak is in moderate supply, and firm. Quarter sawed white oak is unchanged, and red has advanced slightly. Basswood is improving but is still a long way behind its former price. There is a fair outlook for hemlock. Wholesalers are holding to their stocks firmly, and the market generally is strong. There is a possibility that labor troubles in the south will shortly force the southern pine mills to shut down. If

"Cleveland-Sarnia QUALITY"

ALWAYS ON HAND

a large and choice stock of well manufactured and properly graded

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir.

We cut Lumber to Order in Regular and Special Sizes 10 to 60 Feet Long.

We can also furnish with despatch

RAILROAD, SHIP-BUILDING and HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS

Lumber yards and factory owners will appreciate the advantage of an adequate source of supply

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO.,
SARNIA ONTARIO LIMITED

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

this happens prices are likely to advance, as there would be a shortage of stock. There is a decided tendency in the direction of a stronger market. Red cedar shingles are slightly improving. Clears now bringing $3.12, and stars $2.59, Chicago basis. There is a scarcity of extras, and prices range from $3.10 to $3.15. Standards are less active. Lath are unchanged and sell readily.

Buffalo.—The market for northern pine is moderately active, with the export demand more satisfactory than the domestic. Lower grades have been moving more rapidly than the uppers. The demand for eastern spruce is light on account of the competition of hemlock, and yellow pine. Hardwoods are rather sluggish, although the aggregate volume of business compares favorably with last year. Prices generally are firm. Quartered oak is perhaps a shade off. Plain oak is in good demand, and maple, birch and chestnut are selling well. Stocks of hemlock are plentiful, and trade is fair. Shingles are still low.

Bay City and Saginaw.—A fair volume of business is reported, at steady prices. Receipts by water and by rail have been light. There are no new features in the market, and none are really expected for another month, until the fall business commences.

Market Correspondence

British Buyers Active at Ottawa

Ottawa, July 24th.—While many representatives of the British lumber firms are inclined to complain that the British market is poor, there is just as active buying by them as in any previous year for a corresponding month. Although nearly all the large contracts with British firms are closed around January, yet at this season their buyers are keeping their eyes open for job lots and are picking up a good supply. While they are chiefly looking for three-inch deals, they are ready to buy good white pine sidings. As a rule the prevailing prices since the first of May, are being paid, which are somewhat higher than those previous to that date.

The local trade is slacking off a little and the competition, particularly in the city, is very keen.

The export trade to South America remains very good. The different lumbermen are busy shipping out, and as a rule are somewhat behind in this direction.

While the forest fires were raging, the timber limits of J. R. Booth near Madawaska, and also on Rainy Lake, were threatened. As a precaution the company sent about fifty men from here up to fight the fires. However, the rains furnished a much better protection and very little damage was done to the limits.

The David MacLaren Lumber Company has given the contract to an Ottawa firm to collect all the sunken logs from Buckingham to High Falls.

The International Land and Lumber Company, Limited, is being formed to take over a pulp wood limit on the Salmon River near Lake St. John, Quebec. The limits belonged to a syndicate, of which Mr. A. E. Hunt, M.P. for Compton County, Quebec, held the controlling interest. It has been purchased by the British-Canadian Industrial Company, of this city, which is forming a subsidiary company with a capitalization of $2,000,000, to operate this limit. The limit contains about 300 square miles and is reported to contain a very fine growth. The company will have its headquarters in this city.

It looks as if construction would begin this fall on the Morrisburg and Ottawa Electric Railway. It was necessary to raise $125,000 before the company could be organized and the secretary-treasurer announces that they have already $135,000 subscribed and the organization meeting will be held before the end of the month. The line will be almost direct from this city to Morrisburg and since it goes through a very level country there will be only one bridge of any considerable importance, namely, the one across the Rideau River.

It is understood that the Beaver Board Company, which for sometime has been manufacturing Beaver board at J. R. Booth's mills will shortly erect a large factory of its own in the neighborhood of Aylmer, and will build a town in connection with the factory.

Owing to a heavy demand for certain classes of lumber, some of Gilmour and Hughson's mills will run night and day, necessitating the employment of about one hundred additional hands. On account of the scarcity of this kind of labor in Ottawa and Hull, the men are being secured from Calumet Island.

The move to construct an electric railway line from Ottawa to Smith's Falls and Kingston, is meeting with great success, and the

DRIED FRUITS

WE have never in all our experience seen dried fruits such a close clean up at this time of the year as at present exists. Stocks of Apples and Prunes are completely exhausted. Raisins and Peaches are sky high and the only moderate priced fruits which are suitable for the Camp are Dates and Figs. We offer as follows:

Choice Bright Fat Natural Figs, in 30 lb. Canvas Bags, at 4¼
Choice Quality Hallowee Dates, in 60 lb. Boxes, at 4¾

CAMP BLEND TEA

A substantial good bodied Tea quite suitable for the Camps, packed in Chests and Half-chests. Black, green or mixed at **15c.**

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers **Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO**

Belt Blunders

How to avoid them:

Consult belt specialists before purchasing.

After thirty years of experience and tests we are recognized as BELT EXPERTS. We may know something that will mean ECONOMY to you.

As silk is worth more than wool per yard and wool worth more than cotton, so one belt is worth more than another by the same quality token.

AMPHIBIA BELTS

ARE DIFFERENT

from just "ordinary" belts; they are made to give service under all adverse conditions.

There is an AMPHIBIA BELT for every purpose.

For instance: AMPHIBIA Planer, for planing machines where wet or green lumber is worked, has proven a wonder.

Cost reduction must have your attention.

The belting that carries the power to your saws and woodworking machines should be considered most carefully. We can help you in cost reduction by giving you more power.

AMPHIBIA BELTS are sent to any reliable concern to prove their efficiency. If they fail to do as we say they can be returned with no cost to you.

If you make known your wants we will give you the benefit of our experience.

Write us.

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

Algonquin Steel Shanty Range

For Coal or Wood, or Both

Built for the big capacity and rough usage required in

Lumber and Mining Camps,

Railroad Construction or Boarding Houses,

Threshing Outfits and Ranches

Big cooking surface.
Big Oven—Big Reservoir—Big Fire Box—Big Ash Pit.
Heavy Steel Body—Extreme Heavy Cast Iron Top and Lids.
Duplex Grates and Fire Box Linings—all of heaviest design and construction.
Double Steel Wall on top and bottom of oven, interlined with heavy Asbestos Board, ensuring quick and even baking.
Top Cooking Surface, 53 x 28 in.
Six 10 in. Cooking Holes.
Oven 24 x 26 x 14. Fire-door 9 x 9. Ash Door 9 x 9.
15 Gal. Capacity Reservoir.
Note what the Shelf made by the Big-One-Piece-Drop-Oven Door means to the cook when baking.
Oven Thermometer supplied at small extra cost if desired.
Sold Direct from Factory to User.
Quick delivery from Edmonton, Regina, Brandon Saskatoon or Ottawa

National Manufacturing Co., Limited
OTTAWA, - - CANADA

ECONOMY OF OPERATION

is ONE of the essentials to be considered when comparing initial cost of a steam LOG LOADER

Average cost of loading Logs with above "AMERICAN" LOG LOADER purchased nine years ago 10½c. per 1000 feet, everything included.

(Watch for our next ad.)

AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.

promoters expect to have the engineers on the ground making detailed surveys next month. This line will approximately follow the northwest bank of the Rideau River and canal.

About eighteen men employed in J. R. Booth's paper mill, struck last week, and after staying out for a few days all but two returned on the old scale. Their demand was for an eight-hour day.

There has been a rumor going the rounds that the entire lumber operations of J. R. Booth are to be sold out to a British syndicate. However, the story is entirely denied at the office of the firm.

Good Opportunity for Hardwood Operator

Thessalon, Ont., July 17.—In my last letter I promised you something on the hardwood of Algoma. Few of the many readers of the Canada Lumberman are aware of the immense quantities of hardwood that lie adjacent to Thessalon. We have within thirty miles of Thessalon, 200 millions of hardwood, birch, maple, oak and elm. There is in Thessalon a grand opening for a hardwood industry. There is a splendid site in town at what is known as the Dyment property, mill and yard almost complete. By building about thirty miles of railway this whole district would be reached, and at present the timber could be purchased very cheaply. There is a good chance for any of those who are engaged in the hardwood industry. There is both rail and water shipment. There is about 100 million of the timber patented which can be got from the farmers on easy terms. There was a party from the other side here a few days ago looking into this proposition and they went away satisfied as to the quantity and quality of the timber.

The town of Thessalon would give every consideration to an industry of this description. We have in Thessalon at present a council and also a board of trade who are alive to these questions and would be pleased to take this important matter up with men of good financial standing.—Algoma.

Unsatisfactory Three Months at Glasgow

Messrs. Edmiston & Mitchell's Quarterly Timber Circular, dated Glasgow, June 30th, says:—

"Business in this market during the past three months has failed to show any improvement, the conditions generally remaining as unsatisfactory as they could be, and but for the fair demands which have emanated from the shipbuilding industry the consumption would have been disappointing in the extreme. As it is, and attributable solely to the foregoing reason, the overhead consumption compares quite favorably with that in the same period of either the two preceding years, both of which, it should be mentioned, however, were pretty much in the nature of "lean" years. Unfortunately, prospects for the near future are still none too bright, it being difficult to see from what source any material improvement is to come, but at the same time it seems certain that any change that does eventuate will be for the better; indeed, it is almost impossible to conceive that trade can get worse than it has been during the year so far.

"Shipbuilding is quite busy and assured of steady employment for some time to come, and the outlet in this direction should continue reasonably good, but this is really the one bright spot in the market. House-building is hopeless, any betterment in this industry being out of the question for a long time yet. Boxmakers are quiet, and the general joinery trade is also very dull. Wagon builders are moderately busy, but a good deal of the work they have on hand at present is for all-steel wagons, for which no wood supplies are required. There has been rather an upheaval in the furniture trade in this district, and many failures have recently occurred. This trade was in consequence almost at a complete standstill for a time, but things are now beginning to look better again, and improved demands will probably be in evidence after the summer.

"Turning to the statistical position, imports on the whole have been very moderate, and in the case of Quebec and Low Port deals and sidings were unusually light. In no instance were they really excessive. The overhead consumption is practically on a par with the first six months last year, and while individual increases are shown in waney pine (300 loads), oak logs (370 loads), birch logs (380 loads), birch planks (1,250 loads), Oregon pine (800 loads), mahogany (900 loads), and oak lumber (1,580 loads), decreases are revealed in Quebec deals (420 stds.), low port deals (600 stds.), sawn pitch pine (900 loads), and teak logs (2,500 loads). As regards the stocks remaining on hand, these are generally of a thoroughly healthy nature, the only exception perhaps being teak, the holding of which is much too heavy.

"The Clyde shipbuilding returns for the six months are particularly satisfactory, the output amounting to 135 vessels of 309,860 tons, which is the second highest on record, being exceeded only in 1906, when the output was 336,258 tons. Prospects generally are good, there being sufficient work on hand to ensure steady employment for some considerable time."

Examine this List!

Jenckes Boilers in stock ready for immediate shipment subject to prior sale. All built to rigid specifications, tested and inspected. Detailed specification of any Boiler mailed on request.

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR

1-72 in. x 18 ft. 125 lbs. Pressure B.C. Inspection
1-72 " x 18 " 135 " "
3-72 " x 16 " 135 " "
4-66 " x 16 " 135 " "
2-60 " x 16 " 135 " "
1-60 " x 16 " 125 " " B.C. Inspection
2-60 " x 14 " 125 " " B.C. Inspection
1-60 " x 14 " 135 " "
1-54 " x 12 " 125 " "
1-54 " x 12 " 100 " "

VERTICAL

2-30 H.P. 110 lbs.
1-25 " 110 "
5-20 " 110 "
5-15 " 110 "
1-12 " 110 "

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE

1-80 H.P. 110 lbs. Open Bottom Pattern
1-60 " 110 " " " "
2-50 " 110 " " " "
1-40 " 110 " " " "
3-40 " 110 " Water " "

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Canada's Summer Train

Via

Intercolonial Railway

The Ocean Limited

No. 200		No. 199	
WILL LEAVE			
Daily except Saturday. **Montreal,**	19.30	Daily except Sunday. **Halifax,**	8.00
Daily except Sunday. **Levis,**	24.10	**St. John,**	11.20
WILL ARRIVE			
Daily except Sunday. **St. John,**	18.35	Daily except Monday. **Levis.**	3.00
Halifax,	22.00	**Montreal,**	7.35

ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE ROAD

Between

Western Ontario and St. John, Halifax

Saving Hours of Time.

Through Sleeping Cars Between Montreal, St. John and Halifax

Dining Car Service Unequalled

Daylight Views OF THE Matapedia and Wentworth Valleys	**Direct Connection** FOR Prince Edward Island and the Sydneys

ONEIDA,

The Steel Pulley of better belt contact, lightness, maximum strength.

Oneida Steel Pulleys differ from any similar produce made. And in this difference lies their strength,

In construction the Oneida Steel Pulley is ideal. It is strongly reinforced, is lighter than any other steel pulley by ⅓ to ½ and possesses greater strength. The perfectly oval crown face insures a 20% better belt adhesion.

They are built in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world, from 6 in. to 126 in. with 2 in. to 40 in. face with ¾ in. to 8½ in. bore.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N. Y.

Everything in Spruce

Dressed and in the Rough

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg.,
Montreal.

Clark & Lyford,
Vancouver, B.C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The Owen Sound Furniture Company, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont., are about to commence operations in their new factory.

The Warren Lumber Company, at Sellwood, Ont., was burned out recently, with heavy loss, much lumber being destroyed.

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company, of Esplanola, Ont., will erect a hotel at Espanola. The building is to be 37x150 ft., of brick veneer, with concrete foundation.

A report from New Liskeard states that fire has completely destroyed the mill at Nushka belonging to Mr. J. Perrault. The loss amounts to between $2,000 and $3,000.

The Hocken Lumber Company, of Otter Lake, about six miles from Parry Sound, Ont., recently lost a thousand cords of hemlock bark as the result of serious bush fires.

The Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited, manufacturers of agricultural implements, Hamilton, Ont., have let contracts for the erection of a one-storey factory, 90 x 70 ft., of brick and steel.

The Bain Waggon Company, Woodstock, Ont., are consideraing the erection of a factory building to cost $25,000. Their plans are for a building of four storeys, 127 x 50, of brick and cement.

Leak & Company, Limited, Toronto, have secured an Ontario charter to carry on a lumber business. The provisional directors are William Leak, Herbert Arthur Leak and Emily Leak. The capital is $40,000.

The Consumers Box and Lumber Company, Ernest Avenue, Toronto, are building an addition to their plant. The building will be 230 x 62 ft., of frame construction, covered with iron and with a concrete foundation.

Arrangements are being made by the business men of Eganville, Ont., for the reconstruction of the buildings recently destroyed by fire. The buildings destroyed included eight residences, a roller mill, a hotel, a sawmill and a number of business offices.

The Port Arthur Waggon Works Company, Limited, are erecting a $250,000 factory building, at Port Arthur, Ont. The building is to be 400 x 100 feet, partly one storey, and partly two storeys. The plant will include dry kiln, machine shop, wood shop, assembling shop, etc.

The Consumers Lumber Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., have secured an Ontario charter to carry on a wholesale and retail lumber and cement business and a lumber manufacturing business. The capital is $75,000. The provisional directors are Guy H. Long, F. Burton and R. Stewart.

The Conger Lumber Company, Parry Sound, Ont., have recently put in a new lath mill and bolter, manufactured by P. Payette & Company, Penetanguishene, Ont., and also a new hog. The new equipment has increased the capacity of their plant by 10,000 feet per day. The company will cut 15,000,000 feet of lumber this year.

It is reported that the new line of the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur to Montreal will open up a great deal of valuable territory. The railway will pass through a large belt of excellent pine timber which can only be taken out by rail, as the rivers in that district flow to the north. Lumbermen are already looking over the country in advance of construction.

The International Land and Lumber Company, Limited, has obtained an Ontario charter. The capital of the company is placed at $2,000,000, and its head office is to be at Ottawa. The provisional directors include S. A. Huntington, C. E. Sellery, R. H. Simmonds, A. H. Armstrong, and T. A. Beament, all of Ottawa. The purpose of the company is given as that of a land and building company.

The Paget Car Door Company, of Goderich, Ont., are preparing to manufacture car doors. They estimate that they will require a car of lumber each week, as they have contracts with the G. T. R., C. P. R., and C. N. R., for equipping cars. They will employ one hundred men. Mr. J. Youngson, of Goderich, is manager of the company. They have taken over a building erected by the Doty Engine Company.

The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company have just finished laying a new switch in their lumber yard at Huntsville, Ont. The space afforded by this switch will add to the piling ground, increasing the capacity of the yard by about two million feet, and will be of much assistance to the company in allowing their lumber to dry more quickly. They have also recently added to their plant an up-to-date machine shop where they will be able to repair almost any break that may occur. The company have also recently installed another of the Berlin Machine Works Company's latest hardwood flooring machines and also an outfit of the most up-to-date filing and grinding machinery.

The Charlton Sawmill Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ont., were rather late this year in getting their logs to the mill, and only started sawing early in July. The company have a very up-to-date mill, the equipment of which includes two single cutting band saws, and the capacity of which is from 75,000 to 100,000 feet per day. They have an excellent system of yards, so planned as to be specially adapted for dry lumber without staining. Their equipment includes two large lake tugs with complete boom equipment. This year they are sawing a large amount of lumber for A. Tait, of Orillia, Ont. Mr. F. R. Roginson is manager and secretary-treasurer of the company, and Mr. E. J. Ryan, mill manager.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Preston Woodworking Machinery Company, Preston, Ont., was held recently and the following officers were elected: President, W. S. Hudson; vice-president and managing director, M. H. Mullin; 1st vice-president and manager of works, W. J. Murray; secretary-treasurer, Allan Kerr; directors, H. C. Edgar, Fred Fischer, Jr., P. Bernhardt, Geo. Fink, and Lyn Pattinson. Plans have been prepared for the erection of a factory 100 x 100 feet and a moulding shop 40 x 60 feet, for which tenders are now being called. A good site has been secured just east of the G. T. R. freight sheds, and comprising about two acres. The company expect to be in a position to do business in about four months.

The forest fires which recently occurred in Northern Ontario and resulted in such serious loss of life and property at Cochrane and Porcupine, were unfortunately not confined to this locality alone. Extensive fires have occurred in other parts of New Ontario. All along the Canadian Northern, from Sudbury to Sellwood, fire raged furiously, and is reported to have destroyed many millions of feet of timber. The fire even came up to the outskirts of Sudbury and threatened the town itself. At Sellwood the fire was exceptionally fierce and for a time all communication was cut off. It has since been learned that the splendid new sawmills owned by the Warren Lumber Company at Sellwood were entirely destroyed, and that lumber yards with nearly six million feet of white pine were also consumed. It is the intention of the Warren Lumber Company to re-build at once. The insurance on their mill amounted to $63,000.

An indignation meeting was held recently at Sturgeon Falls to protest against hte long delay in the liquidation proceedings in connection with the Imperial Paper Mills. This delay has been a serious drawback to the business interests of the town, resulting in many people moving out and leaving empty houses and stores behind. The mills were put in the hands of the receiver four and one-half years ago and repeated efforts to re-organize or sell the plant have been unsuccessful. All parts of the district of Nipissing were represented at the meeting. The general opinion of the meeting was that the mill could be sold, were it not for the fact that a prohibitive reserve bid had been placed upon it. A strong committee was formed, headed by George Gordon, M.P., to wait upon the Provincial Government and others interested in the sale and ask for immediate relief.

All doubt as to which of the two Soos would secure the $4,000,000 paper mill of the Lake Superior Pulp & Paper Company have been removed, and workmen have commenced the dismantling of several buildings on property recently purchased from the Lake Superior Corporation in the Canadian Soo to make room for the mill. The new building will be 500 feet by 180 feet and will take eighteen months to erect. A new cofferdam is being constructed to augment the power now supplied to the pulp mill, and the output of pulp will also be increased by another 500 tons per day to supply the paper plant. A battery of fourteen boilers is also to be installed in the old power house of the sulphite mill. The plant will employ about 300 hands. Bonds to the value of about $3,500,000 were floated in London several weeks ago. The industry when completed will represent an investment of $8,000,000.

Eastern Canada

C. H. Burns, lumberman, of Fredericton, N.B., is reported to have assigned.

The St. Raymond Paper Mills and limits at St. Raymond, P.Q., are being offered for sale by the Montreal Trust Company.

The plant of the Canada Car & Foundry Company, at Amherst, N.S., will be extended by the erection of reinforced concrete buildings in place of those recently destroyed by fire.

The rotary mill and a quantity of lumber, owned by Timothy Hurley, of Hurley Brook, N.B., on the I. C. R., was destroyed by fire recently. The loss may total in the vicinity of $5,000.

Citizens of Aylmer, P.Q., are petitioning the council to prevent the piling of lumber within the limits of the town. This is the result of the recent fire at Aylmer, by which the firm of R. & T. Ritchie lost a large amount of lumber.

Mr. A. B. Hunt, M.P., has completed the sale of a large timber limit in the Lake St. John district to an English company. This limit embraces an area of 300 square miles of timber land, and it is understood that the new company will build a pulp mill on one of the rivers. The price is said to be $110,000. Mr. Hunt will be a member of the new company.

A syndicate of Montreal capitalists, headed by Messrs. Rodolphe Forget, J. N. Greenshields and J. C. McCuaig, have purchased over eleven hundred square miles of timber limits in the St. Maurice district of the Province of Quebec. They have arranged for the erection on an island at the mouth of the St. Maurice of a pulp and paper plant, which it is estimated will be one of the largest and most modern in the country.

The Swedish Lumber Company are reported to have bought the entire property of Mr. R. O'Leary, Richibucto, as well as the property of the Kent Electric Company in Kent County, N.B. This gives the company about fifty square miles of Crown lands and a large tract of private lands. It is the intention of the company to enlarge the plant at Richibucto. The price received by Mr. O'Leary for his property is said to be $150,000.

The liquidators of A. E. Hamilton & Company, Limited, St. John, N.B., have been granted ten days further by the court of King's Bench to dispose of their Erin street property by auction or private sale. The liquidators announce that parties are negotiating for the purchase of the property and that they will make a further announcement shortly. Thos. H. Somerville, Canada Life Building, St. John, and Geo. A. Hilyard, of Hilyard Brothers, St. John, are the liquidators.

Western Canada

The United Lumber and Shingle Mills, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., have been incorporated, with a capital of $100,000.

The Clark, Green, Wade Logging Company, Limited, 422 Richards Street, Vancouver, have been incorporated, with a capital of $10,000.

The Canadian Timber Investment Company, Limited, Royal Bank Chambers, Vancouver, has been incorporated, with a capital of $400,000, to carry on business as saw and shingle mill owners, timber manufacturers, etc.

The McLelan Lumber Company, Ladner, B.C., are preparing plans for the erection of a sawmill with a capacity of 45,000 feet per day. It was expected that arrangements for construction would be completed by Aug. 1.

The plant of the New Ladysmith Lumber Company, Nanaimo, B.C., was recently damaged by fire. Two kilns and the shingle mill were destroyed, but the sawmill was saved. The loss amounted to $15,000 and was entirely covered by insurance.

The Royal Bank of Canada has made a public issue in London, and advertises the prospectus of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, £350,000 six per cent. first mortage bonds at 93. M. B. Carlin, the president, proposes to acquire British Columbia properties. It is reported that the present issue is nearly covered by assets exclusive of timber, and including timber, the issue is secured more than three times over.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Good Article Gives Satisfaction to Both Distributor and Consumer

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

Montreal Ottawa

Owners-Millmen-Filers

THORNTON CLANEY LUMBER CO

read our "BERLIN QUALITY" monthly

BULLETIN OF IMPROVEMENTS ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE BERLIN MACHINE WORKS.

Not a trade-paper, but a monthly bulletin of improvements made by this company in the wood-working field.

This little publication is being read by the most progressive owners, mill-men and practical men in all parts of the country.

The July paper contains articles by practical superintendents and operators on subjects of vital importance in the handling of machinery with announcements of new machines and new devices by the company.

This little paper is being read widely because it deals solely with the manufacturing side of wood-working and contains articles of intense interest to the mill man who is looked to for results.

A few of the articles in the July issue are as follows:

1. Article on "Band Saw Benchwork,"—C. Hapsburg Liebe.
2. Sanders and the right sandpaper—an article on the right sandpaper for different sanding.
3. The use of the Profiling Attachment—By Chas. Platt.
4. Successful use of thin knives—By Fred Cantin.
5. Resawing hardwood with the Horizontal Resaw—By W. B. Thompson.
6. New Hardwood flooring heads.
7. Development of the fast-feed flooring machine.
8. Slab Resaws and their uses.
9. Motor driven wood-working machinery.
10. Cutting ends automatically in the furniture factory.

A copy of this particular issue will be mailed FREE, to any millman, superintendent, foreman, operator or filer. In writing, state where you are employed. We aim to work with the practical millman by keeping him in touch with the improvements we are constantly making.

"BERLIN QUALITY" Should be Read by Every Man in every Plant.

BERLIN MACHINE WORKS LTD.

Largest Manufacturers of Wood-working Machinery in the World.

BELOIT, WISCONSIN. **HAMILTON, CANADA.**

THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO. LIMITED MONTREAL

Wire Rope

When you need wire rope for any purpose whatever, it will surely pay you to communicate with us.

We have in stock all kinds—in all sizes—in any length.

Should your requirements be special—we can make rope to exactly suit your needs. We know how, as we have had years of experience.

Wire Rope Fittings of all Kinds

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

JEFFREY
3839-IC

Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyer

handling refuse from Saw Mill to dump; capacity of mill 20,000 feet lumber daily. Conveyer is 230 feet between centers, travels at speed of 100 feet per minute.

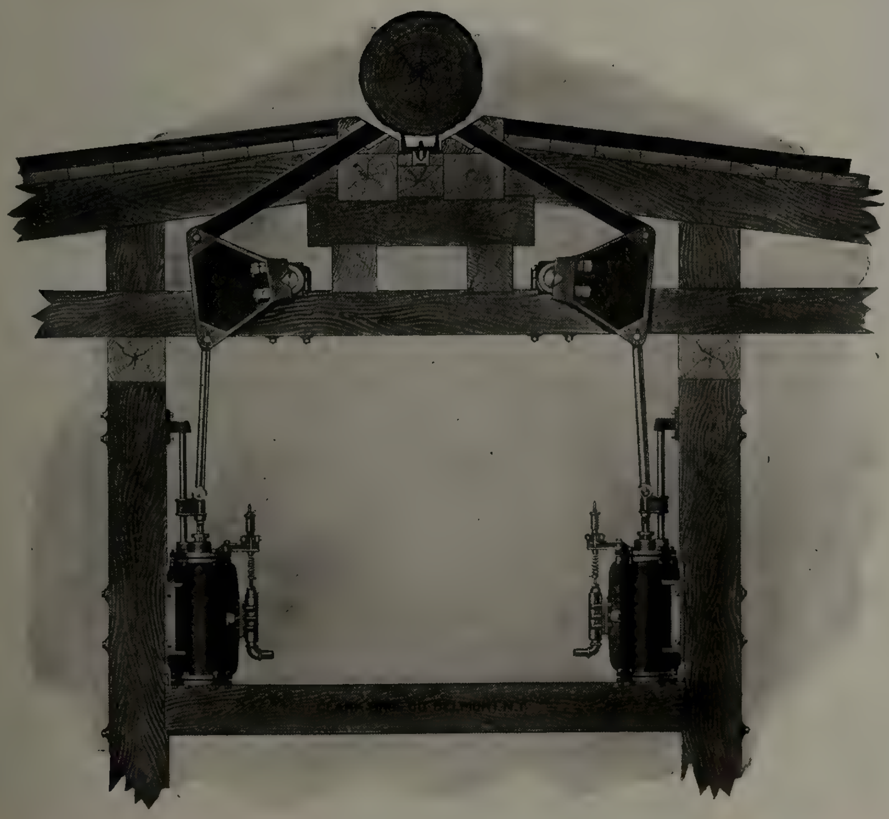
Jeffrey Chains and Attachments

are adapted for all Saw Mill requirements.

Write for Catalogue 57

The Jeffrey Mfg. Company
Montreal, Can.
Cote and Lagauchetiere Sts. TORONTO OFFICE, 174 King St. East.

Cheap Machinery is Cheap only in First Cost



A CLARK LOG FLIPPER
ILLUSTRATION SHOWS TWO MACHINES

Cylinders cushion at both ends.
Cylinders have air-cooled feet.
Feet are carefully machined.
This feature saves expensive millwrighting.
Valves are ground perfectly true.
Piston Speed controlled by throttling plug.
Heads packed with copper gaskets.
Cross-heads are cast steel.
Cross-head guides are double rods on 14" to 18" cylinder.
Cross-head guides are single rods on 10" to 12" cylinder.
Push bars are V section steel type.
Pins in arms are not overhung, but supported at both ends by box section arm.
Arms are held by heavy loop bolts to V surfaces.
Shafts are all very large diameter.
We build flippers with cylinders 10" to 18" diameter.
Any number of arms desired.

We build every machine required in an up-to-date sawmill.

Ask us for Catalogs

The Clark Bros. Co.
Belmont, N. Y.
Coast Office: White Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		[illegible] 00
Douglas Fir Dimension Timber up to 32 feet: 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		34 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16, 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		34 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20		35 00

6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		35 50
10x20		36 00
6x18, 8x18		36 50
6x20, 8x20		37 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft.		9 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.		21 50
" " " 20 ft.		23 50
" " 22 ft.		25 50
" " " 24 ft.		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00

6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	3 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s . Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1" x 4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1" x 4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Pine, box boards		
1" x 4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1" x 3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1" x 7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1" x 4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1" x 4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1" x 9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼" x 7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼" x 10" "	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2" x 12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1⅜" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18"	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60
ASH.		
13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	30	40
BIRCH.		
14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 18 00	19 00
Oddments	" 15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00	16 00
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00
CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bs		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bet t		59 00
8/4 " " ,		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 ,,		48 00
8/4 " " ,,		50 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 ,,		42 00
8/4 ,, ,, ,,		46 00
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2in. "		59 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00
NO. 2. CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00
COMMON AND DRESSING MILL RUN		
1" x 4"		22 00
1" x 5"		25 00
1" x 6 and 8"		26 00

1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		33 00
1" x 13" and up		33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00
NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00
NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00
NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00
BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1¼, 1½, 2"	16 00	19 00
MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"		15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"		16 00
No. 2		12 00
LATH.		
No. 1, 32" Pine		1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine		3 75
No. 3 48" Pine		2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine		4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock		3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50
Common Boards	
4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring	
4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50
Shiplap—Finished	
4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50
Siding	
6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft.	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00
FLOORING.	
No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00
SHIPLAP.	
Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.	
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00
SHINGLES	
XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25
LATH.	
No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	?1 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00			
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hard	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$98 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	88 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	68 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch	73 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
1½" " "	3 50	3 00

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Security

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

Economy

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Dominion License

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

Canadian Deposit

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency
609 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN

Plant of Jno. L. Roper Lumber Co., Newbern, N. C., covered with J-M Asbestos Roofing.

A ready-to-lay Roofing made of Solid Rock Fibres.

J-M Asbestos Ready Roofing is literally made of solid rock fibres. Its base consists of felt made of stone—pure Asbestos. And Asbestos is a natural rock formation. Like all rock or stone, practically everlasting. And known the world over as fire-proof. It is the same material that is used to hold the flame in gas grates—the same material of which we make Asbestos Theatre Curtains. You know Asbestos Curtains are required by law, as protection against fire, in the theatres of nearly all cities.

So no wonder this Asbestos or stone roofing never catches fire, even when neighboring buildings burn to the ground.

J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

WON'T BURN—WON'T ROT OR DECAY—NEEDS NO PAINT.

We use several layers of this Asbestos or stone felt, and cement them together with genuine Trinidad Lake Asphalt—that wonderful mineral cement which, in Asphalt pavements, stands the grinding of wheels and the hammering of hoofs for 30 or 40 years.

With such indestructible materials as these, do you wonder that J-M Asbestos Roofing often outlasts the building it covers.

And do you wonder that this all-mineral roofing will never need a single cent's worth of paint to keep it from rotting, decaying or otherwise deteriorating.

Other ready roofings are made of wool-felt—or, what is still worse, of shoddy, rag stock, paper pulp, etc.—vegetable and animal materials which nothing can make permanently fire-proof, and which no paint or weather-proofing compound ever discovered can make as lasting as the Asbestos rock and mineral cement used in J-M Asbestos Roofing.

We'll sell you J-M Asbestos Roofing direct from our nearest Branch if your dealer won't supply you.

Write nearest branch for Samples and Catalog No. 303.

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., Limited

Manufacturers of Asbestos and Magnesia Products

ASBESTOS

Asbestos Roofings, Packings, Electrical Supplies, etc.

Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B. C.

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

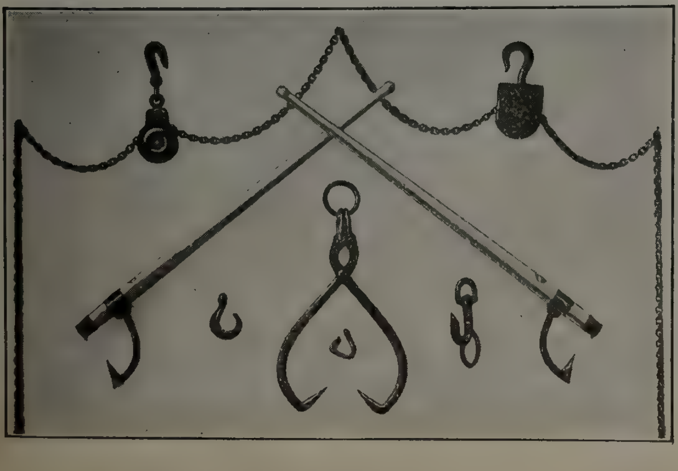
BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, GA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

C110



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools.

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co. Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

What Can **We**
Do For **You?**

BUY? SELL?
OR
EXCHANGE?

THE "Wanted and For Sale Department of the Canada Lumberman has the facilities for filling your wants—and at small cost to you.

This paper is regularly used as a market for buying, selling and exchanging lumber, machinery and timber properties. It is the best, most effective and economical market for you to use.

Let us convince you—sit right down now and write us an "Ad." stating your wants, and we will insert it in the next issue of this paper at our regular rates.

Canada Lumberman
& Woodworker
Toronto - - - - - Ontario

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment

2 cars extra choice 6-4 Highland Soft Elm.
3 cars 4-4 White Basswood.
1 car 3" Hard Maple.
1 car 4" Hard Maple.
1 car 5-4 Soft Maple, extra wide.
1 car Cedar Posts, 5" top and up.
4 cars Cedar Posts, 4½" top and up.
200,000 ft. 2" Hemlock, Dry.

Write Us for Prices.

The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.
Wiarton, Ontario

British & Foreign
Import & Export Co.
Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

Try the
Wanted and For Sale Department
if you have anything to sell or if you wish to buy anything.

We are Buyers of
Hardwood Lumber
Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)
Staves Hoops
Headings
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH
& JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS
2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

RUBBER BELTING

for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

Rubber Hose
for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
of Toronto, Limited
Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Canada's Best Mackinaw Clothing

It's "CARSS" You Want

(REGISTERED)
TRADE CARSS MARK
MACKINAW.
BEARS THIS LABEL

It's "CARSS" You Need

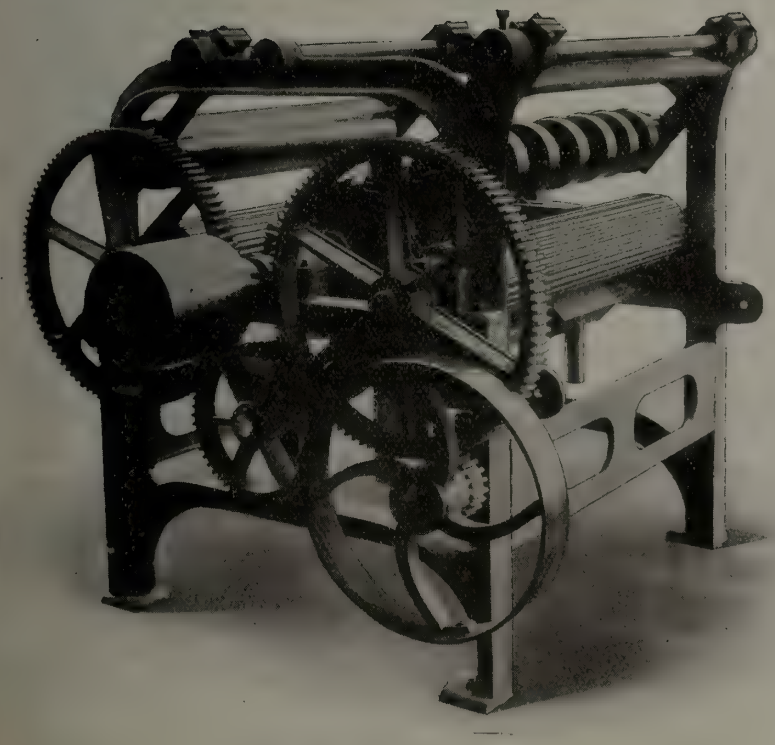
We know of hundreds of Lumbermen in Canada who won't wear anything but "Carss" Mackinaws and why?

Because they are the best made, they have the quality in them and give good service. "CARSS" Mackinaws have been on the market for over thirty years and have every reason for being the best.

Send for Our Literature To-Day

The Carss Mackinaw Clothing Company
Orillia - - Ontario

Everything for the Saw Mill

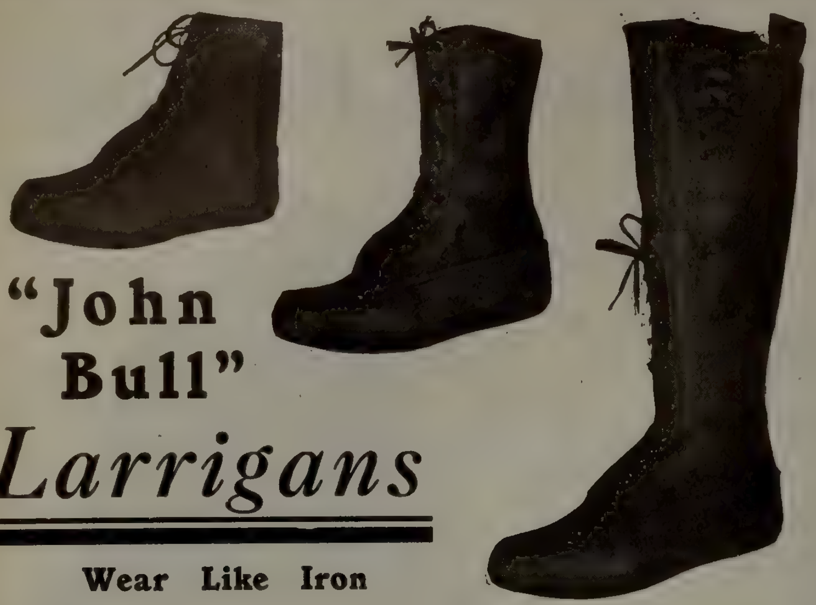


Our Two Saw Edger

WE can equip your saw mill with everything from the motive power to the trimmer. Our complete line of saw mill machinery cannot be surpassed. Every machine is complete, simple and a model of good workmanship.

Write for our literature and prices they will interest you.

MOWRY & SONS - Gravenhurst, Ontario



"John Bull" *Larrigans*

Wear Like Iron

WE tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co. Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

"Empire Harness"

OUR Harness Factory is now in full operation—anything required in Harnesses, Straps, and Saddlery Hardware—Our quality can't be beat. Prices on application.

When buying Harness Leather, remember
"Beal Bros. Oak" and "Round Knife" Brands
They lead the Market.

Beal Bros. Ltd., Tanners & Manufacturers
52 Wellington Street East - - - Toronto, Ontario
Ask for Empire Harness

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Liniment (Gall Cure)

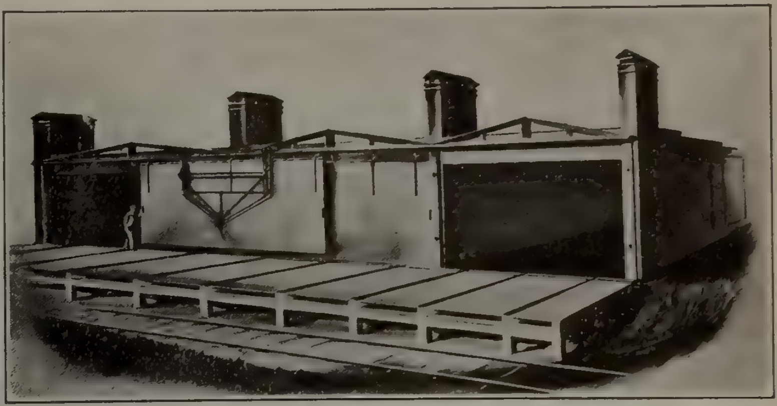
2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**



One Man with One Hand No Waiting for Help

That's just **one** point in favor of the Hussey Dry Kiln Door Carriers. We save you heat, do more work, save awkward and dangerous guide ways and weights and put a neat device mechanically correct on your Kilns, whether they be old or new. They will end your Dry Kiln Door troubles, so send us sizes of openings and particulars for a figure.

A. B. Ormsby, Limited

Factories: TORONTO and WINNIPEG

Lumber Camp Ranges

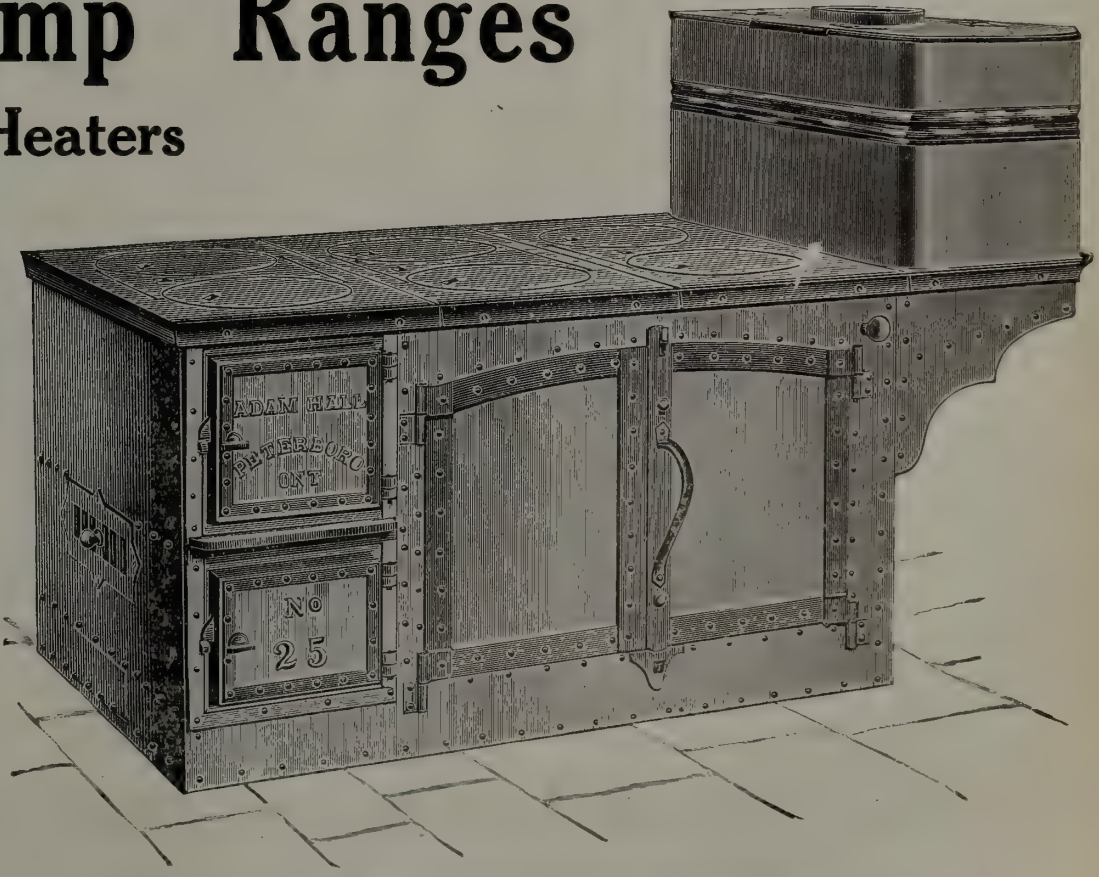
and Heaters

All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps

With our enlarged plant we are now in a better position than ever to make prompt deliveries.

Our aim is to maintain the same high quality of workmanship and materials, which has given such satisfaction in the past.

If you are interested in the purchase of a new Camp Stove—Write for our Catalogue.



NO. 10-25 SIX HOLE RANGE AND RESERVOIR

ADAM HALL, Limited - Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

LOGGING AND INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES

The knowledge and experience gained in building locomotives of all types, capacities and sizes for every kind of hauling is applied to every locomotive we build, and is available to you.

Our small locomotives for logging, and light switching service are not merely selected from designs previously built, but are special designs to meet special requirements.

They are designed and built with the same care required for 200 ton locomotives. Only the best materials are used in their construction, and every part is made to jigs or templates, guaranteeing that repair parts will fit.

They are constructed with a view to the fact that they must sometimes be operated a considerable distance from shop facilities, therefore simplicity and sturdy construction are vitally necessary.

Fuel cost is always important. This is considered in the design and capacity of the boiler, and in the design throughout.

Write us concerning your requirements or ask for a consultation with our engineers.

We are in position to meet every requirement in locomotives and to supply repair parts at short notice from our Works at Longue Pointe, Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

The John Dulweber Co.

Capital Stock $225,000

MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.

Specialties

Oak and Poplar

Highest Grades —— Prompt Shipments

Send all inquiries to the head office:

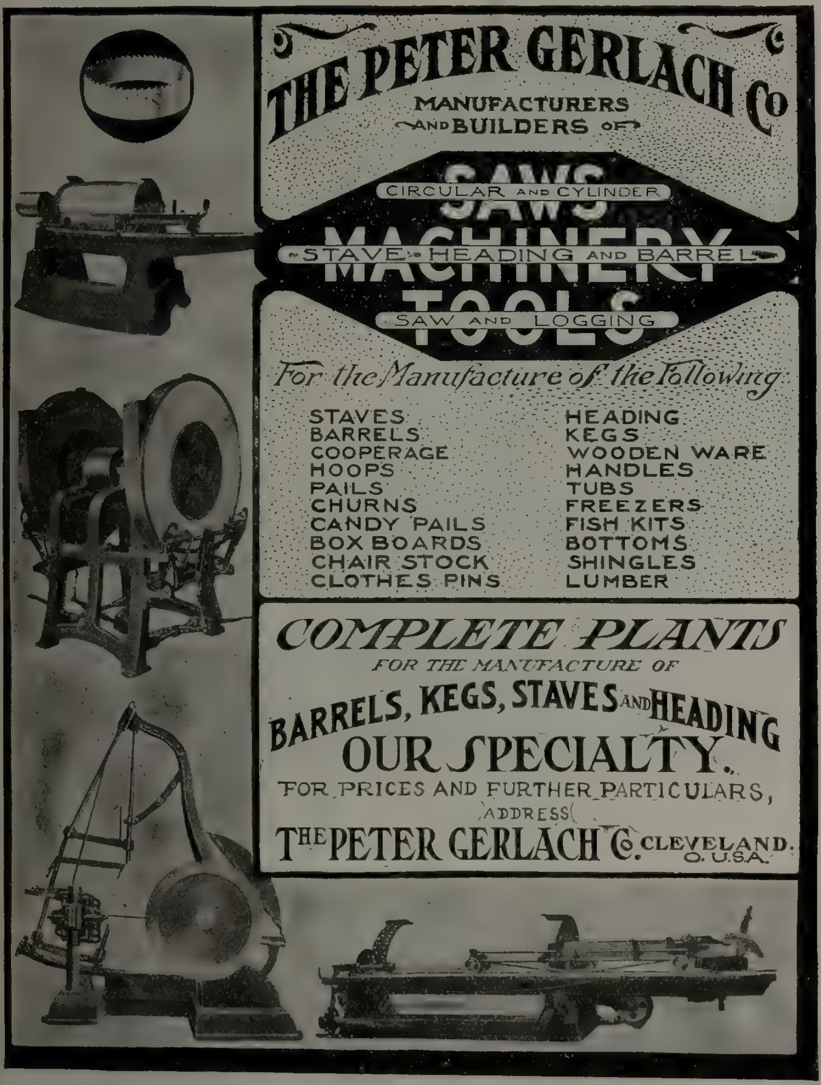
McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited

GALT, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel



THE PETER GERLACH Co

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF

SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER

MACHINERY
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL

TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following:

STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS
HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.

FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND. O. U.S.A.

OILDAG

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

Deflocculated Acheson-Graphite, DAG, and oil.

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure and these qualities, added to the unctious softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, make Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes. The process of deflocculation takes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that 99% of it will go through a sieve having 44,000 meshes to the square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they cannot be seen with a strong microscope. Oildag is this deflocculated Acheson-graphite suspended in oil where it neither floats or sinks but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

Mr. Rob't. A. Ross, E. E. of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, writes:—

"As my firm are constructing and operating steam plants, we have wished to use a mixture of graphite and oil for cylinder lubrication, but have been prevented by the fact that the graphite settled out of the mixture. This difficulty you have overcome, and we are now assured of the best lubrication in the world, especially in super heated steam practice."

Write for Oildag booklet 77 E.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY

Factory at Sarnia, Canada - - Port Huron, Mich.

WOOD DISTILLATION

and Recovery of all By-Products

We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date **Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings, Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery of all By-Products:— Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone, etc., etc. Full particulars from

The Pure Carbon Chemical Company
Limited
BIDEFORD - ENGLAND

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

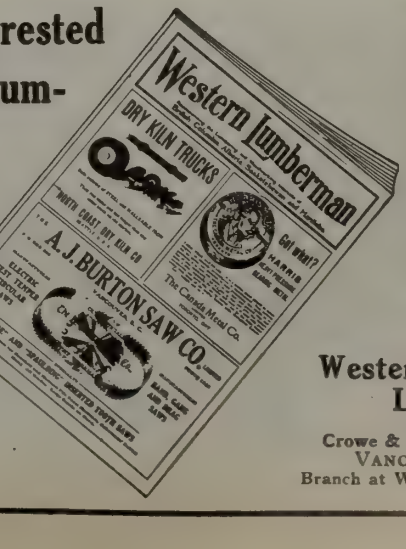
A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

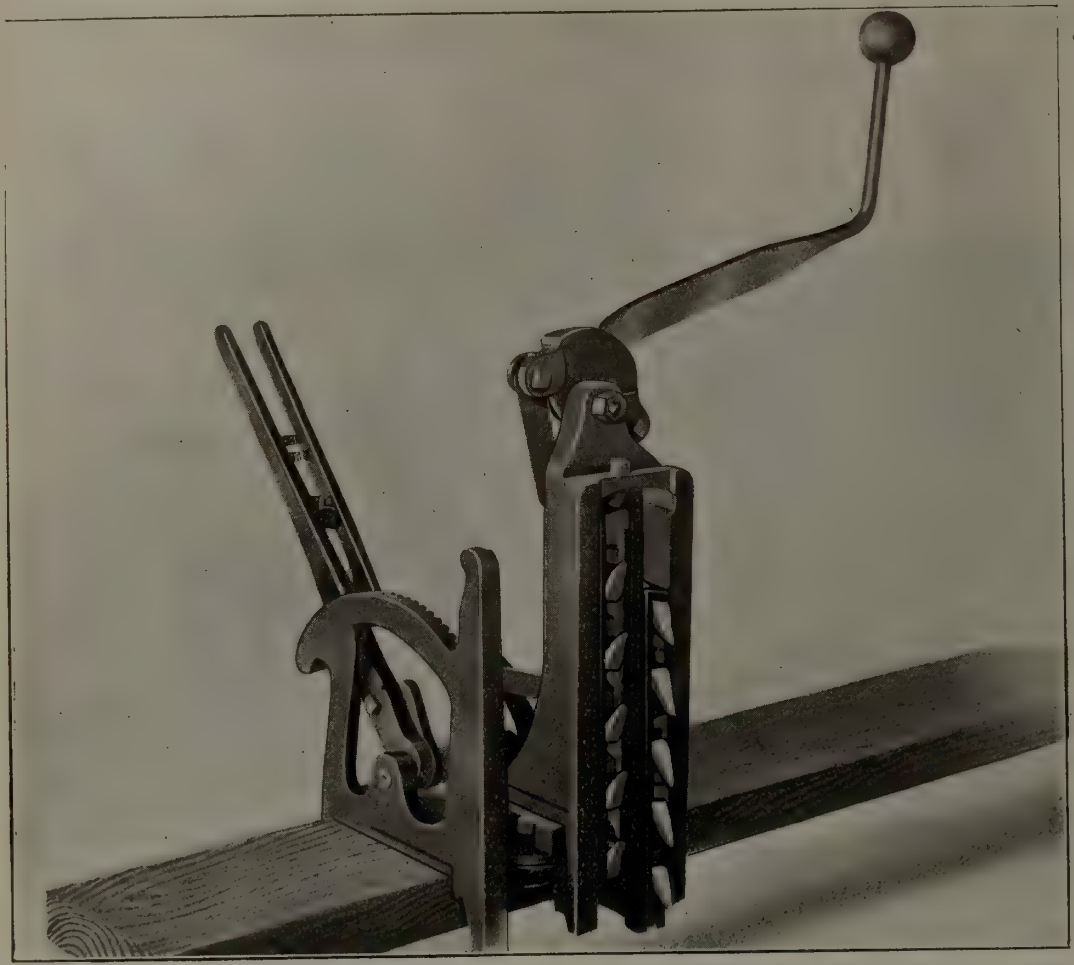
The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

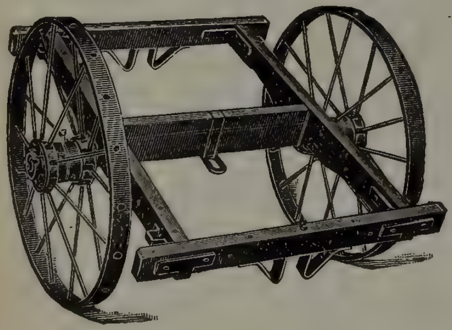


Green Mountain Dog.
A great help in sawing frozen timber or cutting up alive.

Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Limited
Oxford, Nova Scotia

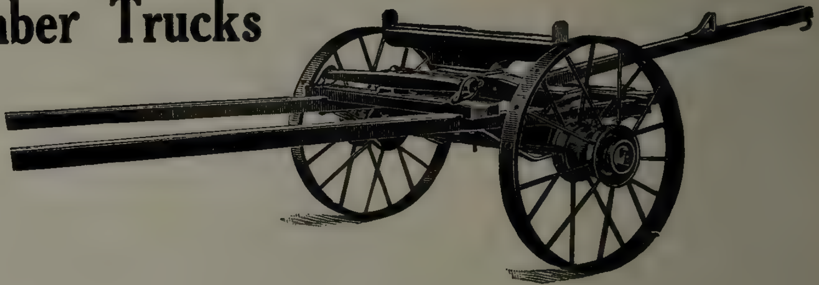
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Saw Mill Machinery

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS



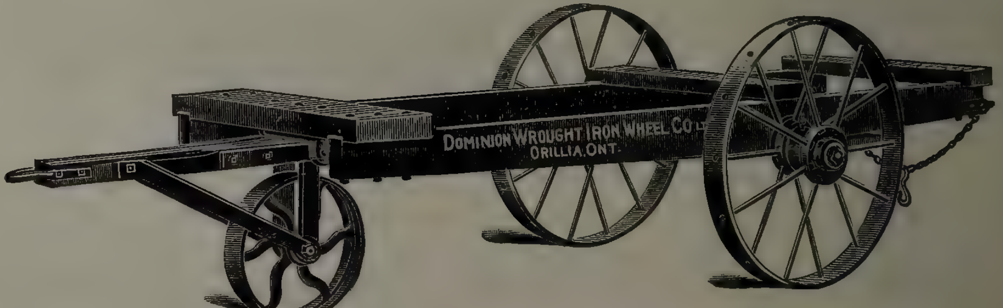
Detachable Lumber Trucks
with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

for Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.

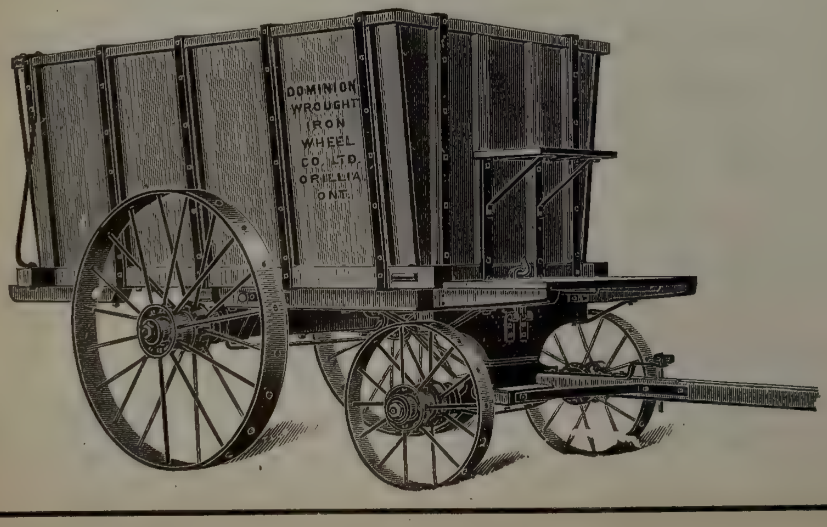


Dump Carts for Saw Mills
with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout



DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
ORILLIA, ONT.



DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. LTD. ORILLIA ONT.

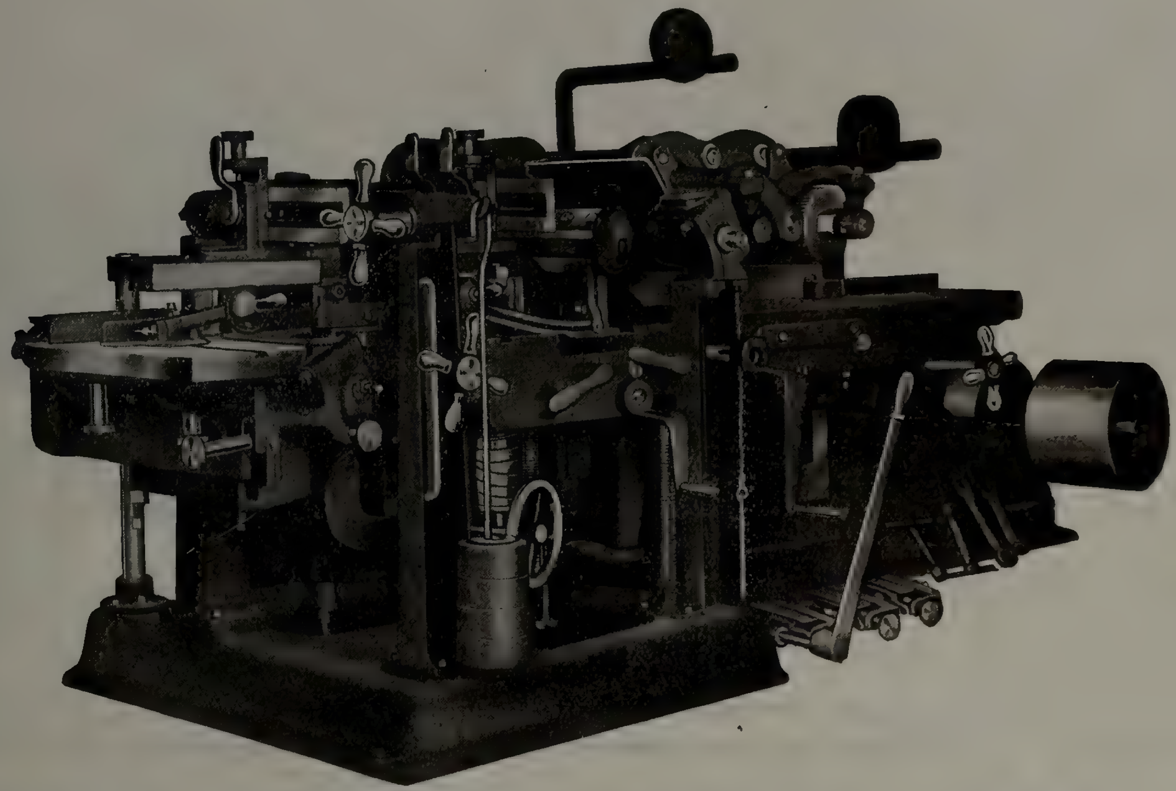
Three Wheel Lumber Cart
with Wide Tire Steel Wheels
Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited
ORILLIA - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Canada Machinery Corporation

Limited



No. 303 Heavy Duty Moulder

ON BASE

THIS is without a doubt one of the heaviest and most substantial machines on the market to-day. Everything that is necessary for strength and hard continuous work is included in this machine, and all useless trappings are dispensed with.

OVER twenty mill men have ordered the No. 303 during the past few weeks. WHY? Because it delivers the goods. It earned its reputation for being the most satisfactory moulder ever offered for general work. It has only one peer. Our No. 300 inside moulder.

Write for Bulletins

Canada Machinery Corporation

Limited

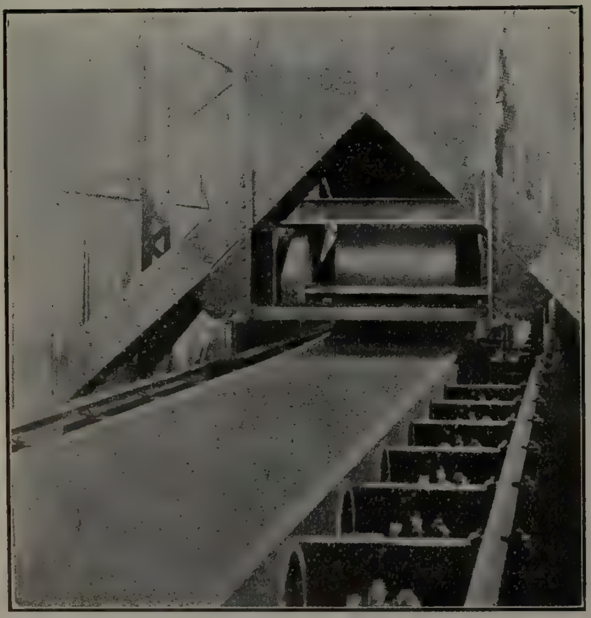
Galt, Ontario

SCANDINAVIA BELTING

FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES, LIMITED

Toronto and Montreal

LONG AND SATISFACTORY SERVICE



Vi-Balata Belting

This is very different from the ordinary Balata Belting.

It is absolutely waterproof, possesses unusual strength and is practically stretchless. To get the maximum amount of your power use VI-BALATA BELTING.

Large stocks at all branches, every belt guaranteed.

Made in all widths up to 50 inches
and in any thickness from 3 to 24 ply.

Sole Canadian Agents:

The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

Ottawa, Ontario

Market and Louise Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN.

115-125 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

Dry Lumber

Like **you want it ~ *When* you want it ~**

Read This Letter

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 10, 1910

Grand Rapids Veneer Works,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen :—

In reply to yours of the 2nd inst. would say that your Dry Kiln System has been very satisfactory to us. We have had no difficulty in drying perfectly any kind of material we use except rims. It will dry the material all right but the steam straightens them out. It is the only system in our experience that will dry gum box boards without warping. When we put in additional kilns it certainly will be your system.

Yours truly,
THE BAIN WAGON CO. LIMITED
(Signed) John A. Bain,
Vice-Prest. & Mngr.

We have letters from many more Canadian Factories and Mills which we will send you on request. They will tell you how to

Dry Lumber

Like you want it - When you want it

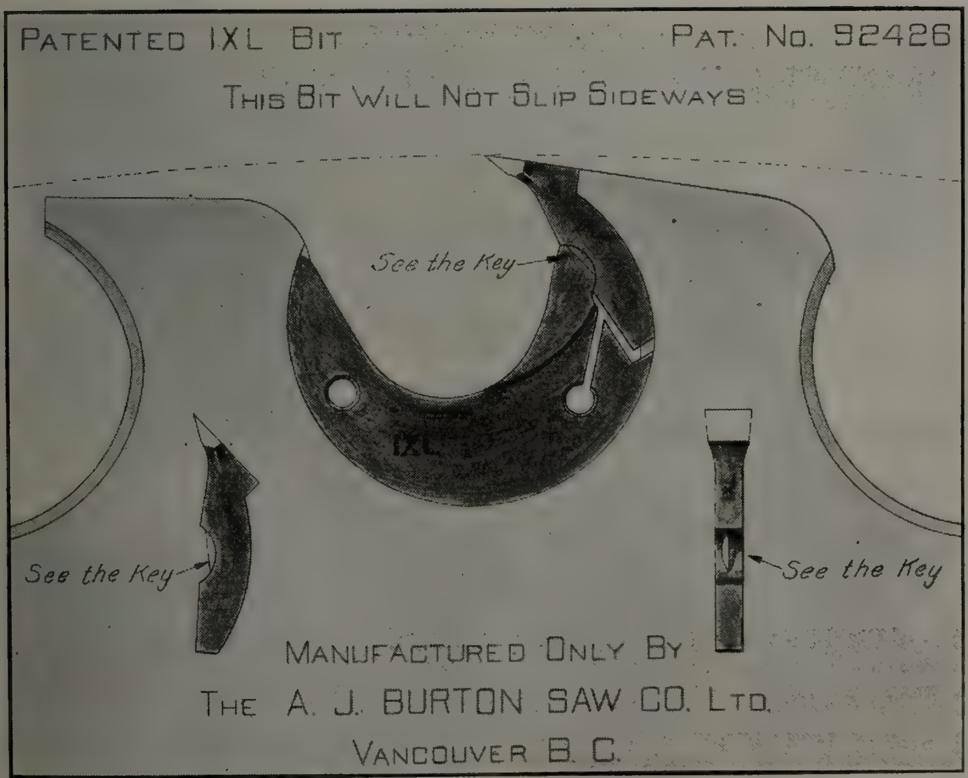
Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Belleville, Ont.
HENRY PRINGLE, Agent

MacLean Daily Reports

The only systematic method yet devised for reporting Building and Engineering projects from their inception to completion. Special facilities for reporting machinery, equipment and materials required. We can supply you with timely, accurate, dependable information that will help your Sales Department locate the man who places the order. Tell us what information you want. Write us for rates and specimen reports.

220 West King Street
TORONTO, ONTARIO



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

Saws **Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks**

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

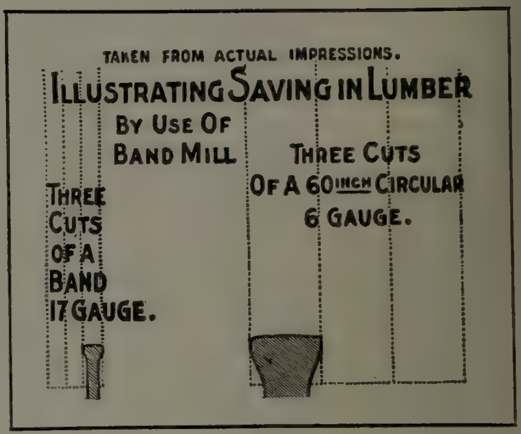
The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
BOX 848
Phone 1748

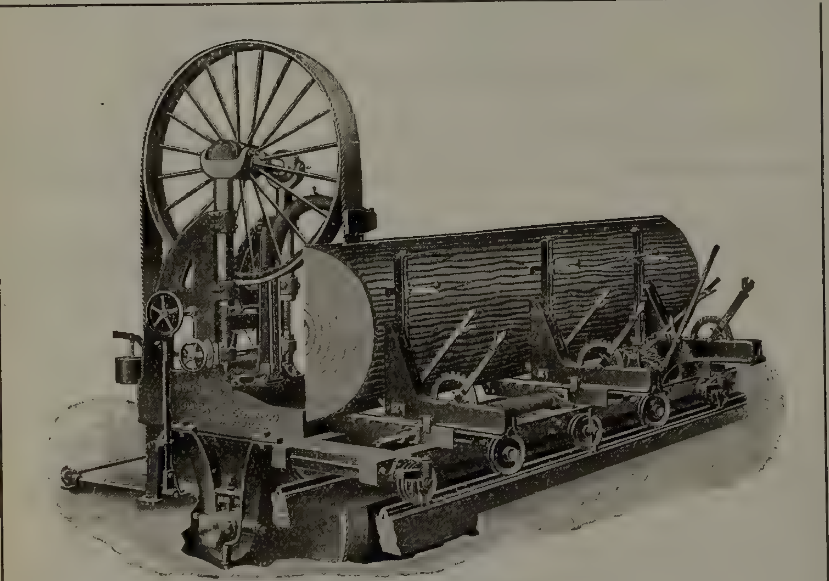
EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND REPAIR WORKS
374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone 7458

LOST

A perfectly good 1-inch board in every fifth cut when you use a circular mill instead of one of our latest type Band Mills. The drawing herewith shows graphically just what you save in kerf. Not only will you get 20 per cent more lumber out of a given amount of logs, but you will also get higher grade stock at lower production costs. Figure for yourself just what the decrease in kerf waste alone will net you in the course of a year—and we will not have to argue more for Band Mill Efficiency.


TAKEN FROM ACTUAL IMPRESSIONS.
ILLUSTRATING SAVING IN LUMBER
BY USE OF BAND MILL
THREE CUTS OF A BAND 17 GAUGE.
THREE CUTS OF A 60 INCH CIRCULAR 6 GAUGE.

Band Mills Are Not All Alike


No. 57 BAND SAW MILL

THE essential features of a modern Band Mill are first, the strain—we have in our patent knife edge device the most sensitive and positive device ever placed on a band saw; the wheels—our combination of a solid lower and a spoked upper wheel has proved the only perfect arrangement, the lower wheel controlling the upper, preventing overrunning or choking in the heavy cut; third, the bearings—we now equip our mills with annular ball bearings, making them the easiest running now on the market.

FAY & EGAN MILLS are the only ones combining these three important features, permitting the use of thinner blades at higher speed than is possible on any other. The increased efficiency is obvious. Write at once for our Band Mill Catalog, sent free on request.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF WOODWORKING MACHINERY
ESTABLISHED 1830
MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS:
465-485 W. Front St., - Cincinnati, Ohio.

—SALES OFFICES—
New York City. Atlanta. Buffalo. San Francisco. St. Louis. Los Angeles. Baltimore. Seattle. Chicago. New Orleans.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubicant

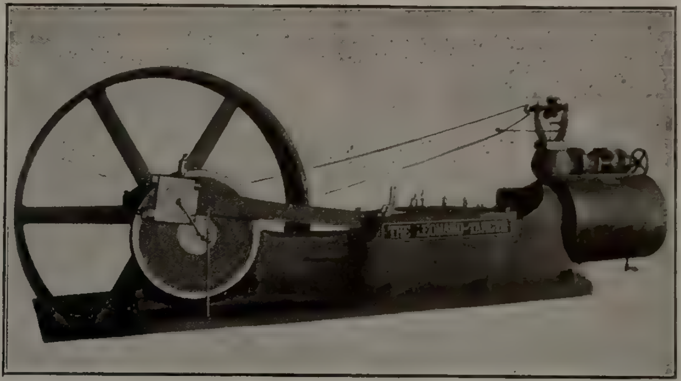
for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

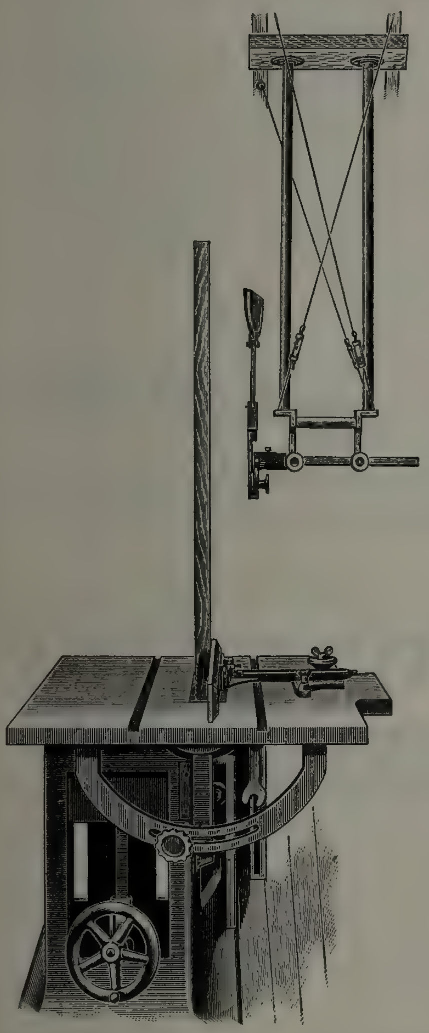
LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES



Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.
Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver



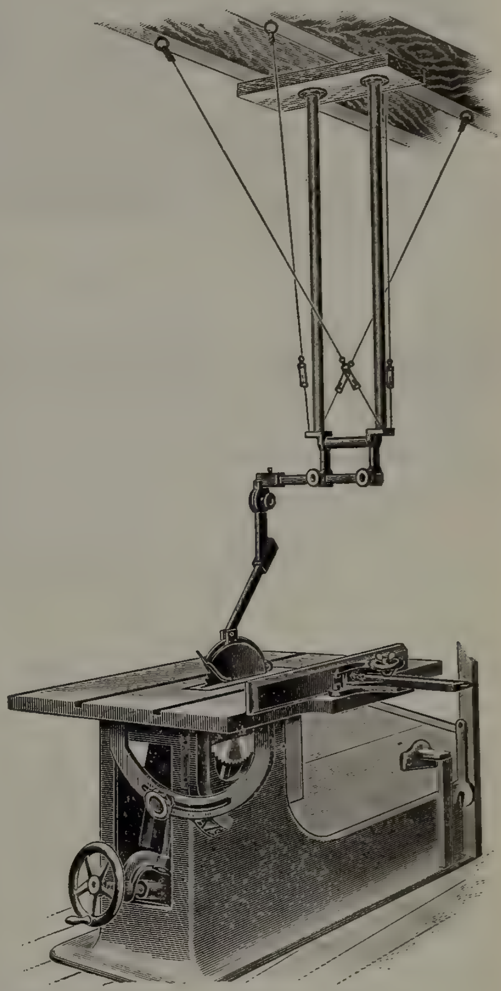
Security

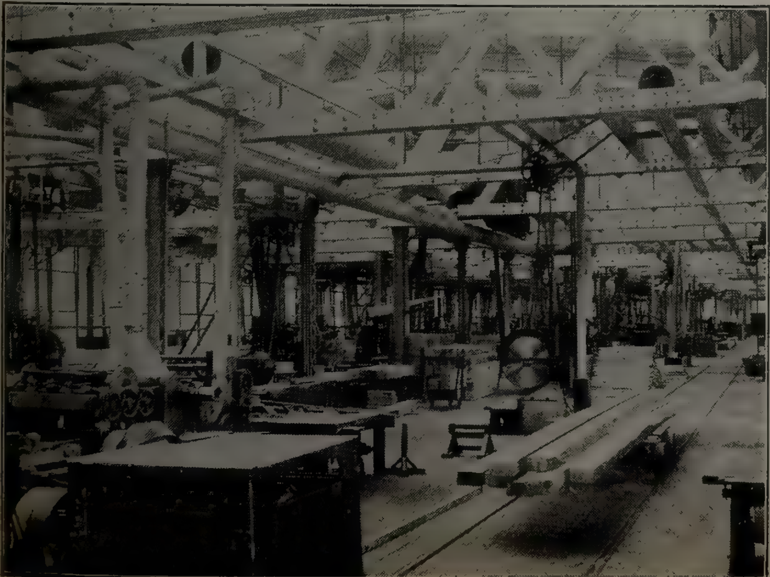
For Humanity's Sake

The Jones Safety Devices have saved thousands of painful and fatal accidents. Think of your men—and make injury to them impossible by equipping your machines with our devices.

Write for our Literature

JONES
Safety Device Co.
Hamilton, Canada





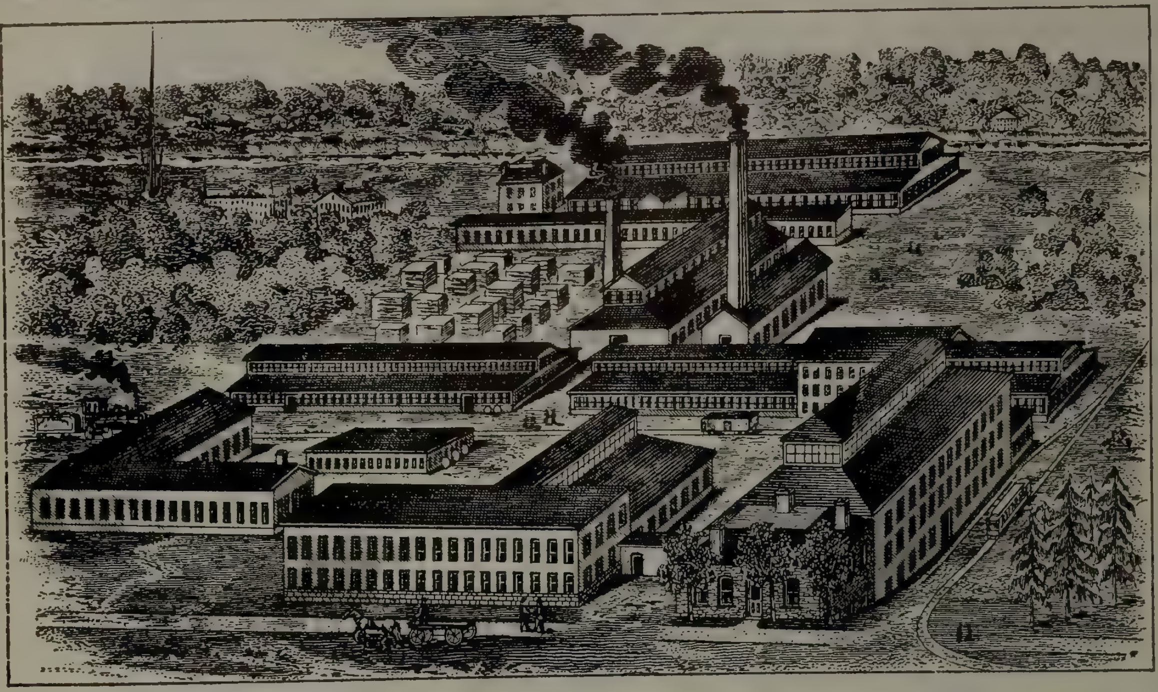
Exhaust Systems

We design and install complete systems for Planing Mills and Wood-working Shops, and have equipped some of the largest plants in Canada. The celebrated Sturtevant slow speed fan used thus guaranteeing the highest efficiency. Get our quotation if you intend making additions or alterations to your plant.

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited
MONTREAL

MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made

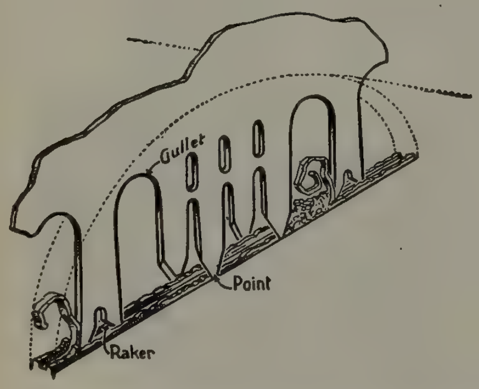


The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited Galt, Ontario

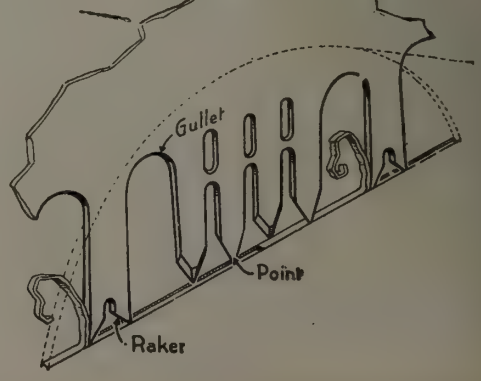


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine Lumber

Capacity - 500,000 Feet Daily

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

Address Enquiries to Canadian Sales Agent, FRANK H. HARRIS,
32 Church Street, Toronto.

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General
Trade Journal

THE COMMERCIAL

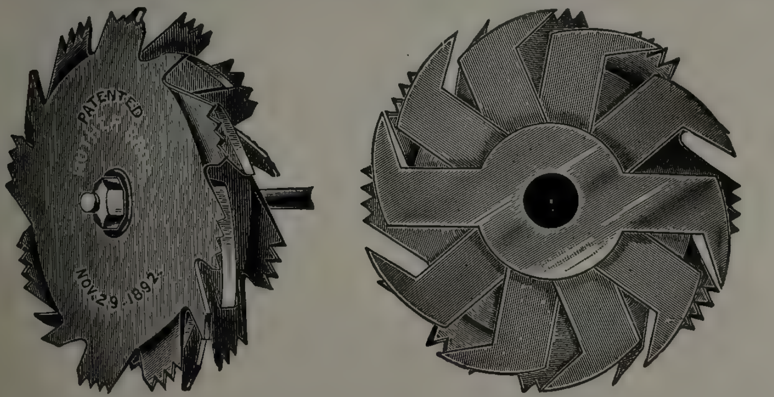
The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD
For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over

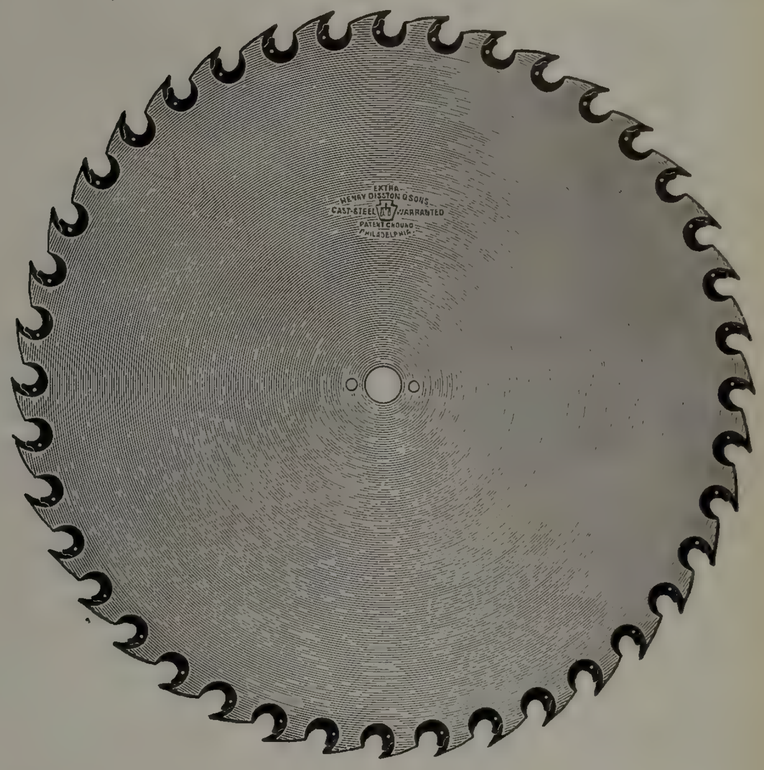


Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.

HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

Disston

Saws Tools Files



The tool that is "cheapest in the end" is usually the one that is a little more expensive "in the beginning."

The initial cost of Disston Saws, Tools and Files may be slightly higher than that of the ordinary kind, but Disston lasts longer and is more easily kept in condition, permits faster, more efficient work, and after all, is more economical.

Disston Crucible Steel is exceptionally adapted to making high grade Saws, Tools and Files. Its uniformity and durability, in conjunction with expert shop treatments, have made Disston Tools the best on the market.

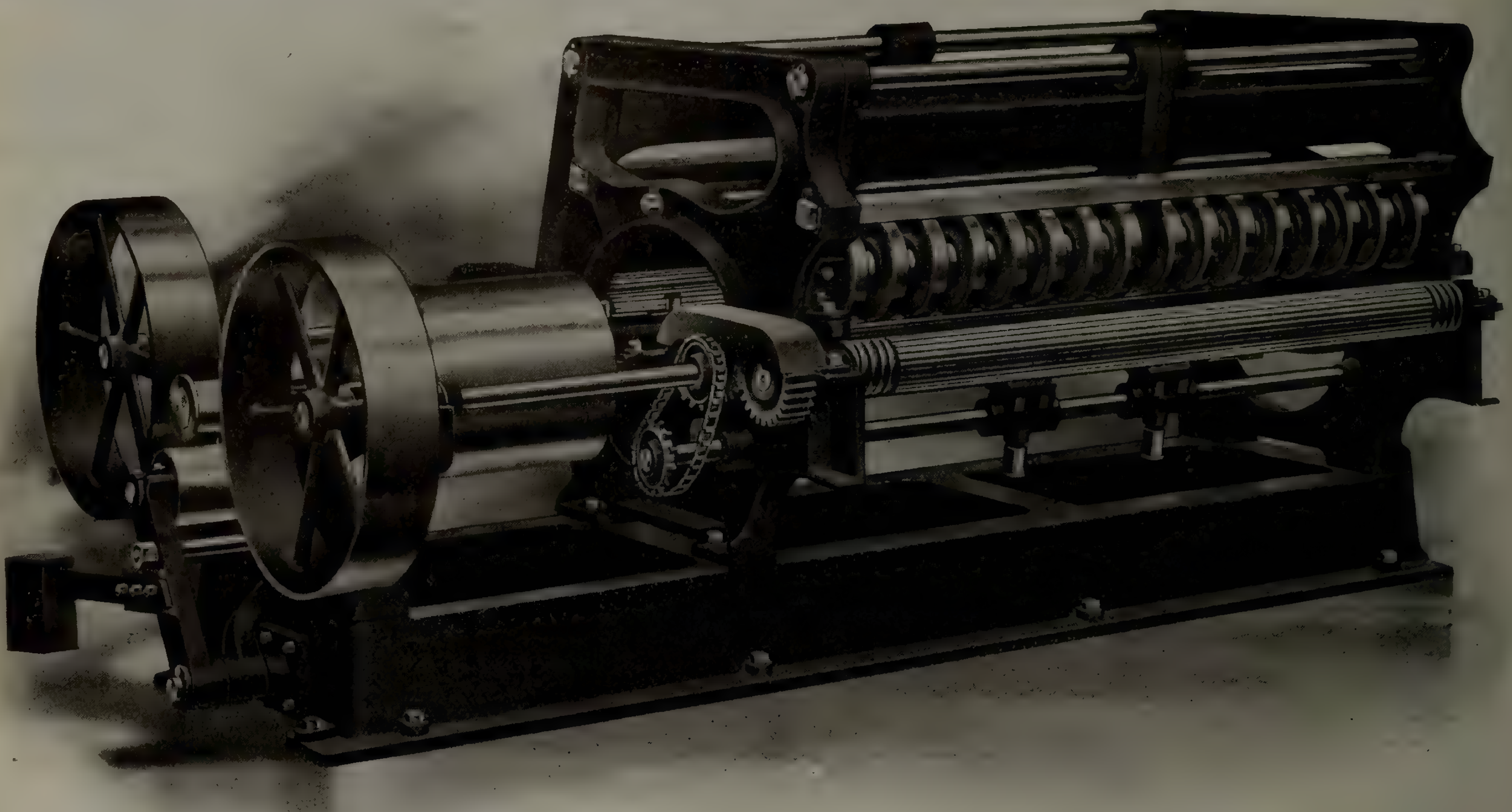
Many of the most widely favored types of saws, tools and files have been designed and invented in the Disston works. Disston improvements and innovations have always set the pace, have always led the industry.

Henry Disston & Sons
Incorporated
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works
Philadelphia, Pa.
CANADIAN WORKS: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Canada

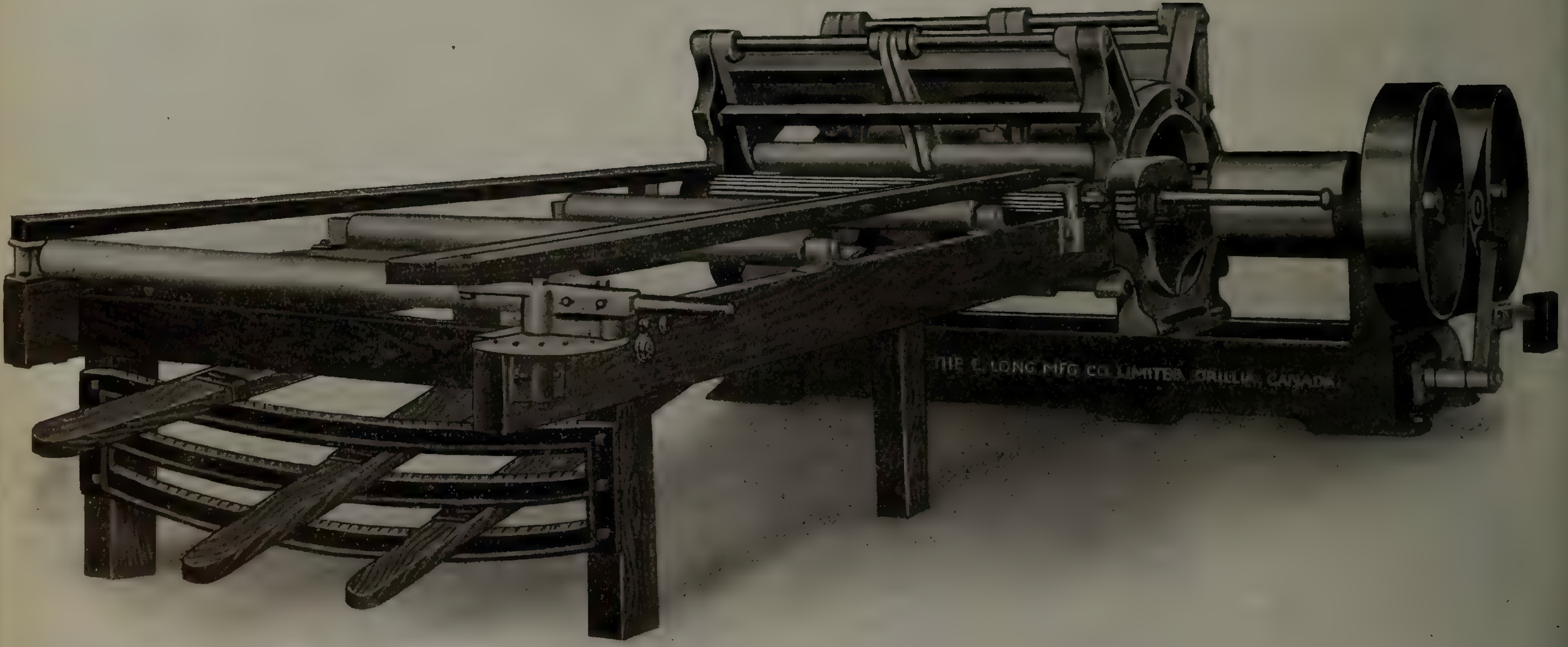
The E. Long Mfg. Co. Limited

"EVERYTHING USED IN SAW MILLS"

Orillia, Ont.



Heavy Duty Edger (60″ to 96″ between Frames)



54″ Edger with front Table

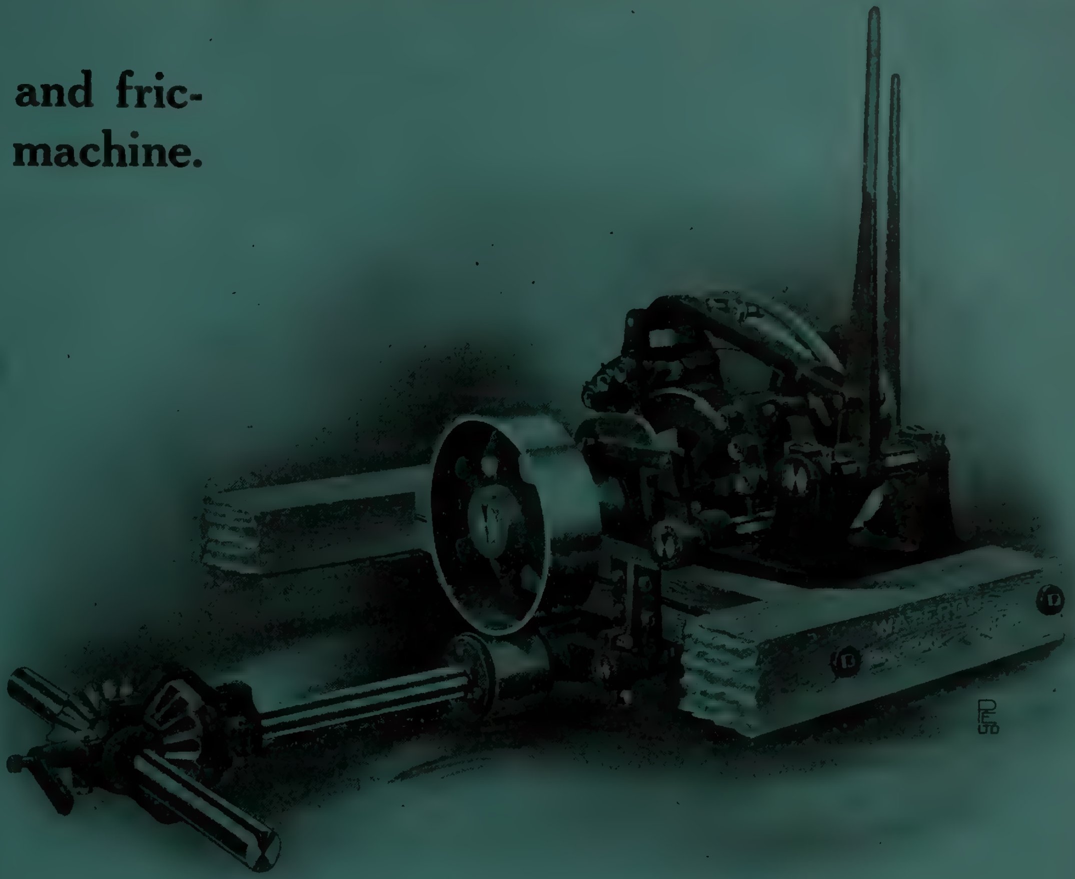
The design and general construction of our Edgers talk for us. We build the following sizes—32″, 36″, 42″, 48″, 54″, 60″, 66″, 72″, 84″ and 96″ between frames. Full specifications sent on application.

AGENCIES

MONTREAL	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
Williams & Wilson, Ltd.	Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.	Gorman, Clancy and Grindley, Ltd.	Robt. Hamilton & Co.

The Waterous Combination Setworks

A setting mechanism and friction receder in one machine. Quick, powerful, safe and absolutely accurate. Can be attached to any rack carriage having set shaft not larger than 2-$\frac{15}{16}$″. Easy on the carriage, easy on the operator and easy on itself.



This Setworks cannot Develop Lost Motion

In the ordinary Setworks the setting lever movement that determines the amount of set is controlled by stop pins placed in a stationary quandrant. As soon as the connections between the lever and the pawl cages become worn, lost motion is bound to develop, and the accuracy of the set is lost.

We overcome this in our Setworks.

The quandrant carrying the stop pins is fastened to one of the pawl cages—on the movement of the setting lever the cages start from the home stop, advance until they strike and then return to the home stop. For the same position on the stop pins the travel of the cages will be the same, no matter how much the connecting links are worn. All wear comes behind the pins and *the absolute accuracy of the set is a permanent feature.*

Other Features

1.—**The friction receder lever** lifts the pawl automatically from the ratchet wheel before receding can commence. This does away with a pawl lifting lever.

2.—**Only two levers are required** for both operations of setting and receding, both are placed most conveniently for the setter, no stooping is necessary. The operator can thus work quickly, accurately and without fear of stripping his ratchet wheel.

3.—**Tool steel pawls** extend full across the 4″ face of wheel, three pawls are carried in each cage, the latter made very wide and open for quick adjustment and to prevent clogging by saw-dust.

4.—**Quandrant is double slotted,** carries our patented knockback pins, arranged to give four standard cuts without shifting.

5.—**Pawls** are arranged to set by 1/32″ up to 3″ at one full throw of lever.

6.—**Every part is made to template,** repairs can be quickly furnished. The setworks can be supplied without receder attachment if desired.

Let us send you our new Carriage catalogue containing full description of this Setworks. Bulletin No. 107.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch—Winnipeg, Man.

Wholesale Lumber Yards
Retail Lumber Yards
Sash and Door Factories
Lumber Warehouses
Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills
Planing Mills
Rossing Mills
Pulp Mills
Box Factories

Door No. B. L. 310

Batts Limited
West Toronto

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns
Veneered Doors
Newel Posts
Sashes, Flooring
Trim
Pine Doors and Frames
Turned Newel Posts and Balusters
Cypress Greenhouse Material

Write for our Catalogue.

BATTS LIMITED
Manufacturers - West Toronto, Ont.

THE
LEATHER
BELT
THAT'S
KNOWN
OUR
"EXTRA"
THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
OAK
EXTRA
TANNED
EST
1856
MONTREAL
TORONTO
WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER

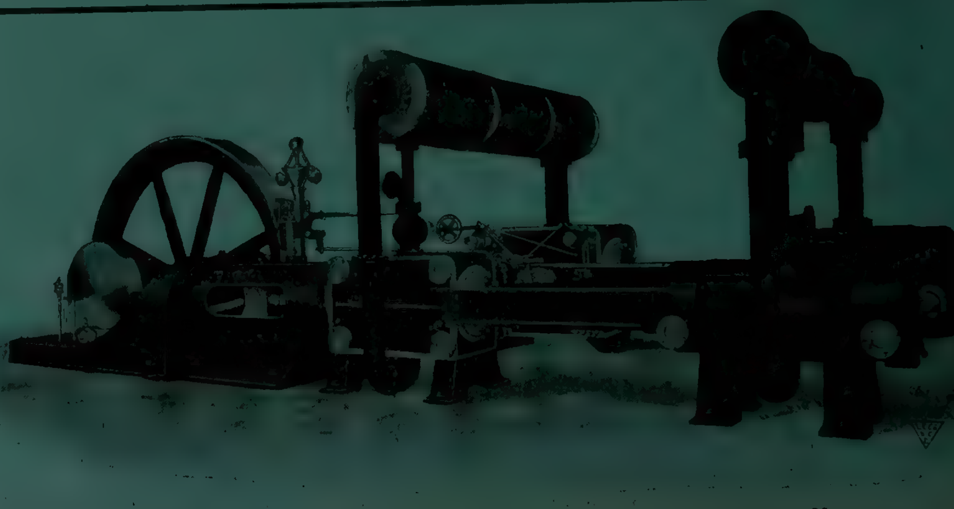
The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

Machinery of All Kinds

Saw Mill Machinery and special machinery of all kinds—Boilers of all kinds—Engines Power and Marine — Steel Tanks — Plate Work — Condensors — Air Compressors.

Write for Prices, Photos and Catalog.

The John Inglis Co. Limited
Engineers and Boilermakers
14 Strachan Ave. - Toronto, Can.



Side View Air Compressor built for National Transcontinental Ry., Winnipeg, Man.

Vol. 31 Toronto, August 15, 1911 No. 16

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded
American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith
are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

McKinnon Chain Company

Office: Buffalo N.Y.

Factory: St. Catharines Ont.

Showing why we can guarantee our product so fully and proving that the tensile strength of our Swell-Weld Chain is that of the material used in its manufacture.

The chain shown below has been pulled perfectly rigid, with a stock break, after which the welds have been hammered flat, to prove their absolute perfection.

Swell Weld

Swell Weld

CANADA
S
FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting - Leather Belting - Wood Split Pulleys - Shafting - Hangers - Iron Pulleys - Steel Pulleys - Clutches - Babbitt - Wood-Working Machinery - Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.
Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults
Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

J. J. TURNER & SONS

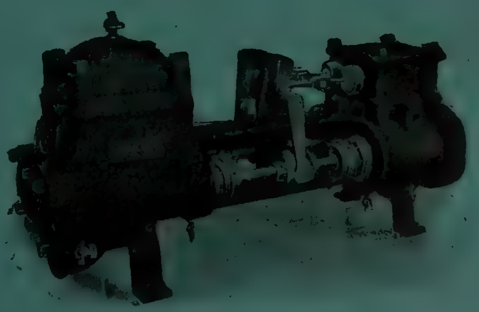
Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water Sts. **Peterborough, Ont., Can.**



We manufacture

Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Travelling Cranes, etc. : : :
Water Pumps a specialty

Write for Catalogue.

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

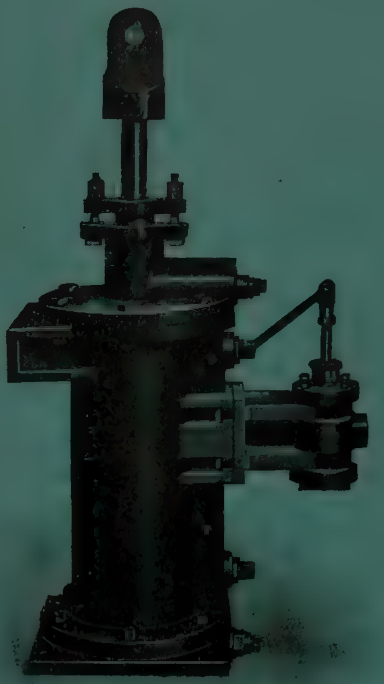
THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

"Weldless Steel Chain"

Can You Beat It?

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∵ ∴ **MONTREAL**

Log Handling Machinery



The cut shows the type of cylinder we have been putting on all our kickers, loaders and canters for over four years. In that time it has been thoroughly tested in many mills and its value has been thoroughly proven.

Notice that all piping between valve and cylinder has been done away with.

Notice also the check valves in head and base of cylinder. These valves cause the steam to cushion in the cylinder at each end of the stroke, thus preventing the piston or the top or bottom head being broken.

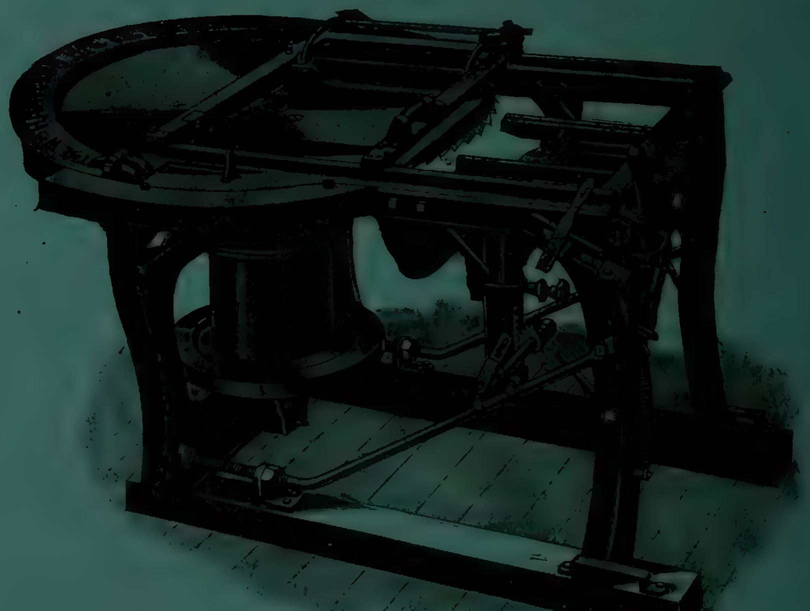
The
Grand Triumph
Shingle Machine

is probably the best known horizontal shingle machine made in Canada.

We are the original manufacturers of this machine in Canada and the only manufacturers in this country making the genuine Grand Triumph machine.

It will cut upwards of thirty thousand shingles in ten hours, and it requires for its greatest capacity only ten horse power to run it.

It cuts all of the bolt into shingles—no waste at the end. Send for our catalogue.



William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Planing Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

NO UNSALEABLE STOCK

There's no possibility of having a lot of left-over stock that's hard to dispose of if you make it a point to order our

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings, Lath, Pickets, Railroad, and Bridge Timber

All stock of good grade and in first-class shipping condition

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills

Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

The

**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN

WE CONTROL THE OUTPUT OF SEVEN MILLS

EVERYTHING IN

WHITE PINE
SPRUCE
HEMLOCK

Piled Stock Widths and Lengths
CAN SAW SPECIALS IN HEMLOCK

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Send us your stock list and prices on White Pine and Spruce.

WANTED
White Pine Dead Culls (No. 2 and No. 3 Cuts)

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited
Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

OFFER:

5/4, 6/4, 8/4 White Pine (dry).
5/4 x 4 and up, mostly 10/16 Red Pine, even widths.
Standard Cedar Railway Ties.
18" XXXX and 18" Clear Butt Cedar Shingles.
4/4 x 4 and up, 6/11 No. 1 Dressing and No. 2 Moulding White Pine
2 x 6 Mill Run Spruce, 12,' 14,' 16' lengths

Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

The
Harris Tie & Timber Co.
Ottawa - Canada

Cedar Poles and Posts
Railway Ties — Piles —
Railway and Bridge Timber

BUY AND SMILE
as do all the Retailers who handle our
Hemlock
Pine and Hardwood
Because they know it sells well, prevents complaints, is up to grade and always satisfies their customers, which means satisfactory business.

We specialize in car lots.—Write Us.

Hocken Lumber Co.
Limited
Otter Lake Station, Ontario

We have Ready for Shipment, subject to Prior Sale

500,000 Feet Merchantable 1-inch Spruce, at very low figure for quick sale.
50,000 Feet 1-inch, 2-inch, 3-inch Mill Run Pine.
40,000 Feet 1-inch Bass. 640,000 Birch in all grades.

Can give you anything you want in Spruce and Hemlock up to 2,000,000 Feet

Enquiries Solicited

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co.
Limited
18 St. Alexis Street, MONTREAL

Must Move Quick

Block 2x4-6-8-10 and 12-18' Norway Dry

Write us for Prices

The Long Lumber Company
HAMILTON, ONT.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

**Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles**

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.**

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

**White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath
ROUGH OR DRESSED**

For 1¼, 1½, & 2 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft. shipping cull shorts
For 1¼, 1½, 2 x 4/7 x 12/16 shipping cull stock strips and for dressing strips in same sizes write us

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

Geo. Webster Lumber Co.

Swanton, Vt.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

HARDWOODS

ADIRONDACK BIRCH AND
MAPLE OUR SPECIALTIES

Send us your inquiries

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

Four million feet of prime Norway logs being sawn at Midland. Can supply dimension timber to sizes up to 24 ft., principally 16, 18 and 20 ft.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

2 cars 2 x 4 x 10/16′ Norway Pine
2 " 2 x 4 & up 10/16′ Tamarac
1 " 1 x 4 & up 10/16′ "
1 " 5/8 x 4 & up 12/16′ Common & Dressing White Pine
½ " 5/8 x 4 & up 6/16′ Clear " "

Send your inquiries for Hemlock Bill Timber.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,
Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penatanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune
Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**
Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash,
Doors, and Factory Material
—Dimension Bill Stuff in—
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

We Want to Buy
from one to five million feet
White and Red Pine
ALSO
one to three million feet of HEMLOCK, about one million feet BIRCH and ASH

For either BOAT or RAIL delivery

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Let us know what you have for sale.

The M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.
Limited.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Reinforced
Sticker Head Bolts

Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.
Prices:
½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.
Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ontario
Saw and Planing Mills

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorngs, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,
Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

HeavyTimbers a Specialty

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co.
Limited
Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
JohnJ. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

For Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.

25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.

Full particulars on application.

SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
Mill Connections
Cairo, Ill., Herndon, W. Va
Cincinnati, Ohio, Helena, Ark.
DETROIT, MICH.

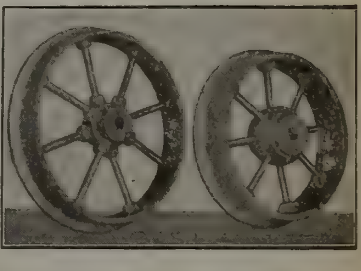
Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to

J. & W. DUNCAN
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser
& Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,
etc.

President and General Manager
D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg

Assistant General Manager
Wm. Robertson, Vancouver

Secretary-Treasurer, Wilson Bell, Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."—
We Satisfy

"KISO" YELLOW PINE

LITTLE ITS EQUAL — NONE EXCELS

Short Leaf Finish and Long Leaf Timbers

ANY SIZE OR ANY LENGTH—ROUGH OR DRESSED

Write us for prices, or telephone our Toronto Representative, Mr. W. C. Harwood, Main 4089

Mills Running Full Time and can Furnish Quick Service

The Harwood Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

Box 1600 **SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

**XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.**

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce
Shingles

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). **TORONTO, ONT.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers
TORONTO, ONT.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

**Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment
3 Cars 1″ x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1″ No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and
Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.**

Send a list of anything you have
to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

We will contract for your coming cut and also for your dry stock for prompt shipment, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwoods wanted.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Pine THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY **Larch**

Selects
Shops
Commons
and
Mouldings

Timbers
Yard Stock
Clears
and
Mouldings

The East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited
" All Coast Forest Products "

Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B.C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B.C.

GERMAN SAUER-KRAUT

PICKLES IN BRINE

Bulk Pickles in Pails or Barrels
Vinegar, Catsup, etc.

Carloads a Specialty. Camps Supplied.
We are the Largest Sauer-Kraut Manufacturers in Canada

Taylor & Pringle Co., Ltd.
Owen Sound, Ont.

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

When You Buy
LUMBER

You Want Quick Shipments
You Want High Grade Stocks
You Want Lowest Market Prices

THEN

Send your orders to the

Fassett Lumber Co.
Limited
Fassett, Quebec

Our shipping facilities by Rail and Water are unsurpassed. Our Mills are the most up to date in Canada.

We carry in our yards a complete line of very finest quality Hemlock, Pine, Spruce, and Hardwood.

Our many years successful experience in the Wholesale Lumber Trade and our up to date facilities are at your disposal.

Our Price List Means Money for You—Send for it.

Our Different Grades of

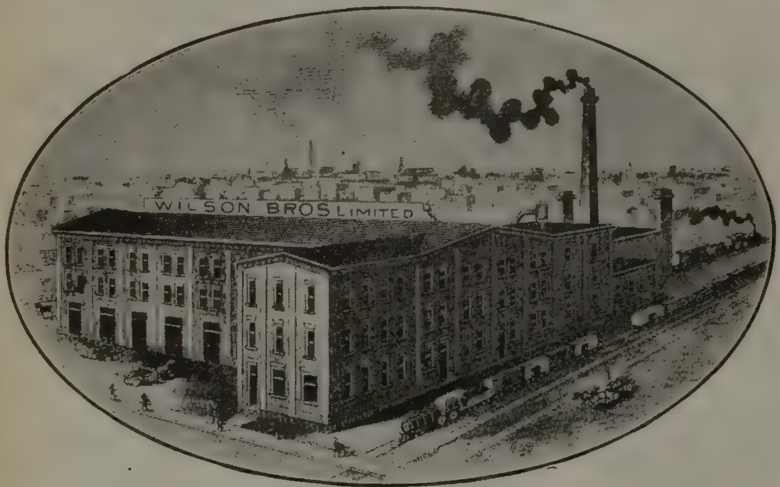
HARDWOOD FLOORING

are creating a demand with the consumer that makes them a trade winner for the lumber dealer.

Production, Quality and Workmanship Second to None. Prompt Shipments.

Send us your enquiries and orders

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited
Huntsville, Ont.
Manufacturers of Hardwood Flooring,
Lumber, Hemlock, Bill Stuff, etc.



Send along your Orders

—FOR—

Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings
Interior Finish
Hardwood Flooring
Pine Flooring

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

Wilson Brothers, Limited
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
BLIND RIVER, ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

Pine Lumber and Lath
Railroad and Structural Timbers

Car and Cargo Shipments

Enquiries Solicited

Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.
Limited
Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILL
Long Lake, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE
Sudbury, Ont.

We offer for sale
stock of
WHITE PINE LUMBER

the produce of choice, large White Pine
Saw-Logs at Brennen Harbor, Ontario

Booth & Shannon
Biscotasing, Ont.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.
MANUFACTURERS
Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine Lumber

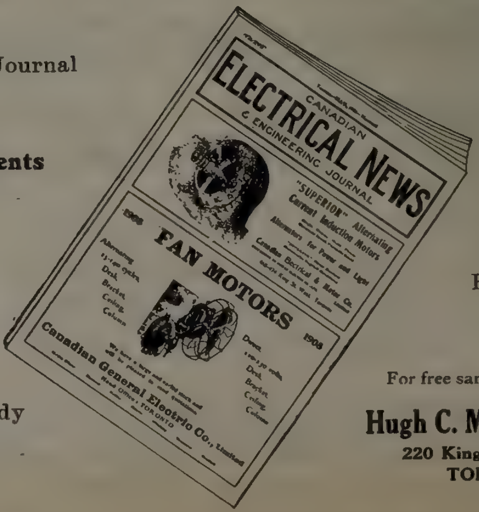
Capacity - 500,000 Feet Daily

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c.

Address Enquiries to Canadian Sales Agent, FRANK H. HARRIS,
32 Church Street, Toronto.

A National Journal
for
Managers
Superintendents
Electricians
and
Engineers
of
Electric
Light
Plants
and Everybody
Interested in
Electricity


CANADIAN
ELECTRICAL NEWS
& ENGINEERING JOURNAL
"SUPERIOR" Alternating Current Induction Motors
FAN MOTORS
Canadian General Electric Co., Limited

The Only
Electrical
Paper in
Canada

Useful to
Subscribers

Profitable to
Advertisers

For free sample copy address

Hugh C. MacLean, Ltd.
220 King Street West,
TORONTO

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

THE MAN WHO COMES BACK TIME AND TIME AGAIN

Is the Customer we are looking for and our way of getting such a customer is by selling goods of unfailing quality.

(REGISTERED)

TRADE CARSS MARK

MACKINAW.

This Trade Mark is your guarantee of satisfaction.

SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET TO-DAY

The Carss Mackinaw Clothing Company

Orillia - - Ontario

E. J. Chamberlain, President J. W. Smith, Vice-President W. R. Beatty, Secretary

The Colonial Lumber Co.

Limited

Pembroke - Ontario

Manufacturers of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Dimension Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets

Let us quote you on your requirements

Stock List of unsold lumber on request

Capacity of Mill, 20,000,000 Feet

Double Cut Band Mill Large Circular Twin Circular Gang Circular and Resaw

---

REDUCE RUNNING EXPENSES

SHIMER CUTTER HEAD

Tools that maintain a uniform shape of pattern, and for an indefinite period, save time—save labor—save running expenses.

THE SHIMER CUTTER

THE SHIMER CUTTER HEADS offer you these several advantages. They furnish a system for making Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Jointing, Ship Lap, etc., that removes the difficulties incident to the use of every other make of Cutter Head. These tools save actual labor—save machine time—put out a product faultless in form and finish.

The Shimer Cutter Heads are as simple as a saw to keep in order. The set of the Bits for point and edge clearance is a permanent "make-ready" which clears away all friction and protects the cutters from burning and excessive wear.

The Cutters are divided into upper and lower series, parting the chip in the middle of the cut, permitting of a most complete expansion or contraction of the tongue and groove proportions by the turning of a single lock nut. This expansion feature regulates the fitting as close as one-third of a sixty-fourth of an inch. If the Bits are a little dull and you wish to finish the day without sharpening, you can turn the spanner ring one notch to enlarge the groove (or reduce the tongue) when the fitting will again be in perfect shape.

If you wish to reduce running expenses it will pay you to study the advantages offered by the Shimer Cutter Heads. There is nohting like them for Strength—for Reliability—for Fast Cutting—for Quick Adjustment—for all-round work and lasting qualities.

Branch of Milton, Pa. ADDRESS **SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS** **GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.**

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

---

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet** of **Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** **White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.**

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.

Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

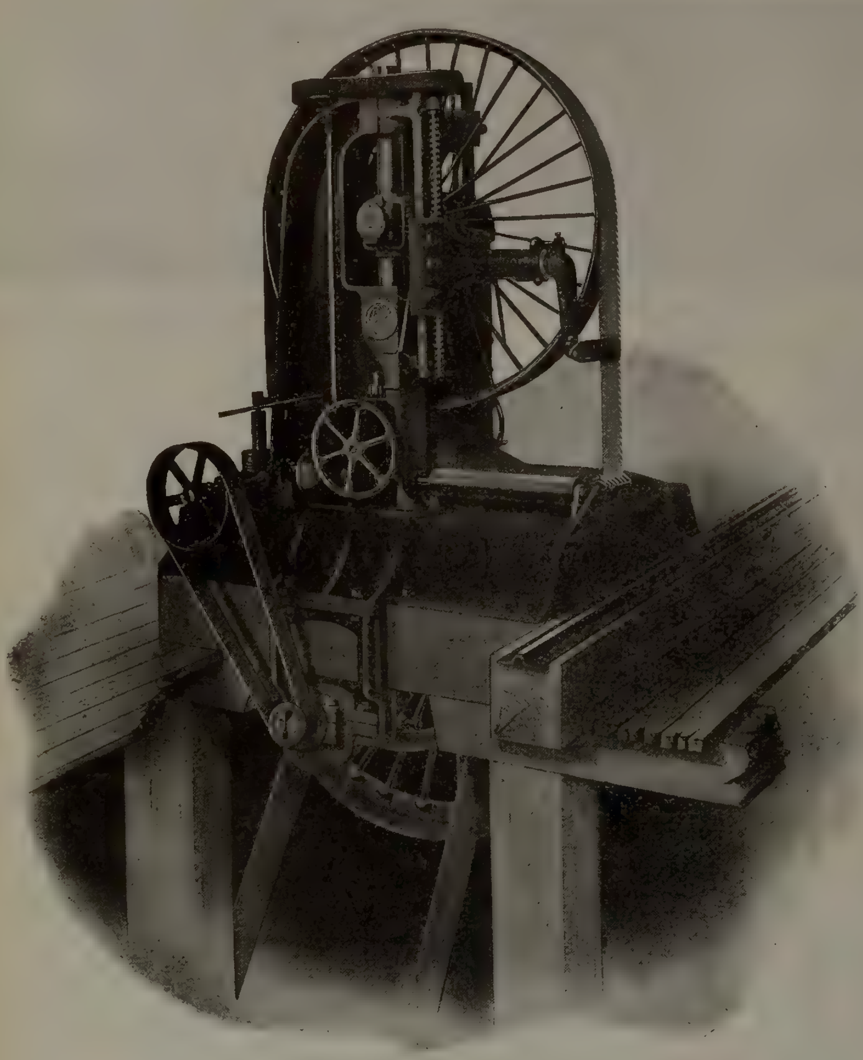
Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives



A Band Mill Without a Peer

Best balanced and most symmetrical band mill ever designed

The despair of imitators
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels
Does not overhang its foundation
Is the heaviest band mill built
Also the perfection of simplicity
It holds all the cutting records
Has the greatest range of top wheel
Double spring cushion tension device
Steam straining engine when specified
Quick opening bottom guides
Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame
Safety upper guide
Steam controlled upper guide when wanted
Steel spoke V section bottom wheel
Chain oiling bearings
Hubs are longer than on any other brand
This insures a very rigid wheel
Wheels tilt from front and rear
The standard of excellence
Every feature original with us
We build every machine required in an up to date mill

Ask for Catalogs

Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N.Y.

Pacific Coast Office, 715 White Building, Seattle, Washington

---

"JUMBO"

Combined GANG and EDGER

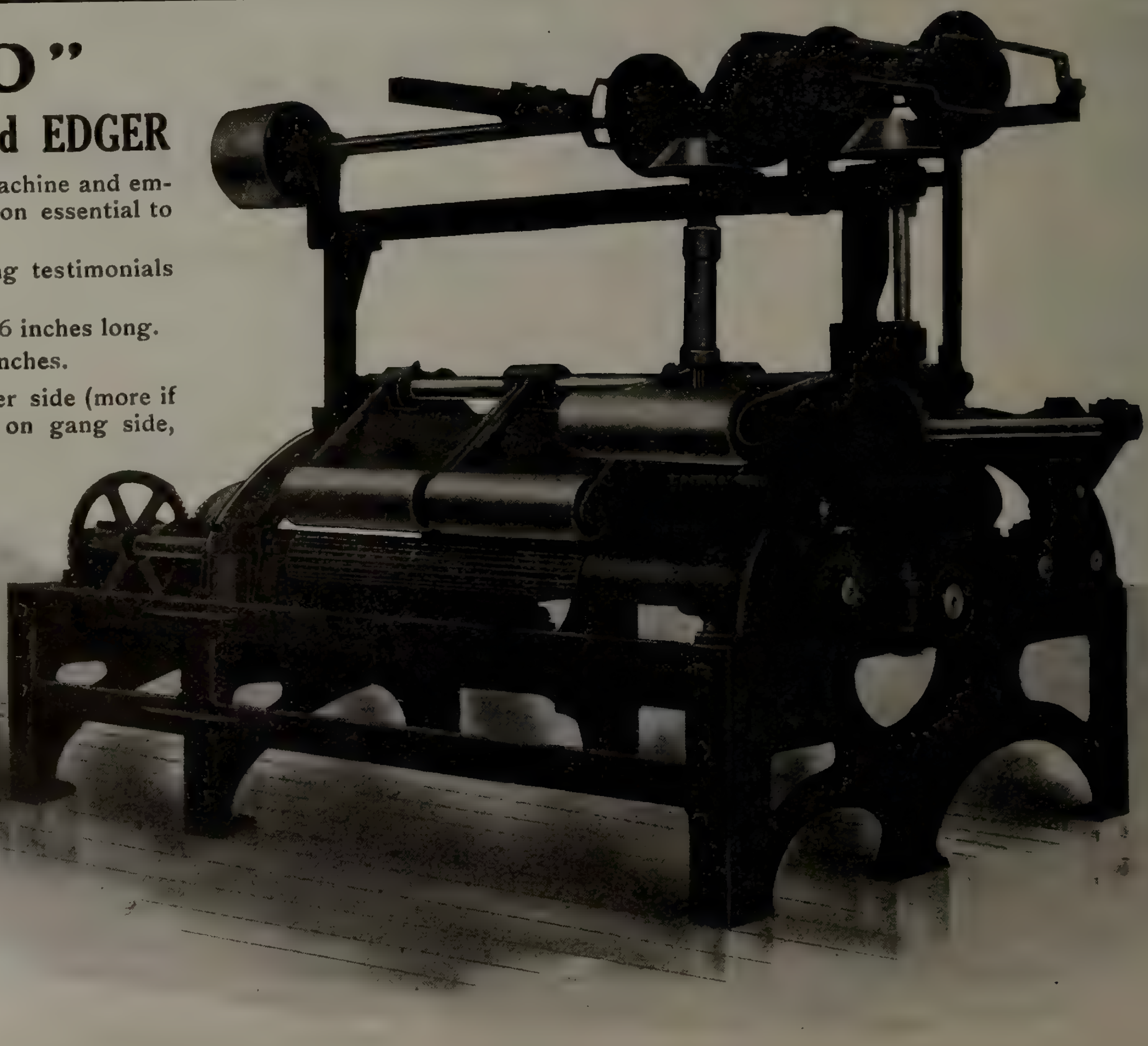
This is a very complete machine and embodies every detail of construction essential to an adequate gang edger.

We have some very flattering testimonials for our "JUMBO."

Mandrel: 4½ inches by 10 feet 6 inches long.
Drive Pulley: 20 inches by 20 inches.
Saws: 2 movable saws on edger side (more if desired) 8 stationary saws on gang side, 2 water boxes

Prices and Literature Cheerfully Furnished

MOWRY & SONS
Gravenhurst
Ontario



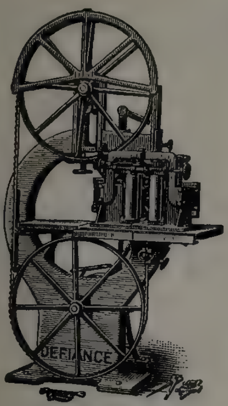
Our latest model is an improvement on the one illustrated above.

We are the exclusive manufacturers of the far-famed

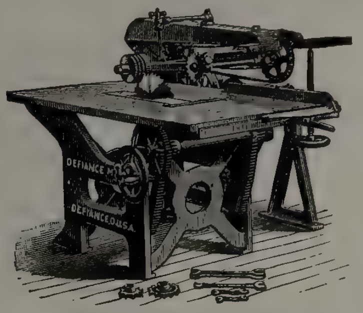
"DEFIANCE WOOD-WORKING MACHINES"

which are now being used in every land where wood is worked. Let us advise on machines **for making** Automobile Wheels and Bodies, Hubs, Spokes, Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Rims, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Table Legs, Balusters, Oval Wood Dishes, and for General Woodwork.

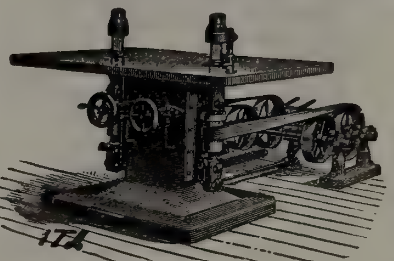
THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS, DEFIANCE, OHIO



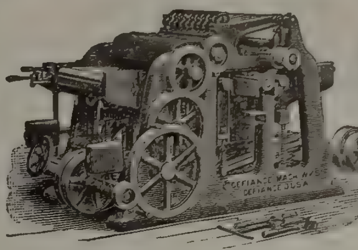
No. 6 Band Re-Saw



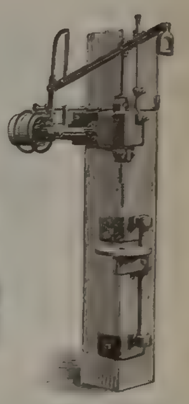
No. 3 Power-Feed Rip Saw



No. 4 Double Spindle Shaper



26" Single Surface Planer



No. 15 Post Borer

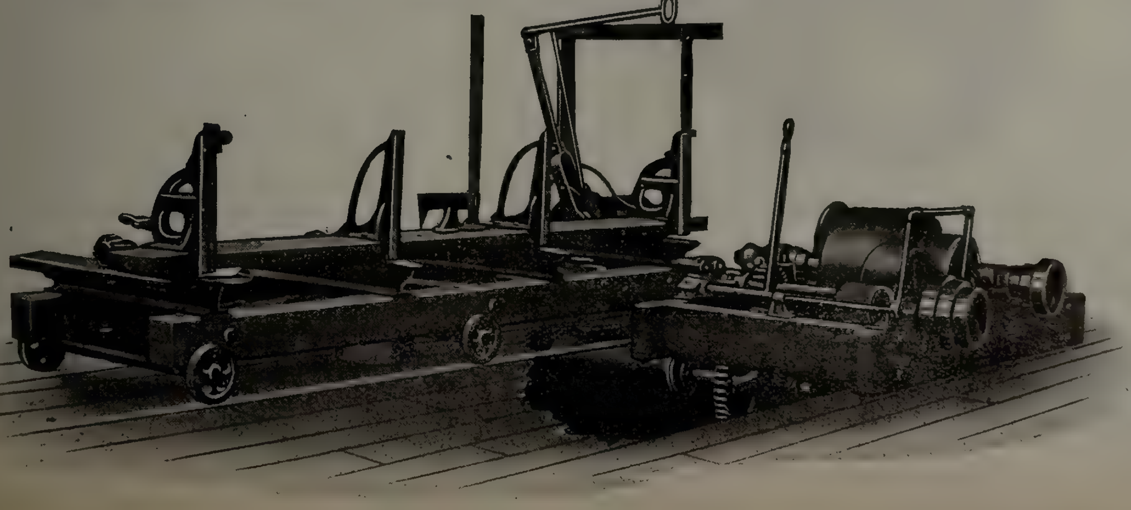
Are You In The Market –

FOR LUMBER OR MACHINERY

If you are, the most economical and quick way of getting what you want is to advertise for it in the CANADA LUMBERMAM & WOODWORKER. Our Wanted and For Sale Department is a regular market place where lumbermen buy and sell all year round. What can we buy or sell for you?

Canada Lumberman & Woodworker

Toronto, Ontario



Look Here

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**

It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing.**

It **Increases** your mill **Output.**

It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

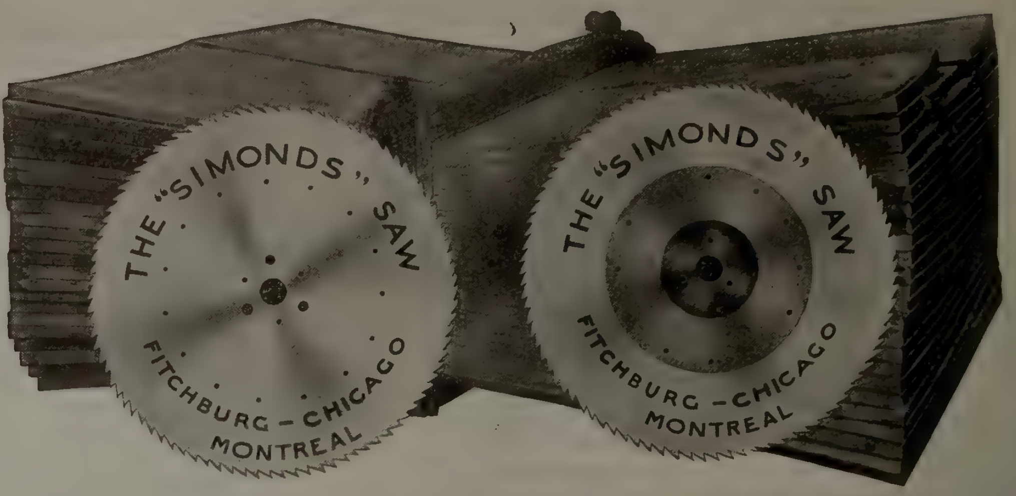
It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never in the Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst

Coaticook, Que.

"I Am Convinced
Simonds Shingle Saws
Have Saved Me Money"



A man bought nine 40-inch Simonds Shingle Saws.
He wanted the best and paid the price.
He knows whether he won or lost on the deal.

A careful record of Shingle Saw cost was kept, with the result that after a few months the record showed, in that mill, the saw cost per thousand shingles cut to be slightly less than one-half of one cent. About 9 cent saw cost for twenty thousand shingles.

That is why this Millman said he was convinced Simonds Saws are **money makers** because they are **cost savers.**

This is a statement of fact. We have the proofs and will gladly show them. If you want low cost use the right saws — Saws made of Simonds Steel, made by Simonds Methods. Dollar for dollar value is given. A saw to sell for less money than the Simonds cannot be as good. It cannot run as economically, and it will not make the same profit for you in the long run.

More shingles mean more money from the same block of wood.

For shingle saw prices and particulars, address our nearest office giving size, number of teeth and guage of saw desired.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

Montreal, Que.
St. John, N. B.
Vancouver, B. C.

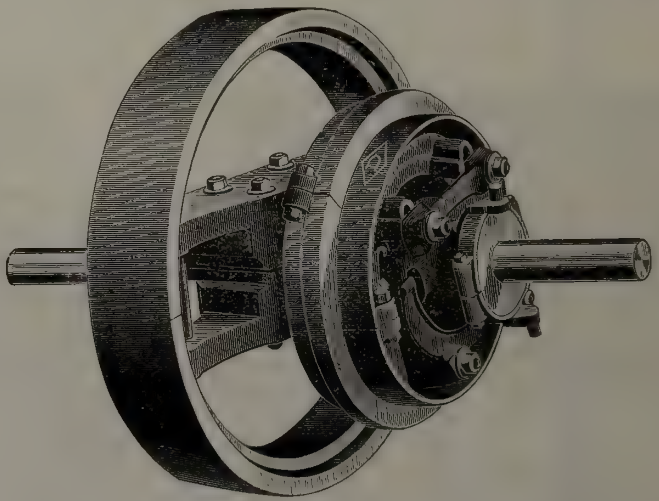
United States Factories:
Fitchburg, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE

All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance



Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power

Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve.
In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest guarantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited

TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.
OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 - 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - Telephone 2010 - 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299 - B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - ?4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3,00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 **Toronto, August 15, 1911** **No. 16**

The Reciprocity Situation

The passage of the reciprocity bill, by the United States Senate and the approaching elections in Canada, at which the most important subject of discussion will be the reciprocity proposal, brings this question at last into the limelight of public affairs, and makes it the most important political question of the day in Canada. The situation is one which for the lumbermen is full of importance. Although it has been so widely discussed and the features of the proposal have been studied carefully and presented in detail by the press, it will be useful at this stage to present to our readers the exact situation, so far as the duties upon lumber and its products, entering the United States, or Canada, are concerned.

The reciprocity proposals contain four important schedules. Schedule A. includes a list of articles entitled to admission free of duty into either country when imported from the other. Schedule B. states the articles upon which identical rates of duty are to be levied on imports into the United States, or Canada, from the other country. Schedule C. states the articles upon which special rates will be levied by the United States, when these articles are imported from Canada. Schedule D. relates similarly to the duties upon special articles imported from the United States into Canada.

The free list of the two countries according to schedule A., includes the following wood products:—

Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.

Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.

Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles, of cedar or other woods.

Wooden staves of all kinds not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.

Pickets and palings.

Pulp of wood mechanically ground; pulp of wood, chemical bleached or unbleached; news print paper and other paper, and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp or from chemical wood pulp, or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, colored in the pulp, or not colored, and valued at not more than four cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper being the products of Canada, when imported therefrom directly into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty, on the condition precedent that no export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation or otherwise, directly or indirectly) shall have been imposed upon such paper, board or wood pulp, or the wood used in the manufacture of such paper, board or wood pulp, or the wood pulp used in the manufacture of such paper or board.

In connection with this schedule the removal of all duties will apply immediately upon the acceptance of the pact, by both countries, except in the case of pulpwood, paper board, news print, and other paper. The free interchange of such paper and pulp can only take place under conditions which at present seem practically impossible of realization. In schedule C. the duties on lath, shingles, and finished lumber, when imported into the United States are provided as follows:—Laths 10c a thousand; shingles 30c a thousand; sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, finished one side, 50c per M. ft.; finished one side, tongued and grooved, or finished two sides, 75c per M. ft.; finished three sides, or two sides and tongued and grooved, 1.12½c per M. ft.; finished four sides, 1.50 per M. ft.

The duty upon finished lumber coming into Canada from the United States is not affected by the reciprocity proposals, but remains on an ad valorum basis of 25 per cent. This applies however, only to lumber which has been planed or dressed on one, or both sides, and tongued and grooved, or jointed. Lumber dressed on one side only, and not further manufactured enters Canada free of duty.

Wide spread complaint is made among United States manufacturers of lumber because of the apparent removal of so much of their duty upon lumber, while so little is removed by Canada. The fact remains however, that upon rough lumber which is the most important item of international trade in lumber, there will be no duty in either country if the reciprocity proposal becomes effective. Canada for a long time has admitted United States rough lumber free of duty, so long as it is not dressed on more than one side. It seems unreasonable therefore that so much objection should be made by manufacturers in the United States to free rough lumber from Canada. In regard to the duty upon dressed lumber the advantage apparently is with Canada, inasmuch as the duty is on an ad valorum basis of 25 per cent, on any lumber which is dressed on more than one side. This duty of course would in the great majority of cases be much greater than the specific duty upon Canadian dressed lumber, entering the United States, which varies from 50c to $1.50 a thousand feet. On the other hand however, it must be remembered that under the reciprocity proposals, lumber planed or finished on one side, and not further manufactured is to enter Canada free of duty, whereas it must pay a duty of 50c per thousand feet when entering the United States.

Statistics of the trade in lumber, between Canada and the United States for the fiscal year ending March 31 last, show that the exports of lumber from United States to Canada during this year, increased in value by $5,573,521, which amounted to an increase of over 50 per cent., as compared with the year previous. The exports of deals, planks, and boards, joists and scantling, from the United States to Canada during the year were valued at $8,328,728 and the exports of logs, timber, ties, etc., from the United States to Canada were valued at $1,717,020. On the other hand the exports of lumber from Canada to the United States, for the 11 months ending with May, show a considerable decrease for

1911, as compared with 1910. The total for 1911 was $14,247,615, and for 1910, $17,152,739. These statistics reflected rather forcibly the economic conditions prevailing in the two countries, during recent months. The lumber trade in the United States has been notoriously bad, for a matter of several years, whereas in Canada conditions have improved during the last year or two to such an extent that the lumber trade has felt the benefit materially. It is not surprising therefore, to note that Canada's purchases of lumber have increased and that her sales of lumber to the United States have decreased. The indication is, that Canada's own consuming capacity is taking care of a much greater percentage of the output of Canadian mills. It is a natural outcome moreover, with the conditions prevailing in the United States, that the manufacturers of that country have been enlarging their trade in Canada. They have found it so difficult to dispose of their large overproduction, in their own markets, that they have naturally turned to the Canadian markets, and disposed of large amounts of lumber, sometimes even at a considerable loss.

What are Your Views on Inspection and Grading

The letters which have recently appeared in the Canada Lumberman upon the question of appointing a board of authorized inspectors to handle the disputes which so often occur in the lumber trade about grading, and the question also, of the drawing up of a definite set of grading rules to regulate the trade in certain parts of the country where there are not as yet any such rules in use, have resulted in a general interest being awakened in the possibility of inaugurating such a change. More particularly has this been the case among the trade in Ontario, where the disputes are unfortunately of frequent occurrence and where there is the most remarkable chaos upon these points. It is scarcely credible to those who are not in the trade in Ontario, that such an extensive trade could have got along so long without having put into effect some such solution of the difficulty as the one which has been suggested, and which has met with such general approval on the part of those who have written to the Canada Lumberman upon the subject.

The approval of a few dozen prominent members of the trade is a pretty good indication that the difficulty is one which requires to be removed. It would not be practical however, to conclude on such evidence alone that the whole trade desires the change and a further step will shortly be taken to secure a more wide-spread expression of opinion from the trade at large. With this end in view, those who have been active in promoting the movement so far, will prepare a pamphlet containing a reprint of all that has appeared in the Canada Lumberman upon the subject to date and will address it to a large number of the trade throughout Ontario. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers alike will be addressed and it is to be hoped that they will give the matter careful study and be prepared to express their opinions in letters to the Canada Lumberman. If it is found after a careful attempt to sound the lumber trade and industry that there is a strong opinion in favor of a movement of this nature the matter will resolve itself into the holding of a meeting to be attended by all branches of the trade, at which, ways and means of putting it into effect can be discussed and decided upon. The pamphlet which it is proposed to issue will not be prepared until the National Exhibition at Toronto and the Dominion elections have passed. It is believed that by delaying until the end of September a more representative expression of opinion can be secured. In the meantime however, the question will be studied carefully by those who have taken the matter up. It will help in reaching an early settlement of the question if others will write to the Canada Lumberman in the interval, expressing their views.

Those who are seeking to bring about the change, point out first of all that in reality very little change will be necessary. The matter resolves itself very largely into one of getting the members of the trade to stand together and decide that in future they will agree to submit their disputes to an impartial board of inspectors. So far as the grading customs are concerned there will be little or no change necessary. The grading systems which are in use by most of the large manufacturers in Ontario to-day are based generally upon identical principles. These principles will be arranged into definite rules which will specify the sizes of knots to be permitted in various grades and widths. When the manufacturing trade in general realize that there will be nothing serious involved in the matter of submitting to outside inspection, it is felt that they will readily fall in line.

So far as the retailer and the wholesaler are concerned there is everything to be gained by such a plan. It is felt that those who would not fall in with it would not have the interest of the trade at heart, and that among them could be found most of the men who have been so much harm to the trade in the past. The plan has been worked so satisfactorily in the United States and also to some extent in Western Canada that there should not be any difficulty in putting it into operation in other parts of Canada, if the members of the trade will support the movement. Readers of the Canada Lumberman are earnestly requested to send in their views upon the proposal and also to watch for the circulars which will be sent out about the end of next month placing the matter definitely before them. The more expressions of opinion that can be secured upon the subject the more definitely will it be possible to approach the matter intelligently and to make sure of success if it is to be carried into effect.

Factors in the Success of Timber Salesmen

The difference between a travelling man and a salesman is like the difference between a high grade of lumber and a mill cull. On the high grade, the manufacturer will probably make handsome profits. On the mill cull he runs a splendid chance of losing money. So it is with men. The travelling man who is not cut out for a salesman or who does not apply his natural ability effectively is a source of possible loss to his employer. The difficulty of finding good salesmen has ever been prominent in the lumber business. It is the subject of endless discussion in offices and in trade journals. One seldom however, finds such practical advice upon the matter of salesmanship as was given recently by a large lumber jobbing house in a letter to its employees. The letter was published in the "Hardwood Record" and for the advantage of our readers we reproduce it as follows:—

"It is an old adage that success doesn't come from never making mistakes, but it does come from not duplicating them. We would much prefer to support a man who makes strenuous efforts to accomplish what he starts out to undertake and makes some mistakes, and then profits by them, than to support a man who makes little effort, no mistakes and no success.

"Remember that the best fruit tree, planted in the best soil and not cultivated, raises the poorest fruit. Let's watch ourselves carefully and weed out unsatisfactory customers, unsatisfactory orders and unprofitable habits that we may acquire. Impress upon yourselves and your customers that there is an unwritten law in our business that if our loading crews do not load according to instructions and contract, through error or carelessness, and our lumber cannot make good, when the facts are called to our attention, we do make good.

"Let us see if we cannot improve our efficiency. Let us keep in mind that many of our duties are of a persuasive and executive character, and it is the man with the spurt at the right moment (based on his knowing his business every inch of the way) that wins the race. We are not complaining of the work done by any of our employees, but ask you to keep in mind the idea of increasing your efficiency. There is no patent on lumber buying and selling, save hard, intelligent and efficient work, and the success of our big winners in the business has been brought about by close and thoughtful application to duty. However, it is well to remember that the man who does not stop to rest his brain occasionally from grinding duty is like the carpenter who never interrupts his work long enough to grind his tools. Such a carpenter is a poor workman, and such a salesman is not of the best kind.

"An analysis of competent salesmanship would show perhaps that sixty-five per cent. of effort should be devoted to the handling of human nature, twenty per cent. to the actual handling of material and fifteen per cent. to mechanical ends. It should also be recalled that no two customers can be handled in exactly the same way. Consult their various tastes, notions and idiosyncrasies. Defer to the individual customer's likes and dislikes, notwithstanding the fact that they may vary as much as the style of women's hats in a millinery store. Especially bear in mind that in handling human nature, sugar catches more flies than vinegar.

"Let's get down to some brass-tack facts about our own business; In the district in which we operate the forest shows fifty per cent. of oak, twenty-five per cent. poplar and twenty-five per cent. of other hardwoods. These woods produce on the average of about fifteen per cent. firsts and seconds, twenty-five per cent. No. 1 common and sixty per cent. No. 2 common and poorer. Our order book shows that we are selling about sixty-five per cent. of other woods than poplar and oak. In our oak transactions we are selling largely firsts and seconds, construction oak and mill culls. In poplar we are selling special grade like box boards, panel and No. 1—then No. 3 common. We should sell lumber more proportionate to actual production. We should sell more No. 1 and No. 2 common in regular standard grades.

"We are going to venture a suggestion to our employees that if lived up to, we think will be beneficial to our business; If employees will direct and confine their main energies, thoughts and arguments towards the buying of good lumber at a minimum price, and selling it at the maximum price consistent with quality, and towards the handling of people and materials, and the careful correction of mistakes, they will increase their earning powers and the earning power of the company, without any extra work whatsoever. Therefore if employees will keep thmselves in such spirits that when cars or customers go wrong—when they get stuck in the mud—they will put their shoulders to the wheel and pull themselves out, instead of spending nerve and brain force fussing and complaining, they will accomplish more and add to their earning capacity. Take out of your dictionary the word 'can't,' and resolve than when you come to a hard piece of road you will pull harder and steadier until you again get on to a good turnpike.

"Remember there is absolutely no money in not making any mistakes. The making of a mistake is a good investment, provided you take to yourself the benefit of the blunder and never repeat it. Simply see that your good transactions overbalance those caused by mistakes. Therefore bear in mind that tactful and honest statements of facts accomplish more than nagging criticism and misstatements.

"We are ambitious to build up a reputation of knowing our business in every detail, and of being competent to handle the total hardwood requirements of our customers, and living up to our contracts, and dealing on a fair and square basis with the people with whom we trade. Therefore we are not only willing but anxious, when things go wrong, to put our energies to setting them straight. We want the confidence of both the people from whom we buy and to whom we sell, and the only way to gain this end is to be worthy of it."

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The unlimited use of water is indulged in at the Canadian Western Lumber Company's plant at New Westminster, B.C., for several peculiar purposes. The tug Senator Jansen, which is equipped with powerful hydrants, has lately been use to drench the mills, wharf and timber. The principal object is to reduce the risk of fire during the hot weather. The second is to make it cooler for those who are at work at the mill, and the third, though by no means least important object, is to wipe out the army of mosquitoes which sometimes make it almost impossible to work.

The first gangs of the season were sent to the shanties from Ottawa late in July. Labor is the scarcest for many years. The call for 50,000 harvesters for the West has taken a large number of unemployed from the district. Local farmers are also scouring the city for help, and offering $1.75 a day and board. Railway contractors offer $2.25 per day, and the civic corporation of Ottawa cannot secure enough help at $2 a day of nine hours. Now that employment agents have received the first orders for bush hands the outlook is perplexing. The lumber and pulp industry will be favored by the fact that a great proportion of the common labor available have a preference for shanty work.

A Montreal weekly publication points out that during the month of July six new paper manufacturing companies were incorporated in Canada with a capital of more than $11,500,000, while eleven other companies with a total capital of three and a half millions vastly increased their stock. According to recent statistics our exports of manufactured news print show a decided increase of late, while our imports of pulpwood are considerably less. This means that more raw pulp wood is being manufactured in Canada and less exported. Another interesting feature is that the cost of pulpwood has increased at the point of shipment from $5.98 per cord in 1909 to $6.34 in 1910 and is still a few cents higher this year. Canada is becoming more and more a manufacturing centre in this line, and, if she has sense enough not to hand over her raw materials to the United States, there is no reason why her mills should not compete seriously with those in the States, and eventually capture most of the paper trade on this continent. She has the wood, the water power and the labor necessary to make her the leading manufacturing country.

The futility of trying to regulate by tariff restrictions, the trade in any article which is essential to the commercial progress of a country, and of which they have not a sufficient natural supply, is forcibly shown by a fact which has been brought to light in connection with the removal of the duty on cheap news print paper entering the United States, when it has been manufactured from pulp wood grown on private lands in Canada. Formerly this paper or the pulp from which it would be manufactured, had to pay a duty when entering the United States. The duty would have prevented any trade had other things been equal, but this was not the case. The freight on paper from Windsor Mills, Que., to Cincinnati was 16 cents, and the freight rate to Toronto was 18 cents, in spite of the fact that the paper going to Cincinnati passed through Toronto. They need our products so badly in the United States that it is only a matter of a little while before their enterprising merchants and industrial captains will insist upon the removal of unnatural restrictions and will be doing their best to stimulate international trade.

White Pine Lumber Company—Dumping Logs into Pond.

White Pine Lumber Company—View of Mill and Log Convevor.

Important Sawmills of Northern Shore

No. 4.—The White Pine Lumber Company's Well Equipped Plant at Blind River—Description of Its Mill and Operations

BLIND River, Ont., is one of the numerous thriving towns dotted along the North Shore of Lake Huron, which owe so much to the lumber industry for their growth and activity. Two important lumber companies have their mills at Blind River. One of these, the White Pine Lumber Company, is the subject of the present article. The other company, Eddy Brothers and Company, Limited, will be described in a later issue.

The site of the White Pine Lumber Company's plant is one upon which there has been a mill for nearly three quarters of a century. In the early days, the lumber which the mill cut, was all secured from the country bordering upon the Blind River. This has been changed, however, and a large percentage of the lumber which is now sawed at the mill of the White Pine Lumber Company comes from the township of Gough, and back of Webbwood and has to be brought to Blind River by way of Georgian Bay. This has rendered necessary the construction of a long mechanical conveyor which is a unique feature of the company's plant. Formerly the logs were taken direct out of the river as they came down it. Now many of the logs have to be conveyed over a hundred and seventy-five yards by the mechanical conveyor which takes them also over the dam from which the water power was formerly secured for the mill. The conveyor consists of an endless chain running in a trough somewhat similar in construction to that of an ordinary jack ladder. A great many logs have also to be driven out of the Blind River each year. In order to run the mill while they are sluicing through the dam, the White Pine Lumber Company's logs are carried over the main channel of the river into their own boom. The logs as they reach the end of the mechanical conveyor are dumped upon an inclined platform from which they roll one at a time into the company's log pond, which is situated in the Blind River above the dam. The Blind River itself runs between the mill and the boiler house, a feature which commends itself highly to insurance companies.

The officers of the White Pine Lumber Company are as follows:—J. W. Wells, Menominee, Mich., president; Daniel Wells, Detroit, Mich., vice-president; A. C. Wells, Menominee, Mich., secretary, and R. W. Wells, Blind River, treasurer and general manager.

Originally the mill was constructed as a shingle mill. Subsequently it was decided to cut lumber, and a circular saw was installed. The Michigan Land and Lumber Company took over the mill in 1905 and increased its capacity by putting in a band saw opposite the circular and also by installing a vertical resaw. Between 1905 and 1907 the mill passed through different hands and finally came into the possession of the present owners in 1907. They took out the vertical resaw and put in a gang saw and a horizontal slab resaw. In place of the water power which formerly operated the mill it is now driven by a 500 horse power engine, six feet in diameter by 16 feet long, which is furnished with steam by a battery of 7 boilers, equipped with hot blast grates, manufactured by the E. Long Co., Orillia, Ont. The water power is still utilized for several purposes. It supplies energy for a motor which runs the fans for the hot blast grates. A second motor, run by water power, is used for hauling in the logs from the foot of the jack ladder and a similar power is used for propelling the conveyor running to the fire room. All the cutting machinery is propelled by steam power.

White Pine Lumber Company—A scene at the Shipping Docks.

The piling and shipping capacity of the White Pine Lumber Co. is exceptionally good. What with their splendid docks and their railroad yard they can accommodate 17,000,000 feet of lumber. At their docks they have a depth of water, which enables them to load practically any boat engaged in the lumber trade. Nearly all of the company's cut is disposed of in the markets of the United States. They are making plans however, for developing a Canadian trade during the coming winter, when they expect to dispose of about 2,000,000 feet of lumber by rail shipments, in Southern Ontario and United States points to the south of Southern Ontario. In addition to their large output of lumber the White Pine Lumber Company are also in a position to furnish moulding, flooring, etc.

White Pine Lumber Company—Logging Engine with Train.

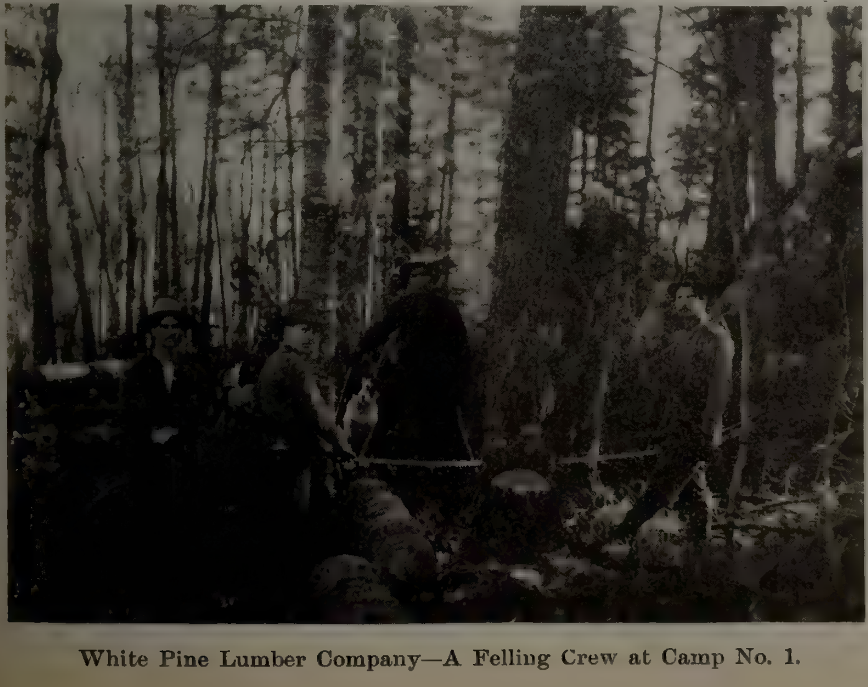
White Pine Lumber Company—Loading Logs on to Cars.

for the general trade, as they operate in addition to the mill, a small planing mill which turns out a splendid class of product.

The same energetic management and development of the capabilities of the business which have characterized the work of the company in connection with the saw mill have been strongly in evidence in the woods operations. They have adopted modern methods of logging, more completely perhaps, than most of the other companies in their district. One of the features of their logging work has been the construction of a logging railroad in the woods. They have seven miles of steel rails and the equipment of the road includes two locomotives, (one Shay type and one Porter type), and twenty-five logging cars. The railway runs from one of the company's camps to the river and also hauls logs into a large lake where they are dumped and from which there is a drive of only three miles to the Spanish River. Out of this creek the company have already driven twenty-five million feet of lumber. This useful little line of railway is located on limit 117. By its means the company are able to continue their logging operations throughout the summer, thus keeping their outfit working all the year round and avoiding the keeping of idle horses during the summer months. They are thus enabled to get their logs to the mills and saw them and get their money out of them during the summer, a consideration of the greatest importance in the conduct of a lumbering business. The railway is, in fact, operating very satisfactorily and in addition to the advantages already mentioned for it, it saves the company a large amount of money on long hauls. Last winter, when being operated on a six or seven mile haul, it did the work of about thirty teams. During the summer of 1910 the company built six miles of railroad grade at an average cost of $800 a mile, which is very little in excess of what a good sleighing road would cost. Some sleigh roads in fact cost more than this. Another feature of the railroad, as a logging factor, is the fact that it enables the company to get out a much greater quantity of logs per camp than would be possible under other conditions. With no more than three camps the company take out each year from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 feet of logs. Railroading in a timber limit would not of course be feasible under all conditions. It requires especially, that the country should be fairly level. This condition is fulfilled in the limit of the White Pine Lumber Company upon which they log by railroad. In a distance of 15 miles of road there is no grade over 4 per cent.

One of the illustrations accompanying this article shows one of the improvements which facilitate the logging operation of the White Pine Lumber Company. The log chute shown is 400 feet long and has a drop of 63 feet. Another similar improvement which is located higher up the river has a length of 500 feet and a drop of 62 feet.

The mill operations and the woods end of the work are looked after by Mr. R. W. Wells from Blind River. The United States end of the company is known as the J. W. Wells Lumber Company of Menominee, Mich. The mill operated by the company at Menominee was destroyed by fire a couple of years ago and they are now building a large new mill of steel and concrete which is to be equipped with about the same variety of machinery as that at the Blind River mill, with the exception that instead of a circular a band saw will be installed. It will also include a shingle and a cordwood mill. The equipment of the Blind River mill consists of one single cutting Waterous band, one circular, a 52-inch Wickes gang, and horizontal resaws manufactured by the Diamond Iron Works of Minneapolis. The output of the mill is 135,000 feet in a ten-hour day. The lath mill which is run in connection with the saw mill cuts about 40,000 pieces a day. The company is at present operating on two limits; No. 117 in the township of Gough, back of Webbwood, and No. 167, which is



White Pine Lumber Company—A Felling Crew at Camp No. 1.

White Pine Lumber Company—Log Chute 400 ft. long with 63 ft. drop.

tributary to the mill on the Blind River. Upon these limits they have over 100,000,000 feet of timber still left standing.

Mr. J. W. Wells of Menominee, Mich., is also interested in the Girard Lumber Company at Dunbar, Wis., which cuts some 70,000,000 feet of lumber per year. Another company in which Mr. J. W. Wells is interested is the Bird and Wells Lumber Company of Wausaukee, Wis., which cuts about 40,000,000 feet per year. Both these mills are operated night and day the year round. At the Menominee mill the company operate a large hardwood flooring factory where they manufacture the celebrated Wells Diamond Hard Maple flooring. The new mill which is being erected at this place will supply the flooring factory with lumber.

Since the above description of the company's operations was written the White Pine Lumber Company have decided not to operate any logging camps during the coming winter. They will, however, haul some logs for another company with their railway.

Cost of Cooperage Manufacturing

Description of Accurate Inventory and Cost Accounting System—Analysis of Factors Contributing to the Expense

At the recent meeting of the National Coopers Association at Chicago, an interesting feature of the programme was the reading of a couple of letters upon the costs of cooperage manufacturing. One of these letters was from Frederick J. Koster, President of the California Barrel Company, and read as follows:—

"We have developed, as a result of much study, and with the assistance of experts at considerable expense, a very accurate inventory and cost accounting system.

"The aggregate of our business comprises a great variety of packages, necessitating the creation of certain departments, namely, tight barrel department, keg department, slack cooperage department, pail and kit department.

"In conjunction with the International Time Recorder system of keeping the total daily time of each of our employees, daily crew work cards report the operations at each distinctive crew, as for instance, the raw material receiving and supplying crew, the manufacturing crew in each department, the testing crew, and so on, showing the exact time of each item of work engaged upon during the day.

The overhead expense applicable to each item of material received, and to each item of production, is divided into two separate heads; namely, 'Direct Department Expense,' under which is charged a proper proportion of the items of rent, insurance, taxes, depreciation, maintenance and repairs, supplies and miscellaneous, and 'Factory General Expenses,' under which is charged the proper proportion of those items already enumerated under the heading of 'Direct Department Expense,' and in addition thereto, a proportion of administrative and office salaries, wages of mechanics, engineers and watchmen, telephone and telegrams, stationery and office supplies, fuel, oil, light and water.

"The apportionment is made to the departments in accordance with the amount of floor space each occupies, and the investment that each must carry in machinery and all appliances, as well as in stocks of raw and manufactured material, etc. The apportionment to "Factory General' being that which cannot reasonably be considered as applicable to any of the departments solely, but which is a burden upon them all.

"With this preliminary outline of our general scheme we proceed to indicate as nearly as possible in proper order, our method of finding the actual cost of our products. We begin with raw material, which includes cost, freight, plus carload switching, or drayage, receiving, namely, the actual cost of placing goods into our warehouses, plus a proportion (on a work hour basis) of factory general expense. This gives us the actual cost of each item of the raw material laid down in our warehouses.

"Production of manufactured ware includes actual labor supplying raw material to each department; manufacturing throughout the various processes in each department; warehousing—namely, placing manufactured goods into warehouses; direct department and factory general expense. The actual material consumed and labor applied in the production of each article is accurately recorded.

"We are about to make a run, for instance, on a certain size package. A work order is made out by the superintendent showing the kind of package to be manufactured; in which department to be produced; the size and kind of stock (namely, staves, heading, hoops, etc.) to be used, and from then on a daily report is rendered on the crew card of the number manufactured, the actual breakage of staves, heads and hoops, and the actual number of hours applied by each of the various employees engaged upon the work.

"At the completion of the work order there are shown the following actual items of cost: Staves, heads, hoops, sundries (which include rivets, or whatever the minor items might be, depending upon the character of the package made); actual labor cost, and in addition to these items, direct department expense and factory general expenses, based upon the number of work hours applied in the manufacture of this particular run of packages.

"Thus we arrive at the actual cost of our manufactured ware, ready for sale and delivery, subject, however, to such further special preparation as may be indicated by the customers when ordering, viz.: varnishing, giving an interior coat of paraffine or glue, or such other requirements with which the cooperage trade generally is familiar.

"This brings us down to an accurate cost of each item we sell, right up to the point of readiness for delivery to cars or drays, and this we consider cost, affected only by overhead, distributive over the entire volume of business transacted, and which comes under the following general headings: 'Selling expenses,' embodying such items as delivery labor; cartage; salesmen's salaries; salesmen's expenses; commission, and advertising.

"'Administrative expenses,' covering such administrative salaries, as not already charged under 'factory general;' director's fees; travelling expenses, and entertainment.

"'General expenses,' comprising collection and exchange; estimated losses; legal expense; postage; sundry office expenses; office salaries; stationery and office supplies; subscriptions and donations; telephone and telegraph, etc.

"Under the headings of 'Sundry Gains' and "Sundry Losses' occur the following: Under the former, discounts on purchases, commissions earned, and sales of goods not manufactured by us; under the latter, discounts allowed; allowances to customers, etc.

"This gives you a general outline; in fact, it is possible that I have gone somewhat too minutely into the details of our method of ascertaining costs.

"We permit no guesswork. We have long ago learned that it is unsafe to attempt to do business on guesswork.

"To summarize, we ascertain accurately the cost of our raw material laid down in warehouse; then we ascertain accurately the material (including waste and breakage), and all labor entering into the cost of manufacture, and handling at every point; and finally, as nearly accurately as such a thing is possible, the proportion of all overhead that east item should bear.

Another letter upon the same subject, from M. D. Welsh, of the Omaha Cooperage Company, was also read to the members. It read as follows:—

"Many manufacturers cheat themselves into the belief that their cooperage costs less than it actually does. I have seen men figure out their cost about as follows:

One set oil staves	$ .54
One set heads	.22
Nine-pound steel	.18
Shop pay-roll per barrel	.16
Total cost	$1.10

"The above four items constitute only the base cost of a barrel. To the above should be added proportionately twenty-five more items.

The 25 items consist of the following:
Salary of owner or owners, or officers if incorporated.
Salaries of office employees.
Fire insurance.
Taxes of all kinds.
Rents, if any.
Blank books.
Stationery.
Postage stamps.
Telegraph tolls.
Telephone rental and tolls.
Interest and exchange.
Charity.
Travelling expenses.
Social expenses at meeting and conventions.
Coke.
Water.
Oil
Waste.
Repairs.
Attorney fees.
Benevolence.
Coal.
Depreciation on machinery and building from wear and tear.
Cost of delivery of barrels to purchaser. If done by team the cost of feed for horses, repairs to wagons, harness and shoeing horses added.
Interest at 6 per cent. actual cash invested over all liabilities.

"If a manufacturer will foot up his cost for the last twelve months of the above items and divide into that sum the number of barrels he has made during that period he will find from 12 to 16 cents must be added to the base cost of $1.10 for raw material and shop pay-roll.

"I am unable to understand how a person can deceive himself as to the cost of his product by not adding all of his overhead charges. Yet it is being done by large as well as small concerns, and so long as cooperage manufacturers will not get together and discuss this cost problem and other items of practical and vital importance to each other I do not see any immediate or lasting prosperity in the cooperage business."

Canadian Lumber in South Africa

Increasing Demand for White Pine and Spruce—Comparative Statement of Trade in 1910 and 1909

The trade returns recently issued by the Department of Commerce and Industries, indicate an appreciable advance in the volume and value of the importations of lumber into British South Africa, during the fiscal year 1910.

The imports of unmanufactured wood and timber totalled 15,680,147 cubic feet, valued at £962,180, as compared with 9,168,416 cubic feet, valued at £499,302 for the corresponding period of the previous year, or an increase of 6,511,731 cubic feet, valued at £462,878.

There were in addition importations of manufactured wood valued at £219,986, as against £158,936 for the similar period of 1909, or an increase of £61,050, showing an expansion of £523,928 in the value of imported wood goods, exclusive of furniture, during the year 1910.

The totals for the two years are given for comparison as follows:

	Wood Unmanufactured Value	Wood Manufactured Value	Total Value
1909...	£499,302	£158,936	£ 658,238
1910	962,180	219,986	1,182,166

	1910	1909	1910 Increase	1910 Decrease
Wood, unmanfactured—				
Hickory	42		42	
Oak	52		52	
Spruce and pine	74,366	21,778	52,588	
Poplar	146		146	
All other n.o.d.	4,503		4,503	
Flooring and ceiling	1,741	2,410		669
Wood, planed and grooved	14,603	6,442	8,161	
Wood, manufactured—				
Casks, empty	4	5		1
Wooden boxes, empty	392	359	33	
Handles for picks, etc. ...	450	828		378
Houses and frames of houses	103	407		304
Staves	1,516		1,516	
All other, n.o.d.	2,249	1,909	340	
Wood pulp or wool	195		195	
	£100,362	£34,138	£67,576	1,352
	34,138		1,352	
Increase	£ 66,224		£66,224	

Value of South African Imports of Canadian Lumber

The following is a comparative statement of the value of unmanufactured wood and timber, and manufactured wood, imported from Canada during the fiscal years 1909 and 1910, showing increase or decrease:

Marked Increase in Several Items

The foregoing statement shows a substantial increase of £66,224 ($331,120) in the value of the lumber imported from Canada during the year 1910, as compared with the previous year. The imports of spruce and pine were larger by £52,588 ($262,940); hickory £42 ($210); oak £52 ($260); poplar £146 ($730): All other n.o.d. £4,503 ($22,515); wood, planed and grooved £8,161 ($40,805); wooden boxes empty, £33 ($165); staves £1,516 ($7,580); wood pulp or wood, £195 ($975); all other n.o.d. £340 ($1,700). The imports of casks, empty, were smaller by £1 ($5); flooring and ceiling £669 ($3,345); houses and frames of houses £304 ($1,520); and handles for picks, etc., £378 ($1,890).

Inadequate Statistics

The trade returns do not show separately the quantity or value of the imports either of spruce or pine, both being included in the returns under the heading of pine. It is therefore impossible to accurately determine the quantity or value of the imports of either of these woods. The figures, however, indicate that the importations of spruce and pine together totalled 11,166,556 cubic feet, valued at £621,666 ($3,108,330), about fifty per cent. of the whole quantity being imported from Sweden.

Increased Imports of Canadian Spruce and Pine

The importations of lumber from Canada, especially spruce deals, spruce deal ends, pine deals, planks, boards and timber, have been steadily increasing during the past three years, and the possibilities for further expansion are favorable. This will to some extent depend upon the ability of Canadian manufacturers and exporters to fully meet the requirements of the market at competitive prices, and also upon the care that is taken to ensure that all orders are properly executed, as it is absolutely necessary that the quality and dimensions of the material should strictly comply with the specifications.

Large and Important Market for Lumber

The market in South Africa for the various classes of wood and timber in question is large and important, and is wholly supplied by importations from oversea countries.

The quantity of spruce and pine imported from Canada during the year 1910 was 1,369,714 cubic feet, valued at £74,366 ($371,830), or about twelve per cent. of the total imports.

Sweden, Norway, and the United States, are Canada's chief competitors in the timber market of South Africa. These, however, being foreign nations, their exports of wood and timber to this country are subject to an ad valorem duty of three per cent., while the imports of lumber from Canada enter South Africa under the preferential tariff free of duty. This advantage in the tariff should be a great stimulus to the lumber trade of the Dominion and a strong inducement to Canadian exporters to carefully consider the requirements of the market and assiduously cultivate South African business, as there is no reason why Canada should not have a very large share of the wood and timber trade of this country.

Imports of Spruce Deal Ends from Canada

The spruce deal ends are chiefly used in the manufacture of boxes and cases of various kinds and sizes, for the South African market. This material evidently meets the requirements of the trade as the demand for it is constantly growing. The manufacture of boxes is now an important industry in Cape Town. Two large planing mills, well equipped with modern plant for box making, have been successfully operated during the past three or four years, a considerable number of hands being steadily employed throughout the year manufacturing boxes for fresh and dried fruit, candles, soap, biscuits, jams, sweets, fish, explosives, and various other commodities for which wooden boxes and cases are required.

The proprietors of these mills imported from Canada, during the year 1910, about two thousand standards of spruce deal ends for boxmaking and other uses in their business.

Imports of Spruce Deals

The Canadian spruce deals imported into South Africa are largely used in buildings for joists, studding, and scantling. The sizes required are 3 in. x 9 in., 3 in. x 10 in., 3 in. x 11 in., 3 in. x 12 in., and from 10 feet to 30 feet in length, 3 in. x 9 in. being the size in most demand. The grades are known as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Grade No. 1 would be called merchantable in Canada.

Several timber merchants own and operate mills where deals are cut into sizes suitable for scantling, studding, and roofing timbers. Enquiry has recently been made for a good quality of spruce boards, 1 in. thick and 12 in. wide and up, and from 12 feet long to 18 ft. long for shelving. Hitherto pine has been exclusively used for this purpose.

Douglas Fir or Oregon Pine

There is a good market in South Africa for Douglas Fir, known here as Oregon Pine. It is rough sawn and graded as first, second, third and fourth quality; as far as can be ascertained very little, if any, of the fourth grade is brought into the country. This timber is imported in various sizes as follows:—3 in. x 9 in., 3 in. x 12 in., 4 in. x 6 in., 4 in. x 9 in., 4 in. x 12 in., 6 in. x 6 in., 6 in. x 9 in., 6 in. x 12 in., 9 in. x 12 in., 12 in. x 12 in., (of any lengths varying from 10 to 30 feet.) It is however stated by Timber Merchants that the greater part of the import is 3 in. x 9 in.

The better quality of this lumber is used for the inside finish of dwelling houses. The second grade is planed, tongued and grooved, and used for ceilings, walls and flooring of buildings generally. Shelving and other fittings for stores and shops, joists, scantlings, and roofing timber are also made of this wood and it is very largely used in building and general carpentry.

Southern Hard Pine

The Southern hard pine timber (pitch pine) imported from the United States is largely used by the various mining companies in the construction of the requisite framework of timber to carry the machinery on the pit heads and the conveyors connected therewith. It is also manufactured into tongued and grooved flooring and is much used in general carpentry. This timber is sawn in various sizes from 3 in. x 9 in., to 18 in. x 18 in., (of any lengths varying from 40 to 60 feet). Hewn timber is not imported into South Africa. Wooden poles for telegraph, telephone, and other uses are not imported into South Africa. The white ants are so destructive to wood, that all poles for these services throughout are tubular iron.

Adequate Facilities for Handling Cargo

The facilities for handling merchandise of all kinds at the different South African ports are well adapted to meet the requirements of the import and export trade of the country. Cargoes are invariably landed on the docks at Cape Town, East London and Durban; but at Port Elizabeth and Mossel Bay lighters are used for landing goods of all kinds. The charge for the lighterage is 1s. 3d. per ton, which is paid by the ship.

The dock dues at the ports of Cape Colony are one shilling per ton (cubic measurement) and ⅝ per cent. ad valorem.

The wharfage dues at the port of Durban on all goods for Natal are one per cent. on the value of the commodities in the country when and where purchased. On goods entered at Durban for points in the Transvaal a rebate of ¾ per cent. is allowed.

In every South African port there are telegraph and cable offices which offer the same facilities as similar offices in Canada and elsewhere. The cable rate to Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, is 3s. 6d., (85 cents) per word. The rate to the North West Territories is from 4s. (97 cents) to 5s. 6d., ($1.45) and the rate to Vancouver Island, British Columbia, is 5s. 6d. ($1.34). All the ports at which timber is discharged have railway connection whereby timber can be despatched to points in the interior of the country.

Defoliation of Forests by the Spruce Budworm

Considerable uneasiness and even alarm has been felt by lumbermen and others interested in forest products, over the depredations in different parts of Canada, of the spruce budworm (Tortrix fumiferana). It was feared that the spruce might suffer a fate similar to that of the tamarack which was killed by the larch sawfly about twenty-five years ago. As a result, however, of careful investigations begun by the Division of Entomology of the Dominion Department of Agriculture during 1909 and still in progress, the situation appears to be much more satisfactory and reassuring than was at first considered possible.

The destructive work of the budworm was first reported two years ago from Vancouver Island, where the Douglas fir was attacked; and from Quebec, where the spruce and the balsam suffered chiefly. In the case of Quebec, the pests were at first confined to the west-central portion of the province, but during 1910 areas on the east of the St. Lawrence were also attacked. It was this latter circumstance that roused timber owners to a sense of the possible extent of the danger.

While in the caterpillar stage these insects destroy the buds of the spruce and balsam, especially at the tops of the trees. They also bite off the leaves, which, together with the excrement of the caterpillars, cause the tops of the trees to assume a reddish brown appearance. When a large area is attacked it appears as if it had been swept by fire.

As such plagues of air insects can only be controlled by natural means, the Dominion Entomologist visited a number of the infected districts for the purpose of discovering a natural remedy that would meet the situation. Various insect enemies or parasites were found, that prey upon the budworm, and these are being used to destroy the pest. As the percentage of important parasites, especially of the minute species which attack the eggs of the budworm, is unusually large, there is abundant reason for hoping for the extermination of the latter. Judging by previous experiences in studies of this nature, it is not improbable that the insect will be controlled by its natural parasites in the course of a year or two, that is, before it has inflicted any serious damage to the spruce and balsam by repeated defoliation.

The Hardwood Trade in Michigan

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association held recently in Detroit, the following report was presented by the chairman of the committee on "Market Conditions."

We are particularly fortunate in having reports from practically every member of the association and that the reports of July, 1911, are identical in number and from nearly identically the same members as reported for July, 1910. This gives nearly an absolute comparison for the two years.

While the reports show a slight increase in the amount of stock at the mills, there is less unsold stock than at any time since 1907. Of the total stock on hand there is less of ash, beech, rock elm, soft elm, nearly identically the same amount of basswood and a slight increase in the amount of birch and maple.

Of the stocks unsold there is less of ash, beech, rock elm, soft elm and slightly more of basswood and birch, with maple comparatively the same. Of the total stock there is approximately 10,000,000 feet less July 1, 1911, than for the corresponding period for 1910, and approximately 20,000,000 feet less than for July, 1909, or July, 1908.

The greatest increase in stocks at the mills and practically the only increase of consequence is in the item of No. 2 common and better maple, but as an offset against this there is the fact that there is less No. 2 common and better maple unsold now than a year ago, which would indicate that there is not the real increase, as may appear, but that parties who have purchased the stock are slower to move it this year than usual.

Hardwood Lumber Stocks

There seems to be a growing tendency among consuming manufacturers toward making the lumber manufacturers the holders of stock until such time as it is actually required for consumption. This tendency also helps the appearance of there being an increased supply of some items, while as a matter of fact the total available supply probably is less.

Of the items notably less in supply than a year ago, beech shows a total stock of 37,000,000 feet as against 46,000,000 feet for July, 1910, and of the total beech sold there is 11,000,000 feet for July 1, 1911, as against 22,000,000 feet for July 1, 1910, and No. 3 common hardwood, the item probably of most concern to manufacturers, shows a remarkable reversal of form from one year ago, the total stock at mills being 36,000,000 feet as against 80,000,000 feet July 1, 1910, and of stock unsold there is but 34,000,000 feet as against 43,000,000 feet July 1, 1910.

When we consider that we started the year July 1, 1910, with 30,000,000 feet more of No. 3 common hardwood than the previous year, and that we are starting the year July 1, 1911, with 14,000,000 feet less of No. 3 common hardwood than the previous year, this item should not occupy the weak position that it has for two years or more.

Taking into consideration the fact that general business has been sluggish for two years and especially so during this last year, it seems remarkable that northern hardwood lumber stocks have not increased materially and in this respect we believe this product has been more fortunate than many others.

We believe the general situation to be good and would not think best to recommend any changes from the recommendations submitted at our April, 1911, meeting.

Hemlock

As regards the hemlock situation, we note a very marked improvement in both price and stock conditions, there being a total stock at the mills of 161,000,000 feet as against 193,000,000 feet for July 1, 1910, with both price and demand much better than a year ago. Hemlock lath shows 11,000,000 as against 27,000,000 July 1, 1910, a remarkable reduction in stock.

Owing to the diversity in the quality of hemlock in different localities, the different methods of manufacture and marketing, and the diversity in the methods of grading, your committee feels unable to recommend a price for the different grades, but we believe that much better prices can be obtained for hemlock than a year ago and better prices than obtained last spring and early summer.

Practical Sympathy from Hoo-Hoo

The cordial sympathy of members of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo for the sufferes in the Porcupine fire was kindly recognized recently by a generous gift of $50, which was received by W. A. Hadley, of Chatham, Ont, former Snark of the Universe, and forwarded by him to the proper authorities.

Under date of July 28, Scrivenoter J. H. Baird wrote from Nashville, Tenn., to Mr. Hadley, as follows: "Referring to your letter of recent date, which I referred to Snark Miller: I am pleased to advise that I have been instructed by Snark Miller to send you cheque for $50 to be applied to the needs of the sufferers from forest fires in Ontario. I am further directed by Snark Miller to say that he only regrets that we are unable to make the cheque larger and that his sympathy goes out to your stricken people.

"Please acknowledge receipt of cheque and pardon me for not writing more fully, I am very busy and will have a lot of things to tell you by word of mouth when I see you at Detroit, to which meeting I am looking forward with much pleasure.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) J. H. BAIRD, Scrivenoter.

St. John River Storage Reservoirs

Engineers of International Waterways Commission Report that Scheme is Feasible and Desirable

St. John, N. B., Aug. 3.—That the improvements of the St. John river for the benefit of the lumbering industry and whatever water powers may be developed in the future on that waterway is both feasible and desirable, a question that has been under investigation by the International St. John River commission, a commission appointed by the United States and the Dominion of Canada, is now assured through a recent report to the commission from its board of consulting engineers—Hardy S. Ferguson of New York city, and S. J. Chapleau of the Department of Public Works of Canada.

In their report the engineers, who represent the best trained and most skillful hydraulic engineers of the two countries state:—

"We have no hesitation in stating that what we have already learned makes it apparent to us that it is both feasible and desirable to devop a system of storage reservoirs and to improve the river channels in many places, and that much can be accomplished towards making the driving of logs safer and less expensive, and toward increasing the low water flows for the benefit of any water powers which may be developed along the river in the future."

To those who are interested in the work of the commission and those who have their interests along the St. John river the report of the consulting engineers is most significant, and means if adopted by the commission, that eventually the two governments may take steps to carry out some comprehensive scheme for conserving the water of the St. John and improving the river, to the benefit of both the lumber industry for which it is chiefly used at present and whatever other development may take place in the future.

Canada is said to be anxious that the United States join with her in carrying out some plan for the improvement of the river, which will put an end to the difficulties, which have occurred in the past, and led up to the bloodless "Van Burean War" of 1905.

Most of the field work which has been done by engineers at the direction of the commissioners has been completed and the larger part of the data has been put in shape for the consulting engineers to study in connection with their final report. Briefly the work covers a comprehensive examination of the St. John river between Grand Falls and Seven Islands and of the lakes and main branches tributary to the river between these limits. Profiles, discharge measurements and gauge readings have been made, areas of important lakes determined, surveys of sites for dams at the outlets of these lakes have been completed and other necessary information secured from which to estimate the reservoir capacity available, cost of constructing reservoir dams and manner of treating river channels for improving log driving conditions.

The work of plotting the Black river surveys, plotting Seven Islands surveys, completing a general map of the St. John river, plotting, rating curves and gauge readings and computing discharge measurement is now done. A small office force has been engaged on this work, and the work that remains to be done is being hurried along as fast as possible under the direction of M. H. Ranney, chief engineer in charge of the field work. It is expected that the engineering work will be completed within the next four months.

A party has been in the field making a survey for a reservoir site on the main river at Seven Islands.

In addition to field and office work which is in progress, there has been some work done on the St. John and its branches above Seven Islands. This section of the river is very important regarding lumber operations and log driving conditions, and the engineers are securing definite information as to the possibility of creating reservoirs and improving the river channels above Seven Islands.

The surveys of the St. John river made under the direction of the commission extend down as far as Hartland, and some of the finest maps in existence of this important waterway and the section through which it passes will be one of the results of the commission work. In fact these maps will be the first complete and authentic maps ever made of that section.

The Canadian government has made a map of the river from Fredericton to Woodstock and by making a map of the section between Hartland and Woodstock the commission will have a comulete map and survey of the river between Fredericton and Seven Islands.

Up to the present time the consulting engineers have confined their work to securing such data as they considered necessary for developing a comprehensive improvement scheme. Enough of the data and information has been secured to justify the consulting engineers in beginning their studies of the problems which will form the basis of their final report to the commission which they plan to have ready some time this fall.

Mr. Joseph F. Merritt, of St. John, N. B., a member of Merritt Bros. & Co., met with a serious accident recently at their mill at Black River. While showing a workman how to make repairs on a saw, the machinery was inadvertently started. The saw cut deeply into Mr. Merritt's wrist almost severing the hand. The doctors believe the hand can be saved.

Why U.S. Lumber is Selling in Canada

The increased shipment of lumber from the North Western States to the Canadian prairies is the subject of an interesting letter and editorial reference in a recent issue of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman. The letter is as follows: "Editor Lumberman—I notice on your editorial page in the July 14 issue a query as to why the lumber trade of the west coast is going to Canada instead of the central states. The same question appealed to me a few days ago when I received a letter from a friend who is located in a lumber town in Washington. In mentioning the condition of business in his town he stated that conditions were slow, giving as a reason that they had always shipped to the Dakotas and Nebraska, whereas they were now shipping to Canada, and not realizing as much for their products as formerly. From all reports this is not the exception, but the rule. Why is it? Is it because of a desire on the part of the manufacturers to keep their plants running and their employees busy, or a result of the proposed reciprocity treaty? I would rather think it was a lack of demand on the part of the aforesaid states. Surely no manufacturer would ship to Canada at a less margin than to the United States, without a good and sufficient reason."

Editorially the following reference is made to the subject:—"Briefly, the manufacturers of the Pacific states are shipping lumber to Canada because they find there a market for their products. To go further, it is probable that they are shipping there at a smaller margin of profit (if they are getting less than they ordinarily get in the United States) because there is practically no market for their stock on this side of the line under the present conditions. Why the demand is so light on this side of the line is due to a number of causes. Indirectly the agitation caused by the probability that the reciprocity treaty will become a law has resulted in unsettled conditions in the United States from which the lumber trade is suffering. The treaty reduces the tariff on lumber $1.25 per thousand, and it is quite likely that the farmers, and other buyers of lumber as well, believe that after it is enacted the price of lumber will be less by that amount. But there are other reasons why the farmers are awaiting the passage of the treaty.

"The treaty also removes the protective duty on most of the products of the farm, and whether they are right or not, the farmers have the idea that the free admittance of Canadian farm products will lower the price for farm products by the amount of the present duty. If they are right in this, it will not only lower the price of their products, but will also lower the value of their farms. Under the circumstances, they can hardly be blamed for hesitating about spending money for improvements.

"Present crop prospects also undoubtedly have some effect on trade. While the year started out all right, the dry weather in many sections has undoubtedly lessened the prospects for a large crop, and the retail lumbermen are not buying stock as heavily as they would if the outlook were better. On the whole, it is probable that the winter and spring wheat crop together will be larger than it was last year, and the corn crop will also be large. Nevertheless, the farmers are waiting for the harvests and the retailers are waiting for the farmers.

"The manufacturers of the Pacific northwest have always enjoyed a good demand from the Dakotas and Nebraska. Since the partial crop failure of last fall, the demand from those states has been exceedingly light, and if they are shipping lumber to Canada in larger quantities than usual it is because of the light demand in their usual markets. If they could sell at better prices in the United States, they would not ship to Canada. And they are manufacturing lumber and shipping it to whatever market will take it, because it is better to manufacture and ship at a small margin, than to close down their plants altogether. There are certain fixed charges that must be met whether or not a saw mill plant is operating, and if the mill shuts down altogether the crew will become scattered, making the resumption of operations exceedingly costly. It is probable, too, that the manufacturers find it more profitable to operate even at a small margin than to close down and throw a large number of men out of employment."

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

An Ideal Shed—Stock and Investment

A Well Planned Shed

Economy, utility and convenience are the three essentials in shed designing. They are all well obtained in a shed built by the Fred. A. Smith Lumber Company at Paxton, Ill., which is described by Met. L. Saley in a recent issue of the American Lumberman.

The shed is 85 x 200 feet. The foundation is of concrete, the outside wall, and that at each side of the main alley, being solid concrete, with the exception that the outer wall along the side of the shed shown has hollow building tile inserted every four feet for ventilation. The balance of the shed foundation, and also that for the lumber piles, is concrete piers. The roof, which is of the ready variety, is white, which the builders do not believe will permit the heat to penetrate as it would were it black. This is a point which I had not heard discussed before, and no doubt the idea was gathered from the well known fact that in hot weather light colored clothes are cooler than black ones.

FRED A SMITH LUMBER C

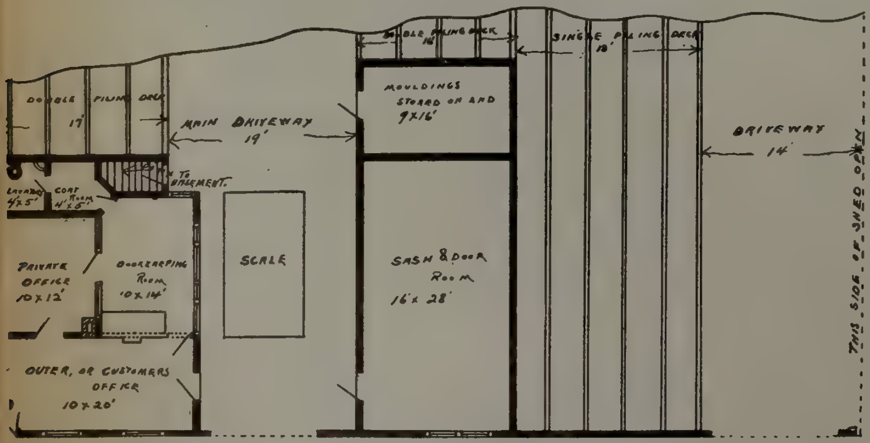
An Ideal Retail Shed

The side of the shed shown is fourteen feet to the eaves, and is sided with yellow pine drop siding, No. 116, put on up and down. This siding is also used on the front of the shed, with the exception of the office, where 4-inch drop siding is used. The rear end is sided ten feet high with 6-inch straps, laid one inch apart, with drop siding above. The opposite side of the shed is open, and the hood extends over the driveway fourteen feet. This is unlike the ordinary hood, however, as the ends of the shed are enclosed full width, and the eaves of the hood are supported by posts.

The bins are eight and one-half feet in the clear, those of the lower deck seven and one-half feet high, and the platforms are three feet wide.

The main alley is nineteen feet wide, and is paved with concrete for eighteen feet from the shed entrance. The balance of the alley is filled with cinders, which occasionally are wet with a hose to lay the dust.

The cupola windows are arranged with a latch and cord to admit of opening, but as yet, owing to the open side of the shed, and the slatted end, there has been sufficient ventilation with the windows closed.



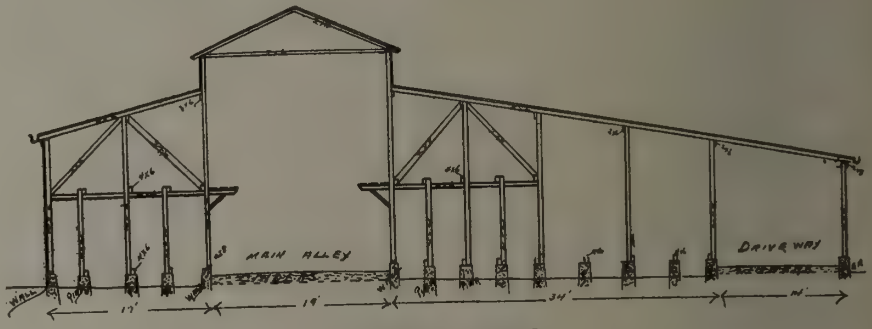
Floor Plan of Shed.

The scales are in the main alley, with the bar in the room of the bookkeeper, and the side of this room extending into the alley is practically all windows, thus affording a view of the entire length of the alley. As shown by the sketch of the floor plan, the wareroom is directly across the alley from the office, and back of this is the molding room, 9 x 16, and twenty feet high, extending into the cupola, in which molding is carried on end. This room is sided with 6-inch flooring, which renders it practicaly dust-proof. This method of storing molding has been found so satisfactory that it is employed at all the sheds of the company.

Extending from the open side of the shed, and enclosed with a picket fence, is a lot forty feet wide and the length of the shed, in which tile and sundry items are stored. The barn is located on the rear of the lot, and the cement, lime and salt house is alongside the track, convenient to the yard, and so constructed that the material may be unloaded from the car with trucks.

The office arrangement has been found both convenient and practical. The outside office has a door opening into the alley, and has a table for the convenience of customers. The bookkeeper's room is separated from the outer office by a standing desk built in the partition, which is plastered from the desk to the floor. Above the desk, extending to the cap trim, which is set on a line with the door and window trim, is an opening filled with a grill of flat wirework, with a cashier's window in the centre of it. The door opening from the outer office into this room has above it a wire mesh panel to match the grill over the desk. The coat room is also used as a telephone booth. The office is heated by a small steam furnace, which, to say nothing of the comfort and convenience, has been found more economical than stoves.

The company has just completed a shed at Rossville, 86 x 145, similar in arrangements to the one described above.



Plan of Side of Shed

The company has eight yards, all in Illinois, and at each the buildings are painted a golden rod yellow, with white trimmings. The delivery wagons are yellow, and with a single exception the horses of the company are black.

Shedding the Piles

For 100 feet or more there was a string of piles of lumber in the yard, and the dealer said it was his intention to build a shed on the ground occupied by the lumber, but he was getting no nearer to it than he was two years ago when he determined to build. It is the only outside piling room he has, and as he replenishes his stock about as fast as it is sold, the piles remain of about the same size.

"Shed the lumber without removing it," I suggested.

"Never heard of such a thing," he replied.

I told him that M. H. Hand, of Plymouth, Wis., had just such a problem to solve as confronted him. His lumber was in a pile on the ground he wanted to build a shed; he wanted to save the work of handling the lumber twice in order to do so, and he built the shed without removing it.

The shed of Mr. Hand was made possible by the use of poles for support. Of these poles, twelve 6-inch, twenty-five feet long, and twenty-four 6-inch, sixteen feet long, were used. The foundation of the piles were not disturbed. If Mr. Hand had wanted a frame shed that would require bracing in every direction, and sills, the work of removing all the lumber would have been a necessity.

This shed is 38 x 198 feet, the width permitting of easy piling inside of the poles. It took 90,000 shingles, which were of a cheap grade, to cover the roof. The shed is minus a hood, but this could have been easily added had it been to Mr. Hand's taste.

The dealer was interested. "By gracious!" he exclaimed, "that is an idea." Whether he will follow the example set by Mr. Hand I don't know. At any rate he has been shown the way.

I have seen lumber piles roughly covered, but I had not before seen a permanent shed built over any great amount of lumber without removing it. But to do so, provided poles are used, is as easy as falling off a log.

Dissatisfied with the Results

The shed that was completed late last fall cost, in round numbers, $3,000.

"What do you think of the yard?" the proprietor asked, after we had been through it.

"Pretty good outfit."

"Yes, but what do you think of it? I can see where I have made a mistake, and I should like to know how we tally."

I told him there was little to be gained by criticizing a shed to a man's face. Little Dutchie might criticize it in the fastness of my room at the hotel, but that was different; and that it was my aim to be more of a gentleman than Little Dutchie is, anyhow. Once a shed is built it is built; the chances are it is the only one that will be built by the dealer, and it is not my business to go around the country passing my opinion on the demerits of a shed unless I am particularly asked to do so. Moreover, there is such a variety of tastes that the opinions of any one man do not constitute law. It appears to be the taste of some dealers to shove lumber into the air, to the second deck, sometimes to the third deck. But as for me, I don't like to work well enough to do it. Further, I should not call it economical to do it.

"In this instance you are particularly asked," he said.

"To start with, then, I would spike the gate shut in the rear end of the yard."

"For why?"

"For two reasons. I should want to see from the office every team that entered the yard, as such an arrangement might assist at times to refresh the memory of a careless foreman. My No. 2 reason would be on advertising grounds. You front on the main street, and I should want every load that left the yard to be seen on this street. I wouldn't permit a wagon to sneak out the back way and go to its destination on a back street. I should want my teams seen on the street as often as the other fellow's."

"Two other fellows," he corrected.

"To my mind it would have been an improvement to have located the office between the two alleys, instead of in the corner, in which case, with a slightly projecting window on each side of the office, everything that was going on in both alleys could be seen. Any team that was going in or out could be seen from the office."

"I accept the amendment," he said.

"As you have plenty of ground room I would have extended the shed, and as far as possible eliminated the upped deck."

"Objection overruled," he said. "I never have seen any disadvantage of a second deck. Build as many sheds as I might I would put it in."

"I would have provided more space under the piles for ventilation."

"Which would no doubt have been wise," he remarked.

"I would have left the east side of the shed open, with a 12-foot hood over the driveway. With these changes, and with the alleys planked, you would have a shed that was a shed, in my opinion. Now let's see how we dovetail."

"I am not pleased with the d—— shed, nohow," he said. "I wouldn't duplicate it if I had as much money as I could lift. The next time I would build an open shed, with an alley and double piling spaces on each side of it, and with a wide hood over each driveway along the outside. I would put the office in front, and between the office and shed rooms for finish, molding and mill work."

"Why didn't you build such a shed?" he was asked.

"Because I didn't know enough; I hadn't learned," he answered. "Last month I took a little trip west, and with some modifications I saw a shed that was to my liking. I built this shed—simply built it without being fully posted as to what there was in the shed line."

Here was frankness and confession that I never had met with before. I have seen hundreds of sheds with glaring faults in the way of construction, but it is human nature, I suppose, that these faults are not generally pointed out to a stranger, or acknowledged even, if they are pointed out by the stranger.

All this talk was about a shed, but no doubt many times the experience of regretting the way we had built has been ours in matters outside of lumber sheds. If the results of the efforts of any man has been wholly satisfactory that man is not myself. As a rule Little Dutchie performs so badly that after reading the stuff he grinds out I am provoked enough to turn him out doors.

Then I don't know but the dissatisfaction with the work we do is a good symptom, for if all were satisfied the world would come to a standstill. If all had been content with railroad and automobile travel there would have been no flying machines. Fatalities have been associated with these machines, but thousands of inventors are at work in an endeavor to make them more efficient. If prophecy does not fail, the time will come when I visit you that I will alight at your office door in a little individual flying machine. Great idea it would be if the birds are always permitted to outdo us.

I do not understand how the shed that could be built to-day could be improved, but to say it will not be would be reckless. Not one knows but the shed that will be built twenty years hence will look as much unlike the shed of to-day as the modern shed of the present is unlike the one that was erected a score of years ago. Certainly improvements have been made right along, and possibly our foresight is not penetrating enough to see those that will be made in the future. At any rate we will keep right on doing the best we know how, and maybe such a determination will land us still higher.

Fallacy of First-Sight Impressions

There are those who claim they can tell a good man at sight, but when they tell me that, immediately I am from Missouri. A man who has made a study of phrenology, physiognomy etc. may read character to an extent, but not one in thousands of us has paid any attention to these branches. I have visited the penitentiaries of many of the states, and I must confess that I have seen scores of inmates which, were they not in convicts' stripes, I would trust offhand as soon as I would an equal number met on the streets. I once said this to a man, and he replied that there was good reason for it; that there were men on the inside of the walls who were no worse than those on the outside, the only difference being that those on the inside had been caught.

A lineyard proprietor who has thirty yards or more had this to say: "I never pretend to tell whether an employee will make a good man until he is tried out. None of us meets a man without having an impression of some kind or another, but such an impression is a result of our tastes. I can remember when foolishly I had an objection to red hair, especially red-headed girls, but if you were to go to my house you would know I rid myself of the silly idea, as the hair of my wife is golden. You see I don't call it red now.

"I know well enough that at first sight you would not fall in love with our man at ——, but he is one of our best. He is as steady as a clock, competent 'way beyond the average, and is liked by our customers, once they know him. I hired one young man because he was so prepossessing in appearance, and before we got onto him be beat us out of several hundred dollars. I want to know as much about the career of a man as I can; something of the family he is out of if I can, as I am one that believes that blood tells. Don't care much about any recommend he may bring, as I have known employers to give a man 'a good character' when they would no longer have him in their employ. That isn't the thing to do, but it is a thing that has been done to me twice that I know of. If a man handles himself well in the yard he recommends himself."

"Married or single men, which?" I asked a lineyard proprietor.

"Married, every time," was his answer.

Just then he looked at his watch; it was 3.30; he had an engagement at the bank at 3.45; he would have to ask to be excused; and he was obliged to leave before he explained the connection of married life with a good business policy. "Go in and talk with John," he said. John talked, but he said nothing that I thought would illumine the lumber industry.

What Was Not Done in a Week of Sundays

There is a gerat deal in taking time by the forelock. If we do not it is liable to get the same hold on us and give us a shaking. We often hear it remarked by a man that he has not the time to do this or that, but rarely does he create the impression that he is that busy. We have to carry ourselves straight if we do not get set down as four-flushers. All told there is a lot of time, and if one takes advantage of it there is no telling how much can be accomplished.

Not all of us have had all the business we could lay to this season. We have had time on our hands; actually, in some instances, time to burn so far as taking care of our regular run of trade was concerned.

A light trade is what a dealer told me the last week he had been having for a month. "It started in pretty well, and I thought that when the farmers laid by their corn it might pick up again, but it hasn't. The last week has been one of seven Sundays," he said.

I could not see many indications around the premises that the days of the week had been treated other than Sundays, so far as the work was concerned. Along the side of the yard there were weeds as high as your chest, and in the portion of the yard beyond the piles the grass had not been mowed this year. It was decidedly scraggy. But that didn't affect the quality of the lumber in the piles, did it? Sure not. If the weeds had overrun the whole yard, and had grown as high as the piles the quality of the lumber would have remained the same, except that the weeds might have shaded t so it would have rotted. If there was a scythe on the premises there was no man who was anxious to exercise his muscle in swing-ng it. The foreman had his sleeves rolled up to his elbows, look-ng as if he was ready for a job, but probably the boss didn't sic him on.

A couple of years ago, in a yard planned similarly to this one, a yardman was seen running a lawn mower, and it looked as silck as any man's lawn on the street. The front fence of the yard was wire, hence there was nothing to hinder those who passed along the walk or street to see what kind of a yard keeper the dealer was. The piles, with the smooth, green carpeting in the rear of them, was a pretty sight.

In this yard of weeds and grass there are several piles the ends of which are so near the ground that in a rainy spell the mud from the driveway couldn't help splashing up against the lower courses if it should try. During that week of Sundays the foundation under these piles could have been raised had there been enough gumption around the yard to have done it. There was other work that, had it been done, would have improved the appearance of the place. The advantage that could have been taken of the week of Sundays went by default.

If you are a right-up-to-the-minute lumberman I don't believe you will say that notwithstanding trade may be light time hangs heavily on your hands. You require some of this time when you are not piling lumber in, or loading it out, to put your place in condition that will help to sell lumber.

Selling lumber and trying to collect pay for it is not all that constitutes running a yard successfully. Aside from this there is as much work as a dealer can lay his hands to, provided he sees it.

The Dry Season

In many sections to handle material in the yards such a season as we have had up to the date of this writing has been done much pleasantly by many than during former rainy periods. The great majority of retail lumbermen do not carry all their stock under cover, and in the outlying yards, particularly in the prairie states, where rain makes mud, there is much unpleasantness in handling material. In many of these yards following hard rains ducks would think they were in their habitat, and to wade the mud their legs would have to be as long as those of storks. There are several million people living outside these states who never have learned what mud really is. Maybe I have told you that in the streets of the little burg in which I live I have seen the mud so deep that delivery of goods from the stores was made by hand. If horses were used the people of China might be able to get horses without price, as they might drop through.

If all seasons had been as dry as this one the prevailing type of shed would have been different. The original inclosed shed was built when lumber was received at the retail yards in a well seasoned condition. It was not thought to be good "ethics" to ship so quick from the saw as has been done of late years. The owners of these sheds say that at the time they were built there was little trouble with moldy lumber, but that there came a time when a good husky washerwoman could wring water from the lumber, and a new type of shed was required to care for it. And many a umberman has not the shed now that will care for it properly, as I expect there is enough lumber to load ships that is piled in the yards for a while before the dealers will risk putting it in the shed.

Many of the old sheds would not be duplicated these days, except it might be by some dealer who was entirely ignorant of the correct principles of shed construction, and at that he would have o be fresh in the business, as any man who had been through the mill would know better. In many of these old sheds there was not a single provision for ventilation, evidently the idea of ventilation being as far from the builder's mind as the sky is from the earth. When the alley doors were open the breeze would go through, but as these doors were closed about twelve hours every week day, and all day Sunday, the lumber during the time the sheds were closed was in dead air. It is also well enough to bear in mind that open alley doors of themselves do not properly ventilate a shed. The front end of the piles, in this event, catch the stirring air, but ventilation should be such that the air is admitted in the rear of the piles and under them. When air does not circulate it becomes dead, and it does not circulate unless there is both egress and ingress. What is commonly known as a "draft" is necessary.

I have seen many of these old sheds in which ventilation has been provided for by cutting openings through the walls in the rear of the piles. Neither in these sheds of an earlier type could the air get under the piles, the sills on which the lumber rested occupy-ng all the space between the lumber and the ground—a defect in construction that has been observed in many new sheds.

A dealer who has an unloading deck that is under roof remarked that thus far this season the roof on the deck had been of little consequence, as the few cars of lumber he had received might have laid out doors with impunity for days, as far as moisture was concerned.

Another dealer said he couldn't recall to mind another season when any hour of nearly every day he could send out a load of material without an eye on the weather. "These days the thunder may roll, and sky may be covered with clouds, but we have got past thinking it will rain," he said. "The carpenters have been able to work as steady as a clock this summer, and when lumber was drawn to a job there has been no necessity for hustling it under cover, as in case it is when a shower is liable to come up any hour."

Thus the law of compensation is always working.

It follows that dryer the weather the more dust there will be to contend with. The dirtiest lumber I have seen was in a Connecticut town. At this place the lumber was in an open shed over open coal bins. I didn't learn whether the dealer was crazy or not. Pretty sure he was out of his head to some extent. I saw a dealer (now dead) who brushed the dust from his piles whenever he thought it would improve their appearance, and heard of another who uses a duster on his lumber. Get as little as we may, we get enough of it.

Not long ago I was in a shed, there was a good healthy breeze, the wind took a quick shift, and a cloud of dust came into the shed. It was not kind enough to go on through, but settled on the piles on either side. Possibly a portion of it alighted in the alley, but as to that I could not affirm, as already there was so much dust there that even a fair sized cartload would not materially add to it.

We are not very particular as to dust. I once heard a dealer remark that if when loading a team the dust should fall from a board taken from the top of a pile he should be slightly ashamed of himself. Asked how he prevented it, he said he kept a tab on the dust and when he saw it was perceptibly gathering on the top courses of a pile he pulled the boards down, rattled the dust from them, and replaced them the other side up. Few of us, however, are to that pains.

Stock Handling and Investments

"Better methods of handling stock to keep down investments," was the subject of an excellent address by H. A. Templeton at the recent annual meeting of the Montana Retail Lumbermen's Association. Mr. Templeton's remarks were as follows:—

This paper has been prepared from the view point of one who is in business for profit; to which class it is assumed we all belong. If there be among us a man who admires more than profit fine large piles and extensive sheds well filled with good grades of lumber, and one who is willing to pay for the gratification of his whim, this is not for him.

Whenever the investment in business pays us less or even as little as the current interest rate on farm mortgages, we will get out of business.

We all know that the margin between buying price and selling price has been on the decrease in the past several years. The volume of business done per yard has certainly decreased, owing to the largely increased number of yards and the consequent cutting up of former territories. These two forces have acted concertedly toward reduction of net returns on investment, and for many of us the effect has been very nearly disastrous.

Therefore, the method by which we are to maintain the proper ratio between investment and net profit is of the greatest importance.

Probably the first thing to be done is the installation of modern and economical methods—a reduction in operating expenses. The next thing is to reduce the investment to a point where the yearly profit possible will be a reasonable return on that investment.

We younger men listen with mouths open to the reminiscences of you who sold lumber in Montana fifteen or twenty years ago. You tell us of the days when there was one yard in a town of a thousand to five hundred people, with a territory fifty to one hundred miles in radius, and sales ran up to what now seems fabulous amounts.

Investment Proportionate to Demand

To-day these same towns have three to five yards each, with a territory having a radius of possibly ten to fifteen miles. The sales and net profit you tell us are possibly one-quarter what they were in the old days. But the investment? Just as large as it ever was, and possibly larger. Successful continuation of a business in this plight certainly demands a reduction of investment in the same ratio as the sales and net profit have been reduced. It makes the difference between a good business and a poor one—success and failure.

For example: A and B each own a yard in a town of five hundred to a thousand people, where there is forty to fifty thousand dollars of business annually. Both are buisness getters and aggressive with the result that the business is about equally divided. The margin of profit is approximately the same, and consequently the end of the year finds each with about the same amount of net profit, say a thousand dollars.

Certainly, one would suggest, there is very little to choose between these two men and the condition of their businesses. But, whereas A has a total investment in stock, real estate, buildings, and outstanding accounts of ten thousand dollars, B's total investment foots up to twenty thousand dollars.

With this added information it is easy enough to choose between the two yards. A makes ten per cent. on his investment; B makes five per cent. on his. A's business is prosperous and successful; B's business could not be called good according to any definition.

There is only one thing for B to do, that is to reduce his investment to ten thousand dollars, and only when he has done this will his business be profitable and will he be able to meet his competitor on even ground.

I would say that a reduction of outstanding accounts and a shortening of the terms of sales, is the first step to be taken. A reduction of stock the second, and with that reduction this paper is to deal especially.

We all know the difficulty of selling something we haven't got, and agree that it is absolutely essential to have what the customer needs when he needs it. It is largely in our power, however, to educate our trade as to what items of lumber they need and use.

A Personal Illustration

Pardon reference to personal interests, but to illustrate. Some time ago we established a yard in a new town out in the homestead country. The business in sight was not large and we could not see justification for a large investment. Our stock was bought accordingly, and was made up of the regular items of dimension, ten to twenty feet long. Twelve inch number three board; mixed widths number three boards; mixed widths number four boards; eight inch number two shiplap; six inch number two pine flooring; four inch vertical grain fir flooring; six inch number two drop siding. A small amount of C finish of each width. Extra Star A Star shingles, two sizes of two-light windows; two sizes of four-light windows. Some stock doors; threaded felt; thirty pound building paper; two ply roofing, and only a few items of regular stock.

Our customers came in for their little shack and barn bills, and were supplied from this stock to their entire satisfaction. They never thought of or mentioned number two shiplap, or number three shiplap; four inch pine flooring or six inch pine flooring; Extra Star A Star Shingles, or Standard Shingles; one ply roofing or three ply roofing.

Shiplap was shiplap; pine flooring was pine flooring; shingles were shingles, and so on down the line.

A year later a competitor came in. Not a bad mean competitor, but a good one, a nice fellow and a good lumberman. He went right at it, though, to get in a "complete stock," as his ads. read. Before long he had Number 1 drop siding, Number 2 drop siding, Number 3 drop siding; four inch flooring and six inch flooring; Number 2 shiplap and Number 3 shiplap; Red Cedar bevel and pine bevel siding.

Our yard looked like a vanishing shadow compared to his. The trade began to specify grades and call for long lengths. We simply had to come to it. Then they wanted three ply roofing and half ply roofing, as well as all weights between, and were ever fearful, at that, lest they should not be given the grades and weights wanted, since they had found out there were such differences.

To make a long story short, our investment doubled at that point inside of six months; and did our volume of business or the net profits increase? Not a cent. Was our trade better cared for or better satisfied? Not a bit of it.

This incident was one in the experience of a very small yard I know, but the same experience also comes to the large yards in the large towns. Why introduce southern yellow pine to a trade already educated to and satisfied with fir and Montana larch finish? Why duplicate a stock of cedar with California red wood? Why carry every weight of red rosin paper on the list and some special weights besides?

You can't give your trade any more for their money by so doing. You can't gain a reputation for having a more complete stock than your competitor, for he will add these items as rapidly as you do in self defence. So, I say, the first thing is to educate your trade to a stock which the business will justify. Do not try to carry every item found on the list. If you already have your stock duplicated in all kinds of woods available and all weights of paper and roofing, start right in and cut some of them out. It is a hard job, but it can be done. A man does not have to injure his conscience to argue convincingly with a customer that a standard shingle is not as good a buy for the money as the stars. You know as well as I do that fir flooring is as good as yellow pine. Educate your trade to that point of view and cut out the silvery stuff from the southland.

No man ought to use twenty pound red rosin paper. It is no good. Then don't carry it. Half ply roofing is but little better than tar felt. Then don't do your trade the injustice of tempting them with it. Two ply or tar felt is better for the customer and better for you.

Then, as to the quantity of each item necessary. A customer wanting a thousand feet of boards is as well satisfied to take them from a pile containing four thousand feet as from one containing ten thousand feet. The only problem is to keep from reaching the bottom. Try always to have some left, for it is disastrous to any business to be forever out of stock.

To one who has never made a special effort in that direction, however, it is surprising to know how small an amount of stock will serve the purpose, if it is carefully watched, and studied with a view to having future needs constantly provided for by ordering mixed cars made up of small amounts of many items. Two by four should be ordered in lots of one hundred each, instead of thousands. Sheeting in lots of five thousand feet instead of car loads.

Concentrate Your Stock.

Make it a point to keep all of each item of stock in one place. Do not scatter your six inch sixteen foot flooring all over the shed in three or four different piles. Some day you will forget where one pile is, think you are out and order a lot more, which is not needed. Always keep copies of orders filed in an orderly way. Look them over carefully when placing further specifications, and be sure you are not duplicating some item. To paraphrase Patrick Henry, "Eternal vigilance is the price of doing business with a small stock."

For line yard companies or others where the buyer is not right on the ground and familiar with the yard day by day, a piece stock sheet record is all but essential. Such a record when properly kept shows exactly how many pieces of two inch dimension of each size and length is in the yard, and how many feet of each item of boards and products.

Never buy anything which you do not need, or stuff which is not regular stock in your yard, simply because it is cheap. It may look like easy money, but the tail-end left over from an odd lot will eat up the profit, as well as clutter up your yard; or if all the lot is sold some of your customers will have taken a fancy to it and will demand more after the special lot is gone. There you are—either add it as a regular item of stock or have a dissatisfied customer.

But in spite of every precaution the time frequently comes when a yard is long on one or two items of stock, and short on others. It is then that the art of salesmanship is called into action. Not a man should come to the yard and get away without being tried out as a prospective buyer for some of that over stocked item, while the short stock item should be held back by substituting and other means when that can be done without injustice to the customer.

Get Rid of Old Stock

Referring again to the long stock item, nothing gives the yard such a bad appearance as an old black pile. When a pile of boards get black they are twice as hard to move as when they were bright and new. Old dull looking stock should be gotten rid of as quickly as possible at whatever price it will bring. It cumbers a yard and gives it a dismal appearance as well as tying up investment which it does not deserve.

Study the demands of your trade constantly. Find out which length of each dimension goes out most rapidly and plan your stock accordingly.

Your country yard owners; be long on bridge plank in June when the rains and consequent high water wash-outs come. Be sure your shiplap piles are well up at harvest time. The farmers will be building granaries soon. Avoid ordering plaster, lime or cement in the fall. Have your post pile low when the snow comes. In short, be always vigilant and keep in touch with the demands of the season and the peculiar needs of your trade. Learn to know your people and their needs, the way a musician knows the keys of a piano. Provide what they need when they need it and for ever avoid providing what they do not need and can't use.

It is something of a tragedy to see a fine big lot of B. & B. finish stored away in the shed of a little country yard where the farmers only want to pay for Number 1 common, with which to trim up their modest buildings. A big pile of Number 1 clear flooring in the shed and not a 2 x 4-16 in the yard. A tragedy indeed, and one how often enacted. Within the past month I have been in a little country yard where there is three thousand feet of as fine 1¼ inch white pine finish in the shed as you can find any place. Three hundred feet would fill every order that yard will have for thick finish in a year.

The consumer might offer his criticism that we are striving to get as much from him in the way of business and profits as possible with as little outlay and investment as possible. When he makes this criticism he is short-sighted, indeed. Can any man stay in business without making interest on his investment? Certainly not.

(Concluded on page 41)

Sanding Fine Furniture Stock

Requires a sander with adjustments easily and quickly made, and with all operating parts so simple in construction that keeping them in perfect alignment does not require expert attention. Every working part has been simplified for this reason on

Berlin Triple Drum Sanders

No other sander has carried this idea so far as the Berlin, because no other builder recognizes that simple adjustments increase the efficiency of a machine.

Ask for Sander Booklet

TAKE the Drum Adjustment for instance. Each Berlin Sander Drum may be adjusted separately or all of them simultaneously by means of the same hand wheel. Thus drum adjustment is made far more accurately and in less time, than where there are three handwheels necessary.

With the one handwheel all drums may be raised equally at the same time, then the separate drums properly adjust for correct proportion of the cutting. With three separate handwheels all adjustment is a matter of guess work until several pieces are run through to test the setting of the drums.

Even if a new operator were to make poor adjustments of the drums, good stock need not be ruined by taking too deep a cut. He has the reverse at hand to back out the stock. This same lever starts and stops the feed instantly. No other sander built has this feature.

Another exclusive feature of the Berlin is the feed control lever. With this lever three changes of feed speed are obtained as well as starting and stopping. Feed changes on other sanders are made by changing pulley sizes for the different speeds.

Adjustment of feed rolls, press rolls and drums for aligning are simple and quick. It requires only the loosening of set screws and turning up or down the bearing screws to secure perfect alignment. Moreover once aligned they remain so.

No sander part receives harder wear than the oscillators; but this is easily taken care of on the Berlin. The adjustment collars are kept in place by set screws. If any wear occurs in the oscillator box a set screw is loosened and the collar turned so that all lost motion is taken up. No other oscillator part requires adjustment. The oscillator box is cup shaped and will retain oil up to the shaft bottom. Better investigate further.

Berlin Machine Works Limited

Branch Offices:
New York, Chicago,
Boston, New Orleans,
San Francisco,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Columbus, Ohio.

Plants:
Hamilton, Canada
Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Offices:
Seattle, Spokane
Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va.
Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B. C.

Operators Should Choose Sanders

Given the chance, operators will choose the most efficient sander, because an operator prefers the machine simplest to operate with drums easiest to cover. After thorough investigation he would like and recommend

Berlin Triple Drum Sanders

One operator may prefer the **spiral** type of drum, another the automatic take-up. He may choose either on the Berlin.

SEND FOR SANDER BOOK

The Berlin spiral drum is well known for its very effective sanding and polishing abilities. Paper is wound about it spirally with edges lapping so that there is no break in the cutting surface. A groove is made in the drum shell and covering to allow of lapping edges without a ridge. Under average conditions this drum is the most efficient built.

The spiral drum does not depend upon automatic means to tighten the paper and keep all slack out of it. Many operators prefer to know just how tight their paper is. These men get better results with the spiral because they tighten the paper to suit themselves, after which no slack occurs.

The Berlin automatic take-up straight opening drum has no competitor in its own type, because of the flexibility of the take-up device. All other drums of this type use straight bars across the drum to clutch the paper, so that in order to take up slack in the paper it must be loose all over. The Berlin flexible device takes up slack wherever it occurs in the length of the drum. No danger of paper folding over, creasing and tearing on this drum.

Paper may be put on either of these Berlin drums as quick if not quicker than the less efficient drums offered by would-be imitators. Another thing—Berlin drums are balanced perfectly. The straight opening drum as well as the spiral is balanced in running condition and cannot be thrown out of balance.

There's a 32-page booklet on Berlin Sanders that all operators and superintendents should have. Send for it at once. It's free and full of information.

Berlin Machine Works Limited

Plants :
Hamilton, Canada
Beloit, Wisconsin

BRANCH OFFICES :
New York, Chicago, Boston,
New Orleans, San Francisco,
Minneapolis, Minn., Columbus, Ohio

BRANCH OFFICES :
Seattle, Spokane, Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va., Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B. C.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Logging in British Columbia

At the recent meeting of the Pacific Coast Loggers Association, in Vancouver, B. C., Mr. F. H. Parks, of the International Timber Company, delivered an interesting address upon "Logging in British Columbia." Mr. Park's remarks were as follows:—

It is beyond question that logging, as practiced in British Columbia, has passed beyond the old haphazard rule of thumb stage. The business has in reality achieved the honorable position of a profession, requiring skilful management and a high degree of technique to carry any undertaking to a successful conclusion. The old-time logger with his oxen and jack-screws, has almost, if not quite, passed out of sight. Where once was his single camp on the shore, with few men and primitive equipment, one now finds the highly organized community with railroads, donkey engines, well stocked stores and hospitals. Large capital and effective organization are not only necessary, but fundamental. In addition, conditions would seem to warrant the assumption that this is only a beginning and that future logging operations, as the timber areas become further diminished and distances from tidewater increase, must of necessity become more complex, demanding increasing skill and capital.

Acquisition of British Columbia Lumber Land

Timber lands in British Columbia are held and are to be acquired in the following ways:

1. By grant from the Crown, which is naturally in fee simple, i.e., timber land has been obtainable in this way, but in 1896 the Provincial Government discontinued this method of handling its timber lands so that now such timber is obtainable only by purchase from the owners.

2. By absolute deed from some railroad company which has obtained a grant of lands in aid of construction of its line.

3. By timber lease or license granted by the Province of British Columbia. Present leases or licenses are in effect, but the Provincial Government by an act in 1908 discontinued the practice and no more leases are to be obtained except by purchase from lease or license holders.

4. By lease from the Government of Canada of lands within the railway belt, the holder of the lease having the right to cut and remove timber subject to the Dominion Government regulations, but has no vested right in the land.

5. By pulp lease granted by the Province of British Columbia. In 1901, to encourage the construction of plants for the manufacture of pulp and paper, the Provincial Government issued leases of pulp wood lands to companies who agreed to enter upon the construction of a pulp mill of the capacity as provided for by the government. The lessee has the right to remove timber to be used for the manufacture of pulp, and it has been suggested by the Forestry Commission that the pulp lease holders, by complying with all the regulations of the land act and after he has completed the construction of a plant for the manufacture of pulp, be allowed to secure a timber license on such timber as he may wish to remove for the manufacture of lumber. The reserve placed on all unalienated lands by the Government practically precludes the securing of further pulp leases.

6. By tanbark lease granted by the Province of British Columbia. The Government, to encourage tanneries, issued leases on timber to be used for tanbark upon the lessee complying with certain conditions. The Forestry Commission has made the same suggestions to the Government allowing and requiring lessees to take out licenses to cut timber from the leaseholds where they intend to use this timber for the manufacture of lumber. The Government reservation applying to leases or pulp leases also affects the securing of further tanbark leases.

7. By hand logger's license granted by the Province of British Columbia. The provision is made by the Provincial Government restricting the issuing of hand loggers' licenses to persons on the voter's list or Indians. It is further provided that no steam power be used in removing timber. The holder of the license has the right to cut and remove timber from unalienated lands in such places as they may designate upon the approval of the Government Timber Inspector being given. These licenses are non-transferable. This tenure, however, is almost negligible, as the number of licenses issued in 1907, 572; in 1908, 30, and 1909, 65, will show. The report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Timber and Forestry of 1909 and 1910 recommends that the issuing of such licenses be discontinued.

In addition to the above, the Government has provided that timber owners or the owners of a lease or license can obtain an easement for a right of way 40 feet in width through another lease or license, or through lands held in fee simple by paying the actual damage done to the holder, and failing an amicable arrangement, the damage may be assessed by arbitration as arranged for under the arbitration act.

Timber land in the province and outside the railway belt, and Government reserves which have not already been crown granted or covered by leases or licenses the Government has placed in reserve, and until some new plan is adopted it is not possible to secure any timber from the Government.

With regard to foreshore rights which have not been heretofore disposed of by the Dominion or Provincial Governments, these are now on reserve to the Government of British Columbia, and all rights therein. A lease to the foreshore may be obtained by application being made to the Provincial Government by the owner of the upland,, or providing the lease to others than the owners would not damage or interfere with ingress or egress to the upland.

The booming rights in streams or rights to construct and maintain booms are obtainable from the Dominion and Provincial Governments under what is known as "The Rivers and Streams Act" and "Navigable Waters Protection Act." The right to charge for booming or handling logs is reserved to the owners of the booms and the rates charged are fixed by the county court judge, due hearing having been given to all interested parties.

Riparian Rights

Riparian rights in the province are so inextricably involved with foreshore and booming rights that only a generalized statement may be safely made. Suffice it to say that whereas at one time the Dominion granted to the owner of a foreshore a right, now there is to be obtained only a lease. In the more congested waterfronts of city harbors the question is of importance, as affecting the logging interest, the question of riparian to date has assumed but little prominence. The Government takes the attitude that the logger must be allowed to put his product into tidewater, and protects him in his efforts.

The general contour of British Columbia has a most important bearing on the logging operations therein conducted. The rough, precipitous character of the country almost entirely precludes driving the streams, and thus the use of railroads and almost equally expensive donkey engine or cable-way systems are necessary. The timber has been in great part cut away from the water's edge, and the resultant long haul to tidewater makes the item of expense a serious problem. Logging railroad construction is done on an average cost of about $5000 per mile for grading, exclusive of any cost for right of ways. The rail used is from 45 to 70 pounds, according to the lay of the land and the traffic expected. Ordinary locomotives are employed, both geared and of the direct type, and running from 30 to 70 tons in weight.

Equipment as regards rolling stock is standard. Fuel is of the usual kinds—wood, coal, and oil being in use. The cost of wood in ordinary logging operations is confined to the actual labor expended in cutting and its stumpage value. Coal is of good quality and runs in cost about $4.50 per ton delivered on board the purchaser's scows at the mine bunkers. Oil is gradually coming into use and is to be obtained in Vancouver at from 90 cents to $1 per barrel. Its efficiency and the lessened risk of fire make this fuel quite desirable.

The use of donkey engines in the woods is, of course, familiar and is similar to all Pacific Coast operations. The attitude of the Government in its regulations as regards boiler inspection, both of locomotive and donkey engines, is severe. Frequent inspections are made and licenses are required for all classes of engineers. This has a direct and far-reaching influence on the labor question and results in increased trouble and expense creating as it does another class of skilled labor to be reckoned with.

Yarding Trees Full Length

Yarding trees of full length, and bucking in the water is being done by some concerns and seems to work satisfactorily. The use of overhead cable-way systems has been adopted here and there are several concerns using methods which they have originated and adapted to the conditions which exist in their operations. Lidgerwood systems have been installed in some camps and are meeting with favor.

Rafting Logs

The limited territory traversed by public railroads throughout the province results in the necessity of gathering the product into rafts and in towing to the market. As most of the logging is done at a distance of from 60 to 200 miles from the mills the hazard and expense of marketing the logs can be readily seen. On the coast of Vancouver Island, on Queen Charlotte Sound, and in the Queen Charlotte Islands, the risk of towing logs is so great that at present there are few, if any, logging operations. Owners apparently prefer to wait the coming of proposed railways or market conditions favorable enough to justify the building of mills located within the timbered area, or at points to which the logs can be safely and profitably transported. It is of interest in this connection to mention the fact that our timber in general as far north as the north end of Vancouver Island is more or less mixed in character, consisting of fir, spruce, hemlock and cedar. North of this, and on the mainland, the fir seems to run out, being replaced by the spruce, cedar and hemlock, and operations in fir therefore must necessarily be confined to points south of this apparent boundary line. The average rate for towing logs is about 1 cent per thousand feet per mile, varying from this according to the hazard of the tow or with a haul below or above the average risk. The responsibility of tow boats in case of loss of logs in transit is a matter of arrangement between the contracting parties and there are no fixed rules or customs in this regard. Insurance of logs towed has been undertaken in a few instances, but the rates charged so far have been considered prohibitive.

The rafts are put up in varying sized sections, but usually with one cross stick (or water stick) to every fourth section. The cross sticks on the intermediate sections are drawn over the tops of the logs and known as "top swifters." The boom sticks (or sections of rafts) vary in length from 65 to 75 feet. One-inch boom chains are in general use with 5½ feet of chain exclusive of the long link and large ring. The link and ring are usually of ¼-inch round iron. Weldless steel chains have been introduced, but have not been in use long enough to determine their value as compared with the iron chain.

Government Supervision of Scaling

The scaling of logs is under Government supervision. The scalers are appointed by the Government and the scale in use was established by a commission several years ago. The authority of these scalers is definite and their decisions stand, as in general the Government employees are competent and painstaking.

The class and nationalities of labor employed are similar to all Pacific Coast operations and the wages and general efficiency of the men are about the same as in other localities. A recent ruling as regards the health and efficient policing of camps has not as yet had any effect on camp organization, as the rules and regulations of the provincial health officer have just been formulated.

Specialization and Capital Necessary

In conclusion I think it safe to say that logging in British Columbia is gradually following the general trend of other lines of industry of the period. Greater specialization, more complete organization, and, above all, more capital, are increasingly necessary.

The stumpage value of the standing timber is constantly increasing and timber cannot be procured and logged so as to be sold profitably under market conditions as they have prevailed of late. The logging difficulties are many and available timber is getting further and further away from the water's edge. This condition should be an added inducement to the British Columbia logger to seek a market for his low grade timber and for what is now left in the woods or burned at the mill, in the shape of by-products such as pitch, turpentine, charcoal and asphaltum. There is without doubt great waste in the present mode of conducting logging operations, and some outlet must be found for the material at present allowed to escape practical utilization.

The long tow with the risk of loss en route from the camps to market will always be a serious condition to confront and the business will, for this reason, if for no other, always be hazardous and to some extent unsatisfactory.

The fire hazard on the coast of British Columbia is confined to the cut-over lands, and particularly to the districts traversed by railways. However, the railways are coming to realize that the timber of the country is a source of tonnage and revenue and by greater care and use of oil for fuel the danger from this source can be greatly lessened. The press, however, and the general public seem to be laboring under the mistaken idea that wherever the logger enters the woods fire and disaster follow. He alone bears the loss, if, any, and naturally uses great care in preventing fire which may damage him greatly. It would seem, then, that here is a chance for missionary work among the laity, that they may come to a true realization of the situation as it exists.

A Canadian Forest Ranger

It has always been difficult to understand the difference in mental attitude toward the restraints of the law that exists between the American and the man who lives just north of him, across the Canadian line. In that country it is not considered a hardship to pay either reverence to Nature or a tribute to those in whose charge lies the protection of Nature and natural resources. A thousand miles north of the British line one has seen a fire guardian, the only officer of his kind in a section of country hundreds of miles in extent. A splendid, quiet, self-respecting chap this man was, too; one whose word was law and accepted as such unhesitatingly by red and white. Part of this man's duty was the posting of fire notices, each of which had a good, stiff penalty attached, in all places where human beings, red or white, were apt to see them—steamer landings, fur posts, traders' stores. Nor did this man dread the red men so much as he did the new-comers of the white race, always more careless about fires than were the aborigines.

One day during a steamer voyage this fire guardian saw smoke rising on the horizon far inland from the river on which we were travelling. He stopped the boat at once, got his pack together and went ashore. As he figured it out, this fire was forty miles away, probably at the edge of a certain large prairie surrounded by heavy woods. He would reach it in the afternoon of the second day on foot. He would carry most of his camp kit on his back until that night; then would cache some of it, and would leave yet more of it midday of the next day, cached against his return to the river, where he could get supplies or find the trail in and out of the country. He did not know who had started the fire or what shape the fire itself would have by the time he got to it. All alone, a sturdy and self-reliant figure—representing the law, representing civilization even in the wilderness, representing a decent regard of organized society for the organized society that is to follow us—he set out on foot for his wilderness journey across an untracked country. In all of one's experience with outdoor men, rarely has one met a better, simpler and nobler figure than this one. His profession is precisely that of our own forest rangers. We ought to back these men precisely as an older government backs its young men in an older wilderness than ours.—Saturday Evening Post.

Among the River-Drivers

Great endurance is demanded of the riverman. It is characteristic of them, says a writer in the Outing Magazine, that they accept whatever comes as a matter of course; or, perhaps more truly it is their pride never to show emotion of any sort.

One man was dragged out by the collar from a very dangerous predicament between two parts of a breaking jam. To gain safety, his rescuer, burdened by the victim of the accident, had fairly to scale the breast of the falling logs. For ten seconds it looked like sure death to both, but by a combination of audacity and sheer luck they reached the bank.

Most persons would have paused for congratulations and to talk it over. Not they. The rescuer, still retaining his grip on the man's collar, twisted him round and delivered one good kick.

"There, take that!" said he, and the two fell to work without further comment.

One February, during a thaw, Jimmy Downing, a foreman, fell over a dam into the eddy below. He could not swim, and owing to certain sets of current, growth of timber and lay of ice, no one of his men could get to him.

The water was cold, and sucked with terrific force beneath a shelf of ice at the lower end. Sure death again. But Jimmy, befriended of the gods, hit his knee against a single little ledge. Although half-drowned, he managed to cling there, and after a moment to drag himself out.

Jimmy coughed up a quart or so of water, shook himself, and gazed back at the whirlpool whence he had been so miraculously extricated.

"Confound it all!" said he. "I lost my peavey."

Manufactures at the C. N. E.

With a complete re-arrangement of the exhibits in the Manufactures Building, and an expenditure by individual exhibitors of many thousands of dollars on their displays, the Manufactures Building at the Canadian National Exhibition this year promises to completely outshine its splendid appearance of other years. As usual every inch of space has been taken for months in advance. The Annex is also filled to overflowing, while the Machinery Hall, always one of the most interesting buildings on the grounds, will be filled with the latest labor and power-saving machinery in operation. Many of those exhibits come from Europe, and cost thousands of dollars to instal. All told there are acres of manufacturers' exhibits. It is in this particular more than any other that the Canadian National is without a rival among the exhibitions of America.

THE WOODWORKER

Suggestions from a Consumer of Veneers and Panels*

I do not know of any business which is more difficult to conduct without friction between the manufacturer and the consumer than the panel business. This doubtless is due largely to the fact that this business is done at such long range or through such round about courses as to prevent the producer and the consumer, with comparatively few exceptions, from becoming acquainted. The buyer often does not even know the name of the concern that makes the panels he uses. Many of your members never see the people who actually use the goods you make, and it is seldom that the buyer visits the veneer mill or is personally acquainted with its management. A large part of the panels are sold by commission men or dealers, who, in turn, are not in close touch with the mill. Once in a while the manager may spend a half day, with the dealer or salesman, discussing conditions or adjusting some difficulty that he has been unable to straighten out by mail. Such limited contact does not facilitate acquaintanceship between buyer and manufacturer, nor does it permit sufficiently detailed knowledge of the needs of one, nor the facilities of the other to produce the best mutual results.

My own experience indicates that it is very desirable for the producer and consumer to be in close communication. Little difficulties arise, which, insignificant in themselves to start with, increase and magnify unless taken up right at the time by those most deeply interested.

I do not believe the average panel manufacturer considers the matter of quality as seriously as he should. From the standpoint of the manufacturers, as well as from that of the users of panels, quality is equally important. On the one hand, panels which are not suited to the use for which they are intended contain the cost of all the raw material, labor, overhead expenses and transportation, which is a dead loss when the panels are refused by the consumer. On the other hand, the consumer is put to great inconvenience and sometimes irreparable loss by the necessity of waiting for panels to be hurriedly made to replace the former lot. This means delay and additional expense, all of which the concumer pays in the long run.

One of the most important features of a panel, from the standpoint of the furniture manufacturer, is the matching of the veneer. Drawer fronts and prominent panels must be properly matched. Furniture manufacturers are compelled to make many panels that they would much prefer to buy made up for them, but for the fact that they cannot depend on the proper matching of the face veneer.

More or less trouble is experienced in the separating, or perhaps it might be better stated, in the non-binding, of the various plies of panels. We frequently find panels which, while apparently perfect, will loosen up after a time, and thereby become unfitted for the use to which they were intended.

A point which has been the source of great expense and annoyance to the users of panels is the prevalence of what are termed hair lines. That is, after the surface has been finished and the varnish dried, a slight, almost imperceptible, line will appear in the surface where the veneer has been joined. Some have been able to overcome this to an extent, but it is something that should have a great deal of attention from the manufacturers.

Another source of trouble is where the center of the panel is not of uniform strength or density, thereby allowing the center to indent under the pressure that is applied in gluing. A little care in the sorting of stock centers by intelligent, but not necessarily high-priced, help would materially eliminate this trouble and give more perfect panels from the press.

The jointing of centers where more than one piece is used is important. The center should be well jointed, and on high-class work these joints should be so made as not to be perceptible after the panel is glued up and finish completed.

It is unnecessary for me to go into any detail as to the method of handling glues. I feel it would be out of place for me to do so, for all of you are better informed on this subject than I, but the result of carelessness in the preparation and application of glue is so serious that I cannot refrain from mentioning it. The quality of the glue should be sufficiently high to insure perfect work. When a satisfactory grade has been found, adopt it, and do not be led off by a fraction of a cent lower quotation. I am convinced that much more money is lost in trying to reduce the price of glue than has ever been made thereby. Glue and glue handling is of sufficient importance to be intrusted to some one of a high quality of integrity and absolute reliability.

I cannot refrain from drawing your attention to a practice which I believe is responsible to a greater extent than anything else for defective panels. That is the practice of rushing them through the factory. In most veneer mills great care is taken to see that all centers, faces and backs—the various plies of panels—are thoroughly dry. Expensive machinery is installed to accomplish this, and no pains are spared to extract every particle of moisture before the stock is taken to the gluing department. In this condition the glue is applied. The larger part of the glue solution is water. The various parts or plies of the panels being so absolutely dry and in the best possible condition to absorb moisture, all this water is taken into the wood. While the panel is in the press, or the retainer, there is no way for this water to evaporate. When the glue is set, the panels are removed from the retainers, but are put up in solid piles, with no chance whatever for moisture to escape. They may stand here for several days, and are then taken to the trimmer. They are removed from the pile, trimmed and immediately repiled. Then they go to the shipping room, and are put into crates without separating any more than is necessary in handling. All of this time, you will note, there has been little, if any, time when the panels have been separated, so there could be any chance for the moisture, which has been absorbed with the glue, to escape. I cannot overcome the conviction that panels should be "stuck up" and allowed to dry for some time after gluing, or stuck up in a low-temperature redrying kiln. I fully realize that this would require more factory room, also small additional expense, but I am also as firmly convinced that it would be fully justified and more than offset by the quality of panels that would be turned out.

An item of waste, therefore one of expense, which might be saved by more careful inspection is occasioned by shipping defective panels. This may be done through oversight or with the idea of "taking a chance on their going through." Such panels have all the expenses in their cost, and, in addition, the transportation charges. These defective panels, when charged back by the customer, are counted by the manufacturer as an expense item, and therefore enter into the cost of the product, which is eventually paid by the consumer. This is manifestly unfair, for while it may amount to a certain percentage per annum of the actual expense, it is an unjustified expense, and the consumer should not be asked to stand any part of it.

I note a commendable attitude on the part of some manufactures in using thicker face veneer. This prevents to a large extent the tendency to sand through. While this thicker face veneer is a little more expensive, its use effects a substantial saving because of the greater number of perfect panels and fewer culls. There is a tendency, however, on the part of these manufacturers, to charge a higher price for such panels on account of their thick faces. I do not believe this is justified, for the saving in defective panels is certainly more than offset by the slight additional cost of the thicker face veneer.

Waste in the building up of panels is an important item. The figures mentioned to me by some of the largest and most reliable panel manufacturers are simply astounding. It would appear that such waste was possible only through the utmost carelessness; however, I cannot believe this to be exactly the case. I do think, however, from my own observation, that a part of this waste could be eliminated by selecting veneers which more nearly coincide with the width of the panels or multiples than are often used. This is true in the manufacture of the small quantity of panels that are made in our own factory, and consequently it would seem that even greater economy could be effected in the large volume manufactured by most of your plants represented here.

The matter of standard thicknesses is one which it would seem could be regulated to the great advantage not only of the producer, but the consumer. One factory I know of standardized the thickness of its product greatly to its advantage and at no hardship to its customers. It took a little good, sensible argument and business sense, but in no way lowered them in the eyes of their customers.

As most users of panels also do some veneering, it would not seem out of place to discuss the matter of veneers to some extent as well as that of panels. The object of using veneer is to produce high-class effect at a reduced expense, and at the same time to conserve the product of our forests. In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that figure is the prime essential in veneer that is used for faces.

---

*Read before the Veneer & Panel Makers Association by E. K. Pritchett, secretary of the Macey Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

All veneer should be cut to show the very best possible figure and the greatest care exercised in making it smooth. Regardless of whether it is sawed or sliced, the smoothness of the veneer is, after figure, the next consideration. You will readily appreciate the fact that where veneer is unevenly cut or badly scored, it must be worked down to the thinnest point. Even if it is cut thick enough, this surfacing occasions waste of labor and material, besides the extra sandpaper and time consumed in bringing it down to a smooth, even surface.

Until recently it was considered inadvisable, if not impossible, to properly slice quartered oak to be used for veneering. Lately, however, rapid strides have been made in this direction and a great deal of quartered oak is now being sliced and used successfully. It requires different handling from the sawed veneer, but where it is properly worked and intelligently used, it is for many purposes extremely satisfactory.

Your grading rules for quartered-oak veneer admit of bright sap without limit. I do not see the logic of this, for it certainly is a defect and a serious one. In lumber 1 in. of bright sap is admitted, but each additional inch is considered a defect in the grade of firsts or seconds, which corresponds to your standard grade.

Taking up the cheaper woods, such as basswood, maple, plain oak, beech, birch, elm, etc., I believe there is an opportunity for much greater efficiency in grading it to meet various requirements. I do not know how far careful grading has been carried, but I am convinced that it is desirable. From a small experience in this line, I would say that standard inspection of single-ply veneer could be made with profit to the manufacturers and advantage to the consumer. It would seem that veneer might be inspected so as to give the customer standard grades of just what he needs, very much the same as is done with lumber. The price, of course, would have to be based on the value of the different grades.

The proper manufacture of single ply veneers is fully as important in the cheaper woods as in the higher grades. We cannot overlook the fact that even though we consider the last mentioned woods rather low-grade and used mostly for centers and backs, it is just as important to have a smooth core on which to place the high-grade veneers as it is that the latter should be properly placed and carefully attached. Too much care cannot be exercised in properly preparing the log for cutting and in cutting it into veneer.

Machine Pointers from Planing-Mill Practice

By H. Watson

Some time ago I received word that a new machine was being made to run quarter-round molding, one that would utilize all the planing-mill edgings right from the edger—without having to rip the waste to any particular size. The machine was to be 24 inches wide, rolls to be sectional and each set to be V-shaped to catch the strips on edge, the top cylinder carrying knives all half-round, while the bottom cylinder carried knives to dress the two straight edges of the mold, the knives being V-shaped and corresponding to the top knives in their positions on the cylinder. This machine was evolved in the office, on paper, at a comfortable desk, but when it got out in the mill it had chills or some other ailment as it has not materialized as far as I have been able to learn.

I made a machine on this order some three years ago. There are two of them here that have been run to make siding, being the only machines ever made that would make cottonwood siding at a fast feed and leave no "whiskers" on it from the sawing, but these machines presented no such complications as suggested in running about twenty odd-sized strips into molding on one machine at one time.

I once read an account of a trial of an inserted-tooth saw, at which the remarkable (?) fact was developed that it required little sharpening, no setting whatever, and ran with less power than a solid saw. This is the same sort of a saw that was described by another man as "one having false teeth." Both these instances are in line with the man that wrote an order for a "tool to make round marks, made with one wooden leg." He wanted pencil dividers.

There was a time when frequent and persistent complaints were heard about the rattling nuisance of loose pulleys. With the number of new forms of this troublesome but seemingly necessary nuisance, the evil is growing beautifully less. For a long time I have neither seen nor heard a rattle out of one of them, though the same number seems to be in use.

This is a reminder of a conversation overheard at the Buffalo Exposition between a mill man and an exhibitor. The mill man remarked that he had no need of the special form of loose pulleys exhibited on the machine. Asked for a reason, he said they had a tendency to tear up a belt by fraying the edges, and in time wore loose on one edge only. The party showing the machine said quite forcibly that "they did no such a darned thing," and, as I found out since then, lost the chance of selling two machines, both of which I have seen, having run across the same man at one of the mills in the South. If I liked loose pulleys ever so much, I would not swear about it to a possible customer and lose my chance of a sale.

A monoply is a bad thing (when we are not on the inside of the benefit) and tends to make some people full of their own importance to the injury of the business. Recently I saw a case of this kind and though it had no mechanical features connected with it, it was in a mill, and might happen to others. A customer, who was just beginning the erection of some machinery put in an order for several small rollers and was promised them in a few days. After waiting ten days and having had to lose two days of his time on account of not getting the rolls, he was told that he would have to await his turn and take his stuff when it was reached. That was not according to his ideas of fair treatment, so he canceled his order for the rolls and gave his order for all his other work to a mill in another town that was more careful of its customers. It is only one of the phases of relations to one's clients.

In this first mill it has been the experience of several to have to take what they can get, when they can get it, and at any price they are allowed to pay, and be thankful they are living. To offer an objection to holdup price is to be as good as insulted. From having a monoply so long, even the "mud clerk" around the place carries out the idea of superiority to all his customers. I expect there are few, if any, equals to this condition in even the smallest of country mills. But this condition only stimulates competition; a smaller and much inferior mill is steadily encroaching on the business of this large mill.

The plan in some of the most modern machines of dressing lumber with the bottom cylinder before it is finished with the top cylinder, and then matched, has advantages that cannot be overestimated, more particularly in a mill that works hardwoods, some of which is oak that may have been on sticks for a long time and be as hard as bone on the surface. From my experience with this kind of lumber, I always prefer to run the rough stock through the surfacer on the worst looking side, and if intended for flooring, as in the case of the last lot I had, rip it to the required width, then run it in the matcher for the finish, in this way getting a first-class job without wearing out half the knives in the mill and doing so much changing knives on the matcher.

But the trouble with this method is, it does not work out on paper, in the office. It is such an easy thing to figure on how fast a big matched can make this sort of flooring, finished at one run, by figuring the product on the lineal feet of feed per minute, but it does come out with the figures all the time, for reasons beyond the control of any operator. In dressing the bottom first, running the stock to a finish at one run, the cut by the bottom knives has to be a light one to avoid making stock too scant, for the top knives to finish, and this light cut in the hard surface soon wears the bottom knives off to a point where they will no longer cut.

As they wear down this way, the front platen has to be changed often to keep them cutting. Then they wear too far down to allow the back platen to carry them properly and there are soon rough spots in the work, then rough ends, and, finally, a new pair of knives and a new setting of the machine. What this hard surface would do to a pair of cutters on a Shimer head would be a plenty. But all this trouble could be avoided and the time of changing saved by sizing the lumber first. But you cannot always make some people see things as they are. A pencil, a tablet of paper, and the authority who does not know but has the right to say, make a combination that has been the undoing of more than one whose knowledge and experience are being paid for at a big price and then set aside by a man who is only on speaking terms with mechanical knowledge and planing-mill facts.

Changing machines from one setting to another is not the most agreeable of tasks, yet there are mill owners who think it is all in a day's work and ought not to take any of the running time of the machine. I have been having a little experience along that line that has kept me in hot water for several days. I have changed a machine from siding to flooring, and then to double-beaded ceiling five times in one day, without completing a single item on any of the orders, and then repeat the dose the next day to clean them up, all on account of a fidgety manager, who did not know what he wanted nor how he meant to get out the orders. This is one of the diversions that line the path of those of us of the shaving fraternity.—Woodcraft.

Why Band Resaws Heat and Run Back

A correspondent asked some one to explain why his saws heat and run back in stock 6 inches wide and yet stand up and do good work in wide stock, says B. R. Lewis in the Woodworker.

As many have explained in these columns before, if one is not perfectly familiar with the conditions under which a band saw is being operated, it is somewhat inconsistant to give out any hard and fast rules for coping with a difficulty; given in all sincerity, they would hit one case to the letter, yet in another case be misleading altogether.

Once I took a position where they had been having some trouble with their resaws—nothing serious, just little things, but they seemed numerous and plentiful. The saws, I found, had fairly good tension, yet extremely uneven, and when I got them evened up and properly leveled I found they had a little more tension than was really required for the work we had to do. But one of the strong lines in my curriculum of doing tension tells me to never roll the edges to undo work, if it can possibly be avoided, for there is only one way these conditions can be brought about, and that is by overdoing the work along the central portions of the saw, and each time work of this kind is overdone and let down again, trouble is sure to accumulate. However, we put the above-mentioned saw on, and, sure enough, it did good work on wide stock, but when the sawyer got some narrow stock it did not show as good results on the same feed. Of course, the sawyer wanted my opinion. We increased the feed nearly 150 per cent., and the results were equally as good as on the wider stock with slower feed. The theory is, a great amount of tension, especially in thin blades, calls for heavy work to keep the saw straightened out, so to speak. Too much tension for light work is as resourceful of bad results as too little tension for heavy work.

If this correspondent's saws run back in stock 6 inches wide on a feed of 75 to 85 feet per minute, that would be good evidence that the saw was getting hot along the back, which might be caused by the rolls of the feed gear being slightly out of line with the saw, and the stock bearing ever so lightly on the back part of the blade, in passing out of the machine, would eventually work out a tendency to heat and run back. But if this tendency to run back showed only on a very fast feed—we will say 120 feet or more per minute, and we will assume the rolls were in perfect alignment—then the cause might be attributed to the teeth being too short, and instead of the saw clearing well, the sawdust was working back between the stock and blade, which usually produces more heat along the middle and back portions of the blade, which, of course, would allow it to draw back on the wheels. Also, if the teeth were too straight and too short—or even long enough—an extremely fast feed would push it back anyway. If the teeth were too short, an extremely fast feed would push it back, because the stock being fed faster than the teeth they could make the cut and clear themselves, and if they were too long, or even long enough, too fast feed would tend greatly to throw the saw back on the wheels—and, no doubt, for retaliation, the saw would chop out a few washboards in the meantime.

While the above-mentioned conditions might show up decidedly on a fast feed, yet on a slow feed the saw would do fairly good work. But there is no doubt if one should watch the saw closely, he would be able to discern the tendencies there at all times, whether in wide or narrow stock, or on a slow or fast feed.

Another cause may be that the bottom guide is set so as to hold the front of the saw to one side and the back in the opposite direction, while the top guide might be set straight or to the opposite of the lower guide. In either case the saw would be held in a slightly twisted condition. While this condition was extended out to 24-in. to 36-in. it might not show up materially on a slow feed, but bring those same guides down to within 7 inches of each other and the twist would be very pronounced and the bad results would show up decidedly on a fast feed.

If the saw should be hanging up on ever so slight center-line, especially on slightly crowned wheels, a thin saw would show many antics that a heavy, wide saw would not show in any way. In case of the teeth being nicely fitted with extreme hook, the saw would be as liable to draw forward on a fast feed as any way, yet would not hold its position well at any time; but on a slow feed, in reasonably wide stock, the extreme hook would in a measure offset what support the saw lacked because of the center line, and do fairly satisfactory work.

A little looseness of a wheel on the shaft will inspire a saw to cut a few fancy figures, and will very soon put a nicely-running blade out of commission. A very little unnecessary end motion in one of the journals will very soon work a saw into a condition so it will be impossible to hold it up in the cut.

We could go on almost indefinitely and enumerate probable causes like these, and perhaps after all not hit the identical cause of this gentleman's trouble, yet no doubt some small thing of rather minor importance is the cause, rather than some of the more common causes of trouble we encounter. While a heavy machine doing light or medium work possibly would not feel it at all, a light machine and thin saw doing heavy work would possibly show bad results at once.

Resaws properly fitted, on a machine in bad repair, will not give good results. Poorly-fitted saws, on a machine in excellent repair, cannot do good work. But well-fitted saws, on a machine in good repair, will always give good results; no matter whether the stock is 6-in. or 26-in. wide, the saws will always hold their position on the wheels and cut straight lines. And if one looks after the finer points closely when caring for thin band saws, he will be well repaid for his efforts.

Mastering the Wood

To-day the user of wood is confronted with many problems which he did not have to face a few years ago. Many are constantly offering new varieties of wood and claiming that every one is suitable for all kinds of work.

Each new kind naturally possesses properties peculiar to itself and the treatment which it receives in each department of the factory should be determined by these qualities. Too often a manufacturer receives a shipment of one of these new classes of wood and submits it to exactly the same treatment he has been giving to the product previously used. This is not fair to the new wood for its physical properties should be studied and the proper treatment accorded to it.

In the seasoning of wood there is greater variation than almost any other branch of the industry. Wood varies as to grain as well as structure. This determines the treatment it must receive in the dry-kiln. The stock must be put through the kiln at the proper rate and given the right qualifications as to humidity if it is to go out in the best condition for subsequent work in the factory.

When experimenting with a new lot of wood it is well to take small samples and test them in every respect. Sometimes a small sample is put through the dry-kiln with other stock and then experiments are made to see how dry it is, what its gluing qualities are, and how it will take finish. This procedure may have to be repeated several times in order to obtain the proper information as to the best method of handling the stock.

A preliminary examination of the stock under the microscope will give information as to its cell structure and the amount of filling material in the cells. This has a marked influence both on its drying properties and on the facility with which it will take finish.

When planning how best to use a new wood all of the information possible should be obtained concerning it before it is used in making up the regular product of the factory. If this is not done the wood is not given a fair chance. There should be a man connected with each plant whose business it is to study new sorts of wood, the finish materials, glue and other supplies, and see that they are all kept up to the standard.—Wood Craft.

B. C. Forests Experiencing Dry Season

"While the province has been exceptionally free of forest fires so far this season, considering the dry condition of the forests in many parts, it is only by observing the utmost care that outbreaks can be avoided in some districts.

"In some districts the conditions existing at present are such that should a fire get started it will be only with difficulty that it will be possible to prevent great loss. The department, of course, has a large force of fire wardens out through the province patrolling the different districts night and day, but one careless act on the part of an individual could start a fire that might cause great loss of both life and property before any effort we might summon could stay its progress.

"We have about 120 wardens on our list, but, of course, in a province such as this is, there is plenty to keep them going without having to fight fires. They are continually on the patrol, providing permits and doing other work. It is so easy to prevent a fire occurring, but once it is started all the men we could muster would find it impossible to quench it in some districts."—W. C. Gladwin, Chief Fire Warden, of British Columbia.

The importation of lumber of all kinds into St. Vincent, West Indies, including shooks, staves, shingles and spars, were valued at £7,223 last year. For 1909 and the two preceding years the importation was, respectively, £3,634, £9,763, and £7,204. The special feature last year in the wood trade was the large importation of white pine and spruce.

(Continued from page 33.)

Who pays that interest? Mr. Consumer. If the investment is doubled by the accumulation of a lot of additional items for which there is little demand and a surplus of stock which the trade does not justify, does not the amount of that interest item necessarily increase, and must not Mr. Consumer pay that increased item in higher prices for the lumber which he buys?

No, we would not wrong our trade, but benefit them. We would not increase the margin between buying and selling price, but decrease it, if anything, and lastly, but still of some importance, we would not allow our business to continue in a half-hearted, half-possible way, but make it prosperous and satisfying.

In closing allow me this one suggestion. Go home and take a walk through your own yard. Compute as nearly as possible the amount of dead stock you have. By dead stock I mean not only the worthless old junk which has accumulated, but that excess of good, saleable lumber which is not necessary to supply the present demand. After making this computation in feet, reduce it to dollars and cents and you very probably will have a good surprise on hand. Then go out again and classify your stock, at least approximately, into three divisions.

First, the good, bright, saleable stock in amounts not exceeding present needs.

Second, regular items of stock in excess of present needs, but in reasonably bright and saleable condition.

Third, the old black lumber in all grades and sizes. Excess amounts of short lengths. Small left-over lots not in demand and comparatively unsaleable. Six months old lime, plaster and cement. Old and defective millwork and any other unsaleable material which you have on hand.

The first division will take care of itself.

Keep the items of the second division constantly in mind and push the sale of them hard and constantly until they are eligible for entry to division one.

Hang out the bargain sign on the third division and make a price which will move it rapidly, regardless of what that price is. Clear your yard of it within a reasonable period at any cost.

This done your investment will be reduced, your yard will be more inviting and not only the air, but the reality of prosperity will pervade your whole business.

The Red-Tape Worm

The reader will undoubtedly wonder at the title of this article, and if his curiosity should be exercised enough to prompt him to read further, he will agree with me that I have taken the most descriptive word in or out of the language to express in a single word that which has been and is still eating up the profits in many retail yards, writes J. D. S. in the Pioneer Western Lumberman.

I heard two lumbermen talking about Smith & Jones going out of business and the concensus of opinion was that they had too much system; that their overhead expense was too large, although it was admitted that nobody was idle in the office.

Smith and Jones were formerly connected with a wholesale house, knew all about cost system, could tell you just where each penny went.

They were not very long in the retail business before they began to wonder what ever possessed them to leave their lucrative positions with the wholesale house.

Smith & Jones were hustlers, they could get business at the prevailing prices.

They had competitors who would never be personally considered in the same class with them if the business engaged in were a wholesale one.

Let me describe to you the manner in which the books of Jones and Smith would chronicle another version of the history of a two-by-four.

If you wanted a stick of this (much written about) sized lumber, say for instance, that you wanted it surfaced—you would telephone to them and the order clerk would put you on the estimator's wire and he would tell you that the stock was selling at $19.00 per thousand feet and would have to add two dollars per thousand for surfacing.

He would then have the order clerk put on the wire and he would take your order for, say, two pieces of 12 feet and one 16 feet long.

You sent your man and team after this a few hours later for which time it had been promised and the order clerk informed you that he would have it ready shortly, as they were very busy and would you please wait awhile.

The order clerk sends the office boy to the other end of the yard to tell tally-man So-and-So to get this into the mill.

Up to this time the system evolved by the senior member of the firm had required three records to be made of this order.

The tally-man is given a tag and makes another for the millwork to be done, then gets a team to deliver same to the mill.

The order has now become a rush order and the mill-man stops such work as he may be running and does the job and gets the mill tag, which of course must go through the office.

The tally-man turns in his tally sheet which must be checked by somebody and then the lumber is charged and later a bill rendered, and still later, the collector makes a few calls.

As near as can be estimated the cost of handling this order will be about fifty cents, allowing for the office and yard help engaged in handling and recording this transaction.

The margin on this order was ten cents, and of course the expense on larger orders would be reduced in proportion, but what I wish to show is the extreme loss incurred in a retail yard with a complicated system which would probably be just the thing for a wholesale yard making car or cargo shipments.

This stricture which I make in reference to the above transaction applies to an order of 500 feet, and is best exemplified by the fact that in the case of Jones & Smith, where their office force equalled the number of men engaged in handling in the yard, it finally caused them to go out of business.

Jones & Smith had a competitor—an old timer, whose yard was much smaller than theirs, and whose name, let us say, was Brown.

If you sent to Brown's for the same stock you would walk into the shed and a tally-man whom you found there piling lumber, if slack, or getting out an order, if busy, would find and tie up just what you wanted in three minutes, make you sign a receipt which he made out on a triplicated machine and he would turn to wait on the next customer.

Brown conducted a retail yard as a retail store would be conducted. Smith & Jones conducted their as a railroad office is conducted.

Brown kept his own books, was always on his own ground when you came around; you saw what you were getting; your wants were anticipated, your time was saved as well as Brown's, and you went back to Brown's another time.

There are right in this vicinity large yards which carry on a wholesale and retail business, both under the same system, with enough red tape prevailing in the retail end of the business to eat up the wholesale profit as well as the retail.

If you have a large yard, such as mentioned above, reserve one-twentieth part of it for your retail or your petty trade. Turn over your small orders to your petty yard. Have it conducted by a man with a financial interest in the same and cut out practically all system in this yard and it would show a profit.

By conducting it after the manner of Brown's with every conceivable want on hand in small quantities, you would eliminate much of your office work and also your yard work.

A customer can afford to pay five dollars per thousand feet more for his lumber in small quantities, if by so doing he saves more than enough of his own time to make up the difference.

I am of the opinion that, as lumber is such a bulky commodity, costing so much to handle and requiring so much care to prevent degrading, it should be accompanied by the simplest possible system even in the wholesale end.

Let me venture to say that if the retail trade was the one which I were about to embark in, I would Out-Brown Brown.

Lumber Used by Furniture and Car Manufacturers in 1910

Statistics of the lumber purchased by Furniture and Car manufacturers in Canada in 1910, have been compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. 117,893,000 board feet of timber were used, worth $2,987,210, at an average value of $25.35 per thousand; of this 65 per cent. was native wood at $20.82 per thousand while the imported wood cost $35.86 per thousand. Ontario was the principal consumer, using over 50 per cent of the total amount. About one-third was used in Quebec and the remaining 15 per cent. was consumed in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island used a negligible quantity. The timber used in Ontario, both native and imported, was more expensive than in the other provinces, while Nova Scotia is a particularly cheap lumber province.

Yellow pine and oak are the most important species used by these industries, forming over one-third of the total consumption. It is regretable that all of the yellow pine and 95 per cent. of the oak has to be imported from the United States. Great credit will be due to any manufacturer who supplants these two species with native wood. However the next ten species in importance, maple, birch, spruce, pine, basswood, elm, ash, beech, douglas fir, and hemlock are native woods and practically make up the remaining two thirds of total consumption. Thirteen other species are used in small quantities. Statistics of various industries thus collected are expected to be a benefit to private owner, timber seller and manufacturer by giving a better understanding of volume of business done, value of species and markets.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

White Pine Timber Wanted

Tract of two to five million in Ontario. Principals only. Apply Box 307, care Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 16-17

WANTED

Cash paid for green clear Maple axles 4¼ in. x 5½ in., 6, 12 or 18 ft. long. If you can get out a carload or more write us. Warren Ross Lumber Company, Jamestown, N.Y.

18

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Tank Lumber Wanted

We require 2-in. and 3-in. Tank White Pine, 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 10-in.; 10 ft. to 24 ft. Also red pine. Highest prices for Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

White Pine Pickets Wanted

We want at once 4-4 x 4-4 x 44 in. and 48 in., 5-4 x 5-4 x 44 in. and 48 in., and 6-4 x 6-4 x 48 in. White Pine Pickets. If you have anything in the above write, stating quantity, when cut and best prices. Will buy any quantity from a car to your entire stock. Box 58, Ogdensburg, N.Y. 20

Wanted White Pine

30 M. 1 x 8 x 16 ft. common and better.

40 M. 1 x 10, 12, 14 and 16 ft. common and better.

60 M. 1 x 12, 12, 14 and 16 ft. common and better.

20 M. 1½ x 8, 10 and 12 in., 12 14 and 16 ft. dressing and better.

Box 309, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 16-16

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Pulpwood Etc. For Sale

A party in Quebec Province wants to hear from firms, Canadian or American, that would buy pulp, lumber or ties. Apply Box 315, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 16-17

For Sale

100 cars Longford Hemlock, assorted sizes.
100 cars Whitney Spruce, any width.
25 cars Ravensworth Birch, 1 in. and thicker.

Apply to Quincy Adams Lumber Company, Limited, Longford Mills, Ontario. 14-17

For Sale

300,000 feet 1 inch Birch.
250,000 feet 1¼ in. to 3 in. Birch.
1st and 2nd and No. 1 Common from three to six months on stick.

ROBERT STEWART, LIMITED,
13-16 Guelph, Ont.

For Sale
Hardwood and Hemlock

If you want to buy Hardwood or Hemlock or Ties, Posts and Shingles, visit limits and make an early contract. Pay as work progresses. Can get you 5 or 10 million feet of each on Georgian Bay. Box 266, Canada Lumberman. 9-16

Lumber for Sale

One car hard Maple and Beech, clean dry stock, cut 1½ and 2 in. squares in lengths of 20 in. to 4 feet, also a quantity of
1 x 2 x 26 in. Beech and Maple, clear.
1 x 2⅛ x 28 in. Beech and Maple, clear.
1 x 2 x 36 in. White Basswood.
2 x 2 x 18 in., 24 in., 28 in., long oak squares.

For further particulars write or see

P. D. CAMPBELL,
13-16 Newbury, Ont.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindle Rohlman.
Two cut-off saws, railway, wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.
Planers, 24-in. single belted.
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.
Moulder, 6-inch, Houston.
Mortiser, hollow chisel, Greenlee.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, bit.
Saw and Dado machine, Williamsport.
Sander, double 24-inch, Perry.
Sander, 42-inch three drum Boardman.
Sander, 42-inch three drum Columbia.
Saw gummer, Rogers.
Saw-mill, band 63 inch wheel.
Engines and boilers, various sizes.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Matcher Wanted

Second-hand, in good condition. Describe. Name, maker and lowest price. York & Sunbury Milling Company Limited, Gibson, N.B. 14-15

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

Lumber Inspector wanted, at once, reliable, experienced hardwood inspector and shipper. Apply with references by letter only, to Great Lakes Lumber Company, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont. 16-16

AGENTS WANTED—United States firm manufacturing saw mill, well drilling and prospecting machinery, desires to secure Canadian agents. For particulars write E. J. McIntyre, 4059 Perry Street, Chicago, Ill. 15-16

Planing mill foreman, steady work, good wages to man who has a thorough knowledge of matchers, planers, band resaws; planing in transit our specialty. Man wanted who can keep machines running and turn out good work. Apply,

The Tait Carss Lumber Co., Ltd.,
16-16 Orillia, Ont.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT—Large Western concern, English capital interested, wants first-class man as superintendent and technical adviser, Canadian preferred. Must be active man with thorough woods experience, knowledge of business side, thoroughly abreast, up-to-date ideas of forest management. Responsible position. Applications must be accompanied by full statement of experience, supported by copies of all testimonials (instead of references) and photograph. G. FINCH, Box A. V. 242, The Oregonian, Portland, Oregon. 15-16-17

WANTED—A competent Pine Lumber Inspector, accustomed to grading for the Ontario market. Apply, stating salary expected and giving references, to the Sheppard Lumber Company, Limited, Waubaushene, Ont. 14-17

Foreman Wanted

Foreman for planing mill, man to be capable of taking charge and keeping in first class running order all machinery in same and to be able to get out work from plans and details in connection with house and other buildings. Address, Laird Bros., Dresden, Ont. 16-16

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Scotchman desires situation in woods year round. Understands thoroughly work at Depots, Keepovers, etc. First class bookkeeper. Mill and wood experience. Apply Box 312, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 16-16

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Mill For Sale

A first class mill, well equipped and excellently situated on Lake Temiskaming—fine shipping facilities—immediate sale. Apply to P.O. Box E., New Liskeard, Ont.

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

For Sale

FOR SALE—As a going concern, the Markdale Veneer Works, 7-foot Panesville, Rotary Machine, with complete outfit and power. Large Cement Vats, Drying Racks, neat buildings. Plenty of yard room; convenient to C. P. R. station.

MARK ARMSTRONG,
16-17 Markdale, Ont.

Here is a Snap

Saw Mill and Timber Limit for sale, on Grand Trunk Railway. Easy to lumber limit, contains four to five million feet mixed timber, besides a large quantity of standing and lying dry pine; two million feet free from Crown dues. Mill now running, equipped with trimmers, double edges, slash saws, lath and shingle mill. Price 8,000. It won't cost much to come and see this outfit; it is a bargain. Write Box 37, Barry's Bay. 14-17

For Sale

Timber and Timber Lands, Saw and Shingle Mills, Etc

Some 2,000 acres, greater part virgin timber, situate on Temiscouata Railway, Township Witoworth, P.Q.

Eighteen miles from Riviere du Loup, Station on Intercolonial Railway.

These lots of lands consist of White and Black Spruce, Hemlock, Maple, Birch, Cedar, Ties, and thousands of cords of pulpwood, etc., with saw and shingle mills actually in operation and in complete order.

These are Crown granted lands, including about 30 acres cultivated land and divided by half each side, face to face, by Temiscouata Railway, with siding two hundred feet from the mills, dwelling houses, other buildings. No export duty to be paid. Apply to

M. DESCHINES,
15-18 Fraserville, P.Q., Canada.

For Sale

Planing Mill, Lumber and Coal Yard, in Western Ontario, doing good business; good reason for selling. Box 292, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14-17

For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.
11 M. ft. 1¼ in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
c Montreal, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

Established and reliable Toronto wholesale firm desires to get in touch with mill man who will take an interest in business. Box 310, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 16-16

Live, going, Toronto wholesale concern, desiring to expand, requires silent partner who will invest $20,000. Fullest investigation invited. Box 311, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 16-16

250,000,000 ft. standing timber, 40 per cent. Cedar and Cyprus, on Burard Inlet, within sight of Vancouver City. Apply to J. A. Russell, Vancouver, B.C., or James W. Bettes, Winnipeg, Man. 16-19

FOR SALE

On Georgian Bay, two and one-half million ft. Pine, $11,000. Also two and one-half million ft. Hemlock, and three million ft. of Hardwood, 850 acres, 7 miles from railroad, $2,500. Apply to Box 308 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 16-19

I HAVE FOR SALE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

In Tulare County, California. A choice compact tract of 275,000,000 feet of redwood and 125,000,000 feet of sugar pine, nicely located to operate and can be marketed in Los Angeles, California. I want a buyer in the next six weeks. Can be bought at a bargain.

L. VAN WINKLE,
14-17 Santa Monica, Cal.

Circular Saws Out of Round

A fruitful cause of circular saws doing bad work arises from their being allowed to get out of round or balance. To be in perfect condition each tooth must be absolutely uniform in shape, length, set, and space, so that each one will take its fair share of the work. If a saw is allowed to have teeth of unequal length the long ones are subjected to undue strain, and fractured teeth and inferior work are often the result. The saw being allowed to get out of balance is also one cause of cracks, as, should the points of several teeth crumble off, the next has to take the undue strain, and cracks are set up in the gullets, especially if they are angular. Every tooth should be sharpened and set exactly alike, and all the points touch a stone or guage when slowly revolved. If a large circular is only very slightly out of round the centrifugal force set up by the high speed will often cause indifferent work.

Box Shooks and Lath

For utilizing to the best advantage the by-products and odds and ends from the sawmill production, it looks like box shooks and lath should make an excellent combination. That is, there should be more of them made in common and alternating rather than for a mill man to exclude the one and feature the other.

When a man equips for lath making he generally sticks to lath exclusively, and when he equips for box shook making he generally ignores the lath end, and depends on his box shooks or crates exclusively or these and some form of dimension lumber.

Quite a lot of the material used for lath will make box shooks and vice versa. And this is perhaps the explanation of why people are given to handling one or the other of these side lines and not both together. Both together would mean some conflict in the way of raw material supply, yet, on the other hand, it should mean opportunities to use up closer the off-fall, and last but not least a chance to push heaviest on that product which for the time being is most in demand.

Take the present situation, for example, with a good demand for lath, especially from the South country, and a man with this double equipment might well run heavy on the lath side and light on the box shooks for the time being, thus using up a lot of the material in lath that might go into boxes.

Then, perhaps, later on when the lath supply is overdone, there may be urgent demand for box shooks and crate strips. Then the lath end can be let up on and sometimes a part of the lath machinery may be used for making crate strips, such as cabbage crates and various crates for packing and shipping farm products and more realized for it than can be gotten out of lath. In both of these side industries much of the chance for profit depends on the market conditions at the time, and if market conditions continue fluctuating for six months in the year, one may have a good demand for box shooks and crating stock and do fine with it, and then for the next six months it may be possible to sell the output and get a profit for it. Then, meantime the sawmill continues producing odds and ends that need taking care of, so the margin of profit is trimmed close and things kept moving.

It is the same thing with lath machinery. It looks like, though, it could be a different story by having a different combination for lath making and box shook making machinery. Then, one could push heaviest on that particular product which for the time being was most in demand and vary the work more or less according to the changes in the demand and the chances for profit. Meantime, too, it would help materially in making a closer clean-up of the off-fall, because some stock will make crate strips and box shooks that is too short to make lath. Some other stock will make lath that is too narrow to make box shooks, so it really looks like an excellent combination for a side issue to sawmilling, that is, an equipment to make both box shooks and on the face of the joint. To make a good joint where the covers are drawn up by the bolts and crossbars the iron faces of the joint should be made dead true, and a thin packing only be used, as it will stand better than a thick one. Indiarubber jointing material is not to be recommended, as the heat often causes the rubber to partially melt and attach itself to the joint surfaces. Some boiler insurance companies recommend flat asbestos boards with interwoven wire gauze for this purpose, as it will stand considerable heat and pressure without deterioration, and allows of a true thin joint being made. For externally bolted manhole-cover joints a very convenient form of joint can be made by using an ordinary ¼-in. bore lear gas pipe, the one end being tapered off, whilst the other is widened out for the reception of the tapered end. This forms a very close joint. Whichever form of jointing is used, the jont must always be made within the bolt circle.

In locomotive and vertical boilers, in which the joints are frequently disturbed for washing out, a good plan is to use asbestos rings the exact size of the joint face. The ring should be coated with blacklead, and may be used several times over. For internal mudhole covers some engineers also recommend a cast-lead ring about ½ in. thick. After the joint is made and steam is being raised the nuts should be gradually tightened up, as the increased pressure often further compresses the packing and loosens the nuts somewhat. Before a joint is broken the safety valve should be opened, and care taken that the boiler is entirely relieved from pressure.

Four-cutter Moulding Machine

"S. K. P." asks: "Which type of moulding machine do you recommend as best suited for a small jobbing mill—an outside or inside feed machine?"

In reply, the Timber Trades Journal says: "In a jobbing mill where there is a constant change in the work and much setting up is required, we think an outside feed machine would suit your purpose best, supposing the work does not exceed, say, 7-in. wide. See, however, that the blocks are supported by extra long bearings—some makers now fit an adjustable outside bearing to the top block—and run with absolute steadiness under a full load, otherwise the finish of the mouldings may not be so clean as in a centre-feed machine. With an outside feed machine with movable blocks much time can be saved in adjusting and setting up, and bevelled adjustable feed rollers can be used for working sills, mouldings, etc., which are sawn on the cant, which cannot be done on a centre-feed machine. For heavy work a centre-feed with angling top cutter-block is the best machine.

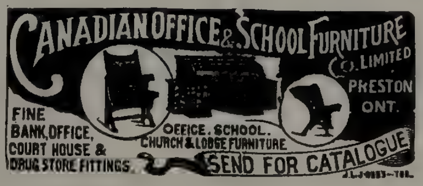
Establishd 1
Oille & McKeen

Wholesale Lumber

North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Trade with Canada Solicited

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

W. M. DUNLOP & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
Rooms 45 and 46 Citizen Bldg.
OTTAWA, ONT.
Lumber Accounting a Specialty



CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS
OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood Lumber
Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

FOR SALE!

One 52in. Wickes Gang

COMPLEE

One pair Twin Circulars

Cut from 6" to 24" Stock,
— With Steam Feed —

One Edger

FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

Gilmour & Hughson, Limited
HULL, QUEBEC

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The lumber trade throughout the province of Ontario has reached its annual dull season. The farmers, being occupied exclusively with their crops, have no time to devote to anything in the way of improvements, and the result is that retail yards are nothing like as busy as they were a month ago. In Eastern Ontario this is especially the case. In Western Ontario, however, with its large manufacturing centres the lumber trade is fairly active.

A large manufacturer of the Georgian Bay district speaking of the outlook says:—"Trade is fair and we are going to have a cracking good fall business. Stocks in the hands of all retailers are low. Everybody has been cleaning up for a month or so, getting things in shape. The legitimate demand at present is good, and there is going to be more. The car shortage is already in evidence and people are foolish that they do not buy faster then they are buying, at present. By the middle of September the mills will not be able to accept their orders, by reason of the extensive demand for the cars. At present there is a good demand for this time of year, and it extends pretty well throughout all lines of lumber. Stocks are being held firmly by manufacturers, and wholesalers. Hemlock is the only inconsistency, and an upward tendency is likely to develop this fall. It is pretty generally conceded that the supply of hemlock is about what it was a year ago. This year's new stock will be about what it was last year. There is very little new stock now, in the hands of manufacturers. Stocks in manufacturers' hands, in fact, are quite badly broken, and as soon as the Fall buying commences, trade will improve, and prices will stiffen. The lath market is quiet."

While the above opinion upon market conditions is that of a manufacturer who naturally hopes for a strong market, it is not unreasonable to believe he is pretty near the real facts. Travellers report generally that although the trade is dull there are good indications that the fall buying will be on an extensive and satisfactory scale.

Eastern Canada

The building activity at Montreal is assisting the lumber trade considerably. The export trade is also satisfactory. Prices are firm, with the exception of white pine, which is inclined to give way slightly. Spruce is selling well to United States markets. Hardwoods for the English markets are also moving well.

Eastern spruce at Boston is rather quiet, the volume of trade being small. Stocks on hand are ample for the current demand, though an improvement in the demand is expected in the fall. It may be stated that the tone of the market is a little steadier although prices are unchanged. A few manufacturers are asking $23.50 for frames. Only a moderate demand is reported for boards. The movement of randon is slow. The demand for hemlock is quiet but manufacturers are obtaining fair prices for dry eastern boards. Eastern clipped boards are selling at from $19 to $19.50. Cedar extra shingles are quiet at $3.35 to $3.40 and choice brands are offered at $3.50 to $3.55. Lath continue quiet and unchanged. The price of 1⅝ inch ranges from $3.70 to $3.75 and 1½ inch from $3.40 to $3.50. The demand for Eastern spruce at New York is rather dull though the suburban trade is improving. Prices are still unsatisfactory. Hardwoods at New York are slow and dull. Plain oak, ash, maple and birch of the better grades are, however, in good demand and strong. The weakest feature is quartered oak. Heavy competition is affecting the demand for hemlock at New York.

Great Britain

There is no change to note in the c.i.f. values of spruce deals in Great Britain. The market is, in fact, unusually steady, without any sign of fluctuations one way or the other. The probability is that prices will remain steady for some time. The spot demand is not very active, and it may be that it will have an effect sooner or later upon c.i.f. values. There is a good movement of stocks from the quay to consumers' premises, as a result of contracts made for goods to arrive. If the demand should improve at all there is a likelihood that a scarcity may develop. The market is in quite an interesting condition, and will repay careful attention. 3 x 9 deals of good quality are somewhat scarce, and a little stronger. This is caused by the fact that most of the Miramichi and Campbellton 3 x 9's are going inland. There is a slight scarcity also of 2½ x 7.

No improvement can be reported in the spot market at London, business being in rather a dull condition, and of a piecemeal character. Values appear fairly steady, but there is an inclination in some instances to accommodate buyers with lower prices, if a large order can be obtained. This is the case especially in batten sizes. Deals and floorings are steady, and so are common white and spruce.

The deliveries at London for the week ending July 22nd, totalled 12,199 standards, as compared with 6,525 standards during the corresponding week of last year. At Churchill and Sim's recent auction sale, 3 x 5 spruce 10-15, brought £7 15s., and the same price was obtained for 10-13, 3x8, 12-13 sold at £9 15s., 3x7, 11-13, brought £9 10s.; 3 x 6, 12-13, £9, and 3 x 9, 11-13 and 10-13, £10 and £10 5s. respectively. A lot of 1 x 8, 9-18 pine thirds brought £8 10s.

At Liverpool, the trade is still feeling the effects of the recent labor disturbances. Various classes of timber goods which were hung up at the time, are still unmoved, and recent imports are also moving slowly. The market for St. John birch logs and planks is unchanged. Supplies are reported to be plentiful, and prices to be about steady. There is a fair demand for prime Quebec boards of 1-inch and upwards. The c.i.f. market for Quebec and red pine remains very firm, with spot prices in harmony.

United States

There is practically nothing in the lumber trade in the United States that it is possible to call a feature at the present time. No decided changes, one way or the other, are to be noted. There is possibly a slightly better enquiry for Southern pine west of the Mississippi and in the Mid-Western States north of the Ohio River. An improvement which is just perceptible may also be mentioned in the hardwood business at Ohio and Mississippi river points. Practically all through the present season retail dealers have been buying from hand to mouth. The crops are now commencing to move and a little more money is in circulation in the farming districts so that it is to be expected that there will be from now on a gradual improvement in the buying tendency. No decided improvement in the actual demand, however, can be looked for until the beginning of September. The crop situation continues a matter of much concern and is being followed very closely by the lumber trade. The most that can be said at present is that there is a fair to large aggregate crop to be expected, rather unevenly distributed. The country lumber trade will, as a result, probably be rather spotty.

A noticeable feature of the lumber trade, as the season developed, has been an increased demand for low grade stocks, which is the case in nearly all classes of woods, particularly, however, in the hardwoods. The white pine trade continues firm and steady with a moderate demand. It is quite good at Pittsburg and receipts at the Tonawandas are plentiful with a quiet demand. A quiet trade only is in progress in the Saginaw Valley. The trade in white pine is of a vacation nature with firm prices and a good outlook for the future.

Chicago:—Stocks of white pine are scarce and prices firm. Hardwood dealers are rather dissatisfied. Orders are in fair volume but are for small quantities and immediate delivery. The manufacturing demand is dull. Plain sawed red oak is the strongest feature among hardwoods and is scarce. Quarter sawed white oak is plentiful and has an easier tendency. Birch and maple are selling well and are firm. Basswood is dull. Hemlock is recovering very slowly but the improvement is quite noticeable and is expected to continue. Hemlock prices are about $1.00 higher than they were a year ago. Mills are reported to be pretty well stocked. Conditions are promising for a continuation of the improvement. A gradual broadening of the market for western pine is reported. The volume of business in southern pine is increasing and prices are steady. Enquiries are numerous. It is believed that an increase in the demand will have a tendency to strengthen prices. Indications are that the market for yellow pine will be very satisfactory in the fall. The demand for red cedar shingles is dull. Clears are bringing $3.12 and stars $2.59, Chicago basis. White cedars are fairly active and firm. Lath are in steady demand at unchanged prices. The cooperage market continues about steady.

Buffalo:—Receipts of white pine by vessel have been plentiful right through the season and stocks are now ample in most grades. Pine, common and high grades, however, are not any too plentiful. Trade in general is dull. The export demand at the present season has been quite equal to the domestic. Prices in general continue steady and the better class of stock is selling well. A dull trade is reported in hardwoods but the outlook for fall business is encouraging. The yards have good assortments of stock in most lines. Oak, plain and quartered, is among the leading

"Cleveland Sarnia" QUALITY

ALWAYS ON HAND

a large and choice stock of well manufactured and properly graded

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir.

We cut Lumber to Order in Regular and Special Sizes 10 to 60 Feet Long.

We can also furnish with despatch

RAILROAD, SHIP-BUILDING and HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS

Lumber yards and factory owners will appreciate the advantage of an adequate source of supply

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED

SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

woods. The demand for plain oak is better than for quartered. There is a fair demand for maple, birch and chestnut. A fair volume of trade is reported in hemlock, but prices not not satisfactory as receipts are too plentiful. Prices of yellow pine are well maintained and trade is about steady.

Saginaw and Bay City:—There is no feature of importance in the northern pine trade though the demand is sufficient to keep the mills and factories in motion. Prices are steady.

Market Correspondence

Timber Trade in the United Kingdom—"Holding up" the Trade

Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 3:—At Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff, and Hull, the movements of stocks of timber and of quantities coming to hand by ship, have been much interfered with by a succession of strikes of dock-laborers and seamen. The interference was felt most at Manchester, where a general stoppage of discharging and delivery was caused, and continued for some days. At Liverpool the "hold-up" was less complete, and of short duration. At Cardiff and at points on the north-east coast, the interruption of trade was, for a few days, pretty general. The demands of the men have, in the main, been granted, but even with that, trade has not yet resumed its normally smooth course. The strikes have proved very costly to importers and merchants, as arrival parcels could not be moved for a time, and at some ports, deliveries could not be made as required. At Manchester, things are now normal again. There has been a better inquiry for timber, including some special inquiries from the Great Central Railway Company for walnut boards and pitchpine logs, and there have been inquiries for spruce deals. The building trade of the district shows signs of improving, and more inquiries for joiners' woods have been received.

At Hull, deliveries are now proceeding on a fairly satisfactory scale, and more timber is being sent inland by boat and railway. At Grimsby, since the labor trouble came to an end, stocks have moved rather briskly, and some are now much reduced.

At Liverpool, since the close of the strike, stocks of spruce have been handled freely, but otherwise business in timber continues quiet at this port.

The Terms of Credit Question

At the special meeting of members of the timber trade held at the offices of the Timber Trade, Fredericton, on July 12, the whole of the resolutions which had been framed by the special committee and which were recommended for acceptance by the meeting of the trade, were agreed to, with the addition of a clause to the main resolution, which was proposed by Mr. H. E. Nutman. The resolution accordingly became:—"That the terms of credit shall be uniformly fixed as follows:— (a) Cash less 2½ per cent. on or before end of month following delivery, or (b) acceptance at four months in lieu of six as at present prevailing, and that upon credit be also uniformly reduced to four months, beyond which, interest be insisted upon." It was left to the sub-committee to give effect to the resolutions and to call a further general meeting of the trade to deal with any point which might arise, if necessary. In the course of the proceedings at the meeting, Mr. G. H. Lindsey Reuton, who presided, spoke of the tendency with some traders to pay cash after taking 3 or 4 months' credit and then to demand 2½ per cent. discount. He characterised this as the great trade canker. It was, he said, obviously, a greater evil than allowing the general run of the trade, six months.

The provisions of the resolutions, if carried out, will improve matters for the trade. Those who may have slipped unconsciously, as it were, into the objectionable practice of dealing with accounts as complained of, will no doubt, brace up, and pay within a month. The others who have not in the past paid any sooner than they felt obliged to, will have to mend their method, or to look out for a new source of timber supply, as the sense and feeling of the trade will be against them.

Timber for Garden Cities

The most notable development which has taken place in the building trade in England, of late years, other perhaps, than the use of steel and ferro-concrete for heavy, constructional work, has been the adoption of what is known as the Garden City idea, and the carrying the idea into practice, as regards taking the earlier steps towards realization. The idea of the garden city, is that of a city planned on rural or sylvan lines, and enjoying practically perfect sanitary and hygenic conditions. The city must have wide and pleasant avenues fringed and shaded with trees. The houses must be of a picturesque, rural kind, with as much variety about them, in design, as possible. There must be plenty of garden space, back and front. There must be porticoes, halls, screens, seats, gates and railed work of a dainty and picturesque kind, the idea being to blend the best of the rural and the best of the new, hygienic, to form a kind of improved and up-to-date Hygeia, in which people who work in crowded cities may live happily and healthily. A good deal has been done towards carrying out this idea. Towns have been built in accordance with it, notably, Port Sunlight, Letchworth, and Bowneville. At London, a big development along the garden city line has lately been carried out, and is still being carried out in the suburban areas at the north and south of London. A few days ago I inspected one of the garden city areas to the north of London, and noted the extent to which the building of property of the kind was making a demand for timber.

The houses in the area which I viewed had made a relatively large demand for it. More timber appeared to have been used in finishing them than would be found in older houses of equal rent, or having an equal number of rooms. This was due to a very free use of red or yellow pine for cupboards, closets, shelves, and other wood fittings inside, and to the use of wood for an ornamental treatment outside, which is not met with in the older houses.

The frames of the front windows of the new houses show great variety, and have taken more wood than windows of the ordinary English "bow" type. They are much wider and have more mullions, and though the short and light bars of the older types of sashes have been done away with, heavier main cross rails have frequently been used, so that more wood has been used in the frames of these newer windows than those of the older "bow" windows or French windows. The window frames of the new garden city houses are of yellow or red pine, mainly yellow. A portico of some pattern, with scheme of light decoration wood work has been provided for most of the new houses. This has entailed the use of a few lengths of spruce to carry the "overhang," a main piece or two of 3 in. x 3 in. x 2 in. being used. Then there is a side support; perhaps two pillars at each side; which may be left square and about 4 in. x 4 in. or 5 in. x 5 in.; or may be part turned or shaped to some design. Light, cross rails are used in many cases, though one sees but little of the old trellis style of work. Generally, there is an ornamental facing worked of light rib-wood 1 in. or 1¼ in. wide x 1 in., with a suggestion of a plain gothic or moorish arch, overhead; the spaces between the rails which form the design, being lightly filled in with short rails, about 1¼ in. wide and 1 in. thick, or by "sweeps" or shaped pieces to give the open-railed or "fretted" aspect. Yellow or red pine, chiefly, has been used for this ornamental door work, and has made a considerable demand for the wood. Inside the main front door is either a glass paneled "hall" door, or as a substitute, a fretted arch, made of light rails or shaped pieces, about 1⅛ in. x 1 in.; which serves as a partial screen for what is beyond. A "hall seat" will have been fitted and will have required a short length of 11 in. or 12 in. pine, with possibly a couple of short upright pieces, as supports. Inside more joinery than in older houses of about equal rent and size. One finds lengths of paneled framing while stairs and balustrades have required more wood. Every room is provided with picture rails and the principal rooms with over mantels. The doors are of a new pattern, frequently having three long narrow panels, and a cross panel above them. Rails and stiles are rather massive. Any recess which could be so used, has been fitted as a cupboard, with doors and shelves. The aims in planning the new garden city houses have been to keep to two storeys only; the ground floor and one upper storey; and to give the highest degree of convenience, as regards fittings. This has entailed a relatively large use of wood, chiefly yellow or red pine, for the joinery work. Much property of the kind described has been built round London and Liverpool, but the realization of the garden city idea is far from being attained yet. Most of the larger towns will want their garden city suburbs, so that a considerable demand for timber is sure to arise on this account.

Telephones for Forest Protection

The Bay Shore Lumber Company, an American concern, which owns a very valuable lumber property and mills in St. John county, N. B., on the shore of the bay, has set an example in the matter of forest protection which ought to be of value, in view of the damage that has been done to a number of valuable properties in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by forest fires this year. The Bay Shore Lumber Company have fire rangers on their property all summer, and have a telephone system, which they are extending, and which is of great value. For example, a fire recently

CAMP SUPPLIES

WE specialize in Orders for Camp Supplies. When you are needing goods give us an opportunity of quoting you prices.

We have had a lot of experience looking after Camp Orders and any business entrusted to us will have careful attention and all orders shipped promptly.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers **Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO**

Examine this List!

Jenckes Boilers in stock ready for immediate shipment subject to prior sale. All built to rigid specifications, tested and inspected. Detailed specification of any Boiler mailed on request.

HORIZONTAL TUBULAR

1-72 in.	x 18 ft.	125 lbs.	Pressure B.C. Inspection	
1-72 "	x 18 "	135 "	"	
3-72 "	x 16 "	135 "	"	
4-66 "	x 16 "	135 "	"	
2-60 "	x 16 "	135 "	"	
1-60 "	x 16 "	125 "	"	B.C. Inspection
2-60 "	x 14 "	125 "	"	B.C. Inspection
1-60 "	x 14 "	135 "	"	
1-54 "	x 12 "	125 "	"	
1-54 "	x 12 "	100 "	"	

VERTICAL

2-30 H.P.	110 lbs.
1-25 "	110 "
5-20 "	110 "
5-15 "	110 "
1-12 "	110 "

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE

1-80 H.P.	110 lbs.	Open	Bottom	Pattern
1-60 "	110 "	"	"	"
2-50 "	110 "	"	"	"
1-40 "	110 "	"	"	"
3-40 "	110 "	Water	"	"

The Jenckes achine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment

100,000 feet No. 1. 2" Hemlock Dry
50,000 feet No. 2. 2" " "
50,000 feet No. 1. 1" " "
10,000 feet No. 2, 1" " "
50,000 feet No. 1. & No. 2. Com Maple, 4/4

Write for Prices.

Hard and Soft Slabs.
The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.
Wiarton, Ontario

We are Buyers of
Hardwood Lumber
Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply) Handles (all descriptions)
Staves Hoops
Headings
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office: Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

British & Foreign Import & Export Co.
Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

Try the
Wanted and For Sale Department
if you have anything to sell or if you wish to buy anything.

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS
2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

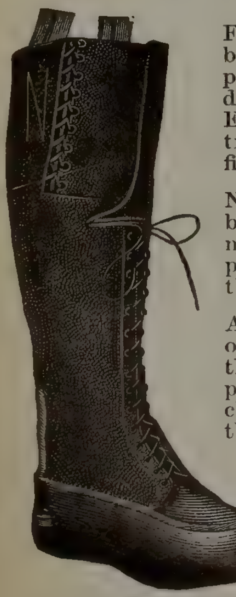
The Penatang Shoepack
Acknowledged the Leader by Lumbermen from Coast to Coast

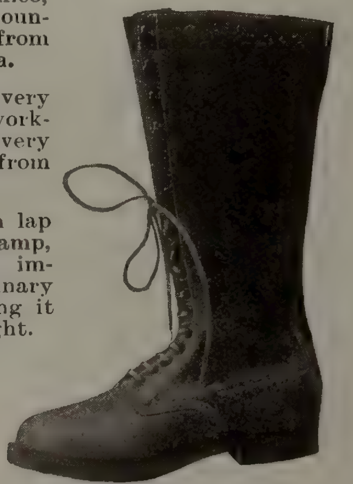
For 41 years we have been manufacturing shoepacks, and have filled orders from China, Mexico, England and other countries, as well as from firms all over Canada.

Nothing but the very best material and workmanship put into every pack that goes out from the factory.

All stock made with lap over seam at the vamp, this being a great improvement over ordinary closed seams—making it thoroughly watertight.

Every Pair Hand Sewed


Sporting. Sample No. 5.


Prospectors. Sample No. 17

Made in over 20 different styles.
SEND FOR CATALOG No. 21.

The Gendron Penetang Shoepack Mfg. Co.
Successors to C. G. Gendron
PENETANG - ONT.

broke out in a part of their property and was quickly discovered by their fire rangers. They not only fought the flames, but by telephone were able to summon twenty or more men, and after a hard night's work the fire was put out. But for the quick discovery and prompt action, a dangerous blaze would have resulted, as the weather was extremely hot and dry.

Mountain Manufacturers Not Selling U. S. Lumber

A Calgary despatch says that Mr. W. A. Ansite, secretary-treasurer of the Mountain Lumbermen's association, emphatically denies the story that the mountain mills of British Columbia are acting as middlemen between American lumber concerns and the dealers in the Canadian prairie country. Mr. Ansite said: "The statement that the mountain mills of British Columbia are selling American lumber to prairie dealers on the pretext that it is Canadian lumber, is absolutely untrue. The trade knows very well that there are numerous brokerage concerns handling Canadian and American lumber and that there are also many American salesmen canvassing in the Canadian northwest market, and it is likely that the lumber referred to in the article mentioned came through one of these sources. Nothing could be farther from the truth than to say that the British Columbia mills are selling American lumber. That the statement is totally wild and unfounded is shown by the fact that the total importations of American lumber into Calgary for the past year would not exceed 250 cars, the amount mentioned as having been seized in one shipment." Speaking of conditions in the lumber trade generally, Mr. Anstie said that the greatest anxiety of the British Columbia lumbermen at present was not American competition, but the necessity of the dealers getting their supply in before September 1, after which date the C. P. R. had advised them a shortage of cars was quite probable.

Cross-Ties Purchased in 1910

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has collected statistics with regard to the cross tie consumption in Canada for 1910.

There were 9,213,962 cross ties purchased in 1910 by the steam and electric roads of Canada at a cost of $3,535,228. This is a decrease of 35 per cent. from the number purchased in 1909. The average cost of these ties at the point of purchase was 38 cents per tie. Three kinds of wood, cedar, jack pine and hemlock furnished 77 per cent. of all the ties purchased. Cedar itself supplied 40 per cent. of the total consumption and its use is increasing yearly in proportion to other species. Oak, which makes an expensive tie, costing 74 cents each, was used principally by an United States company having mileage in Canada. Of the total number of ties purchased, 70 per cent. were hewn ties. The only important species which has a majority of sawn ties, was oak. Sawn ties cost on the average 36 cents per tie and hewn ties cost three cents more. The steam railways used 95 per cent. of all the ties and these ties cost them on an average of 38 cents. The electric railways used 302,540 ties—an increase of 183 per cent. over 1909. They paid for their ties 41 cents each. Although on the average they use smaller ties, this excess of 3 cents in the cost is due not only to the disadvantages incident to contracts for smaller quantities of materials but also to the fact that the electric roads are more likely to purchase ties at points where the price includes transportation charges.

Mining Timbers Used in Canada in 1910

Mines to the number of 136 use considerable quantities of timber annually in their operations. Statistics of the amount used have been collected by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. Round (unsawn) timber was used to the extent of 52,848,000 lineal feet and cost an average of $9.90 per thousand. 22,305,000 board feet of sawn lumber and timber were used worth $13.63 per thousand. The total quantity of timber used cost $827,337. The round timbers varied in diameter from three to thirty-six inches and were used mostly underground as mine supports to give artificial support for insecure roofs and walls and to protect shafts, drifts and gangways. Ordinary lumber constituted most of the sawn timber and was used above ground for buildings, breakers, tripples, washers and trestles. Below ground the sawn timber enters into the ventilator shafts and sets. 13 different species of wood which are abundant, cheap and easily obtained from nearby localities. Thus, in each province certain species were used to the exclusion of all others. British Columbia used all the fir; Nova Scotia used all the spruce, balsam and hemlock; Alberta used all the jack-pine, larch and poplar. These three provinces contain the principal coal mines and consume over 95 per cent. of Canadian timbers. The ore mines of Ontario, although many in number, used only one per cent. of the total. These mines are small, shallow and in the solid rock so that little timber was required for supports.

Belt Blunders

How to avoid them:

Consult belt specialists before purchasing.

After thirty years of experience and tests we are recognized as BELT EXPERTS. We may know something that will mean ECONOMY to you.

As silk is worth more than wool per yard and wool worth more than cotton, so one belt is worth more than another by the same quality token.

AMPHIBIA BELTS

ARE DIFFERENT

from just "ordinary" belts; they are made to give service under all adverse conditions.

There is an AMPHIBIA BELT for every purpose.

For instance: AMPHIBIA Planer, for planing machines where wet or green lumber is worked, has proven a wonder.

Cost reduction must have your attention.

The belting that carries the power to your saws and woodworking machines should be considered most carefully. We can help you in cost reduction by giving you more power.

AMPHIBIA BELTS are sent to any reliable concern to prove their efficiency. If they fail to do as we say they can be returned with no cost to you.

If you make known your wants we will give you the benefit of our experience.

Write us.

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

UPKEEP COST

A Vital Point to be Considered When Purchasing a

STEAM LOG LOADER

Only $2.50 a Year Spent for Repairs on the Above "AMERICAN" LOG LOADER, in Constant Use for Four Years.

During that time it loaded 40,000 ft. of logs daily, besides doing much outside work, such as, Driving Piles—Picking up Wrecks—Moving Portable Camp Houses, and much Miscellaneous Hoisting Work. (Our next Ad. will Interest You.)

AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.

The John Dulweber Co.

Capital Stock $225,000

MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.

Specialties

Oak and Poplar

Highest Grades——Prompt Shipments

Send all inquiries to the head office:

McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

ONEIDA,

The Steel Pulley of better belt contact, lightness, maximum strength.

Oneida Steel Pulleys differ from any similar produce made. And in this difference lies their strength,

In construction the Oneida Steel Pulley is ideal. It is strongly reinforced, is lighter than any other steel pulley by ⅓ to ½ and possesses greater strength. The perfectly oval crown face insures a 20% better belt adhes on.

They are built in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world, from 6 in. to 126 in. with 2 in. to 40 in. face with ¾ in. to 8½ in. bore.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N. Y.

CEDAR
Shingles

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.
Clark & Lyford, Vancouver, B.C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

Fire destroyed the planing mill of W. J .Travis at Wyoming, Ont., recently. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

J. A. Desrivieres, of Ottawa, lumber and sawmill operator, has changed the name of his company to J. A. Desrivieres & Company.

The Brown, Smith Turning Company, Broadbent, Ont., have rented premises formerly used as a planing mill on River street, Parry Sound, and are installing machinery.

The International Harvester Company will build a warehouse costing $100,000 at Fort William, Ont. H. J. Powers, Empire Hotel, Fort William, is supervisor of construction.

The Tudhope Company, Limited, Orillia, Ont., are preparing specifications for a factory to cost $200,000. Webb & Sons, Orillia, have the contract and the work is to commence at once.

The Allan Sawmill at Campbell's Bay, about thirty miles west of Ottawa, on the Ottawa river, was destroyed by fire recently. At one time the whole town was in jeopardy, but timely aid was sent from Bryson and the fire was kept under control.

The Northern Ontario Lumber and Milling Company, Limited, was recently put up for sale by the liquidators, the London and Western Trust Company, Limited, London, Ont. The result of the tenders submitted has not yet been made public.

The St. Lawrence Pulp and Paper Company, Ottawa, was recently damaged by fire to the extent of between $20,000 and $25,000. Two hundred and fifty tons of finished paper was almost completely destroyed and the machinery greatly damaged.

A big raft of pulpwood from Northern Ontario was towed into Ashland a few weeks ago, being the second of the kind, and the forerunner, it is believed, of a considerable importation of Canadian pulpwood. The last consignment was shipped by the Pigeon River Lumber Company to the Wisconsin Pulpwood Company.

The Chandler-Jones Lumber Company, who last winter purchased the mill and limits of Isaac Allan, located at Snow Road, Ont., on the Mississippi River and Kingston & Pembroke Railway, have made extensive improvements to the mill and yard, and are now ready for business. They report trade conditions as encouraging.

The International Land and Lumber Company, Limited, of Ottawa, which is being organized, is to have a capital of $2,000,000. They report that all the necessary capital has already been subscribed. The charter secured from the Ontario Government gives the company power to deal in timber or pulp wood limits and also to manufacture lumber products. The company also propose to deal in western land and to enter the real estate business in several Canadian cities. A pulp wood limit of about 300 square miles has been secured on the Salmon River in the Lake St. John district, which the cruisers report to contain an excellent growth of spruce. The President of the company is Mr. J. L. Bates of Ottawa and the Vive-president, Mr. R. N. Bates.

Eastern Canada

Joseph Isabelle, of Armanagh, Que., lumber dealer, is reported to have assigned.

The New Brunswick Gazette contains notice of the assignment of C. R. Burns, lumberman, of Fredericton, N.B.

The lumber, sash and door factory of Walter Reed, Montreal, was damaged by fire recently. The loss was covered by insurance.

The woodworking factory and property of A. E. Hamilton, Limited, St. John, N.B., has been sold to Christie Woodworking Company, Limited.

Edward McElveny, lumberman of Fredericton, N. B., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, to W. T. Howe, sheriff of the County of York.

Messrs. McLean and Sladig's sawmill at Connor's, N.B., was burned to the ground recently. It has been running all summer. The insurance amounted to $4,000.

The sawmill of Thomas McDougall at Granby, Que., was entirely destroyed by fire recently. The mill was valued at $4,000 and the insurance is reported to have amounted only to $800. It is likely that the mill will be rebuilt.

Tenders for supplying ties and switch ties for the Intercolonial Railway will be received by Mr. Louis Lavoie, purchasing agent, Ottawa, until August 31st. Specifications, etc., are to be seen at the stations of the I. C. R. .

The planing mill and sash and door factory of J. A. Brien and Company, Craig and Delorimer avenue, Montreal, was destroyed by fire on August 7th. The loss amounted to about $35,000. The sash and door factory of Messrs. Fevreau and Corveau in the rear was damaged to the extent of $15,000.

The woodworking factory and sawmill plant of J. D. & P. A. MacGregor, Limited, on Barney's River, New Glasgow, N.S., is offered for sale. The plant is well equipped, is located on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, with siding and good water power, and includes a farm of 150 acres, a house, mill, dam, etc., and about 1,200 acres of woodland suitable for supplying material for the manufacture of furniture or for manufacturing hardwoods. The limits contain a good quantity of birch, maple and beech.

Western Canada

The Roblin Lumber Company, Roblin, Man., are negotiating for the sale of their business.

The Western Canada Sawmills Yards, Limited, of Saskatoon, Sask., are opening a branch at Young, Sask.

The Westholme Lumber Company of Victoria, B. C., will build two new business blocks on Second street between fifth and sixth streets.

F. L. Engman, Port Hammond, B.C., lumberman, is reported to have assigned to the Westminster Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Limited.

A British syndicate, represented by J. E. Porter, of London, has taken over 20,000 acres of timber near Alberni, west coast of Vancouver Island.

Three million feet of logs were burned at the lumber camp of the Fernie Lumber Company on July 30. All the camp supplies and buildings were destroyed.

The National Timber Company, Limited has been incorporated in British Columbia with head office at Vancouver. The capital of the company is $250,000.

The Powell River Company, Limited, has been incorporated with capital of $4,000,000, and head office at Vancouver. The purposes of the company are to manufacture pulp, paper and lumber.

The McLelan Lumber Company, 744 Hastings street west, Vancouver, B. C., have commenced the erection of a temporary mill to saw lumber for their new plant. The new plant is to be run by compressed air.

The Canadian Timber Investment Company, Limited, Royal Bank Chambers, Vancouver, B.C., has been incorporated, with a capital of $400,000, to carry on business as lumber and timber merchants, saw and shingle mill owners, etc.

The American Woodworking Machinery Company, Fourth avenue and Granville street, Vancouver, has been incorporated, with capital of $1,500,000. R. G. Glanville, secretary of the Hanbury Lumber Company, is attorney for the company.

The Morrison Mill Company, of Bellingham and Blaine, Wash., has bought the plant of the British Columbia Manufacturing Company at New Westminster, and will engage in box making. It has begun the manufacture of box shooks, a new industry for British Columbia.

The British Canadian Lumber Company, 1605 Georgia street, Vancouver, B.C., are erecting a $400,000 mill on Lulu Island. The architect is A. B. Pracna, 821 Pender street west, Vancouver. The company will take a separate contract on the machinery. The estimated output of the mill is 250,000 feet.

The Campbell Lumber Company has secured 6,400 acres of white pine near Kitchener, B.C., and will overhaul the old mill there for operation. An aerial tramway for carrying logs will be installed. R. Campbell, of Moyie, is president of the company, with him A. C. Creeman, Calgary, and J. T. Burgess, Kitchener.

The Newport Timber Company, logging in the Squamish Valley, B.C., lost heavily by a recent forest fire. Its camps were nearly wiped out of existence. The stables were burned, the biggest loss being in the destruction of timber cut and ready to haul away. The damage in the valley altogether will total $500,000.

Fire did about $10,000 damage to the Alberta Lumber Company's stock and buildings at Vancouver recently. The fire started in a sawdust pile and spread quickly, damaging the boiler house and destroying a large quantity of lumber, estimated at 400,000 feet. The firemen prevented it from damaging any of the other buildings. There is a partial insurance.

Fire entirely destroyed the plant and stock of the Taylor Mills & Lumber Company on Government street, Victoria, on July 30th. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. A million and a half feet of lumber was stored in the yards and closely situated piles were eaten up with incredible rapidity. The plant was owned by Seattle capitalists and it is reported that it was only insured for $22,000.

Rafting work was resumed by the St. John River Log Driving Company on August 7th after a let-up of a few weeks. There was then about four or five million feet of logs in the lower boom. On account of the extremely warm weather the water in the river dropped rapidly and work was delayed very much on that account. Under present conditions the work is going along slowly.

The mill of the Jervis Inlet Lumber Company, at Ladner, B.C., at the mouth of the Fraser river, which was burned down a year ago, is to be rebuilt by the McLellan Lumber Company, of Vancouver, which has purchased the site. This company has also taken over the timber and camps of Ben Roberts & Company, New Westminster. A box factory and sash and door factory will also be built.

A new mill, to be located probably on the mainland, is to be erected by the Canadian-Puget Sound Lumber Company, which has its head offices in Victoria. This is the name of the amalgamated Michigan Pacific and Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Companies, which had their headquarters in Grand Rapids. Besides the new mill, $750,000 is to be expended in improvements to present buildings and plant.

J. S. Emerson, of Vancouver, B.C., president of the Emerson Lumber Company, and also president of the South Pacific Lumber Company, a corporation which controls a very large tract of hardwood timber in the Fiji Islands, with its sawmill and headquarters at Suva, has purchased the plant of the Pacific Lumbering & Manufacturing Company, of Portland, Ore. The new company, in addition to manufacturing Japanese oak, will manufacture the product of their own Fiji forests into lumber and veneers for furniture, chairs, interior finish and cabinet factories, to which its character, both in color and texture, is splendidly adapted. It is the intention of Mr. Emerson to utilize the present site for a time and later to secure a more available site and build a plant commensurate with the needs of the business. A fleet of sailing vessels will be employed to convey the logs from Suva to Portland and carry back the products of the Pacific Coast to Fiji.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Good Article Gives Satisfaction to Both Distributor and Consumer

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
Montreal Ottawa

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better.	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		34 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		34 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 00

6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		35 50
10x20		36 00
6x18, 8x18		36 50
6x20, 8x20		37 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft.		9 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.		21 50
" " " 20 ft.		23 50
" " 22 ft.		25 50
" " " 24 ft.		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash. white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/41 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
14/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	3 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s . Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s. c. shorts. 1x4 x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine. sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00

Pine, box boards		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"& 2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00

Pine, sc. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60
ASH.		
13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	30	40
BIRCH.		
14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00
CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett		59 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2 in. "		59 00
2½ and 3" "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00
NO. 2. CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00
COMMON AND DRESSING MILL RUN		
1" x 4"		22 00
1" x 5"		25 00
1" x 6 and 8"		26 00

1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		33 00
1" x 13" and up		33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00
NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00
NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00
NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00
BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1¼, 1½, 2"	16 00	19 00
MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"		15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"		16 00
No. 2		12 00
LATH.		
No. 1, 32" Pine		1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine		3 75
No. 3 48' Pine		2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine		4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock		3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50
Common Boards	
4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring	
4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50
Shiplap—Finished	
4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50
Siding	
6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath	
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00
FLOORING.	
No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00
SHIPLAP.	
Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.	
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00
SHINGLES	
XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25
LATH.	
No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	?1 0

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobbers buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.					
1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00			
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00
BLACK AND BROWN					
1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 0
ELM.					
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00	17 00
MAPLE					
1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00	1st and 2nd, soft.	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00	Common and culls.	14 00	22 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$98 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	88 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	68 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch	73 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅜" Spruce laths	3 75	4 06
1⅝" " "	3 50	3 00
NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES		
Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¼		4 75

DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO. LIMITED MONTREAL

Wire Rope

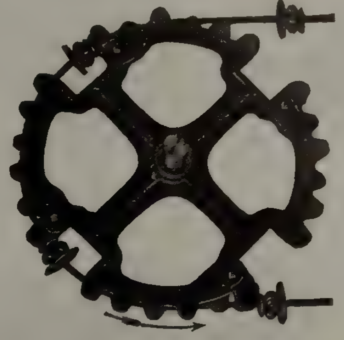
We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes
Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions
Blocks — Clips — Thimbles — Shackles, Etc.

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

NO WIRE CABLE CONVEYER OPERATES AS SMOOTHLY AS WITH

Jeffrey Cable Wheels



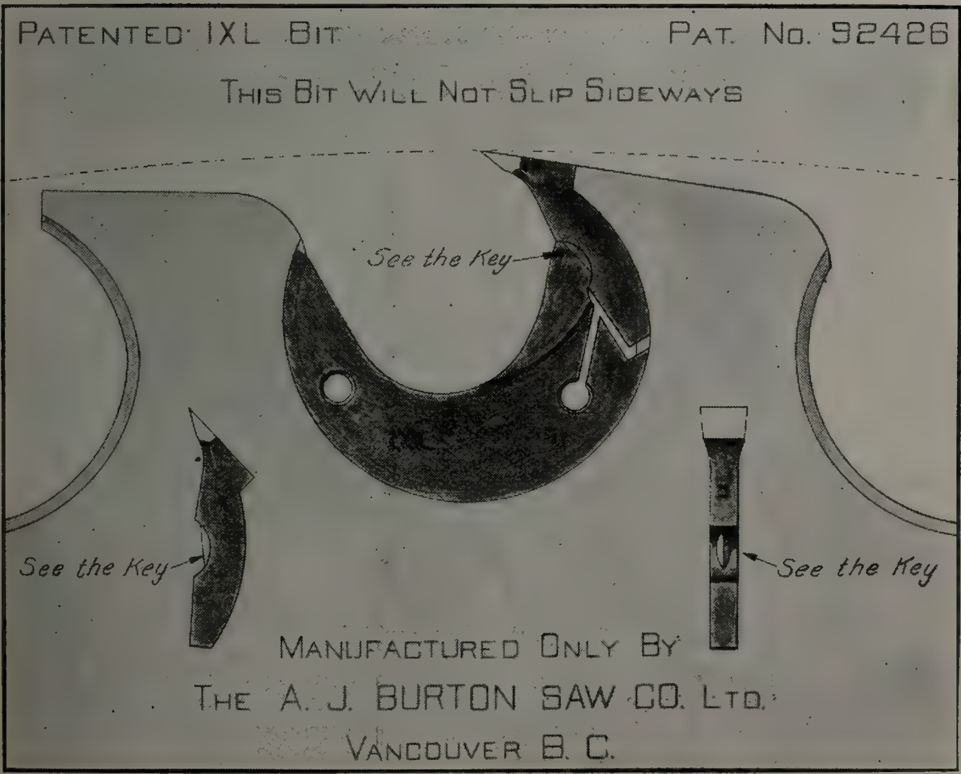
They relieve frictional wear on both the Teeth and Cable Blocks. They prevent the Blocks from binding on the teeth. They insure a smoothly running Conveyer.

Jeffrey Log Haul and Refuse Chains

made to suit all requirements for handling lumber, logs, refuse, sawdust, etc.

Write for Catalogue 57 describing Jeffrey Chains and Conveyers for Saw Mills.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Company
Montreal, Can.
Cote and Lagauchetiere Sts. TORONTO OFFICE, 174 King St. East.


PATENTED IXL BIT
PAT. NO. 92426
THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS
See the Key
See the Key
See the Key
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE A. J. BURTON SAW CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER B. C.

Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

Saws Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

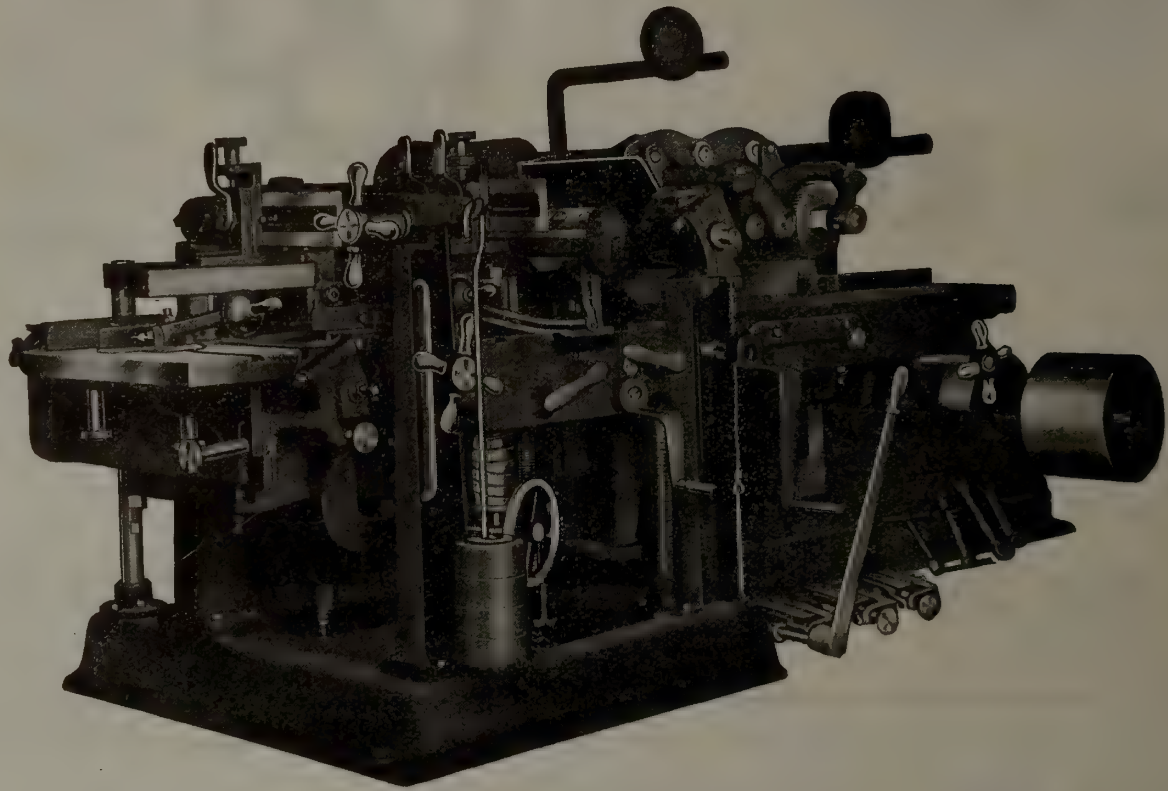
The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
BOX 848
Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND REPAIR WORKS
374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone 7458

Canada Machinery Corporation

Limited



No. 303 Heavy Duty Moulder

ON BASE

THIS is without a doubt one of the heaviest and most substantial machines on the market to-day. Everything that is necessary for strength and hard continuous work is included in this machine, and all useless trappings are dispensed with.

OVER twenty mill men have ordered the No. 303 during the past few weeks. WHY? Because it delivers the goods. It earned its reputation for being the most satisfactory moulder ever offered for general work. It has only one peer. Our No. 300 inside moulder.

Write for Bulletins

Canada Machinery Corporation
Limited
Galt, Ontario

Let us Furnish you with HEAVY WESTERN

Oats

Cleaned and Sacked at Port Arthur
Shipped from 135 Elevators
Located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta

WRITE OR WIRE FOR OUR PRICES

National Elevator Co., Limited
Winnipeg - Manitoba

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, GA.

C110

WOOD DISTILLATION

and Recovery of all By-Products

We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date **Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings, Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery of all By-Products:— Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone, etc., etc. Full particulars from

The Pure Carbon Chemical Company
Limited
BIDEFORD - ENGLAND

"John Bull" *Larrigans*

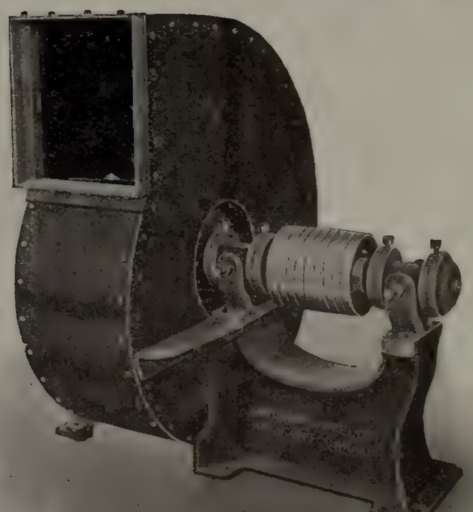
Wear Like Iron

We tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co.
Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario

Sheldon Slow Speed
Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40 % less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35 % less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

Every Dollar You Spend

on wire rope for any purpose returns you more than a hundred cents in value if you buy Greening's Wire Rope. We are the longest established wire rope manufacturers in Canada. Every foot of

Greening's Wire Rope

is guaranteed to give satisfactory service when supplied by us with knowledge of the conditions under which it is to be operated.

We make and sell different grades of rope for different purposes.

But every grade we make is the best that can be made for its particular purpose.

And quality considered, each grade of Greening Wire Rope is the cheapest you can buy.

Before you buy another foot of rope it will pay you to get our estimate on your requirements.

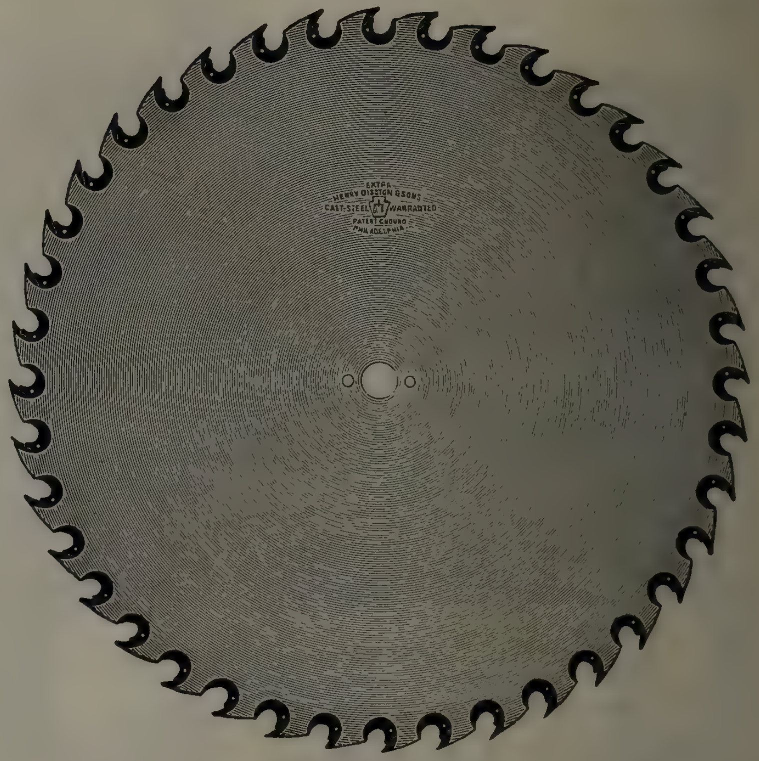
Catalog No. 1 Mailed on Request

The B. Greening Wire Co.
Limited
Hamilton, Ont. **Montreal, Que.**

GREENING

Disston

Saws Tools Files



The tool that is "cheapest in the end" is usually the one that is a little more expensive "in the beginning."

The initial cost of Disston Saws, Tools and Files may be slightly higher than that of the ordinary kind, but Disston lasts longer and is more easily kept in condition, permits faster, more efficient work, and after all, is more economical.

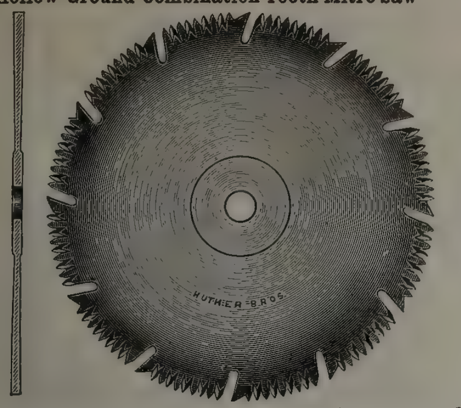
Disston Crucible Steel is exceptionally adapted to making high grade Saws, Tools and Files. Its uniformity and durability, in conjunction with expert shop treatments, have made Disston Tools the best on the market.

Many of the most widely favored types of saws, tools and files have been designed and invented in the Disston works. Disston improvements and innovations have always set the pace, have always led the industry.

Henry Disston & Sons
Incorporated
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works
Philadelphia, Pa.
CANADIAN WORKS: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Canada

HUTHER BROS.

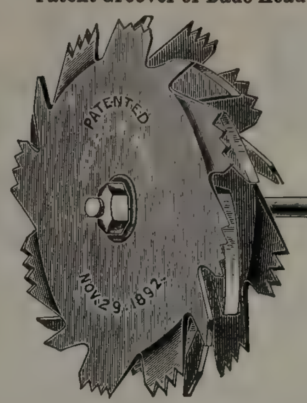
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head



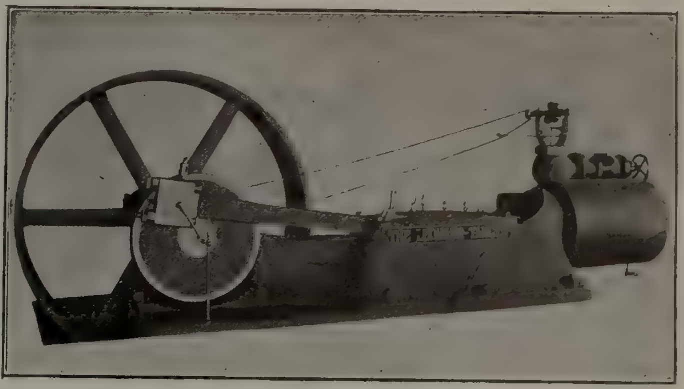
Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., **ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES



Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS LONDON. ONT.

Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

---

International

Preparaions for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

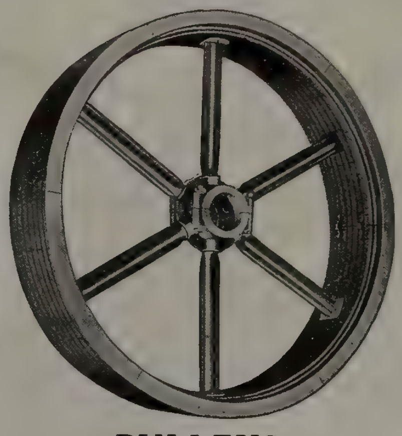
International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

POSITIVE



PULLEYS

What's Your TROUBLE?

Do you have trouble from the operation of any of the pulleys in your mill? We have found that nearly every mill has one or more troublesome pulleys, and we are looking for just this kind of "tough transmission propositions." Sometimes the difficulty is from one cause and sometimes from another. In the instance below, we overcame two troubles. Read what this gentleman says about how we made good.

November 18, 1910.

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works,
Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

We have one of your pulleys, 40 x 10, transmitting 60 h.p. as our main drive since last July. We have never had to tighten same since first installed, and are pleased with the noticeable absence of windage from the arms. The above conditions have always been our principal objections in connection with wood pulleys. We formerly had a wood pulley on this particular drive and were obliged to shut down every other day to tighten it on the shaft. We finally had to key the pulley to the shaft and the key soon split the hub. We believe that you have a very superior pulley and we wish your company every success.

Yours very truly,
(Name furnished on request).

Let's analyze and see why the "Positive" Split Pulley is successful. The pressed steel arms, while giving maximum strength, are very small. Thus, the wind resistance, or windage, is the very lowest. Did you ever push a bicycle against a head wind? Takes muscle, doesn't it? Each pulley with wide arms wastes from $10.00 to $20.00 of your horse-power per year. Again, the "Positive" malleable hub with its interchangeable cast iron bushings grips the shaft like a vise. You can tighten it as tight as you like; the hub won't split, and it stays tight. "Positive" Pulleys make good where others fail; they cure transmission troubles. It's likely we've cured a case similar to yours. What's your case

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works
Limited

11 Jarvis St., TORONTO, ONT. American Works, BUFFALO, N Y.

OILDAG

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

Deflocculated Acheson-Graphite, DAG, and oil.

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure and these qualities, added to the unctious softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, make Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes. The process of deflocculation takes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that 99% of it will go through a sieve having 44,000 meshes to the square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they cannot be seen with a strong microscope. Oildag is this deflocculated Acheson-graphite suspended in oil where it neither floats or sinks but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

Mr. Rob't. A. Ross, E. E. of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, writes:—

" As my firm are constructing and operating steam plants, we have wished to use a mixture of graphite and oil for cylinder lubrication, but have been prevented by the fact that the graphite settled out of the mixture. This difficulty you have overcome, and we are now assured of the best lubrication in the world, especially in super heated steam practice. "

Write for Oildag booklet 77 E.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY

Factory at Sarnia, Canada - - Port Huron, Mich.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

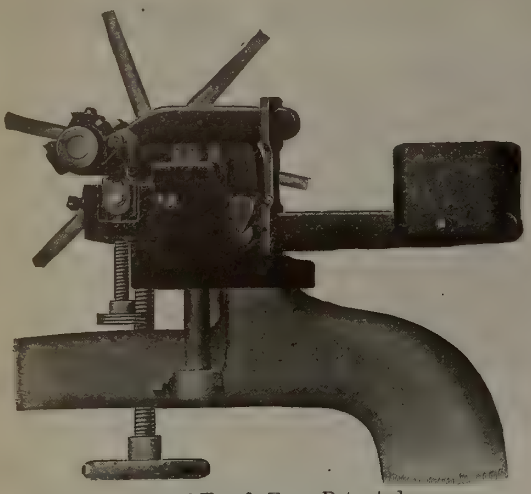
The Best and Most Economical Lubicant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.



View of Fay & Egan Patented
KNIFE EDGE STRAINING DEVICE
Made like a Scale Balance.

The VITAL POINT

UPON the arrangement for straining the blade hinges the success or failure of a Band Saw.

That the FAY & EGAN Patented Knife Edge Straining Device (constructed on the principle of a scale balance) is the most positive—most sensative, is proved by the numerous attempts to immitate it without infringing the patent of February 27, 1900.

The basic features of this patent can not be copied, and therein lies the failure of all other so-called Knife Edge Strains.

The use of the Knife Edge Strain together with the solid lower and light upper wheel on the No. 180 Auto. Band Rip Saw shown herewith permits the use of the thinnest blades at a speed twice that of the ordinary Band Saw with absolutely no danger of cracking the Blade.

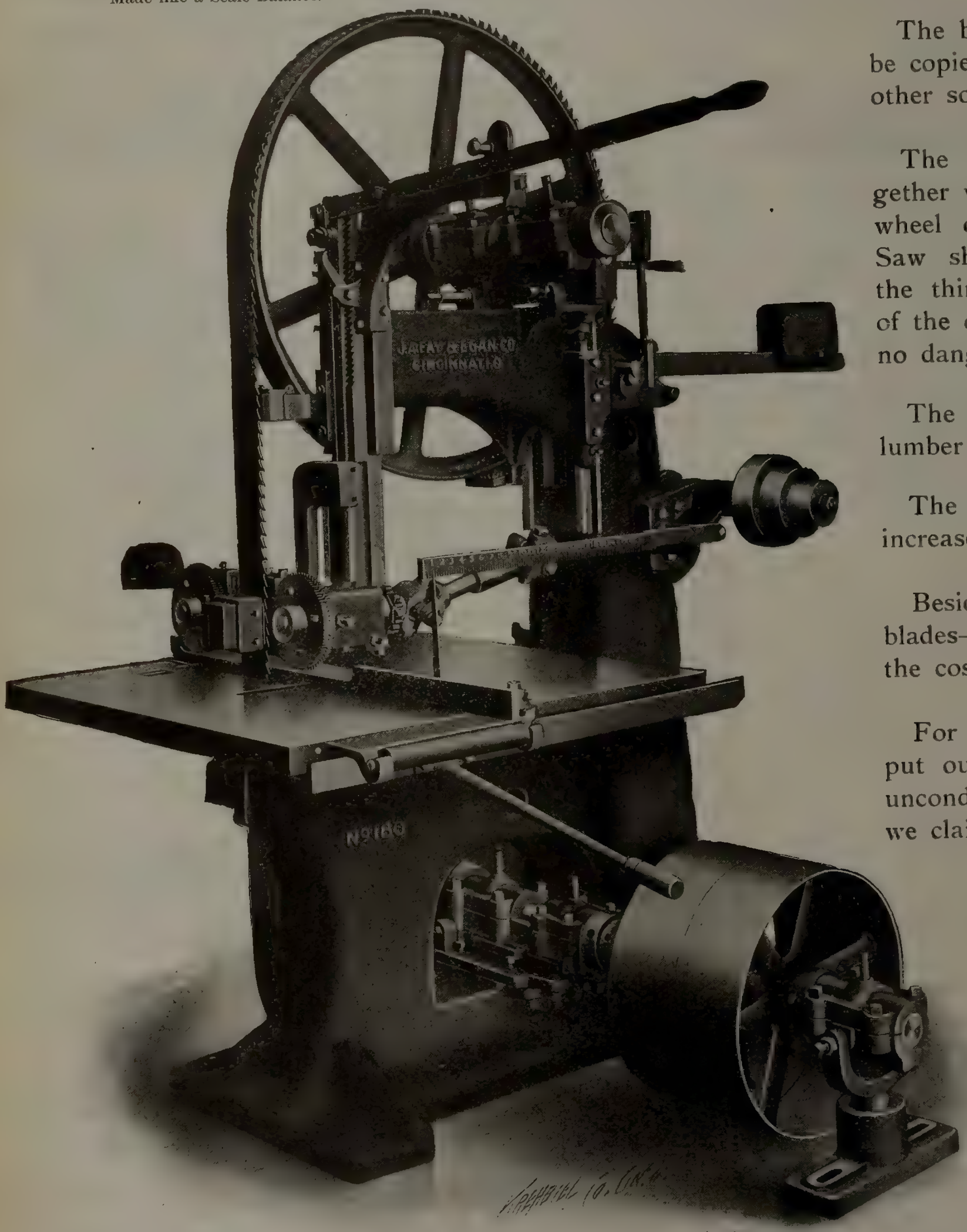
The thin blade means you will get more lumber and less sawdust.

The double speed means a proportionate increase in the number of feet cut per day.

Besides—you save the cost of broken blades—the loss of time in changing and the cost of constant repairs.

For a general purpose Rip Saw we will put our No. 180 into your plant under an unconditional guarantee to make good all we claim.

Your own interests demand an investigation of Fay & Egan Band Saws, the most complete line made. The way to start is to write for our catalog or special booklet, "The Care of Band Saws."



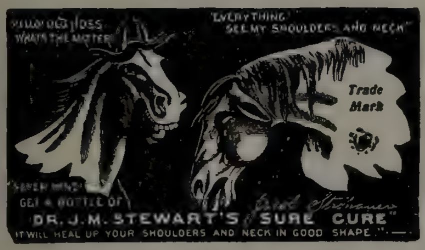
NO. 180 AUTOMATIC BAND RIP SAW Patented Feb. 27, 1900—Oct. 2, 1900.

465-485 W. Front Street **J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.** CINCINNATI, OHIO
MANUFACTURERS OF WOODWORKING MACHINERY. ESTABLISHED 1830.

—SALES OFFICES—
Atlanta New York City Seattle Baltimore Detroit Buffalo New Orleans San Francisco
Evansville Grand Rapids Chicago St. Louis Los Angeles Denver Portland

Use the Old Reliable Dr. J. M. Stewart's

Veterinary Remedies


"HULLO OLD HOSS WHAT'S THE MATTER"
"EVERYTHING SEE MY SHOULDERS AND NECK"
Trade Mark
"NEVER MIND GET A BOTTLE OF DR. J. M. STEWART'S "SURE CURE" IT WILL HEAL UP YOUR SHOULDERS AND NECK IN GOOD SHAPE."

Dr. Stewart's **SURE CURE** for Galls, and Raw Sores, only one in liquid form, 16 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen

Dr. Stewart's Excelsior Liniment for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, and Capped Hocks, 32 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Lightning Colic Cure cures Colic in all stages, 75 cents per bottle or $7.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Hoof Ointment, Rapid Hoof Grower and Corn Cure, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Heave Relief, quick and sure relief, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Proud Flesh Powders, 25 cents per tin or $2.50 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Condition Powders, 2 lb. tin 50 cents or $4.50 per dozen.

Our Condition Powders are absolutely pure, contains no antimony, resin or poisonous drugs. Not "Stock Food" but medicine. Cost less than stock food, better results. Two tins Spring and Fall do the work.

We also manufacture a complete line of camp and house hold remedies. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

Palmer Medical Co., Limited

Windsor - Ontario

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

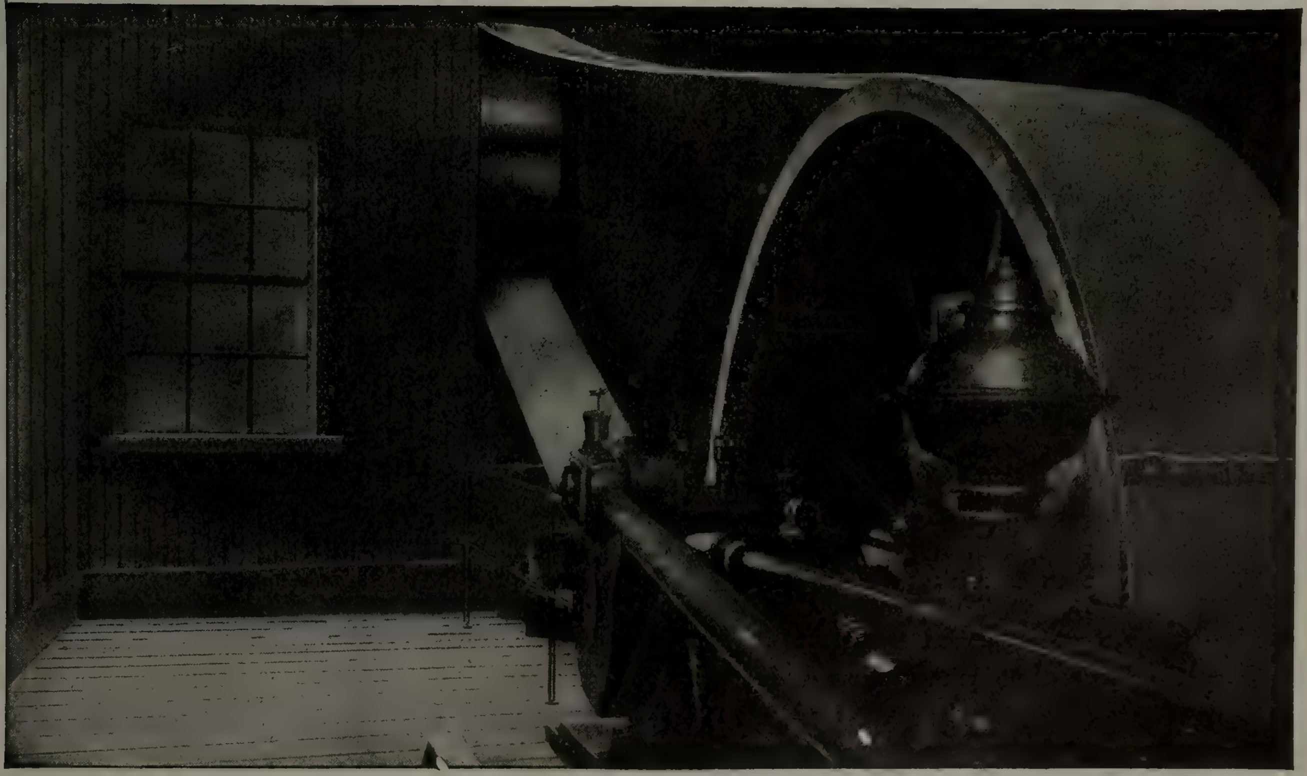
Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.
Midland, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Londonderry, N.S.
Three Rivers, P.Q.

The

Canada Iron Corporation
Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.



SCANDINAVIA BELTING

FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES, LIMITED

Toronto and Montreal

LOGGING AND INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES

The knowledge and experience gained in building locomotives of all types, capacities and sizes for every kind of hauling is applied to every locomotive we build, and is available to you.

Our small locomotives for logging, and light switching service are not merely selected from designs previously built, but are special designs to meet special requirements.

They are designed and built with the same care required for 200 ton locomotives. Only the best materials are used in their construction, and every part is made to jigs or templates, guaranteeing that repair parts will fit.

They are constructed with a view to the fact that they must sometimes be operated a considerable distance from shop facilities, therefore simplicity and sturdy construction are vitally necessary.

Fuel cost is always important. This is considered in the design and capacity of the boiler, and in the design throughout.

Write us concerning your requirements or ask for a consultation with our engineers.

We are in position to meet every requirement in locomotives and to supply repair parts at short notice from our Works at Longue Pointe, Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

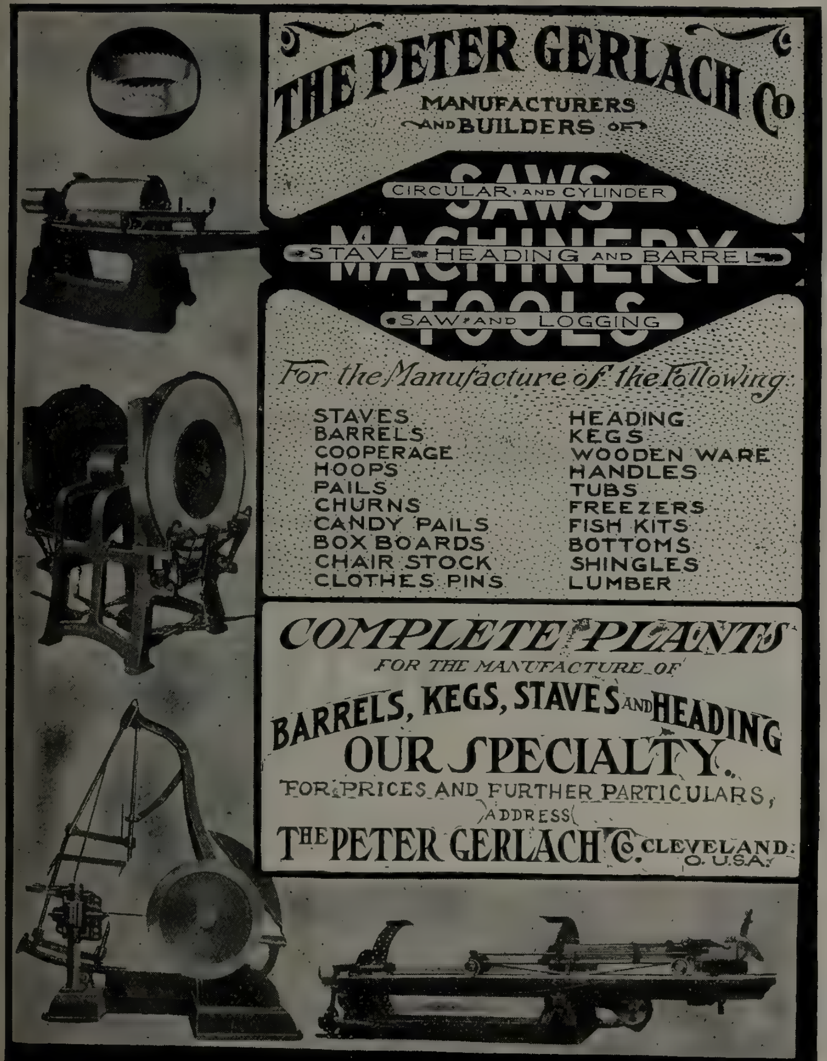
As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstock.

THE "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.



THE PETER GERLACH Co
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF
SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER
MACHINERY
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL
TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following:

STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS
HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND. O. U.S.A.

Information you MUST have. Which is the best—the probable, approximate and perhaps, or the actual, definite, pricise data about the proposed operation. MACLEAN DAILY REPORTS will give you the latter.

If we knew the exact nature of your business, the extent of your sales territory, the specific data required—we would tell you clearly and concisely how we can serve YOU, how we will do it, what it will cost.

MacLean Daily Reports Limited
220 King Street West, TORONTO

SILVER'S NEW JOINTERS

Band Saws, Saw Tables, Swing Saws

Thousands of Silver's Machines are earning big money in all parts of the world. Austra lia, New Zealand, South Africa and India are heavy buyers.

Silver's machines are designed for convenience and ease of operation and for rapid efficient service. Their moderate price recommends them to all wood workers.

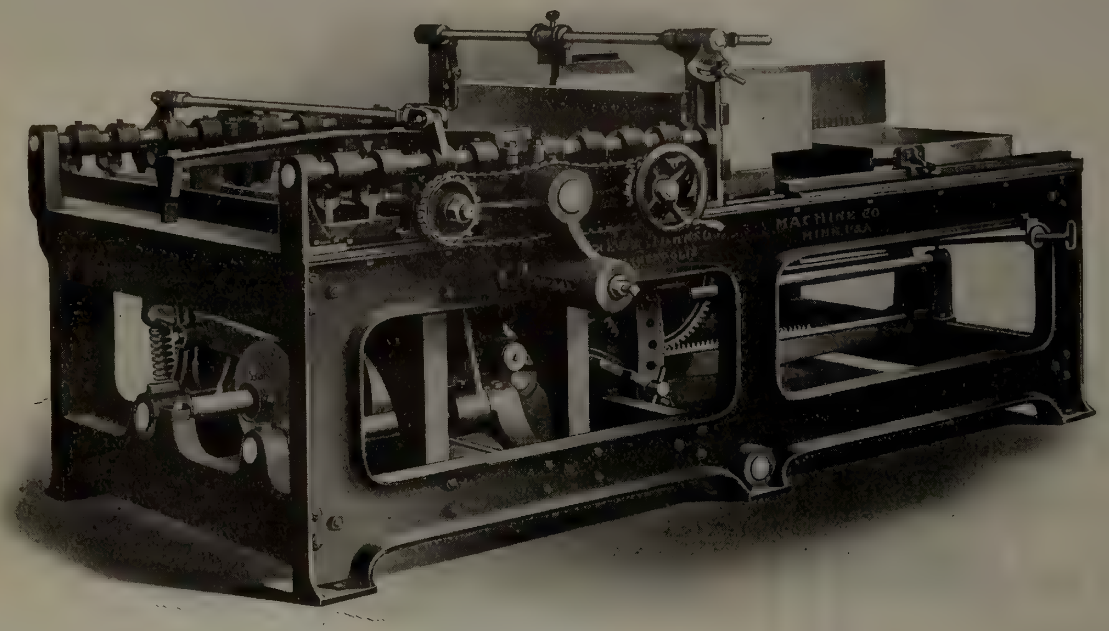
Strong, durable, high pressure machines that will save you time and labor. Made in sizes to suit any need or any purse.

Ask for 1911 Machinery Catalog and special Canadian prices.

THE SILVER MFG. CO.,
375 BROADWAY SALEM, OHIO

Automatic Box-Board Squeezer

BUILT IN FOUR SIZES



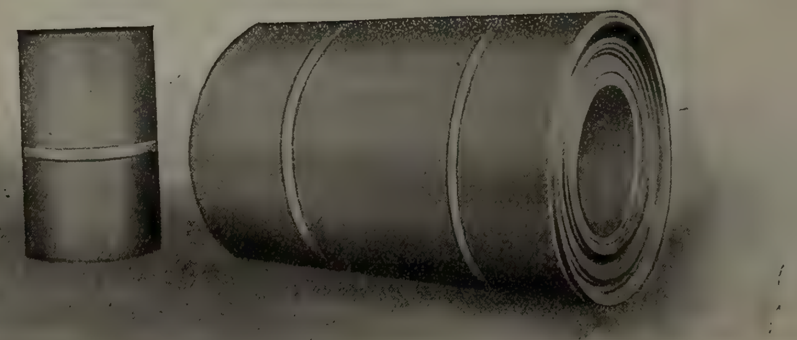
Will assemble all kinds of matched stock used for packing boxes. Can be changed to handle entirely different sized stock in less than two minutes.

Saves labor and by making the tongues and grooves fit tight the finished product handles practically as one piece.

We also manufacture : **Horizontal Slab Resaws, Horizontal Hopper Feed Box Resaws and many other Special Box Factory Machines.**

Mereen-Johnson Machine Company, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
U. S. A.

Beardmore Leather Belting



This belting is made from the best No. 1 packer steer hides, Oak tanned.

The leather is tanned and furnished by the Beardmore Belting Company and every belt is guaranteed as to quality of material and workmanship. The maximum of stretch is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

LARGE STOCKS CARRIED AT ALL BRANCHES

The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

Ottawa, Ontario

Market and Lousie Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN.

115-125 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

Dry Lumber

***Like** you want it ~ **When** you want it ~*

Read This Letter

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 10, 1910

Grand Rapids Veneer Works,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen :—

In reply to yours of the 2nd inst. would say that your Dry Kiln System has been very satisfactory to us. We have had no difficulty in drying perfectly any kind of material we use except rims. It will dry the material all right but the steam straightens them out. It is the only system in our experience that will dry gum box boards without warping. When we put in additional kilns it certainly will be your system.

Yours truly,
THE BAIN WAGON CO. LIMITED
(Signed) John A. Bain,
Vice-Prest. & Mngr.

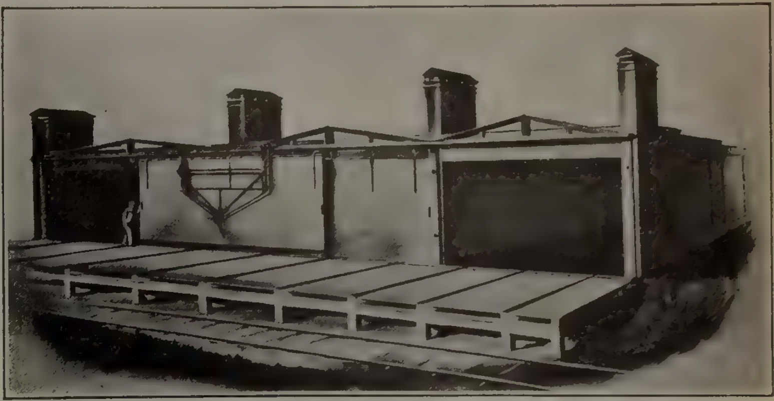
We have letters from many more Canadian Factories and Mills which we will send you on request. They will tell you how to

Dry Lumber

Like you want it - When you want it

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Belleville, Ont.
HENRY PRINGLE, Agent



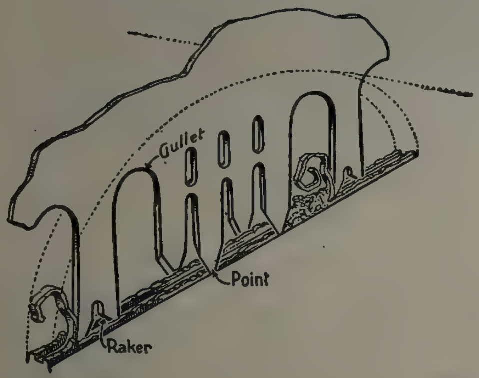
Seaman-Kent Co. Think Well of Our Dry Kiln Door Carriers

They have ordered them at six different times for their Meaford and Fort William plants. They say of them—"They are giving good satisfaction we consider there is nothing better on the market. Our repeat orders to you is sufficient evidence that we are satisfied."

We give you with the carriers specification for doors that will not warp or spring, a door that is locked at the sides and bottom and is clear of the floor. Send us your particulars and we will quote you an interesting figure.

A. B. Ormsby, Limited

Factories: TORONTO and WINNIPEG

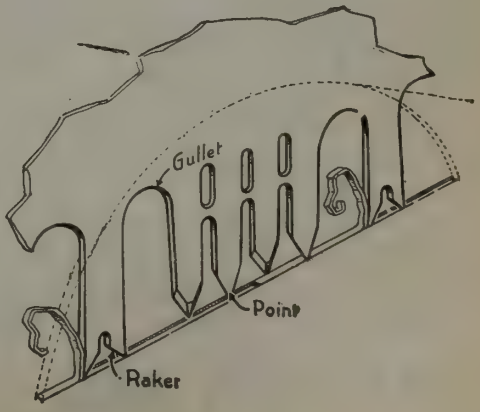


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

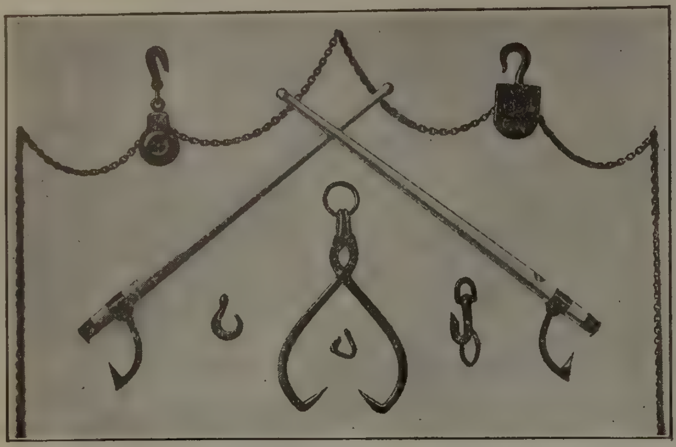
ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

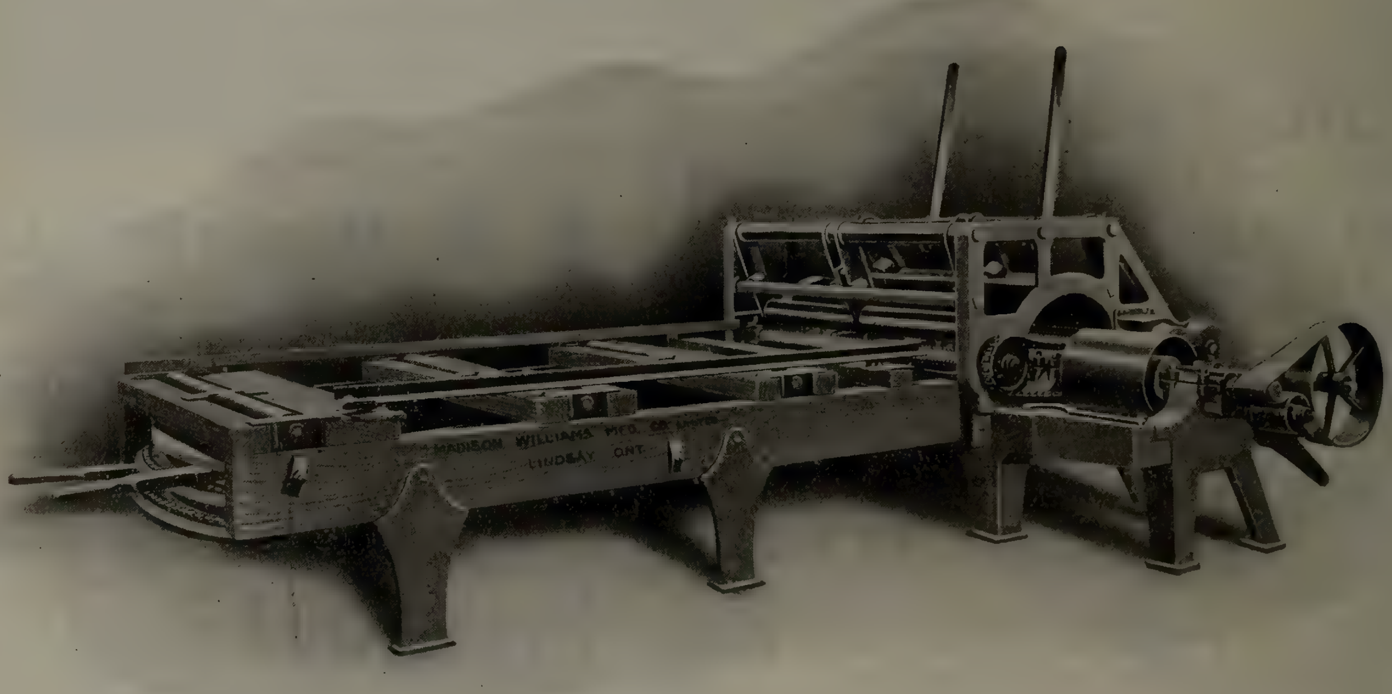
and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co. Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

The Edger that Never Encounters a Superior and Rarely Meets an Equal



The illustration shows our No. 4 Edger with double feed. In the cut the rear table is not shown, but it is always furnished.
Every feature of this edger is extremely practical, and there is nothing crude or clumsy about it.
If you want to saw good straight lumber our No. 4 will do it for you. Descriptive bulletin and prices on request.

THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. **Western Representative:** The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver B. C.

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General Trade Journal

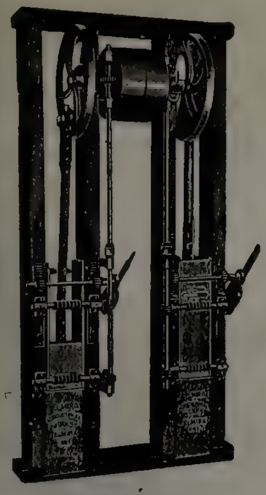
THE COMMERCIAL

The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

P. Payette's New Patent

Saw-Mill Dog

for

either winter or summer

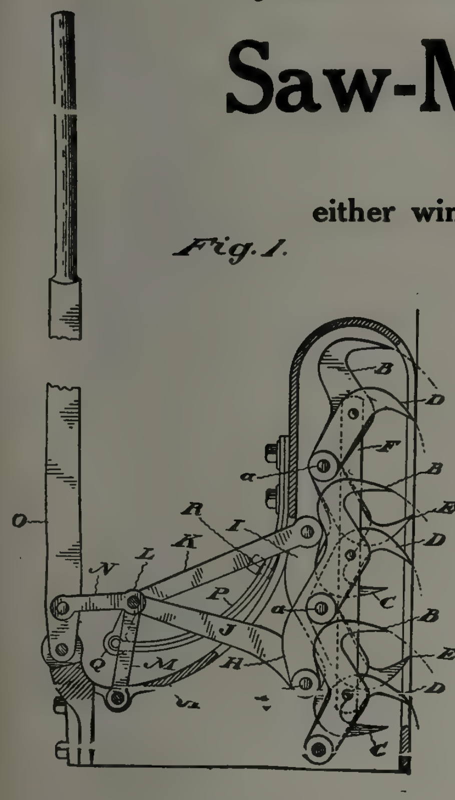


Fig. 1.
B
D
F
B
a
E
R
I
D
O
K
L
N
C
P
a
B
J
E
Q
M
H
D
C

Will operate in soft or hardwood timber, or frozen timber of any kind, with perfect ease and safety.

Booklet and all information mailed free upon request.

Also ask for our booklet on our new High Grade Saw Mill **Carriage** and **Lath Mill Machinery**

300 in use

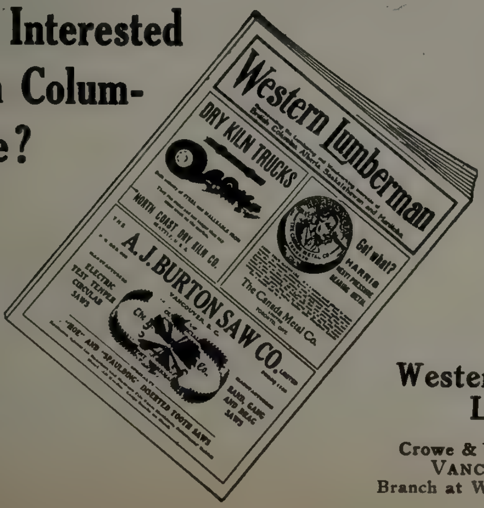
P. Payette & Company

Enginees and Machinists

PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

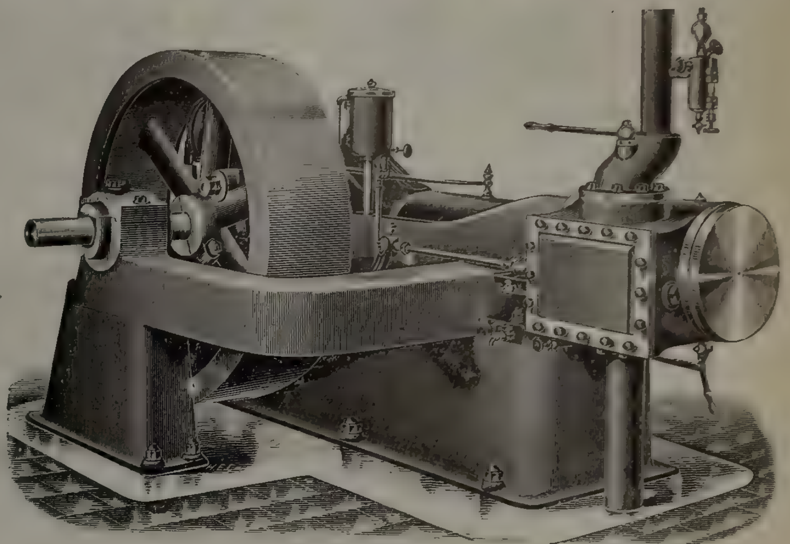

Western Lumberman
DRY KILN TRUCKS
NORTH COAST DRY KILN CO.
A. J. BURTON SAW CO.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
ELECTRIC TEST TEMPER CIRCULAR SAWS
BAND, GANG AND DRAG SAWS
"HOE" AND "SPAULDING" INSERTED TOOTH SAWS
Got what?
HARRIS
HEAVY PRESSURE BEARING METAL
The Canada Metal Co.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

BEARINGS IN LINE



In sizes up to 125 horse power the outboard bearing of our side crank engines is connected to the frame by a wing, keeping the bearing perfectly in line.

These engines are built on the interchangeable system and duplicate parts are kept in stock, ready for shipment on receipt of order.

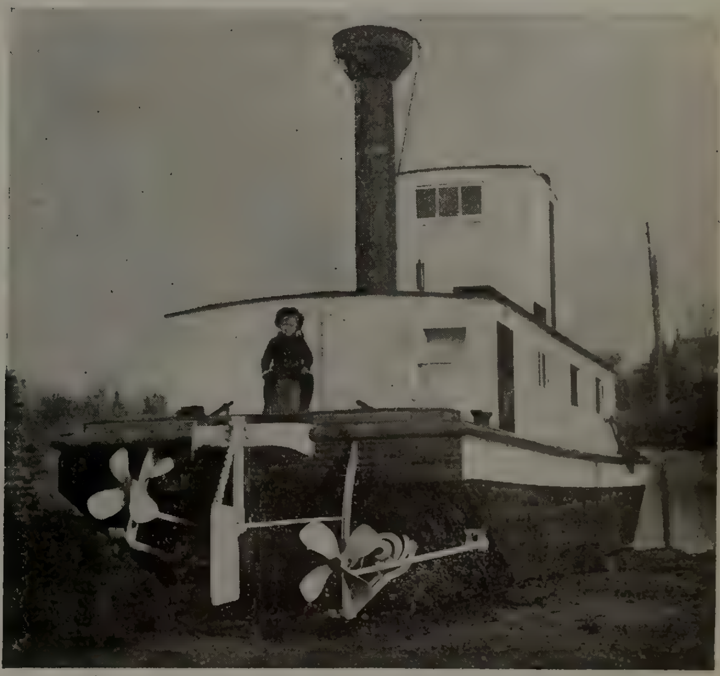
They have our latest improved governor and oiling system and are strictly high class in every respect.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited

AMHERST, N.S.

District Offices:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal	R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto	Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg	W. F. Porter, Manager
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary	J. F. Porter Manager



Not altogether what we say but what users say

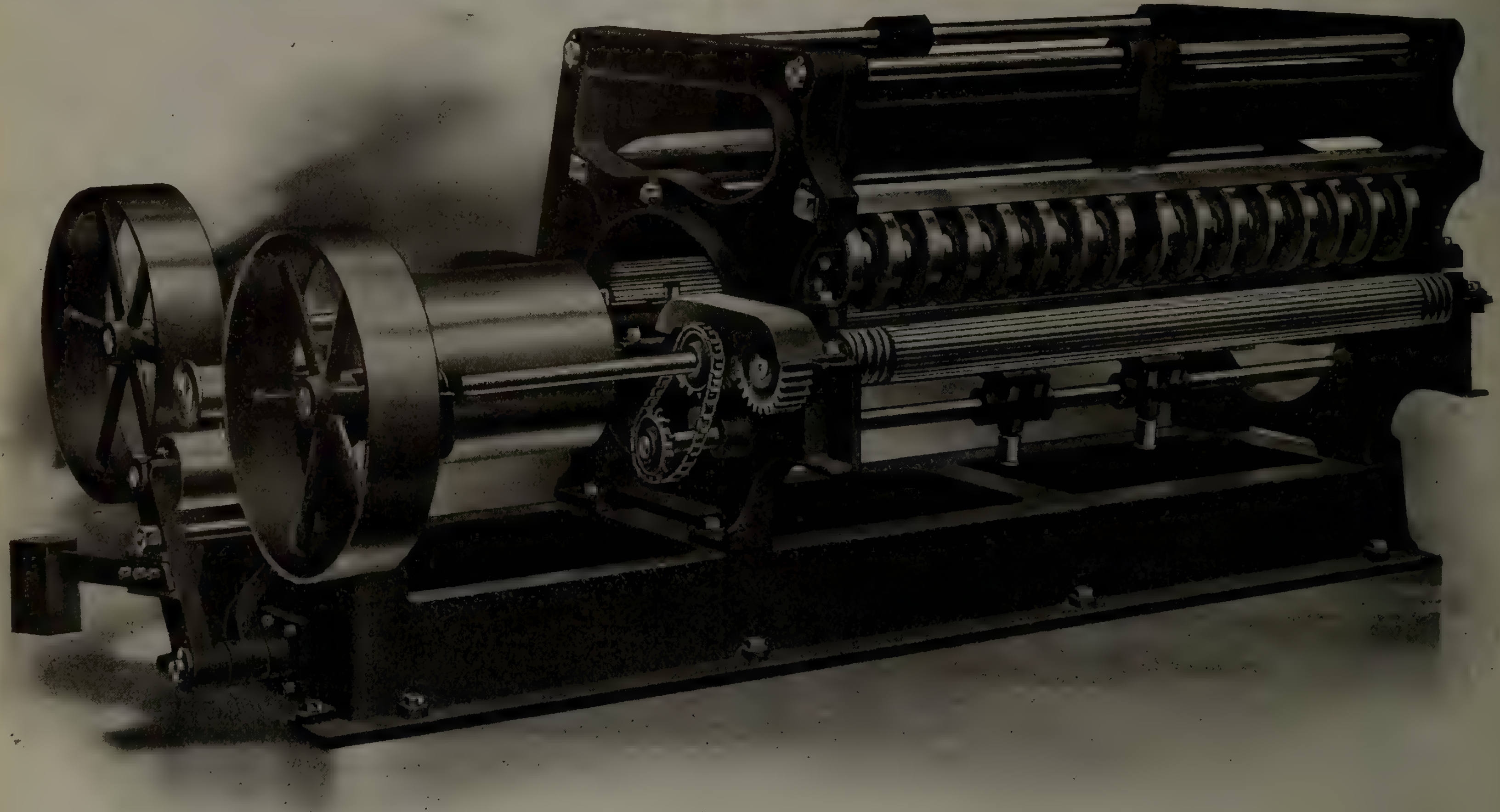
"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

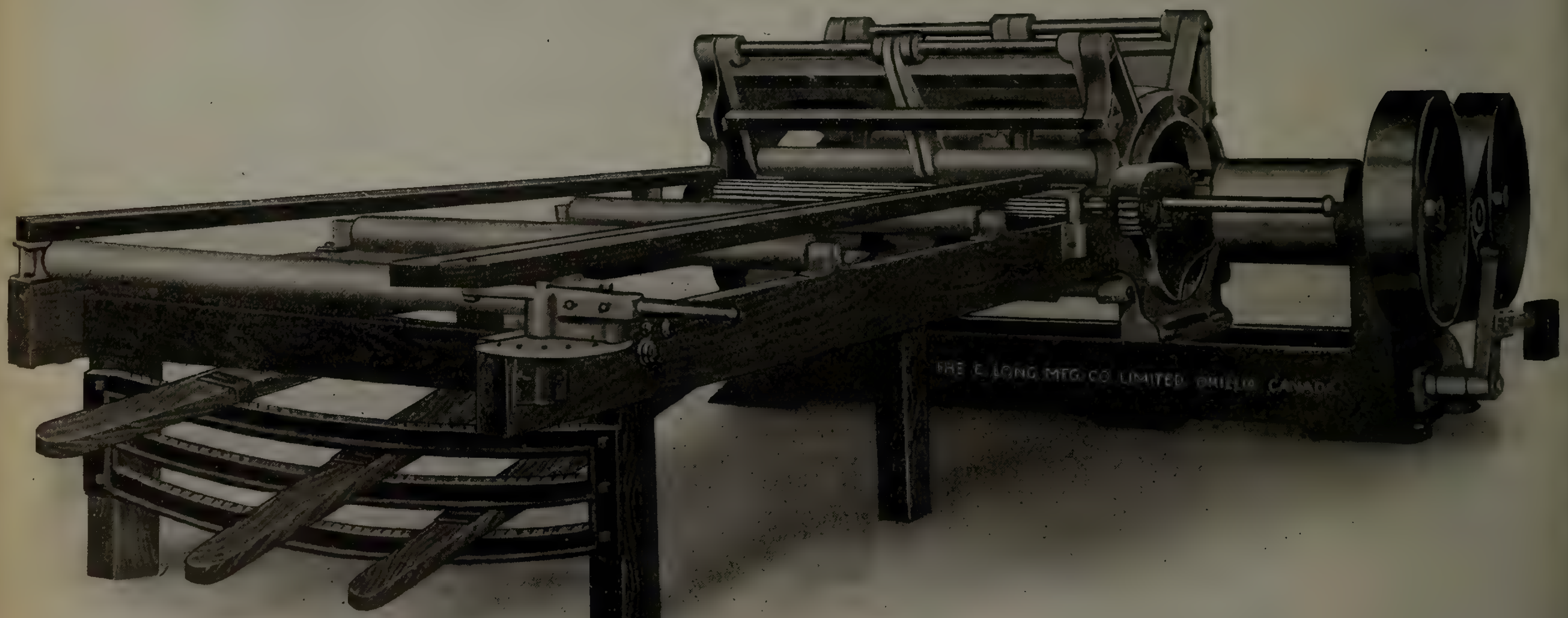
West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

The E. Long Mfg. Co. Limited
Orillia, Ont.

"Everything used in Saw Mills"



Heavy Duty Edger (60" to 96" between Frames)



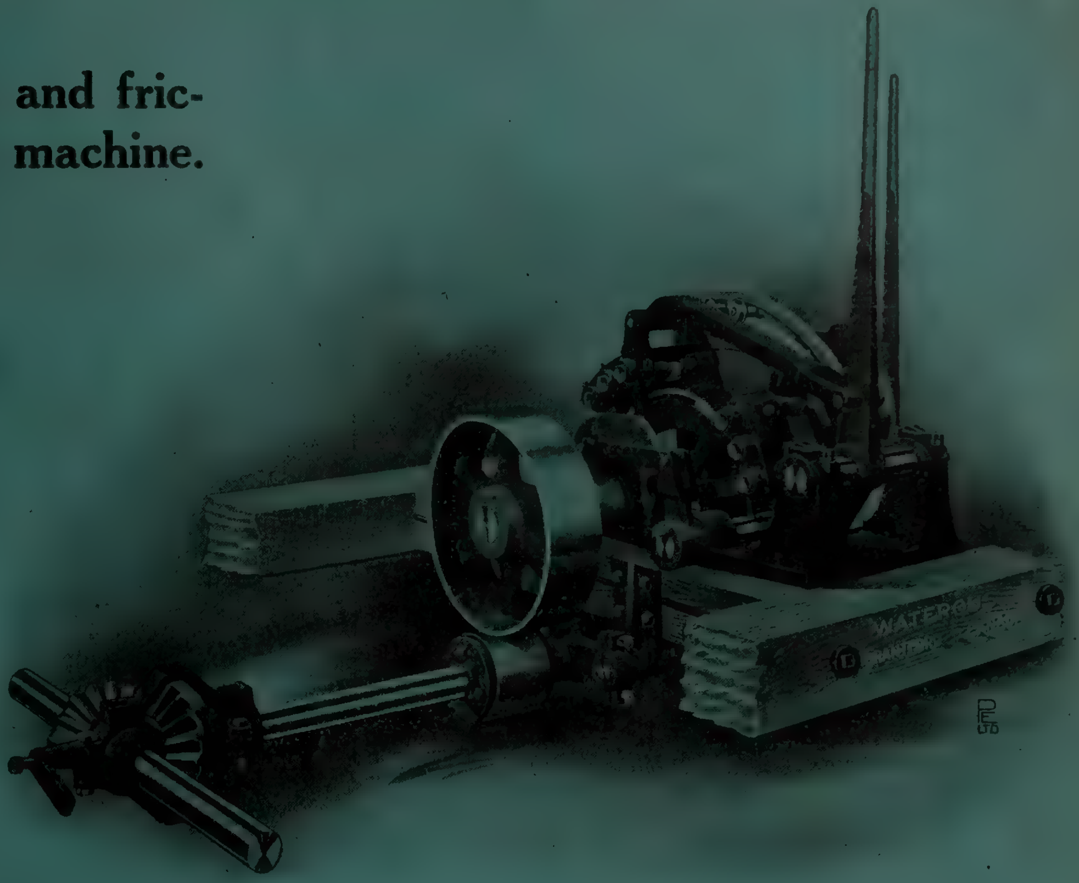
54" Edger with front Table

The design and general construction of our Edgers talk for us. We build the following sizes—32", 36", 42", 48", 54", 60", 66", 72", 84" and 96" between frames. Full specifications sent on application.

AGENCIES	MONTREAL	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
	Williams & Wilson, Ltd.	Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.	Gorman, Clancy and Grindley, Ltd.	Robt. Hamilton & Co.

The Waterous Combination Setworks

A setting mechanism and friction receder in one machine. Quick, powerful, safe and absolutely accurate. Can be attached to any rack carriage having set shaft not larger than 2-$\frac{15}{16}''$. Easy on the carriage, easy on the operator and easy on itself.



This Setworks cannot Develop Lost Motion

In the ordinary Setworks the setting lever movement that determines the amount of set is controlled by stop pins placed in a stationary quandrant. As soon as the connections between the lever and the pawl cages become worn, lost motion is bound to develop, and the accuracy of the set is lost.

We overcome this in our Setworks.

The quandrant carrying the stop pins is fastened to one of the pawl cages—on the movement of the setting lever the cages start from the home stop, advance until they strike and then return to the home stop. For the same position on the stop pins the travel of the cages will be the same, no matter how much the connecting links are worn. All wear comes behind the pins and *the absolute accuracy of the set is a permanent feature.*

Other Features

1.—**The friction receder lever** lifts the pawl automatically from the ratchet wheel before receding can commence. This does away with a pawl lifting lever.

2.—**Only two levers are required** for both operations of setting and receding, both are placed most conveniently for the setter, no stooping is necessary. The operator can thus work quickly, accurately and without fear of stripping his ratchet wheel.

3.—**Tool steel pawls** extend full across the 4″ face of wheel, three pawls are carried in each cage, the latter made very wide and open for quick adjustment and to prevent clogging by saw-dust.

4.—**Quandrant is double slotted,** carries our patented knockback pins, arranged to give four standard cuts without shifting.

5.—**Pawls** are arranged to set by 1/32″ up to 3″ at one full throw of lever.

6.—**Every part is made to template,** repairs can be quickly furnished. The setworks can be supplied without receder attachment if desired.

Let us send you our new Carriage catalogue containing full description of this Setworks. Bulletin No. 107.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch—Winnipeg, Man.

Wholesale Lumber Yards
Retail Lumber Yards
Sash and Door Factories
Lumber Warehouses
Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

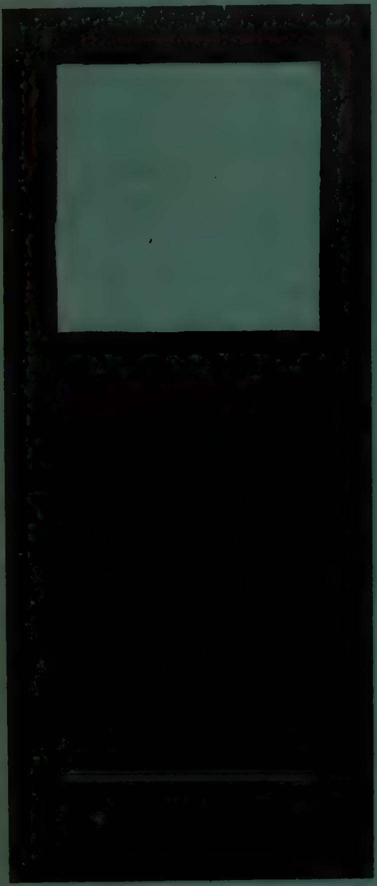
Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills
Planing Mills
Rossing Mills
Pulp Mills
Box Factories



Door No. B. L. 310

Batts Limited
West Toronto

Manufacturers of
- Staved Columns
- Veneered Doors
- Newel Posts
- Sashes, Flooring
- Trim
- Pine Doors and Frames
- Turned Newel Posts and Balusters
- Cypress Greenhouse Material

Write for our Catalogue.

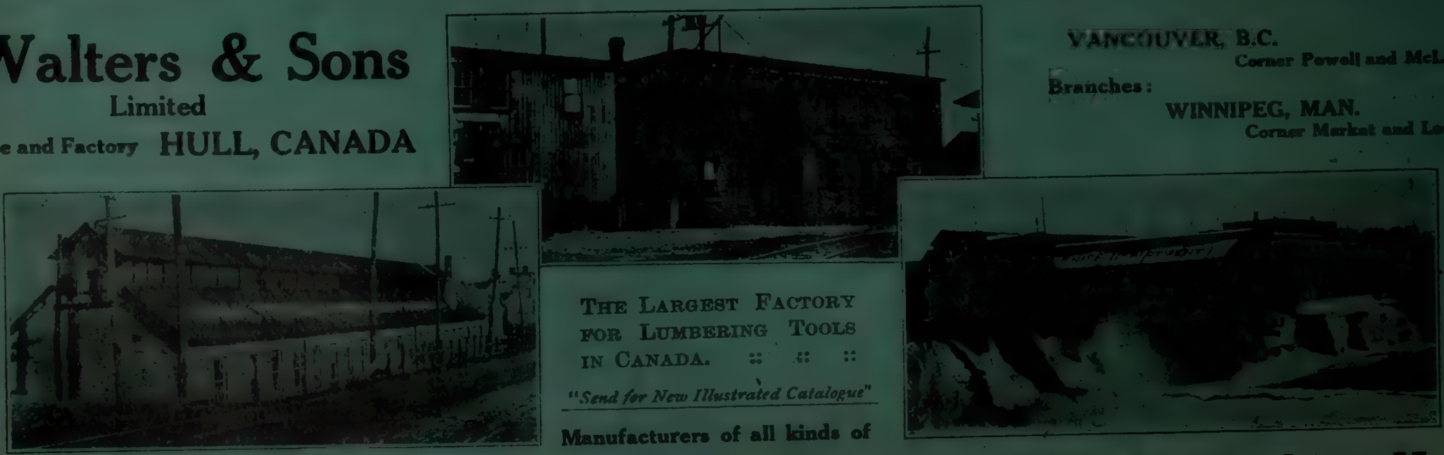
BATTS LIMITED
Manufacturers - West Toronto, Ont.

THE
LEATHER
BELT
THAT'S
KNOWN
OUR
"EXTRA"
THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
OAK
EXTRA
TANNED
EST
1856
MONTREAL
TORONTO
WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

H. Walters & Sons
Limited
Head Office and Factory HULL, CANADA

Branches:
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Corner Powell and McLean Sts.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Corner Market and Louise Sts.



The Largest Factory for Lumbering Tools in Canada. :: :: ::

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"

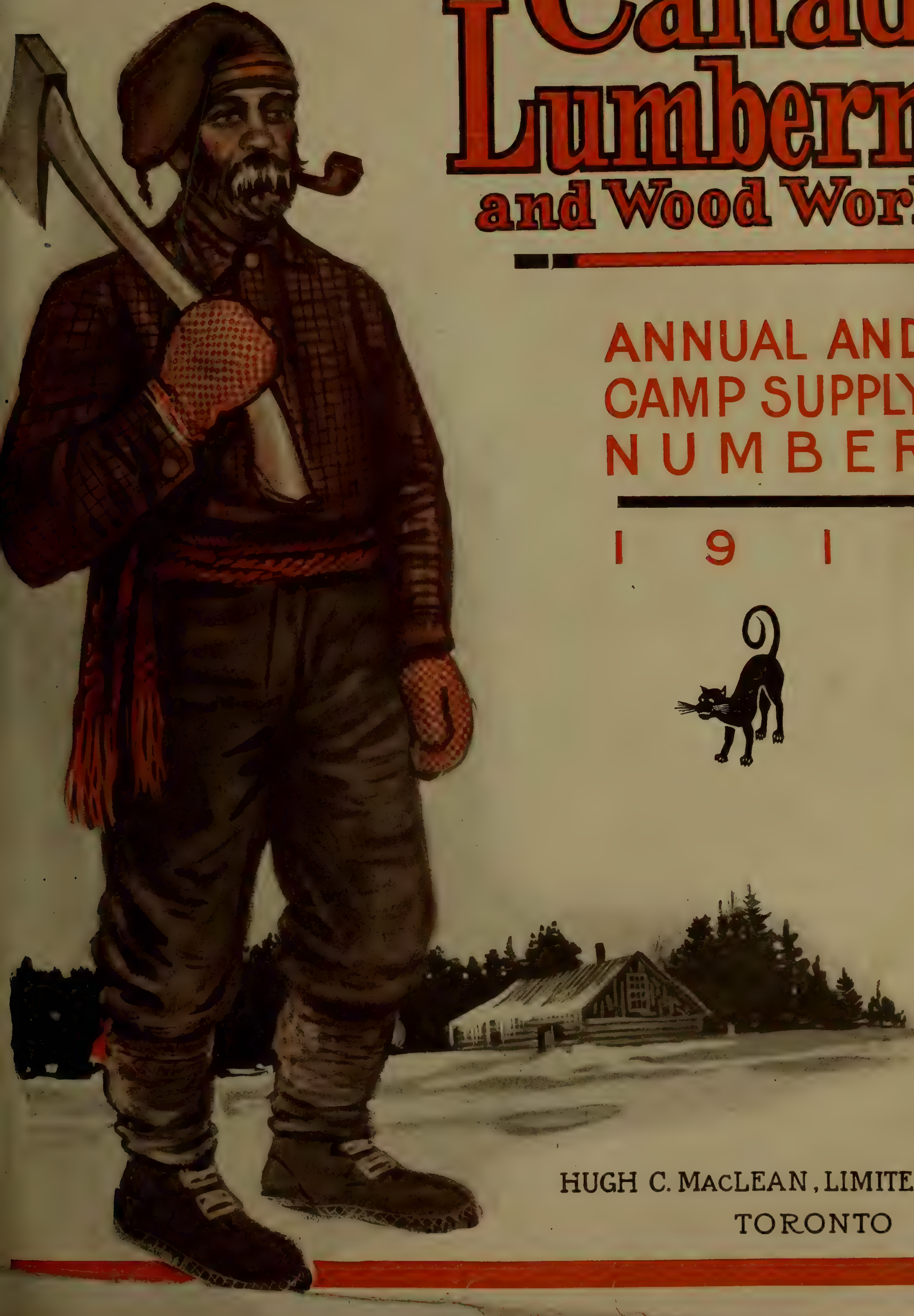
Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives

Canada Lumberman and Wood Worker.

ANNUAL AND CAMP SUPPLY NUMBER

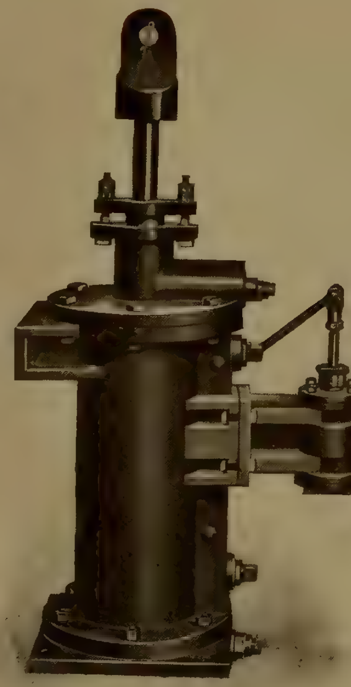
1911



HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers.
TORONTO

September 1

Log Handling Machinery



The cut shows the type of cylinder we have been putting on all our kickers, loaders and canters for over four years. In that time it has been thoroughly tested in many mills and its value has been thoroughly proven.

Notice that all piping between valve and cylinder has been done away with.

Notice also the check valves in head and base of cylinder. These valves cause the steam to cushion in the cylinder at each end of the stroke, thus preventing the piston or the top or bottom head being broken.

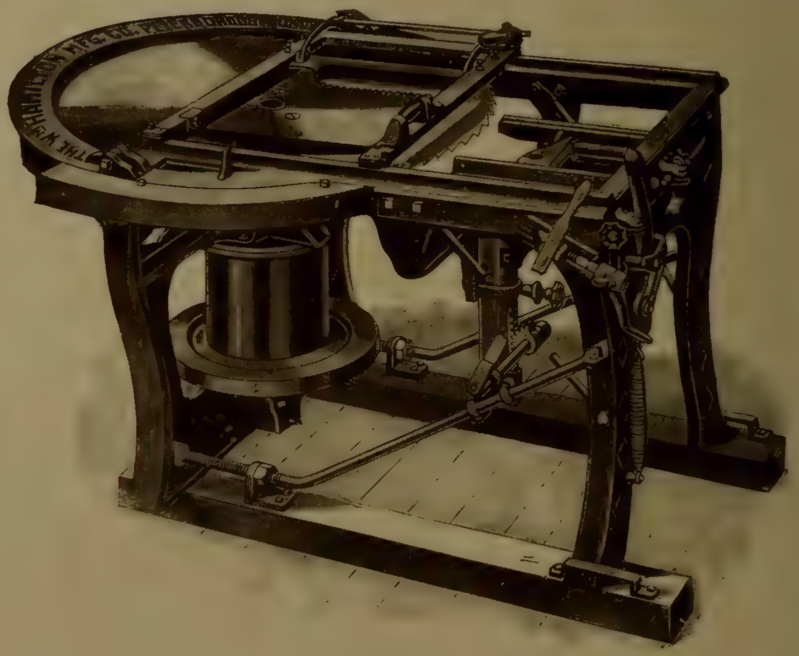
The
Grand Triumph
Shingle Machine

is probably the best known horizontal shingle machine made in Canada.

We are the original manufacturers of this machine in Canada and the only manufacturers in this country making the genuine Grand Triumph machine.

It will cut upwards of thirty thousand shingles in ten hours, and it requires for its greatest capacity only ten horse power to run it.

It cuts all of the bolt into shingles—no waste at the end. Send for our catalogue.



William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

WHEN YOU REQUIRE QUICK SHIPMENT

Send your orders to us, we make a specialty of

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad, and Bridge Timber

All stock of good grade and in first-class shipping condition

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

The
Georgian Bay Lumber Co.
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
Lumber and Laths

Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

HEMLOCK

NO. 1.

2 x 4 x 6-16 ft.
2 x 6 x 10 "
2 x 6 x 12 "
2 x 6 x 14 "
2 x 6 x 16 "
2 x 8 x 10 ft.
2 x 8 x 12 "
2 x 8 x 14 "
2 x 8 x 16 "
2 x 10 x 10 "
2 x 10 x 12 ft.
2 x 10 x 14 "
2 x 10 x 16 "
2 x 12 x 10 "
2 x 12 x 12 "
2 x 12 x 14 ft
2 x 12 x 16 "
1 x 8 x 6-16 "
1 x 6 x 6-16 "
1 x 4" and up x 6-16 "

We can fill orders in straight or mixed cars for prompt shipment.

NO. 2.

2 x 4" and up x 6-16 1" x 4" and up x 6-16

WHITE PINE --- SPRUCE

WIRE, PHONE OR WRITE FOR PRICES

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J. OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

RITTER

Will Produce During 1911 Over

100,000,000 ft. of Hardwoods

Plain and Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak
Basswood Soft Yellow Poplar Chestnut

All band sawed and manufactured at our own mills in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky.

NO MIXED GRADES

We have the lumber and can fill your orders.

W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE, Columbus, Ohio

WESTERN OFFICE
919 Fisher Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE
F. G. Wurzburg, Charlevoix Hotel, DETROIT, MICH.

Kiln-Dried Short Leaf Yellow Pine

(known by the trade as "North Carolina Pine") makes handsome Flooring, Ceiling and Partition, absolutely clear faced. We can deliver in Canada at low prices.

Try a Carload!

Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation

42 Broadway, New York

Do you wish capital to exploit your timberlands or increase your business.
If you have good security to offer, we can get you the capital.

PACIFIC
COAST
FIR
RED CEDAR
SPRUCE
LUMBER
DOORS
SIDING, ETC.
SHINGLES
REDWOOD
REDWOOD PRODUCTS
MEXIC. PINE

LOUISIANA
RED CYPRESS
YELLOW
POPLAR
PANELS

OAK
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS
DIMENSION STOCKS

MAHOGANY
MAHOGANY
MAHOGANY

FIGURED MAHOGANY

CIRC. WALNUT
ENG. BROWN OAK

Cable Address
Schundler, New York

ABC 4th and 5th
Telecode

SCHUNDLER & CO.
Lumber Wholesalers
Export—Import

Telephone Call
3075 Broad

Battery Park Building
24 State Street
New York, N.Y.

Wholesale and Export of
Pacific Coast and Southern Forest Products

Import of
Mahogany and Foreign Forest Products

Lumber Securities

The safest and most remunerative investment possible.

WE
DEVELOP
OUR
BUSINESS
SLOWLY
BUT
SURELY.

WE
FILL
YOUR
ORDERS
SO
THAT
YOU
BECOME
A
STEADY
FRIEND
OF
OURS.

WE
WANT
AND
NEED
YOUR
FRIENDSHIP.
IT IS
AN ASSET.

Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co. Ltd.
Wardner, B. C.

Pine-Fir-Larch
Lumber
Timber
Lath
Piling

Flooring
Ceiling
Siding
Finish
Mouldings

Two Saw Mills Quick Shipment Two Planing Mills

Mills at Galloway and Wardner, B. C.

Write or Telegraph to Head Office at Wardner

Get Busy, Mr. Dealer

Don't sit with your hands folded while your competitor down the street is moving his stock out quickly.

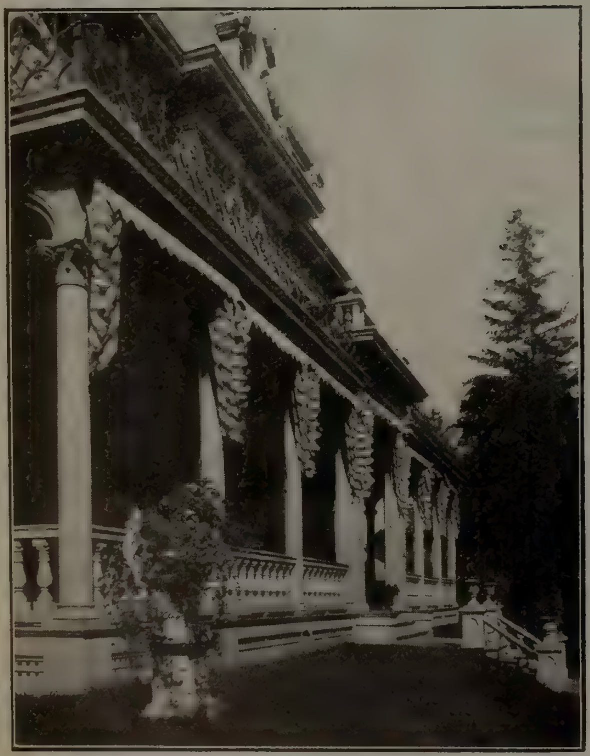
Handle a line of lumber that sells well, prevents complaints, is up to grade and always satisfies your customers.

We aim to produce the highest quality of lumber at the lowest possible cost. Our workmen are skilled, are under our personal supervision, and, as a result, every stick of lumber turned out is strictly up to grade and produced at a minimum cost.

Dealers who handle our lumber always come back for more. Have you tried a car yet? If not, get busy. Quick shipments our specialty.

The Hocken Lumber Co., Limited Otter Lake Station
Ontario

Manufacturers of Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood



Columns that last

These Verandah Columns—12 inches in diameter—built by us about 40 years ago, are still in perfect condition. The stair is also our product and is in the same house and in A 1 condition.

These illustrations may not represent our present styles but they do represent our thorough methods and good materials. It should help you to know that building materials purchased from us this year will be as perfect in 40 years.

Send for our literature or any information you wish.

M. Brennen Sons Mfg. Co., Limited

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

"Red Deer"

Hardwood Flooring

Every dealer should carry this brand of hardwood flooring. "Red Deer" not only brings new business but it strengthens your present trade. All our flooring is kiln dried, properly side and end mached, bored, steel polished and bundled. The different grades of "Red Deer" are "Red," "White," "Clear," "No. 1" and "No. 2."

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES
—THEN YOUR ORDERS

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Company
Limited
Huntsville, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1855

THE McGIBBON LUMBER COMPANY

OF PENETANGUISHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. 'Phone us your Requirements.
All stock sized or matched if required

Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber

Pine Doors

Guaranteed in Material Manufacture and Price

Handled from the Forest to the Dealer by Us Exclusively

Mr. Lumber Dealer:

We have recently installed in our factory the latest machinery and facilities for the manufacture of

Pine Doors

of All Kinds

The very best material and the finest workmanship are being put in their manufacture.

We secure the logs in the forest, which are cut in our own Saw Mills, and we are therefore in a position to quote you the very lowest prices on Doors.

Special facilities for quick shipment. Drop us a line and give us an opportunity to back up our assertion.

The
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario

Good Logs make Good Lumber

Besides supplying our customers with "A I" lumber, we are able to ship promptly. Our mills and shipping facilities are unequalled in Canada. We have a complete stock of rough and dressed Hemlock, Spruce, Pine and Hardwood.

A Skid containing about four million feet of logs

Even if your present millman is supplying you with "good stuff" give us a trial — we may be better. Remember we have high-grade stocks, lowest market prices and we ship when we say we will.

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

Fassett, Quebec

DOES QUALITY COUNT WITH YOU?

IF SO OUR LUMBER WILL PLEASE YOU

TRY IT

WE OWN OUR OWN STUMPAGE AND MANUFACTURE OUR OWN LUMBER

We want your Business and Respectfully Solicit your Orders and Enquiries

HARDWOOD LUMBER

GET OUR PRICES

MILLS:—

ONTARIO - QUEBEC - MICHIGAN - INDIANIA

Distributing Dock - OWEN SOUND

DIRECT SHIPMENT CAR OR CARGO

Owen Sound Lumber Co. Ltd.

Head Office - - OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard, etc.

CHOICE DRY STOCK

4	cars	1 in.	1st and 2nds	Plain	Red	Oak
5	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"		"
2	"	1¼ in.	1sts and 2nds.	"		"
3	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	Plain	White	Oak
1	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Qtd.	"	"
1	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"	"	"
½	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Qtd.	Red	Oak
½	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"	"	"
4	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Sap	Gum	
3	"	1¼ in.	1sts and 2nds		"	
5	"	1½ in.	1sts and 2nds		"	
2	"	1 in.	1st. and 2nds	Red	"	
3	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"	"	

Send for Complete Stock List and Delivered Prices

The Hyde Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Send us your stock list and prices on White Pine and Spruce.

WANTED
White Pine Dead Culls (No. 2 and No. 3 Cuts)

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

Trafalgar Building, **Ottawa, Ont.**

OFFER:

5/4, 6/4, 8/4 White Pine (dry).
5/4 x 4 and up, mostly 10/16 Red Pine, even widths.
Standard Cedar Railway Ties.
18" XXXX and 18" Clear Butt Cedar Shingles.
4/4 x 4 and up, 6/11 No. 1 Dressing and No. 2 Moulding White Pine
2 x 6 Mill Run Spruce, 12,' 14,' 16' lengths

Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.
Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

The
Harris Tie & Timber Co.
Ottawa - Canada

Cedar Poles and Posts

Railway Ties — Piles —

Railway and Bridge Timber

We have Ready for Shipment, subject to Prior Sale

500,000 Feet Merchantable 1-inch Spruce, at very low figure for quick sale.
50,000 Feet 1-inch, 2-inch, 3-inch Mill Run Pine.
40,000 Feet 1-inch Bass. **640,000 Birch in all grades.**

Can give you anything you want in Spruce and Hemlock up to **2,000,000 Feet**

Enquiries Solicited

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co.
Limited
18 St. Alexis Street, MONTREAL

Must Move Quick

Block 2x4-6-8-10 and 12-18' Norway Dry

Write us for Prices

The Long Lumber Company
HAMILTON, ONT.

WOOD DISTILLATION

and Recovery of all By-Products

We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date **Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings, Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery of all By-Products:— Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone, etc., etc. Full particulars from

The Pure Carbon Chemical Company
Limited
BIDEFORD - ENGLAND

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1¼, 1½, & 2 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft. shipping cull shorts
For 1¼, 1½, 2 x 4/7 x 12/16 shipping cull stock strips and for dressing strips in same sizes write us

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

Geo. Webster Lumber Co.

Swanton, Vt.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

HARDWOODS

ADIRONDACK BIRCH AND
MAPLE OUR SPECIALTIES

Send us your inquiries

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock
at Wholesale — car or cargo

Four million feet of prime Norway logs being sawn at Midland. Can supply dimension timber to sizes up to 24 ft., principally 16, 18 and 20 ft.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale :

2 cars 2 x 4 x 10/16′ Norway Pine
2 " 2 x 4 & up 10/16′ Tamarac
1 " 1 x 4 & up 10/16′ "
1 " ⅝ x 4 & up 12/16′ Common & Dressing White Pine
½ " ⅝ x 4 & up 6/16′ Clear " "

Send your inquiries for Hemlock Bill Timber.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath, Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penatanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.
Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff
And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune
Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**
Trenton, Ont., Canada

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

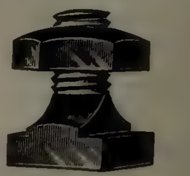
Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored, Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, and Factory Material
==Dimension Bill Stuff in==
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.
Limited
Sudbury, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Lumber and Lath
Planing Mill Work
SAW MILL
Long Lake, Ont.
GENERAL OFFICE
Sudbury, Ont.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Reinforced
Sticker Head Bolts



Absolutely the toughest bolt on the market. Will not break at the base.
Prices:
½" bolts, nuts and washers 30c. ⅝" 40c. 11/16" 50c.
Woodworker's Tool Works
544 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ontario
Saw and Planing Mills

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.
AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Branch Office:
40-41 Samis Block,
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Hemlock, Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

Export and Domestic Shipments.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

FOR SALE
Piles and Poles
All sizes, all lengths
Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co.
Limited
Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine Lumber
Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
JohnJ. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont

LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

"Well bought is half sold"

We manufacture and distribute to the legitimate car trade of Ontario

Choice White Pine	**Byng Inlet Mills**
Selected Spruce	" "
Splendid Norway	" "
High-Grade Hemlock	**Midland Mills**
Beautiful Hardwood	**Deer Lake Mills**

and in addition:

Lath - Shingles - Posts and Miscellaneous Lumber } from these and five other points

"When in Doubt Play Trumps"
which Translated Means
WRITE US

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

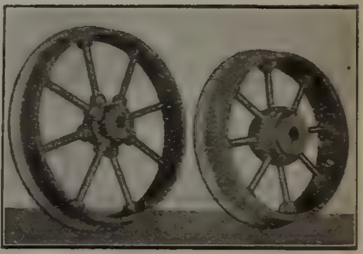
Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

For Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
MILL CONNECTIONS:
Cairo, Ill. Herndon W. Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio Helens, Ark.
Head Office and Storage Yards
DETROIT, MICH.
STORAGE YARD IN CONNECTION

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods
2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."
Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to
J. & W. DUNCAN, Limited
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL



Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Pine

Selects
Shops
Commons
and
Mouldings

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY

Larch

Timbers
Yard Stock
Clears
and
Mouldings

The East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited
"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B.C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber
a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and
Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B.C.

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above
Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce
Shingles

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6344). TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers
TORONTO, ONT.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment
3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have
to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.
18 Toronto St., TORONTO Limited

Hemlock any Quantity

Widths and Lengths piled separately either Rough or Dressed.

The Scott & Howe Lumber Co., Ironwood, Mich.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH-GRADE NORTHERN HARDWOODS

We solicit your enquiries for 4/4 and 5/4 No. 1 Common and Better Winter Sawed Basswood. Write us what you will need in Winter Sawed Basswood, Birch, Elm and Ash for delivery next spring. Our grade and manufacture have no superiors, few equals. Try us.

We Sell to CONSUMERS AND LEGITIMATE WHOLESALERS ONLY; aud will not accept orders that call for a certain percentage of a choice lower grade mixed with a higher grade.

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

We offer for sale

stock of

WHITE PINE LUMBER

the produce of choice, large White Pine
Saw-Logs at Brennen Harbor, Ontario

Booth & Shannon

Biscotasing, Ont.

WHITE PINE LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
BLIND RIVER, ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

Pine Lumber and Lath

Railroad and Structural Timbers

Car and Cargo Shipments

Enquiries Solicited

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

DAVIDSON & THACKRAY
DAVIDSON & THACKRAY

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

J. C. WEST, President   C. H. HOLDEN, Vice Pres. & Treas.   F. C. MARTIN, Secretary.

Midland Lumber Company
MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALERS OF
HARDWOOD LUMBER
705-706 UNION TRUST BUILDING
Parkersburg, W. Va.

Furniture, Piano, Casket & Woodworking Factories,
Ontario, Canada.

Sept. 1, 1911

Gentlemen: —

We are in a position to furnish your requirements in SOUND, WORMY and COMMON and BETTER CHESTNUT, Oak, Poplar and all WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS.

We have an established trade with a large number of the leading Furniture, Piano, and Casket concerns in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio, who can vouch for the uniformity of our grades, promptness of our shipments and ability to take care of their wants.

We would be much pleased to hear from responsible concerns who are looking for a connection in WEST VIRGINIA and if you will be good enough to send us a list of your requirements and state what you are in position to contract for at the present time, we will be glad to quote you our lowest delivered prices or call and see you personally.

Yours very truly,

MIDLAND LUMBER COMPANY.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

---

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet of Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** **White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.**

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.

Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine Lumber

Capacity - 500,000 Feet Daily

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c

Address Enquiries to Canadian Sales Agent, FRANK H. HARRIS,
32 Church Street, Toronto.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."—
We Satisfy

"KISO" YELLOW PINE

LITTLE ITS EQUAL — NONE EXCELS

Short Leaf Finish and Long Leaf Timbers

ANY SIZE OR ANY LENGTH—ROUGH OR DRESSED

Write us for prices, or telephone our Toronto Representative, Mr. W. C. Harwood, Main 4089

MILLS RUNNING FULL TIME AND CAN FURNISH QUICK SERVICE

The Harwood Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Mixed Carloads for Retail Yards

White Pine and Spruce
⅞ Clapboards
⅞ Flooring
⅞ V. Joint
⅞ Beaded Sheeting
⅜ " " Bundled
Feather Edge
1 x 12 M. C. T & G
1 x 7 Spruce T & G

Shingles
Lath
Roofing
Hardwood Flooring
Korelock Veneer Doors
Yellow Pine Finish
Fir Doors

Glazed Sash
Frames
Blinds
Mouldings
Turnings
Stairs

The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co, Limited

Write for Prices **Prompt Shipment Our Specialty**

Spruce Dimensions Cut to Order

55 DUKE ST. **Phone 428** **OTTAWA, ONT**

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Typewriter Bookkeeping

Saves time
Saves money
Saves labor

A large manufacturing company says: "Our Condensed Billing Underwood and the system you devised to go with it, is the best investment we ever made. The machine saves its cost every four months."

We can reduce your office overhead. The Underwood machines and systems pay for themselves. They are profit—not expense.

"The machine you will eventually buy"

United Typewriter Company, Ltd.

in all Canadian Cities

Albert N. Thompson & Co.,

Memphis, Tenn., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of Hardwood

LUMBER

Mills in Mississippi

GUM OUR SPECIALTY

Tiger All Steel Bunks

You Cant Keep Men and Bugs Too

We'll Dispose of the Bugs

This is a solid, substantial Bunk—built to stand all kinds of Hard Knocks.

Angle Iron Frame, bolted and riveted.

Fabric is strong wire links and helical springs.

Coated with rust proof black enamel—

BAKED HARD

We've gotten up a very complete little circular about this bunk.

It contains some valuable suggestions on sleeping quarters.

It will pay you to write for it

TO-DAY

ABSOLUTELY BUG PROOF

HAGGARD & MARCUSSON CO. Manufacturers

115 WEST 37th STREET, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Rubber Belting

for Power Transmission and Conveying

Good Rubber Belting is not injuriously affected by heat, cold or moisture; is perfectly uniform in width and thickness; is very strong; is smooth and adheres closely to the pulleys, thus insuring maximum power transmission.

BOSTON BELTING CO.

Duck especially woven to insure greatest strength and least possible stretch; good rubber to hold the several plies securely together, and a high grade rubber cover all combined in the best possible manner, make our rubber belting pre-eminent for excellence and satisfaction-giving qualities.

"Imperial" Stitched Rubber Belting has long been well-known for its superior merit. The rows of stitches add materially to the strength of the belt, and it is often possible to use an **"Imperial"** stitched belt with one ply less than would be required in a regular rubber belt.

"Universal" Fine Duck, Friction Surface Belting is especially adapted for use on woodworking machinery, where the pulleys are small and the belt speed high. It has proved its merit by good work in many places.

We also manufacture a great variety of rubber **Packings**—including sheet, piston and pump packings—**Hose** of all kinds and for all purposes—**Valves, Gaskets, Springs, Tubing, Mats and Matting.**

BOSTON BELTING COMPANY Established 1828 TRADE MARK BOSTON NEW YORK

The quality of **BOSTON BELTING CO.** products is well known, and mechanical rubber goods bearing our Trade Mark are in daily use throughout the entire country. If you specify **"Made by Boston Belting Co."** when ordering mechanical rubber goods, you will assure to yourself material that is

"Superior in Quality—Satisfactory in Service."

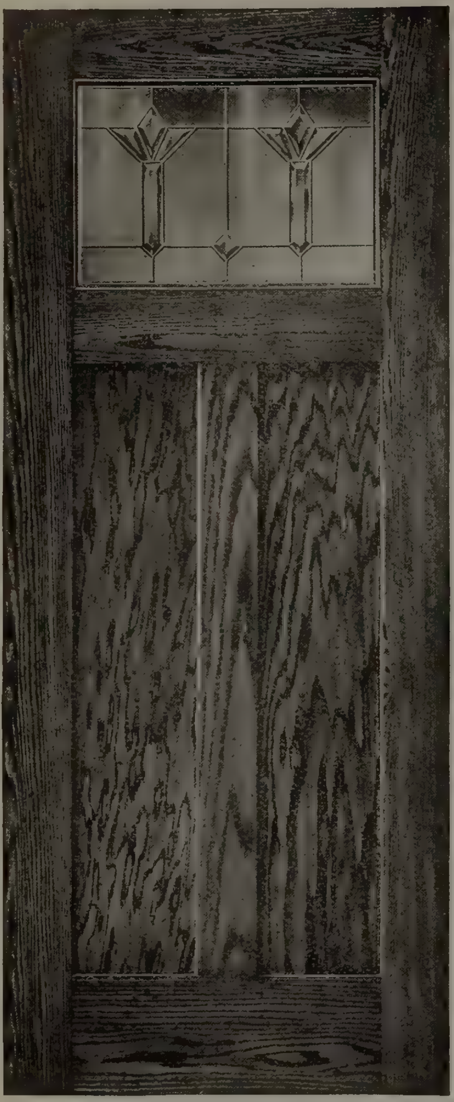
We solicit your inquiries and orders—

BOSTON BELTING CO.

Home Office and Factories: BOSTON

New York — Buffalo — Chicago — San Francisco — Portland, Ore.

Batts Limited, Toronto



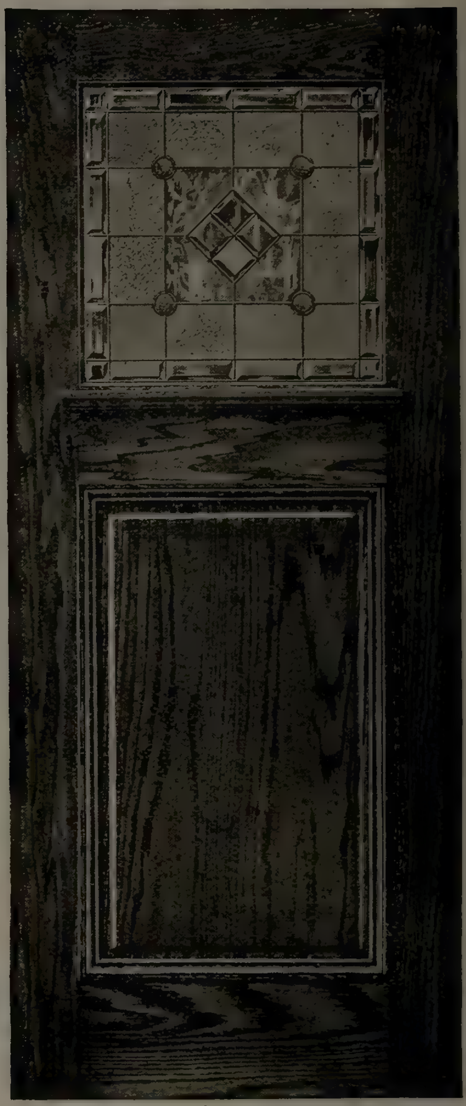
B. L. No. 331, PLAIN OAK

Sizes in Stock.	Pl. Oak or Black Ash	
2- 8x6- 8—1¾	Price -	$7.00
2-10x6-10—1¾	„ -	7.00
3- 0x7- 0—1¾	„ -	7.50

B. L. No. 1

Length.	Diameter.	8 inches.	10 inches.	12 inches.
4 ft.	Price	$2.25	$3.00	$5.00
5 „	„	2.40	3.25	5.50
6 „	„	2.50	3.40	5.75
8 „	„	3.10	4.20	6.75
9 „	„	3.50	4.75	7.50
10 „	„	3.75	5.00	8.00

Builders allowed 10% disc. on above column prices.



B. L. No. 310, PLAIN OAK

Sizes in Stock.		Pl. Oak.	¼ Oak.	Pine
2- 8x6- 8—1¾	Price	$8.00	$8.50	$5.00
2-10x6-10—1¾	„	8.00	8.50	5.00
3- 0x7- 0—1¾	„	8.50	9.00	5.50

Batts Limited

Manufacturers of

Staved Columns, Pine
and Veneered Doors

368 to 380 Pacific Ave.

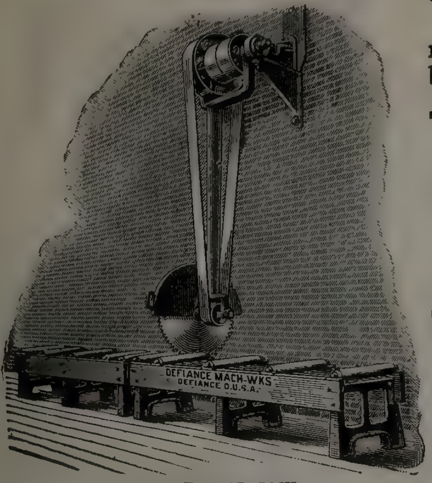
West Toronto

The enviable reputation of "Defiance Machines" is founded upon 60 years of practical experience in every land where wood is worked.

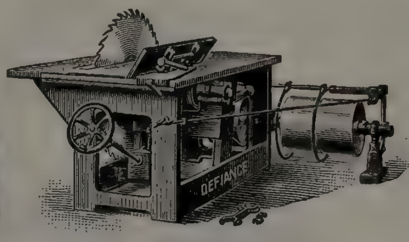
"DEFIANCE WOOD WORKING MACHINES" are the trustworthy kind for producing hubs, spokes, rims, wheels, wagons, carriages, automobile wheels and bodies, shafts, poles, neckyokes, single-trees, hoops, handles, spools, bobbins, insulator pins, table and chair legs, balusters, oval wood dishes and general wood work.

THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS
DEFIANCE, OHIO

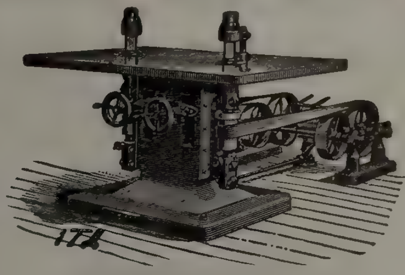
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS, CATALOGUES OR ANY INFORMATION REQUIRED.



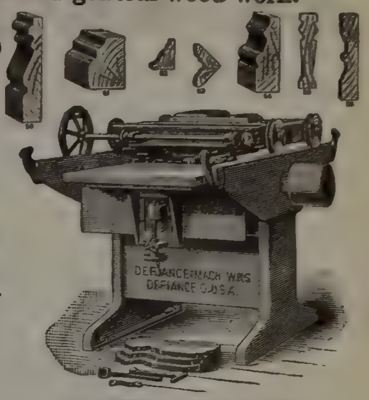
No. 2 SWING SAW



No. 9 HEAVY RIP SAW



DOUBLE SPINDLE SHAPER



TRANSVERSE MOULDER

Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

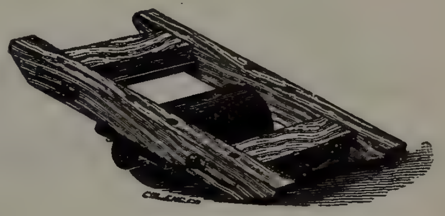
Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

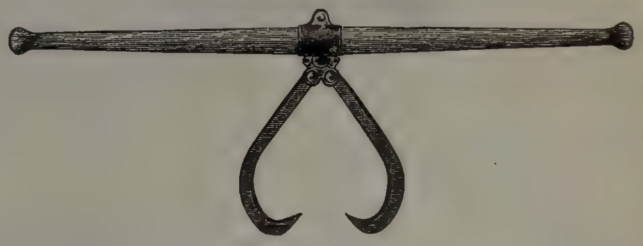
Lumbermen Save Money

by handling square timbers with

"Soo-Line" Timber Trucks and Timber Carriers



Our Timber Trucks are made of Heavy Hardwood frame with cast iron roller, guaranteed to hold five tons. Timber Carriers, with either duckbill or chiselbill hooks. Hooks hung on swivel to permit carrying timbers through narrow passageways. We manufacture a complete line of Lumbermen's tools. Write for catalogue and lowest prices.



Canadian Logging Tool Company, Limited
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

SILVER'S NEW JOINTERS

Band Saws, Saw Tables, Swing Saws

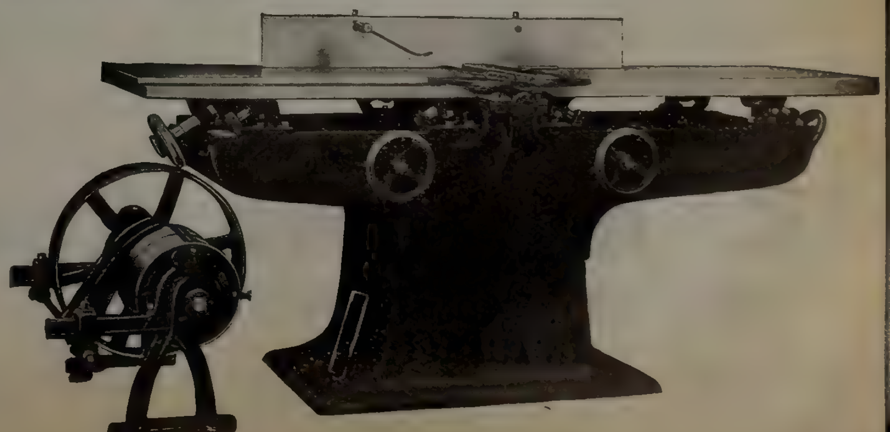
Thousands of Silver's Machines are earning big money in all parts of the world. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India are heavy buyers.

Silver's machines are designed for convenience and ease of operation and for rapid efficient service. Their moderate price recommends them to all wood workers.

Strong, durable, high pressure machines that will save you time and labor. Made in sizes to suit any need or any purse.

Ask for 1911 Machinery Catalog and special Canadian prices.

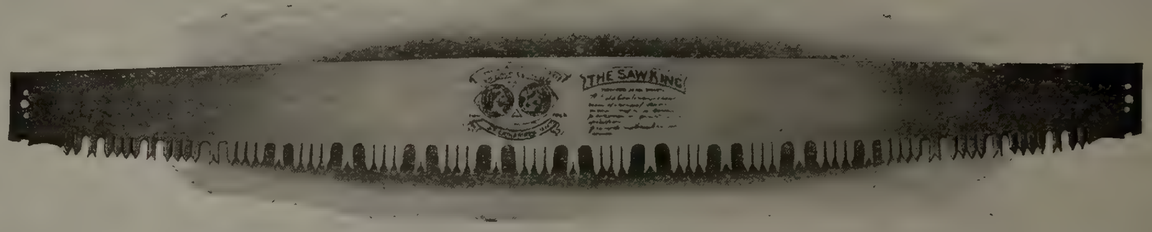
THE SILVER MFG. CO.,
375 BROADWAY **SALEM, OHIO**



A Hard Pair to Beat

Two Saws that have proved great favorites in the lumber camps on account of their unquestionable superiority

THE "SAW KING" CROSS-CUT

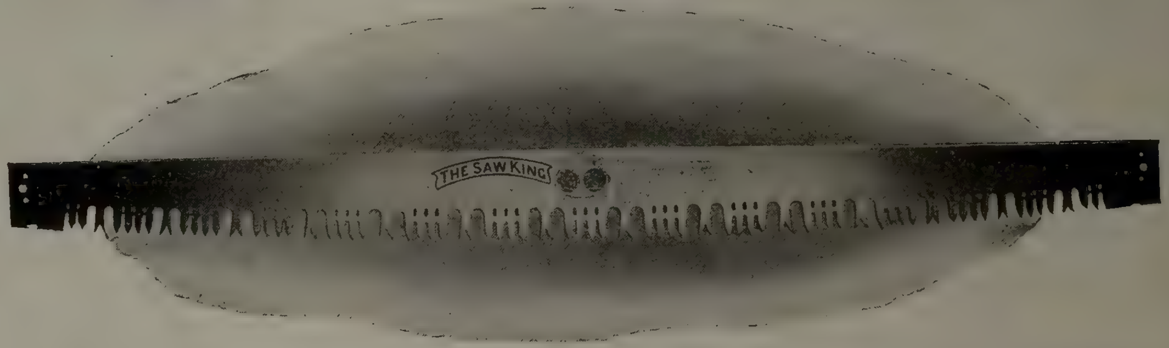


Please note the shape of the **Rakers or Drag Teeth,** and the **Gullets.** The drag teeth are so constructed that they curl the sawdust into gullets, and the gullets, by slanting from the rakers, throw the sawdust out more freely and keep the cut perfectly clear from sawdust.

This style of saw is specially adapted for British Columbia trade as there are no braces between the cutting teeth as shown in the illustration of the Narrow Saw King. We make both THE SAW KING and THE NARROW SAW KING in both patterns with and without the brakes.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention

THE NARROW "SAW KING" CROSS-CUT



The Narrow Saw King Crosscut Saw is specially adapted for small timber or a falling saw, and has the advantages of both a wide or hollow back Crosscut Saw.

The Narrow Saw King is a straight back saw, being bevel ground four gauges from the teeth to the back, making the saw thirteen gauge at the teeth, seventeen gauge at the back, and is only one-quarter inch wider than a Hollow Back Saw.

Please note the shape of the **Rakers or Drag Teeth,** and the **Gullets.** The drag teeth are so constructed that they curl the sawdust into the gullets, and the gullets, by slanting from the rakers, throw the sawdust out more freely and keep the cut perfectly clear from sawdust.

The Saw King Crosscut Saws have merits possessed by no other saws. By looking at the above cuts you will see that the chip spaces are wider and deeper in the centre than they are in any other part of the saw, thereby giving a capacity for the accommodation of the largest accumulation of sawdust, which is always in the centre of the saw. The chip spaces decrease in size from this point of the saw, as also does the quantity of sawdust. All users of saws know that the teeth at the centre wear much faster than they do at the ends, as the teeth are longest at the centre, it gives greater wearing capacity to the saw, and as the teeth are smaller at the ends of the saw and leaves the saw blades wider between the teeth and at the back. Where the blade is narrowest, it gives more strength and stiffness at the point where it is most required. The saws are tempered by our new improved process, giving them a keener cutting edge than any other Crosscut Saw made. They are thoroughly warranted. Any defective saws will be replaced by the seller.

ANOTHER POPULAR "SAW KING"

The one man "SAW KING" Cross-Cut is a saw that is very popular with the Contractors, and others requiring a one-man saw. We have all lengths in stock for immediate delivery.

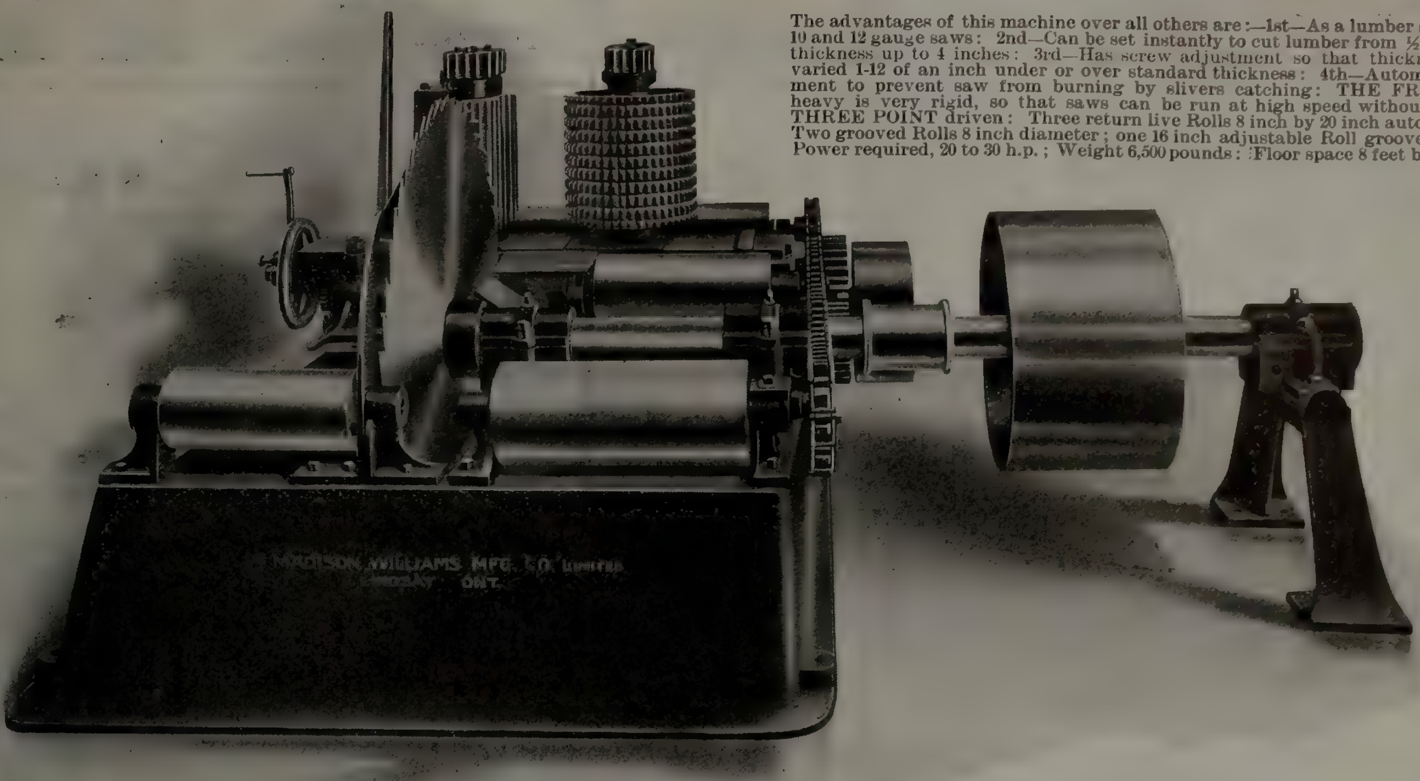
Let us know where we can send you our complete Saw Catalogue

R. H. Smith Company, Limited

Saw Manufacturers **St. Catharines, Ont.**

JOHNSTON RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws: 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches: 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness: 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw from burning by slivers catching: THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration: THREE POINT driven: Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required, 20 to 30 h.p.; Weight 6,500 pounds: Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 in.



THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver B. C.**

TRADE MARK
HANCHETT
U.S.REG.59352, JAN 8,1907

The Filing Room

In the best equipped and most efficient mills all over the country, where the value of standard equipment is appreciated—there you will find Hanchett Filing Room Equipment installed. Please note the advantages these mills have secured.

The Hanchett Filing Room Machinery are modern machines, are practical, simple, efficient, easy to adjust, easy to operate, and do first-class work. They are solid, rigid, heavy machines. Made upon honor, and they have genuine merit. The adaption of Hanchett Tools and Machinery for the care of saws and knives means quick installation, low cost of maintenance and renewals, and economy of operation.

THERE WAS A REASON WHY:

Schwager & Nettleton, Seattle, Washington, demanded Hanchett Filing Room Machinery.
Lee Wilson Co., Wilson, Ark. " " " " "
The Santee River Cypress Co., Ferguson, S.C. " " " " "
Gulf Lbr. Co., Fullerton, La. (2 outfits) " " " " "
U. S. Government (3 outfits) " " " " "
Porter Wadley & Co., Cotton Valley, La. " " " " "

Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6 **Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**

Sunday Creek Coal Co. buys Twenty-four McCaskeys

THE SUNDAY CREEK COAL COMPANY, of Columbus, Ohio, has just ordered eighteen more McCaskey Account Register Systems, after giving a most severe trial to six McCaskeys purchased some months ago and after an open competitive test in which other so-called "accounting systems" essayed to prove their superiority.

¶ In all, the Sunday Creek Coal Company has bought twenty-four McCaskey Systems for its twenty-four stores. No other method of handling accounts is used.

¶ The same reasons why The Sunday Creek Coal Company bought only

With Only One Writing. **The McCASKEY SYSTEM** The End of Drudgery.

should move you when you consider the installation of a one writing method of handling your accounts of goods, money, labor—anything. Whether you have one store or fifty, one hundred accounts or ten thousand, the McCaskey System will take care of every detail of your business just as it does for more than seventy thousand merchants in all lines of business in all parts of the country.

¶ This is what The McCaskey System will do for you :

- ¶ It will cut out your useless bookkeeping, copying and posting from one book to another, and from book to billhead and statement.
- ¶ It will prevent your forgetting to charge an account and in this way alone it will pay for itself several times in the first year it is in your store.
- ¶ It prevents errors and the disputes with customers that follow.
- ¶ It collects money faster than any human agency, because every sale slip is a reminder to the customer of the money due you.
- ¶ It automatically limits the credit of those you wish to set a credit limit on.
- ¶ It enables you to prove your loss to the penny if your store burns.

¶ The McCaskey System keeps every account posted and totaled to the minute. It ends all book work, night work, worry and trouble over accounts.

¶ The McCaskey System furnishes each customer with an itemized bill after each purchase and the total of his account to date—all footed up. The installation of the McCaskey System will speak more loudly for you to your trade than anything you can say or do, that you want your customers to ***"Always know what they owe."***

¶ Every day you delay in installing the McCaskey System means a loss of dollars and trade to you. Write today for free information. We'll be glad to send you testimonial letters from merchants you know, in your own province, county and city.

¶ It is cheaper to own a McCaskey than to do without one. ¶ Act now ; write before you forget.

Dominion Register Company Ltd.

90-98 Ontario Street, Toronto, Canada

Agencies in all Principal Cities **519-521 Corn and Produce Exchange, Manchester, England**

Manufacturers of "Surety" Duplicating and Triplicating Counter Check Books, no loose carbons.

BONDS **STOCKS**

As an investment we recommend

Canadian Locomotive Company

7% Preferred Stock yielding about 7¾%

Particulars furnished upon request.

These securities will be listed in due course upon the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges.

Orders for stocks executed upon all the leading Stock Exchanges

---

Æmilius Jarvis & Co.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Toronto

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN

OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
OAK
EXTRA
TANNED
EST
1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

Algonquin Steel Shanty Range

For Coal or Wood, or Both

Built for the big capacity and rough usage required in

Lumber and Mining Camps,
Railroad Construction or Boarding Houses,
Threshing Outfits and Ranches

Big cooking surface.
Big Oven—Big Reservoir—Big Fire Box—Big Ash Pit.
Heavy Steel Body—Extreme Heavy Cast Iron Top and Lids.
Duplex Grates and Fire Box Linings—all of heaviest design and construction.
Double Steel Wall on top and bottom of oven, interlined with heavy Asbestos Board, ensuring quick and even baking.
Top Cooking Surface, 53 x 28 in.
Six 10 in. Cooking Holes.
Oven 24 x 26 x 14. Fire-door 9 x 9. Ash Door 9 x 9.
15 Gal. Capacity Reservoir.
Note what the Shelf made by the Big-One Piece-Drop-Oven Door means to the cook when baking.
Oven Thermometer supplied at small extra cost if desired.
Sold Direct from Factory to User.
Quick delivery from Edmonton, Regina Brandon, Saskatoon or Ottawa.

National Manufacturing Co., Limited

OTTAWA, - - CANADA

The Famous Hoe Chisel-Tooth Saw

R. HOE & CO.
NEW YORK
PATENT
CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.

In order to get maximum results from your mill you must eliminate delays and repairs—a Hoe chisel tooth saw will saw every day and all day long.

It is equally adapted to cutting the largest logs and edging the smallest boards.

Requires less power than a solid saw and is far more economical to operate. Unexcelled in frozen timber.

Write for Information and Description of our New Special Shank and Bit for Frozen Timber

R. HOE & CO. **504 Grand St., New York City**

CHICAGO LONDON BOSTON

THE PENATANG SHOEPACK

A Reputation of 41 years standing among Lumbermen from Coast to Coast.

SPORTING. SAMPLE No. 5

PROSPECTOR'S. SAMPLE No. 17

Nothing but the very best material and workmanship put into every pack that goes out from the factory.

All stock made with lapover seam at the Vamp, this being a great improvement over ordinary closed seams—making it thoroughly watertight. Every pair hand-sewed.

The Penatang Shoepack is the Standard, adopted and worn by the majority of Canadian Lumbermen.

Made in over 20 different styles. Our catalogue No. 21 will give you full particulars. A postal card will bring it to you.

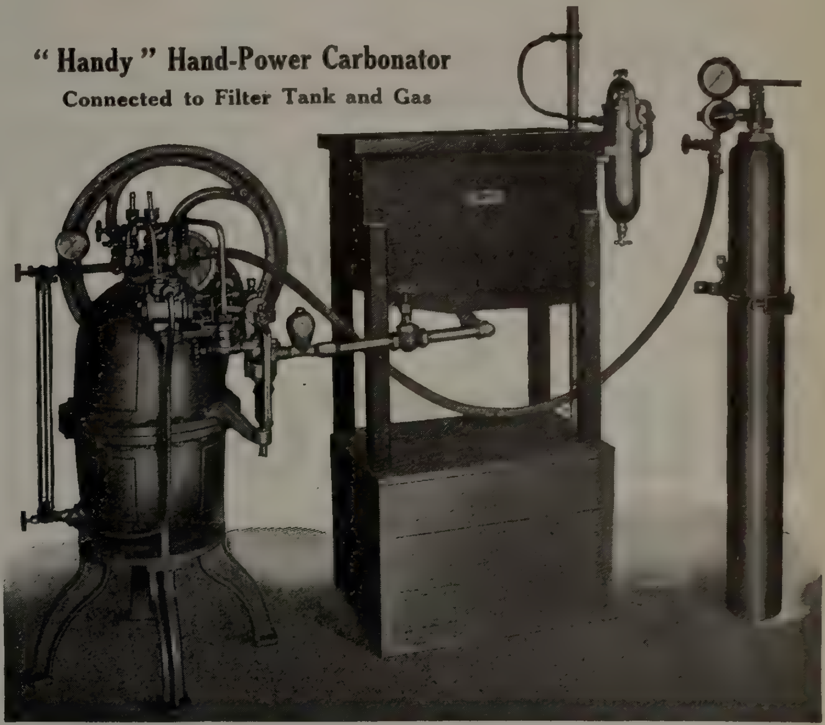
MANUFACTURED BY C. G. GENDRON
PENATANG
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT
TRADE MARK REG'D

THE GENDRON PENETANG SHOEPACK MFG. CO.

PENETANG, ONTARIO

Successor to C. G. GENDRON

TAKE A SODA WATER BOTTLING PLANT TO CAMP WITH YOU



“Handy” Hand-Power Carbonator
Connected to Filter Tank and Gas

The man who does physical labor requires almost as much liquid nourishment in winter as he does in summer. He craves a cold drink no matter how low the temperature may be.

Ginger ale, root beer, birch beer, sarsaparilla, lemon soda, and plain carbonated water are all extremely wholesome and go a long way toward satisfying the craving for stronger beverages, keeping the men more fully satisfied and helping them to while away the long evenings.

The profit in bottling soda water is very large, even if you sell it to your men at 5 cents a bottle; and you have the advantage of being able to prevent the loss of your bottles and to fill and refill them innumerable times. It will not, therefore, be necessary for you to carry with you a very large supply of bottles.

The camp equipment would consist of the following:

- **“Liquid” Carbonator (electric if you have power, otherwise hand-driven)**
- **A hand-power bottle washing machine**
- **A small bottling table**
- **A small supply of bottles and cases**
- **A liberal supply of patent stoppers.**
- **A liberal supply of flavors**
- **A 50-pound cylinder of gas for every 600 dozen 8-oz. bottles of goods you will put up.**

Everything in this equipment is easily portable; the original expense is small; your selling price is at least four times your cost your camp cooks can do the bottling.

Carbonated beverages made from our pure extracts and flavors and our “Diamond” Pure Gas are extremely wholesome and beneficial, their systematic use doing much to prevent stomach troubles that come from the use of canned, frozen, and dried foods, and neutralizing to a large extent the vegetable impurities found in the drinking water.

These beverages are always delicious, and by bottling a variety of them you can keep the interest up throughout the long winter season.

You have everything to gain, financially, physically and morally, in adding to your camp equipment this novel and welcome innovation, and the fact that you are supplying this luxury to the men may be of great assistance to you in securing the quantity and quality of help you require for the winter's run.

Liquid branches at Minneapolis, Chicago, Pittsburg and New York, have charge of Canadian territory, and will be glad to take up the matter with you in detail. Address the **Liquid Carbonic Company's** nearest branch.

The Liquid Carbonic Company

JACOB BAUR,
Pres. and Treas.

CHICAGO New York Pittsburg
St. Louis Milwaukee Cincinnati Dallas
Minneapolis Kansas City Atlanta

The Liquid Carbonic Company
Please give us an estimate of the cost of a complete bottling plant of the size suitable for supplying the needs
of..............................men
for..............................months.
Itemize the equipments and give us both weight and cost.
Name ....
P.O.............................. Province..............................
Canada Lumberman, September 1911.

Horses kept in a stable need something in addition to their regular feed.

Give them

Nutriotone

the True Tonic

It supplies the medicinal roots, herbs, barks and grasses which they would get on a natural pasture. Not a "Stock food"—highly concentrated, a little mixed with the feed goes a long way.

Aids Digestion
Prevents Colic
Expels Worms
Regulates and Cleanses
Saves 12.50 a year on every Horse

As **Nutriotone** aids digestion and assimilation, an average of 2 quarts of feed can be cut from each horse's ration and the animal

kept in better condition

Your dealer will get **Nutriotone** for you or we will ship it direct. We advise ordering 10 lbs. for each horse for a fair supply.

W. D. Carpenter Co.

Syracuse, New York

Favorite Shanty Range

is specially constructed for use in Lumber, Railroad and Mining Camps.

FAVORITE
SHANTY RANGE
10-25

This Range is substantially built of 14 and 16 gauge, specially prepared British Steel.

The top is large, the oven roomy and has the capacity to cook for fifty men.

The Fire Box is 31 inches long, being two inches longer than any other Shanty Range on the market. The Fire Door is unusually large to admit rough coarse wood.

Size of oven 25 x 27 x 16.

Capacity of Reservoir 15 Gallons. Coal Linings, Water front or Coil Water Back can be furnished with this Range when desired.

Camp Favorite

CAMP FAVORITE

This Stove is a powerful Heater. The body is made of extra heavy rolled steel in one sheet, rivetted and put together like a steam boiler. It is an absolutely safe Stove as there are no joints to get loose and leak ashes.

The adjustable shelves may be placed to give a level cooking top, or can be set down on the sides of the Stove to form foot rests.

Made in three sizes, 36, 42, 48 inches long.

Dimensions of Fire Door 13 x 15 inches.

Our prices are right and can make prompt shipment.

Findlay Bros. Co. Limited

Carleton Place, Ontario, and Winnipeg

STOP

the Expense of Hauling your Refuse; the Care, Worry and Danger of your Open Fire

LOOK

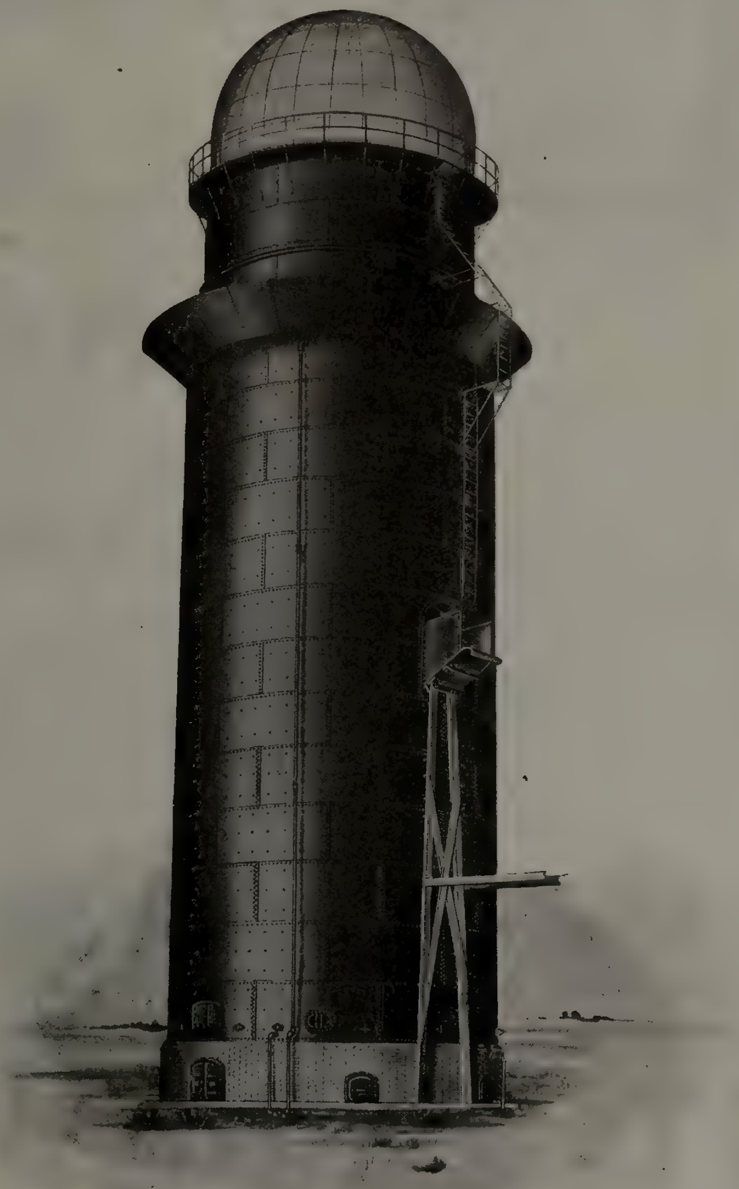
at the advantage of installing a "Muskegon" Refuse Burner

Burn your troubles.

The "Muskegon" never troubles.

If your refuse ends in a "Muskegon."

The "Muskegon" ends your refuse troubles.



Perfect workmanship.

No repairs.

It pays for itself.

Let us convince you.

A Few References

Adams River Lumber Co.,
Shuswap, B. C.

Big River Lumber Co., Ltd.,
Big River, Sask.

Baker Lumber Co.,
Waldo, B. C.

and Installations

Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd.,
Golden, B. C.

Victoria Lumber and Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Chemainus, B. C.

Canadian Puget Sound Lbr., Co., Ltd.,
Victoria, B. C.

THE "MUSKEGON"

(Protected from Infringement.)

LISTEN

It is the finest product of its kind. It is a modern feed water heater and purifier. It is an ideal scheme for hot water heating systems. It is a novel method of keeping ponds open in winter.

Safest way, cheapest way, best way, modern way of cleaning up the refuse around your mill.

Give us the capacity of your mill per 10 hours run, kind of timber you saw, how much of the refuse from your cut will be disposed of, and we will design a burner to meet your wants.

MUSKEGON BOILER WORKS, **Muskegon, Mich., U. S. A.**

PURE WOOL
HEWSON
AMHERST
GARMENTS

Comfort for the North Country in

Hewson Woolen Mill Products

Hewson's Mackinaw
Hewson's Heavy Underwear
Hewson's Untearable Tweeds

The lumberman and contractor who specify **Hewson's Pure Wool Cloth** and **Underwear** will have the best that Canada produces. The **Hewson Woolen Mill** is an up-to-date concern making fine and heavy fabrics for the best clothing trade. Insist on getting **Hewson's** make. We use the famous Nova Scotia Wool.

ADDRESS ENQUIRIES

Hewson Woolen Mills Ltd., Amherst, Nova Scotia

For Manufacture We Claim

Colonial Lumber

to be Second to None

NEW MILL—UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY—STOCK WELL CARED FOR
Result, "Lumber that's Right" - - It makes a difference

COLONIAL LUMBER CO. LIMITED

View of Saw Mill, West Side.

We have a nice line of Dry Shipping Cull White Pine Strips, all stocked 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2" for sale. They are giving satisfaction to the trade. Let us quote you on one or more cars.

We want your Dimension and Joisting Enquiries. All sizes and lengths supplied.

PLANING MILL IN CONNECTION

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Etc.

The Colonial Lumber Co.
LIMITED
Pembroke - Ont.

Lumber
Dimension
Timber
Joisting
Lath, Etc.

John B. Ransom & Company

Manufacturers of

Hardwood Lumber

3 cars 4/4 1's & 2's Qtd. White Oak, 6" and up (wide in.)
1 car 4/4 No. 1 common Qtd. White Oak, 6" and up (selected for figure.)
1 car 4/4 1's & 2's Qtd. White Oak 10" & up.
2 cars 6/4 1's & 2's Qtd. White Oak, 6" & up.
1 car 6/4 No. 1 common Qtd. White Oak, 4" & up (very nice).
1 car 8/4 No. 1 common Qtd. White Oak, 4" & up (very nice and dry).
1 car 4/4 1's & 2's Qtd. Red Oak, 6" & up.
2 cars 4/4 No. 1 common Qtd. Red Oak, 4" & up.
2 cars 5/4 1's & 2's Chestnut, dry, good widths.
2 cars 5/4 No. 1 common Chestnut, dry, good widths.
10 cars 4/4 No. 2 C. & S. W. Chestnut, dry.
2 cars 16/4 1's & 2's White Ash, very dry and tough.
2 cars 6/4 No. 1 common Hickory, very dry and tough.
1 car 8/4 No. 1 common Hickory, very dry and tough.
1 car 10/4 No. 1 common Hickory, very dry and tough.
1 car 12/4 No. 1 common Hickory, very dry and tough.

Nashville - Tennessee

THOS. CHARLTON, President. W. A. CHARLTON, Vice-President.
F. R. ROGINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Charlton Sawmill Co. Limited
Collingwood, Ontario

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath
Headings
Tub Bottoms
etc.

C. Beck Mfg. Co.
LIMITED
Penetanguishene, Ont.

Manufacturers of

PINE LUMBER

Lath, Boxes and Shooks, Wooden Pails and Tubs, Pine Slabs and Bundled Edgings

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A NICE QUANTITY OF

2 x 6 — 10/16 White Pine
2 x 8 — 10/16 White Pine
2 x 10 — 10/16 White Pine
2 x 12 — 10/16 White Pine

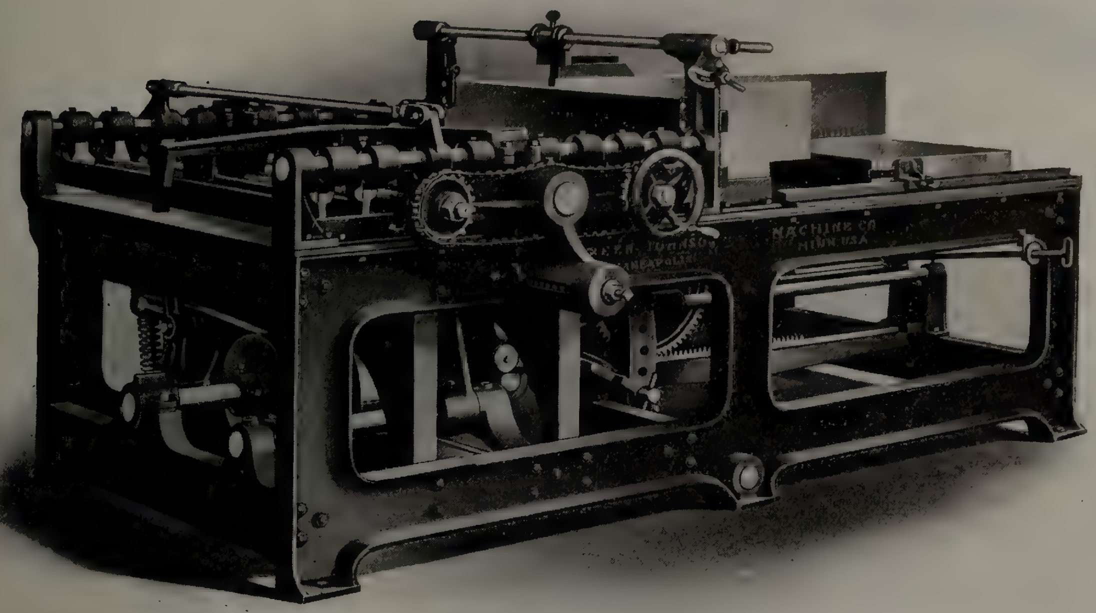
Get in touch with us on these lines

Write, Wire or Phone - Phone Service Night and Day - Shipments by Rail or Water

Box Factory: TORONTO

Automatic Box-Board Squeezer

BUILT IN FOUR SIZES



Will assemble all kinds of matched stock used for packing boxes. Can be changed to handle entirely different sized stock in less than two minutes.

Saves labor and by making the tongues and grooves fit tight the finished product handles practically as one piece.

We also manufacture : **Horizontal Slab Resaws, Horizontal Hopper Feed Box Resaws and many other Special Box Factory Machines.**

Mereen-Johnson Machine Company, **MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. U. S. A.**

Up-to-date Turnings at Lowest Cost

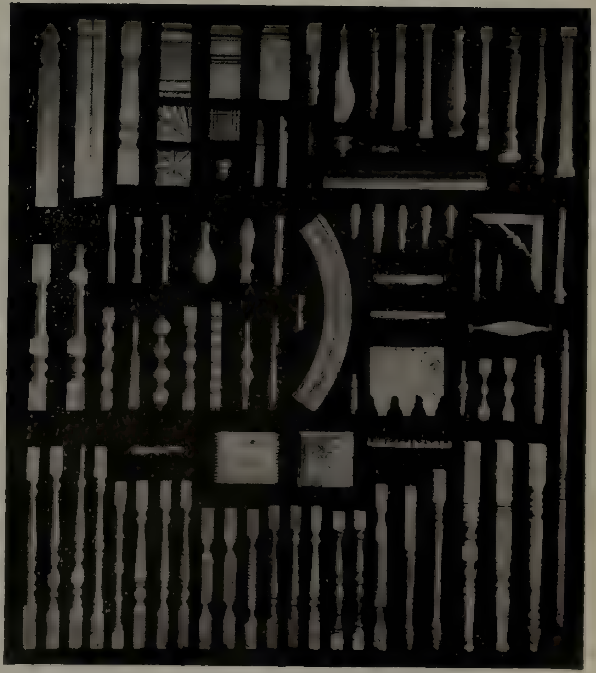
If you are getting out work similar to illustration, by hand, or on any machine other than a

Mattison Modern Turning Machine

you are not figuring lowest cost.

It is the quality, quantity and wide range of sizes and styles of turned work that puts the **Mattison Machine** in a class all to itself.

Permit us to send convincing descriptive circulars. All we ask is an opportunity to show you.



C. Mattison Machine Works

887 Fifth Street, Beloit, Wisconsin

Lumber Camp Requirements

THE BEST AND MOST
COMPLETE LINE OF WIRE ROPE

IS THAT MANUFACTURED BY THE

B. Greening Wire Co. Limited

a firm whose name has been synonymous with perfection, both in England and Canada, for more than a century. As far back as 1600 A.D., an ancestor of the Greenings was identified with the Wire Business in the West of England, and from that date till 1859, when the Canadian business was established by Mr. B. Greening, the family has been engaged in the Wire Drawing or Allied Trades. The Canadian business was incorporated in 1889, and has long been recognized as the premier wire goods firm in Canada.

AMONG OUR MAIN PRODUCTS ARE:

Wire Rope, Wire Cloth, Wire Guards,
Door Mats.

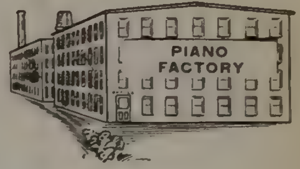
THE B. GREENING WIRE CO.

LIMITED

Head Office and Works:
HAMILTON
ONTARIO

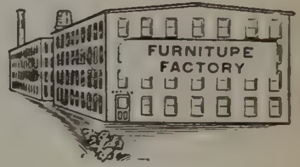
Eastern Depot:
MONTREAL
QUEBEC

What I Learned on a Recent Trip

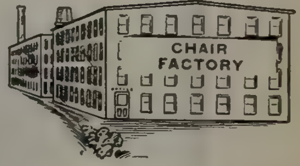


¶ A tour of investigation sometimes leads to many surprises.

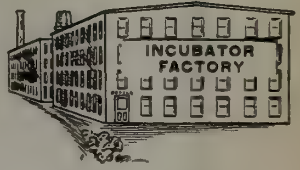
¶ The writer found that our field of usefulness could be largely increased.



¶ The *first* place I struck was a PIANO factory. Here our machine could make the round, square and octagon pilasters, trusses and handles at a saving of from 75% to 100%. Their hand turner produces 45 to 50 trusses daily—we showed them the way to make 700 in the same number of hours.



¶ From the piano to a FURNITURE factory was the next step. Hand turner and back knife lathes were in full swing. They make their ***square*** and ***octagon*** work by band saw and hand work, nor could they produce fine beaded patterns at reasonable cost. Here we showed them how to ***insure*** themselves against hand turners, reduce the cost of making different patterns and eliminate ***waste.***



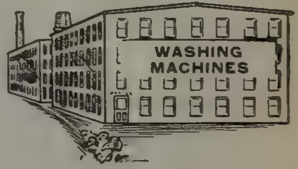
¶ Two days later, I visited a DINING ROOM TABLE plant where they make 16″ and 18″ pedestal's built of glued-up stock. They came in ***round, square*** and ***octagon*** designs and had to be turned by hand or shaped by band saw. A ***sample*** showed them what kind of work they might produce at a reduced cost of over ONE-HALF.

¶ A WASHING MACHINE man I met at the hotel was interested in my samples. He brought out his dasher parts and machine legs, and after comparing notes we agreed that for his work, to make parts cheap and in quantities, our method has his present one skinned a mile.

JOBBERS & CARPENTERS

¶ Then I went to see an old customer, an INCUBATOR factory man, and I can send you a copy of his letter stating he would not sell his machine for $5,000 if he couldn't get another to replace it.

¶ Numerous jobbers and carpenter shops whom I called on showe dme where they used the ***variety*** feature of this tool for making such stuff as screen door spindles, balusters, casings, dadoing, picket headers, star and corner blocks and variety work, with the ripping attachment being generally useful.



¶ At that time I did not call on any coffin and casket factories, but we recently received an inquiry from a casket and hearse manufacturer who was attracted by by one of our ads, and we were surprised to learn that our machine was just what they needed for making posts for hearses, casket corners, and handles, and other kinds of work, such as blocks, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

¶ These calls are not ***fiction*** but facts. I would like to call on you.

¶ A fine sample showing the work turned out by our method is yours for the asking.

The Wood Turning Machine Company

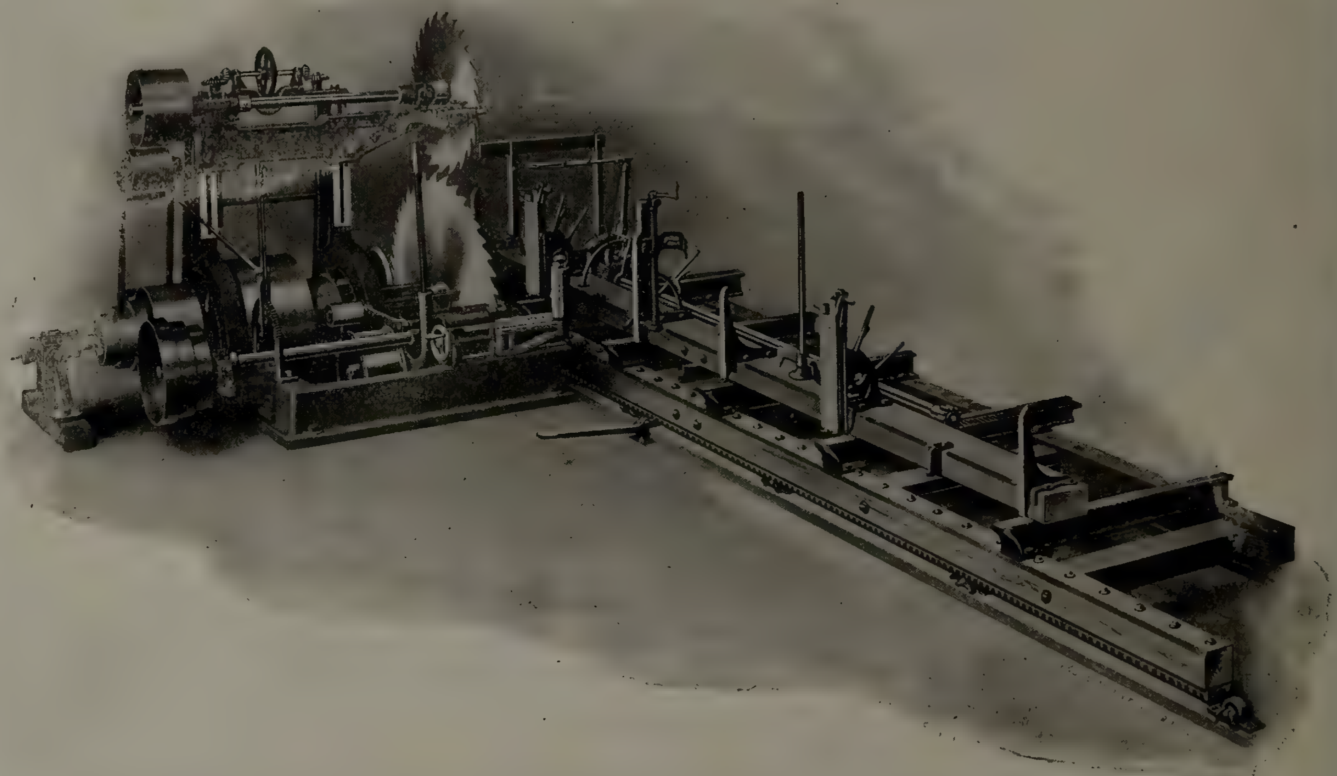
Beloit, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

No Loafing

WHERE LANE

SAW MILLS

CUT THE LOGS



YOUR SAWYER SETS THE PACE FOR YOUR ENTIRE CREW

AND HE MUST HAVE

FIRST CLASS MACHINERY

IF HE IS TO

MAKE THINGS HUM

WE BUILD ONLY ONE KIND

—THE BEST—

We make a Large Line of Saw Mill Machinery

AND WE'D LIKE TO SEND YOU OUR CATALOG

Lane Manufacturing Co.

MONTPELIER, VERMONT, U. S. A.

Good, live, responsible Machinery Dealers wanted to represent us in sections not already covered

128,350 Laths in Ten Hours

P. PAYETTE'S LATH MILL

Five-Saw Lath-Mill

Our Lath-Mill and Bolter have made a test cut in ten hours of 128,350 four foot Laths, 1½ in. by ⅜ in., counted, tied and piled.

We also make a full line of Lath-Mill and Picket-Mill Machinery, for mills, both large and small.

We also manufacture the following High-Grade Saw-Mill Machinery:—New Modern Saw-Mill Carriages, with either three or two head-blocks; P. Payette's New Patent Saw-Mill-Dog, for use in either winter or summer; P. Payette's Grip-Set Works; Steam Feed Valves, Steam Lifter and Loaders Valves. Five different class and style of Edgers, for either light or heavy duty. Combined Gang-Circulars and Edgers, or Independent Gang-Circulars.

Steam-Canters, Steam Lifters and Loaders, and a general line of saw-mill machinery. Detachable Chain-Sprockets. Castings of Gray-Iron, Semi-Cast Steel, and brass castings for general use.

Descriptive Booklet and prices mailed free upon request.

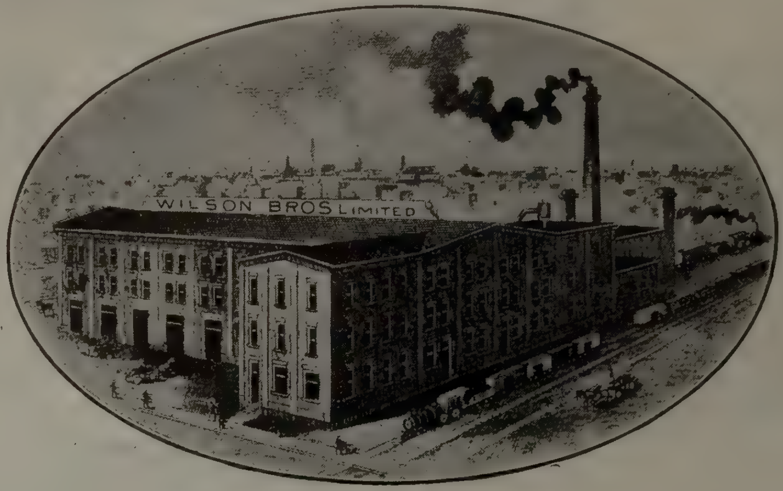
P. PAYETTE'S NO. 1 BOLTER

Four-Saw Bolter

P. Payette & Co.

Engineers and Machinists

Penetanguishene, Ont., Canada



Hardwood Flooring Department

Our hardwood flooring plant is one of the largest in Canada, equipped with the most modern machinery.

Our flooring is thoroughly kiln dried, straightened, hollow backed, bored, end-matched, steel polished and bundled.

Stock this brand and increased business will result.

Interior Finish Department

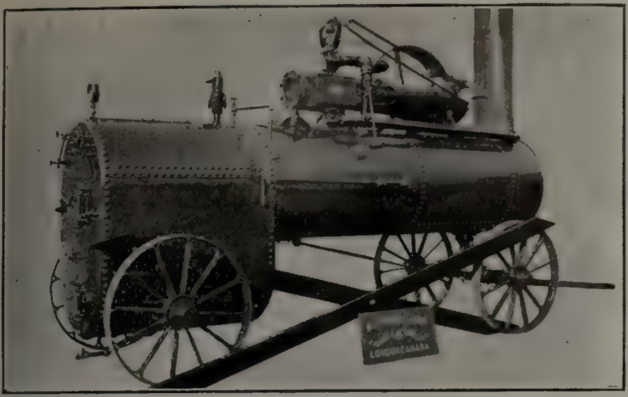
We manufacture a very fine line of veneer doors to detail—in fact it is our specialty.

Other products from our interior finish department include newels, sash, mouldings, balusters, wood turnings, etc.

Your customers are buying our goods — why not have them buy through you.

Wilson Bros., Limited

Collingwood, Ontario



BOILERS

We make Return Tubular Boilers in all types and sizes, for all purposes, ranging from 4 H. P. up to 250 H. P. per unit.

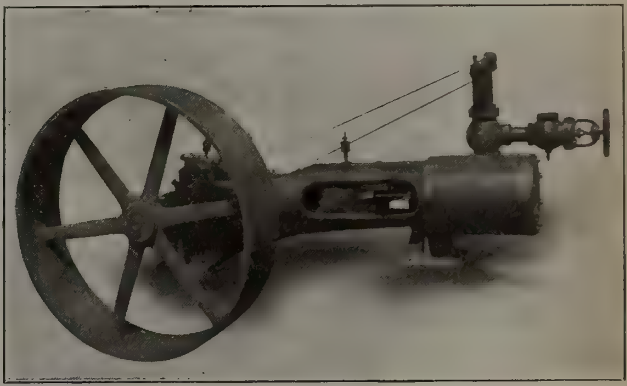
We have the most modern equipment for the manufacture of boilers and are prepared to turn them out on short notice to comply with all Provincial Inspection Laws.

ENGINES

We make High, Medium and Slow Speed Four Valve Corliss Engines, High Speed Automatic Engines, Sawmill Engines and Dairy Engines.

PORTABLE
SAWMILL OUTFIT

composed of Locomotive Boiler on Iron Wheels with Clipper Engine mounted on top of it. Especially designed for Portable Sawmill use. Many hundreds of these outfits sold for the lumber trade in the Maritime Provinces.



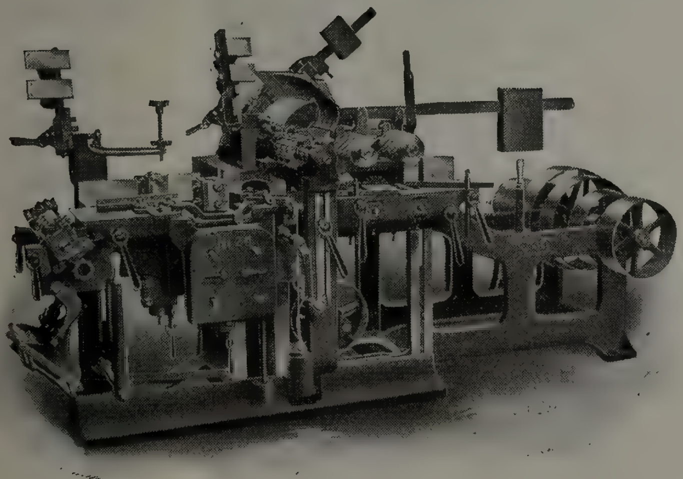
MADE BY

E. Leonard & Sons, London, Ont.

WAREHOUSES AND AGENCIES AT

Montreal, St. John, N.B., Calgary, Winnipeg and Vancouver

1911 Model No. 20 Outside Molder

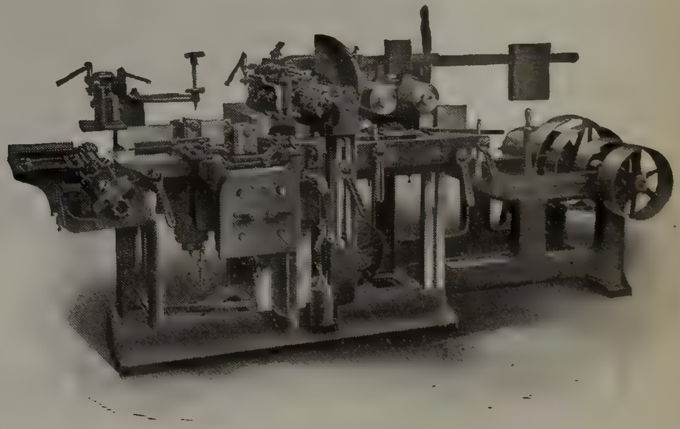


Built in 7″, 8″ and 9″ sizes.

We also build our No. 10 Heavy Pattern Molder in 9″, 10″ 12″ and 14″ sizes.

Some features on this machine are:

Patent Clamp Boxes to all Cutter Head Bearings
Elevated Feed
Micrometer Adjustments on Pressure Shoes
Outside Bearings to Feed Rolls
Front and Back Feed Levers



We also build Fast Feed Flooring Machines, Surfacers, Rip Saws, Edgers, Resaws, Cut-Off Saws, Tenoners, Lath Machinery, etc.

We want responsible Machinery Dealers to represent us in sections not already covered. Can offer liberal proposition.

Newman Machine Co., P.O. Box, 852 Greensboro, N.C., U.S.A.

1875 **The Steam Boiler Policy** 1911

of

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.

of Canada

AFFORDS

Protection against the happening of Boiler Explosion.

ENSURES

The efficiency of the entire steam plant.

SAVES

The cost of extensive repairs — the cost of new boilers.

PROVIDES

Indemnity for the losses from Boiler Explosion that cannot be prevented.

Periodical Inspections of Steam Boilers by Experts

Steam Engines Indicated

The Only Company in Canada Making an Exclusive Specialty of Steam Boiler Inspection

The Most Expert Inspection Affords the Highest Protection Against Boiler Explosion

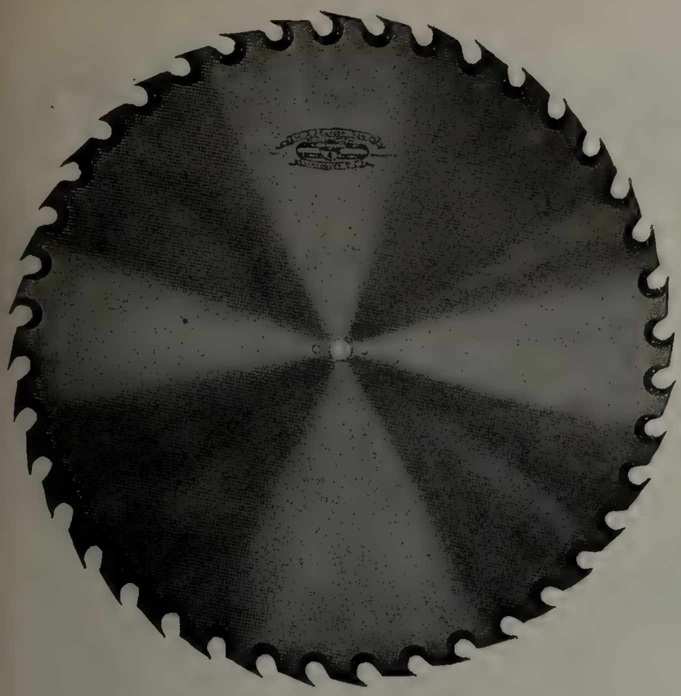
Destruction of Steam Power Plant in Woodworking Factory at Newmarket, Ontario.

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.

Consulting Engineers

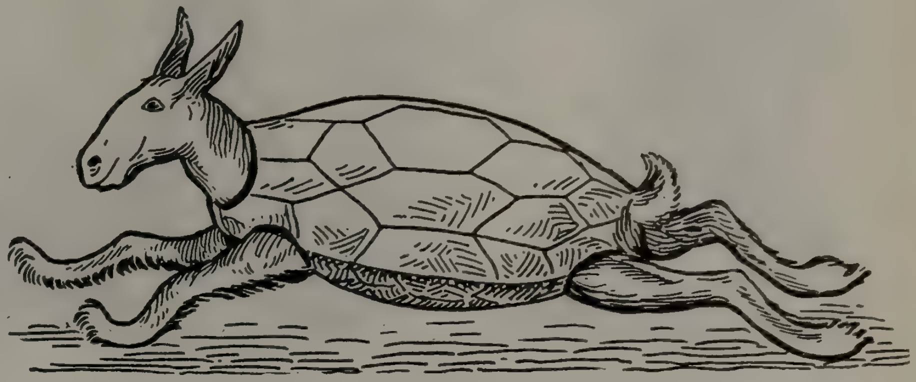
Tell us the number and location of your boilers and let us make you a proposition for their regular inspection and insurance.

HEAD OFFICE, 506 Continental Life Building, - TORONTO



Coming East

A WESTERN PRODUCT



EVERY MILL OWNER

Should Buy Saws Possessing the Qualities of the Trio in this Cut—Hare, Tortoise and the Mule

You Must Combine Speed with Persistence and Toughness to Receive the Best Results

YOU may work persistently enough in your mill, but if you want to catch up with modern progress and have a good bank balance, you must work up a combination of Speed, Persistence and Toughness. You must use saws containing a toughness that will persist in holding their tension at the speed you require, to increase the quantity and quality of your Lumber.

This is where Burtons' Electric Test Tempered Saws become necessary, as they possess the three qualities combined, and by using our saws you save time and vexatious delays, and get your lumber out faster and cheaper.

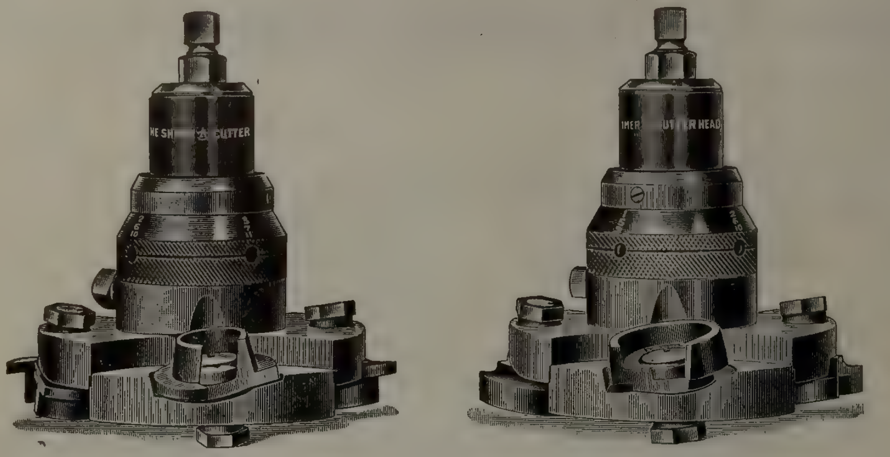
You can only obtain best results with an evenly tempered saw, and that is why our Saws are superior, there are positively no hard and soft spots in a Burton Electric Test Tempered Saw. A trial will convince you and assist us to convince others that Burton's Saws are the best. Send us your next order and be convinced.

The A. J. Burton Saw Company, Limited

PHONE 7458

374 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario

Shimer Cutter Heads and Cutters



Our "Best of All," Figs. 202 and 203, with 4 Bits to each Head.

Gutter Heads You Can Depend Upon

In buying Cutter Heads there is nothing more important than dependability. The tools that you can get assured service from are the kind you want.

The Shimer Cutter Head has been noted for many years for its absolute reliability, and for the dependable service that it gives to the machine wood-worker.

For matching Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, etc., or for forming Door and Sash patterns, the Shimer Head will give the greatest possible amount of satisfaction to the owner, operator and the purchaser of the product. Each is made in a separate Head of the same surface cut diameter, avoiding all changes of machine guides and assuring quick changes from one kind of work to another.

Every experienced mill man understands the important place good tools hold in the saving of time and labour. A tool that holds its shape through the hardest of work—that can be quickly sharpened without distorting that shape—that expands for different thicknesses by simply turning an adjusting ring which automatically locks and holds its adjustments—such a tool finds and holds its place for reliability and trustworthiness.

The Shimer Cutter Heads are the cheapest because you get the greatest value for the least money. They have every make-ready built right into them as a permanent feature, to save time of the planer man—to save fitting—to save changes of machine guides—little things that count in hours in favor of the tools and serve to make them the cheapest of all Heads.

You do not need to accept our word for it, or that of the many users of the Shimer Cutter Heads, but you can have a set to use 30 days, to be then paid for or returned, as you may find to your advantage.

Send us machine measurements to-day and we will run all the risks of fitting your machine.

OUR "BEST OF ALL"

The most popular of The Shimer Cutter Heads are Figs. 202 and 203. The Bits are held within conical duplex bit seats, self-centering, arranged with the very complete Expansion feature for the fine adjustment of tongue and groove thicknesses.

Price with 4 bits to each head, the set, $40.95
Price with 6 bits to each head, the set, $49.27
Price with 8 bits to each head, the set, $57.60

Complete with Flooring Bits. The Heads will also receive Bits for thin Ceiling—⅜ at $1.30 each and Bits for 2-in. thick plank at $1.63 each.

Write for particulars of the "Shimer Limited," the new High Speed Matcher Head which is self-centering on the spindle and has additional features of interest.

Jointer Heads

For jointing plain edges we make several styles of Jointer Heads provided with shearing effect to produce the easiest and at the same time the smoothest work. Made of Steel Forgings they supply the strongest and best. Our very reasonable prices put the tools within the reach of all.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1¼-in., $31.20
Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2-in., $33.28

Ship Lap Heads

to give you the best service must be of a kind that is always ready and to interchange with matcher and other Heads you may have fitted to your machine, thus avoiding a change of machine guides. This is one reason why the Shimer Ship Lap Heads are so generally used. The other reason is that they do work so satisfactorily that all who know their convenience take them in preference to others.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1½-in thick, $34.84
Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2½-in. thick, $35.88

Double Ceiling Heads.

These heads have a special design to suit the purpose of double tonguing and grooving, with overlapping of the bit cutting edges to produce perfect clearance and to protect the leading points from unnecessary friction and wear.

They double the capacity of any matcher or moulder and provide a means of turning out single surfaced ceiling or flooring upon the most economical basis.

Price, Double Ceiling Heads complete with Bits, net, $40.94

The Shimer Cutter Head for O. G. Batten and Siding

These heads are especially designed to work O. G. Batten or O. G. Siding, having three circular cutters in line of the cut, seated and firmly bolted to one side of the head flange.

We make them to suit any matcher or moulder. They turn out O. G. Battens as regularly as our matcher heads work tongue and groove flooring. Give measurements same as for flooring heads; or, if flooring heads are already in use on your machine, give their record numbers, and send a cross section of the batten—wood sample or drawing.

Price for each Cutter Head, without bits, $9.75. O. G. Batten Bits to mould ¾-in. deep or less, net each, $2.08.

Door, Sash and Coping Tools

That save all the hand fitting. No changing of patterns, therefore, no trouble in framing the door and sash parts when they are matched up with the Shimer Cutter Head. We relieve you of that detail of the business when we place the mould in counterpart within the counter of the Bits. The Bits are filed only to sharpen and being set by means of a gauge give accurate and uniform results. Prices very reasonable.

Reversible and One-way Cutters

The Shimer Reversible Cutters for Single Spindle Shapers, Variety Moulders or Freizers, are carefully moulded opposite to the shape of the mold to be produced, in such a way as to have only the cutting edge touch the lumber. They are complete—inexpensive—time saving. We also make One-Way Cutters for the Double Spindle Shaper.

Thin Steel Knives

Advanced ideas referring to the planing and surfacing of lumber have developed into the use of the thin blades, made from high speed steel, which when properly tempered and treated, serve for one or two days of work on hard maple, oak or hickory.

These blades are known as our Bedee Knives and are recommended by users as the best that can be procured. For the benefit of those desiring to use this style of a knife we have facilities to furnish them in any length or thickness.

Write us about your requirements.

Branch at
Milton, Pa.

Address **SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS**

GALT, ONTARIO
CAN.

"John Bull" Larrigans

R. M. BEAL LEATHER CO. LIMITED
JOHN BULL LARRIGANS
LINDSAY ONT.

"John Bull" Larrigans and Leggins are made from our own oil tanned leather. They are the favorite of every lumberman who has ever worn them. They will stand all kinds of rough and wet usage and like "Old John Bull" they always "make good". Buy them next time you need Larrigans.

R. M. Beal Leather Co. Limited, Lindsay, Ont.

NO. 11

NO. 16

NO. 15

NO. 14

NO. 17

NO. 18

NO. 8

The Midland Shoepack Factory

We manufacture the only watertight Shoepack in Canada. Our work is all sewn with 12 cord No. 15 Barbour's Shoe Thread and does not rip if worn for three or four years. We **DO** keep the water out. A trial is all we ask. Write for Catalogue.

A. W. Yager, Proprietor, Midland, Ont.

NO. 10

NO. 20

NO. 8½

NO. 6

NO. 7

NO. 7½

NO. 9

W. H. Dwyer Co. Limited

Established 1892

Hay and Grain

Ottawa Office
Metropolitan Life Building

Montreal Office
Board of Trade

We are the largest handlers of hay in Canada and make a specialty of Hay and oats for the Lumber Trade. :: :: Please write for prices delivered.

Butterworth Foundry, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

High Grade—The Diamond Line—Right Prices

BUTTERWORTH FOUNDRY LTD

Diamond Shanty Steel Range

SIX HOLES

Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24x27 x15. Flush reservoir as cut or High reservoir.

Made of extra heavy steel closely rivetted. Malleable oven door frames.

Used by a great many of the leading lumbermen in Canada. Would be used by all if the good points were known by all.

BUTTERWORTH FOUNDRY

Lumbermen's Heaters

IN THREE SIZES 36, 42 and 48 inches long

Strong and Durable. Right Quality. Right Prices

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

Cochrane Hardware Limited

Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Little Current, Copper Cliff

Wholesale Hardware

Dealers in Camp Equipment, Cooking Outfits, Stoves, Blankets, Camp Heaters, Swedes, Iron, Saws, Files, and everything required for lumbering and logging camps.

Camp Supplies

Specially made to meet Camp Conditions

Cochrane Special Roofing

Manufactured and put up exclusively for lumber companies.

Cochrane Axes and Handles

Manufactured from patented designs drawn by experienced lumbermen, who know just what is required for a perfect axe.

Camp Dishes

We carry a complete line of camp dishes and cooking utensils, designed solely for camp use.

Lord Ward Chains

The highest grade steel chains and decking chains.

We have stores at Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Little Current and Copper Cliff. From these five centres, we are able to ship to every lumber camp in Northern Ontario.

HON. FRANK COCHRANE,
President,
Toronto.

W. J. BELL,
Vice-President,
Sudbury.

F. L. SHILLINGTON,
General Manager,
Sudbury.

TRADEMARK
REGISTERED
ST. CHARLES
UNSWEETENED
REDUCED
TO THE CONSISTENCY OF
CREAM
EVAPORATED MILK

ST. CHARLES MILK

Dont forget the old reliable has always taken the lead and always will.

The Best for the Camp, the Mine and the Home

Silver Cow and Purity Brands of sweetened milk enjoy a reputation for quality, quick sales and good profits to the dealer.

EVERY CAN GUARANTEED

St. Charles Condensing Co.

INGERSOLL, ONT., CANADA

DISTRIBUTED BY THE CANADIAN JOBBERS

Are you interested in buying best quality

OATS

direct from Saskatchewan and Alberta?

Sacked or in bulk

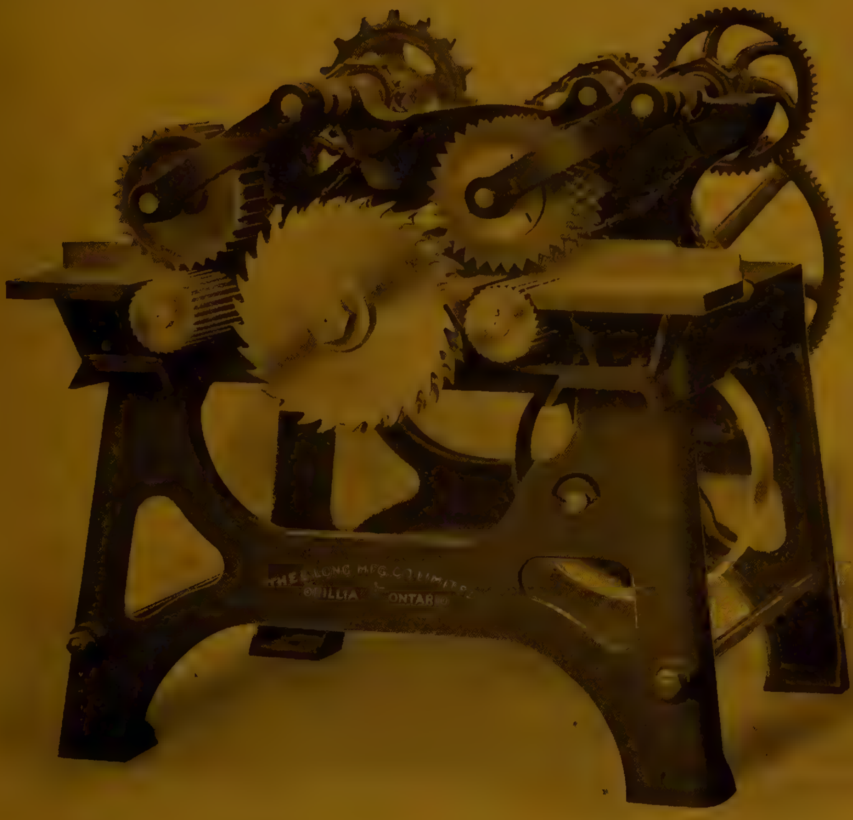
Write or wire us for our special wire quotations—or advise when you are ready to buy—and we will have our representative call on you.

National Elevator Co., Limited

Winnipeg, Manitoba

The E. Long Mfg. Co. Limited
"EVERYTHING USED IN SAW MILLS"
Orillia, Ont.

Lath Machinery


THE E. LONG MFG. CO. LIMITED
ORILLIA ONTARIO

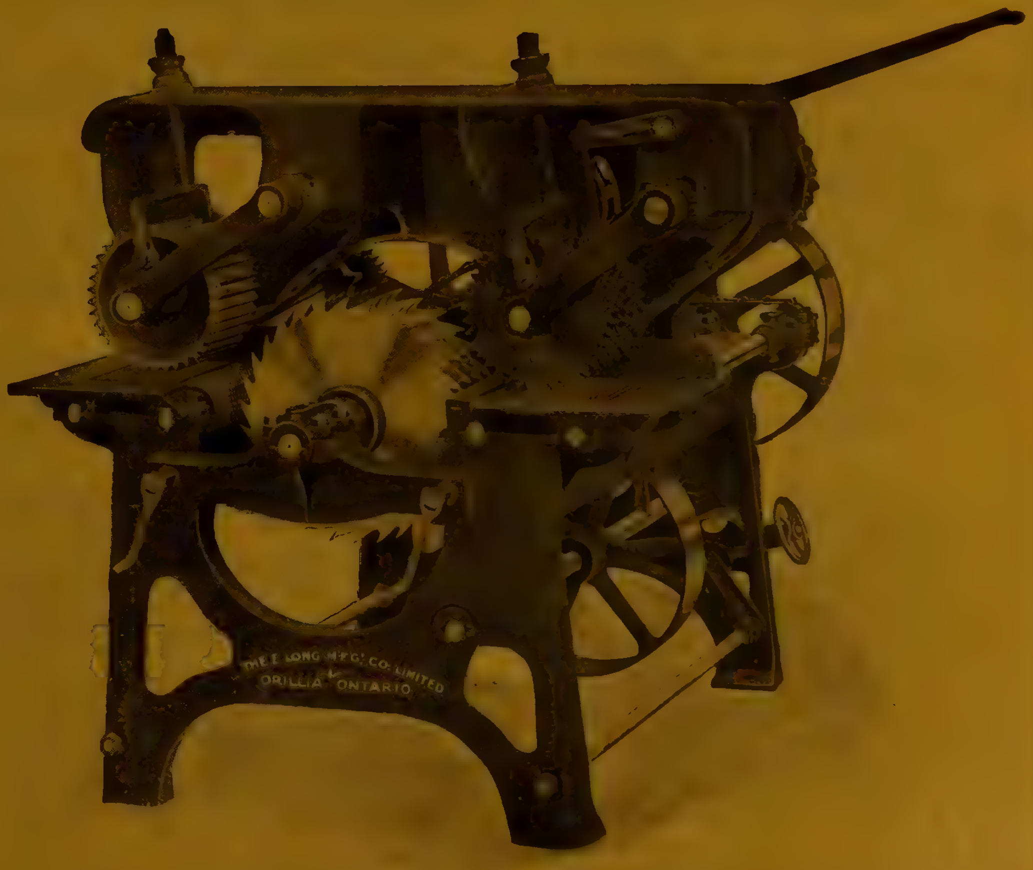
Our line of bolters and lath machines is complete. We build machines for mills of every capacity. We are proud of this line, so are our customers.

Bolters illustrated bear the marks of "Long" quality machinery.

THREE-SAW IMPROVED BOLTER.

Heavy frame.
Powerful feed.
Automatic tightener on feed belts.
Both top rolls driven.
Both top rolls swing to rear.
Bolts cannot stick or fly back.

Name and address will bring full particulars; to become interested write today.


THE E. LONG MFG. CO. LIMITED
ORILLIA ONTARIO

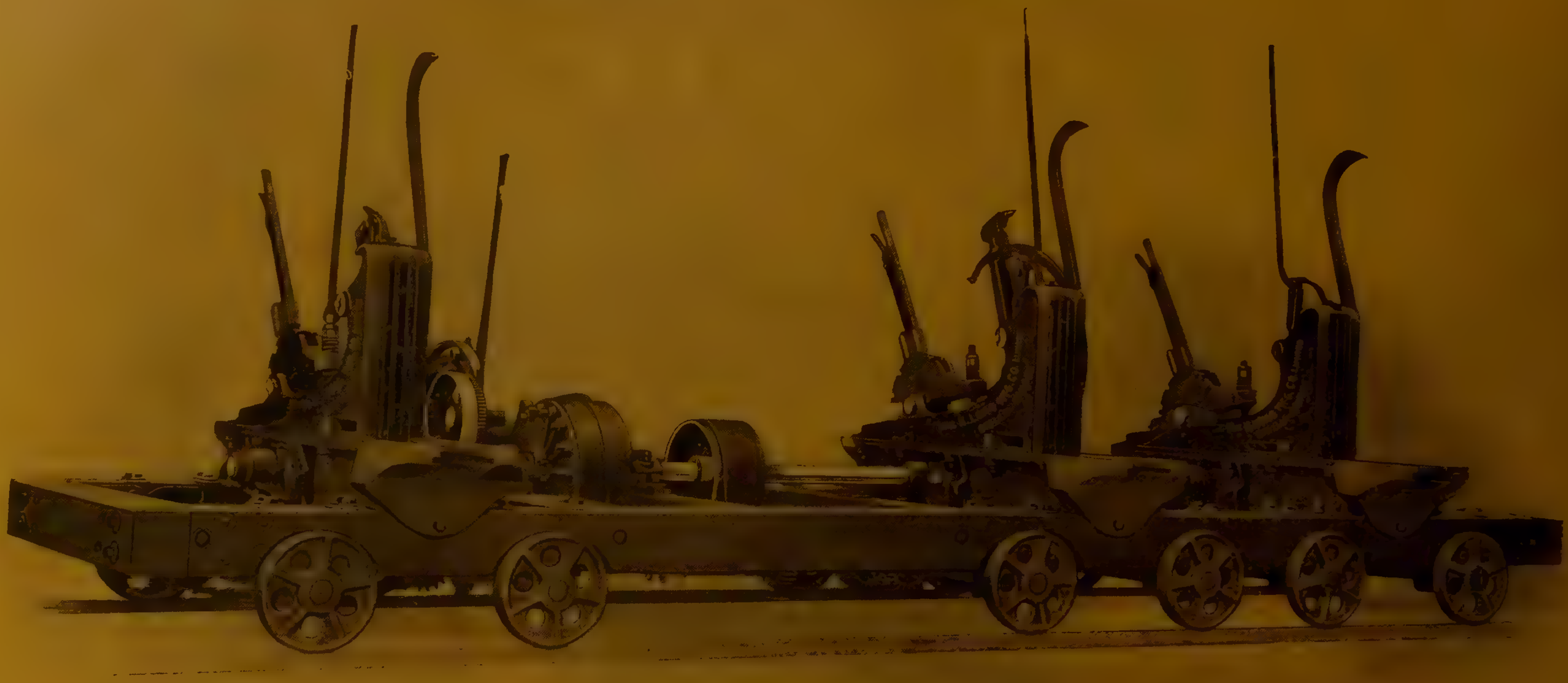
FOUR-SAW IMPROVED BOLTER.

AGENCIES

MONTREAL	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
Williams & Wilson, Ltd.	Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.	Gorman, Clancy and Grindley, Ltd.	Robt. Hamilton & Co.

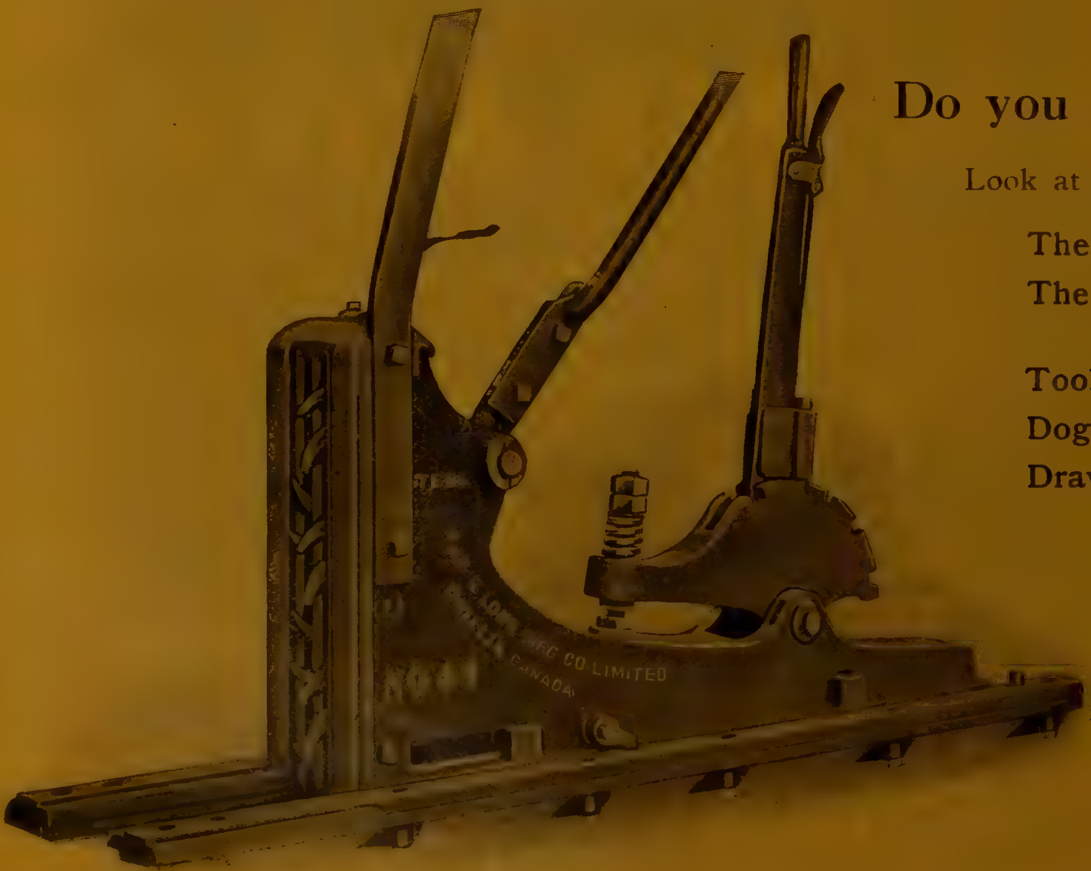
The E. Long Mfg. Co. Ltd.

ORILLIA - CANADA



SAW CARRIAGES

We have specialized on saw carriages for a long time and know that our new steel carriages are just right in every way; we could not think otherwise when they meet with favor at the hands of the business manager as well as the mill foreman as these carriages have done.



Do you wonder?

Look at

- The heavy design.
- The shock absorbing quadrant preventing breakages.
- Tool steel forged boss dogs.
- Dogs have long sweep.
- Draw stock tight up to knee.
- The right dog for frozen timber.
- Rigid set shaft bearings.
- Large set shafts.
- Racks and pinions all machine cut.

Do you want more particulars? We can furnish them.

AGENCIES

MONTREAL
Williams and Wilson, Ltd.

WINNINEG
Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON
Gorman, Clancy and Gridley Ltd.,

VANCOUVER
Rob. Hamilton & Co.

The E. Long Mfg. Co. Ltd.

ORILLIA - CANADA

SET WORKS

We can supply you with the correct set works to suit any carriage you want or mayhave.

NO. 3 ENCLOSED

Ratchet wheels and pawls protected.

Two Ratchet Wheels

Large and strong teeth

Lasting qualities in ratchet wheel

All working connections steel

Pawl stay up when lifted without holding lever

No. 3 Enclosed Set Works. Casing open showing ratchet wheels.

No. 3 Enclosed Set Works. Casing Closed.

OPEN TYPE RATCHET SET WORKS

We build this style in two sizes. All working parts steel. Ratchet wheels 12" and 18" diameter. Slotted quadrant. Improved stop pins.

HERE ARE A FEW

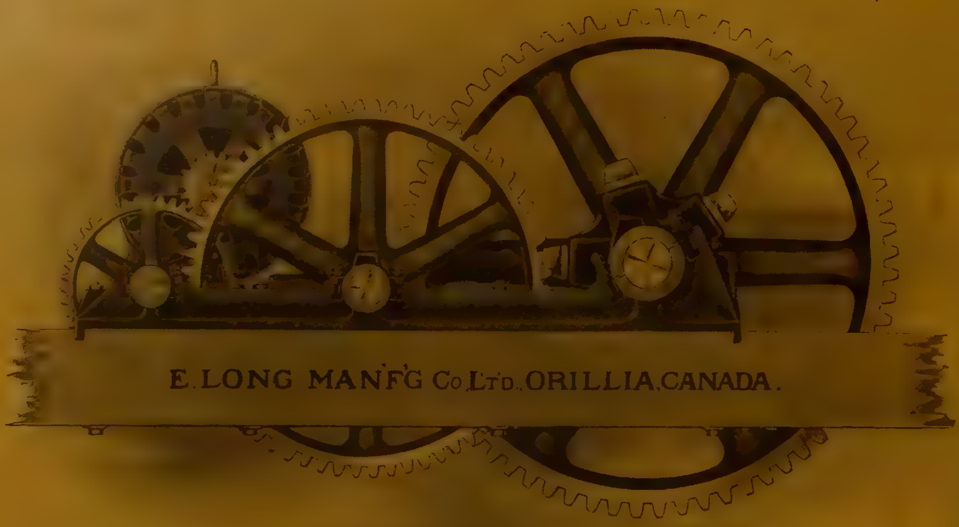
OVERHEAD RATCHET SET WORKS

We build this style in three sizes, to meet all needs. Heavy base. Teeth cut or cast. Pawl arms steel. Foot trip for pawls.

We Have

Others

THE E. LONG MFG. CO., LTD., Orillia, Canada.


E. LONG MANF'G Co LTD. ORILLIA. CANADA.

About Jack Works

Mr. Millman, we want to call your attention to our line of Jack Works. These are all of new design and embody many new features. Look at the designs here illustrated.

See the marks of "Long" quality machinery.

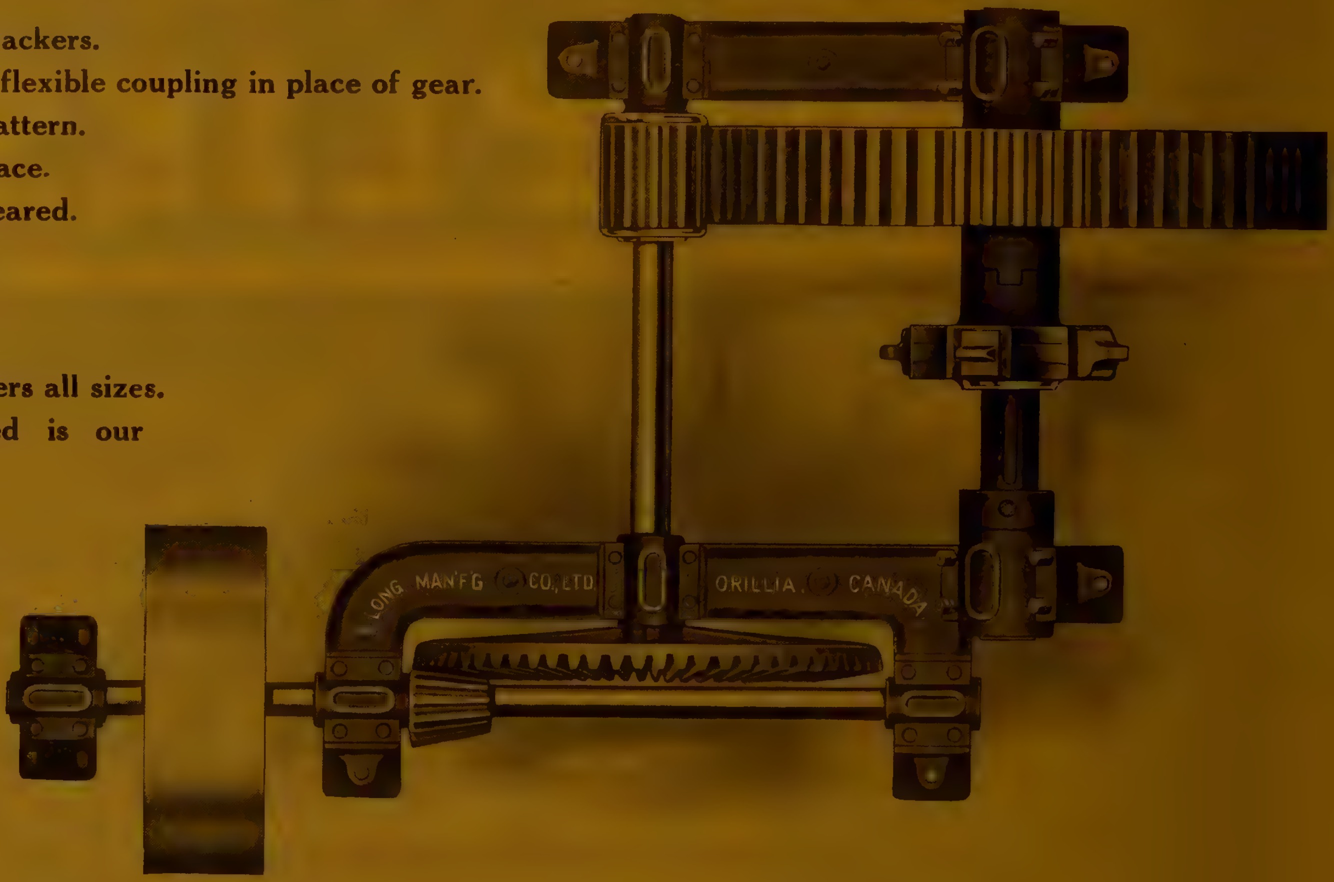
Direct Connected Motor Driven Jack Works.

Direct connected jackers.
Yes! You can use flexible coupling in place of gear.
All frames box pattern.
Drive gear 10 in. face.
Very powerfully geared.

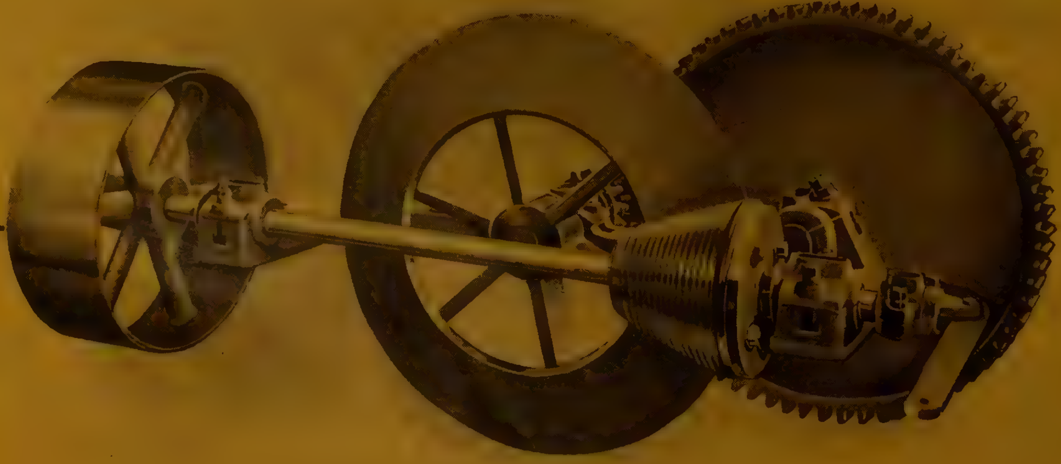
Bevel geared Jackers all sizes.

Machine illustrated is our heaviest type.

All of same design clutch on hub of sprock in addition to heavy key in shaft.



Heavy Duty Beveled Geared Jack Works.



Bevel Friction Jackers

Machine frame very strong.
Will not spring under friction pressure.
All bearings for frictions carried on one frame.
All caps put on with bolts.
All bolts put in from top offrame.

Write for particulars.

Medium Duty Bed Friction Jack Works.

J. F. Eby
President

WAREHOUSE and MILLS:
Corner Front and Scott Streets

Hugh Blain
Vice-President

Lumbermen's Contractors' and Mining Camp SUPPLIES

Flour, Meats, Beans, Canned Vegetables and Fruits, Condensed (Sweetened) and Evaporated (Unsweetened) Milk, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Syrups, Prunes, Dried Apples, Evaporated Apples,

MINCE MEAT

Our Own Manufacture

BEST QUALITY — PACKED IN BARRELS, TUBS AND PAILS — LOWEST PRICES

We are in a position with our large stock to guarantee prompt shipment. Give us a trial order.

Eby-Blain, Limited

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Grocers

Toronto - Canada

More Power Means More Profit

USE "AMPHIBIA" BELTS

¶ Anything making for more power or less friction is of much interest to all belt users.

¶ To get the most possible power, speed and economy from belts is a problem we have studied for thirty years, and now we produce a practically perfect belt.

¶ "Amphibia" Belts will do more than just ordinary belts and with less cost for up-keep.

THERE IS AN "AMPHIBIA" BELT FOR EVERY PURPOSE

¶ "Amphibia" Belts are waterproof. They are not affected by steam, water, damp air or any similar adverse conditions. We guarantee them against opening of laps through exposure to water or steam.

Your Chance to Prove "Amphibia" Efficiency

¶ If you are contemplating the installation of any transmission equipment let us advice you more fully as to the efficiency of "Amphibia" Belts.

¶ Send us your enquiries. We can be of help to you. We agree that you first prove "Amphibia" merit before any cost to you.

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

OAK LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N. B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

GOODYEAR

Power-Saving Rubber Belting

Goodyear Rubber Belting stands for power saved and money saved. It is built up of plies of rubberized fabric cured and vulcanized into one solid piece. It neither slips nor stretches. It has the cohesiveness of rubber with the enormous tensile strength of close woven, long fibre cotton fabric from which ***all stretch has been taken out.***

Goodyear Rubber Belting is manufactured by a process that makes it proof against steam, water, weather and rot. Made in all three grades and all sizes. For Pulp, Paper, Saw Mills—*all* mills where horse power transmitted is large and demand for tensile strength great. Used by biggest lumber mills and manufacturing plants in the Dominion. *Outlives, outlasts* all other belts.

Rot-Proof Mill Fire Hose

Goodyear Underwriters is a hose built to meet the specifications of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Tube used of highest grade NEW rubber. *Won't* harden or crack with age. Special circular woven fabric with least expansion or elongation under pressure. Antiseptically-treated to make it rot and mildew proof.

The strongest most reliable hose for all mills and factories. Insist on *Goodyear Underwriters, the hose with the black and yellow stripes.*

Non-Chipping Conveyor Belts

Built for all purposes. For conveying crushed stone, grain, coal, ore, etc.

Made in all thicknesses of face to suit requirements of buyer. Rubber face made of toughest stock possible, to prevent cutting and chipping. Gives longest, most enduring service.

We also manufacture other rubber goods such as tires, all kinds of hose and belting, rubber packing, etc.

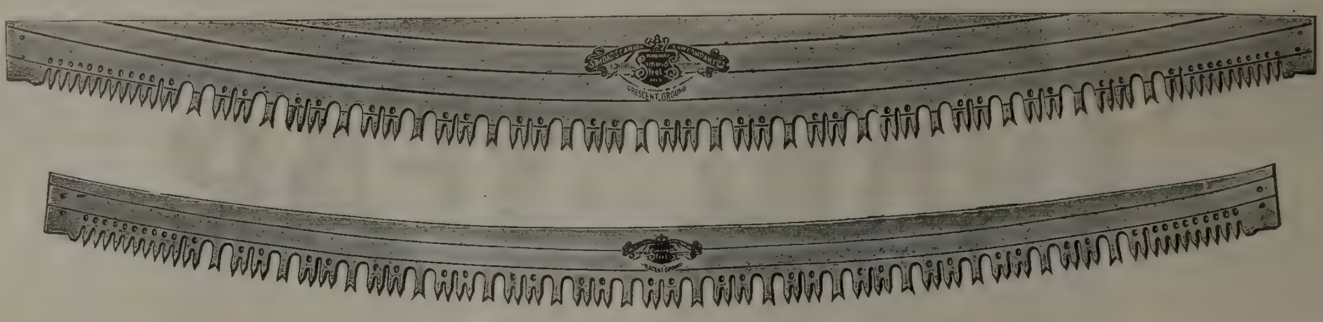
Write us tonight for catalog and prices.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

General Offices—Toronto **Factory—Bowmanville, Ont.**

Write Our Nearest Branch

BRANCHES: Montreal—Winnipeg—St. John, N. B.—Vancouver—Calgary



SIMONDS

Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saws

This is the identical Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saw which has for years been recognized as the best made or used in the United States. Since beginning the manufacture of these saws at our Canadian factories, we have found and are supplying a greatly increased demand throughout the Dominion. The Saws are made of Simonds Steel, and Simonds Steel is the best saw steel made. They run easy, cut fast, and give good results. Sold by the hardware trade or direct from our offices.

Every Saw Covered by an Absolute Guarantee

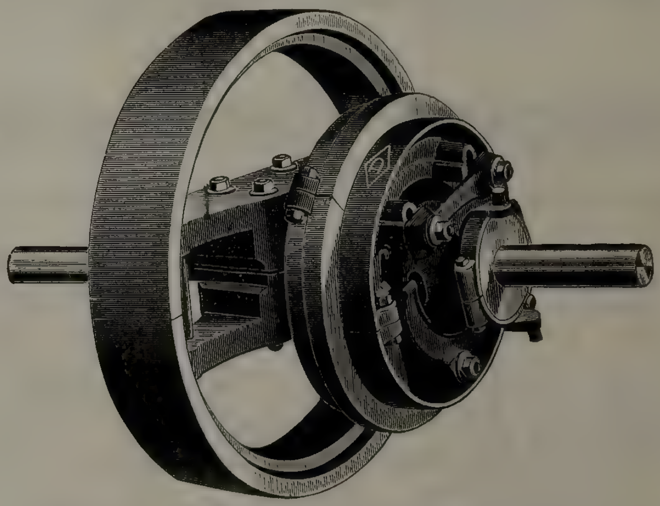
SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE



All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance

Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power

Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve. In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest guarantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited

TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.
OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 - 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - Telephone 2010 - 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299 - B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - ?4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3,00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 **Toronto, September 1, 1911** **No. 17**

The Purpose of the Special Issue

The present issue of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker is one which we anticipate will be received with approval by all who have at heart the continued welfare of the lumbering industry of Canada. In its preparation, the sole effort has been to bring together a varied selection of information and interesting reading, dealing with the several phases of the lumber industry.

In the advertising department of the paper, a result, in many respects similar to that of the editorial department, has been aimed for. It is beyond question that in the advertising pages of this issue there is food for much thought and study for those who wish to progress with the march of time. A man or a company hoping to keep abreast of the times must take advantage of every available source of information. Nowhere else can the essential information, with the chaff winnowed out, be found in so concise and entertaining a form as in the pages of a trade journal, and in no issues of a trade journal can the advertising be more thoroughly representative of the industry than in a special issue of this kind.

A trade journal must speak for itself. We feel that we are not entertaining a false hope in believing that the present issue of the Canada Lumberman will assist us in the future to do for the lumber industry what we consider to be our business duty. That we have been able to present to our readers so interesting a collection of reading matter and of advertising is due no more to our own efforts than to the co-operation which we have received from the trade it represents.

While it is fitting upon the appearance of an issue of this nature to feel pleased with results which have been obtained, we realize that there is still ample room for improvement, and it would be folly to consider that there is no call for criticism. Criticism is the motive power of progress. By it alone can we judge of the attitude of others towards our efforts. For any criticism which may be directed towards us, either in relation to this issue or to others past or to come, the Canada Lumberman will be grateful. We wish to know what others think of us, so that we may mend our ways when need arises, and so that we may be alert to utilize whatever opportunities present themselves for improvement in the future.

The duty of criticism, however, is associated with the privilege of co-operation. This is the last idea we wish to bring out in connection with this subject. Co-operation from all who are connected with the lumber industry is essential to the progress of any lumber journal. As a last word we would ask all who read this issue and who find profit from it, to join with those who have so generously contributed to it and to consider the Canada Lumberman as their special clearing house for information. Let us have your own ideas on any of the questions of the day in connection with the lumber industry, and we will pass them along to others who will benefit therefrom and possibly also do what they can to reciprocate in like measure.

The Value of Association Work

In previous issues of the Canada Lumberman there have appeared editorial opinions regarding the value of association work. Probably never before in the history of the trade was it more desirable that there should be whole-souled co-operation of men in all branches of the lumber business throughout the Dominion.

For long years there was not, until the establishment of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, some three years ago, anything of the kind extending from ocean to ocean. True, there had been, and were, provincial associations, each doing splendid work, but they could not hope to accomplish what would be possible through the operation of an association of the trade covering most of the provinces of Canada.

Nor was the formation of such an association to be approached lightly, because of the very diverse interests which undoubtedly existed. It was claimed, and properly so, that what would be right in one part of the country might not work out satisfactorily in another. It was a matter requiring very delicate handling. No manufacturer, exporter or wholesaler, for instance, could possibly be criticized for desiring to run his own business in his own way, and it is probably largely owing to the fact that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association has studiously avoided appearing, even, to interfere with the individual rights of its members, that the success of the association has been what it is.

The effort has apparently been to overcome any prejudice or jealousy which might possibly exist between two men engaged in the same line of business. The "get together" idea seems to have been the ruling passion governing the operations of this association. The annual meetings held in Ottawa are undoubtedly a very valuable feature in the economic life of the lumbermen of this country, and together with the banquets of the association, at which jolly, good-fellowship and the joy of live and let live prevail, have undoubtedly developed a mutual confidence and esteem previously deemed impracticable.

Another very prominent feature is the fairness which has characterized all operations of the association since its inception. Whether called upon to adjust differences which inevitably arise in business transactions, or presenting evidence before Parliamentary committees, the Board of Railway Commissioners or otherwise, the constant effort has undoubtedly been to be fair and reasonable in all things. And while we must confess to feeling disappointment that the association as a whole did not appeal from the judgment given by the Board of Railway Commissioners in the freight rate case, there cannot be any possible room for criticism by the members of the association, of the presentation of the case or argument before the Board. Perhaps, under the circumstances, however, the association was right in accepting, without question, the final order and judgment of the Board in this case.

This all leads one to consider the effect or value of such an association to the trade. We think it will be conceded that this is incalculable. It will not be denied that having the machinery constantly at hand to present the views of so vast an interest as the lumber trade, in any quarter, is invaluable; and those firms who are not already members of this association should lose no time in strengthening the hands of the few, comparatively speaking, who have borne the brunt of the battle up to the present time.

There needs to be constant and enthusiastic use made of such an association by the members, and every member should feel a personal interest and obligation to help in every way possible in the work which the Executive Committee deems necessary.

One point which may be particularly emphasized, in view of what is transpiring on the other side of the line, is the fact that in no sense can this association be looked upon as a combine or trust of any kind. Even if the prominent men who are officially connected with the association could be capable of such a course, the fact that the membership includes our largest wholesalers, exporters and manufacturers, would at once indicate the impossibility of such an arrangement.

There are many other directions in which an association of this kind can be made of inestimable value and service, but as we have already remarked, the ultimate good can be accomplished only by each member doing what he can for the general good of the whole membership.

Uniform Grading Proposed—Association Idea Spreads

With reciprocity in the air and the lumbermen of Canada taking an unusual interest in the important questions of grading and inspection of lumber, and many other matters which concern them so vitally, it seems odd, to say the least of it, that they should overlook so continually one of the most serious features of the trade in lumber to-day. The inroads which have been made upon the lumber markets of Canada by the manufacturers of Southern pine provide one of the most serious features of the trade which have ever called for the attention of the lumbermen of Canada. If the southern pine which is imported into Canada were the equal or the superior of the classes of Canadian lumber which it supplants, and if it came into our markets on equal terms with the others, there would be nothing serious about the situation. It would have to fight every inch of its way and whatever sales it had would be the result of meritorious salesmanship or of the fact that the lumber filled the bill precisely for the purposes for which it was being purchased. But yellow pine in the Canadian market is a disturbing factor of the most pronounced type and its sales to Canadian consumers are in many cases the cause of financial loss to Canadian lumbermen, to say nothing of the loss to the consumer who does not, by a long measure, secure for his money a material which is equal in value to what he could secure for the same money spent upon Canadian lumber.

Canadian spruce, Norway pine and hemlock are the principal woods which suffer from the competition of the southern pine. For practically every use to which southern pine is put in Canada one of the Canadian woods will fill the bill equally well and in many cases will give better value to the customer. The objections to southern pine have been told time and again in these columns, and are the subject of frequent discussion among lumbermen, yet little is done by the lumbermen themselves to put an end to its inroads. If southern pine were on all fours with Canadian lumber in every other respect it would still be inexcusable on the part of Canadian architects and contractors to employ it in their buildings so long as they could get an equally good Canadian article at a reasonable price, because it is of all classes of lumber the most inflammable. It is a simple matter to put a match to a yellow pine joisting and set it on fire. It is so full of pitch that the danger of fire is greatly increased wherever it is employed. It would not be a difficult matter to draw up a list of instances where it has played an important part in the spread of distastrous fires in Canada. If an instance were wanted it could be readily supplied by the case of a terrible fire which occurred in a private residence in Toronto last winter. The house was pannelled in Georgia pine. The family were sleeping soundly, but in the middle of the night a fire commenced down stairs by a gas light coming in contact with the woodwork. Once it had obtained a fair hold it spread with such rapidity that by the time the occupants of the house had been aroused, all means of escape had been cut off, and several lives were sacrificed. In spite of this and other warnings the architects of Canada go on specifying Georgia pine as an interior decorative wood and as material for joisting, etc.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that in many cases the architects who are engaged for large business buildings in Canada are Americans. Much United States capital is being invested in Canada in branch factories and warehouses, and the American architects employed naturally specify southern pine. The salesmen of yellow pine companies have covered the country like a blanket and their product is now so well known that it is nearly second nature with the consumer to ask for Georgia pine.

Not the least important factor in the increased sales of yellow pine in Canada has been the additional profit which can be made out of it by the retailer and the wholesaler. Yellow pine is manufactured under conditions which make it possible to sell it in Canada at a price which gives the middleman a better profit than he can secure from Canadian lumber which might be used for the same purpose. A meeting of hemlock manufacturers and dealers was recently held in Toronto, a report of which appears in another portion of this issue of the Canada Lumberman. At this meeting the subject was discussed in considerable detail. The outstanding fact of interest developed at the meeting was that wholesalers and retailers in Canada have been obliged by the force of circumstances to push the sale of yellow pine. One large wholesaler and manufacturer of hemlock reported that he always sold yellow pine because of the better profit which he could make out of it. Others had the same story to tell. They all reported that although hemlock would give equal value for the money, and in many cases better value, they had been unable to sell their hemlock at a profit for some years, on account of the competition of yellow pine. They had in most cases therefore curtailed the production of hemlock in the hope of maintaining the price. But this had been of little use because when hemlock was scarcer it made just that much more demand for the yellow pine.

An aggravating feature of the market for yellow pine in Canada is the preference which the railroads give to it and to other United States lumber, in their orders. The Canadian roads are carrying large quantities of Canadian freight and making their profits out of it. One would expect them to do their utmost to encourage the lumbermen of Canada from whom they secure so much of their freight. Instead of this we find in many cases that the railway stations and many of the cars of the companies are built of United States lumber. The railroads secure in many cases government assistance. In the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the bonds on much of the road are guaranteed by the government of Canada. Other roads receive Dominion and provincial assistance, but they give as little assistance as possible to Canadian lumber manufacturers. The policy is unpatriotic, to say the least of it, and, inasmuch as it discourages the development of Canadian industry, it is certain in the long run to be unprofitable.

Were it not for the fact that the hemlock manufacturers of Canada find a good market in the Eastern States for their product, and also that the spruce and pine manufacturers are able to sell large amounts of their lumber there, the situation would be far more serious than it is. It is to be presumed that if reciprocity is carried, the market for Canadian lumber in the Eastern States will be more attractive even than it is to-day. It will naturally occur to the enquirer to ask why it is that our woods can sell in the United States in successful competition with yellow pine when they cannot do so in Canada. The answer is that in the Eastern States the inflammable nature of yellow pine is so generally feared that it is greatly handicapped, and architects and buliders, knowing the safer nature of the Canadian woods, specify them in preference to the yellow pine. In many parts of the State of New York it is almost a matter of impossibility to sell yellow pine for buildings of any importance.

The formation of an associatoion of hemlock manufacturers in Ontario which is now proposed, is a step in the right direction. It may reasonably be hoped that a vigorous association of this nature will be able to conduct a publicity campaign which will help materially in giving to hemlock and to other Canadian woods, in the Canadian markets, at least their proper appreciation, and may go far towards improving the demand for Canadian lumber, whenever it comes into competition with yellow pine.

Other factors have had a good deal to do with the failure of Canadian hemlock and other woods to compete successfully with yellow pine. An important one has been the lack of co-operation or organization among Canadians. How can it be hoped that hemlock, for instance, will ever compete successfully with southern pine, if the wholesalers and retailers tell their customers continually to use yellow pine The hemlock men are getting together now and if they do nothing else than agree upon a stiff plan of action which results in educating their customers to the use of hemlock instead of yellow pine, half the battle will be won, so far as they are concerned.

Perhaps the most important feature of the proposal for the formation of a hemlock association is the matter which really gave the proposal birth. This was the necessity for uniformity in the grading of hemlock. At present no one knows what is No. 1 hemlock or what is No. 2. In the cities it is one thing. In the towns and villages it is another thing. Even in the one town there will be a great difference between the so-called grades. The hemlock association, when it is formed in October next, will in all probability take up, first of all, this matter of grading. The members are all strongly in favor of having the grades specially determined and of having inspectors appointed whose duties it shall be to settle all disputes arising out of disagreements regarding grades. The man who is found to be in the wrong will then have to foot the bill for the inspection, and the day of disputes will probably soon come to an end, comparatively speaking. The Canada Lumberman has frequently impressed upon its readers the wisdom and the necessity of adopting uniform grading systems and of appointing grading inspectors for just this purpose. It welcomes gladly the proposal of the hemlock men and wishes them success. If their plan is properly worked out it may be that it will stimulate others and that the movement for uniformity of grading may extend to other branches of the lumber industry and be the means of eliminating the worst source of trouble in the lumber business of Canada to-day.

There is one aspect of the situation which will require study, and which any new lumber association to be formed in Canada will do well to consider in detail when they are organizing. That is, the relation which they will bear to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. This association, which has its headquarters at Ottawa, has been the pioneer in the lumber association field in Canada. It has already achieved results which commend it to all lumbermen in Canada. It is quite possible that a local association, if it did not work in close harmony with the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, would endanger the success of that organization and work a great injury to the trade of the whole country. The ideal situation would be a number of local organizations in the different parts of the country, each conducted as a branch of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. In the United States this has been worked out with much success. The local organizations are all branches of the National. Their fees are paid to the National, and the National makes them a per capita allowance for the management of their affairs. The hemlock manufacturers will have this question to consider when they are forming their organization and it is greatly to be hoped that by adopting some such course they will prepare the way for the establishment of many branches of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in different parts of Canada, each of which will deal with its own local problems and will work in harmony with the parent association. In this way the usefulness of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be greatly enhanced and the power of the local association will be increased by the assistance and influence of the parent association.

Trade Report Branch Established by C. L. A.

The formation of a trade report branch by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association is a step which will commend itself to all in the lumber industry who desire to see the trade conducted on more business-like principles than have prevailed in the past. A similar step has already been taken in other countries and has worked out with much success. There is no question that the same result will occur in Canada. To put the plan in operation nothing more has been necessary than the preparation of blank forms which are sent out by the secretary, with questions printed upon them and spaces left for the members to write upon, giving the desired information. If the members of the trade will co-operate freely with this plan it is certain that it will do them a great deal of good. The principle source of difficulty in the trade to-day is the man who is unscrupulous enough to take advantage of other members of the trade whenever it is possible. By failing to pay bills, by taking advantage of credit and by kicking continually on shipments, such men are the cause of incalculable loss to the firms they deal with. The sooner they can be frozen out of the trade the better it will be for the trade and probably for the men themselves.

The information forms which are sent out by the association are carefully prepared and are calculated to furnish data upon which members of the association can depend when dealing with the firms reported upon. There is no reason for those who are requested for information of this nature to refuse it. Only those who are a discredit to the trade will find the system troublesome. The information requested covers everything that is essential in forming a good business judgment of the firm in question. Moreover, it will be considered as strictly confidential. It will be used for the benefit only of the members of the association and it will be an additional incentive for members of the trade to join the association, as in no other way will they be able to obtain such essential information. By giving frankly and fairly all the information required a member will be doing nothing which can be considered unfair to the firm in question and he will enable all others in the association to form a judgment upon which they can rely in their dealings with the trade.

This is the very class of usefulness for which the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was formed. In this way the association will appeal to the trade more forcibly than in any other. The large questions which have been handled by the association so successfully in the past, while they are of the utmost importance to the trade, do not appeal so strongly to the individual lumbermen as a matter of this nature. This will reach every member of the association individually and will provide him with something which he can actually measure in value as compared with the cost of membership. It is more than probable that this one step on the part of the association will do more to increase its membership than any other single thing which it has as yet accomplished. The co-operation of the members of the industry is essential for the successful working out of the plan. It is to be hoped that they will receive the co-operation in a measure which will rapidly make the trade report branch a success and which will increase the development and usefulness of the association.

Ontario Hemlock Association Proposed

Enthusiastic Meeting of Manufacturers Decides to Organize—Meeting Early in October—Uniform Grading and Inspection to be Introduced

An excellent meeting of representatives of the hemlock manufacturers of Ontario was held on August 16, at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, at which there was a good attendance of representatives. Mr. J. A. Detweiler of the Quincy, Adams Lumber Company, Longford, Ont., occupied the chair, and Mr. W. J. MacBeth of Toronto, acted as secretary. The meeting was one which will probably mark an epoch in the hemlock manufacturing industry of the Province of Ontario, inasmuch as it was decided unanimously and with great enthusiasm that a meeting should be held about the first of October for the purpose of definitely forming an association of hemlock manufacturers. Another matter of the utmost importance was taken up vigorously at the meeting, and if the expressions of opinion on the part of the various members present is an indication of the results to be expected, one of the first things which the association will take up will be the matter of grading rules and inspection of lumber. It was the practically unanimous opinion of the members present that a definite system of grading for hemlock should be adopted by the manufacturers, and that, in order to enforce it, a board of inspectors should be appointed. Members of the association will then make their contracts subject to the inspection of the board and at any time when a dispute arises reference will be made to the board and the party which is found to be in the wrong will be obliged to foot the bill.

J. A. Detweiler
Toronto

Chas. McGibbon
Penetang

Norman Hocken
Otter Lake

As a result of information presented by the members present at the meeting it was estimated that the production of hemlock this year has been greatly curtailed. There was a supply of 100,000,000 feet accounted for, whereas at the same time last year the supply was about 180,000,000 feet.

Those in Attendance

The attendance at the meeting included the following: J. A. Detweiler, Toronto, representing Quincy Adams Lumber Company, Longford Mills; Chas. McGibbon, representing The McGibbon Lumber Company, Penetang; A. S. Nicholson, representing The Nicholson Lumber Company, Burlington; Robt. Lee, representing the J. D. Shier Lumber Company, Bracebridge, Ont.; J. J. Corkery, representing Trout Creek Lumber Company; Norman Hocken, representing the Hocken Lumber Company, Otter Lake, Ont.; W. J. MacBeth, Toronto, representing the Parry Sound Lumber Company; J. N. Dudley of Toronto, J. R. Summers, representing Graves, Bigwood & Company, Byng Inlet; Guy Long, representing The Long Lumber Company, Hamilton; James Lauder, Toronto, representing Speers & Lauder, and Robt. Driscoll of Bear Lake.

At the commencement of the meeting the members presented statements regarding the quantity of stock on hand, the quantity cut, and the market conditions.

Mr. Norman Hocken stated that the Hocken Company has about 1,500,000 feet on hand and that they expect to saw 2,500,000 feet more this season. They found the trade excellent and were unable to fill their orders, having orders for 2,000,000 feet at present. They propose taking out this year 6,000,000 feet of logs for next season's cut. Their cut for the present year will reach approximately a little over 6,000,000 feet, of which they have cut about 4,000,000 feet already. The prices which they have been receiving this year, and during the latter part of last year have been practically unchanged.

Mr. Corkery on behalf of the Trout Creek Lumber Company, reported that they have about 2,000,000 feet of hemlock on hand which they cut this year. Between 400,000 and 500,000 feet of this is No. 2. The prices they have been receiving are about the same as those of the latter part of last year. For No. 1 on a 10½ cent rate they are getting about $13.50 at the mill. Their stock runs heavily to No. 1—about 75 per cent. They have not as yet decided upon their plans for the coming winter. For No. 2 they have been getting $8.50 on a 10½ cent rate. The price of $13.50 for No. 1 includes 10, 12, 14, and 16 foot lengths one and two inch. Even at $13.50 they do not consider the manufacturing of hemlock profitable, taking into consideration the high cost of labor and supplies. The market situation will therefore be the determining feature in connection with their next winter's operation.

Mr. J. M. Bird of Bracebridge, reported that he was only dealing in hemlock in a small way but could give the meeting an idea of Mr. Greer's stock. Mr. Greer has on hand about 1,500,000 feet of hemlock, 25 per cent. of which is No. 2. Mr. Bird's own stock would not run to more than 500,000 feet. He found that it was not so hard to satisfy the public in regard to No. 2 hemlock in the cities as it was in the smaller places. In the cities the trade was always trying to secure joisting material in the No. 2 grade. This was not fair to the manufacturer. 30 per cent. of the No. 2 which the city trade was securing was good enough to compete against No. 1 in prices. He believed that there should be a specific grading for hemlock, as well as for any other kinds of lumber. There was really no other way of selling hemlock fairly. Every board should be sold upon its own merits.

Mr. Robt. Lee representing the J. D. Shier Lumber Company, of Bracebridge, said that they had cut this year about 4,500,000 feet and expected to cut another million feet this season. The sales this year had been fair. They had now on hand about 3,-

000,000 feet of this season's cut and none of last season's. The prices for the present year might possibly average up to those of last year. In their cut the J. D. Shier Lumber Company get about 25 per cent. of No. 2, and are making a little less than 5 per cent. of No. 3. For dead culls they were getting about $4 per thousand.

Mr. A. S. Nicholson, Burlington, reported that his company does not manufacture, but that they buy from 300,000 to 400,000 feet of hemlock per month. "It seems to me," said Mr. Nicholson, "there is something seriously wrong with the grades. I know that we will buy a car from one man and another from another man, and although they are supposed to be the same kind of lumber there will be a difference of $3 or $4 a thousand in the value of the lumber. It appears to me that No. 2 and No. 1 hemlock should be shipped separate. There is a lot of mill run hemlock shipped into Hamilton, and sell as much of it as No. 1, as possible to compete with the other fellow, and the other fellow is doing the same to compete with us. Our sales of No. 2 hemlock do not show up one half of what we buy. There is a lot sold with down tally in it. The way prices are in Hamilton, at present makes it necessary to conduct trade in this manner."

Mr. Chas. McGibbon, Penetang, stated that his company was manufacturing about 6,000,000 feet of which about 75 per cent. was No. 2. His company does not experience much difficulty in the matter of inspection of lumber, in connection with what they send to the cities and large towns. The country villages however, he asserted should be avoided by everybody. It seemed to him that there had been a shortage in the quantity of hemlock cut this year. He did not know what to suggest in order to steady the market. If they were to take out less logs the Americans would come in with their stuff. Notwithstanding that, he thought that the hemlock manufacurers should reduce their cut 25 per cent. this year. If everybody would do this his company would be glad to fall in line. Someone had stated at the last meeting that the manufacturers were in too great a hurry to sell their stock. There was no doubt about that however. The stock would sell if they had the patience. By way of a comparison Mr. McGibbon reported that at the first meeting of the manufacturers there had been present men who represented 40,000,000 feet, while at the present meeting the amount represented was about 15,500,000 feet. This was one of the reasons why he was inclined to believe that there was a shortage in the quantity of the stock cut this season. The Parry Sound Company were not cutting any hemlock. This would take out he supposed 15,000,000 feet. The other mills of Parry Sound, the Conger and Peter mills were manufacturing probably 20,000,000 feet which had all been sold to the Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto. He could not see therefore how it could be figured that there was a surplus of hemlock stocks. If the manufacturers would only satisfy themselves that this was the case it would do a great deal to steady the market. In 1907 there had been no such thing as No. 2 in the hemlock business. The trade was glad to get all the hemlock that the manufacturer could turn out, and they did not ask for a down tally. It was a matter to be greatly regretted that the trade had deterioriated so much since that time. He did not suppose that any business in the country had more intelligent men engaged in it, and more capital employed, and less organization than the lumber trade to-day.

The Competition of Yellow Pine

Mr. McGibbon referred with consilerable force to the southern pine situation. Great quantities of southern pine were coming into this country and being used in the construction of buildings all over Canada.

The public seemed to be ignorant of the fact that this lumber was of an extremely inflammable nature. When the joists of a building were constructed of Southern pine it was sure to be destroyed if fire ever got into it. This lumber was the thing they had to compete with, but the man who was putting up a house knew nothing about this. He had no idea but that he was putting up a safe building. He hoped that the public would be wakened up to the risk they were running in using such an inflammable lumber and that they would then give the Canadian lumber manufacturers a chance to sell a carload of lumber once in a while. Mr. McGibbon concluded with a brief reference to the reciprocity situation, saying that he did not think reciprocity would help the hemlock situation at all.

Mr. W. J. Macbeth, of the Parry Sound Lumber Company disagreed with Mr. McGibbon on this point, saying that the eastern States already took large quantities of Canadian hemlock and that if the duty of $1.25 per thousand feet were removed it would give the manufacturers that much of an advantage in competing for trade in that part of the States.

Another aspect of the case was presented by Mr. Guy Long of Hamilton. Mr. Long stated that he had recently been figuring on a bill for the T. H. & B. Railway. He had not the exact figures with him, but roughly speaking there were 380,000 feet of lumber in the bill of which 45,000 feet was in 35-foot lengths. He figured it at $29.25. It would cost him $27.50. A Chicago firm came in and beat him out by $1.50 per thousand feet, delivering the stuff. Mr. Long had asked Mr. Hocken whether he would put in hemlock stock at that price and he did not see how he could do it. He, Mr. Long, did not believe there was any use in trying to keep up the price of hemlock when yellow pine was coming in at such figures. There was more yellow pine used to-day than ever before. The dealers were switching over to yellow pine because they could not get the prices for hemlock. His own firm was not selling any quantity of hemlock, simply because it was sticking to the prices.

Mr. MacBeth asked whether it was not because of the better profit that retailers could get for yellow pine that they were pushing it to the disadvantage of hemlock.

Mr. Long replied that they could make $1.50 out of yellow pine. Georgia pine, number one common, 2 in., 6 in. and 8 in., dressed one side cost $19.50, or 1 x 10 boards up to 20 feet could be bought at the same price. A few months ago it could be bought for $18.50. They could sell that No. 1 Georgia pine dressed one side and get $28 to $30 out of it, while they could not get $25 out of the hemlock.

There was another thing that was cutting into the trade seriously. Cypress could be brought into Canada and sold at $27.50. This was called No. 1 shop. All the little mills around the country were stocking up with it. The white pine men would have to wake up to the situation or they would find their trade badly affected. Something had to be done. Every week his travellers were coming in and complaining of the amount of cypress that was coming into the country. If they looked up the records about the quantities of yellow pine and cypress that were coming into the country they would be greatly surprised.

Mr. Long stated that he would rather sell Georgia pine finish to-day as he could make more out of it. A man would come with a request for paint finish and he would advise him to take Georgia pine. It used to be claimed that you could not paint Georgia pine. But you could.

Mr. MacBeth differed with Mr. Long on this point and claimed that the paint would soon come off, if used for outside work.

Mr. Long stuck to his point saying that for inside work he had found it all right in his own house. The house had been built four years ago. He put Georgia pine in downstairs and used the waste upstairs in the attic and painted it. The paint was still on it in good condition. They sold car after car of 1 x 10 No. 2 common boards. Where was the man who would sell them 1 x 10 pine or hemlock all 18 foot lengths? They could sell the Georgia pine ahead of the hemlock and get $5 a thousand more out of it. The farmer would not take the hemlock in preference to it. Mr. Long believed that the trouble was that they were not in a position to regulate the trade. They were not united and they ought to be.

Reciprocity would give them a benefit of a dollar. It would raise the price a dollar here. Mr. Long believed that they could afford to sell their hemlock on the other side, and that the price was too high. They would either have to reduce the price or reduce the grades.

Architects Should Be Educated

Another feature of the demand to-day was the fact that there were a lot of United States firms coming into Canada and putting up buildings of all sorts in this country. They would not stand for hemlock. They wanted yellow pine. The result of the competition of yellow pine was that it was much harder to sell hemlock to-day than it was formerly.

Mr. MacBeth agreed with Mr. McGibbon that the yellow pine was an extremely inflamable wood. The matter ought to be brought forcibly to the attention of the builders. So far as the competition was concerned, when they dealt with the finished stuff in yellow pine it came into competition with the white pine, not with the hemlock. If Mr. Long would go carefully into the facts of the case he would not say that the price of hemlock was too high.

He would like to see something done in the line of establishing definite grades for hemlock. Although his company had not had any trouble in this connection, he knew that there was a lot of dissitisfaction with the shippers of hemlock. If there were official inspectors whose decision would be final it would do away with a great deal of the dissatisfaction. If anything could be done along that line it would be a great benefit to the trade.

Referring to the operations of his company Mr. James Lauder, of Speers & Lauder, Toronto, reported that they would take out this year about 3,000,000 feet. They had no old stock on hand,

and they had no trouble selling it. The prices they had been receiving were unsatisfactory.

Definite Grading Rules Necessary

Mr. Long interjected that he had not meant that the prices of hemlock should be reduced, without reducing the grades. He realized that with the high cost of stumpage and labor there was nothing in the manufacture of hemlock at present prices. He believed that an important source of trouble was the practice of putting up too good a grade of No. 2. The Toronto market had been ruined by this and it was now almost impossible to sell any No. 1 there. The No. 2 hemlock which they were selling in Toronto to-day was not No. 2 but rather merchantable hemlock.

Mr. MacBeth also took part in the discussion upon the matter of grading. The grading of hemlock to-day he said was certainly done in a hap-hazard manner. If there was any disagreement about shipment the other man's opinion was just as good as your own. They should have a definite basis for the settlement of disputes, and arrange that the man who was wrong should pay for the cost. A standard should be set and the manufacturers should form themselves into a regularly constituted organization with officers and a board of directors and then let the board of directors name committees and so forth, to handle the business. Then they could formulate certain definite grading rules to govern any disputes. An official would be appointed by the grading committee to look into a dispute and the people who were at a disagreement would each be required to pay a sum of money into the hands of the treasurer sufficient to defray expenses. The party who was found to be in the wrong would lose his money and the other one would get his money back. They might go on holding their little meetings of manfacturers until Doomsday, and do no good whatever, unless they formed some sort of an organization. There was a feeling among lumbermen that it would be a good move to form local organizations for Georgian Bay, Eastern and Western Ontario, and other important sections of the country. These local organizations could submit their ideas to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, at Ottawa, as a National organization. It would then be possible in a large measure to bring about uniformity of trade customs throughout the country. There was a certain amount of uniformity that could be reached in connection with the grading of lumber and they should all endeavor to attain this end. In regard to the grading of hemlock he believed that bu putting up No. 2 as good as they had, they were making the grade of No. 1 too good. All 2-inch hemlock good enough for joisting should be classed as No. 1 and not good enough for a poist ought to be ripped into 2 x 4. By trying to give 2 x 6, 8 and 10 inch No. 2 quality good enough for joisting they were lowering the grade of inch No. 2 to shorts and strips.

Southern Pine Not Permitted in New York

As far as southern pine was concerned taking the New York State and city markets Mr. MacBeth stated that they would not let it be put into public buildings and warehouses there at all. They would not use it in large houses. The better class of architects would not take Georgia pine because of its inflammability. Yet in Canada it was being used extensively. You could put a match to yellow pine in a building and set fire to it without any difficulty. You could not do that if the wood used were hemlock, Norway or white pine. So far as the yellow pine situation was concerned he believed that many of the difficulties would settle themselves in time. In New York to-day, they would pay more for hemlock than for yellow pine. If the duty of $1.25 per thousand feet were removed it would have a decided levelling effect. It would give Canadian hemlock manufacturers a good market in the Eastern States which would care for their surplus stocks, taking it off the Canadian market and thereby helping to improve prices. They could get rid of their hemlock at $19.50 to $20 a thousand in New York state to-day, with the duty and a 16c freight rate to pay. They would surely be able to do a much better business if the duty were removed. Even as it stood to-day with a $1.25 duty against them they could do as well by shipping their hemlock down to New York State as to any other market. They could not get as good a price to-day in Toronto as in Rochester.

Speaking of the Parry Sound Lumber Company Mr. MacBeth stated that they were now cutting no hemlock at all and had practically none in stock.

Mr. Long drew attention to the fact that on many of the large buildings now being put up in Canada, American architects and American specifications were being employed, and that as a result the demand for Georgia pine was increasing considerably. He believed that a lot of good would be done if the lumbermen would persistently point out the facts of the case to the architects. He believed that the architects would no longer dare to recommend southern pine if they learned that it was such an inflammable material.

Mr. J. R. Summers, representing Graves, Bigwood & Company, said his company had not as yet cut any hemlock this year. It would be late in the fall before they would commence. Even then they would not cut very much. They had in stock now about 2,000,000 feet. They would probably have about the same cut as they had had last year. They had not yet decided whether they would operate in the bush on hemlock during the coming winter. They found the demand for hemlock very good at present. The demand for No. 1 was much better than for No. 2.

Determined Co-operation Necessary

Mr. Norman Hocken, of the Hocken Lumber Company, Otter Lake, Ont., also spoke at some length upon the subject of inspection and grading. This question, he said, had been before the trade for a number of years. It seemed to be either a very difficult question to settle or else it had been brought before a class of indifferent business men. He believed that the present situation was partly the result of one of these causes and partly of the other. They claimed to be members of one of the most important industries in Canada, and yet when an issue came up among them which required the co-operation of the trade they all sat back and hoped that someone else would take it up, and carry it to completion. If they wished to have the trouble settled they must go about it in a business-like way. These meetings of manufacturers had brought considerable success to the trade during the past year. They had met with considerable ridicule and criticism, and notwithstanding this they had also met with a large measure of success.

Mr. McGibbon questioned Mr. Hocken's statement that the meetings had met with ridicule, saying that they had been a considerable benefit to the trade, and that they were now getting $1.50 a thousand more for hemlock than last year, as a direct result of the meetings which had been held.

Mr. Hocken replied that this might be so, but they would all agree with him that their former meetings had received considerable ridicule. He believed that the originator of these meetings should be congratulated as they were the first step along the right line. Grading of hemlock was one of the most essential points at issue in the trade to-day. They had all felt this, more particularly during the past twelve months. It seemed as though the trade had drifted to such an extent that it did not know where it was at. One dealer had explained this situation quite nicely at the last meeting. He said that for a certain class of trade they supplied lumber from a certain mill, if another class of trade came along they supplied it from another mill, knowing that the customer would want something a little different from the first mill. Of course the prices were adjusted accordingly. He suggested that a committee should be formed of nine members, three of them to handle the business, six to be authorities upon lumber, two of the latter to be retailers, two wholesalers and two manufacturers. This committee should draft rules and bring them before the meeting of the manufacturers, so that they might be adopted as rules for the guidance of all members. Possibly after the drafting of such rules they might want to make a few changes and this would perhaps lead to difficulties and criticism. No man could be a successful book inspector, but a man could obtain a great deal of benefit from a book, and it would be possible for members of the trade to obtain much benefit from a definite set of grading rules. By way of settling disputes Mr. Hocken suggested that there should be two reliable inspectors and that their sales of lumber should be made subject to the decision of these inspectors in case of dispute. These men would act as arbitrators. The expense of their maintenance would have to be considered very carefully. He had thought it over himself, and come to the conclusion that these men would certainly have to be paid well. He did not think that to start out it would be necessary to have two men set aside to do nothing else but look after these disputes. He hoped they were not so numerous as to require two men to look after them. He suggested that all those who were interested in lumber should contribute a small amount towards the maintenance of the inspectors. This could be arranged upon a basis of so much per thousand feet of lumber. It could be set low enough that the one making the dispute would not be afraid to submit the case. They should not have it so high that they would be afraid to appeal to the arbitrators. He believed this would work out and be a benefit to all connected with the industry.

Mr. McGibbon suggested that the government be asked to appoint the inspectors. They were getting a large revenue already out of their timber and ought to be willing to give some value for it in this manner.

Mr. Hocken believed that this would be feasible, provided that the government would appoint someone capable for the work, and not have the position left open to political pull. The inspectors might be nominees of the association approved of by the government.

Mr. Hocken believed that Mr. MacBeth's suggestion for the formation of a hemlock manufacturers' association was a good one.

It seemed to him, however, that this should be the completion of the movement and that for their first subject they might possibly make a start lower down. He thought they could carry an inspection plan into effect simply as a matter of agreement, and to make it legal they could make all their sales subject to such inspection. He believed also, however, that the formation of an association should be the final goal.

Mr. MacBeth replied that he was still of the opinion that it would almost be impossible to do anything tangible, unless they had some head. They could not have the head without an association. They would have to have a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, etc. They could not expect a busy member of the trade to devote all his time to the affairs of an association. The president and vice-president would not have any salary, their positions would be honorary. The only paid man would be the secretary. He could attend properly to all the correspondence that would come up in connection with the association. Then, the board of directors, of course, would have control of the business matters so far as the appointing of inspectors and looking after the general business of the association was concerned.

Mr. McGibbon asked whether they would think of making it a Canadian association.

Mr. MacBeth replied that his idea would be to confine it entirely to Western Ontario. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association at Ottawa would be a sort of parent association and the different local associations which might spring up would work in harmony with the Canadian association just as was the case in the United States with all the state associations in their connection with the National Association. Many of their ideas would be submitted to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and in this way it might be possible to work out among the different sections of the country a workable measure of uniformity in their business methods. The local associations would be, so to speak, local legislatures, dealing with their own local affairs.

His idea in proposing that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association should be the head of the local ones was to make the movement as far as possible of a national character. Then any rules which they might formulate to govern their sales or terms would have a national bearing. They would not be fighting their battles individually as they were to-day. They would have an important national standing and would secure uniformity of grading.

Mr. Hocken remarked that in speaking at variance with Mr. MacBeth's suggestion he had had in mind the impression that it would be too much for them to undertake at first. The formation of an association was certainly what was required to make the movement complete. Possibly if they waited for the formation of an association they would be going on in the same way for a number of years before accomplishing anything. However, he could see nothing difficult about the formation of an association.

An Association to be Formed

Mr. McGibbon remarked that they were certainly getting along nicely. He remembered that at the meeting last year the idea was to get away from the formation of an association altogether. They were anxious then also to avoid publicity. However, there was no use in trying to do things in a corner. "I believe," he continued, "that it is right to form an association, and I would move that the next meeting be held about the first of October with a view to forming an association and that all the members on the chairman's list, and as many more as he can hear of, be notified."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Norman Hocken and was carried unanimously.

This concluded the business of the meeting and after about half an hour of informal conversation upon the subjects which had been under discussion, the members in attendance adjourned, well satisfied that they had taken a step which would work out to the general benefit of the lumber trade and industry.

A Year of Thrift, Exactness and Care

High Cost of Operation, Strong Competition and Fair Volume of Trade Have Distinguished 1911 Trade in Ontario

By Onlooker

WRITERS on economics in descanting upon the rewardsof industry are wont to put the lumber business in its broadest scope in the "extra hazardous" class, to borrow a phrase from the insurance business; so much of result depends upon the attitude of Dame Nature to the proposition. This, of course applies particularly to the producing end of the business. Man in his ingenuity has used the mechanism of railroads to bridge the tedious process of lumbering. This bas been especially the case in the south and west. In Ontario, however, the conditions, geographical and physiographical, have limited this application. Railroads are not so readily available nor the stand of the timber such as to warrant their projecting entirely for that operation. In the south and west logs cut to-day are in the mill to-morrow, but in Ontario we have to depend upon Jack Frost for roads, and streams and lakes to bring the logs to the mills. The last year has been on the whole favorable to this sort of operation. As against the winter of 1909-1910, the winter of 1910-1911 gave us generally good logging weather, and the winter operation on the whole in this section was satisfactory. There were exceptions in this as also in the experience of river driving, but no serious amount of logs were left back, and the costs were confined to what is the inevitable result of high labor and supply charges. Quantities produced were about the same as the year previous, and the output has been on the whole of the same general character. The lumber once produced the market is the next consideration. It is undoubtedly true that Canada is to-day in the best commercial position of any of the great countries. The unusual development of its natural resources has attracted a large consuming population which brings each year within its own borders a reasonable demand. This demand, however, is not sufficient to make us independent of outside customers, of which the United States is the most prominent. The very unsatisfactory condition which has prevailed there throughout the entire year has materially affected the demand for wood products, and has induced extra competition for the home trade.

In the face of all this, prices have been firm, with a tendency to advance. Our native hardwoods have been in especially good demand, at increasing prices; birch and basswood preeminently so. White pine holds strong in all its range, with the lower grades of culls sharing in this experience. Red pine, which has been inclined to dullness for the past three years, bears evidence of being increasingly sought after. Hemlock is the only wood whose position is uncertain. As compared with a year ago, the average price is higher, but some sizes and stocks are at times urged on the market and otherwise firmness is to that extent impaired.

To attempt to discern the future is always hazardous, and prophecy is only legitimate when it is limited to the interpretation of signs that are definite. Taking a present demand and a reasonably well-known supply, we can, by the association therewith of other basic conditions, arrive at a fair portent of the future. Crops must be admitted the chief controlling factor. With an unquestioned good harvest in Canada, with fair yields throughout the United States, Nature gives us a good basis for man's activities. The intelligence with which we shall project our activities on this basis must determine our prosperity. Whatever may be our attitude in matters political and economic, it must be generally conceded that all present constructive effort is towards equalized taxation, elimination of special privilege, the increase of opportunity for individual iniative, the improvement of social conditions—in a word, the increase in the usefulness and ability of the great consuming public. The unrest that has disturbed conditions in the United States for the past few years, turns principally on this effort, and it is undoubtedly true that although the end is not yet, progress is being made and the march is towards another wave of all-embracing prosperity. The presidential campaign of next year, which is even now being discussed, will add its measure of disquietude, but this will undoubtedly be only incidental, and not as pronounced in its effect as the last presidential campaign. In Canada, happily, the conditions which have caused disturbance within the borders of our neighbor country have not been so marked, and while our political affairs are engrossing, and economic problems demand their share of attention, they have not operated to affect and counterbalance the wonderful and most satisfying prosperity which we, as a country, are enjoying. Our present political discussion can hardly be said to affect the future of the lumber business, although reciprocity, whatever may be our general attitude to the proposition, will, undoubtedly, be of advantage to this particular industry. We need, for the good of this industry, the largest possible demand from our neighbors, but we need as well the development of our natural resources and an in crease in the population to take advantage of these natural opportunities.

The results of the year up to date, show that this has not been in any sense an exceptional year, but rather one in which the efforts of all those engaged in the business have been devoted to the proposition of good housekeeping. Costs have been greatly increasing, and more or less certain, and competition has set close bounds upon profits. This applies not alone to manufacturers, but to wholesalers and to retailers, and the proposition has been to apply the elements of thrift, and exactness, and care into all departments. There has been no advance that would guarantee a man a profit on his purchase. On the other hand there has been no decline, and generally speaking there have been no bad debts. It has been a case of taking care of the pennies, and letting the dollars take care of themselves.

Camp Operations in Northern Ontario

Detailed Description of Work in a Typical Camp—Cost of Material and Labor—A Forestry Student's Report of the Work

The students in the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto are required as part of their course to spend at least ten days in a logging camp and make a full report on what they learn, the object being to familiarize them with the detail of logging operations.

The following description of the logging operations in large Canadian lumber camp is a sample of the completeness with which the information is brought together, photographs and drawings adding to the thoroughness of the description.

Location and Economic Conditions

The tract under operation is situated about forty miles west of Sudbury. The present cutting area is in the central and northern part of the township. This particular township has been logged for pine and spruce for the past seven or eight years. All of it is saw timber. The camp I was in (one of six in operation) was expected to cut 3,500,000 B.F. or about 70,000 pieces. The logs are dumped on A Lake and will be driven from here down the B Creek to the Spanish River, from the mouth of the latter they are towed to the company's mill at C. The mill is a double band one with two gang saws and a daily output of from 130 to 140 thousand.

The cutting is made clean as it is a foregone conclusion that the slash will be subject to fire the following summer so that nothing is left but the hardwood, and of this there is very little. Two rangers are kept on the tract during the summer to watch the camps and prevent fire if possible.—Cost $600.

Character of Forest

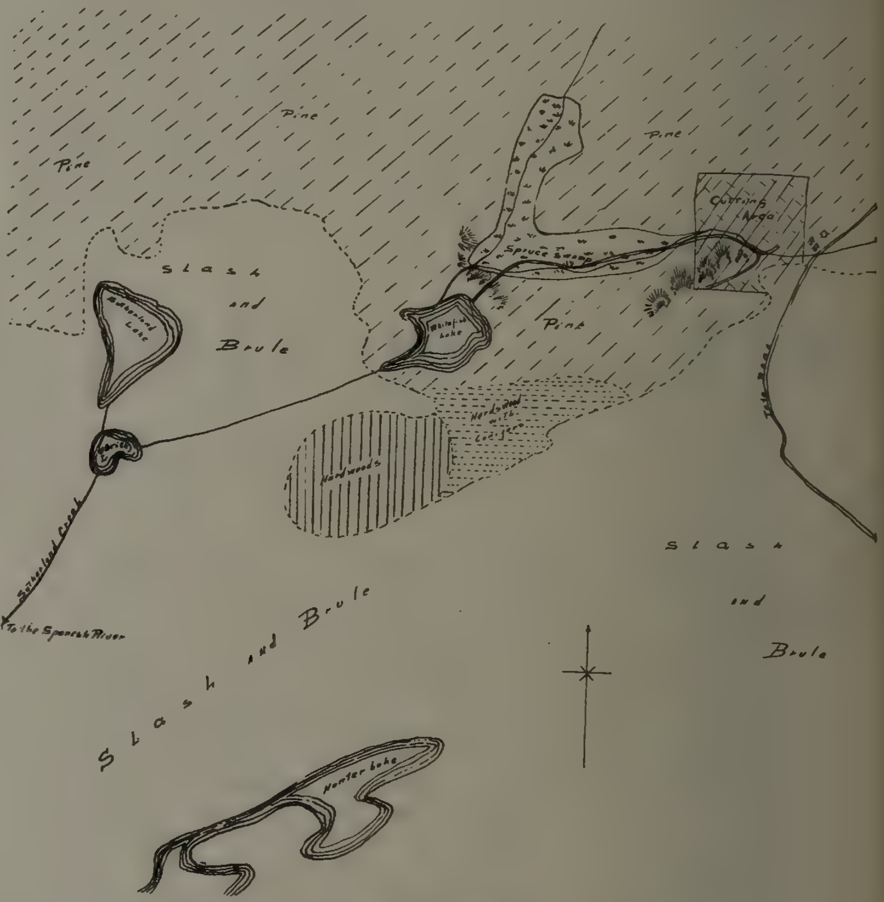
The topography of the country is typically Laurentian, being a system of rough broken hills and ridges of quartzite and granite with here and there a low swamp running sometimes for considerable distances between two ridges. These broken ridges make logging difficult and raise the cost of roads and in fact of all operations considerably. For instance, in this camp, part of a second main road had to be built, where if it hadn't been for a high rocky ridge one would have sufficed. On the other hand the swamps are a great aid to the logger in building cadge and hauling roads.

The tract presents three main forest types, namely: a swamp type of black spruce, black ash and yellow birch; a ridge type of white and red pine with a scattering of maple; and, on the better soils, a hardwood type of maple, oak and birch. The per cent. of the different species cut is about as follows: 5 per cent. spruce, ten per cent. Norway pine and eighty-five per cent. white pine. The spruce will nowhere exceed five thousand to the acre, while pine, though running as high as twenty thousand, will average between eight and twelve thousand. All the timber cut is suitable for saw timber under existing standards, and on the whole will run nineteen logs to the thousand. The timber is all remarkably sound, probably not more than two to three per cent. of the pine showing any rot or shake, although it is rather short and crooked in some places and nearly all the trees have spikes reaching to near the ground, but the knots are all sound and tight.

The climate is on the whole satisfactory for winter logging, there being fairly steady cold weather from Christmas on, and not too much snow. The thermometer frequently drops below zero and is readily noticed in the log makers cut for the day, and as plainly on the "sick list."

Cruising

The cruising and mapping of the limits is done by old woodsmen, or men with mill experience, who represent themselves as landlookers. The method employed is practically the "strip method," except that the whole area is covered and not only a certain per cent. A compass man runs the strips as far apart as the cruiser can be sure of seeing all the trees. The cruiser counts all the trees and at the same time guesses at the average log and the number to the average tree, and later multiplies this by the number tallied. The work is done by "forties." The topography is plotted in from measurements taken by "facing" and from what the cruiser can remember. Besides the cruiser and compassman a third man is taken along to cook and pack. The estimate is based on the Doyle Rule, and is supposed to tally pretty close to the bush scale, although it may vary from the mill cut as much as twenty per cent. It took three men a little over five and one-half months to cover the four townships. A cruiser receives $5 per day and found, while his helpers get ordinary wages. Cost of cruising and mapping, a little over two cents per acre. The cost is not on good authority.



Map of Limits

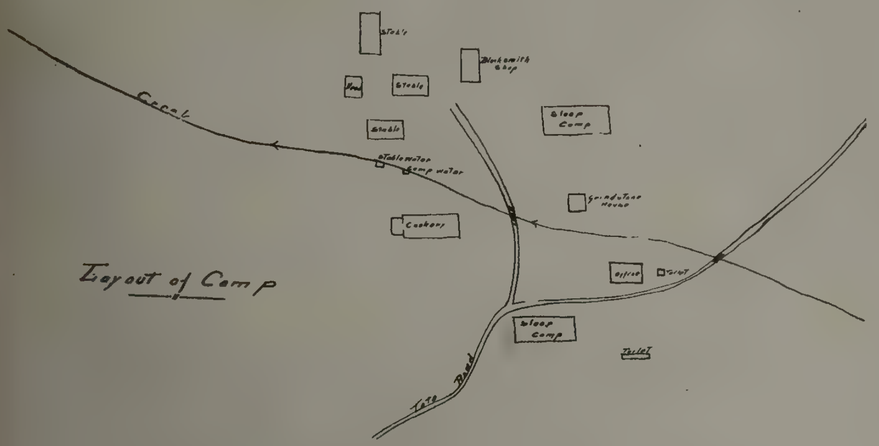
Camps

In locating a camp site one has to consider three things, first the accessibility of supplies from the railroad or town, second the proximity of the cutting area, and thirdly an assurance of good water supply. The above reasons decided the location of this particular camp, although, as will be seen from the diagram, the sanitary arrangements could have been improved. The area that can be logged from one camp is dependent on the density of the stand, character of the country and to some extent on the cost of building the camp, but ordinarily a radius of 1½ to 2 miles can be economically logged. This is an area of between five to six square miles.

As the timber used in the construction of the camp is cut on the ground, the density of the stand will largely decide the size of the clearing, but in any case an area of two and one-half acres is necessary. The larger the clearing the less danger there is from fire. The buildings necessary for this camp of 120 men were as follows:—Cookery, 50 ft. x 26 ft. plus 26 ft. x 26 ft.; bunk house, 55 ft. x 28 ft.; bunk house, 40 ft. x 28 ft.; three stables, 40 ft. x 30 ft.; store house, 30ft. x 20 ft.; blacksmith shop, 30 ft. x 25 ft.; grindstone house, 20 ft. x 20 ft.; office, 30 ft. x 20 ft.

The buildings were built entirely of pine, peeled and notched at the corner with the chinks plugged up with wooden wedges and then filled with a mortar of one part lime to five or six parts of sand or clay. The floors were of rough lumber, while the roofs were sheeted with the same and then covered with tar paper and lath.

To build such a camp a gang of twenty-five men and two teams were needed for three weeks. The tools and material used were about as follows:—2 doz. axes and handles; ½ doz. cross-cut saws; 2 hand saws (rip and cross-cut); 2 adze; 3 hammers; 2 kegs of nails (3 in. and 3½ in.; 1 decking chain; 1 pair of skidding tongs; 100 rolls of tar paper; 25 M. feet sheeting; 18 window frames; 2 grub hoes.



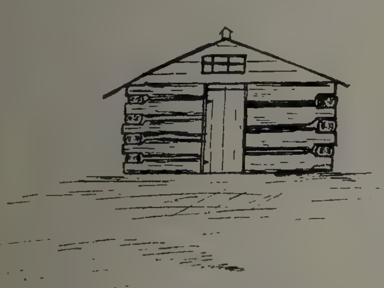
The cost of labor, food, material brought in, and allowing for the use of the tools in camp building would be between $2,500 to $2,700.

Cooking Outfit

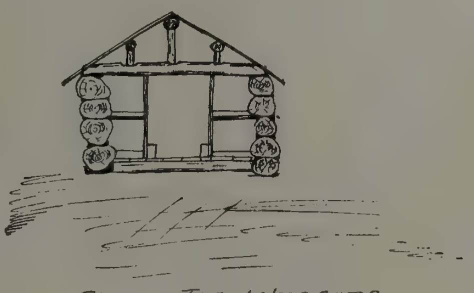
In the cookery were two six-holed ranges made by Butterworth of Ottawa, while the heaters were all of sheet iron with cast ends. Furniture was an unknown quantity except for the benches in the cookery and a few chairs in the office. For bedding, each two men were allowed three pair of blankets and an empty tick which they filled themselves with hay or hemlock sprouts. Bedding cost $820.

Food

The food supplied was plain but of good quality. The staple articles were salt pork, fresh beef, potatoes, beans, turnips, carrots, bread, cakes, pies, cookies, doughnuts, etc. The cook tried to run things so as to keep the cost per man per day below 60 cents, and on the average 50 cents per man per day would cover it. The proverbial salt pork was largely replaced by the fresh beef brought in, about 1,700 lbs. of this being used a month. The toting was managed on the following system: About one and one-half miles out of D. the company has what it calls headquarters. The toting teams load up at D. from the storehouse and drive as far as the headquarters, where they remain for the night. Taking an early start in the morning the teams land their loads at a second storehouse on the main tote road and about one mile from the nearest camp. After lunch here, the teams return to D. and then to headquarters as before. From this second storehouse the supplies are taken in by team from the different camps. The system allows of all the men and horses being in their own quarters each night. The number of teams hauling vary greatly, there being in the fall about twelve toting to the storehouse and on an average of two from each camp, while in the winter this number is cut in about half. In the fall the average load on the wagons is about 22 cwt., while on the sleighs it is 10 cwt. more. The toting costs from 14 to 20 cents per cwt.



Method of notching corners



Cross section of sleep camp showing manner of putting on roof and bunks

The Van

The van carried a stock valued at about $500, composed for the most part of wearing apparel and tobacco. The business done during the winter months amounts to nearly $1,200. The following were for sale:—Heavy rubbers, $2.50, mocassins, $1.25 to $1.75, shirts (flannel) $1.25 to $1.75, underwear $1.25 suit, socks 40c. per pair, tobacco 8 plugs for $1, stationery 35c. per box, sweaters $3.50.

The prices were but little above those charged at D. and only sufficient to cover expense of cadging. It is claimed that the business done largely depends on where the crew was picked up. A crew picked up in a town brings their own clothes, etc., in with them, while one that is taken off the drive and is in the bush most of the summer depended entirely on the van. An account is opened in the ledger with each man purchasing goods just the same as in any other business.

Blacksmith's Outfit

The blacksmith's equipment differs but little from the ordinary country blacksmith. The forge is built up of logs and filled in with earth and cinders and worked with a blower in place of the ordinary bellows. The outfit of the blacksmith and the handy man is as follows:—Vises, drill and bits, hammers, sledges, cold chisels, anvil, tongs, shoeing outfit, draw knife, shears, taps and dies, cross and rip saws, augers, ½ in., ¾ in., 1 in., 2 in., brace and bits, jack and smoothing planes, mortising chisels, gouges, small broad axe. This represents an outlay of $360. The blacksmith was paid $60 per month; handy man was paid $35.

Horses

The company's equipment in the way of horses would be hard to beat anywhere. They make a practice of summering all their horses at the headquarters mentioned before and besides fed inside in place of letting them forage on the poor pasture that is around it. During the summer they are fed just what will keep them in shape. The horses are, of course, mostly Clydes, and will weigh from 28 to 32 cwt. per team. Cost between $450 and $500. Hay, oats and an occasional feed of meal are given, one and one-half bushels of oats and about 60 lbs. of hay, at a cost of $1 per team per day. During the hauling season they are allowed a little more oats. The harness used is of exceptionally heavy construction. A noticeable feature of it is the breeching, which is attached by a broad strap to the neck yoke or rather to a short whiffle-tree on either end of the neck yoke, which gives a team enormous power in holding back. Harness costs from $40 to $45 per set and should last, with good care, for ten seasons. A harness maker is kept at headquarters to repair harness for the six camps.

The Sprinkler

Sleds, Snowplows and Sprinklers

Two types of snowplows are being used, one home-made and the other a patented affair. The former is built of two heavy Norway timbers 12 ft. x 6 in. x 14 in., their two ends being hinged to form a "V." Three-fourths of the way back two lighter brace timbers are hinged to the inside of these, overlapping and held together by two iron bands. By means of the latter the plow can be adjusted to any width desired or in running light could be brought almost flat. Two teams are used. The "patented" plow consists primarily of two solidly built sleds connected by a heavy timber down the centre to which the flanges and wings are attached. Just back of the front sled and working in two guides fastened to the end of a cross piece are two wings that could be raised or lowered and used for taking a crown off the road. To the front of the hind sled, and also working up and down in two guides, are two mould board arrangements of steel that take the place of a rutter and also throw the snow outside of the track. Hinged to the runners of the hind sled are two wings with an adjustable brace that throws the snow still farther out.

The roads are watered once a day by means of a sprinkler made at the camp. This is mounted on a pair of sleds similar to those used for hauling, except that they have knees at either end so that they can be run in either direction. On these is mounted a tank 8 ft. x 6 ft. by 5 ft., built of inch lumber and the cracks plugged with wedges and filled with putty or paint and the whole tied solidly by two straps of iron, one at either end. Holes are bored in the centre of either end to water the centre of the road, and also two underneath with a tin spray arrangement to put the "combing" on the track. The method of filling will be seen from the diagram. The tank will hold about 40 bbls. of water. Cost, $75.

Sleigh Hoist

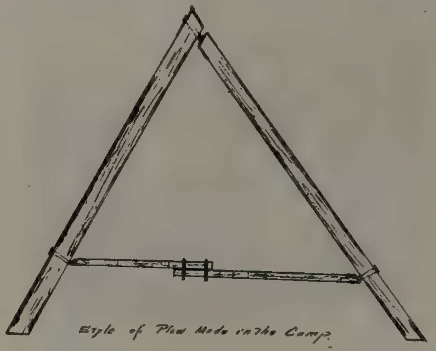
About three-quarters of a mile from the dump on the main hauling road there was an up-grade haul of about ten per cent for

300 feet, and here it was necessary to put in a sleigh hoist. The engine used is of the ordinary donkey hoist type, upright boiler, two cylinders, 7 x 10, double friction drums and rated at 20 h.p. This is mounted on two heavy Norway skids and securely guyed at the top of the slope. A light haul back line runs through a couple of blocks on trees at the side to the bottom. The main line, instead of running directly to the bottom of the hill, runs through a snatch block fastened by a short cable to a tree across the road from the engine and in this way the pull is directly up the centre of the road in place of being to one side. The teams unhitch at the foot of the hill and the main line is attached by means of a short chain and hook. Cost of engine $1,600; engineers paid $70 a month.

Tote Sleds

Tote Road

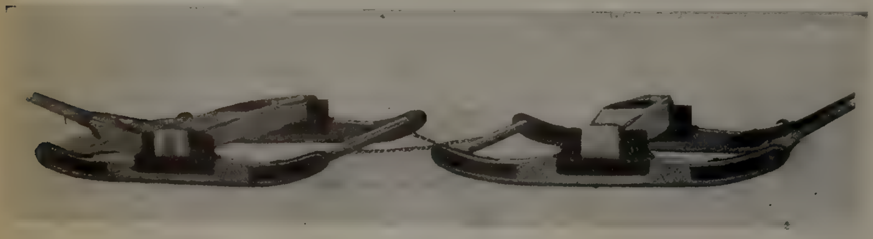
The camp being situated as stated above about fifteen miles from the railway, necessitated the building of that much tote road, but, as all the country between it and the railroad had previously been logged, the greater part of the road was already built when the company came into possession of the timber in question. The topography of the country was such as to make the road very winding and in some places have very steep grades, amounting to as much as twenty or thirty per cent., although it was made a point to have the worst grades towards the camp so that nothing but the empty sleighs had to be hauled up them. Figures on the time and cost to build this road could not be had since the same company did not build it all nor was it built all at the one time, and also from the fact that at the time of construction a camp was being built and the labor was shifting between one job and the other. However, judging from the nature of the country, I should think that different miles would cost from $500 to $1,000, possibly averaging $600. The improvements on the road in the way of bridges, culverts, fills and corduroy were of variable structure to suit circumstances, some of the methods resorted to being shown by diagram. In putting in corduroy, poplar, birch and jack pine were used when they could be secured. Very little cutting was done except where the road crossed some of the higher ridges. Where the road crossed the Spanish River all supplies coming in in the fall had to be ferried across on a scow. A heavy cable was strung taut across the river and from two blocks on this a short stout chain was fastened to either end of the scow on the upstream side. The contrivance was either poled or pulled across by pulling on the cable, an operation for which some of the "jacks" used sweet language in describing.



Style of Plow Made in the Camp

Logging Roads

To get the logs out this winter it was necessary to build about twenty miles of hauling roads. These were located in the fall by the foreman who walked over his cutting area (approximately one mile square or better) and sized things up, laying out his roads and skidways accordingly. The main hauling road followed for the most part a spruce swamp and in this way got a good grade, except where it crossed a ridge to the dump. Here it was necessary to install the sleigh hoist mentioned. Several places on the smaller hauling roads would need a tow team. The main road, three and one-half miles long and forty feet wide, required seventeen men, three weeks to build. With the use of a team needed part of the time this would involve a cost of nearly $200 per mile. This was on level ground, in small timber and requiring no rock cuts; the other roads, on which I could get no definite information, probably cost two to three times as much. A method used in leveling the main road was to divert a small creek nearby into the hollow places and allowing it to freeze, which besides leveling the road iced it as well. Where the fills were too large to be filled in with earth they were corduroyed or even a crib work with stringers and flatted cross pieces were used. Birch, ash, poplar, and maple were used for this. Grades as long as they were in the right direction were of no objection except in so far as they had to be sanded. The worst grades would run as high as fifteen per cent. A crew of eight to ten "road monkeys" are kept busy during the hauling season repairing bad spots, besides the sprinkler crew. They try to cover the roads once a day with the sprinkler and in daylight if possible, but owing to the weather very often it becomes necessary to put on a night crew as well.



Tank Sleds

Felling

The cutting was done by eight crews of three men each, a notcher and two sawyers. Notcher $32 a month; sawyers $30 a month.

The equipment of a felling crew consisted of one poll axe, one six-foot Simond's saw, a pair of felling wedges, a three-pound sledge, and a pole 8 feet 3 inches long. Cost, wedges, $2.50 per pair; sledges, $6 per dozen; axe handles, $5 per dozen; axe heads, $8 per dozen; saw, $4.75 each.

For log making most of the notchers preferred the poll axe, as they claimed it didn't catch in the brush and one was not so liable to cut himself when working in a small space. The wedges were all nicked with the corner of a cold chisel so as to make them stick better in frosty weather. The Simond's saw was used exclusively, and the saws were gone over once a day by a filer who traveled through the bush with a spare saw which the crew used while he was trimming up their own. For a vise the filer cut a good sized sapling about four feet from the ground and in the top of this sawed a deep nick into which he wedged the saw while filing. The method of procedure in felling was as follows: The notcher sized up his tree and notched it accordingly, and while the sawyers were felling this one he notched the next, or, in this timber, possibly two or three more. When the tree was down the notcher started from the butt and marked it into log lengths, clearing away the necessary brush as he went and also "topping" it. In case a tree breaks in felling the notcher is supposed to chop out his share of the break. As regards the choice of lengths of the logs, the orders to the foreman in this respect were as follows:—

Snow Plow and Rutter

Norway.—Logs 15 in. and over cut one-third, each 12, 14, 16 ft. Logs that are straight 8 in. to 14 in., cut 18 ft. long. All other logs to be cut 12, 14, 16 ft. long, as the tree will work to the best advantage. Take to 7 in. at the top. No choice in log lengths. Take chunks and crooked logs down to 8 ft. long and 10 in. at small end.

Spruce.—Take down to 6 in. at the small end. Get logs 12 ft. to 16 ft. with as many as 16 ft. logs as consistent. Get all the spruce you can.

White Pine.—Take down to 7 in. at the small end. Smooth logs to be made as largely 16 ft. as possible. Coarse logs to be made about one-third each, 12, 14, 16 ft. Crooks, crotches and broken pieces to be taken to 8 ft. and 10 in. tops.

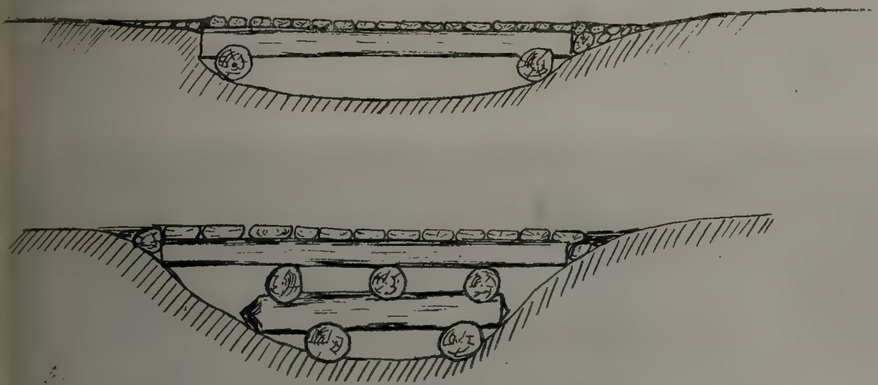
Trees with Crotches.—When you can cut up as far as the crotch in so far as it is consistent with above.

Arrange your cut and country so as to get the best timber without disadvantage to the remainder. In this particular timber a felling crew would work up any where from 100 to 225 logs per day. Any logs cut above a number set by the foreman went to the credit of the crew in the "bank," and could be drawn on when the daily cut was below the set number. The cut on frosty days was noticeably low. Eight crews started cutting after the middle of September and were through the first week in January. The cost of felling and cutting into logs was $1.10 per thousand.

Snaking and Skidding

The skidding was done by a crew of from six to ten men and two teams. Two teamsters, $32 per month; one roller, $32 per month; one sender, $30 per month; 1-6 swampers, $26 to $28 per month.

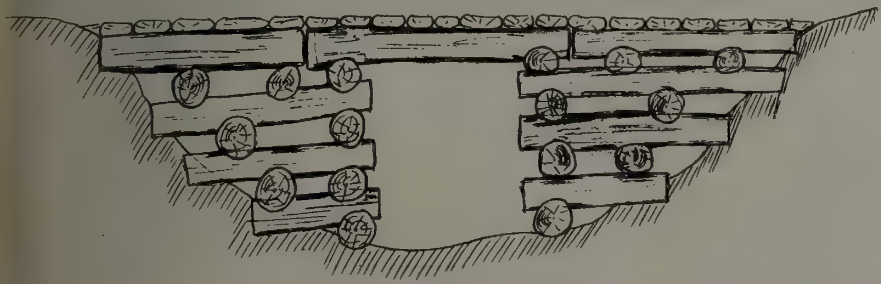
The equipment consisted of two pair short doubletrees, $3.50 each; one pair skidding tongs, 1¼ in. Hex., $4.25 per pair; one skidding chain and round chain hook, $3.50 per doz.; one swivel grab hook, $9 per dozen; one marking hammer; two piling cant hooks, $12 per dozen; one decking line, 12c. per lb.; two blocks, $1.25 each.


Bridges on the Tote Road

The yarding and skidding was done as follows:—

The swampers cleaned the logs of all branches and knots, cut trails to the skid roads and left all in readiness for the skidding beams. The number of swampers to a crew varied with the size of timber and the length of haul, but on an average 4 swampers were required to keep a skidding crew going. When the logs had been swamped off the teamster hooked on his skidding tongs or if they were small bunched several of them together with a short chain and hook, then grabbed the tongs or chain with a swivel grab hook on the doubletrees and drew the logs to the landing at the skidway.

The skidways are located when the foreman lays out his hauling roads. The skids are usually of Norway placed about 6 ft. apart and with a decided slant towards the road so as to have what the "jack" calls a "fly skidway." Besides Norway, maple, birch, white pine and in fact almost anything is used for skids except poplar. The skids are not taken up when done with. The first couple of tiers of logs in the skids are put up by hand but after this a gin pole is rigged at the side and a block attached to the top of it and another block fastened to the centre of the pile. A 60-ft. decking chain runs from the decking team through these two blocks, down around under the log and back behind the log where the one skidded is to be placed where it is fastened with a small dog. When the pile gets too high to be skidded right off the ground a couple of light skids are cut and placed against the front of the skidway. One man called a "sender" stood in front with a short cant hook with a small spike in the end of it and guided the logs up the skids while another on top called a "roller" fixed the dog and placed the logs as they came up to him. The number of logs to a skidway varied anywhere from 100 to 1500 and a skidding crew in this timber put on the average about 200 logs a day. The cost of snaking and skidding was $1.80 per M.


Bridge on the Tote Road

Hauling

The company starts hauling about the first week in January and tries to be through by the middle of March because, while the ice on the lake might hold out longer, the snow in the bush can not be depended upon. The average length of haul for this camp was a little over 3¼ miles and a team made 3 trips a day to the rollway with an average load of 50 logs. The logs were being dumped on the ice on the lake.

The sleds used for hauling had a 5 ft. 8 in. gauge and were made by the company for $60.00 each. The runners were for the most part yellow birch 4½ in. wide and also some of hard maple but these, it was claimed, didn't stand the weather well while oak was preferred to all. The runners were hewed out in pairs and rip sawed afterwards. These were shod with ½-in. iron shoeing brought well up over the nose and heel. The beams were of birch or oak 12 in. x 18 in. partially let into the runner and then strapped on. Each beam was mounted with a ¼-in. "rocker plate" to receive the weight of the bunk. The bunks were 12 ft. x 14 in. by 18 in. tapering a little towards the ends and hewn out of Norway pine. The back as well as the front bunk swung on a 2-in. gudgeon pin which went through the bunk and beam and was keyed underneath.

The outer ends of the bunks were joined by two "sway bars" fastened to them with eye bolts. The sleds were joined by ⅝-in. cross chains running from the roll of the back sled to the opposite corner of the front beam and fastened with an eye bolt. In the end of each bunk a 2-in. hole was bored to receive the corner binds. A loading crew consisted of 2 senders, $30 per month; 1 top loader, $32 per month; 1 tailer, $28 per month.

In loading the bunk load was put on and the two outside logs bound with the corner bind chains. The rest of the load was then put up with a decking line for four or five tier more when the wrapping chain was put on. The latter was fastened to one sway bar by passing the free end of the chain through a ring in the other end and then passed over the load and was fastened to the other sway bar by a toggle chain. The latter is a short chain fastened to the bar in the same way as the wrapping chain and having on the free end a long grab hook to catch the wrapper. The top load is now put on and binds the whole solidly. Loading, hauling and dumping cost $2.85 per M.

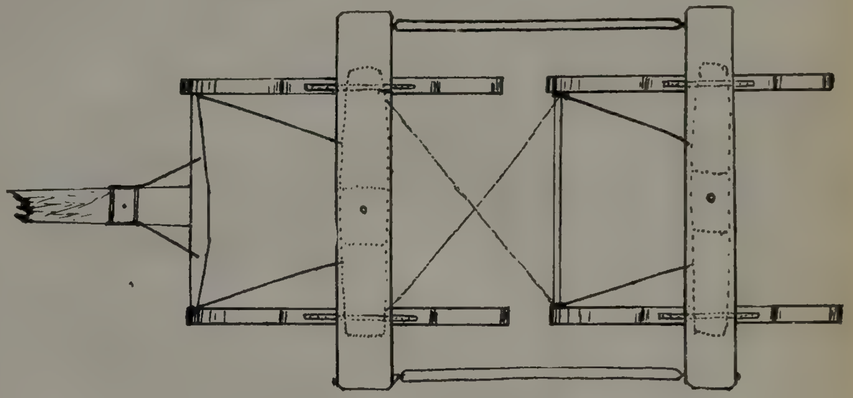


Diagram of Hauling Sleds

Scaling

The scaling for the six camps was done by three scalers who received $60.00 per month. The Doyle rule was used altogether and it was expected that the mill cut would over run the scale by about 25 per cent. The clerk and scaler working together, the scaling was done as follows: The scaler carried a scale stick, a tally board strapped to his left arm and some heavy blue crayon while the clerk carried only a scale stick. Going to one end of the skidway the clerk measured the diameter of each log and called it out to the scaler who then measured his end of the same log and put down the smaller number as the diameter of the log at the small end. Allowance was made in the diameter for defects which were allowed for by the scaler from his experience in the company's mill. As each log was tallied it was marked with the crayon. To be sure that both men were at the same log a system of manning the logs was devised the working of which is shown in the diagram. To check the scale, the government sends in a man who is supposed to scale one quarter of the skidways. The two men would scale on an average of 3,000 pieces in a day. Scaling cost 2½ cents per M.

Summary

Summing up then we have the cost of laying the logs on the ice as follows:—Cutting, $1.10; yarding and skidding, $1.80; hauling, $2.85; scaling, 2 cts.; interest on money and depreciation, 25 sents; total, $6.02 per M. Stumpage should of course be added in here.

Driving

The company drives its own logs only as far as the Spanish River where the Spanish River Driving Company take charge of them as far as the sorting jack at the mouth of the Spanish. The Spanish River Boom Company here sort and bag the logs ready for towing to the mill. For towing, the logs are put in lake booms, the boom sticks being of heavy timber and only 12 ft. long and extra precaution an "apron boom" is put in the outside of this so that any logs jumping the main boom will be picked up and not lost. In towing through narrows such as are encountered at Little Current between Manitoulin and the mainland the boom is narrowed by running heavy chains called "traverses" across the boom and pulling it narrow.

Condition In Which Forest Is Left

From the forester's standpoint the condition in which the land is left is anything but satisfactory. As stated before, it is clean cutting and nothing left but a few hardwoods, and as these occupy the better soils the result is that the poorer soils are left exposed to all the wasting agents. A more desolate looking piece of country could not be imagined than that lying north of D. If reproduction should happen to make a start it is promptly burnt during the hotter months of the summer and the result is that the soil, shallow to start with, under the influence of fire and natural agents is yearly becoming poorer. If fire were now kept out it is probable that the land would be stocked with jack pine as the only tree able to subsist as it is to some extent doing in the older slashes that have been burnt so often as to be now "fireproof." As regards the timber wasted, if you can call it such, by being put into roads, etc., there is not really very much of any value wasted, at least while being so far from a market. As stated before the material used for this purpose is mainly poplar and birch. In a good many casts, stumps might have been taken closer, and this is one of the things I would advocate if asked for suggestions for improving the present methods. Another suggestion would be in regard to the fire question. In timber of this size the notcher of a felling crew has a "snap." He could easily enough, while keeping the sawyers busy, swamp off the tops sufficiently to let them fall flat on the ground so that they would always be more or less damp and would decay the faster. Again, if a foreman was made to clear a line say 100 feet wide along the edge of his slash where it borders on green timber it would go a long way towards fire protection. Such a strip could be cleared, if not burned, for $10—$15 a mile, and, whereas the added cost would be hardly noticeable, the protection afforded would be immense.

A Hard Day's Work Ahead—Typical Log Dump in Northern Ontario

Messrs. J. & W. Duncan of Montreal are erecting at Weir, Que., a third mill. It will have a capacity of 50,000 feet per day and will cut chiefly spruce and birch.

A Fredericton, N. B., despatch says that the recent rise of water has greatly helped the corporation drive, the big jam at Grand Pas having been broken up and the logs running past the city to Mitchell's boom.

James Webster and Bro., Limited, Bootle, Liverpool, England, have opened a branch office at News Chambers, 57 Hope street, Glasgow, Scotland, and are in an excellent position to deal with shipments for that port, as well as shipments for the manufacturing districts of the Clyde and West Coast of Scotland generally.

The British admiralty recently gave to the Morseby Island Lumber Company of Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., an order for 200,000 feet of white spruce. The material will be used in the manufacture of oars for the row boats of the warships. "The superior quality of the white spruce grown in the Queen Charlotte group was discovered years ago by British naval officers on the North Pacific station," says Mr. J. E. Corlett, general manager of the company. "This kind of timber was found to be ideally adapted for making oars and it is now used exclusively for that purpose in all His Majesty's vessels throughout the world. The same material is being used for making bobbins in cotton factories. Recently we shipped ten carloads to a Boston firm. Experiments made in California and Australia have also demonstrated that white spruce is superior to any other kind of wood for making fruit boxes and butter tubs because it will not taint. The demand promises to assume large proportions." The company owns hundreds of square miles of timber limits embracing yellow cedar, white spruce and hemlock on the Queen Charlotte Islands. Its sawmill is located on tidewater at Skidegate Inlet. The construction of three large plants with a combined capacity of over 450,000 feet daily is contemplated, and one of them will be started next season. Provisional plans have been prepared for submission to the board of directors. The company's timber limits have been estimated to contain over two billion feet.

Varying Views on Grading Proposal

Montreal Lumbermen Disagree about its Feasibility — Protection to Honest Trader—Some Think it impracticable

Montreal, August 22:—Mr. W. Duncan of J. & W. Duncan, Montreal, in a recent interview with a representative of the "Canada Lumberman" expressed emphatic approval of the proposals for grading and inspecting lumber. He pointed out that the present system was very unsatisfactory, and referring to pine, particularly, commented upon the expense and inconvenience of a buyer having to journey to some distant point in order, when purchasing goods, to inspect them. This was due to the fact that there were no established grades of lumber anywhere in Canada. Such journeys and expense would be obviated if each large district would adopt a grading system under which a man would be reasonably sure of the goods which he was purchasing. If the grades were well defined it would do away with practically all the present uncertainty and would put an end to a large proportion of the disputes which now are inevitable under present conditions. Mr. Duncan is of opinion that in order to apply uniform grading and inspection successfully, it would be necessary to obtain an act of parliament which could be obtained through The Canadian Lumbermen's Association. There was a real need for a body of this description which could do work along this and other lines. The grading and inspection rules could be also operated by officers of this association.

Uniform grading and inspection would be a protection to the honest trader. The present system allowed loopholes for the men who did not want to give their customers a "square deal." A dealer openly admitted to him that he puts culls into lots of what were supposed to be good timber in the hope that inferior stuff might not be noticed. If it were, it was simply taken out and excuse made, and the dealer got the price of culls in any event. In fact such a man had everything to gain and nothing to lose under such a transaction. The present variation of grades allowed, said Mr Duncan, such men to practice their tricks with more safety than if there were a uniform system of grading.

In a large yard it was now impossible for all lumber to be inspected, with the result that shipments which were not up to the quality expected were allowed to pass and were not discovered until the buyer had occasion to look over the lot. If the grades were more strictly classified, it would make buyers more careful because the rules would prevent them from availing themselves of the present lack of uniformity. There were many men in the trade, middlemen mostly, who had very little practical knowledge of the business and uniform grading would be a great assistance to them, particularly, as if the rules were more clearly defined, it would do away with many of the disputes from the buying and selling ends.

The inspection bureau appealed to him as being an efficient method of settling any such matters which might arise in the course of business.

Impossible and Impracticable

"Impossible and impracticable" is the opinion of Alderman Grafftey, managing director of the Montreal Lumber Company, and president of the Montreal Lumber Association of the proposal for uniform grading and inspection of lumber. "The question of grading lumber covering a large territory presents some difficulties that at first sight would not appear. To have a uniform system of grading controlled by regular appointed officials seems to me to be impracticable, simply because it is unworkable. It would require a small army of men moving about from one point to another, and never on the spot exactly at the time required, and their decisions would be final whether seller and purchaser agreed to them or not. This question has long been a vexed one, and the rapid changes being made in the location of material owing to the timber limits being used up, and new firms coming into operation who work out their own policy, make it very difficult to arrange a uniform grading for the sake of the trade. Take one practical illustration. The product of a large growth of pine log could not possibly be graded similar to the product of a small growth of pine. Perhaps in the same location only a few miles apart. The same applies to spruce, where one limit products a black knotted spruce, whereas in some other locality the product would be far superior.

"The fairness of dealers and manufacturers one towards the other by not making mountains out of mole hills and the elimination from the selling (which is the most important part of the trade) of inexperienced and irresponsible salesmen would do more to regulate present conditions than any attempt to have a uniform grading. There is this further point. Certain terms are used to represent certain grades of lumber, and these terms, used with care and strictly adhered to, are, I think, a sufficient guide for the usual run of trade. It is the usage of terms made to suit some individual cases that works the confusion which admittedly prevails. These terms are made for convenience at a given time, and they afterwards prove inconvenient to all concerned."

Considers Inspection Bureau Unworkable

Mr. W. T. Mason, of Mason & Gordon, Montreal, made the following statement to a representative of the Canada Lumberman:—

"The question of the formation of a set of rules to provide for the uniform grading of the different kinds of lumber manufactured throughout Eastern Canada, but having special reference to the grading of white pine, is one that has had considerable attention from the lumbermen of the different sections of the country for a great many years, but so far without any results worth speaking about having been achieved.

"Speaking of conditions in the Ottawa Valley, the lumber there is manufactured for the English and Eastern States markets, and the grades are entirely different from those in use in the Georgian Bay district, where the lumber is graded to suit the Tonowanda market. The grades in the two districts are different not only in names but in the qualities and other conditions.

"I do not know to what extent these western mills make their grades uniform, but, in the Ottawa Valley, each manufacturer, while making grades of the same name, is a law to himself as to what constitutes lumber of a certain grade, and the trade knows what to expect when buying any certain grades from any certain millman.

"Experience with the grading rules of yellow pine and hardwood timber and lumber, which have been as carefully drawn up as is possible, and which cover every point that either the buyer or the seller could think of, have shown me that it is not possible for such rules to be so drawn as to prevent disputes, and, when disputes do occur, they usually have to be settled by concessions from either one or both parties to the dispute.

"I do not believe that it is possible to draw up grading rules perfect enough to eliminate the personalities of the inspector, and, as no two men are constituted alike, it is not possible to put any two men that I have ever known on to the same lot of timber or lumber and get the same results from their grading. If they get within five per cent. of one another they are doing good work, and I have known cases, many of them, where the shipping and receiving inspectors have been ten per cent., fifteen per cent., and, in some cases, more than this, apart; and, where the official or supervising inspector has been called in, he has, at best, only been able to make a compromise decision. This fact is so well understood by the trade in general that some of the largest and strictest shippers will allow a difference of seven per cent. in their grading rather than fight the claim.

"My experience, therefore, leads me to believe that the formation of the proposed Board of Supervising Inspectors would not be of any material benefit to the trade in general, and that its formation would only result in a bill of expense to the trade in general, and would add a third party to the disputants, and so add to the troubles of those engaged in the lumber trade, rather than diminish them."

The Forester's Return

I'm back on the job by the singing river,
Far from the town with its money-mad,
Back where the quaking aspens quiver—
And I'm glad.
I'm back to the shack where the trail is winding
'Mid flowers of every scent and hue,
And I felt when I gazed, the hot tears blinding—
Wouldn't you?

I'm back to the creak of the good old saddle,
To the equine friends that never doubt;
Back to the haunts—with canoe and paddle—
Of the trout.
There's work to do, and there's work in plenty,
And we sleep in the open, if fate so wills,
But no man is more than one-and-twenty
In the hills.

Imports of wood and lumber into the United Kingdom for the six months ended June 30th, 1911, were valued at $43,675,976. For the corresponding six months of 1910, the imports were valued at $44,114,302. The exports of wood and lumber for the same periods were valued as follows:—1911, $465,306; 1910, $269,108.

THE SPANISH RIVER BOOM COMPANY

If the many processes which contribute to the conversion of standing timber into the finished product in the form of lumber, as it is bought by the consumer there is no single stage which has about it more interest and more of all that goes further to stir the imagination and interest the mind of the operator or of the public, than the various processes which have to do with the progress of the logs from the woods to the mills. The lumber jack is in his happiest mood when he is hard at work upon the river. The danger and the excitement of the drive are something which appeal to the instincts of the lumberjack in a manner which nothing else can approach. Of all the operations upon the river there is none which combines more of these elements of attraction than that which has to do with the sorting of the logs at the mouth of a large river.

It so happens, in connection with the operations on many of the large rivers, that the logs of a number of companies operating on timber berths adjacent to the river, all reach the mouth together and form into a huge jam. So intricate and so dense is the jam in most cases that to the mind of the inexperienced onlooker they are hopelessly mixed, and complete loss seems inevitable. There is little in the way of handling logs in the water however, which daunts the lumberjack and such a jam is one of his ordinary experiences. System and science have been put to use to such an extent in this direction that nowadays a jam of this nature is produced purposely, and the sorting of the logs is attended to by a company which occupies itself with nothing else the year round, and which undertakes to deliver the logs sorted out, in bag booms at the mouth of the river, ready for their various owners to tow away to the mills.

One of the best known of these companies in Ontario is the Sable and Spanish Boom Company, which was organized for the purpose of handling the logs of the various companies which operate upon the Spanish River. The Spanish River empties into Georgian Bay near the middle of the North Shore. The Spanish River Driving Company, a separate company, takes charge of the logs after their owners have placed them in the river in the spring. A number of improvements have been constructed upon the river to facilitate the passage of the logs to the mouth. Also a number of important timber slides have been erected at points on the river where dangerous falls and rapids occur, which would destroy the logs if they were allowed to pass through the boiling waters. The chief of these improvements are the slides at Espanola and Turpine. Improvements have also been made on the Sable and other rivers which are tributary to the Spanish. Among these tributary rivers which add their quota of logs to the immense Spring drive are, the Onaping River, which empties into the Vermillion River, and the Sable River which empties into the Spanish at Massey; to say nothing of a great number of smaller rivers and creeks. Logs for the Sable and Spanish Boom Company to sort at the mouth of the river come from as far north as the country beyond the main line of the C. P. R., a distance of over 100 miles. Throughout all this country the shores of the rivers and streams are dotted with camps both large and small in which live the driving crews of hardy rivermen who keep the logs continually on the move until they reach the jam at the mouth. On the main drive of the Spanish River there are employed about 150 men, and at the various dangerous spots on the river, crews are located whose duty it is to see that the logs do not jam, but are kept moving down stream. At some of the particularly dangerous places in the river the crews employed are of considerable size and the men have to be the most skilful that can be found.

The Sable and Spanish Boom Company in its present form is the result of evolution more than of any definite original plan. In the early years of its existence it was comparatively a small affair. Its size grew with the increasing proportions of the lumbering operations upon the river. Some thirty years ago the first booms were constructed and at that time only a few companies were interested in the work. More booms have been added from year to year until at the present time the plant, including booms, chains, tugs, and buildings, represents an outlay of capital in the neighborhood of $90,000. During its first year's operations the boom looked after the logs of only two companies. At present there are about 25 companies whose logs are handled by it annually.

Since its first appearance the company has been reorganized several times. To-day the following companies, among others,

Dam at Turbine on Spanish River.

Logs above the Dam at Turbine.

The Main Channel—Spanish Boom Sorting Jack.

The "Alligator" is an Important Factor.

have logs coming down the Spanish River and many of them are interested in the company, as owners of stock:—The Serpent River Logging Company, Massey; The Lovering Lumber Company, Toronto; Graves Bigwood and Company, Byng Inlet; The Carney Lumber Company, Owen Sound; The Spanish River Lumber Company, Massey; Loveland and Stone, Cutler; Cutler Bay Logging Company, Cutler; The Hope Lumber Company, Thessalon; The White Pine Lumber Company, Blind River; Moore and Moulthrop, John Island; McFadden and Malloy, Webbwood Booth and Shannon, Biscotasing; P. Shannon and Company, Massey; The Massey Lumber Company, Massey, and the Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

In the history of the company a few facts stand out prominently. In the first place the old Sable and Spanish Boom Company was established by Mr. Arnold of Albany, who was one of the first of the citizens of the United States to build a sawmill of any kind in Canada. His successor was Peter Heisordt of Bay City, Mich., who was followed by Robert Harvey of Bay City. Mr. Harvey continued in control of the company for nine years as Superintendent and Manager, and was succeeded by Abe Wall, of Saginaw, who continued at the work for one season only. Mr. J. O. Smith of Bay City, who is now associated with the Spanish Mills Company, succeeded Mr. Wall, and was himself succeeded by Mr. J. A. Ferguson of Massey, Ont., who now occupies the position of Woods Superintendent for the Spanish River Lumber Company. After this, a broken season followed during which several managers were successively in charge, including Messrs. Bruce, Ed. Williams and Oliver Paquette of Nairn, Ont. In 1908 Mr. C. H. Williams the present Superintendent, took charge. In 1908 No. 2 camp and jack were constructed and the capacity of the plant was increased 40 per cent. The plant of the company consists not only of the booms and camp houses, but they have an excellent dock alongside of which there is plenty of deep water, three tugs, an alligator warping tug, and a pile driver. They have also recently constructed a sling for raising tugs when repairs are necessary. The fuel for the powerful tugs which are employed is of necessity coal, and the company have a large coal dock for receiving the fuel.

So much for the business end of this unique company. The actual operations of the company however, are of far more interest to the general reader. With the passage of the logs down the river, we have nothing to do at present. After the logs have arrived at the mouth of the river, the Boom Company have them in charge and then commences the work of sorting and delivering them to their various owners. Any one who would like to make a special study of "system" as applied to an apparently impossible proposition and worked out to the minutest success, will find here, the most valuable object lesson he could come across in a life time.

It is not many days after the logs commence to come down the river before they collect in a formidable looking jam. By the time the driving season is a few weeks old, the river near its mouth is covered with a mass of logs and were it not for a channel which is kept free, there would not be a square inch of water to be seen from one hrore to the other, for a distance stretching away up the river as far as the eye can see.

At the lower end of the jam, men are stationed with their pike poles and other instruments of power, to free the logs from the jam and send them down one at a time to where they will be handled by the sorters who work from dawn till dark upon the sorting booms. Stout boom timbers are located in the river from the foot of the jam to the head of the sorting jacks. These booms converge gradually and the logs as they reach the jack, borne along by the current of the river, are so directed by men standing upon the floating boom timbers that they come into the long central channel of the sorting jack sideways, or corduroy fashion, so to speak. When the wind is favorable and the men are working with a will, the logs come along one after the other, with only a few inches of water between them, and they pass along quite rapidly.

The men engaged in sorting stand in a row on either side of the central channel of the jack. Their footing is a platform of a

Drawing Logs from Main Channel to pockets.

As much at home as on dry land.

couple of heavy timbers floating lengthwise and pointing up and down stream. Upon this platform, looking from a distance like so many sea gulls upon a floating log, the men stand all day long. With keen eyes and muscles of steel they attend to their work, shooting out their long pike poles every few seconds to capture the logs belonging to the particular company whose logs they are each assigned to look after. To enable them to identify the logs, every operator when the logs are cut in the winter, marks the ends of them with the company's mark of identification. Some of the marks are struck upon the ends of the logs with special hammers made for the purpose. Most of the operators however, have adopted a definite mark, which is painted upon the end of the log in strongly colored paint rendering the work of identification comparatively a simple matter. From the central channel of the jack, openings over which an elevated platform is erected, lead to other channels down which the logs float till they reach the end, out in the harbor at the mouth of the river. There the logs are collected into large bag booms and towed away by tugs belonging to the companies which own them. Briefly speaking, this is the whole process of sorting, and simple enough as it seems, it is a work which requires the utmost skill and minutest attention to detail, if it is to be carried out with success. An idea of the extent of the work may be obtained from the fact that no less that 150,000,000 feet of timber are handled by the sorting jacks in one season. This amounts to about three million or three and a half million logs. In a single day the men at No. 1 jack will sort 30,000 logs. If the wind is favorable—which is seldom the case—they will sort more than this, and on a day when the wind is up stream they will not be able to handle quite so many. Some days, as many as 38,000 logs have been sorted between daylight and dusk. Generally speaking an average day's work at No. 1 jack is about 28,000 logs and at No. 2 jack about 22,000 logs. The pockets into which the sorted logs are collected will hold from 3,000 to 5,000 logs each. A bag boom in which they are towed away to the mills will contain from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet of timber or from 20,000 to 60,000 logs. On No. 1 jack there are 165 men employed and on No. 2, 110 men, making a total of 275 men. The river divides near the mouth into two branches and on each of these is located one of the jacks.

Where 165 men are fed four times a day.

The small army of men engaged in the work have to be fed, housed and cared for during the whole rafting season which lasts from May 1st to Sept. 1st. The men work, what is known as a river driver's day, which lasts, roughly speaking, from 5 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock at night. It is an absolute necessity that they should stick to the task through these long hours if the millions of logs coming down the river are to be sorted and delivered during the season.

It will be readily understood that men who are engaged in such arduous work, in the open air all day long and in every description of weather, must be given something more substantial in the way of food than would satisfy men in ordinary occupations. Three meals a day would not suffice to sustain them. Four meals every day are served to them, and they are not meals such as an ordinary man understands the word. The appetites of these men are cavernous. They sit in long rows before tables which are covered with food, and the difference they make in the appearance of the tables in a few minutes is astonishing. Dyspepsia is not known to them. They eat whatever their appetite fancies and give it never a second thought. Pies and pastry, puddings and fresh bread, beef, fat pork and syrup, canned vegetables and cheese, sauces and pickles, tea and coffee 100 per cent. strong, porridge and preserves; every conceivable combination and permutation of the thousand and one articles which make up a camp table, are consumed by them with the haughtiest indifference as to results and with a smack and a gusto which, if it could be illustrated, would establish the fortune of any prepared breakfast food advertiser.

The mainspring of the institution is the cooking staff. They feed them all, nearly 300 of them. They see that the men are awakened in the morning early, and after they are all snoring heavily in their bunks at night, they and their helpers are still busy cleaning up dishes and pots, and setting the table for the early morning breakfast.

At four o'clock in the morning the cooks' big hand bells are heard as they tramp about the camps swinging them lustily and rousing the whole institution from sleep. At half-past four the attack upon the tables is made, and at five o'clock the men are out upon the river, hard at work. It is something worth while, to see the men as they march out along the floating boom platform to their places on the river. There is only room for them to walk in single file. A hundred and sixty or seventy men trudging along in single file, dressed in the picturesque and varied costume of the lumberjack, with the river beneath them and the distant shore for background form a procession more striking and more replete with human interest than the most gorgeous cavalcade of a modern circus. Each member of the procession is a human being intent upon his life work. He is earning money for those whom he has left at home. He is a denizen of the backwoods, a man who would not long stand for a life in the city. He must have the open air and the wild spaces of the north. He tramps along almost in silence. Marching in single file affords little opportunity for conversation. He smokes his pipe or chews his plug as he moves along. There is no hurry, no delay. If his time were taken, day after day, on the march of about 300 yards from the camps to the jacks, it would be found that there was almost no variation in it. He is methodical and picturesque and a study in human nature which it would be hard to equal.

When he has reached the sorting jacks he is almost in a moment another being. The steadily moving stream of logs awakens in him an instinct and a personality which at first had seemed to be absent. His tongue is loosened and his companionability appears. The men work in groups which perhaps would not be noticed at first, but they are pretty well marked. A group of French Canadians will be found near one another. Several Scotchmen will be in another quarter, and the foreigners will be found assigned to sections of the work which bring them together. Through the long hours they work away at their tasks of allotting the logs to their proper pockets.

These men of the river have a vocabulary which serves them best when there are jibes to be cast or when there are mistakes to be jeered at. There is nothing in the form of an oath which is beyond the ken of most of them, and when they are aroused to language of this nature it is something to make a man marvel at the flexibility of the human tongue. Possibly a log or two which should have been secured by a couple of men up stream escapes their notice and is detected by others after it has passed beyond its proper pocket. In a moment one hears the call, "Serpent going up," or "Spanish going up," according to the designation of the logs which have been missed. The logs are turned, pointing up stream, and shoved along by pike poles until they reach the men who have missed them. Meanwhile a volume of jibes or curses is heard from some of those upon whom is put the duty of turning the logs back and returning them to their proper places. Such sarcasm, disdain and cursing as one may hear when this occurs, is not to be described. It is about the only diversion the men have and they indulge in it without stint.

These men working upon the river with the running logs become as agile upon the floating log, or a wobbling timber platform, as an ordinary man upon a country road. They leap upon a log to cross the channel of the jack, with less concern than other men would show in stepping from a street car.

The pockets into which the logs are directed are divided from one another only by single floating boom timber logs, chained together at the ends and anchored every here and there to spiles driven for the purpose. They extend for a distance of half a mile or more out into the river where, on a windy day, the waters are rough and the logs dance about pretty vigorously.

From five o'clock in the morning until quarter to nine in the morning the men work steadily. Then they march in for their morning lunch and are again on the river at half-past nine. The work then continues till quarter to three o'clock in the afternoon and at that time an adjournment is made for afternoon lunch. At half-past three they are at work again and stay at it until about eight at night when they return for supper and shortly after this they go to bed. There is not much sitting up late to read or play cards. The morrow's work is too hard and it begins too early for any one who sits up late at night to stick at it.

The cooking and the setting of the tables for all these men is a tremendous business. The cooks have to be experts. They have assistants known as the second cooks and several helpers. This staff of men prepare all the food, set all the tables four times every day, clean all the utensils and dishes and attend to the innumerable chores which have to be systematically looked after. There are many articles of necessity which a lumberjack needs during the driving season. The superintendent of the company keeps a supply of these, which he deals out to the men when they are required, the price being deducted from the men's wages. Tobacco, boots, wearing apparel and such other requisites as the lumberjack requires are kept in this stock, and it is the duty of the bookkeeper to see that they are properly charged up. The bookkeeper, Mr. J. Parker Reid, has his quarters with Mr. Williams, the Superintendent, in a comfortable office building, with living rooms attached.

Smaller sorting booms similar to the Spanish River Boom, are in operation at other points on the Georgian Bay, but in comparison, they are small affairs. One of these is on the Mississaga River about three miles from Blind River and it sorts logs for four or five different companies. On the Blind River, a boom sorting five or six marks is located and on the French River a boom company sorts logs belonging to several of the companies operating in that district.

There remains only to explain the financial system upon which the Sable & Spanish Boom Company is conducted. The company is an organization formed by a number of the companies which operate in the country bordering on the Spanish River and its tributaries. No attempt is made to derive a profit from the company's operations. A fixed charge is made per thousand feet for handling the logs. If a surplus is available at the end of the year, it may be divided or expended in alterations and improvements, and if continual surplusses were made they would result in the charges being reduced. This has not been the case in the past, however and the company gets along pretty well on just about an even keel.

The wages of the men who work at the sorting jacks are from $1.75 to $2.00 per day in addition to their board and lodging. The wages of the tug men and cooks are higher, running from $70 to $100 per month.

The officers of the Sable and Spanish River Boom Company are as follows:—President, Guy H. Moulthrop; Sec.-treas., W. J. Bell; Executive Board, Guy H. Moulthrop, W. J. Bell and John Malloy.

A Progressive Ontario Lumber Firm

Hocken Lumber Company's Operations at Otter Lake Station —Product Dressed and Planed as it Leaves the Saw

At Otter Lake Station in the Parry Sound, District of Ontario, is located the mills of the Hocken Lumber Company, Limited, at the junction of the G. T. R., C. P. R., and C. N. O. R.

The location of a mill always has much to do with its success. The excellent site of the Hocken Lumber Company, and the energetic oversight of its president and general manager, Mr. N. C. Hocken, account largely for the success of the company.

Mr. Hocken started a small mill at Otter Lake in 1903, and the business gradually extended until, in 1907, a joint stock company was formed. In 1909 fire destroyed the plant. Although there was no insurance upon it, a new mill was erected upon the same site within eight weeks.

The present sawmill is fitted with a circular saw, steam feed, steam nigger and steam log stop, 150 h.p. The planing mill has a new Berlin 94 planer, also a Ballantyne Lightning Matcher. All lumber is dressed and planed as it leaves the saw. The company specialize in timber, all of which is loaded direct from the saw on to the car. The total cut averages about 6,000,000 feet yearly.

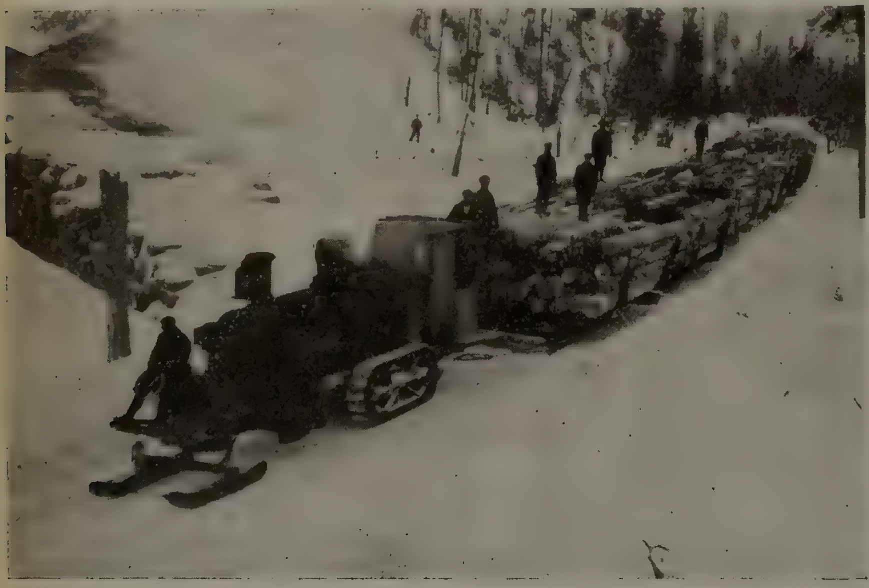
The president of the company, Mr. N. C. Hocken, was born in Bowmanville, Ont., thirty-three years ago. Although a comparatively young man, Mr. Hocken has, by his constant and careful application to business, made a success in the lumber industry. Not only in the office, but in the mill and in the woods, he always maintains a constant oversight, and through his systematic attention to all the operations, the cost of production has been greately reduced. The other members of the company are Henry Hocken, vice-president, father of the president, and a lumberman of many years experience; H. N. Hocken, secretary-treasurer; S. L. Hocken, Mr. J. C. Slater and J. W. Slater. The company also maintain a large supply store at Otter Lake Station, in charge of Mr. James Slater.

Plant of the Hocken Lumber Company, Limited, Otter Lake Station, Ont.

Logging by Steam in Ontario Forests

Interesting Operations of the Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Company on their North Shore Limits—Haul 2,400 Logs a Day

As other industries have been improved and their costs lessened by the gradual substitution of steam and electric power for horse and man power, and of various mechanical devices for manual labor, lumbermen have been constantly trying to apply the same principles to their own industry. This has been done pretty successfully in the saw mill end of the business, and in a modern sawmill with its steam kickers, niggers, loaders, cant flippers, live rolls, etc., the logs and lumber are rarely touched by hand except in guiding them. In the logging end of the business, however, comparatively little has been successfully accomplished in this direction, particularly in Ontario, where the ground is rough and the stand of timber not sufficiently heavy to justify many devices used successfully elsewhere. It is in the logging end of the business, however, that labor saving mechanical devices have their greatest opportunity for reducing costs, as the cost of logging is several times the cost of sawing.



Logging by Steam—Going down a Small Grade.

Logging is primarily a problem in transportation—from the stump to the skidway, the skidway to the stream or the railway, and thence to the mill—and though there are other expenses, the greatest saving that can be made in the cost of logging is in the various processes of transportation. The steam log hauler attempts to cheapen just one of these processes, viz: the transportation of the logs from the skidways to either the railway or the river. It is not a panacea for all the troubles of the logging business, but simply a substitution of a machine and a few men for larger number of men and a number of horses, on the sleigh haul. It is a mean between the high cost of preparation and low cost of operation of a logging railroad, and the low cost of preparation and the relatively high cost of operation of sleigh hauling with horses. Where a logging railway can be cheaply constructed and has a heavy enough stand of timber available to justify the initial cost, we believe it makes cheaper logging than the steam log hauler, particularly as it can be used the year round. On the other hand, there are some conditions, such as a very short haul, a rough country or lakes, where a sleigh haul with horses is cheaper than either. The conditions favoring the steam hauler, which is substantially a railroad proposition on ice instead of steel, are a moderately long haul and an up hill grade, as against horses, and too little timber and too great expense of grading, taking in and laying steel, as against a logging railroad.

The machine we used, as you will notice from the photographs, is practically a small geared locomotive, built for running on snow or ice instead of on rails. The boiler is 36 in. by 15 ft. of regular locomotive type, with a fire box that will burn either wood or coal. We found coal cheaper than wood. The engine consists of four cylinders, each 6¼-in. bore by 8-in stroke, bolted in pairs to the boiler and frame on each side, and each pair equipped with link motion. The machine carries 200 lbs. steam pressure and develops about 100 h.p.

From the crank shafts driven by cylinders, power is transmitted through a longitudinal shaft and a set of gears to the driving wheels, which are sprocketed, two on each side of the machine, each pair carrying a lag or tread chain 12 in. wide, with a bearing surface on the road about four feet long. The bearing surface of the lag chains between the two sprocket wheels is kept flat on the road by a channel carrying a second chain belt which is simply a series of roller bearings. Most of the weight of the engine is carried on these driving chains at the rear, the remainder of it being carried on a pair of runners in front, which are steered by a wheel. Under the boiler the engine carries a water tank holding enough water to run the machine five or six miles. This is filled through a suction hose by a steam syphon.

The manufacturers of the machine claim that about one to one and a half tons of coal should run the machine ten hours. This possibly is correct under the most favorable conditions, but we found that it required on an average about half a ton more than this.

There is not very much variation in the speed of the machine loaded and light. The maximum variation for satisfactory use being from about four and a half miles an hour with a train load of logs, to about six miles an hour with a train load of empties.

With the machine we used special heavy sleighs with eight foot run and fourteen foot bunks. The run is so wide in order that the engine may keep inside of the ruts. Each sleigh has a short heavy tongue, which in coupling the sleighs in trains is adjusted to bump against the beam of the sleigh in front, to prevent their running together. The short tongue however, has a double clevice for taking long poles for use in assembling the loads with horses, and a hook to which the draft chains can be attached. In coupling the sleighs in a train each sleigh is coupled to the one in front by cross chains on the same principle as the two sets of runners are coupled together in a horse sleigh. The front sleigh in the train is coupled to the engine by cross chains attached to each side of a slot in the draw box of the engine, the tongue fitting into the slot. The cross chains all the way through however, instead of being fastened to the runners are fastened to the beams, and the gudgeon pins pass through a long link in the cross chains so that no traction strain comes upon them. The sleighs were equipped for convenience in loading and unloading, with stakes fitting into the steel pockets at the ends of the bunks. The pockets on each side of each sleigh can be tripped by a toggle lever allowing the stakes to drop out and the load to dump. This equipment was used in place of corner bind and wrapper chains and saved considerable time, but is not essential to the working of the machine. We used about thirty-five of these sleighs.

Logging by Steam—Making up a Train with Horses.

In building our roads, we plowed them to the ground and tanked entirely with horses, building up about six inches of ice before we started to haul and then adding to it for a couple of weeks until we got about ten inches. We cut ruts about four inches deep to keep the sleighs in the road. After the road had once been tanked it required very little attention, in fact simply the plowing out after each heavy snow storm. The machine does not cut up the road as horses do, and is not bothered by a flurry of snow which leaves a couple of inches of loose snow in the ruts. After getting about ten inches of ice we did not put another tank of water on this road, although a horse road, paralleling it part of the way, required tanking almost every day. We of course tried to get the roads as level as possible, but did not have to be so particular about short grades as for horses, as the machine is a good climber and it not bothered at all by a stiff grade the length of half its train, which a team of horses with a fair load can not get up without assistance. The principal difficulty we had with the machine was going down hill, as it is considerably harder to sand properly for ten or twelve sleighs than for one, and in case of a "run" the machine cannot keep out of the way so well as horses, being geared for heavy pulling and not for speed. It is easy, of course, to sand a hill heavily and take down only two or three sleighs at a time, but that takes longer. In planning a road it is necessary to have water holes every four or five miles as the machine will require water that frequently if heavily loaded.

As it is more expensive to make roads for these wide heavy sleighs than for the ordinary type of horse sleighs, we made rather fewer branches and skidded our logs a little farther. We did not find this made any material difference in the cost, as we had fewer skidways to build when we were skidding, and fewer to shovel out when we got to hauling, though in loading there was a little more tailing down. In operating the machine we kept three trains of ten or twelve sleighs each, in use all the time; one train in the branches being loaded, another train at the dump being unloaded, and the third train behind the machine. In this way we saved a great deal of time for the engine as it did not have to wait for its loads or empties. We loaded in two or three branches at a time, using at one time as far as possible, branches which came out on the main road about the same place. The loads were drawn out of the branches and made up into trains with horses, frequently two or three teams being required to bring a load out of a bad branch, when we got to loading our sleighs heavily.

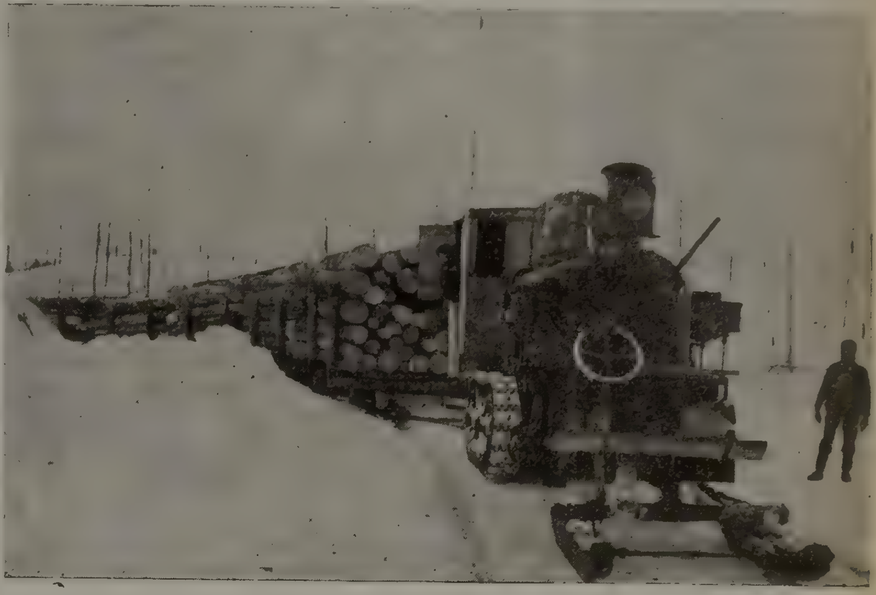
When the engine got in it dropped its train of empty sleighs on a siding, hooked on to the loaded train and started for the landing again, and the horses which had brought out the loads and made up the train took the empty sleighs to the skidways to be re-loaded. At the landing the idea is to have the machine spot the whole train where it can be unloaded and pick up the train load of empty sleighs, which, as fast as they were unloaded, had been turned around and coupled up by a team or so of horses. In this way it is possible to operate the machine with very little lost time.

Operating in this way, after we got well started, we made three trips a day on an average haul of between seven and eight miles to the water, or a total distance of about forty-five miles a day, and a good many days we could have made an extra trip if we had had sufficient sleighs to load. We carried from nine to twelve sleighs to the trip, or thirty a day. Each sleigh was loaded inside the stakes to about four feet and a half above the bunks and the load then rounded up, averaging about eighty logs to the load. In other words, the average hauled was about 2,400 logs a day.

Logging by Steam—Loading for the Machine.

During one period when the machine was laid up for a few days we tried to haul with horses, and put our best teams on this road. We could not average eighty logs a day to the team and the horses "went down" very rapidly during the few days we used them. In other words, on a haul of this length the machine is equal to about thirty teams of horses, and as from eight to ten teams are required to bring the loads out of the branches and make up the trains and to switch the empties at the landing, the machine is equivalent, we figure, to about twenty teams net.

It requires a crew of five men, consisting of engineer, fireman, steersman and two trainmen. The engineer's wages run from $100 to $125 a month, and the other four men average about $45 to $50 each. The whole thing will figure about $15 a day in wages and board, as against about $40 for teamsters, and the coal, oil, etc., for the machine will cost another $15 a day, including the toting, as against a cost of $25 to $30 for feeding horses to do the same work. The principal saving, however, comes when the machine is not in use, for our experience has been that it costs us anywhere from $25 to $50 a head to take care of our horses during the spring and summer, and of course no expense whatever is necessary on the machine. Such a machine can also be used night and day for as long a period as desired, which gives it an advantage over horses.



Logging by Steam—Taking a Curve.

We think that the rate of depreciation on it is very much less than on horses, for while some horses will give service in logging for a number of years, a considerable percentage of them either die or get killed or become useless for logging through one cause or another.

Canadian Paper Captures New Zealand Markets

American manufacturers of printing and writing paper have suffered almost a complete loss of their New Zealand business within recent years, writes the United States Vive-Consul General Mr. Henry D. Baker, from Auckland, New Zealand.

Canada, through the preferential surtax on printing paper, which went into effect in April, 1904, has taken from the United States almost the entire business of supplying printing paper for the newspapers of New Zealand. Up to that time printing paper had been admitted free of duty into New Zealand, but the preferential tariff, which amounted to 20 per cent. ad valorem, raised an effective bar against the admission of American paper in competition with paper from British countries, which was still admitted free.

The complete loss of this business to the United States is shown by the fact that in 1903, the year before the preference went into effect, the Eastern States of the United States, exported to New Zealand 46,823 hundred-weight of paper and the Western States 11,630 hundred weight, a total of 58,453 hundred-weight, while in 1909, the last year for which customs figures are available, the Eastern States of the United States exported only 3,913 hundredweight, and there were no exports from the Western States. Canada, however, which in 1903 exported 2,231 hundredweight of printing paper to New Zealand, in 1909 exported 86,889 hundred-weight. Printing paper is to-day Canada's most profitable article of export to New Zealand, the sales in 1909 amounting to $286,286, while sales from the United States amounted to $12,692.

The report of the Canadian Forestry Convention at Quebec has just been issued, and makes a volume of 160 pages, of addresses, papers, and discussions by Canadian and United States authorities on forestry and lumbering. All parts of Canada are embraced in the report, and all phases of the subject, commercial, educational, administrative, and protective are dealt with. The resolutions passed and changes suggested in the laws are included. Persons interested may receive a copy free upon application to The Secretary, Canadian Forestry Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa, Canada.

The Value of Canadian Forest Products

Nearly Three Billion Feet of Lumber, Lath and Shingles Cut Annually—Total Value of Forest Products, $166,000,000

By H. R. MacMillan

H. R. MacMillan

The statistical work conducted by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, during the past three years, has enabled us, for the first time, to form an authorative estimate of the quantity and value of the annual forest products of Canada.

The quantities given in Table 1 represent the amounts of timber cut—the woods to furnish the material necessary for each class of products. Owing to the very great waste in the utilization of wood in Canada only about three-fifths of this wood was ever actually put into use.

The values given in Table 1 are the values of each class of products at the point of manufacture. Were the timber products of Canada to be traced to their highest manufactured form their total value would greatly exceed the $166,000,000 given here over one-quarter of the total and the remaining one-quarter is made up of nine different classes of products, of which posts, poles and rails, and pulpwood are the most important.

The quantity of timber cut and its value at the point of production for each of the classes of forest produce for 1909 is given in Table 1. The figures for quantity and value have been rounded off to millions.

Table 1

The Cubic Feet of Forest Material Required for, and the Total Value of, the Forest Products of Canada, 1910

Products	Cubic feet of Material cut in the forest	Value
Total	2,895,000,000	166,000,000
Lumber, Lath and Shingles	840,000,000	87,500,000
Firewood	1,430,000,000	45,000,000
Poles, Posts, Rails	280,000,000	11,000,000
Pulpwood	150,000,000	10,000,000
Hewed Ties	125,000,000	5,000,000
Cooperage	29,000,000	2,500,000
Round Logs Exported	20,000,000	1,000,000
Round Mining Timber	20,000,000	1,000,000
Square Timber	3,000,000	1,000,000
Tanning Materials		1,000,000
Miscellaneous Products*...	10,000,000	1,000,000

*Distillation wood, maple sugar and syrup.

About 2,895,000,000 cubic feet of wood are cut annually in the forests of Canada. One-half of this is used for firewood, three-tenths for lumber and shingles, one-tenth for poles, posts and rails. These three classes of products together require nine-tenths of the wood cut in this country.

The total value, at the point of production, of the annual forest products of Canada is at least $166,000,000. This is $22.44 for every person in Canada, March 31st, 1909. In 1909 there were cut from Canadian forests about 400 cubic feet of timber for every inhabitant of the country. This is a per capita timber usage unequalled by that of any of the other important countries in the world.

The different classes of forest products will be discussed here in the order of their importance.

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Lumber is Canada's most valuable forest product. There were cut in 1909 about 4,900,000,000 board feet of lumber worth at the mill $80,700,000. Twenty different species make up this total, only six of which, spruce, white pine, Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar and red pine, reach a cut of over one hundred million per year. These six species constitute 86.5 per cent. of the total lumber production of Canada.

Spruce, which has been the leader this last two or three years, in 1909 formed 29.5 per cent. of the total, white pine 27.4 per cent., Douglas fir 12.3 per cent., hemlock 7.9 per cent., and red pine 4.4 per cent.

Soft woods constituted about 94 per cent. of the lumber cut in 1909, compared with 6 per cent. supplied by hardwoods. The only Canadian hardwoods, of which over 20,000,000 feet are cut per year, are birch, maple, basswood and elm.

The valuable hardwoods, oak, hickory and walnut, are almost extinct in Canada. The total cut of these three species in 1909 was less than one-fifth as great as the quantities of these necessary woods imported in that year from the United States.

Two-fifths of the lumber of Canada is produced in Ontario, one-fifth in British Columbia, and one-fifth in Quebec; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia together make up the greater part of the remaining fifth, and proportionately small quantities are manufactured in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and Prince Edward Island.

The per capita lumber production in Canada in 1909 was about 684 board feet, probably the greatest in the world. The per capita production in the United States in 1907 was 470 board feet. It is probable that with an increased demand due to forest depletion in other countries, and with the development of transportation systems to northern forest regions, now inaccessible, the forest production of Canada will still further increase, even though it has already reached proportions which under present systems of administration the forest of this country cannot permanently support.

There were manufactured in 1909 about 965,000,000 lath, worth about $2,400,000. About one-half the lath manufactured were spruce and one-third were white pine; cedar, Douglas fir and hemlock made up the remainder. For every 3,000 to 4,000 feet of lumber milled there are produced enough slabs and edgings to make 1,000 lath. It is from this material, at present considered valueless for any other purposes, that practically all the lath produced in Canada is manufactured.

About 2,330,000,000 shingles, worth $4,400,000, were manufactured in 1909. Cedar is the favorite shingle wood; three-quarters of the shingles manufactured in Canada are of red cedar—the production being about equally divided between the red cedar of British Columbia and the white cedar of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. Spruce and white pine are the only other species used to any extent for shingles; together with cedar they make up 98 per cent. of the total output. The western white pine (Pinus monticola), of British Columbia, supplies three-quarters of the white pine shingles of Canada.

As nearly as can be judged almost as much cedar is used for shingles in this country as is sawn for other products.

Two-fifths of the shingles manufactured are produced in British Columbia, almost one-fifth in Quebec, the remaining two-fifths are supplied chiefly by New Brunswick and Ontario.

It is estimated that in addition to the sawmill waste used for fuel, about 15,000,000 cords of firewood, valued at $45,000,000, are consumed yearly in Canada. The use of wood for domestic fuel is general in the country, excepting in the areas tributary to the eastern and western coal fields, the comparatively small prairie district, where there is no timber, the denuded area of Southwestern Ontario, and a few of the larger cities. Much, if not most, of the firewood used comes from the uncleared portions of farms in Eastern Canada, and a fairly large proportion of it consists of hardwood timber which would be worth much more if manufactured into lumber or other products.

All the common woods are used for fuel, but the species used to the greatest extent are maple, birch, beech and spruce, in Eastern Canada; tamarac, jackpine, spruce and poplar in Central Canada. and Douglas fir on the Pacific Coast.

Poles, Posts and Rails

There are used each year about 400,000 poles over twenty feet in length, and about 110,000,000 posts and rails of a total value of $11,000,000.

For the poles, which constitute the chief means of support for the transmission lines maintained by the telephone, telegraph, railroad and electric companies, cedar is practically the only native timber suitable. Nearly 95 per cent. of the poles used in Canada in 1909 were cedar, mostly eastern white cedar. The remainder were tamarac, spruce and Douglas fir.

Wherever cedar is available it is also the favorite timber for posts and poles, as it is the only common Canadian wood durable in contact with the soil. Chestnut and oak are valuable for post timbers, but are native to only a small area in Canada, and are almost extinct. Posts and rails are usually secured as near as possible to the locality where they can be used, and where cedar is not available the woods most commonly used are tamarac, spruce, jackpine, lodgepole pine, poplar and Douglas fir.

Pulpwood

The cut of pulpwood for 1909 was nearly 1,700,000 cords, valued at $10,000,000.

Over four-fifths of the pulpwood cut in this country is spruce; spruce and balsam together supply 99 per cent. of the pulpwood. Other species included in the remaining one per cent. are poplar, hemlock and jackpine. Three-fifths as much spruce is cut yearly for pulpwood as is cut for lumber. About 46 per cent. of the pulpwood cut in Canada is domestically manufactured, and about 54 per cent. is exported in the raw form to the pulp mills of the United States. Over one-half of the pulpwood domestically manufactured is manufactured in Quebec, about thirty per cent. in Ontario, fourteen per cent. in New Brunswick and four per cent. in Nova Scotia. Nearly all the pulpwood exported is cut in Quebec. About seventy per cent. of all the pulpwood produced in Canada is cut in Quebec.

The pulpwood which is yearly exported from Canada to the United States keeps running 69 of the 251 pulp mills in the United States. If this pulpwood were manufactured in Canada it would supply each year about 73 mills of the average size of those already existing. We have now 60 pulp mills in Canada. If we manufactured at home all the pulpwood which we cut we would have about 133 pulp mills.

Hewn Railroad Ties

In addition to the sawed ties, reported and classified as lumber which Canadian roads, steam and electric, purchased in 1909, there were purchased 9,500,000 hewn ties, valued at $5,000,000. The species used chiefly for hewn ties are cedar, jackpine, tamarac, hemlock and spruce. The making of hewn ties involves a tremendous waste of timber and leaves a great accumulation of slash in the woods which as a rule results in the destruction of the entire forest by fire.

Cooperage

Two classes of cooperage are manufactured, tight for liquids, and slack for materials other than liquids. Tight cooperage requires a very high quality of wood—white oak is preferred and is used almost exclusively. There is no supply of wood suitable for high grade tight cooperage in Canada, consequently there is practically no tight cooperage industry excepting what depends upon logs or staves imported from the United States, or excepting a low grade of tight cooperage for less penetrating liquids, for which some Canadian woods are suitable. There were manufactured in Canada in 1909, 567,000 sets of light heading and 12,000,000 tight covers. The greater part of the tight cooperage used in Canada is manufactured in the United States, and of the remainder a good proportion is manufactured in Canada of logs imported from the United States.

Most of the woods common to Canada are suitable for the manufacture of different grades of slack cooperage. There were manufactured in Canada in 1909, 139,000,000 slack staves, 11,000,000 sets of slack heading and 47,700,000 hoops. Four-sixths of the staves were elm, one-sixth were spruce, and the remainder chiefly poplar, maple, birch, beech, basswood and ash. About one-quarter of the heading was poplar, one-quarter elm, and the remainder basswood and spruce. Nearly 90 per cent. of the hoops are elm. Over three times as much elm is used for cooperage in this country as is cut for lumber. The total value of the cooperage output for 1909 was $2,500,000.

Logs Exported

Public lands regulations prohibit the export of unmanufactured logs from the greater part of Canada. The logs exported are chiefly cut on private lands in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. At times cedar logs are exported from British Columbia. There were exported in 1909, 20,000,000 cubic feet of logs, valued at $1,000,000. Practically all logs exported go to the United States.

Round Mining Timbers

The operation of the mines of Canada requires the cutting each year of about 20,000,000 cubic feet of round timbers worth about $1,000,000. About eight-ninths of this is used for the coal mines and one-ninth for the metal and other mines. Soft woods form the chief source of supply, and as a rule young thrifty trees are used.

Square Timber

In addition to sawn square timber, which is scaled and reported upon as lumber, about 3,000,000 cubic feet of timber is hewn and exported each year in square or waney logs. Practically all of this timber goes to England; one-half of it is white pine, one-third birch, and the remainder chiefly red pine and elm. The export in 1909 was valued at almost $1,000,000.

The square timber trade reached its height in 1877, and, owing chiefly to the disappearance of the supply of timber fit for squaring, has declined steadily since that date. The average white pine export for the decade 1871-1881 was about fifteen times as great as it was in 1909. The export of oak was then 194 times what it was in 1909. The export of birch has kept up better. It was, in 1909, nearly one-half as great as it was in the seventies. The export of elm has decreased largely. It is now only one-thirteenth as great as it was thirty years ago. The other timbers, red pine, ash and maple, are only exported to about one-tenth the quantity previously shipped.

Tanning Materials

The only native vegetable tanning material in Canada is a forest product, hemlock bark. The value of the hemlock bark and the extract of hemlock bark placed on the market in 1909 was over $1,000,000. About four-fifths of this was used at home, the remainder exported.

Canadian tanneries used in 1909 about 90,000 cords of hemlock bark, and about 2,250,000 pounds of extract of hemlock bark of a total value of over $800,000. At one time tanneries in this country depended almost altogether upon hemlock, but owing to a variety of reasons, the decreasing supply of hemlock, the introduction of cheap foreign, chiefly tropical, vegetable tannins, and the multiplication of chemical processes of tanning, hemlock now represents, by value, about three-fifths of the vegetable tannins used, and a much smaller proportion of all tannins, vegetable and chemical.

There were exported in 1909 about 20,000 cords of bark, worth $120,000, and about 3,500,000 pounds of extract of hemlock bark, valued at $80,000. The bark goes to the United States, the extract to Great Britain. This represents a great decrease from 1880, when the export of bark was 82,000 cords, worth $442,000, and 1883, when there were exported 20,000,000 pounds of extract, valued at $305,000. The exports of tannins from Canada are now less than two-sevenths as great as they were thirty years ago.

All the hemlock bark produced in Canada is not used. Though the bark of the British Columbia hemlock is twice as rich in tannin as that of the eastern hemlock, it is all wasted, and it is estimated that, at prevailing prices, eastern hemlock bark is wasted to the extent of $400,000 yearly.

Miscellaneous Products

In addition to the different classes of products enumerated above, enough material is taken from the forests of Canada each year to make up another $1,000,000.

Nearly 100,000 cords of wood, worth over $300,000, are used yearly by the destructive distillation plants manufacturing wood alcohol, acetate of lime and charcoal. Still more valuable is the maple sugar industry of the eastern provinces.

If the forests of Canada are administered for another three or four decades as they are administered at present it will be impossible for them to produce yearly such crops as that described above. No one can doubt this save those who do not know that our seemingly inexhaustible white pine forest has been so reduced that it now contains only thirty years' supply at the present rate of cutting, that our valuable hardwoods have been cleared away to such an extent that we now import each year more hardwood lumber than we produce domestically, that our square timber exports are only one-twelfth what they were thirty years ago, and that two-thirds of the original forests of Canada have already been destroyed by fires. Under the present system of exploitation the forests of Canada are decreasing steadily in area and in available products.

The decrease of the forest area of Canada, and the consequent decrease in available forest products is nothing short of a national calamity. It is not the purpose here to touch upon the favorable influences which the forest exerts upon climate and waterflow, indirect values which are recognized by everyone, but to point out how indispensable is the forest as a crop producer.

The forests of Canada stand chiefly upon lands unfit for agriculture even in its most intensive form. They produce a crop valued in its raw state at $166,000,000 per year. The harvesting and first manufacture of this crop employs labor to the extent of $100,000,000 yearly, and probably almost as much more is spent in turning out the more highly manufactured forms of wood products. In addittion to supplying a large proportion of the population of Canada with this means of livelihood, the products of the forest are, for the whole population, the chief sources of heat and shelter, are the most important raw materials for the factories, enter largely into the construction of nearly all articles of human use, and furnish one-sixth of the total exports of Canada.

Unless the principles of foresty are adopted by those who are responsible for the administration of the forest lands of Canada there is nothing surer than that within a comparatively short period of years the forests of Canada will be so destroyed by fire and exploitation, heedless of the future, that not only will there be no surplus of forest products for export, but there will be an insufficiency of any grade of timber for the building of homes, the carrying on of the works of the population in this country, and on the mountainous, rocky, sandy and other non-agricultural lands of this country, where the forest stood, there will be produced nothing. All the symptoms which have ever been met with in history previous to the destruction of the forests of any country, now exist and daily increase in Canada.

Forestry seeks not only to prevent the destruction of the forests but to secure their improvement so that they will be in a psition to produce each year, without any lowering of their value, even greater crops than they have yet produced under methods of exploitation. To secure this result forestry must achieve fire protection, prevention of waste in the logging, manufacture and use of lumber, and the reforestation of barren and cut-over lands.

The measures adopted to protect the forests from fire are now generall understood. They are the removal by eduction or legislation, adequately enforced, of the causes of fire, the organization of a patrol to find and extinguish such fires as will inevitably start, and the improvement and organization of the forest areas so as to render most efficient the efforts of fire fighters and to minimize the chances of any fire getting beyond control.

One aim of forestry is to further the productivity of the forests by securing the most profitable use of all forest products. There is now a tremendous waste in the use of forest products, a waste which every year leads to the cutting of more than twice as much timber in the forest as ever comes into use. Investigations have not as yet been conducted in Canada to show what percentage of the merchantable timber cut in the forests is wasted, but in the United States, where conditions of logging, manufacture and utilization are similar to those in Canada, it has been found that from ten to thirty-five per cent. of the merchantable timber is, as a rule, left in the woods; that of the logs which reach the mill there is wasted 49.1 per cent. by volume, and that after the lumber leaves the mill from ten to twenty-five per cent. of it is wasted before it is put into use. The waste in logging is due to:—

Poorly conceived and poorly executed logging plans.

Failure to remove from the woods merchantable material which is actually cut.

Failure to cut and remove inferior trees, partly defective trees, and inferior species which are merchantable.

Failure to remove small bodies of timber in comparatively inaccessible places, on which the profit is low.

The removal of only one class of timber from the forest when others are present and merchantable.

Failure to utilize merchantable dead timber; when inferior trees and inferior species are available, the use for construction work of valuable species and valuable trees which can not be otherwise utilized at a later time; failure to use materials for the purpose to which they are best suited.

The cutting of trees for tan bark only, and waste of logs.

The cutting of unnecessarily high stumps.

Failure to utilize all of the merchantable material in tops suitable for saw timber or cord wood or other use.

Failure in requiring the proper variation in log lengths.

The non-use of odd and short log lengths.

Unnecessarily long trimming lengths.

Unnecessary breakage in felling and transportation.

Too great loss in driving, and

Careless use of logging machinery, such as donkey engines.

All these causes given in the Report of the National Conservation Commission as reasons for the great loss of timber in logging in the United States operate in Canada. On one operation on Dominion lands in the Crow's Nest Valley, Alberta, it has been noticed that the waste of timber per square mile was 366,400 lineal feet of mining props, and 480,000 board feet of saw material, or over ten per cent. of the total originally standing.

On lands under forest management, it has been found possible to reduce the waste due to the causes enumerated above to less than two per cent. There is no loss in preventing this waste, but there is sometimes no profit except the profit which accrues to the country through securing the use of a natural product which would otherwise be lost.

The loss of timber in the manufacture of lumber is partly unavoidable and partly avoidable. The different sources of loss are:—

(a) Loss due to kerf 15.5 per cent.
(b) Loss due to edging and trimming 10 per cent.
(c) Loss due to slabs 10 per cent.
(d) Loss due to careless manufacture and accident 4 per cent.
(e) Loss due to standardizing lengths and widths of boards 2 per cent.

Much of this waste may be averted by:—

1. The general adoption of thin saws—band saws and resaws.
2. By elimination of gang saws.
3. By manufacturing in round-edged or "waney" form a large part of the lumber which is to be worked over.
4. By modifying market requirements and usage so as to allow boards of random widths and odd lengths.
5. By admitting short and narrow boards.
6. By modifying standard grading rules to allow defects on ends and edges without seriously reducing the grade of a board.
7. By more careful manufacture and more perfect machinery.
8. By utilizing short boards, slabs, and waste for such articles as matches, toothpicks, excelsior, novelties, and other purposes for which large boards and planks are now used.

There is great waste of lumber before it is put into use, due to loss in seasoning, and loss in manufacturing. It is estimated that in lumber used by the building trades there is a waste of 3 per cent. in seasoning, due to checks, stains ,etc., and a waste of 12 per cent. in cutting for use. There is a seasoning waste of 5 per cent. and a manufacturing waste of 20 per cent. in the timber used in the furniture industry. There is a waste of 15 per cent. in the timber used in the manufacture of boxes, and a waste of 10 per cent. in timber used by transportation lines. There is an average waste of 10 per cent. in seasoning, and of 15 per cent. in manufacturing vehicle parts. Much of the waste of timber in utilization is unavoidable, but with careful management a portion of it may be saved.

A large part of this yearly consumption of timber in Canada is due to the necessity of replacing timber which has decayed in use. The necessity of replacing at frequent intervals all the timber used for ties, poles, posts, mine props, piles and shingles is due chiefly to the destruction of these articles by decay.

It has been proven in Europe and the United States that a cheap process of chemical treatment applicable to almost all timbers doubles the life of the timbers. Doubling the life of ties, poles, posts, mine props, ties and shingles would mean that only half as much timber would need to be cut each year for replacements as is now cut. The general adoption in Canada of a system of giving railroad ties preservative treatment before use would bring about a saving of over 5,000,000 ties yearly. This would, allowing for the cost of treatment, mean an annual saving of from $55 to $60 on every mile of track in Canada.

The general use of timber preservatives is particularly important in Canada because we have in our forests but limited quantities of naturally durable timber, and very large quantities of timber which decays quickly in contact with the soil. The durable species are being culled, the non-durable species are being left or are being used at a loss. Were the non-durable species given a preservative treatment, for which they are naturally adapted, they would give most efficient and economical service, would add to the revenues and resources of the country, and would lessen the drain on the naturally durable species.

Many Ties Chemically Treated

Seventy-one plants in the United States reported a treatment of 17,933,918 hewed ties and 8,500,657 sawed ties during 1910. There were also treated by these plants 9,383,366 board feet of switch ties; 1,402,109 board feet of bridge ties; 7,826,749 lineal feet of piling; 1,809,723 square yards of paving blocks, 85 per cent. of which were yellow pine, the remainder being made up of Douglas fir, red gum, larch, and Norway pine; 435,462 lineal feet of poles; 142,093 cross-arms; 43,648,101 board feet of bridge timbers; and 49,638,844 board feet of other construction timbers. Approximately 30 million board feet of various other materials, such as posts, flooring, mine timbers, wood conduits, car sills, car flooring, tie plugs, barge timbers, etc., were also treated.

The following comparative statement of material treated in the United States during the years 1907 to 1910 has been compiled from statistics collected by the Wood Preservers' Association and by the Forestry Service. The table is instructive mainly in showing the tendency toward the use of certain preservatives. It will be noted that of the approximately 100 million cubic feet of material treated in 1910 with creosote and with zinc chloride, considerably more than half was treated with creosote. In 1909 there was less material treated by these preservatives than 1908; 1910, however, shows a decided increase in the amount of material treated.

Crossties are particularly liable to decay, since they are used under conditions which are favorable to the growth of wood-destroying fungi. Consequently, the railroads have always taken a leading part in timber preservation in the United States. Fifteen railroads report the operation of timber-treating plants; many also have ties and other materials treated by commercial plants.

The perusal of the individual reports of 1910 shows also a tendency toward the treatment of certain classes of material which have not heretofore been treated to any great extent. For example, the railroads report the treatment of large amounts of tie plugs, pole brackets, fence posts, pole steps, tunnel wedges, and planks.

Protection of Timber Against Fire

Precautions Necessary in Logging Operations—Disposal of Debris—Government Supervision Suggested

By Wynyard C. Gladwin, Chief Fire Warden for B. C.

Wynyard C. Gladwin

ALL disastrous forest fires have a small beginning, and 95 per cent. of them have had a certain amount of debris left from logging operations, or from settlers clearing land in the close vicinity of the forest to start these fires in the first instance. This applies more to provinces of the Dominion other than the Prairie provinces, where large tracts of timber have been destroyed by prairie fires. According to the conditions in which the brush and tops are left from logging operations, so can the danger to the adjoining standing timber be gauged. In my opinion, the only method by which a proper and safe system can be reached in this matter is through proper legislation by the government of the different provinces, in which certain regulations would be laid down, stating how the debris from operations are to be disposed of. This, of course, would be opposed by a percentage of timber holders in the provinces where the timber holder has a Crown grant of the timber land. It would be considered as dictating what he should do on his own land, but the whole country at large might suffer for something that would be caused by conditions existing on his land. I claim that the government should have the right to say how he should leave conditions, so as not to menace property other than his own.

A system of trimming the tops and piling them as the logging operations are carried on, and burning them off in a time when conditions are safe for so doing, under direction of government timber rangers, would be cheaper and a most effective way of doing away with the debris—and thereby doing away in the end with the most dangerous causes of timber fires, as the rotten material on the bed of the forest becomes the fertilizer for the next growth. It is of the greatest importance that this rotten material should not be burned. By piling the debris, the percentage of ground burned over would not exceed ten per cent., and, further, the small timber which is left standing would in this way be protected. Otherwise, not only is the young timber comparatively destroyed by the fire, but the ground is generally burned to a depth as deep as the decayed matter goes, thereby destroying everything that would hasten a new growth on the same ground. Then follows what becomes most destructive, the great rush of water from the melting snow in the spring time, washing the soil from the hill sides, swelling the streams to torrents for a time, and as the dry season advances the streams dry up; all from the cause of the vegitation being burned up, and nothing being left to retain the moisture. We see how far reaching is this matter of doing away with every cause that may endanger and destroy the standing timber, and wooded tracts of the country.

The cost of piling should be paid by the operators, and it should be done when the timber is being cut—all old stubs to be cut—tops to be trimmed and piled. The cost of burning, where the government have an interest in the timber, such as stumpage tax, could be paid by the government and the burning carried on under the government rangers or supervisors.

The providing of a force of timber rangers I think can best be done through the government having control, and by levying a special tax on every acre of timber, for a fund to carry on this work. The government to pay for all patrolling and fighting of fires.

I believe of all the most important features of forestry, none is more vital to the welfare of the whole matter than the mode of cutting, and disposing of the refuse. If we are to protect our forests that they may become a perpetual means of revenue, we must protect them as we would any other crop that the land is called on to yield. In countries such as Germany and India, where the state controls and owns the timber, and sells the amount required by the manufacturers directly to them—they must cut the timber that is marked by the ranger, and remove everything. The state, by this system, has a perpetual growth coming of the land, with nothing left from the logging operations that may cause a fire to start. In India the state owns the timber lands, these are patrolled and looked after by a body of some 15,000 patrolmen—with 500 officers, yet after paying for the maintenance of this large staff, the revenue from the timber sold adds some three million dollars to the treasury.

The great trouble in the past with the forests in Canada seems to have been that we thought there would be no end to the supply. But fire and waste have done away with more than has been marketed; the time has come when the people must "wake up" and make laws and regulations, and see to it that they are carried out, not for the benefit of a few, but for the nation as a whole; that not only may the present generation benefit by it, but that generations to come may benefit by the foresight of the present in preserving this great natural asset.

Motor Trucks for Lumber Delivery

One of the largest among Chicago lumber dealers has been using an automobile truck for several months with good success in the delivery of planing mill materials, says The American Lumberman. Other dealers here and elsewhere are likely soon to fall into line, although they do no expect to discard horses altogether. Commercial motor trucks have gained headway steadily and the increasing number and variety of such vehicles seen upon the streets of metropolitan cities and even centres of smaller growth are everywhere impressively noticeable. This tendency, of course, does not signalize the entire extinction of horse power; without much doubt it does mean that its future will be marked by the steadily increasing retirement of that noblest of animals, the horse. That the motor delivery truck is gaining and will continue to gain favor in the lumber circles of the country is in growing evidence where they can be utilized to advantage.

Steady Prices During 1911

Perhaps the most striking feature developed in the general lumber market thus far this year is the fixity and stability of prices, says The Lumberman's Review. There have been few quotable changes in either direction, and demand for nearly all classes of lumber has quite fully taken care of production. In very few lines has demand so far exceeded supply as to create a strong sellers' market! but, on the other hand, the buyer has not ruled the market on many, if any, varieties of lumber. There have been no fancy prices, and yet the bargain counter has not been in evidence. As a rule, the buyer has "shopped around" a great deal before placing each order for supplies, and the yard men have rested content so long as there was a fair assortment in the sheds. Round lot buying for stocking-up purposes has been conspicuous by its absence. In short, we are having what may properly be termed a steady market, a condition which portends neither excessive profits nor material losses. It has been neither a fat nor a lean year. That there has been a "normal play of free competition" is a fact beyond question.

After a fight of twelve years Theodore Ludgate, of Seattle, Wash., who built a mill at Arrowhead, has been successful in validating his lease of Deadman's island. He secured his lease in 1898, and purposed to erect a saw mill. The island is in Vancouver harbor and opposite the aristocratic West end. The residents objected. Since then the case has dragged through all the courts. Now the highest tribunal of the Dominion declares Mr. Ludgate has possession. The island has increased enormously in value, for Vancouver has grown from a city of 25,000 to 150,000 in the last decade or so. It is probable that wharves and warehouses will be erected on the property instead of a saw mill, as was first planned.

The three northwestern associations of lumber manufacturers in the United States are arranging a scheme to consolidate under the name of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association. The organizations affected are the Oregon and Washington Association, with headquarters in Portland; the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association, Seattle, and the Southwest Washington Lumber Manufacturers Association, Centralia, Wash. Economy, lessening of competition and extension of the lumber markets are sought through the proposed amalgamation. Centralia will be the headquarters of the association.

Reports from Shelborure, N. S., state that serious forest fires still continue in the country round about. 33 barns and two lumber mills had been destroyed at the time of the latest report. The fires were still advancing and it was believed that the large mills of the Sable River Lumber Company, together with 5,000,000 feet of lumber which was ready for shipment could not be saved.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

A Problem in Competition—Can Anyone Solve It?

Retailers' Troubles

By George Wilson Jones.

"Hello, old settler, glad to see you! Begun to think you'd forgotten all about us down in this neck of the woods. Take a chair. I've got these figures to go over and then I'll talk with you."

That's how Billy Jordan who runs an up-to-the-minute, tiptop, ship-shape retail yard at D—— gave me the "glad hand" as I dropped in on him a few days ago. Billy is one of those men you call by their first name before you've been with him ten minutes. You do it instintictively, and it doesn't show any discredit either. I've known him off and on for ten or twelve years and don't recall ever hearing him called anything but Billy. I suppose a new yard man, if he ever hires one, might call him Mr. Jordan the first time he addressed him, but if he did, the chances are that Billy would look around to see whom he was speaking to. That crack at the new man puts me in mind of the foolish notion once expressed in my hearing that you have to get new employees frequently to keep your machine up to a concert pitch. Billy Jordan keeps life in his organization with a bunch of old fellows who have been there ever since I first became acquainted with him. He does it by treating them as men and making each one feel he's part of the works. Of course if he found a fellow who didn't respond to such treatment, that particular chap would get his walking papers instantly, if not sooner, for with all his geniality Billy is not a man to be hoodwinked, bamboozled, flimflamed, or monkeyed with.

As Pretty a Team of "Chunks" as I Ever Saw

Acting on his suggestion, I took a chair near the window looking out onto the yard and watched as pretty a team of "chunks" as I ever saw drawing out a load of shingles. The horses of a lumber yard always appeal to me. They seem to acquire some of the solid qualities of the material they draw. I followed the team out and watched them till they turned the corner, then I came back into the office just as Billy swung his chair around ready for a visit.

"Pretty good team you've got there, Billy."

"Yes, they're a smashing good team, but what's that got to do with your coming to R——? You're not buying up horses now are you?

"No, not so you'd notice it," I replied. "My nose for news got busy so thought I'd hike down here. Sort of felt there might be something doing. You know we war correspondents like to get in on the ground floor before the smoke clears away. How are things, anyway?"

"Rotten's no name for it Jonesy my boy, I've got the toughest scrap on my hands I ever had."

"I'm sure sorry to hear that, but glad I can get the facts while they're hot. Take this cigar and put me next."

"Thanks. I am really glad you've come, for I want to talk this matter over with you. Maybe you can suggest what I'd better do."

We then settled back in our chairs, Billy's feet on his desk and mine braced up against the stove. After we got the smoke circulating in a friendly manner, we got down to business.

A Well Known Retail Trade Snag

"You remember the Parsons yard, don't you?" Billy began.

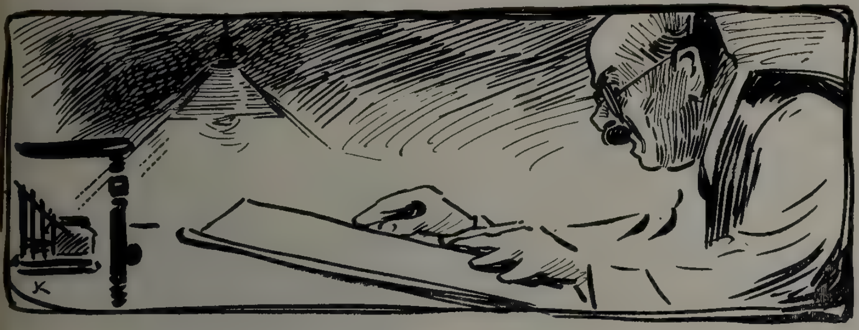
"I certainly do. He was in business here the last time I called, and a mighty fine old gentleman he was too."

"Well, he sold out about the first of the year to a man named N—— who used to be a line yard manager in Minnesota but got the notion that he knew all about running a lumber yard and thought the chances were better for him here than back in the States. Soon after N—— came, he called on me. He struck me as being a pretty decent sort and we had a pleasant visit. He said he was a newcomer and wanted to get acquainted so we could get along nicely and keep out of the rows that usually bob up when a new man goes into a town. This sounded good to me, and I told him Mr. Parsons and I had been competitors for a good many years and always got along finely and saw no reason why he and I couldn't. We went around the yard and I showed him how we did things, the kind of stock our customers called for, and gave him a lot of pointers about conditions here. When we came back to the office, I showed him what we were getting for stuff, and a lot of such information. After a little more talk he started to go, but came back toward the desk and said he supposed as there were only two yards he was entitled to half the business. This took me off my feet, for he must have known that the Parsons yard was smaller and could not in the nature of things do half the business of R——. I explained the situation to him but he stuck for half. I told him Parsons never had over a third of the business and that I couldn't afford to throw over enough to make things even. I suggested I show him my books for five years and let him make a statement for the same period from the Parsons books, and divide on the amount each yard was entitled to. He didn't take to this, saying Parsons was an old fogy and what he got was no sign what could be gotten out of the yard. We talked quite a while and he finally had to admit that he was not entitled to half the business, and when he left seemed very friendly."

"That was a reasonably good start, but I suppose he didn't stick"

"You've hit it right. Now I wouldn't care if he went about it like a man, for I'm not afraid of square, open competition, and don't ask any favors. After a little, one of my old customers came in and said N—— was bragging that he would soon have me on the run, that I'd been robbing the people, and that he was going to show them what a real lumber yard was. Then another customer came to me with that story that N—— said he would give his lumber away before he'd see me doing all the business. This made be pretty hot, so I called N—— up on the phone and asked him that there was in these yarns. He didn't give me much satisfaction. Said he'd thought over my proposition and couldn't see his way clear to divide that way. I told him I had no kick coming on decent competition but didn't like the way he had been talking to my customers. He just said there was no use discussing it, and hung up the receiver. That was a couple of months ago and since then things have been cut wide open. One case was par-

Supposed he was entitled to Half the Business ticularly annoying. You know sometimes I make plans for my customers, and one day a man who had bought quite a lot of stuff came in and said he was going to build a small house and wanted me to drawn the plans, promising me the business. I went ahead and got them out. There were three contractors figured, or rather two contractors and a couple of carpenters out of a job who joined forces and set up as contractors. These fellows took the bill to N—— and when the bids were opened, they were very low. My customer came over and told me just how it stood. He said he hated to give N—— the business after promising it to me, and offered to give the two carpenters $50 to drop the matter or else buy of me. I agreed to make some concession too. He made them the offer but they went right over to N—— and of course de duplicated it, giving them the lumber at the original price. I didn't want to stir up any trouble, so told him to withdraw his $50 offer and buy of N——. You see N—— was practically a hundred dollars below me on the original figures, and with the extra $50 he was willing to allow, he was under me $150, and I know from my figures that there was little or no money in it, so he must have been willing to lose a tidy sum just to beat me out of the job."



Found he was Loading Up—at a Loss

"That was rubbing it in with a vengeance! I know how hard it is, but why didn't you call on him and see if he wouldn't listen to reason?"

"Thought He Had Me on the Run"

"I did that very thing, but from his manner I took it he thought he had me on the run and meant to whip me to a finish. All he would say was that if I would agree to be satisfied with half the business, he would talk with me, but not until I was."

"That's a hard one to crack, but you know the history of these fellows. They all go broke. All you've got to do is to figure down and throw the work to him till his capital is used up. I know a case of that kind where the scrapper found he was loading up with business at a loss and soon saw where it would land him, and he came to time and was the best sort of competition after that."

"Hold on, there, old man, you forget one thing. While N—— and I are doing this, the trade in this whole section will be shot to pieces. We wouldn't recover for years. Every farmer for twenty-five miles or more would hear of it and drive in here to buy, and that would make the other yards mad and they would be drawn into it. These things spread like the small-pox. I tell you, Jones, this is a hard problem. I haven't worried so much about anything since I began business. Suppose instead of fighting, I sit tight and keep my prices up? Where will my trade go to? When a fellow's hit, he wants to hit back, and that's how I feel, but sometimes its foolish. I'm certainly thinking of telling N—— he can have half half the business if he'll call the fight off, but I hate to do it. Its too much like admitting I'm licked, but I've got my family and my business to think of, and I can't afford to do anything rash just for the sake of the fight. I can hold my trade———."

"Yes, that's just it! You can hold your trade, and even if you offer to give N—— half the business, how can you turn it over to him? At even prices, N—— won't have a 'look-in' and after trying it for a week or two and finding the trade all going to you, he'll begin cutting and slashing all over."

"Yes, that's true. I've thought of that, and that's another reason why I am up a stump."

That's the gist of my visit with Mr. William Jordan of R——, and I'm frank to admit right here I don't know what course is best under the circumstances. My object in writing it up is in hope that some retailer may see it who is inclined to start a fight for trade and stop right where he is. If N—— had started in fair and tried to build up his trade in a legitimate manner, he might have secured half the business in R—— without any hard feeling. He's trying to "force-feed" his business and its mighty apt to have a fit of indigestion that will lose him everything. It seems to be a fact that every once in a while a man butts into a business without the first instincts of a business-man. Before you can practice law or medicine, you have to show certain qualifications, but any fellow with a few hundred dollars, and sometimes less, can get out some stationery, hang up a sign, find a few easy marks to supply him with stock, and go into the lumber business. In most cases these fellows know nothing about the cost of doing business, they are loose with their credits, and by their tactics rob their competitors of legitimate profit. A case of that sort came to my attention one night at the Russel House at Ottawa. I met a friend of mine there and we got onto this subject of men who had no right to enter business. He told me of a man in his town who had recently failed for something like $15,000 and it came out in the investigation that he never had over $300 invested. It took him two years to reach the limit, but during that time he had been a veritable bull in a china shop and aside from causing his creditors heavy loss, cut his competitors out of what they were entitled to as well. The insane desire to get "into business' as they call it, wrecks many a good, competent employee who can work for others and earn a profit for their employers, but who lack the qualifications that make a successful business man.

Trade Journals—Their Importance

You would scarcely think that at this age of the world there would be a single retail lumberman who was not a subscriber to his trade journal, but such is the fact, sad to relate. I often boast that I can tell from the appearance of a yard whether or not the proprietor is a subscriber, and when called upon for proof, state simply that the man who has the most modern yard must keep in touch with conditions, and nowhere can he find those conditions outlined except in his trade paper. To put it bluntly, when you refuse to subscribe you deliberately shut off one of the most important means of communication with your fellow lumbermen, and unless a man is egotistical enough to think he knows so much no one can teach him anything, he owes it to himself, his family, and his business to keep posted. You may say that's all theory, and maybe it is. That's why I put it before my proof. Now I will give three examples. If I were a lawyer, I should term them exhibits No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3.

A friend of mine who has one of the best equipped small yards I ever saw took me on a tour of inspection at my last call, and finally we came to what looked like the village fire department's hose drying tower. Opening the door, he ushered me in. There in neat stalls were his mouldings, upright.

"What do you think of that for a moulding room?" he asked.

"As fine as I ever saw, but why go to the expense of building this place when you used to keep them in the shed?"

"Did it ever occur to you," he questioned, "the amount of waste when mouldings are kept flat? When a customer wants a piece, you yank it out for him, and if you could pile up the amount of stuff broken in this way, you would never pile any more in the shed. Then see how clean these are." and he rubbed his hand over a number of pieces. "You couldn't do that if they were outside, so I could keep my stock here for a hundred years without any deterioration. When a man buys moulding, he picks clean pieces, and you are left with stuff that won't sell if you permit dust to settle.

"Where did you get this idea?"

"From a trade paper a salesman left here one day, and I want to tell you that tip has been worth a good many dollars to me."

My exhibit 2 is about a retailer who had a small mill in connection with his yard. Usually the inside of a mill gradually grows grimy and black from dirt and dust, but this man kept his painted white. He said he first saw the value of a bright interior from a description of the mill of the Blakeslee Lumber Company, at Albany, N.Y., in a lumber paper.

Exhibit 3 I put last because I happened to be the one who made the suggestion. In an article written a year or more ago I described what to me was a new idea. The retailer sprinkled the driveways in his shed with crude oil the same as used in some cities on their dirt streets. This retailer caught the idea and by giving his driveways a treatment in the spring as soon as the ground was settled, he avoided the ruts and clouds of dust that make a shed a pretty disagreeable place when there is any wind blowing.

Now here are three ideas, and if any one of them is adopted, you will have received many times over what your subscription costs. This may be like a temperance lecture at a prohibition convention, but one can never tell, and if the ideas are passed along, they may result in a number of subscriptions, and thus in better yards. The system of studying through correspondence schools is deservedly popular, and the usual fee is $40 for twenty lessons. Now why not consider your Lumberman a correspondence school? Not a bad idea, is it? Divide the cost by the number of issues you get, and you will see what it means. We all want better yards, and better informed proprietors, for then you eliminate wildcat competition, which invariably comes from ignorance. Let the retailer know what it costs him to do business and how he can improve his facilities, and he is at once a better competitor.

THE WOODWORKER

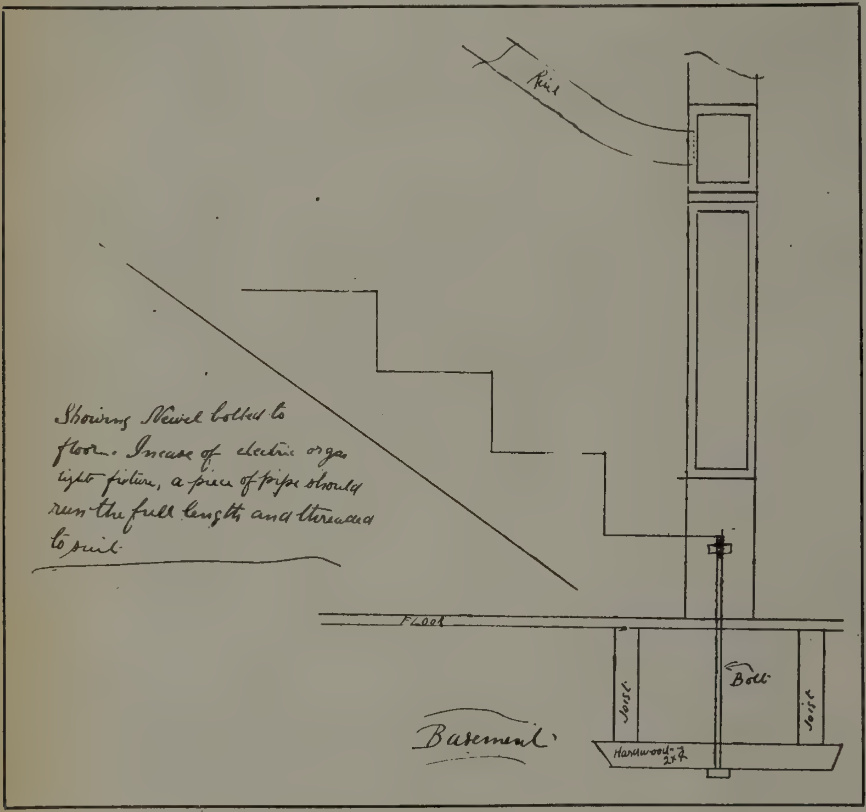
Mill Built Stairs—Elements of Design

By Frank Bowers

WE are very much too prone in this age of power-driven machinery, when noting the ease with which many processes in woodwork construction are chopped out thereby, to wonder whether it is worth while learning to do anything with our hands at all. But great as are the capabilities of machinery, we should not lose sight of the fact that it is still an agent, and auxiliary power to lessen our manual, but not mental exertions. If we fail to bear this in mind we will be on the high road towards a fate worse than Sodom and Gomorrah, the state of listless inaptitude.

In the course of training for general usefulness perhaps there is hardly anything so fascinating as woodworking. It is with us from the cradle to the grave. Even Santa Claus (who, by the way, has a great eye for business) takes care to have a good supply of woodworking tools, on card usually, for his young friends, and Madam will essay to saw a board and do a stunt or two at the family wood pile.

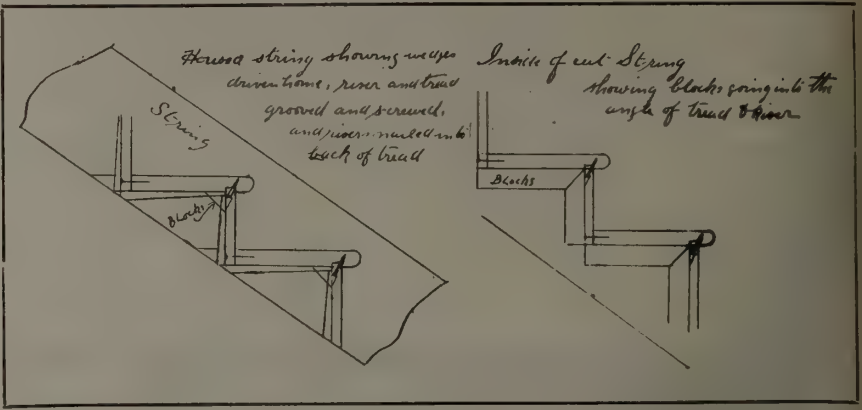
Seeing that all this is the case it behooves us, owing to the increasing demand, and the decreasing supply of woodworking material, to be more thorough in our construction. I hold that a job taken in hand with fairly good material, and well constructed, is better economics than to do the same job with better material and sloppy work, inasmuch as the latter will soon let in those deteriorating influences dragging down what was good, to its own miserable level. So that the whole can be summed up in one word, both literally and figuratively as "rotten."



Showing Newel bolted to floor. In case of electric or gas light fixture, a piece of pipe should run the full length and threaded to suit.

I would like to call your attention a few moments to that very essential piece of work in our modern buildings: "the stairs"—the thoroughfare that leads from one storey to another. You could not have failed to notice how, in many instances, the designer has a tendency to chop off space that has been allotted to the stairs. As the stairs are among the last pieces of work to be done, unlimited opportunities are afforded, so to speak, for taking off a few feet to fill some other deficiency. So, when the stair-builder comes to get in his work he finds it is more a job for an aviator than a woodworker, for, like the proverbial dove, there is no room for the sole of his feet. This surely is a mistake, and I believe often an unwitting one, for I have often heard, after a few yards of finished plastered partition have been torn down, and trimmers and joisting cut back, those ominous words "I wish we hadn't done it."

One method we are getting out of, though, is what I call the treadmill type, that is, one long flight leading from front hall to landing, without a break, which would make a strong man wonder when he would get to the top, to say nothing of the doubts and fears of delicate women, elderly people and little children. But, even it had its advantage over its present rival, in as much as it had a hand rail from bottom to top.



Housed string showing wedges driven home, riser and tread grooved and screwed, and risers nailed into back of tread

Inside of cut String showing blocks going into the angle of tread & riser

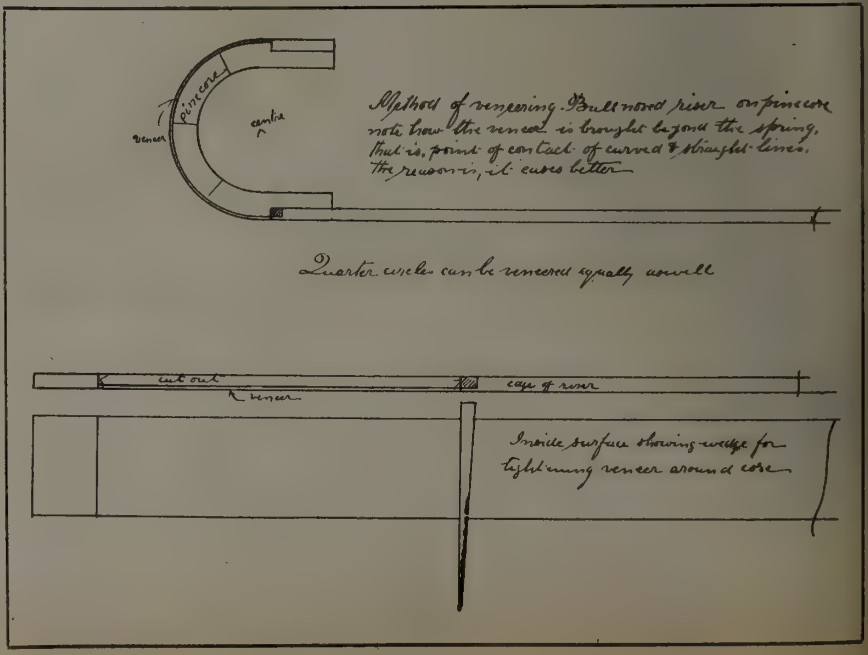
Now, the idea is to start with a few steps with a short piece of handrail butting into a wall at the first landing (about all that is in sight from the front door). Then you can continue the rest of the journey from a small level landing, or often, which is worse, several winders without any support whatever, except your own natural equilibrium, which generally ends, in the case of little folks, in a bad tumble from top to bottom, or pitching through a window, which seems conveniently placed for that purpose.

The ideal stair that I would suggest is not new by any means, but one we have discarded in our rage for cheapness. That is, the space cut up into two or more flights, level landings where practical, handrail from start to finish without a break, and a lower rail for the little ones. Above all, there should be thoroughness of construction, so that when you walk on them it won't be a signal for them to tell you all their weak spots.

Stairs of any pretention at all should always be specified to be "mill built," for no matter how good a workman may be, he cannot do justice to the job on a building where there is always more or less dampness, where there are no facilities for veneering curved risers, dowelling and cramping joints, where glue cannot be used to advantage, as it perishes before it sets, and where many other difficulties too numerous to mention are continually present.

Good construction would consist of carefully selected material; strings housed in not less than half inch; five eighths is better if thickness of stuff will allow it; wedges made to fit, glued and driven home; step and riser tongued and grooved and screwed from the back and neatly blocked; in case of open string the blocks should be made to go right into the angle made by tread and riser; the steps dovetailed (not bored) to receive balusters.

The starting newel on the ground floor should be bolted through the floor, so that it can be easily fixed at any time with a turn or two of the nut, a much simpler and neater job than letting the newel run through the floor and keying.



Method of veneering. Bull nosed riser on pine core note how the veneer is brought beyond the spring, that is, point of contact of curved & straight lines. The reason is, it cures better

Quarter circles can be veneered equally as well

Inside surface showing wedge for tightening veneer around core

Where risers are curved the steps should run under them and be screwed up from underneath. This will give you less bending on the riser, besides making a perfect joint. The back of the straight steps can be tongued and the riser grooved to receive it or a very good job. In fact, I think just as good a job can be done without it, the material being seasoned, the riser passing down and thoroughly nailed. The nails being at right angles with the strain, there will be no fear of joints opening.

All steps and risers engaging with newels should be housed or gained into them, also strings and handrailing where it makes a right angled butt. If wreaths are used, learn some system of lines that will avoid cripples. Never have a joint on the spring, even in ordinary curving it is not advisable, and in stair building it is fearful.

A few pointers say from the works of Robert Riddle and a good eye will result in a very graceful combination, I think you will endorse me if I say that a man who can take a piece of tree and make it twist and turn in easy flowing curves just as he wishes has attained something worth while.

And in closing I would say, if we ever want to get upstairs we must first go upward then onward like the souls of true Christian spirits.

Cooperage Industry on a Sound Basis

Production About Equal to Consumption During Present Year—Slack Barrel Stock The Trade Staple—General Consumption Increasing.

By J. Innes

J. Innes, Chatham, Ont.

The cooperage industry in Canada this year has been on a very sound basis, the production being on about a par with the consumption. The fact is, that if the large apple crop, which was expected, had developed, considerable stock would have had to be imported into the country. The apple crop, however, is light, and the consequence is that there is a small quantity of staves available for export.

Reports from 58 mills in Ontario give the production for 1911 as follows: staves, 58,250,000; hoops, 20,125,000; heading, 3,600,000 sets.

A number of small mills which make stock for local consumption only, have not reported, but we do not think that this will increase the production more than ten per cent. at the outside. All of the heading and hoops manufactured are used for home consumption. There will probably be ten per cent. or a little better of the staves manufactured, exported to the United States and Europe.

The production in New Brunswick and Quebec is not very heavy this year and a large part of this production is nail keg stock. As near as we can gather Quebec and New Brunswick will produce in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 sets of heading and 12,000,000 staves. Two-thirds of these will be for nail kegs, spike staves and other classes of kegs; the balance in long staves for fish, lime, cement, etc., a considerable portion of which is exported.

The production in Nova Scotia will be comparatively light this year. We do not think it will exceed 16,000,000 staves and 900,000 sets of heading. There is considerable stock now being manufactured in British Columbia, and from advices we have received we believe that in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 staves and half a million sets of heading will be produced.

Ontario is the only province which manufactures elm hoops to any extent. Bark hoops are made in the other provinces, but there is no way of getting at this production in anything like correct figures. Quite an amount of stock is now being manufactured in Newfoundland, only all of it is used for fish cartons, Newfoundland importing from the United States the oak staves and heading required for their oil barrels and hogsheads.

There have been a few gum staves imported into Canada from the United States for flour barrels, but these are not meeting with any great appreciation by the millers, as occasionally they arrive musty and are liable to flavor the flour. Nearly all the oak staves and heading used in Canada are from the United States, as tight barrel stock is only produced in very small quantities in Canada, the oak and ash necessary for these staves and heading being either too expensive or too scarce to warrant their manufacture into staves and heading.

The production in Canada of cooperage stock is now almost entirely confined to slack barrel stock. The trade conditions throughout Canada have been improving in the last twelve months, and as the barrel has been found the handiest and the most sanitary package for food stuff, and the safest package for other purposes, the consumption of barrels in Canada is increasing.

Staves and hoops are principally manufactured from elm; heading from basswood and hardwood. Elm, however, is getting quite scarce throughout the country, and it is only a question of time when the elm will have to be reserved for hoop manufacture and staves made from other woods such as birch, poplar, etc., which make a good stave, and when properly manufactured, make an excellent barrel.

The reciprocity treaty, which is proposed to be put into effect between the United States and Canada, admits staves free of duty from the United States into Canada and vice versa. Heading and hoops, however, are not affected. This treaty will work well for the stave manufacturers and the coopers on account of the geographical situation, as staves can be brought from the United States to some parts of Canada on much lower freight rates than they can be shipped from the producing part of Canada to the consumer, while the Eastern States can be reached by the Canadian manufacturers at low rates of freight and enable them to dispose of their surplus in the United States without any difficulty.

The stave manufacturers are, therefore, very much in favor of the reciprocity treaty, as far as their business is concerned, and leave the general effect of the treaty for the statesmen of the two countries to thrash out, who are sufficiently patriotic to accept or reject the treaty according to whether it is good for the country at large or otherwise.

Regarding the consumption in Canada, as already stated the general consumption is increasing. The apple barrel trade, however, is a factor in the fixing of prices, and as this year the crop is only a moderate one, it is not likely there will be much fluctuation in the prices of cooperage stock, as the production is not large enough to leave any large surplus on hand and cause any of the manufacturers any inconvenience in carrying over stock that will not be required for actual consumption this year, whereas a very slight spurt in the consumption would affect the market considerably.

Would Simplify Shingle Grading

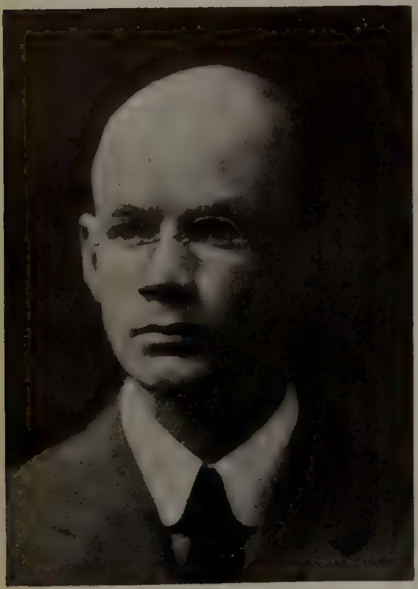
The Pacific Coast Shippers' Association, through its secretary, F. D. Becker, Seattle, Wash., has started a campaign for a simpler method of grading red cedar shingles. Mr. Becker has mailed circular letters to 20,000 of the most prominent retail lumber dealers asking for their personal views on the proposed change in the grading rules. The campaign will be carried on by the Pacific Coast Shippers' Association all over the country with the exception of the New England and South Atlantic States. At the present time there are eight grades of shingles manufactured. The Shippers' Association wishes to encourage the manufacture of three standard grades only, which Secretary Becker says would result in a more stable market, better grades and smaller investment by the retailer who handles the red cedar shingles. Mr. H. S. Stine, who is the father of the movement for simpler grading, suggests the manufacture of only one thickness of sixteen-inch shingles, the new grade to be thicker than the present "Star A" grade and thinner than the present "Extra Clear." The opinion of lumber dealers on the merits of an air-dried shingle is also asked for in the circular letter to retailers.

Newfoundland is beginning to export lumber. Last year it exported lumber to the value of $144,600 and wood pulp to the value of $69,164.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Forest Surveys—Wherein They Serve

By C. A. Lyford


C. A. Lyford, Montreal

THE maps and estimates resulting from a forest survey furnish an inventory of raw material in a complete, concise, classified form, such as is obtainable in no other way. They provide a usable and convenient vehicle for taking the directors and managing officers over the ground, without necessitating several trips to the scene of field operations, with attendant inconveniences, and expenditure of valuable time and energy.

Maps made by competent Forest Engineers and constructed in such a way that all pertinent information, (except the actual figures of the stand of timber), is shown; and which are arranged so that they can be kept up-to-date by annual revision (mapping of new cuts, etc.) will enable the managing officers to obtain a bird's-eye view of their operations—will enable them to see at a glance just what and how much area has been cut over—how much is waste land — how much timber is coming from each watershed—the location of routes of travel through the property—the exact location of camps and areas tapped by each one—the location of dams, chutes, and all improvements, and a correct impression of the relation of various features of the property, one to another as regards distance and direction. With the maps and estimates both at hand, general plans for operations can be made for years ahead. Moreover, a distinct advantage is gained for the men who are financially interested in the property, but have no close connection with the management of either the office or field operations. With the aid of an adequate map system and estimate, the manager can readily show them in a comprehensive way just what is going on and where it is going on, and what relation the amount of wood used annually and the area cut over bear to the total supply of wood and the total area remaining uncut.

Just within the past few years the form of negotiable security, known as timber bonds, has begun to appear as an important item in the financial markets. Hitherto timbermen have been more or less at the mercy of the banks, when in need of financial accommodation, but now bonds afford timber owners a simple and convenient vehicle for this purpose; and furthermore, furnish a substantially secure and productive form of investment, for which there appears to be a growing demand. In the near past, timber bonds have sold very readily in the West and South of the United States, and are being taken up to some extent in the Eastern States and Canada, and the indications are that they will be much more in demand in the near future. Timber bonds may be issued by a company for several purposes. The company may wish to acquire additional facilities, or to refund existing liabilities, or enlarge available working capital. Standing timber affords ample security for these bonds, and the prospective value of immature timber of cut-over lands and of the natural reproduction where clean cutting has taken place in many cases may equal the value upon which the bonds are predicated. A company which is contemplating a bond issue cannot find a better medium for exhibiting their resources in standing timber than the maps and estimates furnished by a reliable Forest Engineer, as the result of a forest survey. The maps show the areas of virgin timber, and a record of past operations. The figures of the estimate make up the inventory, and in conjunction with the maps, provide a convincing voucher in presenting a proposition for bonding timber properties, to the consideration of the public.

No system of fire protection can be effective, however, without maps, which show the lay of the land, the quickest and best routes of travel from one part of the forest to another, the courses of streams, and the location of bodies of water, etc. It is admitted that the prevention of fires is the most important aim of all organizations for fire protection. In order to prevent fires getting under way, a patrol system is necessary. It is not very difficult to perceive what an immense advantage accurate, detailed maps would be to a district supervisor of fire rangers in enabling him to see just how his men were placed, and in attaining an economical division of the country into patrol units.

In the State of Wisconsin, a bill was recently proposed for levying a tax of 2½c per acre on wild lands in the Northwestern part of the State, the proceeds to be used to pay for a forest fire patrol. This bill passed the Senate, but was defeated in the Assembly. Although this bill did not pass both houses of the State Legislature, it exhibits the general tendency toward increased efficiency of forest fire protection. When the time comes that Canadian provinces realize the importance of fire protection to such a degree as to result in imposing a tax of similar magnitude for a similar purpose, the timber owners who can show detailed maps of their property, which greatly facilitate the organization of a patrol system, would justly be entitled to a discrimination in their favor, equal to a fair portion of the cost of the forest survey, which provided them with their maps, making the patrol problem a fairly simple one for these favored sections.

A great many owners of standing timber are holding their property with the view of eventually operating, when industrial conditions, railroad facilities, etc., permit them to do so to advantage; or, they may be holding the timber until such time as they can sell at what they consider a fair price. A majority of such timber owners are in a state of considerable ignorance as to the exact area and condition of their limits, and in many cases, the boundary lines are either not located at all, or conflict with adjoining boundaries. There are usually cruisers' reports on nearly all these properties, but they are at best but rough estimates, and in very few cases have the areas been covered systematically, and in almost no cases are there any maps, showing more than limit lines, and a few main streams and lakes. These owners can put themselves in a certain strong position as regards the value of their property by having a forest survey made, and then they don't need to ask anyone about anything in connection with their property. They know all there is to know about it themselves. They will have obtained a reliable map—a sort of picture of natural features and conditions, and a reliable inventory of the timber, and a great deal of information on all points of interest to a practical lumberman. Along with the forest survey, boundary lines may be established, so that there will never be a chance of misunderstanding with adjoining owners.

Perhaps the consideration of the value of the forest surveys in their relation to the protection of forests from fire, should have had first place here. The great and growing importance of fire protection for the forects of the Provinces is evidenced by the recent appropriation of a considerable sum by the Quebec government for this purpose.

The Forest Fires

By Arthur Guiterman

Is this the Forest Primeval?—that redolent, hallowed cathedral
Lifted by Nature to God, the solace and joy of His creatures.
Health-giving, tranquil and strong, the source of beneficent waters,
Wooing the quickening rains, guarding the bountiful wheat-lands?
This was the Forest Primeval;—this roaring, devouring furnace
Billowed and sheeted with flame, a pitiless, raging inferno.
See! how the sentinel pines go down, while the red-hearted cyclone
Greedily sweeps on the settlements, whirling in panic before it
Caribou, timber-wolves, deer, snorting and plunging and bounding
Mingled with cattle and men, poured through the streets, where the houses
Melt in the fury!—And now, nothing remains but the timbers
Desolate, blackened and charred, heaped over smoldering bodies.
There let the fire-weed grow, dropping memorial blossoms.

Only a camp-fire brand,—only a spark from an engine,
One of the myriads blown daily and nightly at random—
Such was the procreant seed. Come, let us thresh out the harvest.

—Life.

Mr. J. W. Tarrant, formerly with the Mount Royal Spinning Company, has joined the staff of the Wyagamack Pulp and Wood Company, of Three Rivers.

Keeping Books in a Lumber Camp

Suggestions for Practical Care of the Accounts—Important Points which can be Dealt With Simply

By Camp Clerk

THE system of book-keeping which prevails in many of the lumber shanties is certainly a long way from perfect, and the question arises whether it would not recompense lumber firms to pay a little more attention to this important subject. Accuracy and neatness can be practiced as well in the lumber camp as they can in the city office.

After all is said and done, no very elaborate or expensive set of books is necessary for the clerical work of the shanty. A good, serviceable time book, a strong ledger, a stock book, a rough day-book and two or three small check books should answer the purpose. Many lumber firms are too prone to study absurd economy in running the shanty office.

Everything is rough up there in the camp. Anything is good enough for the office seems to be their motto. But it is a mistaken one altogether. An ill-equipped office may lead in consequence to financial losses to the firm. These losses under a bad system may never be discovered, for the simple reason that there is no means of tracing them. For instance, if the time-book is improperly kept, men may be paid wages to which they are not entitled. If a man has been idle for a day, and for the lack of a proper time-book the clerk has failed to make an entry to that effect, the man, when he comes to be paid off, will receive more than is properly his due. In the case of one man, this may be a trivial matter for the firm, but in the course of the fall and winter it may amount to a considerable sum.

Therefore a proper time-book should be one of the first essentials. In some camps it is the practice to keep a memorandum book, in which are entered the names of the men as they arrive, and the date of their arrival, then if a man is idle for a day or longer the fact is entered in this book under the man's name. This, at the first glance, may appear to be a safe and simple way of time-keeping, but in reality it is not so. The practice of "putting off till to-morrow what can be done to-day" is inherent in many human breasts, and shanty clerks are no exception to this little weakness. Of course, a really careful clerk, as soon as he knew that a man was idle, would make an entry to that effect immediately; but probably the time-book is not just at hand, or has got mislaid, so he says to himself "I will remember. I will enter it later on." There the matter ends, and the entry is never made. For that reason then it is advisable to provide a time-book which must be made up every day.

A book with columns ruled for each day of the month will answer the purpose. The names of all the men from the foreman downwards, should be entered therein one under the other, and a stroke "1" placed in the dated columns day by day against the names of the men who have worked and "abs" (absent), "idle," or "sick," against those who have not been working.

"That is all very well," it may be argued, "but the shanty clerk may fail to make his entries every day, just as he did in the other case." He may neglect to do so, but it is unlikely that he will, for if he gets behind-hand it will be a tedious task to catch up and, moreover, he never knows when the agent of one of the heads of the firm may happen along, and if either of them takes up the book a mere glance will suffice to show whether the time-book is being kept up to date.

Another important matter is the keeping of a meal book with a record of the men's meals. This can best be done in a book ruled in the same way as the time-book though not necessarily so large. It, too, must be entered up every day. The cookery forms such an important factor in the running of a camp that it is essential that a close check should be kept upon that particular department. If a careful account is kept of the number of meals consumed each week, together with a weekly record of the supplies used, a firm can ascertain whether a cook is extravagant, and if so discharge him. It is probable that a cook is often blamed for lack of economy when the fault really lies with a defective system of book-keeping. If the shanty clerk makes a mistake in recording the amount of supplies used, and sends in a return showing the amount of provisions used to be in excess of what actually is the case, then the cook is blamed. The practice of sending in each week a return of the provisions used has much to recommend it, but it must be done properly or not at all.

The clerk should be the only one to have access to the storehouse. Every Monday morning the cook should notify him what provisions he needs for the ensuing week, and the clerk before handing out fresh supplies should go round the cookery and make a careful note of the amount of stock remaining there on hand. In this way he will be able to make an accurate return of the quantity of provisions consumed. Having, during the week, taken a careful account of the number of meals, he will be able to send into the head office a correct summary of the inner working of the cookery, and it should be a simple matter for someone at headquarters to work out the cost of meals per man. If they cost too much then the only thing to be done is to replace the cook by a man who has a greater regard for economy. At the same time too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that if the weekly stock-taking is imperfectly done, or if the record of meals is made by sheer guesswork, the lax system simply makes "confusion worse confounded."

In regard to the ledger any stout book ruled with "Dr." and "Cr." columns will answer the purpose. In making out a man's time it is necessary that his van account should be kept separate from the other items charged against him. Thus if he is in the habit of making periodical advances to his wife or mother out of his wages account, these payments should be kept separate from the van account. For the sake of simplicity a good practice would be to use the first cash columns in the ledger for the van account, and the other set of columns for the entry of payments out on account of wages, charges for doctor, mail, etc. If a man disputes the accuracy of his van account the clerk will have the amounts separately before him. Moreover, when the clerk comes to settle up his van account with his superior officer, he will have the whole of the articles which he has sold from his van shown in separate columns in each page of his ledger.

In closing a man's account the clerk can summarize the whole thing at the foot of the page in the following manner:

Bill Smith

Engaged Sept 1, 1911, as general hand at $26 per month

1911			
Sept. 7	Tobacco … … … … … … … …	.50	
" 10	Muleskin mitts … … … … … … …	.50	
" 15	Oil tan moccasins … … … … … …	2.00	
Oct. 1	Cheque sent to Mrs. Bill Smith … … …		15.00
" 9	Pipe … … … … … … … … …	.25	
" 11	Tobacco … … … … … … … …	.50	
" 19	Suit of underwear … … … … … …	2.00	
" 26	3 pairs of socks … … … … … …	1.50	
Nov. 1	Cheque sent to Mrs. Bill Smith … …		12.00
" 9	Tobacco … … … … … … … …	.50	
" 15	Stamps … … … … … … … …	.25	
	Mail … … … … … … … … …		.30
	Doctor … … … … … … … … …		1.50
		8.00	28.80

By 2 months and 13 days' work ..		$65.00
Van Account … … … …	$ 8.00	
Cheques paid, doctor, mail, etc. … … … … …	28.80	
Balance payable to Smith… …		$28.20

A serviceable time sheet is that shown in Specimen B., and has the advantage of enabling the man to see at a glance the exact amount coming to him after all deductions have been made. The time sheets made out by some firms are so complicated that it is impossible for the shantyman, who is usually illiterate, to understand it at all. When the document is handed to him he should be able to see clearly what he is to receive when he presents it to the book-keeper at the office where payment is made. A clearly prepared time sheet such as the one shown should be the means of avoiding disputes with the men when they make their departure.

Specimen B.

Camp Ledger Folio....................

WOOD AND COMPANY'S SHANTY NO.........

Name of man.. .. ..
Capacity .. ..
Wages .. ..Dollars per Month
Date of Commencing Work .. ..
Date of Completing Work .. ..
Number of Days Lost .. ..
Total Time Worked .. ..months .. ..days
Total amount due to him (after deducting Van account and all other claims against him).. .. ..Dollars .. ..Cents
Foreman's report as to the man's character and ability .. ..

FINANCIAL STATEMENT	$	c.	$	c.
FULL amount due to man exclusive of deductions for Van and payments on account of wages …				
Amount of Van Account … … … … … …				
Advances made on account of wages … … … … … … … …				
Charges for doctor … … … … … … …				
Charges for mail … … … … … … … …				
Charges for board while not working … … …				

The system of paying a man by the calendar month (reckoning 26 working days to the month) leads to a good deal of confusion, and is often a source of much irritation amongst the men. The only fair and practicable way of paying them is by the number of months and days worked. Under the calendar month system of payment there are many anomalies. Thus men who start work on the 29th, 30th, or 31st of December and leave work at the break of camp,—say in the middle of March—all get the same amount of pay, for they each complete two months on Feb. 28th, and commence their third month on March 1st. When the man who started work on December 29th finds that he has only been allowed the same amount of time worked as he who started work on December 31st he is naturally dissatisfied, and often raises trouble. If the clerk used a time book such as that already suggested he could at the end of each month total up the number of days worked by each man, and when he came to pay him off it would be a simple matter to reckon the exact number of days he had worked.

For the stock book, no very pretentions volume is required. A book of about two hundred pages should answer the purpose, and the clerk can rule the columns to suit himself. A page should be devoted to each article:—pork, beef, flour, butter, lard, sugar, beans, etc., etc., and one column should be devoted to the supplies received and another to those given out, thus:—

	Butter	
	Received	Given Out
Oct. 21	200 lbs.	
" 24		50 lbs.
" 31		100 lbs.
Nov. 4	250 lbs.	
" 7		100 lbs.
" 14		50 lbs.

In this way the amount of stock on hand is readily discernible.

The number of logs cut can of course be entered up in a memorandum book each night as the "counts" are given in by the men from each gang, but these should be transferred next day to a more pretentious book for permanent reference, and should be so ruled as to show exactly the amount of cutting and skiddng done by each gang, as well as the total cutting and skidding for each day. Specimen "C" will give an idea of this, though lack of space prevents the various kinds of timber which may be cut in a particular camp being shown in the illustration.

Specimen C.

Gang 1	Sept 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept.4
Pine cut	10			
Pulp cut	160	200		
Cedar cut				
Total skidded	165	190		
Gang 2				
Pine cut				
Pulp cut	200	200		
Cedar cut				
Total skidded	195	200		
Gang 3				
Pine cut	10			
Pulp cut	175	200		
Cedar cut				
Total skidded	180	200		
Gang 4				
Pine cut				
Pulp cut				
Cedar cut	100	100		
Total skidded	95	100		
Gang 5	Sept. 1	Sept. 2		
Pine cut				
Cedar cut				
Cedar cut	100	100		
Total skidded	95	100		
Totals				
Pine cut	20			
Pulp cut	535	600		
Cedar cut	200	200		
Skidded	710	790		

The record of logs hauled and shipped can be kept in a similar way though, of course, the totals of each kind of timber handled each day need only be given.

In regard to keeping a weekly or monthly account of the food consumed by the teams, guesswork has to a large extent to be relied upon. The only way to keep an absolutely accurate check would be to have the hay, oats, etc., weighed as they leave the granary or storehouse. This, whilst ensuring accuracy would be a cumbersome procedure and the amount of labor which it would entail would more than counterbalance any benefits which would accrue from the practice. It is only possible to estimate the amount used and the amount on hand, and a competent stableman can usually come somewhere near the mark.

In this article the writer has not attempted to lay down any hard and fast rules as to how the shanty books should be kept, but has merely offered a few suggestions which he hopes may be helpful in leading to accuracy with simplicity.

C. A. Lyford & Co., Forest Engineers, Board of Trade Building, Montreal, have commenced field work on a forest survey of a portion of the limits of the River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Company, at St. Pacome, Que.

The Men Who Get the Formanships

An Incident of a Lumber Camp which shows how the Demands of Business Determine the Success of Employees

By Guy Cramer

THE Old Lumberman had been talking. Now he had slowly refilled his pipe and touched the flaming match to the tobacco-filled bowl. Logging days of years ago had been his theme. He had listened patiently, too, to the clatter of the drummer who sold firearms "out of Boston" and the sage expressions of "business of to-day" by the young salesman who carried clothing samples from a house in New York.

But as the Old Lumberman again showed evidences of finding his tongue the "general room" in the little inn of the northern New Hampshire town—a village which crowded close on the timber reaches that send their volume of raw material down to the grind of the paper mills along the Androscoggin River—took on a veil of silence that gave the crackling of the spruce logs in the fireplace the sound of firecrackers in early July.

"Well, the effect this here called 'business' has on people is certainly various and peculiar," was his rather meandering comment, as his deep-set eyes seemed to be searching back through the years that had gone. And then he volunteered this personal experience—an experience which, shorn in part of his vernacular, speaks a homely but truthful sermon to every man who to-day gives his efforts in the cause of business.

"You may know," he began slowly, "that years ago I run a sawmill up on the Androscoggin. I'd knocked around the woods so long that I could talk the tree language. I knew 'em from root to leaf, and me and the woods was familiar friends and each of us was good enough company to keep the other from gettin' lonesome. 'Two is company' went every time with me and the forest, no matter whether it was summer with its green or winter with its cold and snow. Then I settled down to saw-millin'. Well, sir, I had one fellow that took a place with me when I set the first saw to buzzin' His name was John—he had another name, but John can do for the purposes in hand.

"Well, we sawed some there, I can tell you. John had been with me for nineteen years, workin' around the mill steady all the time, when I took on another new chap. This fellow was a chap who'd just come up to me, manly like, and said he needed a job and would I give him one. Well, he got the job, as I've said, and, by godfrey, by the end of a year I just felt that I didn't know how I ever got along without him. He was such a real prop to me, learned so much about the business and handling things so fast in just the way I wanted 'em handled, that I figured we'd just get up to date and have a 'foreman.' So, I crowned Bill—that name means just as much to you folks as his whole name would—with that there title and told him to live up to the job and be the boss of the men.

"I saw a change in John, all right, in a few days. He went around about his work, mind you, just about the same as ever. But he did it just as if he'd crawled into his shell, stuck there and was carrying the shell around with him. See? One mornin' he come to me.

" 'Say,' he says, 'I've worked faithfully for you for twenty years, ain't I?'

"I said he'd figured right.

" 'An' I've done my work steady?'

"Again I wagged my head up and down.

" 'An' I've stuck to you loyally?'

"I give him another nod, found my tongue and said: 'You bet you have, John, and I appreciate it!'

"He stopped me right there. 'How can you say that,' he broke in, 'when you put over my head a man who's been here only 'bout a year?'

"Now, when I seen John goin' around in his shell I'd sort of been figurin' that I'd have to explain in some way, and smooth down his fur and coax him out again. But I wasn't quite as prepared as I thought I was when the showdown come thus rather unexpectedly sudden. Finally, I jus said: 'Now, John, that's all right; you go along and everything'll be all right. By the way,' I added, 'I think there's a drive of logs just come down this morning and being held about a mile above; I wish you'd just run up and take a look around.'

"He went and some time later come back.

" 'They're in,' he said, short like.

" 'Well,' I said, 'what kind of logs be they?'

"He looked at me a minute and replied: 'I didn't notice that.'

"I wanted to keep him busy, so I said: 'Well, I wish you'd run back and find out.'

"He went and got back with the report that they was poplar, chiefly.

" 'And who're they from?' I asked.

"'Well, now, I just didn't find that out,' was John's reply, and he had that blank look again.

"'Just run up again and see, will you?' I asked. I looked at John with a little meaning that time, but he was off again. Pretty soon he came in with the news that they was of Higgins' cutting.

"'And what length are they cut in?' I asked.

"It was the same old story—John hadn't 'noticed that.' So back he goes again at my askin'. His next appearance brought the word that they'd average about twelve to fifteen feet. Then I had my idea.

"'Well, John,' I said, 'you've traveled right smart now and you must be purty tired; so just sit down here and smoke this cigar,' an' I handed him a roll of tobacco. Then I sent for Bill. He come in lookin' alert and eager.

"'Say Bill,' says I, 'I think there's a drive of logs for us about a mile above, and I wish you'd run up and look around.' Bill was gone in a minute. I kept John smokin' away until Bill got back.

"'Well,' I said, as he come in, 'what'd you find?'

"'The logs is there, all right,' Bill reported.

"'And who're they from?' I asked.

"'Why they're from Higgins, they're about all poplar and they run from twelve to fifteen feet, as I see 'em.'

"There was the whole story in one wad—all the information handed over in one lump! See? And Bill hadn't traveled four times to get it, either. 'All right, Bill,' I said; an' he disappeared out to where the saw was singing its way through the timber.

"'John, I said, turnin' to him, 'I guess you'd better go back to work now; you're rested and everything'll be all right.' And John went. He saw the point. He saw why Bill got the foremanship.

"So, I say, the effect of this thing called 'business' on people is certainly various and peculiar. The Bible talks about them as has ears but hears not, and of those who has eyes though they're blind as bats. And that's gospel truth, all right. It's the fellow who knows and what takes pains to know and uses his ears and his eyes and his brains in learnin' to know, that gets there. You got to apply yourself, I tell you, and think. And it's the fellow who does that as gets the foremanships. And I guess that's about as true in your big cities and in your business concerns to-day as it was in saw-millin' upon the Androscoggin. Ain't it, now?

"I guess it is," admitted the Boston drummer meekly. But, broken only by the striking of another match by the Old Lumberman, the strained silence was almost painful as each member of the circle about the fireplace involuntarily turned his eyes inward and took a mental inventory of himself.

And no man summoned courage sufficient to inform his neighbor as to the result.

Would you?—"System."

Woodworking Progress at Huntsville

Rapid Growth of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company—Modern Facilities and business Ability Produce Successful Result

At the town of Huntsville, Ont., is located one of the most interesting and progressive woodworking institutions to be found in Canada. The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co., which enjoys a business of extensive proportions in all parts of the country, is the direct successor of a small industry which was started in a little factory some time in the early nineties. The factory was fitted with woodworking and iron repairing machinery, and was located on King William street. This little company ran along for two or three years without showing any indication of unusual prosperity or growth. Its principal output was broom handles.

In the early part of the year 1901, an important change occurred when the factory and equipment were purchased by Messrs. Hanna and Hutcheson Bros., a well-known mercantile firm of Huntsville, and a determined effort was put forth to develop a large business Results were not long in making themselves shown, and in March, 1902, it was necessary to secure a better site. This was found on the shore of Huntsville Bay, where a lake frontage and piling yard were obtained, occupying about fifteen acres. The factory was then enlarged and the company was incorporated under the name of the Muskoka Wood and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

One of the first steps was to erect a large and modern sawmill, together with a factory for the manufacture of flooring, handles, dowels, chair parts, and other articles of woodenware. A better site than the one thus secured would be difficult to name in Canada. Navigable lakes and rivers enable the company to bring logs from their own limits at a minimum of cost, and to place the finished product on railway cars or vessels without moving from their own premises. Their eastern boundary is the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, from which two main switches and seven spurs run through their yards, so that they have every convenience for prompt loading and shipping.

Considerable enlargement and improvement has taken place since that date. The floor space of the factory has been doubled, dry kilns have been erected and storage sheds and modern equipment throughout the mill and factory have made it possible for the company practically to double their capacity within the last few years.

An interesting summary of the operations of the company may be secured from the following figures, which represent the annual output of the mill and factory: Lumber, pine, hemlock, mill stuff, hardwood and spruce, 6,000,000 feet; dressed softwood lumber, and dressing in transit, 3,000,000 feet; hardwood flooring, 2,500,000 feet; lath, 2,000,000. The product of their factory also includes curtain poles, handles, dowels, chair parts, cedar telephone and telegraph poles, cordwood and hemlock tanbark.

The plant of the company includes a power plant 40 feet by 40 feet, and an excellent fire fighting equipment.

The company carry in stock from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet of lumber in their yard, and from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of hardwood flooring in their storehouse. Their "Red Deer Brand" of kiln dried hardwood flooring is manufactured with the latest improved class of machinery. It is all jointed, end-matched, steel polished, bored for secret nailing, and bundled. It is known in all parts of Canada, and

Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.'s Mill; view from yard

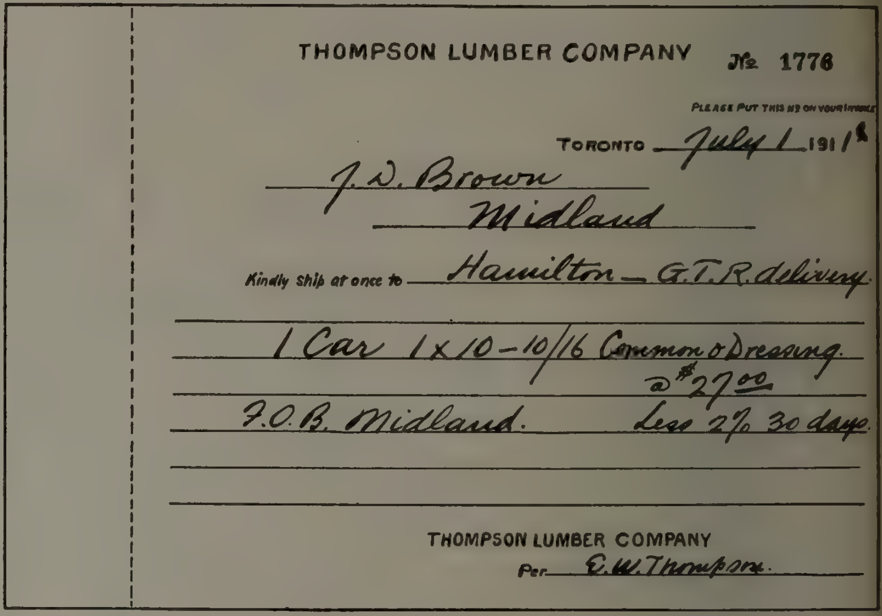
Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.; bird's eye view of plant has an extensive sale in the British Isles. The standard widths are 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, and 3½ inches, and their standard thicknesses are ⅜, ⅝, 13/16, and 1⅛ inches. The birch of Muskoka and Parry Sound make a splendid quality of flooring. It is claimed, in fact, to be the best for this work upon the American continent.

So long and intimately have the members of the company been associated with the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, that they are able to make numerous advantageous purchases of timber lots.

The officers and directors of the company are: R. J. Hutcheson and W. E. Hutcheson, of Huntsville; Wm. Hanna, of Port Carling, Muskoka; Dr. W. L. Hilliard, Waterloo; Dr. J. A. Hilliard, Berlin, and T. S. Parkinson, of Huntsville, secretary-treasurer; Mr. R. J. Hutcheson, who is president and managing director, has been in the lumber business for twenty-five years. The successful organization of the company is due to his efforts, and its continued success is also the result of his careful oversight. Mr. Hutcheson's business ability has been frequently recognized by his fellow townsmen, an indication of which is afforded by the fact that he was re-elected this year to the important position of president of the Board of Trade, of the town of Huntsville.

Concise Lumber Book-keeping Method

Synoptical System which Shows at a Glance Just How the Firm Stands — Practical Forms for Orders and Invoices



THOMPSON LUMBER COMPANY №. 1776

PLEASE PUT THIS Nº ON YOUR INVOICE

TORONTO July 1 1911

J. D. Brown
Midland

Kindly Ship at once to Hamilton — G.T.R. delivery.

1 Car 1x10-10/16 Common & Dressing.
@ $27.00
F.O.B. Midland. Less 2% 30 days.

THOMPSON LUMBER COMPANY
Per E. W. Thompson.

THE success or failure of a lumber company depends so intimately upon the bookkeeping system and the bookkeeper that the subject of bookkeeping is one of great concern to all in the business. The system which is explained in the accompanying illustrations, and in the following article, will be read with interest and benefit, inasmuch as it contains the essential principles of what is perhaps one of the most concise and at the same time one of the most thorough systems which can be adopted. While this system is in use largely by wholesale lumber firms, it can, with a few modifications, be adapted to the other branches of the trade and industry.

Briefly speaking the system is one which shows at a glance, at any time, the exact financial situation of the firm and the results of its business for the day, the week, the month or the year.

If the books are properly kept according to this system the sum total of the debit entries will be at once shown to equal the sum total of the credit entries. Also the sum total of the credit balance is readily seen and shown to be equal to the sum total of the debit balances. This is the natural proof that the books have been correctly kept.

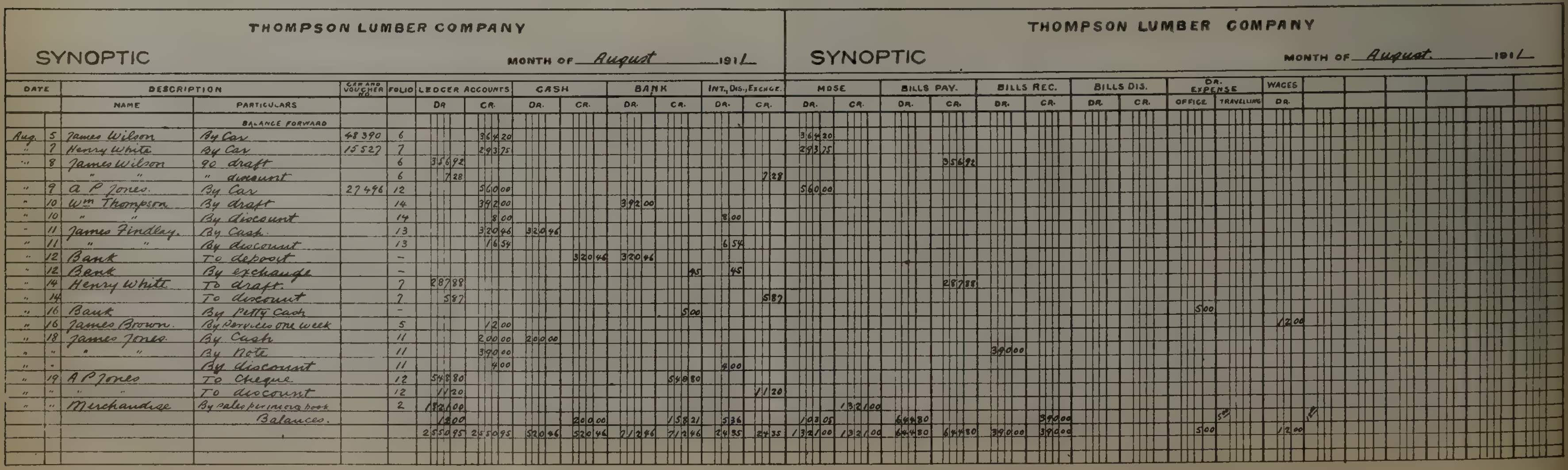
The accompanying illustration of a synoptic page shows that the sales for the month have been $1,321. It shows also $200 in cash on hand and $158.21 in the bank. A gain of $5.36 is shown on interest, exchange and discounts over and above what has been paid under these items. The gross profits are shown to be $103.05 for the period. Bills payable are shown to amount to $644.80. Notes in hand—not in the bank—are shown at $390. Office expenses for the period are shown at $5 and wages at $12. If there had been any travelling expenses they would have been shown in the column for that purpose.

These are all simple enough entries, but the advantage of the system is the information which it affords at a glance, covering all the operations of the business. The books can be balanced easily at the end of any desired period, without the necessity for taking off all the balances from the ledger accounts. Much needless work is saved because there are no further cash accounts, bank accounts, interest exchange and discount accounts, merchandise accounts, bills payable accounts, bills receivable accounts or office, travelling and wages accounts to be copied into the ledger. This, as shown in the accompanying example, obviates the necessity for posting fifty per cent. of the items in the ledger and the cash on hand and balance in the bank can readily be seen without having to post the items.

To ascertain the net profits according to this system, it is necessary only to deduct from the gain in merchandise and exchange the amount that has been paid in expenses. It more frequently happens, of course, that there has been a loss on the item of interest exchange and discount. In that event the net profit is obtained by deducting from the gross profits the balance of interest exchange and discount and the office travelling and wages items. The illustration shows that the net profits have been $91.41.

The most distinct advantage of the system is the fact that at the end of each day it is a simple matter to add the columns and ascertain the results of the day's business. The advantage combined with the synoptical review afforded of transactions from day to day over any given period makes the system extremely practical for lumber companies.

The system as outlined is so applicable to the wholesale lumber business that it has been adopted in a great many offices throughout Canada. There are many offices, however, which are using much more complicated systems and which could get along well with a system similar to this. The forms used in the system are manufactured ready for use and any firm which wished to look into the advisability of using it could obtain the address of manufacturers



THOMPSON LUMBER COMPANY

SYNOPTIC MONTH OF August 1911

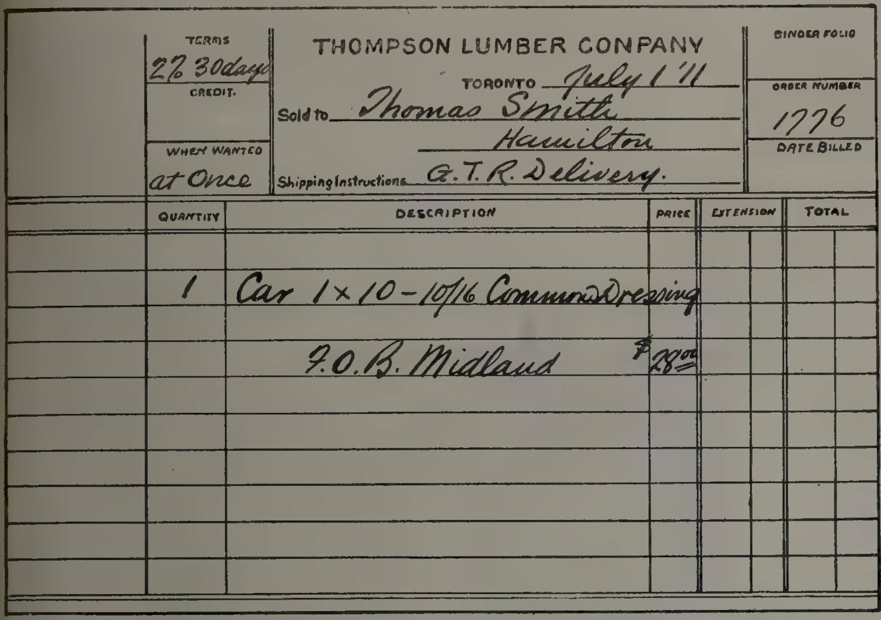
THOMPSON LUMBER COMPANY

SYNOPTIC MONTH OF August. 1911

DATE		DESCRIPTION		CAR AND VOUCHER NO.	FOLIO	LEDGER ACCOUNTS		CASH		BANK		INT., DIS., EXCHGE.		MDSE		BILLS PAY.		BILLS REC.		BILLS DIS.		DR. EXPENSE		WAGES
		NAME	PARTICULARS			DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	OFFICE	TRAVELLING	DR.
			BALANCE FORWARD																					
Aug.	5	James Wilson	By Car	48 390	6		364 20							364 20										
"	7	Henry White	By Car	15 527	7		293 75							293 75										
"	8	James Wilson	90 draft		6	356 92											356 92							
		" "	" discount		6	7 28							7 28											
"	9	A P Jones.	By Car	27 496	12		560 00							560 00										
"	10	Wm Thompson	By draft		14		392 00			392 00														
"	10	" "	By discount		14		8 00					8 00												
"	11	James Findlay.	By Cash		13		320 46	320 46																
"	11	" "	By discount		13		6 54					6 54												
"	12	Bank	To deposit		–				320 46	320 46														
"	12	Bank	By exchange		–						45	45												
"	14	Henry White	To draft.		7	287 88											287 88							
"	14		To discount		7	5 87							5 87											
"	16	Bank	By Petty Cash		–						5 00											5 00		
"	16	James Brown.	By Services one week		5		12 00																	12 00
"	18	James Jones.	By Cash		11		200 00	200 00																
"	"	" "	By Note		11		390 00											390 00						
"	"		By discount		11		4 00					4 00												
"	19	A P Jones	To Cheque		12	548 80					548 80													
"	"	" "	To discount		12	11 20							11 20											
"	"	Merchandise	By sales per invoice book		2	1321 00									1321 00									
			Balances.			12 00			200 00		158 21	5 36		103 05		644 80			390 00				5 00	
						2550 95	2550 95	520 46	520 46	712 46	712 46	24 35	24 35	1321 00	1321 00	644 80	644 80	390 00	390 00			5 00		12 00

who would supply them with the forms by writing to the Canada Lumberman.

The illustrations, of course, are filled in with imaginary amounts, which have been made as simple as possible in order to make them clear. The two illustrations of invoice forms work in in a measure with the system outlined. One shows the order form which is sent to the mill by the wholesale firm and the other shows the invoice form which is sent to the customer to whom the lumber has been sold. Duplicates of these are kept by the wholesale company in separate books. The folio number is the same for both the order and the invoice form. The terms of payment are clearly shown and the particulars of the order and details of shipment are entered. By this means it is an easy matter to keep track of all business transacted and so simple is the method that there is little or no possibility of disputes arising about the terms of the order.



TERMS 2% 30days
CREDIT.
WHEN WANTED at Once

THOMPSON LUMBER CONPANY
TORONTO July 1 '11
Sold to Thomas Smith
Hamilton
Shipping Instructions G.T.R. Delivery.

BINDER FOLIO
ORDER NUMBER 1776
DATE BILLED

	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	EXTENSION	TOTAL
	1	Car 1×10-10/16 Common Dressing			
		F.O.B. Midland	$28.00		

Pros and Cons of Reciprocity

Views of Lumbermen on the Tariff

An Ottawa despatch says that Mr. J. R. Booth, the well known lumber operator, is absolutely opposed to reciprocity. "It would be the worst thing that ever happened to the country," is his expression of opinion.

That there will be an immediate and large increase in the manufacture of paper and pulp in Canada for trade to the United States as a result of the American tariff changes affecting these commodities, is the opinion of Chester W. Lymann and R. Pagenstacher, officials of the International Paper Company, and of the Manufacturers Paper Company respectively, the two leading paper manufacturing concerns in the United States. They were in Ottawa recently investigating conditions in regard to the paper industry. Mr. Lymann stated that the present exports of pulp and paper amounting last year to about 60,000 tons will probably be more than trebled within the next twelve months. The Manufacturers Paper Company is looking over the ground in Canada with a view to establishing manufacturing plants on this side of the line.

At the Liberal Convention at Amherst, N. S., Mr. Tucker, an enterprising young lumberman, made a practical speech in favor of reciprocity. He pointed out that the British market would only take spruce deals of the best quality. Hemlock was practically debarred from the market on the other side of the Atlantic. No laths could be sold in the British market, no inferior lumber of any kind could be disposed of to the English buyer. Such products that meant much to the lumberman had to be sold in the American market or burnt as waste material. It was the American market or no market at all. Lumber operators who catered solely to the English market burnt a tremendous amount of material that could be made into laths and boards. As lumbermen they realized that this material should be utilized and if the reciprocity pact went into force, a big market could be opened for the by products of the saw mills of this country. Mr. Tucker stated that despite the heavy duty he was selling a great quantity of such products to the United States. He got the same price as his American competitors but his customers charged him with the duties paid which this season already amounted to over $2,000. As this matter vitally touched his pocket he was for reciprocity. The removal of the American duty would be an incentive for all the large operators to utilize what is now too often used as waste material, as manufactured products and with a steady market the small operators would receive a higher price for their cut than under the conditions that prevail at present for the simple reason that more marketable products would be obtained from the log. More employment would be furnished for men and better conditions prevail all round.

A Portland, Oregon, despatch says:—While it is impossible to foresee what will be the effect of the Canadian reciprocity agreement on the lumber industry in Oregon and Washington until there is a practical application of its workings, it is the consensus of opinion among Portland lumbermen that the lumber trade, especially of the Columbia River district, will not suffer in the least. By some it is declared, on the other hand, that if there is any effect upon conditions in this district, it will be for the benefit of the trade.

It is pointed out that there are fewer mills in operation in British Columbia than there are in Oregon and Washington, compared to the amount of standing timber. Added to this condition, the British Columbia plants have been understocked virtually all the time that the mills in Oregon and Washington have had a surplus stock. With a comparatively less number of mills, and with stock kept low, the operators in British Columbia have been supplying a local demand almost entirely.

The result is that lumber prices in British Columbia have been much higher the past two years than in Oregon and Washington. By the elimination of the duty of $1.25 a thousand feet through the reciprocity agreement it is evident, declare Portland lumbermen, the difference on lumber prices will be slight so far as American shippers are concerned, but, on the other hand, an opportunity may arise which will make it profitable for lumbermen of Oregon and Washington to compete with the millmen of British Columbia for trade north of the boundary line.

Local lumbermen hold that as long as the demand from the interior part of Western Canada for lumber continues brisk, due to the thousands of people who have flocked to Alberta in the past few years, the reciprocity treaty cannot have any serious effect on the industry in Oregon and Southern Washington. It is also asserted that if the British Columbia mills seek trade relations with California or foreign markets, lumbermen of this territory will be able to compete with them to good advantage.

Standardization of Sizes

President Griggs, of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, has initiated a campaign in behalf of universal standard of sizes of lumber. The argument is convincing and unanswerable. The standardization of sizes in practically every line of industry was undertaken many years ago, and the lumber trade of the country should make a start in this direction at once. Each district association can lend its influence to attain this result. If Mr. Griggs is able during his incumbency of office to bring about even partially this reform he will have done more for the industry as a whole than has been accomplished in any other single step taken in the direction of standardization.

Seasoning Wood by Electricity

The following item from a British technical paper concerns a new process of seasoning wood by electricity in France:

A large tank is filled with a solution containing 10 per cent. of borax and 5 per cent. of resin, with just a trace of carbonate of soda. In the bottom of the tank is a lead plate which is electrically connected to the positive pole of the dynamo. The timber to be treated is stacked on this plate, and when the tank has been filled another plate is superimposed and connected to the negative pole of the dynamo. When the current is switched on it passes through the stack of wood between the two plates, and in its passage it is said to drive out the sap in the timber and deposit borax and resin in its place, completely filling up all the pores and interstices. When the process is completed the timber is removed and dried, after which it is ready for use. It is claimed that the timber submitted to this treatment, no matter how green it may be, becomes completely seasoned.

Nearly one-third of California is forested and the standing timber measures more than 381,000,000,000 board feet, which has an estimated market value of $700,000,000. Government reserves cover 27,000,000 acres, about 11,000,000 of which are timber land, 8,500,000 acres being privately owned. In 1910 there were 738 brush, grass and forest fires, burning over 482,563 acres of land and destroying timber to the value of $601,000.

British Columbia's Supplies of Timber

Over Two Hundred and Twenty Seven Billion Feet of Standing Timber—Influences Which Will Tend to Increase the Annual Cut

By Roland D. Craig

A Stick of Spruce, Graham Island, B. C.

THE average traveller going through British Columbia on the Canadian Pacific Railway carries with him the impression that it is a country of wild rugged mountains and rushing waters, and he wonders where the magnificent forests and productive farms which the Province claims are to be found. The only forests he sees have either been cut over during the construction of the railway, or have since been burned through the negligence of the railway and the Government.

If, however, he is fortunate enough to be able to leave the main line of travel and take a cruise up the coast among the numerous inlets and islands, or follows up the big water courses of the Fraser, and the Columbia Rivers, he will become convinced that British Columbia possesses a wealth of timber which can hardly be equalled by any other province or state in America. He will be impressed most by the heavy yield per acre, which frequently runs from one hundred to two hundred thousand feet per acre, and by the long clear boles of the trees which indicate exceptional quality.

According to the most reliable estimates, fully one-half of the timber suitable for the manufacture of lumber in Canada is to be found in this one province.

Various estimates have been made of the standing timber, but the following table published in 1910 by the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Timber and Forestry gives the most authorative estimate, as it was arrived at after careful inquiry from the best sources of information:

Tenure	Acreage	Stand B. F.
Vancouver Island Crown Grant Timber	318,000	11,130,000,000
Mainland " " "	552,000	5,520,000,000
E. & N. Railway " " "	375,000	5,380,000,000
Timber Leaseholds	619,000	12,380,000,000
Special Licenses	9,000,000	108,000,000,000
Mill Timber on Pulp, &c. Leaseholds	387,000	4,640,000,000
Total	11,251,000	147,050,000,000
Reserved Timberland	3,750,000	45,000,000,000
Total	15,001,000	192,050,000,000

To this should be added a quantity of pulp timber which will be equivalent to at least 10,000,000,000 b.f. and the timber enrolled by the Federal Government in the forty-mile strip along the C. P. R. which the writer estimates as follows:

	Acreage	Stand B. F.
Leased Timber—		
West of Cascade Range	182,874	6,500,000,000
East of Cascade Range	425,600	8,500,000,000
Reserves, Crown Granted Lands, etc.	2,000,000	20,000,000,000
Total	2,608,474	35,000,000,000

The total area carrying merchantable timber at the present time is, therefore, about 18 million acres, and the stand 240 billion feet.

This does not include all the land which is producing wood, for throughout all parts of the province, but more especially in the interior, there are vast areas on which the mature timber has been cut or burned, and where there are excellent stands of reproduction, and I think that altogether the typically forest land is not less than 30 million areas.

Both the Federal and Provincial Governments have wisely followed the policy of lessening timber holdings rather than selling them outright, so that up to the present time less than ten per cent. of the timberland has passed from public control. About sixty-five per cent. is held privately under various forms of lease which, besides paying an annual ground rent, is required to pay a royalty of 50 cts. per M when cut. It is estimated that about twenty-five per cent. is still held in Government reserves.

Aside from the interest reserved in the standing timber in the form of royalty, this policy has enabled British Columbia to secure without hardship to the lumbermen a larger forest revenue than any other province or state on this continent, and the second highest total revenue of the Canadian provinces in spite of the fact that the population is less than 500,000.

Nowhere have I seen natural forest reproduction so successful from the standpoint of species, density and rate of growth than on the Pacific slope, and all that is required to produce a new crop is protection from fire.

In Europe forest lands raise on the average from 200 to 400 board feet per acre per annum, and without fast growing species and propitious climate, there is no reason why our forests should not produce 250 board feet per acre, allowing for a hundred year rotation. In mature stands, the growth is of course offset by decay, but I estimate that there will always be 20 million acres of immature forests which should produce annually under good management, five billion feet.

The value of the asset which British Columbia holds in her timberland is seldom realized. During the year 1909 the Provincial Government secured the following direct revenue from the timberlands under its control:

Crown Grant Taxes	$ 95,712
Leasehold Ground Rent	77,473
Special License Ground Rent	1,983,015
Royalty	264,544
Cordwood	494
Scaling Fees	19,115
Transfers	7,982
Handloggers' Licenses	1,625
Total	$2,449,960

The total forest expenditure for the fiscal year 1909-1910 was only $91,072, which leaves a net revenue of approximately $2,360,000.

With the survey and thorough cruising of the licensed lands there will be a reduction in the number of licenses and therefore of the ground rent, but the increase in the cut from year to year will tend to keep the revenue over the $2,000,000 mark for many years.

The present annual revenue represents only a small part of the value of the timber to the province, for, aside from the royalty, every thousand feet cut in the province means the expenditure of at least $8.00 for wages, supplies, etc.

The capital value of the total stand may, therefore, be conservatively placed at $1,990,000,000, figuring on the following basis:

50c Royalty of Leased and Licensed Timber	$ 70,000,000
Money Spent in Manufacture	1,920,000,000
	$1,990,000,000

The annual growth can safely be said to be worth $50,000,000 to the province.

These figures of course make no allowance for loss from forest fires or careless exploitation, and it is unbelievable that the people of British Columbia will long tolerate the waste which has heretofore been permitted through lack of effective patrol and general ignorance of the importance of forest protection.

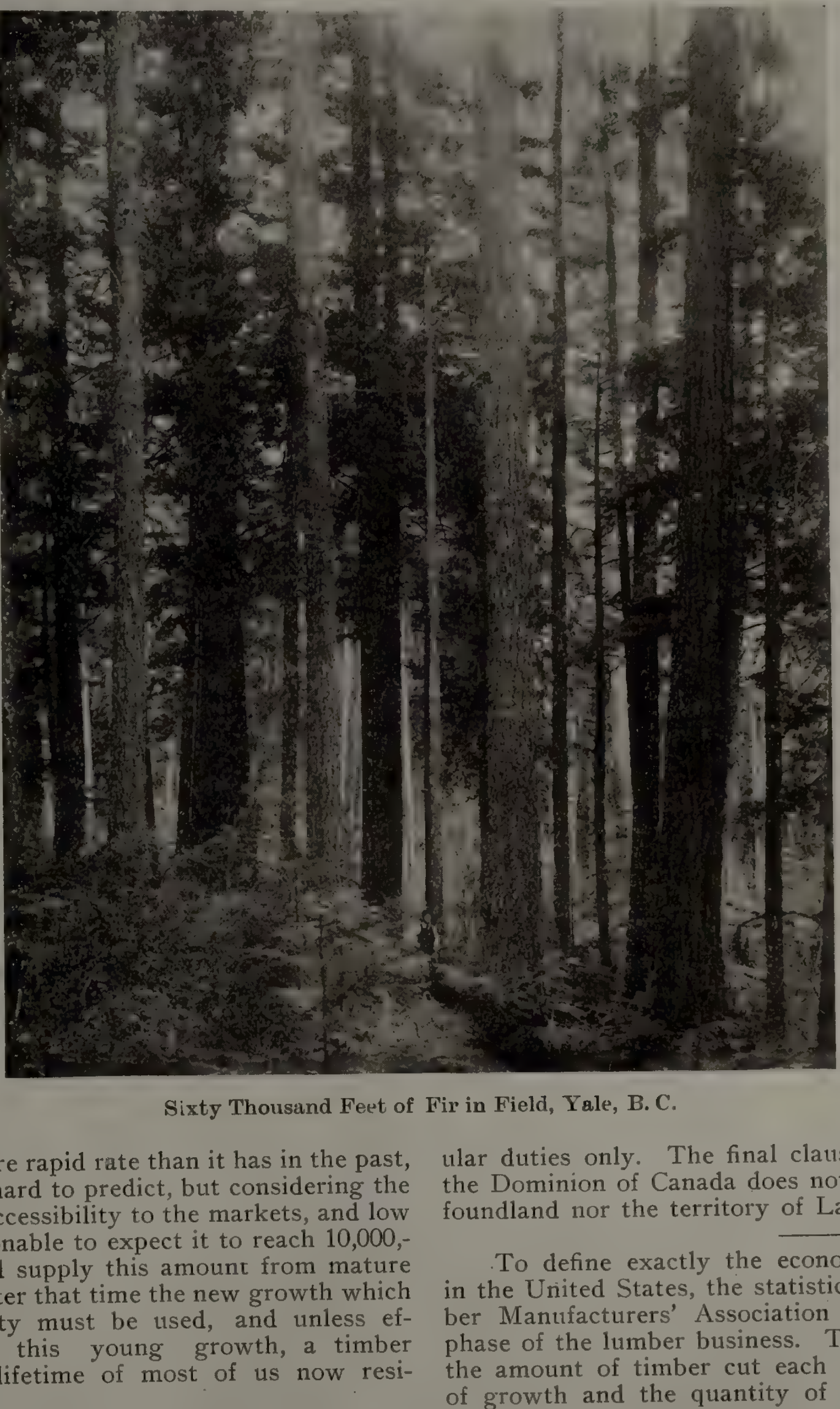
Since the cut at the present time amounts to a little less than one billion feet per annum, it might be deducted that there is no danger of the timber resources ever being depleted. The same has been said of the forests of Ontario and the Lake States, and we know their history. It must be remembered that the lumber and pulp industries of British Coulmbia are in their infancy, and that conditions are so changing that it is doubtful if even our

240 billion feet will be able to supply the demand which will be made for very many years. The centre of timber production is moving west in both Canada and the United States. In 1900 Washington was sixth among the States as a lumber producer, and since 1909 she has been first. This change is due to a better appreciation of the qualities of the Pacific timbers, increased transportation facilities, and decreasing eastern supplies. The wonderful agricultural development of the West has also been an important factor.

The impending change in the United States tariff will have a stimulating effect on the British Columbia lumber production, for though our home markets have been open to American competitors, a duty which practically excluded our common lumber from United States markets has been maintained. There is now every indication that even if the reciprocity agreement is not ratified, public opinion will force the removal of the duty on lumber.

British Columbia lumbermen have been greatly hampered by lack of adequate transportation facilities, but the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways will, besides opening up the northern part of the province, furnish a much needed competition, and result in better service and reduced rates to the the markets on the prairies. The opening of the Panama Canal will also open up the markets of the Eastern United States and Europe, which the long haul around the Horn now precludes, and in this trade British Columbia shippers will then have an advantage even over the Pacific States since interstate commerce is confined to American ships which are few in number, and on account of their monoply charge very much higher rates than the tramp vessels which may be used by British Columbia shippers.

The rapid depletion of accessible timber in the United States is a fact which can no longer be denied, and though the use of inferior material may for a time stave off an actual timber famine, Americans make no secret of the fact that they must depend more and more on Canada to supply their ever increasing demand for forest products, and already many large American firms such as the Weyerhauser interests, Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company, Michigan Pacific Lumber Company, and many others have acquired large holdings in British Columbia and are commencing operations on a large scale. In addition the wonderful development of the prairie provinces, and the agricultural districts of British Columbia is causing an increase in the demand for lumber which our forests will have to meet.



Sixty Thousand Feet of Fir in Field, Yale, B. C.

It is apparent therefore that the cut must increase at a much more rapid rate than it has in the past, and what it will be in ten years is hard to predict, but considering the superior quality of the timber, its accessibility to the markets, and low price of stumpage, it is not unreasonable to expect it to reach 10,000,000,000 feet per annum. We could supply this amount from mature timber for twenty-five years, and after that time the new growth which will be inferior in size and quality must be used, and unless efforts are made now to conserve this young growth, a timber shortage is in sight during the lifetime of most of us now resident in the province.

It is the duty of Governments to look beyond the present, and to provide for the future welfare of its citizens, and there is no doubt that the present protective system will be greatly improved as public opinion demands it, and that British Columbia will for many years maintain a prominent position as a lumber-producing province, and if Governments and lumbermen work together with the object of maintaining a constant growing crop of trees there need never be any reduction in the present revenue to the province, or the profits to the lumberman.

Practical forestry in British Columbia is a very simple matter. Throughout the greater part of the Province it is only a matter of fire protection. Nature supplies the reproduction, and we should be able to protect it.

Application of Pulpwood Provisions

A communication recently received by the United States Consuls in Canada from the Department of State of the United States at Washington contains instructions in regard to the application of the act to promote reciprocal trade relations with Canada, approved on July 26.

The instruction refers to section 2 of the act, with regard to wood-pulp, and sets forth the conditions necessary to obtain free entry of the articles enumerated in this section, viz., pulp of wood, chemical, bleached or unbleached; news print paper, and other paper and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood-pulp or from chemical wood-pulp, or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, colored in the pulp or not colored, and valued at not more than four cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wallpaper.

To obtain free entry of these articles, the exporter must declare on the invoice that the articles are the product of Canada, and that their exportation is not subject to any "export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise), or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation."

It is further set forth that the free entry of wood-pulp, paper and paper board, applies to manufactures from wood cut on any lands, public or private, of the provinces or territories of Canada, except the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. Upon the last three, the limitation is made to wood cut on private lands; and New Brunswick is only included in the provision until October 1, 1911.

Printing paper, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, and wood-pulp, which are the products of wood cut on the crown lands of Ontario and Quebec, or on the provincial lands of the province of British Columbia lying west of the Cascade mountains, or on the crown lands of New Brunswick on and after October 1, 1911, will be subject to the countervailing provisions of the tariff act of August 5, 1909; but such paper, valued at more than three cents per pound and not more than four cents per pound, will be subject to the regular duties only. The final clause of the instruction mentions that the Dominion of Canada does not include the crown colony of Newfoundland nor the territory of Labrador.

To define exactly the economic status of the lumber industry in the United States, the statistical committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is delving into every branch and phase of the lumber business. This committee will attempt to learn the amount of timber cut each year, where it is used, the amount of growth and the quantity of timber left standing after the cuttings the made. They hope to offset at least some of the irresponsible statements frequently made in the public press concerning the wasteful devastation of the timber area. The problem is not so much how much is used and how much left standing, so far as this committee is concerned, but how much of the timber on lands cut over finally finds its way to the markets, and how much is wasted. When sufficient progress has been made by this committee, their findings will be reported to the executive committee of the National association.

A Modern Plant of the Ottawa Valley

Fine Lumber Manufacturing Equipment of the Colonial Lumber Company at Pembroke—Capacity of 160,000 Feet Per 10-Hour Run

Colonial Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ont.—View of Sawmill from West.

THE average visitor to Pembroke, Ont., is not apt to gain anything like an adequate conception of the volume of business transacted in the town. Looking along Pembroke street, where most of the retail business is transacted, he is apt to be pursuaded that he is in a handsome and prosperous rural town in which the inhabitants are not in any particular hurry about anything and where all are rather well satisfied with the existing state of affairs, says the Pembroke "Standard." There are smart and well stocked stores with fine assortments of goods and these seem to be well patronized, but they do not convey any fair idea of the great great volume of business with which Pembroke has to be credited annually. The real industries of the town are so scattered in different quarters that they do not intrude themselves upon the attention of the casual visitor.

A Splendid Sawmill

On the water front, near the C. P. R. station is the large mill of The Colonial Lumber Company, which takes an exceptionally prominent place among the great industries of the Ottawa Valley. On this site extensive lumbering operations have had their headquarters for upward of thirty years from the time when Messrs. A. & P. White were among the leading lumber firms doing business on the Upper Ottawa and its tributaries. Five years ago the original firm was bought by The Colonial Lumber Company of Pembroke, which is now composed of E. J. Chamberlain, President, who is also Vice-president and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; J. W. Smith, Vice-president; W. R. Beatty, Secretary, of Pembroke; G. E. Fauquier, Director, railway contractor of Ottawa; and the Estate of R. W. Gordon.

The purchasing company rebuilt the mill in the winter of 1905-1906, and so equipped it that it now ranks as one of the most efficient and up-to-date lumber mills in the Ottawa Valley. Of course the output is mainly pine, but spruce, ash, basswood, hemlock and tamarac are included in its output, while oak, birch and other woods are among the important assets of its extensive limits.

An Elaborate Equipment

The mill as it now stands contains one double cutting band saw with gunshot feed and steam set works; a twin circular saw for slabbing, and a circular gang saw for cutting the cants for the twin slabber. This gang includes fourteen saws cutting from one inch up to two inches in thickness. It will cut cants up to 10 inches and is especially adapted for the manufacturing of lumber from small logs. The equipment also includes a slab resaw.

Among the smaller machines in the mill are two-saw edgers, a three-saw edger and a set of slash saws for cutting the slabs into lath and picket lengths. The plant is also equipped with three picket mills and one lath mill, including the necessary saws for trimming lath, etc. The logs are fed into the mill by two separate jack-ladders.

The mill is driven by one engine of 450 horse power and a small engine of 50 horse power, besides a small engine for saw-filing.

The boiler house contains five 125 horse power sawdust oven boilers and one Dutch oven boiler, all of which are fed automatically with sawdust collected from all parts of the mill.

The whole property has an up-to-date and thoroughly efficient system of fire protection. The mill is furnished with a sprinkler equipment on every floor and in the upper yard are two well placed hydrants, which with 1,500 feet of hose can effectively cover every inch of the property.

The lumber is transferred from the mill to the sorting table which is 140 feet from the mill, by a system of live rollers. The sorting table is 200 feet long. From the sorting table the lumber is loaded on cars and distributed to the different yards, one of which is about the mill and the other about two miles below Pembroke and on the line of the C. P. R. The yard capacity is 25,000,000 feet.

The mill refuse is consumed by a burner 25 feet in diameter and 110 feet high.

Extensive Booms for Storage

The company has, at Pembroke, a storage or boom capacity for 140,000 logs, one adjoining the mill property and the other just opposite and bordering Allumette Island. The mill cuts an average of about 2,000 to 2,500 logs or 125,000 to 160,000 feet in a ten-hour shift. Last year it sawed 250,000 logs or 20,000,000 feet of lumber. In addition to this it turns out about 35,000 laths and 35,000 pickets every ten-hour day. It also delivers 15 cords of firewood daily.

The company employ 175 men and boys in the mill and yards and 500 to 600 men in the lumber woods during the season, which usually begins in the latter part of July and lasts until the logs are afloat and ready to drive.

A peculiar feature which cannot fail to strike

Colonial Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ont.—View of Sawmill from East.

Colonial Lumber Company—Sorting Table.

Colonial Lumber Company—Portion of Track 2, Yard 2.

the attention of the ordinary observer forcibly is the tremendous speed with which operations are carried on in this immense manufacturing plant. It is a sign of the times. It means that the task of the lumberman of to-day is not the mere reaping of a fortune from the great pineries by the simplest and least complicated operations. It means that pine is extremely valuable, and that the cost of manufacturing is very high as compared with what it was a score of years ago, and that every square foot of it must be turned to profitable account if the manufacturer would hold his own. The day of cutting down only the great smooth bodied trees up to the first knot or incipient limb and leaving the crooked, small and knotty logs and the logs with punky ends to rot on the ground has forever passed away.

New Methods vs. Old Ones

Old methods could not outlive a single season's operations in these days of lumbering. Good, live, healthy and sound pine is to be found in the crookedest and knottiest log, and it is the business of the lumber mill of to-day to get it out and make the most of it. A big smooth log may have a deep punky defect at one end, or it may be rotten in the centre, but it also may contain many feet of short length clear stuff between the bark and the punky heart, and the lumbermen of the twentieth century cannot afford to let any of that get away.

It is just here that the great double cutting band saw with gunshot feed and steam set works gives the visitor an idea of the real present day manufacture of pine. It costs money to cut that log in the pineries, to skid it, to haul it and drive it, and yet no time must be wasted in getting out of it the small share of really choice lumber which it has finally brought into the mill.

For the cutting of small logs at a maximum rate of speed, the gang circular is an ideal contrivance. Its fourteen discs rip through the slabbed log which comes from the twin circulars, and the whole cut is made, the boards pass over live rollers to the edgers and thence to the carriers which convey them to the sorting table.

On the extreme east side of the mill is the big circular which is used for the cutting of dimension orders for timbers of various sizes and lengths for ship building, railway buildings and in fact an endless variety of purposes requiring square timbers or joists of standard marketable measurements. The logs come out of the boom on jack-ladders and pass out of the south end of the mill accurately cut in conformity with the orders given for them and ready for shipment.

All the machinery in the Colonial Lumber Company's mill, as well as the engine, boilers, etc., were manufactured and supplied by the William Hamilton Company, Peterborough, Ont. The contract for building the mill and machinery and installing the machinery, etc., was also placed in the hands of this company.

Dawn in the Forest

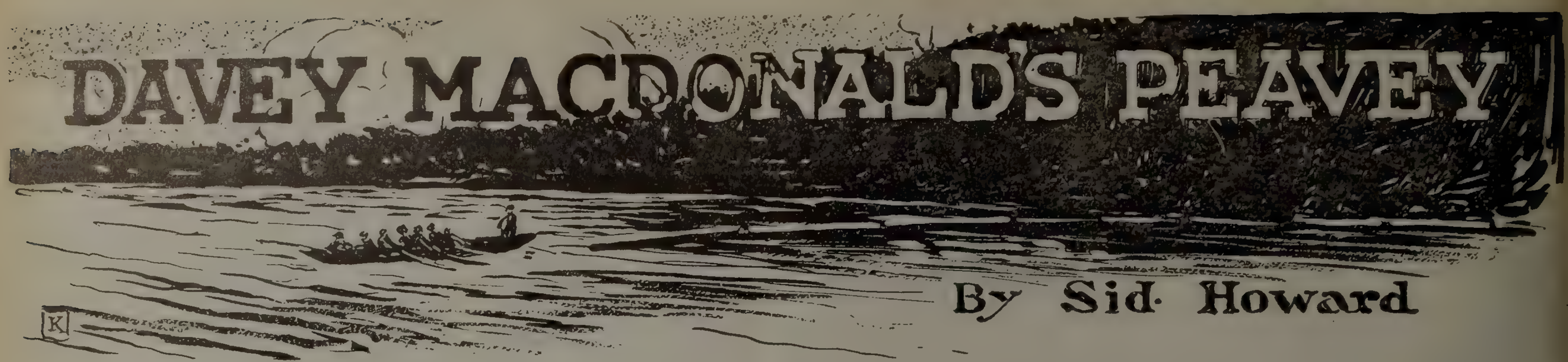
Edith Willis Lynn

Like a grey nun across the eastern hills
  The dawn creeps slowly, in her hand a star.
  The forest stirs to greet her, faint and far
Pulses the music that the vastness fills.
In cloistered columns stands the pine that shrills
Beneath her breath, while like some gate ajar,
  That shadows and the silences unbar,
The night swings backward as the new day wills.
Above the murmur of dim forest ways
  Rises a paean—music's very own—
Clear as the pealing of a convent bell;—
  So sad, so sweet—like love lost or outgrown;—
The forest-loving songsters' matin praise,
  In silvery tones repeating, "All is well."

Twenty-two sawmills in Louisiana, and two in Texas have been closed down, and 8,000 men are idle, on account of the fight over the unionizing of their employes by the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. The wholesale suspension is said to be an outcome of a recent conference of members of the Southern Sawmill Operators

Colonial Lumber Company—"Colonial Row".

Colonial Lumber Company—East Entrance to No. 2 Yard



DAVEY MACDONALD'S PEAVEY

By Sid Howard

Oh, come all me bold drivers, where'er you be drivin,'
If it's Long Gallop Rapids or Dare Divil's Drame,
Or Widdie's White Water, that witches contrivin,'
Where down in the Cauldron ye can't see for stame.
For sure, I'm aware that yer log's like to leave ye,
But if you drown per peavey
Then you bear the blame.

FIRST of all you must know that Quinze means fifteen in French Canada. Up the Ottawa they leave out the "n" and pronounce it "Kah'z," just as they leave the "l" out of Diable and say "Diab.' " Fifteen tumbling cataracts in crowding, panic-stricken succession, each one a barrier, each one, you might think, sufficient excuse for discovering therein the head of navigation—such is that section of the Ottawa where the mighty river pours through the gnarled Laurentian rock from Quinze lake to Lake Temiscaningue. With three hundred feet of a fall in a distance of twenty-two miles, the Quinze has a head like a mountain torrent, with a weight, a volume and a depth which would shock the wise old schoolmasters deaf and dumb who used to teach that the Ottawa river rose in Lake Temiscamingue. Probably every river where daring men drive logs has its "Devil's Falls," but of all the falls of river-drivers' devils, surely the Chute du Diab,' third fall of the Ottawa Quinze, is the worst. Thirty-five feet sheer drop it has, with a swift, slipping rush immediately above for perhaps one hundred yards, fed in turn by three miles of turbulent, boulder-smashed rapids. Below, the roaring river churns in a gorge with a deep circling eddy, foam-flecked and black, and a tail-race like a mad stampede of gigantic, plunging horses, white with lather, rearing, raging, surging—terrified and terrific. Small wonder the French voyageurs long since named it La Chute du Diable, and little wonder, from the voice of it, that the river drivers of the Quinze, who know it better, still so continue to call it.

A small rock island like the broken roots of a double tooth shows at the verge of the fall at low water in the autumn, dividing the water two-thirds across. Time was when that rock broke through the lip of the fall like a blackened fang, and sometimes great logs which struck it broadside were bitten through, they say, like tooth-picks, or snapped like an old woman snaps a fagot across her knee. The Devil's Tooth they called it, and fifteen years ago that Devil-careless White-Water Association known as the "Quinze Sweep," pulled the Devil's Tooth by aid of dynamite and a little savoir faire.

Old Ben Macdonald, the Quinze foreman, has been a noted figure on the Ottawa for thirty years. He is a man of two hundred and twenty pounds, with a back like a door, a chest like a barrel, and a voice like the Chaudiere. A little rough, perhaps, but when he speaks the occasion is imminent and men jump. From that cavern of a chest words come forth like a storm. He stands over six feet in height, straight and solid, solemn as a mountain. His pock-pitted face is copper colored, and his sparse chin whisker bears out the fact of his Algonquin parentage. But the shape of his face and frame, the square jaw and brows, the bone and brawn—the majestic impression of reserved power—are all indisputably Highland Scotch. In the spring Old Ben takes charge of the Quinze, the most difficult section of the Ottawa to drive, and perhaps the wildest series of rapids in America used by lumbermen. He acts for a subsidiary company formed of all the firms having logs in the waters above. They feed them in at the top, and Old Ben and his half-breeds sweep them all alike down to the sorting booms at Lake Temiscamingue.

David Macdonald was born at the foot of the Quinze, where the Ottawa, calming down after all its fury and confusion, forms the delta at the head of Lake Temiscamingue. His mother was an Algonquin woman. Born and bred, almost, on the logs, it was not strange that the traditions of the river and the ethics of the river code should have grown into the very grain and fibre of him. Since first he could walk he loved to drive the river, to ride along through the boil of a rapid, to leap with caulked boots up the face of the breaking jam and come ashore with his peavey, under the approving eye of his great, taciturn father, may be, who never smiled save when he himself stood in the presence of danger. A make-believe peavey had been among the first of Davey's toys, and as soon as he could walk at all he learned to walk the logs.

Of his eight older brothers, all were river-dogs, all of them were good men, on the logs or rough-and-tumble, and by some freak of cross heredity all were of medium size—which fact, perhaps, was just as well, for the logs ran smaller even twenty-five years ago than in the old days. One hundred and fifty pounds is the best weight for a man on the logs they get out now.

The youngest of the Macdonald brothers, however, was built on his father's plan. A loose, raw-boned lad, he gave promise of filling out to a stature like those giants of the cork-pine days of which his father was a specimen. At fifteen years, straight-legged, big-kneed and broad, his Indian hair chopped off square above his face like a bit of bear fur, the pure Scotch of his father's father showed plain in David's features and in David's ways. Davey was his father's favorite, the secret joy of his hidden heart, and by way of showing him favor and proving his affection he had put him on the river as soon as he was big enough to lift a peavey.

"Shove it to him," he told the men, "make him shoulder his end. He'll be a Macdonald yet." For Old Ben believed in "giving it to 'em tough from the start." He'd been raised that way himself. And so it came, the time they pulled the Devil's Tooth, that young Dave was on the bow crew, as were Donald and Peter, his elder brothers, Ben himself being away up the river with the tail. Big as he was for his age, Davey's peavey stock measured almost as long as himself. A joke of the drive was Davey and his overgrown peavey, a joke which Dave, who took himself seriously, had never as yet quite parried or lived down. A five-foot handle of rock maple, hand split, a dog-hook hinged by a bolt to a lug in the socket, with a duck bill of hammered crucible steel and a solid steel pike driven cold into the heel of the handle—Davey's peavey might have been the weapon of a giant.

The cook had pitched his tent on the west shore at the edge of the woods a little above the Devil's Chute. The wider of the two channels separated the camp from the little rock island at the brink of the falls. Here in the clearing for nearly a week the bow crew clustered about the fire four and sometimes five times a day for meals, and rolled each in a blanket under the sky at night. Some slept wet, others carefully changed to dry socks, and hung their heavy Mackinaw clothes by the fire. Mackinaw will shed rain for twenty-four hours, but proverbially it takes three weeks to dry. Many of the men accordingly disdained to do more than to stand till they ceased to drip. In rainy weather they crowded into a ragged tent, building themselves off the ground with poles and brush. The chief part of the outfit was back with the tail and the hired cook. The bow always travelled light and "toughed it," impressing a cookee and chore boy to "throw de chuck."

Here at the Chute du Diab,' in the course of a long log-running Sunday morning in early June, most of the bow gang being scattered down the river, poking out sidejams and clearing the lower eddies as they filled, here it was that a great half-peeled pine butt crashed full broadside against the Tooth and by some freak of momentum rolled gently up the steep slope and settled like a bagatelle ball in a slight hollow place on the very crown of the rock. Later it chanced that two square timbers drifting together chashed also against the Tooth, and were dashed on it in close embrace. An irregularity at the water's edge, a nub of rock which caught one of the twain but not the other, hurtled the timbers ricocheting and shivering up the slope, to fall like a pair of shears at right angles across the big peeled pine butt bedded in the hollow. That was the beginning—a devil-made skidway with the ends of the skids thrust out in the water, the easier to land fresh logs that came.

And come they did in a steady pour, for Old Ben was shoving 'em in, sending 'em down. A great driver, big Ben Macdonald.

Soon a cap of logs covered the Devil's Tooth like a huge beaver house. Every fresh log that landed braced the skidway with its added weight and piled up fresh hold and lodgment for those that followed. Presently the breast was so high that downward was the course of least resistance, and under the overhanging and submerged skid ends great saw logs and square timbers, sweepings of the Quinze, which ordinarily swing clear and pitch drunkenly over the Chute, now caught, hesitated, and sucked by the pressure of the current, ducked under the skids and locked unseen against the solid rock.

The crew gathering back at the bean hole for first lunch, made guesses as to how high she would climb before she grew top-heavy and fell over the falls. Beyond the reach of peavey, pike or bateau, separated by the racing rush of one-third the river's width at closest, the men could only surmise. No speculation, however, took into considedation that peelel pine butt log, or that crossed and interlocked pair of skids. Instead, therefore, of rearing higher, the jam now proceeded to build up-stream. Fresh logs pressed by the river from behind barred by a flush breastwork in front, ranged full length as if spiked, or sank to the rock.

And so back along the bottom of the river and high above the current grew a long column of matted logs like a wharf, knitted and tied with traverses, held in place by the overwhelming weight of the Quinze. Round logs and timber poured freely down the split and divided river, but always a proportion of them struck the pier head, swung into place and bound like pins to a magnet. Back, back from the falls all morning it grew, a long, cribbed pier, square-ended to the flow of the current, finding footing perhaps on the reef that outcrops at the pitch of the falls.

When the men came crowding back to the "grub pile" again at the noon hour the jam reached back up the left centre of the river for a clear two hundred feet.

"Well, Davey boys," said Joe Cassidy that day, as the men ranged, wet and hungry, around the pile of plates and pannikins, "how's the high-bankin'?"

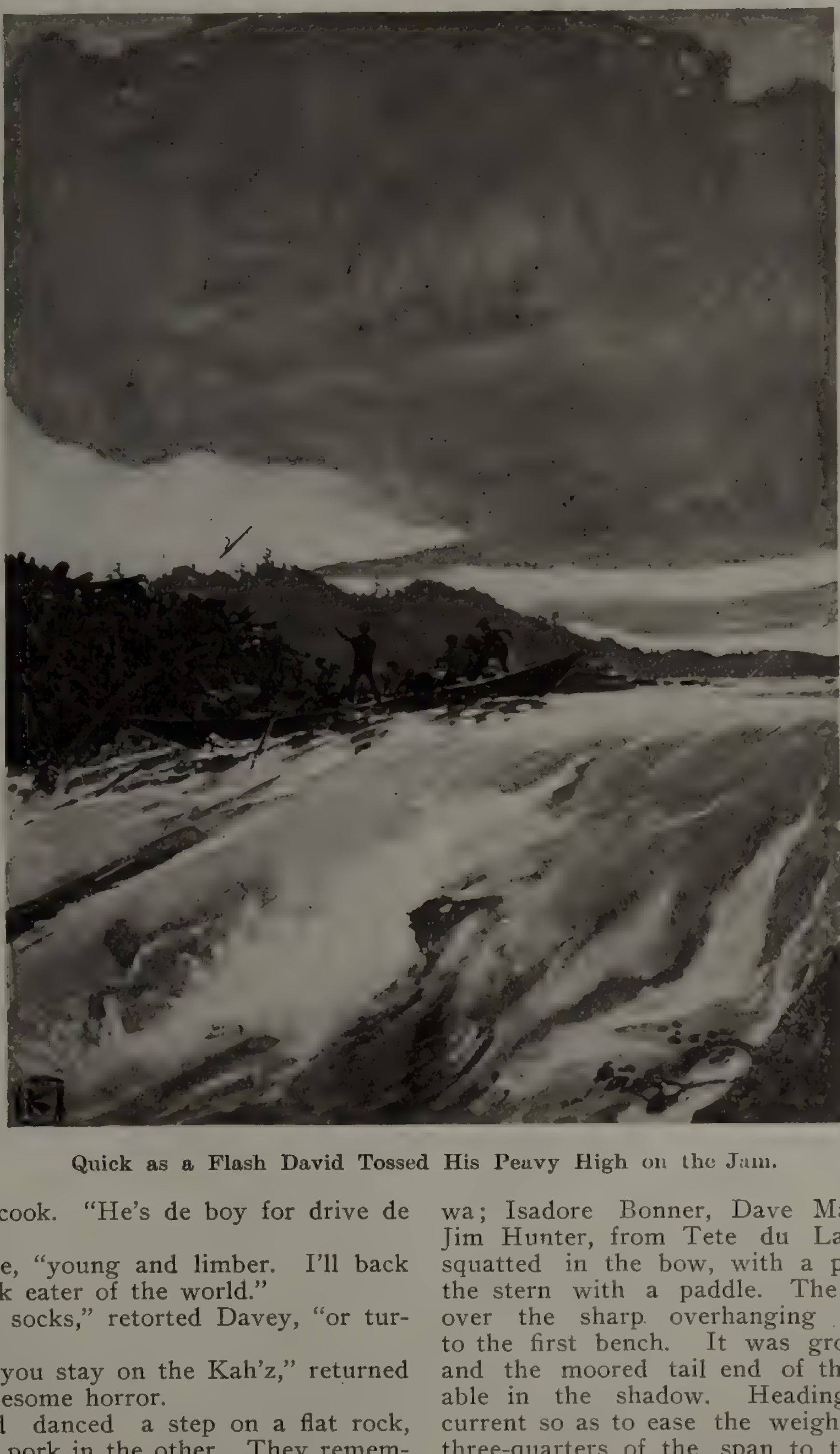
"Pretty good," said Davey. A "high-banker" is a man who shrinks from wading, and as Davey was wet past the waist, the question was obviously a jest.

"How's the wee peavey?" continued Joe, with his mouth full.

"Pretty good," said David, again without expression.

"I'd like to borrow that hook of yours this afternoon," said Joe, with mock innocence, "unless," he added, "you're going to use it yourself."

Davey ate and said nothing, while the men laughed.



Quick as a Flash David Tossed His Peavy High on the Jam.

"Dave's haw right," said the cook. "He's de boy for drive de pork and bean."

"Davey's young yet," said Joe, "young and limber. I'll back Davew agin the champeen flap-jack eater of the world."

"He ain't old enough to pack socks," retorted Davey, "or turpentine, neither."

"You'll git down to it lad—if you stay on the Kah'z," returned Joe, who held rheumatism in wholesome horror.

Davey grinned derisively and danced a step on a flat rock, a tea dish in one hand, a chunk of pork in the other. They remember that little step yet when they tell of that day. His calks dug white pocks in the granite.

"Min' out yer corks, now," Peter, his brother, had advised him, "You'll need dem dis afternoon."

It was heavy, cloud-darkened early June, and the flies were bad. It threatened rain that afternoon, and if only it rained enough the river would rise. Perhaps then the jam would lift, loosen and come away. If it continued to grow like a pier it might get top-heavy with length and fall across the river. In that event the whole drive might hang for a year. The rapids for fifteen miles above were filled with logs.

MacKenzie the bow foreman, who never indulged in banter or trivial conversation of any kind, had been eating beans with his knife steadily for three minutes that constituted his meal time. He rose, put his tin plate on the cook's pile, and lit a pipe. Quietly, without tone of authority, he distributed his men for the afternoon. He was afraid the pier would wing out, and block the river if allowed to build unchecked. Accordingly Dave Macdonald, Joe Cassidy and five others under Peter Macdonald, eldest but one of the brothers, were sent up above to string a boom, and set off over the portage presently, some with axes and rope, some with pike poles and augers, young David in the rear with his beloved peavey. Some boom chains had been left with a bateau at the upper landing.

Three miles up from the falls the river opens out into an expansion of comparatively slack water. Here at a gravel point several hundred feet above the head of the rapids, at the narrowest place available, the men under Peter Macdonald's direction proceeded to stretch a boom from bank to bank. It was no light business. A few boom sticks hung up from the green shore boom of the season before were ready to hand but not nearly enough of them to span the channel. Long logs had to be picked from the drive in the river and poled to shore, squared at the ends with an axe, and bored for the chains with a rusty auger. Soon, too, they ran short of boom chains and resorted to rope and twisted hay wire. Finally, late in the afternoon, all material of every sort was exhausted save fifty feet of line left for towing. The lower end of the string was snubbed firmly to a pine stump on the green bank and the floating boom was straightened out along the rocks and drowned cedars of the fore shore. The bateau had been left moored to the end of the portage, and the eight men climbed aboard. Snubbing their spare line at the upper end of the boom, they began to pole the boat out into deep water. The long stretch of logs chained end to end swung from the bank like a gate on its hinges. Out from the shore a short distance the men took to the sweeps, and the slight current catching the opening angle, the boom closed slowly and steadily across the river. Presently, however, it began to bag with the increasing weight of the current and of the running logs which came drifting against it. Gradually it grew harder and harder to move the bateau.

Alex. Paulson, Joe Cassidy, the Irish Canadian from Mattawa; Isadore Bonner, Dave Macdonald, Tom McBride and big Jim Hunter, from Tete du Lac, sat at the oars; Batiste Tremore squatted in the bow, with a pike pole; Peter Macdonald stood in the stern with a paddle. The line from the boom was passed over the sharp overhanging stern of the pointer and hitched to the first bench. It was growing dusk under the western hills, and the moored tail end of the boom was almost indistinguishable in the shadow. Heading diagonally across and down the current so as to ease the weight of the tow, they gained perhaps three-quarters of the span to the eastern bank. Presently they found that the diagonal course was using up too much of their tether, so they headed now directly for the bank one hundred feet away, and strove to straighten out the slack. But the river had too big a grip.

"Give it to her, boys!" cried Peter Macdonald. "Hooraw! Now pull!"

The boat hung poised in the current as though on the end of a spring cable.

"We'd ought to have three hundred feet more line and a winch," said Jim McBride. "Give us all you've got, Pete, and let's get in where we can pole her. She's too heavy for us this way, altogether."

The end of the tow rope lay under the thwart where the line was snubbed. There was not enough. Peter loosened the knot and paid it out. As fast as the heavy rope went over the stern the spring of the boom took it up, and the bateau crept scarce an inch forward. Soon, indeed, the shore began to drift away from them, the current setting heavier on the eastern side. The boom was backing them out into the centre again, and hurrying them toward the head of the rapids.

"I guess we'd beter go ashore, boys," said Peter Macdonald.

He looked astern, saw how the boom was drifting, and pulled the knot out of the tow rope.

"I tink we'd better hang on to the boom," cried Baptiste from the bow. "I tink I sooner walk ashore on the boom sticks than run La Chute du Diab.' "

"Pull!" cried Peter Macdonald, turning of a sudden. "Give her hell, boys; we're loose!" And he struck out vigorously with his great steering paddle. Fifty feet below, the white splashes of the rapids seemed suddenly to start up from the smooth black slide of the river. They were the first scared leaps of that three-mile stampede to the Devil's Chute. Free from the slower movement of the boom the bateau had swept down like a leaf. Heading up stream and across they steered for shore, pulling with short, swift, splashing jerks. But they gained in the cross direction only. The river bore them slowly down.

"Pull, boys, pull!" cried Peter. "Give it to her!"

"Jesu Marie," murmured Baptiste, his eyes wide; "we can't make it."

The bateau entered the broken water still nearly 50 feet short of the shore. They had been heading bow up stream, and they remained that way of necessity now that nought else remained but to run, as no boat can turn about in a broken rapid. Peter Macdonald had turned in his place and was piloting his end at the bow, picking his course among the boulders as it came to him on the fly. Every black round head and submerged rock had a white wave eight or ten feet below, and by these white signals he chose his path, pulling or prying on the gunwale with the paddle, swinging the bow where the channel seemed clearest, grazing past the stones and avoiding the breakers. Rolling waves rolled high with hissing tops each side of them, but the pointer with its overhanging stem and stern was built for rapids.

"Well, boys," one might imagine Joe Cassidy remarking in the tense, quiet that succeeded the first plunge, "here we are." And there they had to remain and see it out, stem and stern with the current. Landing was beyond the power of man.

In this way they swept down that furious three-mile stretch of broken water above the falls, running the White Surges for the first time in the history of the Quinze. Less than twenty minutes after casting off from the boom, at twilight, they shot into the centre of that short, smooth slide above the chute, where the water sucks deep and swift, and in black silence. The cook's camp stood in the clearing on the west bank. Old Ben Macdonald had come down from the rear by the cadge road, and stood with a group at the fire.

Instantly Peter swung his end of the pointer to the right and turning in his place they heard him shout to the middle men: "Hooraw! boys, pull! We'll land on the jam. Hold her; Hold her!"

The six oarsmen needed no explanations. They were to resist the strength of the river all that by the help of Christ they might, and sidle anglewise fifty feet across the current in an attempt to graze the pier that the jam had formed since the early morning. The current itself was to be utilized to sweep them to refuge. Any one who travels by boat on the Quinze must perforce soon learn the principles of "sheering." The roar of the Chute filled the air. Like a kite on a slant of wind the bateau darted quarter-wise across the channel and grazed the jam.

"Haw right, boys; quick now!" cried Peter, sharply.

Baptiste Tremore caught at the rough-barked pine log with his pike. Alex. Paulson dropped his oar like a flash and laid hold to help. Baptiste in a panic let go and jumped from the gunwale. He knocked against the pike pole, the log peeled and the bark came away with the hook. The thrust of the leap pushed the bow out from the pier and poor Baptiste fell flat on his face. The racing current whisked him away. Joe Cassidy had let his oar slide into the river when the boat first touched the pier. Tom McBride, by habit equally unthinking, had yanked his sweep into the boat. The oars of Alex. Paulson, Isadore Bonner and David Macdonald being next to the jam were useless, having no room to work. Jim Hunter was bending his sweep in a frenzy of splashes to swing the bow back against the pier, but from his place in the extreme stern he had little or no leverage on the current. Peter Macdonald, coolest man in the boat, had jammed his paddle between the logs and was grimly holding the stern.

Quick as a flash, David, his young brother, picked his peavey from the bottom of the boat and tossed it high on the jam. That simple action, done how and when it was, has made his name imperishable as long as logs come through the Quinze.

Joe Cassidy and Isadore Bonner took a chance, jumped, missed and went down. The wrench on the boat was too much for Peter Macdonald's paddle. The blade split and the rest of it came away in his hands. The current got the bow. In a moment the bateau had circled and head on darted to the pitch of the Chute. Paulson, Tom McBride and Hunter sat stooped on their thwarts with their backs to the falls, clinging with their hands. Peter Macdonald stood in his place, in the stern with his broken paddle. David, his younger brother still crouched amidships in the position from which he had saved his peavey.

Below in the Devil's Kettle, the jam crew were tailing logs out of the eddy in the last precious light of the day.

Crouched, sitting, standing—a moment's picture—and the bateau took a leap.

* * *

How they found poor Davey's peavey next morning is of itself a story. How the pier winged out, how it bent across the narrower channel, dropped like a rocket, broke, burst and showered the eastern shore; broke, but sweeping down with the rush of water, tightened, locked and jammed again at the verge of the Chute like a dam, is all set down and ascribed to the inexplicable methods of the devil by the pious Catholics on the Quinze.

Over the bridge of tangled timbers thus made they ventured out on the Devil's Tooth for the first time; and here, the stock bolt up-right, the dog hook fast in a log, and the pike wedged in a crevice, they found a peavey—poor David Macdonald's.

"Saved!—by the jumpin' Jesus!" choked Big Ben the river boss. "Saved his peavey! Poor little Davey—I begrudge you, by God, I do!"

They sunk a charge of dynamite on a slivered pike pole down under the skidway at the base of the rock and went ashore. The devil lost his tooth and at low water you may see the roots to this day when you travel by the Quinze.

Uses of Cedar

The following as to the uses to which cedar is adapted is from a report of the Forest Service:

Western red cedar is the greatest shingle wood in the United States at this time and has held that place for some years, with no likelihood of giving it up in the near future. The average output from this wood alone, and chiefly in the state of Washington, is not far short of 20,000,000 shingles for every day in the year. In 1908 it furnished 63 per cent. of the total shingle cut of the United States. Redwood shingles, made only in California, appear with it in the eastern markets, but they form only one-eighth of the cedar output.

This cedar is extensively cut for poles in Washington and Idaho, and large-size poles of this wood are now shipped to nearly all parts of the United States under the name of Idaho cedar. The very long poles seen in city streets are generally of this wood, because other woods do not afford the necessary length. Poles cut from this species taper regularly, and present an attractive appearance when set in line. Their ability to resist decay likewise adds to their value along streets and suburban roads, where frequent resetting through cement and asphalt is expensive. Country telephone poles are from 20 to 30 feet long, railway telegraph poles from 25 to 40 feet, and those in cities from 40 to 75 feet.

The wood is used for car siding and roofing, positions where great strength is not required.

More is now used in boat building than in the days of the Indian canoes on western waters, but it serves in a different way. It is now a highly finished product, and is worked by skiff makers and yacht carpenters. It provides handsome trim, lining, railing and roofs.

It finds more and more demand as interior finish for houses, stores and offices. Pattern makers use it and it is seen in window and door frames and in sash and doors, in molding, chair boards, stairways, panels and porch work. It fulfills the requirements of outside finish as well as inside, and is being cut into bevel-edge siding in large quantities in many western mills. Cabinetmakers use it for many purposes—the backs and sides of drawers, shelves, boxes and partitions. It is worked into frames and sash for hothouses, as well as sash for ordinary windows.

Its use in cooperage has come down to the present time, and where it was formerly shaped by hand it is now manufactured by machinery into buckets, pails, tubs, tanks and the whole line of similar articles.

Mining Timbers Used in Canada, 1910

Round and Sawn Products Consumed to the Value of $827,337 —Detailed Report Upon Varieties Used in Different Provinces

THE following statistics of the timber used in the mines of Canada in 1910 are based upon reports received by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior from 136 coal and ore mines throughout the various provinces as follows: British Columbia 59, Ontario 27, Alberta 20, Nova Scotia 15, Yukon Territory 9, Saskatchewan 4, Manitoba 2. These represent nearly all the mines using timber. There are a large number of mines in Canada which do not use timber in their operations.

In the tables two main divisions have been made: round timbers and sawn timbers. The round timbers are the small sizes and were used underground as mine supports to give artificial support for insecure roofs or walls, and to protect shafts, drifts and gangways. The sawn timber reported is mostly lumber, together with a small quantity of square timber and was used principally above ground for building breakers, tipples, washers and trestles. A small quantity was used underground for sets, stulls and ventilator shafts.

Including round and sawn timbers, timber to the value of $827,337 was used in Canada during 1910 for mining purposes.

This total is made up of 52,848,000 linear feet of round timber worth $523,338, and 22,305,000 board feet of sawn timber which cost $303,998.

The various species of woods used by mining industries are chosen not because of their superior technical qualities, but because of their cheapness, suitable size and accessibility. Thus fir is the most used mining timber because it grows in the province where most of the mining is done and is easily obtained. Understanding this, it is easily seen why the use of each species is confined to one province. British Columbia used all the fir, Nova Scotia used practically all the spruce, balsam, hemlock, birch, beech and maple; Alberta used almost all the jack pine, larch and poplar.

Quality and Value of Round Mining Timber

Table I. shows by provinces the quantity and value of the round timber used by mines in Canada during 1910.

Table I.

Quantity and value of the round timber used in mines of Canada, 1910, giving average cost and per cent. distribution, by provinces.

Province	Quantity M. Lin. Feet	% Distribution	Value	Average Cost M. Lin. Ft.
Total	52,848	100	523,339	9.90
British Columbia	29,047	55.0	203,597	7.01
Nova Scotia	15,653	29.5	168,142	10.74
Alberta	7,484	14.1	132,900	17.75
Ontario	549	1.2	14,724	26.83
Saskatchewan	105	.2	3,597	34.25
Yukon	10 (1)		379	37.90

(1) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The mines of Canada used in 1910 52,848,000 linear feet of round timber, which cost $523,339. This is a cost of $9.90 per thousand.

British Columbia alone used 55 per cent. of this consumption—29,047,000 linear feet, at an average cost of $7.01 per thousand. This is a lower price for round timber than in any other province, and is due to the fact that nearly 20,000,000 feet of this amount was 4 to 6 inch Douglas fir, used by two of Canada's largest coal companies for lagging.

Nova Scotia, using thirty per cent. of the Canadian consumption, is second in importance. 1,653,000 linear feet were used at a cost of $168,142. This averages $10.74 per thousand linear feet, and is, after British Columbia, the lowest price. Spruce five inches in diameter formed a great proportion of this province's consumption.

Alberta used 7,484,000 linear feet, or 14 per cent. of the total. This amount cost an average of $17.75 per thousand. Over 70 per cent. of this was small size lodgepole pine. Spruce made up nearly 25 per cent. and the balance was mostly fir.

The above three provinces, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Alberta, contain all the important coal mines in Canada, and consumed 98.6 per cent. of the timber used in mining. The remaining 1.4 per cent. was used in Ontario for ore mining and in Saskatchewan and Yukon for small coal mines supplying local demands.

Ontario mines used 549,000 linear feet at an average cost of $26.83 per thousand. Nearly one-half of this was spruce 5-7 inches in diameter; one-third was pine of small dimeters. The remaining one-sixth was tamarac and timber of unspecified species. The mines in Ontario use so far a very small amount of timber per mine as compared with the large mines of British Columbia. Most of the mines are small, shallow, and in the solid rock, so that little timber is required for protection. Also a great number of the mining companies incorporated in this province have not advanced sufficiently in their operations to require any timber.

Saskatchewan has a very small number of coal companies, only one of which sells to the public. 105,000 linear feet were used in this province and cost on the average $35.25 per thousand. The high price of this timber is due to transportation charges, either from the spruce and tamarack belt of northern Saskatchewan or from the Rocky Mountains.

10,000 linear feet of spruce was used by the coal and gold mining companies of the Yukon at an average cost of $37.90 per thousand. This is all native wood and the high cost of this amount is due to expensive labor. The small quantity of timber reported from Yukon is explained by the small number of deep mines. Mining operations do not extend far below the surface, and therefore there is no great necessity for timbering.

Species of Round Timbers Used in Mines

Table II. shows by importance of species, the round timber used in Canada, 1910.

Table II.

Quantity and value of round timber used in mines of Canada, 1910, giving per cent. distribution and average cost per thousand linear feet by species.

Species	Quantity M. Lin. Feet	% distribution	Value	Average Cost M. Lin. Ft.
Total (1)	52,848	100	$523,339	$9.90
Fir	28,268	53.8	198,776	7.03
Spruce	14,417	27.5	179,734	12.46
Jackpine (2).	4,455	8.5	66,751	14.98
Balsam	2,170	4.1	21,215	9.78
Hemlock	1,172	2.3	15,691	13.39
Tamarac	819	1.6	14,102	17.22
Pine	720	1.4	10,234	14.21
Birch	326	.6	4,311	13.22
Larch	74	.1	927	12.52
Poplar	54	.1	848	15.70
Cedar	23 (3)		1,107	48.13
Maple	1 (3)		11	11.00
Beech	1 (3)		11	11.00

(1) The total includes a small amount of lumber not identified by species.

(2) Includes Jackpine and lodgepole pine.

(3) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The mines of Canada reported the use of thirteen species of wood in their mining operations.

Fir alone was used to the extent of 53.8 per cent. of the total represented by the thirteen species. 28,268,000 linear feet of fir was used, representing an expenditure of $198,776. This is an average of $7.03 per thousand, which is the smallest price paid for any species. Fir is a very popular wood for mining purposes, particularly in British Columbia, on account of its accessibility and strength.

Spruce stands second in importance, and contributed over one-quarter of the total. 14,417,000 linear feet were used at a cost of $179,734. This is a naverage cost of $12.46 per thousand. The great amount of spruce is due to its occurrence in Nova Scotia, where it is used by most of the coal mines. Although in amount nearly twice as much fir was used as spruce, in value fir was worth only $19,042 more than spruce, due to the difference of $5.37 per thousand feet in the cost of spruce over fir.

Jackpine was the third important species. 4,455,000 feet were used at cost of $66,751. This is an average cost of $14.98 per thousand. The entire quantity of jackpine mining timbers was used in Alberta. Two species of pine are included under jackpine. The one is the true jackpine (Pinus banksiana), and the other is lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta Dougl. var. murrayana). Lodgepole pine occurs extensively on the slope of Alberta and British Columbia, and comprises 90 per cent. of the "jackpine" listed.

Hemlock, which was the cheapest species of lumber used in Canada in 1909 formed only 2.3 per cent. of the total mining consumption. Nova Scotia used all the hemlock, 1,172,000 feet, at an average cost of $13.38 per thousand. Very little hemlock grows in the mining districts of Canada.

The above five species, fir, spruce, jackpine, balsam and hemlock, of which jackpine was the most expensive, were the important woods used by the mining industries, forming over 96 per cent. of the total amount of the thirteen species reported.

Tamarack was used to the extent of 819,000 feet, and cost $14,102. This is an average cost of $17.22 per thousand linear feet—the highest price paid for any mining timber except cedar. Over 700,000 feet of this was used in British Columbia. 84,000 feet was used in Alberta and the remainder was about equally divided between Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Five-sevenths of all the pine cut was consumed in British Columbia coal mines. Ontario ore mines used nearly all the balance. The pine used in British Columbia is yellow pine and western white pine. The total pine cut was 720,000 feet and cost $14.21 per thousand linear feet. Small quantities of red and white pine are used in Ontario.

Birch formed less than one per cent. of the total. 326,000 feet were used in all, costing $4,311. This is an average of $13.22 per thousand linear feet. All the birch mining timbers were used in Nova Scotia.

Larch was used to the extent of 74,000 linear feet, and all in Alberta. The average cost was $12.52 per thousand.

All the poplar used, 54,000 feet, at $15.70 per thousand, was used in the same province.

One thousand feet each of maple and birch were used in Nova Scotia at $11 per thousand.

Three hundred and forty-eight thousand feet of timber was used, the kind of which was not specified. It came principally from the provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia, and averaged in price $27.62 per thousand.

Cost of Round Mining Timbers

In Table 3 is given the quantity, total cost and average cost of the round mining timbers used in Canada, 1910, by diameter classes and species.

Table III.

The total quantity, total cost and average cost of the mining timbers used in Canada, 1910, by diameter, classes and species.

Species	Quantity	Av. Cost	Quantity	Av. Cost	Quantity	Av. Cost
Total (1)	19,046	$2.66	31,967	$12.63	1,835	$37.82
Fir	17,411	2.33	10,110	12.92	747	36.92
Spruce. . . .	445	8.35	13,116	11.32	856	31.80
Jackpine. .	1,156	5.30	3,216	17.25	83	61.60
Balsam. . .	.....	...	2,170	9.77	....	....
Hemlock . .	.....	...	1,155	12.23	17	92.30
Tamarac . .	.....	...	727	11.92	92	59.05
Pine. . . .	.....	...	688	12.15	32	58.53
Birch . . .	1	11.00	325	13.23	....	....
Larch . . .	.....	...	74	12.52	....	....
Poplar . . .	.....	...	54	15.70	....	....
Cedar . . .	.....	...	15	33.47	8	77.50
Maple . . .	1	11.00	.....	....	....	....
Beech . . .	1	11.00	.....	....	....	....

(1) Includes small amount of lumber not identified by species.

Of the 52,848,000 linear feet of round timber used in Canada during 1910, 31,967,000 feet were from 5 to 9 inches in diameter. This size of timber cost an average of $12.63 per thousand, and was used for various purposes: 5 to 6 inch timber was used for caps 2 to 10 feet long, and ties; 6 to 8 inch timber for long caps and 12 to 16 foot looms; 5 to 9 inch stuff for props in localities of great strain. In some mines where the seam is narrow 4 inch stuff is used for props.

The class under 5 inches in diameter includes 19,046,000 feet, or over one-third of the total consumption. This cost on an average only $2.66 per thousand linear feet. It is used mainly for pinning and logging. For pinning it is used in short lengths; for logging it is used in lengths varying from 8 to 12 feet.

There were used 1,835,000 linear feet over 10 inches in diameter. This timber cost on an average of $37.82 per thousand and includes the best quality of timber used in the mining industry. These large sized timbers are used for heavy props and in gangways. For such purposes timbers are used up to three feet in diameter.

In comparing the prices of different species in the same class, consideration should be given to the fact that the diameter size varies a great deal.

Of the fir used in the mining industry, 17,411,000 linear feet was less than 5 inches in diameter and cost $2.33 per thousand. The timber used under 5 inches diameter was practically all fir and was used by the large coal companies of British Columbia. 10,110,000 linear feet were used varying from 5 to 9 inches in diameter and cost $12.92 per thousand feet. Fir also stands second in importance in the largest diameter class. 747,000 feet were used, which cost an average of $36.92 per thousand linear feet.

Spruce was used to the extent of 445,000 feet in the class under five inches in diameter. This species was used more in the five to nine inch class than any other species, the amount being 13,116,000 feet. The 856,000 feet over 10 inches in diameter was all used in Alberta. Class 1 cost $8.35 per thousand while fir of this size cost only $2.33 in British Columbia. This apparent inconsistency is probably due to the fact that the spruce was used in Alberta. The large size spruce was all used in Alberta and cost $31.80 per thousand,—less than the cost of big timbers in any other province.

Jack pine was important, namely, in Class 2. 3,216,000 lin. feet was used of this dimension in Alberta, costing $17.25 per thousand. To a small extent this species was also used in Class 3 and cost $61.60 per thousand. 1,156,000 feet of jack pine under 5 inches in diameter was used in Alberta, and cost $5.30 per thousand, making it the next to cheapest in this class.

The use of balsam was all confined to Class 2, and consisted of 2,170,000 linear feet at an average of $9.77 per thousand. Thus balsam appears as the cheapest species in this class because it was all 5-inch timber used by a Nova Scotia company, and is a weaker wood than spruce and hemlock.

Hemlock was used only in two classes. 1,155,000 feet were used in Class 2 and cost $12.23 per thousand. 17,000 feet were used in British Columbia and averaged from 10 to 36 inches in diameter. These large size timbers make the average cost $92.30 per thousand linear feet,—the highest price paid for mine timbers.

727,000 feet of tamarac of Class 2 dimension was used throughout the various provinces and cost an average of $11.92 per thousand. Tamarac to the extent of 92,000 feet was over 10 inches in diameter and all used in British Columbia. It cost an average of $59.05 per thousand.

688,000 feet of pine was used from five to nine inches in diameter and cost $12.15 per thousand. 32,000 feet of timber was over 10 inches and cost $58.53 per thousand.

Larch was used in one class only, and that in Alberta. 74,000 feet of 6 inch diameter was used at $12.52 per thousand.

54,000 feet of 5 and 6 inch poplar at $15.70 per thousand was also used in the same province.

British Columbia used all the cedar. 15,000 feet of medium sized stuff was used at $34.47 per thousand, and 8,000 feet of large size timbers. These were used in the gold mines throughout this province and ranged up to 36 inches in diameter. The average cost was $77.50 per thousand.

1,000 feet each of maple and beech were used in Nova Scotia. This was small size timber.

Less than one per cent. in the total amount of round mining timbers reported could not be determined as to species. 317,000 feet were 5 to 9 inches in diameter, and cost $29.90 per thousand. A very small amount, 31,000 feet of ties, were not specified, and cost $9.70 per thousand linear feet.

Quantity of Sawn Timber Used in Mines

Table 4 shows the amount of sawn timber used in mines of Canada during 1910.

Table IV.

Quantity and value of sawn timber, by provinces, used by the mining industry of Canada in 1910, giving per cent. distribution and average cost per thousand board feet of each species.

Province	Quantity M. Board Ft.	% distribution	Value	Average Cost M. Board Ft.
Total	22,305	100	$303,998	$13.63
British Columbia	11,933	53.6	146,510	12.28
Alberta	5,569	25.1	77,114	13.85
Nova Scotia	3,282	14.8	45,281	13.80
Ontario..	1,390	6.4	29,470	21.20
Yukon	105 (1)		5,025	47.85
Saskatchewan	26 (1)		598	23.00

(1) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

22,305,000 board feet of sawn timber was used and represented an expenditure of $303,998. This is an average of $13.63 per thousand. British Columbia used over 50 per cent. of this amount, of which the principal species was fir. The price of sawn lumber in British Columbia was only $12.28 per thousand,—less than in any other province. It is difficult to give the species of sawn timber used by the various provinces as a great proportion was sent in unspecified, but in most cases the species would be the same for the province as with round timber. Alberta used 25 per cent. of the total sawn timber consumption, and used seven different species of wood. 15 per cent. of the total consumption was used in Nova Scotia. Spruce was the principal species used in this province.

Ontario used about equal amounts of pine and spruce to make up the 1,390,000 board feet of sawn timber used in this province. Yukon and Saskatchewan used very small amounts. Yukon paid the highest average price of sawn timber, $47.85, most of which was spruce.

Importance of Different Timbers

Table 5 shows by importance of species, the amount and value of sawn timber used in Canadian mines during 1910.

Table V.

Quantity and value of sawn timber by importance of species used in Canada, 1910, giving per cent. distribution and average cost per thousand board feet.

Species	Quantity M. Board Ft.	% distribution	Value	Average Cost M. Board Ft.
Total (1)	22,305	100	$303,998	$13.63
Fir	10,107	56.7	104,151	10.25
Spruce	3,689	20.8	57,622	18.33
Larch	1,022	5.7	14,309	14.00
Pine	743	4.2	14,385	19.39
Cedar	614	3.5	6,070	9.90
Jackpine	539	3.0	8,121	15.09
Tamarac	518	2.9	7,277	14.07
Hemlock	361	2.0	5,055	14.00
Birch	149	.9	1,821	12.30
Oak	48	.2	4,285	89.25
Balsam	12	.1	420	35.00
Maple	4	(2)	102	24.28
Beech	3	(2)	71	20.28
Poplar	3	(2)	95	27.14
Cypress	4	(2)	48	110.09

(1) Includes a small amount of lumber not identified by species.

(2) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Fir was the most important species used for sawn timber, forming 56 per cent. of the total. 10,107,000 feet were used at an average cost of $10.25 per thousand,—the smallest average price paid for sawn mining timbers, except cedar. Spruce was used to the extent of 3,689,000 board feet and formed over one-fifth of the total consumption. Spruce was much more expensive than fir, costing $18.33 per thousand. The above two species, fir and spruce, alone formed three-quarters of the total amount of the sawn timbers used. Larch, pine, cedar, jackpine, tamarac, hemlock and birch were used in varying small quantities and ranged in price from $9.90 per thousand feet for cedar to $19.39 for pine. 48,000 feet of oak was used, mostly by the mineral mines of northern Ontario. The average cost of this timber was $89.25 per thousand feet. Also 436 feet of cypress at $110.00 per thousand was used by one mine of this province.

Preservation of Mine Timbers

The preservation of mine timbers by chemical treatment has not yet been adopted by the mining industries of Canada. In many localities however, the distances required to transport mining timbers are becoming greater, poorer qualities of woods have to be used and the annual cost of upkeep of mine timbering is becoming greater. The United States has already reached this state and has done much in the treatment of mine timbers; where it has been proven that a treatment of creosote or zinc chloride decreases the destruction due to decay, fire and insects, this increases the life of the timbers and decreases the annual cost of replacing mine timbers. Timber used in mines has on an average, a shorter life than wood used for any other purpose. The surroundings in a mine are very conducive to rot, which after a period of three to five years caused the timber to break, crumble and become useless. Experiments have been conducted in United States mines with a row of untreated and treated mine props alternately placed, After eighteen months every untreated stick was weakened by decay and broken, while the treated props were sound and useful. From various practical experiments of this kind with different species of wood, important results have been obtained.

Fir has an average of 5 years untreated life. Treated it lasts 12 years. Hemlock lasting as a natural wood 5 years, just doubles its term of life when treated as does chestnut and tamarac. Spruce is one of the species which decays quickest when untreated, lasting only three years. If treated it will last 12 years, thereby increasing its life 300 per cent. To sum up, wood preservation not only prolongs the life of durable timbers, thus decreasing their annual consumption but also permits the substitution of inferior species, whose use considerably reduces the drain upon the more desirable kinds.

The Prevention of Dry Rot

Every contractor who has to use wood for constructing purposes is well acquainted with the ravaging influence caused by the dry rot fungus. Naturally the knowledge of scientists has been enlisted for many years to find ways and means to stamp out this greatest of all foes to the building trades.

There have been on the market several effective means to cope with the destructive tendencies of the dry-rot fungus, but these means did not prove applicable in all cases. Only in the last year have the scientists succeeded in discovering a thoroughly effective preventive of dry-rot, which will shortly be universally employed, as its effectiveness has been proven in all cases where its use has been applied.

The new chemical has been named Kulba and is manufactured by Hartman & Schwedtner in Gross Schoenau, Saxony. Patents have been taken out in Germany as well as in all other civilized countries. It appears on the market in the two different make-ups, "White" and "Red." The new chemical will be in great favor in the construction of breweries, ice cellars, distilleries and mine structures. The use of the two different brands, "White" and "Red," will be governed by the more or less advanced stage of dry rot in the timber.

In spite of its high effectiveness "Kulba" is extremely cheap and economical, all that is necessary for permanent preservation being the double coating of the material by means of a common paint brush.

Some of the sterling qualities of "Kulba" are absence of odor or coloration. It is relatively non-poisonous, it does not evaporate or dissolve after application. One of its chief qualities of merit is that building material coated with "Kulba" can immediately afterwards be painted and will keep its paint permanently. Timbers impregnated with "Kulba" have been immersed in water for forty-five days and have afterward shown 8 to 14 per cent. greater firmness than timber not treated with the new chemical. "Kulba" does not enter into any combination with the wood fibers, nor does it form an air-tight outer coating, which demonstrates its great advantages over the tar containing preparations, which used to cause the humidity in the timber to produce a rotting from the inside.

Another great point for "Kulba" is its impregnation of the wood against inflammability.

At the office of the "Kulba" Company a large number of testimonials arrive daily from builders, wharf construction concerns and mine owners, acknowledging the universal effectivenes of the new chemical, which are continuous proof that "Kulba" is not only a thorough preventive of dry-rot fungus, but also a great conserver of wood in all its various employments.

Mr. R. A. Lucht, of 24 6th avenue west, Vancouver, B.C., the Canadian agent for Kulba, will be pleased to give further information and show samples of wood treated with Kulba to all interested parties.

The Strength of Spruce

In a recent issue of Aeronautics, of New York, is an article on the strength of wooden struts used in manufacturing flying machines. The tests were made in the University of London for the purpose of determining the comparative strengths of slender wood struts, and to find if possible the most suitable kind of wood to use in struts of aeroplanes, having due regard to strength and lightness. The report of the test made is very technical, but the result is indicated by the following: "The test indicates that American poplar, basswood, spruce and mahogany are the most suitable wood for these struts. Hickory is very tough wood and may be bent to a considerable extent without fracturing, but it will be noted that it is the heaviest of all the woods tested." Classifying spruce amongst the tough and strong woods should give it a better standing for masts and spars. Spruce has been used quite extensively for masts and many of the famous pleasure yachts of the world have been equipped with it. It is used not only as solid masts, but built-up ones.

S. P. Musson, Son & Co., Barbados, report as follows under date of August 5th:—Lumberstuffs.—White Pine—There have been no arrivals of lumber during the fortnight. There is a fair demand for white pine, and we think a cargo or two would sell well. Spruce on the other hand is not much enquired for. The Trn. Schr. "Ainslie" mentioned in our last brought 153 m. ft. of which 127 m. ft. chiefly interior, was sold at a round price of $17.69, and the remainder fetched $25 for merchantable and $21 for second quality. Pitch pine—A large cargo is expected which will supply requirements. Shingles—The "Ainslie" brought 70,600 Long Gaspe and 35,000 No. 1 cedar laying for which consignees obtained $4.80, and $1.80 respectively. Demand is good for both descriptions. Shooks—Receipts consist of 500 bdls. by the S. S. "Korona" from New York, 499 bdls. ex "Ocamo" from Halifax, both lots imported on dealers account. Wood Hoops—No arrivals.

Log Driving Upon the St. John River

Description of Method Employed to Drive, Sort, Measure and Deliver the Logs to their Various Owners

General View of Rafting Grounds

Bottom Makers Drilling the Logs

The St. John River Log Driving Association, the headquarters of which are located at Fredericton, N.B., is one of the most unique and interesting oragnizations for the carrying out of its particular branch of the lumbering industry which exists in Canada to-day.

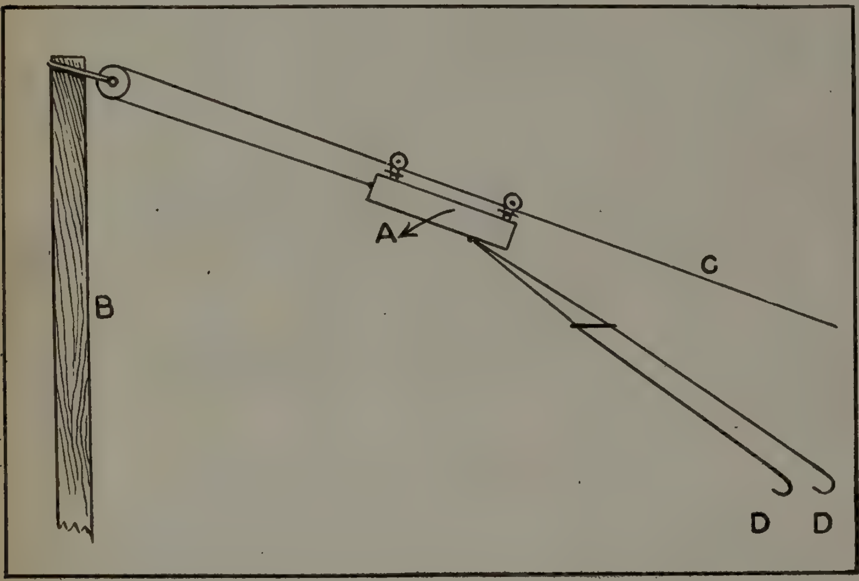


Diagram of Loading Machine

The following brief description will give a fair idea of the method of work pursued by the company.

After the logs have been placed in the river by the various operating companies located above the boom, they float down the river until they are checked by the company's boom. One of the illustrations accompanying this article gives an idea of the appearance of the boom. In the distance the boom is to be seen, and from it the logs are allowed to pass in small quantities so as to be sorted into pockets for the different companies, by which they are owned.

Another illustration gives an idea of the work of the scalers who measure the logs. A knotted rope is used by the scalers to ascertain the measurements, which are called out to a tally boy, who keeps track of them. In this illustration may also be noticed the overhead arrangement by means of which the logs are lifted onto the scaling raft. This loading machine is worked from the shore by a horse. It consists of a small car, "A" in the diagram shown, which travels along on the wire "C." The wire passes around a pulley on the post "B." To the end of "C" is attached a whippletree and a horse. "D" "D" are the hooks which fasten into the logs, as may be seen in one of the photographs reproduced. When the hooks have been attached the horse pulls upon the wire "C" and the log is lifted out of the water onto the scaling raft.

Another of the illustrations shows the bottom makers at work. These men are engaged in drilling holes into the logs through which are fastened wooden pins.

The loading machine in operation is shown in another illustration.

The St. John River Log Driving Association have a government charter for the St. John River, the Miramichi, and the Restigouche rivers.

Advices from St. John show that one of the first effects of the tariff agitation at Washington is now being felt in that city, says The Lumberman's Review. The so-called Pike law was passed by Congress many years ago. It provided that when logs were cut from land on the American side of the St. John River, and driven down to the mills at Fredericton and St. John, they could be sawed there and shipped into the "States" duty free. This was before the Maine railroads had been built through to the St. John River at Van Buren and Fort Kent. These railroads were followed by the erection of big mills west of Van Buren on the American side, and these interests very naturally objected to the Pike law, and Congress has repealed it.

Scalers Measuring the Logs

Loading Machine in Operation

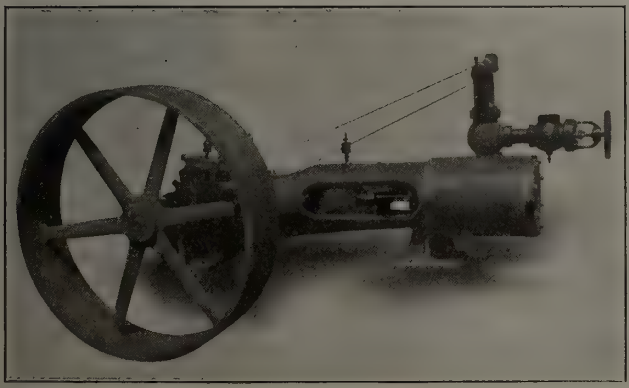
Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

Efficient Portable Mills at Moderate Cost

The Leonard Portable Sawmill has during the last 20 years steadily come to the front rank for general effectiveness and moderate first cost as compared with the large stationary sawmills. A good portable can now be put up for less than 10 per cent. of the cost of some of the big saw mills, and whilst the big mill will cut 40 to 50 thousand feet per day, the large modern portable mill easily cuts 30,000 per day of 10 hours, giving better returns for capital invested and coming within the means of men with ordinary capital. The fire risk is also less, as very light material can be used for housing these mills, and no serious damage results in case of fire, to these low built ground-plan mills.

A brief description of portable mill methods may be appreciated by the uninitiated. First—a nice selection for a mill site is made, generally close to a brook, and the mill, say 25 ft. x 90 ft., put up parallel with it. The logs during the previous winter are "browed" on rising land alongside of the mill site. After the mill is set up, which may be done without any covering, or building, and afterwards covered in with lumber sawn on the spot, the logs are rolled down inclined ways and are quickly "dogged" on the carriage by means of the new Green Mountain Dogs—"dogging the log at one throw of the lever—for time counts in a portable mill. In Leonard Mills every contrivance is put on to facilitate cutting the lumber rapidly and accurately to make it merchantable. When is taken off, which drops on rollers ready to receive it. The trimmer-man cuts it up on the slab-saw into four-foot lengths (the boiler furnace requiring about every seventh slab to keep pressure up to the proper point, 120 lbs.) The remaining slab-wood is cut into laths on one of the Improved Portable Lath Machines. The rotary is now busy with the log. After the slab is removed it is "canted" and turned down on the straight cut side, and the carriage being carried to and fro by powerful friction feeds, the log is quickly converted into 3-in. deals, 2-in. planks and 1-in. boards. In these mills for rapid deal cutting, one pull of the lever makes a 3-in. deal and when the slabbed side of the log is "canted" up against the upright on the set-beam no calculation is needed to bring out the last board an even inch, thus avoiding waste. The rotary carriage is then free and ready for another log. It flies back and the set-beam and uprights open up at the same instant, by the sawyer simply pressing his foot on a lever. The carriage is then ready for another log—and so on.



The sawn lumber is edged by passing through a "Double" or "gang" edger, having saws moveable sideways at command of the edgerman, and this workman will adjust the saws to cut the lumber economically and leave no "wane" on the edges. The Leonard light portable edgers do this to a nicety, making straight and parallel cut lumber. The edged deal or plank is then passed on to an adjoining set of rollers where the ends are trimmed.

The sawdust, hitherto so difficult and expensive to remove with men and horses, is in the Leonard mill blown clear away from the mill by powerful blowers.

One of these 25 h.p. mills will cut 10 M per day—50 h.p. 22 M—and 75 h.p. about 30 M, and the laths in addition.

The engine and boiler that furnish the motive power are of the utmost importance—the engine must be economical on steam, not through any lack of fuel, but because the boilers are necessarily of moderate weight and size for easy transportation, and therefore, the boilers require large furnaces and great steaming capacity. The steam plant must be light, strong, simple and durable. The Leonard mill in a marked degree combines these very essential points for successful portable milling, and the portable boilers are now made for attachment to a "Dutch oven" enabling sawdust to be quite successfully burned, in this respect, practically putting them on a par with the big stationary mills.

The Robb Engineering Company, Amherst, Nova Scotia, and South Framingham, Mass., are building a return tubular boiler 48 in. by 12 ft. for C. O. Nichols, Somerset, N. S., and o boiler of the same type, 42 in. by 12 ft., for the Veniot Wagon Company, Limited, Bridgewater, N. S. With this last order is included an 8 by 8 engine and stack.

The Muskegon Boiler Works

The Muskegon Boiler Works, Muskegon, Michigan, have been very active in different provinces of Canada during the past year. They specialize in high pressure boiler work for sawmill use and also in sawmill refuse burners. This firm has an enviable reputation with the sawmill trade throughout the States and have equipped many of the largest mills with boilers and steel work as well as refuse burners. They have recently completed the installation of twelve 72 x 18 ft. boilers equipped with steel casings, stacks, breechings, sawdust conveyors, etc., together with a water space burner 34 ft. x 143 ft. high for the large new mill of the Big River Lumber Company, located at Big River, Saskatchewan, and have just completed the installation of seven similar boilers and equipment for the new mill of The Finger Lumber Company, The Pas, Kewatin. They have also recently completed the installation of a water space burner 36 ft. x 143 ft. for The Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Chemainus, B. C., and have recently secured contracts for a water space burner 30 ft. by 123 ft. for the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company, Limited, Victoria, B. C., and a water space burner 24 ft. x 107 ft. for the Baker Lumber Company, Waldo, B. C. This concern has enjoyed a steady growth and the confidence of the trade ever since its inception some thirty five years ago.

A Comprehensive Machinery Display

A visitor to St. John, N. B., will find many and varied places of interest to go to. To those who are especially connected with machinery, the new show rooms of the A. R. Williams Company, Limited, at 15 Dock street, will prove not only interesting but instructive.

Six floors covering a space of 20,000 square feet have been fitted up with all the inovations of modern machine craft, and present a very picturesque display. Here the visitor may see all that is new in machinery from the smallest drill to the larger mill machines. Safes, planers, band saws, and dozens of other lines are also on exhibit.

Under the able management of Mr. Manning Doherty this branch did, during the first six months of their existence, as much business as they had hoped for in the first year. Mr. Doherty is a graduate of both Toronto and Cornell Universities, having taken his M. A. at Cornell in '97, and his B.S. at Toronto in '95, was previously connected with the Sussex Manufacturing Company, until he formed the Canadian Machinery Corporation which in turn gave its selling agency to the A. R. Williams Company.

Mr. Doherty brings to the new branch many years of practical experience in handling machinery, and this has been one of the main factors in making the St. John branch a success. To any one interested in machinery, a most cordial welcome is extended by Mr. Doherty, to call and inspect their display.

The Maritime Foundry and Machine Company

An interesting example of what can be accomplished by systematic care is afforded by the remodeled plant of the Maritime Foundry and Machine Company, of Woodstock, N.B.

About eight months ago the business of the Alex. Dunbar & Sons Company was taken over by the present Maritime Foundry & Machine Company, under the management of Mr. F. H. McNaught. Mr. McNaught, who was formerly with the Dunbar Company as secretary-treasurer, besides being a practical business man, has had fifteen years' experience in foundry work. After a careful study of foundry conditions, both in Canada and the United States, he decided to increase the efficiency of his plant by systematizing its details. A cost system was inaugurated, the entire plant was divided into four departments with a special highly-paid foreman in charge of each. Attention was also given to improving the selling organization and the company is now rapidly establishing a connection from coast to coast.

Where "Dunbar" Logging Engines Are Made

The machine shop, covering a floor space of 45 ft. x 125 ft., besides being as large as any in the Maritime Provinces, is one of the most up-to-date in Canada. An experienced foreman has been put in charge whose main duty is to see that all work is turned out when promised. New machinery has been installed. In place of many cheap helpers, experienced machine specialists are now employed. This adds greatly to the quality of the work, and in the long run, is a source of considerable saving. The lighting of the shop is excellent, while the ventilation and sanitary conditions are the best that could be desired.

Logging Train Drawn by "Dunbar" Engine

The pattern shop, covering two storeys, 60 ft. x 30 ft., has been fitted up with modern wood-working machinery and put in charge of experienced pattern makers. All the machinery is electrically driven. Throughout the plant a blower system for sawdust, shavings, etc., has also been added. The blacksmith shop is splendidly equipped, while the moulding shop, the largest in the Maritime Provinces, covering a floor space of 40 ft. x 100 ft., has also received careful attention in the details of its arrangement.

To-day, this foundry turns out Dunbar shingle machines, clapboard machines, clapboard planers, lath machines, rotaries, stop gangs, and the celebrated Dunbar log haulers (note illustration). Already the results of this systematizing have been far beyond expectations. The quality of the work has been improved, deliveries are prompt, and the efficiency of this modern plant has been raised to a high standard. For his part in the success of the new company Mr. McNaught is deserving of great credit. Anyone visiting the plant will realize that it is an excellent example of the advantages of systematic and up-to-date management.

Information Upon Grinding Wheels

The Norton Company, Worcester, Mass., well known manufacturers of grinding wheels, for sawmills, have issued a useful and practical booklet regarding their product. The object of the booklet is to furnish suggestions on the selection and use of grinding wheels for sawmills. The booklet is illustrated, and contains a concise price list of a number of the products of the company. Within the compass of four pages the booklet gives information which is essential to all who have to do with the use of grinding wheels. A copy of the booklet should be in the filing room of every sawmill.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, have received an order for 12,000 feet of elevator belting, which is the rubber belt equipment of twenty-seven elevators for the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Merits of Douglas Fir for Interior Finish

The forests of the Pacific coast of British Columbia contain many different species of the wood family, but none which is more adaptable for all round construction purposes than the Douglas fir. Its adaptability to such a great variety of purposes to which lumber is put places it as the foremost of all round timber grown on the North American continent. Its use as a material for interior finishing purposes is one with which we will treat in this article.

The shortage of supply and prohibitory prices of the stocks heretofore depended on, have, in many cases, proved the entering wedge and convincing argument to the judgment of the unconvinced.

As an interior finishing lumber the Douglas fir will, when given a trial, merit immediate recognition. The slash, or flat grain, presents a great variety of characters, from the broad, bold waves of the commoner flat sawn stock to the beautiful curly and mottled effects of the finer and softer grains.

It is necessary, of course, that care and judgment be exercised in the selection and proper treatment given by the finisher, and when properly treated there is no hardwood known which will show more magnificent results. It has been demonstrated that the most remarkable and satisfactory results can be obtained by the use of stains, producing such effects as various shades of oak, green and mahogany. In fact the delicate effects used exclusively in fabrics bring remarkable results when applied to fir.

Fir finishing lumber has won its place in the great prairie country of Canada, and needs only an introduction to the eastern provinces to warrant the prediction that only a few years hence fir lumber will be used largely in place of the hardwood species, which, owing to shortage of supply, have advanced greatly in price, and the consumer is forced to look for something to take the place of what has been formerly used.

Anyone who has used the fir finish will venture the prediction that the consumer will be highly pleased with fir finishing lumber. The fir being of a soft wood species, has the distinct advantage over the hardwood species, of being easily worked with ordinary carpenters' tools, and yet is capable of taking the piano finish of the hardwoods on account of the firmness of grain and fibre.

Neglecting Canadian Lumber

"While many Canadians are crying out about reciprocity and the danger of annexation, some are losing opportunities of trading with our own people and are deliberately sending business across the border," said a prominent Montreal lumber merchant to a representative of the Canada Lumberman. "Instead of specifying spruce, Norway, or pine for timber of joisting, some architects order yellow pine from the States, although our native grown woods are equally as good for the purpose as those from the States. We are exporting spruce and Norway to the New York and Eastern State markets and yet while their quailies are thus being recognized, there are some Canadians who are neglecting it for Georgia pine."

Measuring United States Timber

To find how many board feet of timber are contained in the forests under Government supervision, to know what the increase from growth will be any number of years hence—this is the immense undertaking now being actively forwarded by the United States forest service. The work includes various other minor calculations, the sum total of which is expected to be of inestimable value.

In addition it will put at rest for all time the contention as to just how much of a demand the forest can supply.

The men assigned to the mensuration work now in the field are making interesting discoveries and gathering valuable data regarding the growth of various species under more or less favorable or unfavorable conditions. The result will reduce this branch of forestry to a more scientific basis. With this larger knowledge the rotation period for cutting not only will be shortened but the exact time required will be ascertained.

Conditions necessary to obtain the best productions are already pretty well understood. Under proper management and at no additional expenditure trees can be made to reach a given diameter in much less time than under ordinary natural conditions. The average lodge pole pine, for instance, reaches a diameter of twenty inches two feet above the ground at the age of 300 years. The forest service is now gathering data to show that under scientific management such trees will grow to the same size seventy-five years earlier, or thereabouts, the exact figure remaining to be determined.

Benefits following the taking advantage of such knowledge begin to accrue almost immediately. Profits from increased growth will be reaped by the present generation as well as by those of the future.

To ascertain the volume of timber within the immense areas of the national reserves would at first seem like a life-time undertaking for an army of men. However, each tree is not measured and counted. Efficient systems of estimation have been devised which give accurate results. Two systems are being used. One is the strip system. A section of forest—that is 640 acres—is plotted into forty acre squares. Through each square a strip one chain wide is measured off, and all the trees contained therein are measured with calipers and counted. The result is totalled and the remaining area in the section estimated, after the ground first has been gone over and allowances made for treeless spots.

The other method is the sample plot system. By this system a typical quarter acre stand is selected within each forty acre square, the trees measured and counted and the result used as a standard for estimating the remainder of the square.

The results obtained by these systems are peremptory, they are so nearly exact that they preclude challenge.

This work of learning the volume of timber is accompanied by the gathering of various other data. The different species and their proportion in a given area are tabulated. To learn the varying diameters is of much importance. A forest may be so stunted by dense growth that it will serve only for limited purposes. From such tables are computed showing how many railroad ties, mine props, etc., may be obtained, so that it is made known just what the trees are available for.

One of the most interesting of the investigations now being carried on is learing how fast the trees grow under different conditions and just how much thinning will produce the quickest growth among the different varieties. Certain areas are being thinned out and records being kept of the increased growth. Places long ago thinned out by the logger have afforded opportunity for the drawing of immediate conclusions covering a period of many years. Where they timbered for ties in Wyoming to build the Union Pacific Railroad valuable data has been obtained. Part of the table compiled by officials of the forest service is given below as an example of increased growth due to logging:

Diameter after 20 years		Diameter after 30 years	
If logged	Not logged	If logged	Not logged
Inches		Inches	
3.63	3.35	4.65	3.83
4.30	4.05	5.10	4.50
5.20	4.90	5.90	5.35
6.20	5.85	6.90	6.30
7.20	7.00	7.90	7.50
8.20	8.05	8.90	8.55
9.15	9.05	9.85	9.65
10.15	10.15	10.80	10.75

The above table was made from a study of lodge pole pine, not a fast growing tree by any means, nor one that ever reaches a large diameter. A suppressed lodge pole pine—that is, one that has been crowded by older trees—100 years old a man can carry away on his shoulder with ease.

Some interesting mensuration work was recently carried on in the Arapahoe national forest near Fraser. One patch of forest was thinned out to what was considered ideal conditions for rapid growth. A stem analysis was made of a large number of the lodge poles cut down, including suppressed, intermediate and dorminant trees. The trees were cut into ten foot lengths and the annual rings of each length counted. This was done with the aid of pins and magnifying glasses. Where the trees are much suppressed it is impossible to see the rings, each of which represents a year's growth, with the naked eye.

In every tenth ring a pin was inserted on a radius line. And after all had been counted the growth by decades was measured off with a rule. These figures tell an interesting story of how practically all the trees started out well, but how many sooner or later were crowded and dwarfed by their older or better situated companions.

Five or ten years hence another stem analysis will be made of some of the trees left standing and in this way the advantage of thinning will be known absolutely by comparison of tables.

Stem analysis were made in several representative plots in the Araphoe forest, and have been and are being made in other forests in this state and district as well as in all the other districts in the forest service. The most productive and scientific methods of management to supply the great demand for wood in all its forms will be the result.

Solving the Low Grade Problem

Box manufacturers are gradually and to a certain extent unconsciously solving the low grade problem in lumber that has been bothering both themselves and saw mill men. It is no quick and sudden solution, but a gradual evolution in the way of developing machinery designed especially for the work of refining low grade lumber into box stock.

The great burden of the box men has been the increased cost of raw material, while at the same time the purchaser of boxes has been striving for economy, making it difficult to get the higher price for the finished article.

Turning for relief from the better grades of lumber to the low grade the box men at first thought they had the solution of it, but they found that it cost so much more to work up the low grade than the better grades that most of the saving in first cost was used up in shop expenses. This naturally beat down the price of low grade lumber until there was nothing in it for the mill men to encourage handling it and the problem of getting through with it successfully has been more or less of a burden to both the mill man and box factory for some time.

The problem is being gradually solved, however, with the aid of the machinery men, and the logical line of solution being followed is something like this:

"The more defects there are in lumber the more deliberation ordinarily must be used in manipulating it, more cross-cuting, more ripping and more matching must be done, and the problem for the men and the machines is to do the increased machine work at the smallest practical cost and, at the same time, do it so as to utilize all the good material in the low grade board, and eliminate in the scraps that which is simply not fit to use. To state the matter another way, the poorer grade of lumber and its increased value is making more imperative the use of machinery, improved specifically with a view to working up lumber so as to eliminate scrap and yet save all that is good of the board without increasing too much the cost of the work. The necessity for excercising judgment in cutting out defects and the irregular location of the defects makes impossible the use of automatic machinery, except after the process of manufacture has reached a certain stage. We may, however, get machinery that is less burdensome to operate than some of the old-time machines and arrange it in various ways for the convenience of the operator to economize in time and in physical strength, and to make it so easy for the man cutting up the stock that nothing but carelessness need keep him from excercising judgment in the work, to get the most out of his lumber and get it in the best shape.

Then from time to time an entirely new idea is developed, either by improving some well known pattern of machine or by bringing out an entirely new and distinct one and thus, step by step, progress is made toward solving this problem of getting good box stock out of low-grade lumber at a nominal cost."

One of the most trying features that still remains is the cost of shipping the waste material of low grade. Some efforts are being made to solve this on one side by striving to have the railroads make a lower rate on this class of material, and the other by refining it at the saw mill before shipping. Mixed in with this, too, is some disposition on the part of box factories to concentrate as near as possible to the source of supply for the raw material. Where the freight haul is not long it is more satisfactory to take the low grade lumber to the box factory and work it up as it is needed. A part of the work of solving this problem is being accomplished by this means and by the mills themselves installing a whole box equipment and shipping finished shooks and boxes instead of the raw material for them.

Aside from this matter of location and freight, however, good progress is being made in the way of solving the whole problem by improved machinery and methods of manufacture, and at the rate machinery poeple are progressing it looks like there is really not much room to worry about this problem and plenty of room to use even more of the low grade product of the saw mill.

Activity in British Shipbuilding

According to the statistics recently issued by Lloyd's Register, shipbuilding figures constitute a record, showing, as they do, an output surpassing the previous quarterly record total of September, 1901, by no less than 60,000 tons. Altogether there were at the end of the last quarter no less than 496 vessels in course of construction, amounting to 1,476,000 tons, which, when compared with the corresponding quarter of 1910, shows an increase of some 350,000 tons. If a comparison is made with the June figures of 1909, the difference is enormous, as this year's figures are practically double those of the year before last. The total does not include war vessels, of which there are as many as 64 under construction, 59 being for the British Navy and five for foreign account. Of the 59 naval vessels, 11 are under construction at the Royal Dockyards and 48 in private yards. The British mercantile shipbuilding record is well in advance of other countries, the nearest approach being that of German yards, where 82 ships, of something over 250,000 tons, are being built. France comes next with 126,000 tons. America with 98,000 tons, and Hallond with 78,000 tons.

Improvements which a Modern Planer Ought to Possess

As a practical mechanic who has toiled amid the din and roar of machinery in various wood-working establishments, I have noticed many improvements on the various machines. Let us take the planer for example; we have many types of this machine made by different makers, each and all of whom have some redeeming feature about them, which either increases the output or the quality, or tends to reduce the danger of accidents to the operator.

Now why should we not have all those manifest advantages combined in one machine? No doubt it would be a costly machine, but its enormous advantages would soon pay for the extra initial cost. We should soon forget the price, but never forget that we possess a first-class machine which does first-class work quickly and cheaply.

The following are a few really good improvements, which ought to form part of every up-to-date planer.—A circular cutter-block or cylinder running in long self-lubricating or ball-bearing journals belted at both ends, for all machines over 16 inches wide. Then we could safely run at 4,500 revolutions per minute with a perfectly-balanced cylinder which would naturally produce first-class work even on coarse or cross-grained timber. A sectional feed roller would largely increase the output, as it would be possible to use the machine up to its capacity with perfect safety when planing narrow widths of varying thicknesses, without fear of the thinner strips shooting back, as every piece would be firmly held by the sectional feed roller. It would also be advantageous to have a range of speeds on the feed from 12 to 30 feet per minute, to cope with the varying grades of timber and quality of work desired. An arrangement for raising and lowering the bed would also be a great time and labor-saving attachment—the finer adjustment could, of course, be manipulated by a hand-wheel, as at present.

A positive chain feed would also be an improvement, providing a good friction clutch is supplied so that the feeding can be instantly stopped if occasion arises.

It would also be desirable to have a set of fences for doing the edges. Those would require to be arranged in such a way that they could be quickly put in position, and be quite rigid, so that we could depend on the edges of the timber being perfectly square.

Now that the dust-collecting system has come to stay, provision should also be made for a hood, which should be finished off in such a way that it would only be necessary to lead the blower pipe to it. Last, but not least, a modern planer that has to stand the racket of 4,000 odd revolutions per minute must be provided, with good wide pulleys of fair size, so that a good wide belt may be used and reduce belt trouble to minimum. And there you have all the good things combined in one machine. It may be costly, but it certainly would be a good investment as a time saver and a money maker, besides being a pleasure to work it. J. M. N.

Some Phases of Handle Production

The selection of a suitable lathe for the handle plant is rather a difficult proposition, as there are a large number of makes on the market at the present time, writes H. B. Alexander, in The Hardwood Record. Rather than buy merely on the recommendation of the manufacturer, it is wise to go slowly and by means of communication addressed to users of the different types of machines, to ascertain the good points of each relative to capacity, accuracy and stability.

There are lathes on the market that are cheap in price, and for the first few months will turn out fair work, but as a rule they will not keep it up, being too light in the working parts. Then soon wear so that it is impossible to keep them in shape and manufacture uniform handles. There are others extremely high in price, and while there is no doubt but that they are good machines, yet owing to their complex construction the output is no greater than that of some of the more reasonably priced makes and repairs are more numerous and more expensive.

A good lathe should be as simple in design as possible and should have a minimum number of working parts. It should be so constructed that in the event of a handle being stuck, owing to poor stock, there would be no difficulty in getting to the source of trouble. There should be an adjustment whereby the finishing would move out of the way in case of an accident of this kind, enabling the handles to be driven out without nicking the knife.

The sliding, or expansion heads, without which there would be no throat in the handles, are the weak point in nearly every make of machine. These parts are made of various materials, some being of cast iron, some of Babbit and some of brass. All are subject to more or less wear. Wear in this part is very liable to cause variation in the shape of the handle and to make what is called "checker board," filling the throat with a multitude of fine holes which no amount of sanding will eradicate. Again it may cause a series of steps, which are equally objectionable. Nearly all difficulty of this character can be traced directly to trouble in the expansion head; either it is worn so as to allow play, or some of the screws or other parts are loose. The one exception is caused by making the handles too loose in the bushing before they come to the finishing knives. This is a point that has caused more trouble than any other, as so many turners show a desire to run their handles as loosely as possible, thus avoiding the time and trouble necessary to keep their front knives properly set. The handles should fit the barrel snugly enough to prevent jumping and shattering, and yet should not be tight enough to burn.

In connection with this branch of the industry, why wouldn't wood-fibre be a feasible substitute for the metal commonly used in expansion heads? It seems reasonable to suppose that this would do away with a large percentage of the trouble caused by wearing in these parts. It would have been tried before this, in many cases, were it not for the fact that stock thick enough is very difficult to obtain. For the present Babbit seems to have the preference over brass, as it is found to wear longer.

Some lathe manufacturers have been accustomed to reduce the distance between the roughing and finishing knives, an idea which has probably been carried too far, as in order to make neat, smooth, uniform handles, the long barrel is necessary. If there is only an inch or less between knives, then it will be necessary to run the handles so tight in the front head as to bring them almost to the burning point. Under such treatment the knife heads will not last for any length of time.

Knives on handle lathes should have just as careful treatment as on all other wood-working machinery, and care should be taken to give them a shearing cut, thus prolonging the efficiency of the knife and assuring cleaner and more satisfactory work. It is folly to attempt to run a knife after it has once become dull, as the work turned out is not only of inferior quality, but is also expensive to produce. By this means the grades of stock are much run down, as many handles are poorly manufactured or burned. Because of the large number of handle manufacturers doing a small business with inadequate machinery, the market is already flooded with low-grade handles, and it is not advisable to turn out any more of this kind of stock than is absolutely necessary.

Another point which is open to considerable improvement in handle lathes is the method of feeding in the blanks. There is, probably, only one proper way, namely, to provide a rack on the front end of the lathe sufficient to hold a dozen or more blanks and let the bottom blank rest on a set of feed wheels, which will open and close at the proper intervals to take in the blocks as they are needed. In order to keep the blanks square with the heads and in the centre of the machines, they should pass through two sets of feed wheels, one set vertically and the other horizontally. The principle involved in the common form of feeds is to drive the blanks into a set of feed-wheels far enough so that they will be caught and carried along. The trouble usually experienced with this style is often due to a variation in the sizes in the blanks. The smaller ones are driven in too far, thus making long heads, and the larger ones are not carried far enough, thus creating the opposite result. It is easily seen that in this way uniformity in finished handles is very difficult to obtain, and uniformity is one of the most essential qualities demanded by broom makers.

The pattern wheel or cam, as it is sometimes called, is located on some lathes at the front end, on some on the back side and some on the front side. The exact location is immaterial, and should be governed by the position of the machine and be placed where it can be gotten at easily for adjustment. Hardwood cams usually show the best results, for the reason that they show as good wearing qualities as the metal ones, and will allow of alterations in design, which is not possible if metal is used. Especially designed cams for the production of a certain type of handle can be produced very cheaply if hardwood is used, while if metal cams are required they must be usually worked for a long time before they are gotten to the desired shape. In addition, a wood cam can be produced in a few minutes with a band saw, or if this is not available they are easily made with a common keyhole saw.

Running the handle too snugly in the barrel causes a good deal of friction at that point, and the barrel is consequently heated rapidly. If this were allowed to continue for any length of time the lathe would be brought to a stop. Ao avoid this, dip the front ends of the blanks about a quarter of an inch in some cheap oil (an article suitable for this can be obtained for almost nothing, and should be kept in shallow pans handy to the lathe). The oil on the ends of the blank is thus drawn off to the sides of the barrel and keeps it cool. All that is on the sides is cut off at the first operation, and is usually wasted. Without proper care, and by dipping the blanks too deeply, the waste is considerable. About two barrels of oil, containing fifty gallons apiece, are required to run two lathes for a month, and in this time about 140,000 handles can be turned out, and as the initial cost of the oil is slight, the cost per handle is infinitesimal. Yet if it were not used the reduced amount of output would be a considerable item of loss.

Gang Saw Fittings as Applied to the Modern Manufacture of Lumber

One of the most essential features requisite to the successful fitting of gang saws should be the filer's ability to put the machine in first-class working order and see that it is kept in that condition; otherwise, if the saws begin to run badly, it is sometimes difficult to locate the trouble.

If the bearings on the slides, oscillating bars, links, etc., are not kept reasonably tight, you cannot expect the most finely fitted saws to do first-class work, for this reason: If the connecting links and oscillating bars (some manufacturers call them pendulums) are loose to any extent, they cannot hold the sash in the same position at every stroke of the machine, consequently the amount of cutting at each stroke of the sash will vary in proportion to the looseness of the bearings. Another feature to be observed, and more especially in a short-stroke machine, is not to carry too much hook in the saw teeth. The old adage that "The more hook and the slimmer the tooth, the easier the cut," has not worked successfully here.

Saws fitted with too much hook in the teeth have a tendency to pull the sash forward at the top of the machine, catch in the timber and "chunk" badly. The top slides are liable to heat on the front side, and unless the front roll runs very close to the saws, will have a tendency to lift the cants at the back end and produce violent pounding on the back rolls until the front end of the cant reaches the second binding roll. One of the best methods that the writer has tried, to determine the proper amount of hook, is by watching the top slides closely, and if they heat on the front side, reduce the hook in the teeth; if they heat on the back side, add more hook until the bearing runs normal. By using good judgment the operator can adjust the fitting to a nicety.

The tools necessary for the successful fitting of gang saws are as follows: Suitable clamp for holding saws while swaging, shaping, setting, etc.; eccentric swage, swage shaper, automatic grinder, set and gage for keeping the set equally divided on each side of the saw to insure making straight lumber; wire gage to show that you have a uniform set in the saw at all times, and a hook gage to determine that you do not change the hook in the teeth by the emery wheels wearing out of shape on the face side and not being at all times dressed properly; also some suitable wheel dresser, as the wheels get out of shape very easily, and it would be impossible to do first-class fitting with an ill-shaped emery wheel.

For the tensioning of gang saws you will need the following: Anvil, cast iron leveling block the length of the saw between tabs, cross-face hammer, doghead hammer (hammers of about 3-lbs. weight), saw-stretcher, straightedge, and tension gage, etc. Every file room should have a shear and retoother, but for the fitting of gang saws these can be dispensed with.

The actual operation of fitting the gang saw begins by securing the saw firmly in the clamp, adjusting the eccentric die of the swage to spread the tooth to the desired width to allow of free and easy cutting in the timber. Use chalk or oil on the under side of tooth to prevent the die from abrading the tooth. Be sure the swage is spreading the tooth instead of biting off the point. Adjust the swage so that it will throw the tooth far enough ahead to allow about equal grinding on the front and back.

When you have finished swaging the saw, shape the teeth to the required set, and equalize the amount on each side of saw with set and gage. You cannot be too particular in regard to this, for if the teeth are not set uniform, the saw will cut rough lumber and will make thich-and-thin lumber.

After swaging, shaping and setting, see that the carriage on the grinder is exactly plumb with the centre of the mandrel on both ends that carries the wheel, also that the form has the proper shape to produce the desired form of tooth. If the machine is in proper condition, you will not be required to grind across the saw more than three of four times, and yet you can grind to such perfect condition that it will not be necessary to do hand filing to any extent, unless you might be required to "touch up" a tooth with the hand file, where a corner might have been dropped and it would be necessary to swage more than once to get the required set.

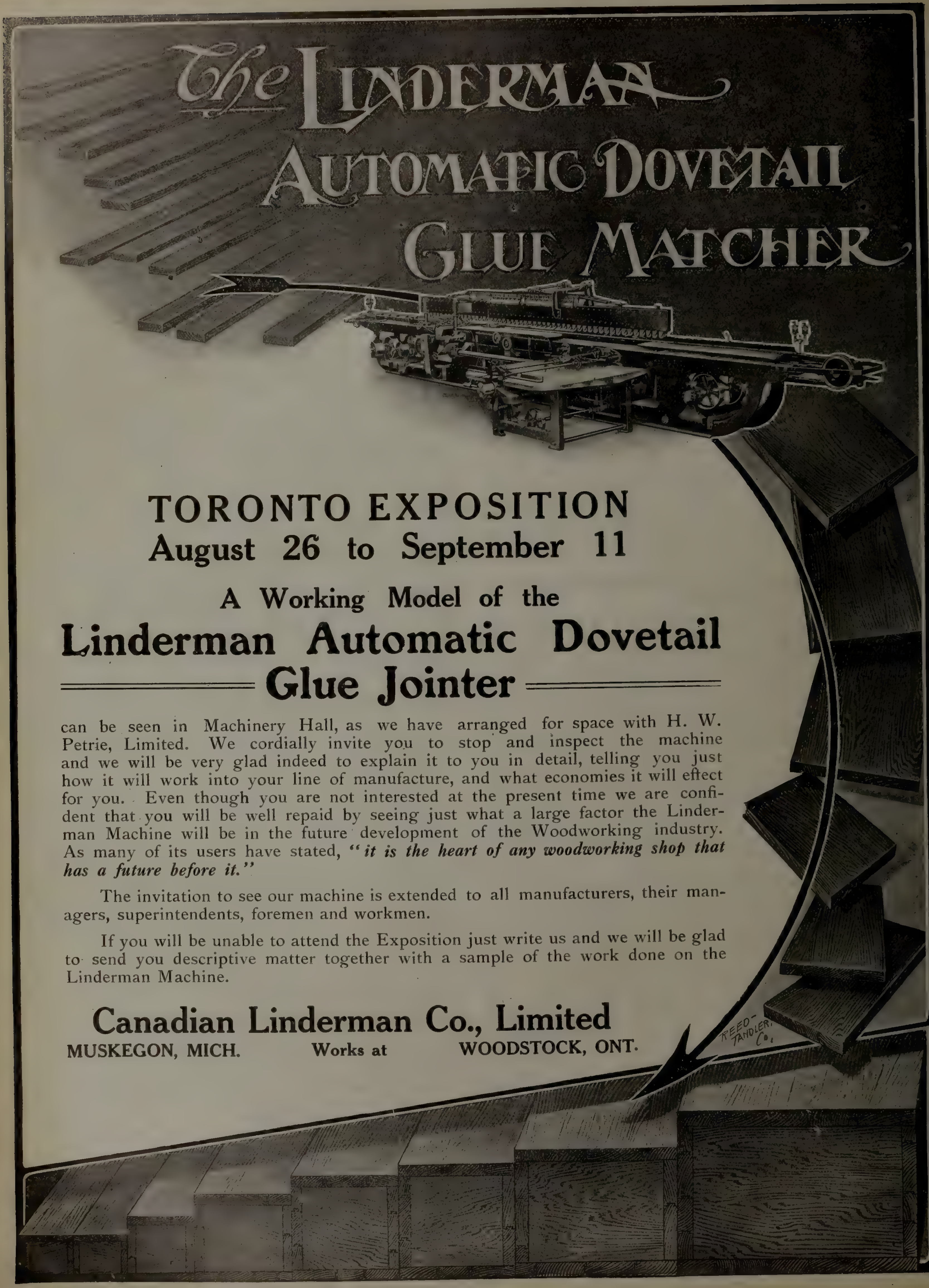
Examine your grinding closely to make sure the wheel is grinding perfectly square on the top and bottom of tooth, for if it should vary, if ever so little, in a short time the swage would begin to throw out more material on one side of the tooth, and unless this equalized, it might cause the machine to make thick-and-thin lumber. By watching your swage and grinding machine closely you should detect any irregularity that might occur, at once, and save endless trouble later—and much spoiled lumber.

As to the exact amount of set to carry in a gang saw, it depends largely on the different species of timber you are cutting and the amount of feed you are using. With a short-stroke machine, where only a few teeth are doing the cutting you will be required to carry more set than you would with a longer-stroke machine. Where saws are cutting soft timber and the saws are only changed twice daily, if there is not an abundance of set, after they have been cutting three or four hours, the set is liable to wear considerable on the corners and diminish it to such an extent that the saw will warm on the front edge, bind in the cut, and chunk considerably when the saws leave the cut. In Pennsylvania hemlock and white pine we have found that about six gages of set will be sufficient. In hardwoods about five gages has given satisfaction. If the timber is frozen, about one gage less than the above will work very nicely. For free and easy cutting be sure the corners are keen and sharp.

Gang saws should be tensioned the entire length of the blade. Do not leave "fast" places in that portion of the blade between the teeth and the tabs, unless you are looking for trouble. Begin by rolling in the central part of the blade, and roll gradually outward until you have carried the tension to within about ½-in. of the edges, being careful to keep the saw straight, giving, say, 3/64-in. drop under the straightedge in a 6-in. saw. It is preferable to use a tension gage for this purpose (any first-class saw manufacturer will be pleased to furnish one gratis for the asking), ground to the proper circle. Try the blade frequently with the tension gage while undergoing the process of tensioning, and if you find you have too much drop, hammer or roll lightly along each edge of the blade until it conforms to the tension gage. If you find fast places, continue rolling or hammering on that portion of the blade until you have a perfect tension. Now lay the saw on the leveling block and examine carefully for lumps and ridges, which reduce with the cross-pein hammer, being careful to strike light blows, placing them exactly on the lump or ridge, as the case may be.

By following the above instructions carefully, any intelligent mechanic should have no trouble in making a successful gang filer. However, I would add that practice makes perfect, and this you cannot expect without diligent application. This article is not intended for the experienced mechanic, nor for the purpose of argument or criticism, but for the benefit of the inexperienced filer who wishes to profit by the experience of others.—The Wood-worker.

One of the phrases that have crept into the literature of the lumber trade is the following. "Refined lumber." This is a new phrase for an old process. It means, making upper grades out of low grade stock by cutting out defects. No matter what name may be given this phrase of manufacturing, the suggestion should be carried to its fullest extent.



TORONTO EXPOSITION
August 26 to September 11

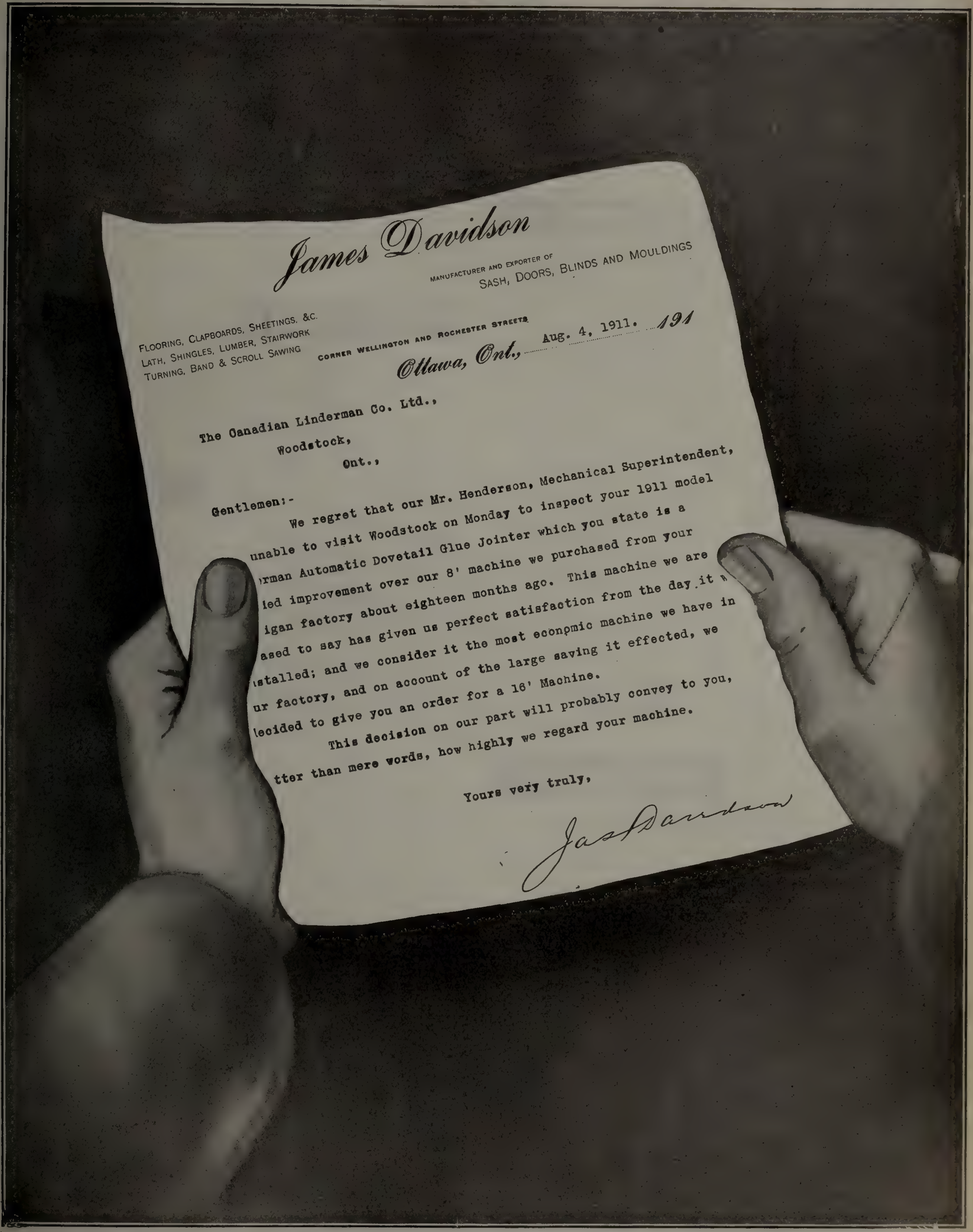
A Working Model of the
Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer

can be seen in Machinery Hall, as we have arranged for space with H. W. Petrie, Limited. We cordially invite you to stop and inspect the machine and we will be very glad indeed to explain it to you in detail, telling you just how it will work into your line of manufacture, and what economies it will effect for you. Even though you are not interested at the present time we are confident that you will be well repaid by seeing just what a large factor the Linderman Machine will be in the future development of the Woodworking industry. As many of its users have stated, *"it is the heart of any woodworking shop that has a future before it."*

The invitation to see our machine is extended to all manufacturers, their managers, superintendents, foremen and workmen.

If you will be unable to attend the Exposition just write us and we will be glad to send you descriptive matter together with a sample of the work done on the Linderman Machine.

Canadian Linderman Co., Limited
MUSKEGON, MICH. Works at WOODSTOCK, ONT.



James Davidson

MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS

FLOORING, CLAPBOARDS, SHEETINGS, &C.
LATH, SHINGLES, LUMBER, STAIRWORK
TURNING, BAND & SCROLL SAWING

CORNER WELLINGTON AND ROCHESTER STREETS
Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 4, 1911. 191

The Canadian Linderman Co. Ltd.,
Woodstock,
Ont.,

Gentlemen:-

We regret that our Mr. Henderson, Mechanical Superintendent,
unable to visit Woodstock on Monday to inspect your 1911 model
rman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer which you state is a
ied improvement over our 8' machine we purchased from your
igan factory about eighteen months ago. This machine we are
ased to say has given us perfect satisfaction from the day.it w
stalled; and we consider it the most economic machine we have in
ur factory, and on account of the large saving it effected, we
lecided to give you an order for a 16' Machine.

This decision on our part will probably convey to you,
tter than mere words, how highly we regard your machine.

Yours very truly,

Jas Davidson

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED–LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

White Pine Timber Wanted

Tract of two to five million in Ontario. Principals only. Apply Box 307, care Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 16-17

WANTED

Cash paid for green clear Maple axles 4¼ in. x 5½ in., 6, 12 or 18 ft. long. If you can get out a carload or more write us. Warren Ross Lumber Company, Jamestown, N.Y.

18

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Tank Lumber Wanted

We require 2-in. and 3-in. Tank White Pine, 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 10-in.; 10 ft. to 24 ft. Also red pine. Highest prices for Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

We want to buy from one to five million feet White and Red Pine, also one to three million feet of Hemlock; about one million feet Birch and Ash. For either boat or rail delivery. Immediate shipment. Let us know what you have for sale. The M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. 17-17

White Pine Pickets Wanted

We want at once 4-4 x 4-4 x 44 in. and 48 in., 5-4 x 5-4 x 44 in. and 48 in., and 6-4 x 6-4 x 48 in. White Pine Pickets. If you have anything in the above write, stating quantity, when cut and best prices. Will buy any quantity from a car to your entire stock. Box 58, Ogdensburg, N.Y. 20

FOR SALE–LUMBER, ETC.

Veneer for Sale

One car 12-inch and 12½-inch cheese box veneer. Address, Box 25 Eldorado, Ont.

17-17

Pulpwood Etc. For Sale

A party in Quebec Province wants to hear from firms, Canadian or American, that would buy pulp, lumber or ties. Apply Box 315, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 16-17

For Sale

1 car 2-in. Rock Elm, mill run.
20,000 ft. 1-in. Soft Elm, 12-in. and wider, 1st and 2nd.
1 car 1-in. Basswood, common and better.
3 cars 3-in. Hard Maple, 1st and 2nd.
1 car 2-in. Hard Maple, 1st and 2nd.
1 car 1-in. Hard Maple, mill run.
Box 319 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 17-t.f.

For Sale

100 cars Longford Hemlock, assorted sizes.
100 cars Whitney Spruce, any width.
25 cars Ravensworth Birch, 1 in. and thicker.

Apply to Quincy Adams Lumber Company, Limited, Longford Mills, Ontario. 14-17

FOR SALE–MACHINERY, ETC.

Operating Saw Mill For Sale

at Uhthoff Station, G. T. R. Capacity 25 M. feet, containing stationary boiler, 80 h.p.; one engine, 50 h.p., and machinery outfit and building. Will accept $1,000 in full to close estate, as timber is done. Apply to W. B. Tisdale, Orillia, Ont. 17-t.f.

Bargains in Planing Mill Machinery

Two No. 44 Berlin planer and matchers, 9 x 6.
One No. 125 Berlin comb moulder and matcher, 10 x 6.
One No. 254 Berlin self feed rip saw.
One Williamsport self feed rip saw.
One Colloday small outside sticker.
Fifty heavy two wheeled lumber buggies.

RED CLIFF LUMBER CO.,
Duluth, Minnesota.
17-18

Machinery For Sale

Band saw, 37-inch Clement.
Carver, 4-spindle Rohlman.
One cut-off saw, railway wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Engines and boilers, various sizes.
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.
Jointer, chair seat Jenkins.
Jointer, 16-inch White.
Moulder, 6-inch Houston.
Mortiser, hollow chisel, Greenlee.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, Bit.
Planers, 24-in. single belted.
Sander, double 24-in. Perry.
Sander, three drum 42-in. Boardman.
Sander, three drum 42-in. Columbia.
Saw gummers, Rogers.
Saw mill, band, 63-in. wheel.
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.
Variety lathe, Pringle & Brodie.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED–EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—A competent Pine Lumber Inspector, accustomed to grading for the Ontario market. Apply, stating salary expected and giving references, to the Sheppard Lumber Company, Limited, Waubaushene, Ont. 14-17

WANTED—Man to manage barrel heading mill. Must understand the manufacture of heading and be able to install machinery. Apply Box 321, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 17-17

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT—Large Western concern, English capital interested, wants first-class man as superintendent and technical adviser, Canadian preferred. Must be active man with thorough woods experience, knowledge of business side, thoroughly abreast, up-to-date ideas of forest management. Responsible position. Applications must be accompanied by full statement of experience, supported by copies of all testimonials (instead of references) and photograph. G. FINCH, Box A. V. 242, The Oregonian, Portland, Oregon. 15-16-17

WANTED–EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Band saw filer wants position, double or single cut, or in a factory where there are band resaws. Apply Box 322, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 17-18

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

Position Wanted

By man capable of taking full charge of logging operations, 50 M. up, stump to mill; married, sober and hustler; a good estimator and buyer of timber, would take charge and look after larger holdings and buy up small lots adjoining. Employed until October 1st; have had experience both north and south. Box 318, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 17-20

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Mill For Sale

A first class mill, well equipped and excellently situated on Lake Temiskaming—fine shipping facilities—immediate sale. Apply to P.O. Box E., New Liskeard, Ont.

For Sale

Planing Mill, Lumber and Coal Yard, in Western Ontario, doing good business; good reason for selling. Box 292, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14-17

Wanted

Good man with saw mill to cut out timber limit which will last from five to eight years. For particulars apply to Parker Bros., Parkersville, Ont. 17-18

For Sale

100 acres first-class hardwood timber and water power sawmill, 45 horse power, as a going concern. W. M. Tolton, Maple Valley, Ont. 17-20

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

For Sale

FOR SALE—As a going concern, the Markdale Veneer Works, 7-foot Panesville, Rotary Machine, with complete outfit and power. Large Cement Vats, Drying Racks, neat buildings. Plenty of yard room; convenient to C. P. R. station.

MARK ARMSTRONG,
Markdale, Ont.
16-17

Here is a Snap

Saw Mill and Timber Limit for sale, on Grand Trunk Railway. Easy to lumber limit, contains four to five million feet mixed timber, besides a large quantity of standing and lying dry pine; two million feet free from Crown dues. Mill now running, equipped with trimmers, double edges, slash saws, lath and shingle mill. Price 8,000. It won't cost much to come and see this outfit; it is a bargain. Write Box 37, Barry's Bay.

14-17

For Sale

Timber and Timber Lands, Saw and Shingle Mills, Etc

Some 2,000 acres, greater part virgin timber, situate on Temiscouata Railway, Township Witoworth, P.Q.

Eighteen miles from Riviere du Loup, Station on Intercolonial Railway.

These lots of lands consist of White and Black Spruce, Hemlock, Maple, Birch, Cedar, Ties, and thousands of cords of pulpwood, etc., with saw and shingle mills actually in operation and in complete order.

These are Crown granted lands, including about 30 acres cultivated land and divided by half each side, face to face, by Temiscouata Railway, with siding two hundred feet from the mills, dwelling houses, other buildings. No export duty to be paid. Apply to

M. DESCHINES,
Fraserville, P.Q., Canada.
15-18

Wanted

Large American firm manufacturing the most up-to-date dry kiln system for drying lumber, wants to secure reliable Canadian representatives. System patented in Canada and several installations made. Apply E. J. MacIntyre, 4059 Perry Street, Chicago, Ill.

17-18

For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.
11 M. ft. 1¼ in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
Montreal, Que.
c

For Sale

Saw mill of 10 to 15 M. feet daily capacity, complete with planer and matcher combined, also lath machinery, with 400 acres of timber situated at Dillon Port, with a home market in the midst of a growing tourist section, which is just in its infancy. The P. S. L. Co. is offering for sale several berths of pine most convenient to this mill. For particulars write to Jacob Miller, Dillon Port, Ont. 17-18

MISCELLANEOUS

250,000,000 ft. standing timber, 40 per cent. Cedar and Cyprus, on Burard Inlet, within sight of Vancouver City. Apply to J. A. Russell, Vancouver, B.C., or James W. Bettes, Winnipeg, Man. 16-19

FOR SALE

On Georgian Bay, two and one-half million ft. Pine, $11,000. Also two and one-half million ft. Hemlock, and three million ft. of Hardwood, 850 acres, 7 miles from railroad, $2,500. Apply to Box 308 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 16-19

For Sale—Valuable Timber Limits

Containing about 115,000,000 ft. of spruce and pine; good driving on the Highwood river and Sheep river to the yards at High River and Okotoks, which comprise 315 acres of valuable land, two mills in good condition, with daily capacity of ninety thousand feet. Complete logging and lumbering outfit, 40 horses,. etc. Apply

Lineham Lumber Company, Ltd.,
Okotoks, Alberta.
17-20

I HAVE FOR SALE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

In Tulare County, California. A choice compact tract of 275,000,000 feet of redwood and 125,000,000 feet of sugar pine, nicely located to operate and can be marketed in Los Angeles, California. I want a buyer in the next six weeks. Can be bought at a bargain.

L. VAN WINKLE,
Santa Monica, Cal.
14-17

Notes on Saw Sharpening

In filing a saw, begin at the bottom of the tooth and work up to the point, so that the pitch of the tooth shall always be kept the same. There is no use to sharpen the point of the tooth and work down to the base, for if you do the teeth will be out of shape in no time, and then the saw will not run straight—the great trouble with many using bench saws, if they bind in the guage, to drive the piece through if possible. Nothing can be more foolish, as the very best saw may be spoiled in one cut, for it will be bent over the collar, and will likely be buckled or warped. The saw gets hot just above the collar, and becomes a trifle softer in consequence, and it stretches from this point out to the rim, dishing it more or less. There are but few men running bench saws that know much about them. If a saw goes well, all right; but if there is any trouble they call it hard names, instead of fixing it. Hard names will not make a saw work smoothly. More saws are spoiled from carelessness than from hard work. Theory may do something for saws and sawing, but to come down to a fine thing, a person may come into daily practice with them, taking them as he finds them, and using his best judgment in every case, and very often then he will find himself at his wit's end to overcome all the difficulties he meets with. If a person using a saw in the first place saw that he had a good straight plate, and in the next saw that it was round on the points of the teeth, and square across, and then filed every tooth alike and just the same bevel and shape, and kept an even set in it, unless he abused it, he would not find much trouble in sawing.—F. T. H. in The Timber Trades Journal.

Artificial Wood for Matches

A process for the manufacture of artificial wood from straw or dried grass, now in the experimental stage, was shown recently by Mr. Louis Carre, of 24 Mark Lane, London, E. C. At the outset it is proposed to utilize the process for the manufacture of matches, for which it is claimed to show considerable economy as compared with the cost of the methods and materials at present employed. For this purpose the straw is passed longitudinally through a pair of crushing rolls, and then between a pair of cylindrical cutters which divide the flattened straws into strips. The surfaces of the cutters are deeply serrated, and are placed together so that the groove of one cutter receives the raised ring of the other. The straw, supplied with an adhesive, is fed to a traveling band, and is inclosed on top and underneath with layers of paper. The layer of straw and the paper is passed through a pair of rolls under pressure, and then between a pair of endless chains, one upper and one lower, the links of which form metal molds, and are constructed with longitudinal gooves, the edges of which meet opposite one another. The molds are heated, and are pressed together for a sufficient time to enable the agglutinant to harden. After passing between the chains the straw and paper issue in the form of a layer of round splints, which after being cut into the requisite length for matches are dipped into the ignitable composition.

Theory of Belt Drive

After conducting over 1,000 tests, Professor Kammerer, of Charlottenburg, Germany, reached these conclusions:—

The effective pull on a belt is not reduced so much by centrifugal force as the currently accepted method of calcuuation would lead one to expect. In other words, the maximum allowable tension in a belt apparently increases with the speed

The coefficient of friction increases with the speed and reaches values far above that usually assumed.

The maximum efficiency of transmission is not limited by the speed.

The coefficient of friction is larger for large pulleys than for smaller ones.

A wooden pulley has a higher coefficient of friction than an iron one, at least when new.

Transmission is more efficient and the coefficient of friction is higher when the smaller pulley drives.

A belt operates with higher efficiency and usually with less creep when the tight side is on the bottom.

A properly-placed idler improves the efficiency of transmission.

The neutral layer is symmetrically located in the belt so that the effective diameter is the sum of the pulley diameter and the thickness of the belt.

At any speed the sum of the initial tension and the centrifugal force is constant.

Adjustment on Bearings

It need hardly be said that all bearings should be carefully and systematically adjusted at regular intervals, as neglected bearings mean lost power and indifferent work. Self-lubricating ring, ball and roller bearings have latterly been considerably introduced, and now play an important part in the economy of an up-to-date saw mill. The best time to adjust bearings is immediately after they have finished work for the day, as they are then expanded from the friction of working, and are in their running condition. If bearings are adjusted and tightened in the morning before commencing work, which is usually the plan, they are cold and therefore contracted. Lubricate all bearings well with a mixture of grease or oil and finely powdered graphite or plumbago, increasing the amount of graphite according to the strain or pressure on the bearings. If there is undue friction on ordinary bearings particles of metal will be found in the oil after using if it is spread on white paper. Replenish all lubricators before starting work, and guard all bearings as much as possible from dust.

M. P. B.

Sawing Timber in Cold Climates

Both saws and timber are largely affected by frost, and certain precautions are necessary in cold climates to secure effective working, says the Timber Trades Journal. As regards circular saws, when subjected to severe frost they become 'slack' or weak in the centre, and appear more or less "tight" or rim bound at the periphery. This arises from the rim being larger—and having more metal—than the centre of the saw, its contraction is greater, and the tension of the saw is thus considerably altered. Before commencing to saw frozen timber the frost should be taken out of the saw by means of hot water or friction. Select a stout, well-supported tooth adapted to the wood, and run it with as little set as may be. Give the saw a little more lead than is usual in sawing softwood, as it is more apt to run out with frozen timber, and heat the body of the saw, which may become slack.

Saws and Files

A dull saw may not be a sign of dull wit, as it may be due to hard work, but the using of a saw while it is dull is the sign of want of attention. A fairly good rule to go by is that of a dull saw being a dangerous saw. A dull saw will catch and kick quicker than a sharp saw, just by reason of its dullness. A few moments with a file may save some ugly jolts from a bench-saw or a boxboard table-saw, for instance. Where work has to be sawn by hand, sharp tools go a long way toward making it easier.

Although running belts at short centres is very bad practice, owing to exigencies of site it is sometimes compulsory. In this case, in addition to using large pulleys and wide belts, the employment of two belts, one working on the top of the other, can be recommended, as by this arrangement a considerable amount of power—amounting in some cases to nearly 70 per cent. —can be gained. It need hardly be said that to secure the best effect the belts must be kept pliable and in good condition.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

FOR SALE!

One 52in. Wickes Gang

COMPLEE

One pair Twin Circulars

Cut from 6″ to 24″ Stock,
— With Steam Feed —

One Edger

FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

Gilmour & Hughson, Limited
HULL, QUEBEC

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The volume of trade in the lumber business in Ontario to-day is considered fair, for this time of year. Business is going along in a steady fashion, especially in the cities and larger towns, although in the smaller towns dullness, as a rule, prevails. Farmers are now getting through their harvest operations, and it is expected that they will soon come into the market and spend some of their earnings on lumber, for improvements for their barns, and other buildings. Stocks in the country yards are rather low, as dealers have been ordering largely in a hand-to-mouth manner. There is little or no lumber moving out, to the United States, as everything across the border is at a standstill, until they learn the results of the reciprocity campaign in Canada.

Deliveries from the mills are rather slow, on account, largely, of the fact that manufacturers are handicapped by a shortage of labor. They are apparently unable to keep up to their shipping orders.

The market for hemlock is on a steady basis, with rather an encouraging demand. This, of course, applies at present, only to Ontario, as the demand in the United States has practically disappeared for the time being. There is a good demand for lath, which is natural at this time of year. Prices are unchanged and firm. B. C. shingles are quiet and trade is rather dull. There is a steady movement in red pine, and prices are unchanged.

In the hardwood trade the usual summer quietness has been in progress. Most of the lumber moving is being shipped on orders taken earlier in the season. There is a fair market for elm, ash, birch, and maple, with the demand about as usual. Although the hardwood trade is quiet it is no more so in Canada than is usual at this time of the year. In the United States, however, it is very dull. A scarcity is reported of 6/4 and 8/4 1st and 2nd birch, and the price has stiffened, being now about $38. The same price is quoted for soft elm, of a similar size and grade, stocks of this wood also being scarce.

Eastern Canada

An active business in lumber is reported by most of the Montreal trade. The building activity is responsible for a good deal of the improvement which has been noted of late. The betterment applies to practically all descriptions of lumber. One firm reports that it is doing the best business it has had for several years, and believes the prospects are excellent. Demand continues strong, and prices are firm, especially for spruce. The inquiry for pine is strong and stocks are not plentiful. Hardwood seems to be a trifle slow. The trade with the United States, of course, is not very active, as the reciprocity situation is disturbing matters. Export business to Great Britain has been disturbed considerably by the labor conditions in the old country.

At Boston the market for eastern spruce continues quiet, but the early fall is expected to show an improvement. Manufacturers' prices are firmly held, without any advance. The price of frames is about $23.50. The yard trade is reported slow, although retailers are a little more active than they have been of late. Random is held a little more firmly. Boards are only in moderate request. A fair amount of new business is reported in hemlock. Eastern clipped boards are selling at $19, which is a pretty fair price. No important improvement is noted in shingles at Boston. Choice extras are offered at $3.55 to $3.60, but business at these prices is dull. Most of the orders are being placed at from $3.35 to $3.40. Lath are slow, but prices are firmer, and an improved business is expected. The price of 1⅝ inch varies from $3.75 to $3.80, and 1½ inch is sold at $3.40 to $3.50.

At New York there is very little future buying of eastern spruce. Prices are somewhat easier, though an improvement is looked for in the fall. Hardwoods are in steady demand, and firm. Ash, maple, and birch, are strong. Beech, and chestnut are in fair demand. The trade in hemlock is slow, with keen competition, and prices unsteady.

Great Britain

The returns issued by the Board of Trade for the month of July, 1911, make an unsatisfactory comparison with those of the preceding months of the year, and show a considerable falling off, as compared with July, 1910. The imports of wood, hewn and sawn, declined by some £77,000, and the decrease in the quantity was about 88,000 loads. This can no doubt be largely put down to the troubles in the shipping trade. F.o.b. markets for lumber are uniformly quiet.

At London the strike movement has put the lumber business practically at a standstill, so far as the moving of timber goods by land or water is concerned. No matter how speedily a complete settlement may be secured, the loss already sustained will be considerable. The deliveries for the week ending August 5th, compare favorably with those of the corresponding week of last year, showing a total of 7,381 standards, as compared with 7,404. The total deliveries from January 1 to July 29 were 172, 862 standards, as compared with 161,929. The hardwood trade has been unusually quiet, being interferred with by holiday conditions, and labor difficulties. The port of London Authority have decided upon constructing a new deep water dock to be known as the South Albert dock. This will increase materially the facility for loading and unloading large vessels. The work will be commenced early in 1912, and will occupy five years.

Trade at Liverpool is reported in a state of stagnation, as a result of the successive labor troubles. It is expected, however, that with the settlement which has now been reached business will quickly improve. The labor disturbances in Lancashire and Yorkshire had naturally a serious effect upon the market for spruce deals from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Sales to arrive from St. John, N. B., have been made at about £7 17s. 6d., c.i.f. for Liverpool, and other first-class ports. The prices from Halifax and other ports of Nova Scotia have been upon the customary reductions according to specifications. The regular importers have been handling the usual quantity of lumber from Montreal, but have experienced difficulty on account of the strike, in forwarding the goods which they have sold to buyers. The c.i.f. market for spruce deals shows little or no change, with very few new contracts entered into. Birch timber is fairly steady. The spot values for Quebec and St. John shipments are firm, although the demand is somewhat smaller and stocks are fairly plentiful. There is a steady demand for birch planks and boards, and prices are firm. New arrivals from Halifax and St. John are sold readily, and there is a fair enquiry for Quebec stocks of planks and lumber.

The timber trade at Manchester has suffered as much as that of any other part of the country, on account of the strike. Spruce deals have been added to stock more extensively than last year. The stocks at date of August 12 were some 4,000 standards grater than at the same time of the year previous. The case and box making trades are reported busy, with a prospect of continauance of activity until at least late in the autumn. The f.o.b. market at Bristol is in a rather uncertain condition.

The imports of timber at Glasgow, from Montreal, are reported heavier than for some time past. Business, however, continues dull, and there are no important signs of improvement. The shipbuilding industry is in an excellent condition and if any improvement occurs, it will probably commence as the result of this activity. The movement of spruce is slow, and most of the recent arrivals will go into store. The trade in yellow pine deals is also quite dull.

No improvement can be reported in the timber trade at Southampton. The consumption for this time of year is very moderate.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, under date of August 2nd, reports as follows regarding the timber trade:—

"Business in this district has little more than started after the holidays. Imports into the Clyde recently have been rather heavier than for some time past, and have included a full cargo of Nova Scotian spruce for Glasgow, a cargo of pitch pine into Greenock, together with small shipments of birch by the liners from Montreal.

"The demand for birch, both in logs and planks, has this year been fairly active, practically every shipment having been sold without difficulty from the docks. Numerous inquiries are still in the market. With pine and spruce, the reverse has been the case and light though imports have been, they appear more than ample for the existing demand.

"In view of the expected rise in freights, an unusually light autumn import seems assured, there being nothing in the position here to encourage shipments, so that an advance on present prices may be looked for before very long."

United States

Continued steady improvement is reported from many of the large lumber markets of the United States. Inquiries and sales have increased in many cases and this applies to both soft and hardwoods. Apparently retail dealers and consumers are working as close to their stocks as possible, so that the outlook for fall trade is considered encouraging. Good and medium grade lumber is generally held at firm prices and this, taken together with the small stocks in retailers' hands, is expected to bring about an active movement, during the early fall.

Chicago.—Consumption of lumber is increasing gradually. Northern pine mills are reported to be expecting a rush of retail orders. Crops are about normal. The hardwood market continues to improve. Plain and red oak, and red gum are most active. Quarter sawed oak is rather dull. There is a plentiful supply of most grades

"Cleveland Sarnia Quality"

When a Customer Inspects Lumber

He appreciates a stock which shows care in manufacture and grading. When you want such stock send us your orders for

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir.

Cut to Order in Regular and Special Sizes 10 to 60 Feet Long.

We can also furnish with despatch

RAILROAD, SHIP-BUILDING and HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO.,
SARNIA ONTARIO LIMITED

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

of basswood, and prices are rather uncertain. Birch and maple are the leading northern hardwoods, with a fair demand and firm price. The hemlock trade is improving, and wholesalers are obtaining satisfactory orders. Both the suburban and city trade is active, and price concessions are not so numerous as they were. The retail demand is not quite so encouraging as might be expected, with the good crop outlook. There is a slightly better demand for fir, spruce and cedar, and prices are expected to stiffen during the fall. The demand for western pine is only moderate, but the indications are for a slight improvement. The volume of trade in southern pine continues large, but the situation is rather uncertain. The railroads are expected shortly to come into the market and improve the demand. There is an increase in the general volume of business, and the preference seems to be for mixed car lots. Retail stocks are short. The inquiry for red cedar shingles has not improved from the country yards during the last fortnight. Quotations are unchanged. There is a fair demand for white cedar, at firm prices.

Buffalo.—The trade in northern pine is very much of a hand-to-mouth character, although the volume is fairly large. Prices as a rule are reported low. The planing mill strike has had a bad effect upon the building trade. The country yard trade is improving. At North Tonawanda a decided improvement is reported in northern pine, with the planing mills usually busy. Prices, however, continue low. An increased demand is reported for box, and most of the upper grades. The medium grades are also fairly firm. The hardwood trade is rather dull, and is expected to continue so for a short time. An improvement is expected about the middle of September. Plain oak is firm and quartered oak is easier. Common birch is supplanting the better grades to some extent, on account of the shortage of supply of the latter. Hemlock is quiet, so far as the Lake stock is concerned. Prices are unchanged, and rather low. Prices of longleaf southern pine continues firm, as a result, it is believed, of the southwestern mills curtailing their output. Shingles are firm and unchanged. The trade is rather quiet, but receipts also have been smaller.

Bay City and Saginaw.—The market for northern pine continues steady with a fair amount of business in progress. Prices generally are firmly held, especially for the better grades, and stocks are being replenished steadily. Continued activity is reported from the planing mills, and other lumber working plants, including the box plants.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Trade Continues Quiet

Ottawa, August 22.—The lumber business in the Ottawa Valley remains quiet as far as selling is concerned. The local demand continues good and prices are quite as at high as any time during the year. A large number of buildings will be erected this fall in the city and vicinity and accordingly the local planing mills which cater to this business expect all the work they can handle for the next few months. The American market remains slow, although some of the manufacturers are inclined to think that it is better now than a month ago.

The trade with Great Britain was to a great extent interfered with by the recent strike in that country. Export firms were unable to get ships to carry the lumber to England. This, to some extent, stopped their buying as well as their shipping. The South American market is good. The manufacturers' prices are practically the same as they were in June.

All the local manufacturers are preparing to cut as much, if not more, this year than last. As an indication that there will be a falling off by some firms the employment agents report that there is a decreased demand for bushmen from the Georgian Bay district, and some of the firms located in the upper Ottawa are for some reason or other engaging less men. Those who keep a close tab on the situation credit this to shortage of timber lands held by these firms. The big firms, however, are preparing for a heavy season in the woods.

Several parties of lumbermen have left Ottawa during the past two or three weeks to prepare the way for winter activities, arranging shanties, etc. The wages paid so far by the agencies range from $27 to $30 a month, which is higher than offered at the same time last year.

However, it is expected that wages will go even higher when the fall rush starts. There is a general tendency not to send men into the woods as early as was the practice in former years. The advance parties last year were in the forest by the 20th of June, but this season none went before the first week of August. The employers agree that it would have been better had they waited even a week later. The extreme heat under which the Ottawa Valley suffered during the first week of August made it impossible for the lumber jacks to do any work when they had reached the scene of action.

Some of the Pembroke mills have had to close down owing to the scarcity of logs. They were complaining that their logs are not being brought down fast enough. The majority of firms along the river have no trouble, however, from this cause.

The water in the Ottawa River is again low, very low, in fact, for August. Already the power owners at the Chaudiere have begun to curtail. It is deemed a better policy to start in time and avoid water famine later.

There continues to be marked activity at W. C. Edwards' mills, where great construction work is under way. The large box factory built of reinforced concrete will be ready for operation in the spring. The company are also building a large blacksmith's shop, a machine shop, and stables.

Business Brisk at Montreal

Montreal, August 25th.-So far as local business is concerned, reports are almost uniformly good. The building trade is as brisk as ever,and naturally this has its effect on retail lumber transactions. "We are doing the best business we have had for several years, and prospects are decidedly good," said a partner in one of the biggest firms in the city. "This applies practically to all descriptions we handle," he added With an active demand prices naturally keep firm, and the present outlook is decidedly rosy for the fall trade. Spruce is a good market, while dry pine is sought after, but is very scarce. Locally, hardwood is moving rather slowly.

One or two firms say that business with the States is slackening off, and some lumbermen are inclined to think that thhe coming election will have a disturbing effect. "If reciprocity is carried," declared one dealer, "it will have a formidable influence on the lumber market for about a year, then things will drift back into their old state No good can permanently come of the agreement, which I regard as a foolish pact, and one which will prove eventually detrimental to Canadian manufacturers."

In the Province of Quebec water power at most of the mills is very low, although most of the logs are now down.

The strikes in Great Britain have considerably affected export business, and firms interested in that sectoin of the market report that the disturbances in London and Liverpool particularly have had a detrimental influence on their dealings. Orders for cargoes have been cancelled, and prices have also fallen.

United Kingdom Trade.—Effect of Labor Troubles

Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 18.—Timber, being one of the more bulky articles of trade, in the United Kingdom, has lately been at a disadvantage which has had the effect of limiting the amount of trade done. The country is now in the throes of an upheaval of what is called "unskilled labor," in which term is included the class of labor employed to handle and to load and unload bulky articles. At the beginning of July quite a number of steamers, several of them having timber on board, reached the Manchester docks to find themselves "help up," so far as being able to obtain delivery of their cargoes was concerned. The dock laborers were on strike and cargoes could not be delivered, or if delivered could not be moved from the dock quays. At Liverpool, a strike of dock and railway workers, and of hands employed on steamers, had, similarly, caused a "hold-up" of much freight. These strikes caused a rather serious interruption of business, but traders weathered them, and it looked as if things were going on smoothly again. At the beginning of August a fresh outbreak occurred, in the form of a series of strikes, London also being involved this time. Since August came in, unskilled labor at London, Liverpool and other towns has been in a state of continuous ferment. Strikes and stoppages of work have been of daily occurrence. Railway men who handle freight at dockside stations have been affected principally by the strikes and the result has been an interruption of the movement of goods. Timber being one of the classes of goods commonly handled at the railway stations has been one of the first to suffer and stocks have been kept back which otherwise would have been put on rail and forwarded to customers inland. Some movement of timber from ships to dock-yards and from these yards to customers' yards, has gone on, and will continue, but a serious interruption of the regular course of trade has taken place. It is believed that the strikes will not last long, but the question arises, as to how far the timber trade is likely to be affected by frequently recurring strikes which, though small in themselves, cause much interruption of business. In the more important strikes the demands made by the men have been conceded. Advances of wages have been given; re-arrangements of hours, which have meant a shortening of labor have been

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. G. FIR FLOORING

Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA } Sask.	A. Montgomery,	Travelling Representative
	P. Hasselfield,	" "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B .C.

made, and, in some cases, a week's holiday, with full pay for the time given, has been agreed to by employers. With such "good things" going freely, it was certain that other unskilled workers would demand their share of them. They have been doing this since July came in and are still making their demand at the time of writing these notes.

Merchants and importers are now confident that some revision of rates will have to be made to cover the extra cost of handling goods, which the concessions made to the workers will entail. The advances represent from 2 to 3 per cent. per week, per man, on ordinary full-week wage amounts, but this will not be all. More money will be earned as "overtime" pay, and for special work, than hitherto, so that a material increase in the amount earned per worker per week, is now being counted on. This, it will be seen, may amount to a heavy additional charge per annum, on a business, and one which importers and merchants will try to meet in some way. The most natural course for them to follow will be to add the amount of the extra charge to the selling price of the goods, and this course one may expect to find traders adopting as soon as they know how the new scale of payment for labor is going to work out.

Business Rather Better

In London, apart from the disturbance through the new outbreak of labor, business in lumber has shown signs of improving. At the auction sales Quebec spruce, offered, has been sold without difficulty, at prices which may be regarded as fair, current prices. Pitchpine has been in more demand, boards especially, being in request. Planks have sold more readily, at prices ranging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. the cubic foot. Floorings have been about the quietest class of goods and the slackness of business in these, has been taken as evidence that the building trade in London district is still very quiet. It should however be borne in mind, that house-building is an operation which does not go on continuously. If a building scheme by which 1,000, 500 or 50 houses are to be erected, is to be carried out, when once the houses are up and completed; the scheme is done with, so far as a demand for timber for the particular scheme is concerned. If another scheme is ready to follow; well and good; if not, the building trade will be reported to be quiet, until something else crops up. The trade is very different from the furniture trade or the packing-case making trade; both of which go on continuously. Much building has gone on recently in the London district. Many building schemes have been completed and a compulsory "halt" has been called, as most of the desirable land within easy reach of the city by tram or train, has been built upon. The stoppage now is through a lack of land. Practically all suitable land within six miles of the Bank of Charing Cross station is built upon, and anything further away than that will necessitate a travelling outlay of at least £10 per year, by a resident in one of the newer suburbs, to get to and from the city daily. Such an outlay is a deterrent and builders know it. If they continue to build in the more distant sections it will be with the intention of selling the property as soon as built. Even this business has its limits as most prospective buyers are quite capable of figuring out the annual cost of travelling to and from the city, and the amount of time which will have to be spent daily in travelling between office and home. Building in London is accordingly checked at the present time through the urgency of this "land question." The re-constructional building trade; that which builds new property on existing city sites, is moderately active, and is making a good demand for square and plank derrick timber and for constructional and fittings' timber.

In the furniture and packing-case making trades, business continues good, though softwood lumber is being used chiefly for the cheaper kinds of furniture. Consumption in these trades must increase, in keeping with the economic force and trend of things.

At Manchester, trade is slightly better. Here, builders have a chance of operating as there is expansion room round Manchester, which can be utilized without imposing on tenants a crushing tram or train charge. Building has accordingly gone on with moderate activity and yellow and red pine for inside fittings, and flooring boards, have been in fair demand. Very cheap machine made joinery is being offered freely to builders in the district, so that the whole of the timber wanted is not being prepared in the regular joiners' shops. Still, the demand is there and the timber must be had from some source.

At Liverpool interest centres mainly in the new arrivals of Canadian wood. The demand has improved slightly and the outlook, barring the disturbance through the strikes, is brighter. Quebec yellow pine deals have had a moderately good sale, while New Brunswick spruce deals have moved more freely. Sawn pitch pine has had an active sale, but the stocks of this wood are still heavy. Birch logs and planks have been in good demand. Logs are in fair supply and stocks of planks are within a moderate compass.

Quebec Cullers' Report

The following comparative statement of timber, measured and culled at Quebec, is furnished by the supervisor of cullers' office, under date of August 3rd:—

	1909 Cu. Ft.	1910 Cu. Ft.	1911 Cu. Ft.
Waney White Pine	622,560	438,360	483,920
White Pine	51,840	8,080	1,720
Red Pine	5,680	21,880	6,360
Oak	455,840	67,040	44,160
Elm	61,880	246,800	210,000
Ash	520	1,360	80
Birch and Maple	57,240	40,680	55,800

Foresters' Services in Demand

In spite of the rather poor lumbering conditions of the last season, Appleton & Sewall Company, foresters and surveyors, 156 Fifth avenue, New York, report much work in their line and an apparent willingness among land owners and mill men to expend money in order to arrive at a closer knowledge of their lands. Evidently detailed plans and reports with resultant systematizing of administration, pay. Beside other contracts this company is at present engaged in the mapping of a large tract on the Penobscot watershed in Maine.

A Popular Shoepack Concern

Manufacturing shoepacks for over forty years, with a constantly increasing trade, year by year, is the record held by the Gendron Penetang Shoepack Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. C. G. Gendron is the founder and head. Mr. Gendron may well be called the "father" of the shoepack trade in Canada. For many years Mr. Gendron was in business in Penetang under his own name, but finding his business increasing so extensively that he could not handle it alone, he formed the above named company. He is still president of the new concern, and personally oversees the manufacturing end, with Messrs. Ed. Gendron and A. S. Gendron associated with him.

Sporting. Sample No. 5

Prospector's. Sample No. 17

The company are now turning out over twenty different lines. All stock is made with lap-over seam at the vamp, which is a great improvement over the ordinary closed seam, and makes the shoepack thoroughly watertight. All sole leather counters are used.

The "Penetang" shoepack enjoys a reputation that is finding its way not only throughout canada, but also in other countries. During the last couple of years orders have come from China and Mexico, and Mr. C. S. Wright, of London, England, one of the leaders in the famous South Pole expedition, ordered a pair of "Penetangs" to be made specially for him for the voyage.

The Grand Trunk Pacific have placed an order for 10,000,000 feet of lumber, mostly heavy timbers, bridge materials, etc., with the Victoria Lumber Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, B. C. The lumber is to be delivered in Manitoba for construction east of Winnipeg, and will be carried east by the Great Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railroads. It will require about 50 cars. The first shipment is already on the way from Chemanius. This is a commendable change in policy on the part of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which recently gave rise to a great deal of criticism; by placing an order for 8,000,000 feet with Puget Sound Mills. Inasmuch as the Grand Trunk Pacific receives a large amount of assistance from the Government of Canada it is to be expected that whenever possible they should place orders for material with Canadian companies.

GROCERY SUPPLIES

WHEN purchasing your supplies for Camp give us an opportunity of quoting you prices. We specialize in this business and know the kind of goods that please the cook.

Everything first-class quality and at prices that will appeal to the buyer.

Camp Blend Tea..................	15 cts. per lb.
Natural Figs in 30 lb. Bags........	4¼ cts. per lb.
Choice Hallowee Dates............	4¾ cts. per lb.
Barbodos Grocery Sugar..........	3⅞ cts. per lb.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers **Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO**

Oh: Heaven, were Man but constant.
He were perfect, that one error fills
him with faults:

Two Gentlemen of Verona.

HARRISMETAL
HEAVY
PRESSURE
MADE BY THE CANADA METAL CO. LIMITED
TORONTO

There's the Rub

Shakespeare wrote of that one error in man filling him with faults and you no doubt know by experience that one error in **Babbitt Metals** makes your whole arrangements full of faults.

When we recommend you to use **HARRIS HEAVY PRESSURE** we are advising you to use a **Babbitt Metal** acknowledged to be without an equal for all machinery bearings in **Saw Mills.**

Thirty years experience combined with the highest Metallurgical skill and the greatest care used in the selection of the raw material has resulted in the production of a Babbitt Metal which has reached

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF MANUFACTURING EFFICIENCY

When you think of **Babbitting,** think of **HARRIS HEAVY PRESSURE,** the high grade Babbitt at a medium price.

It positively eliminates friction, will not Break or Crack in bearings. *Write for prices.*

The Canada Metal Co., Limited, Toronto

The Future of the Lumber Wholesaler

By William H. Shuette

That a longing desire to peer into the future has always characterized mankind we are led to believe from the fact that the most ancient records of which we have any trace give evidence of the ascendancy of those whose special business it was as astrologers, seers, prophets and fortune tellers to predict what the future had in store; and so we, practical business men of to-day, will be pardoned, we hope, for allowing this primal instinct to have its way with us just a little while, as we endeavor to peer into the future to catch, if possible, a dim vision of what it holds for us in our chosen line of business.

At the outset, let us bear in mind the fact that the lumber wholesaler's position is different from that of the wholesaler or jobber in many other lines, by reason of the fact that an increased demand for their goods quickly results in an increase in the number of people who manufacture them, and that the possibility of expansion in the manufacture of many such articles is practically unlimited, while the supply of raw material is constantly being renewed.

The future of the lumber wholesaler is our theme, and let us begin defining the lumber wholesaler as one whose principal business is buying from the manufacturer and selling to the retailer all grades and varieties of lumber.

Then in order to intelligently consider the problem, let us divide the lumber wholesalers into three groups, covering the business as we find it to have developed:

First: The Office Wholesaler, who buys and sells exclusively the product of others.

Second: The Manufacturing Wholesaler who, in addition to buying and selling the product of others, manufactures certain varieties himself.

Third: The Assembling Yard Wholesaler, who buys and sells the product of others, but first assembles it at some vantage point.

Taking up first the position of the office wholesaler, we find in reviewing his past history that he has occupied a prominent place in the lumber business, mainly for the following reasons:

First: Manufacturers of lumber were many in number and widely scattered;

Secord: As a rule, they were far removed from the larger cities;

Third: They were not blessed with an abundance of capital; and

Fourth: Until recent years they were poorly organized.

Thus they were compelled by necessity to market their product through wholesalers who were in much better position to carry on this part of the business, by reason:

First: Of being located in the larger cities, which are natural trade centres.

Second: Handling a variety of woods, they became familiar with the requirements of the trade and knew when and where to purchase, and how to find a market for them.

Third: Were well organized and employed experienced salesmen to visit the trade with regularity.

Fourth: Had the necessary capital and banking facilities to pay the manufacturer promptly, and yet extend to the trade the ordinary terms that prevail in the lumber business.

In view of all these facts, the wholesaler's position was so strong that for many years his end of the business was on the whole much more pleasant, profitable and satisfactory than that of the producer.

That these same conditions still exist, in diminishing measure, is undoubtedly true and probably will continue for many years, but it is an undeniable fact that within recent years a change has gradually made itself felt, and while during the recent depression this has not been so marked, with the return of prosperity we cannot but feel that these changing conditions will again be keenly felt by the office wholesaler, because:

First: It is an undeniable fact that within recent years the timber resources of our country have fallen more and more into stronger hands than formerly.

Second: That the manufacturer is better organized than formerly, and is more fully informed as to prices and market conditions.

Third: The manufacturer is coming more and more to adopt up-to-date selling methods and agencies.

Fourth: That the supply of available timber is rapidly being exhausted, and thus as the years pass the total production must constantly decline.

The field of the office wholesaler is thus being narrowed by these changing conditions, and while the period of large prosperity for him may be more prolonged than we can imagine at present, the time must surely come when, by reason of all the circumstances surrounding his business, he will dwindle into the field of the commission broker or salesman, as has already happened in some sections, and thus the well prospered office wholesaler as we know him will become practically extinct.

Let us next consider the manufacturing wholesaler, he who has been wise enough to fortify his wholesaling by the gradual acquirement of timber resources of his own in one or more of the kinds of lumber in which he deals.

That the manufacturing wholesaler has increased the troubles and responsibilities of his business by this method of fortification is undoubtedly true, and some few have met with disaster in the attempt, but progress along any line is usually beset by difficulties and undoubtedly the last few years of prosperity, were rapidly proving the position of the manufacturing wholesaler, to be the stronger, by reason:

First: Of the increased volume resulting from the exclusive handling of the production of one or more mills, in addition to regular wholesale sales, usually resulting in the growth and extension of the organization and reduction of percentage of expense.

Second: The prestige which the ownership of his own mills always gives to the wholesaler.

Third: The assistance rendered in wholesaling other lines by the ability to control and thus assist the customer in some particular line.

Fourth: The additional profit that should accrue from the manufacture of lumber.

Fifth: The lengthened life of his business.

And with the return of prosperity, we cannot but believe he will again assume the ascendency and that it is an assured fact that the wholesaler, who wisely and judiciously as the opportunity offers fortifies his business by securing control of his own timber resources, will thus by many years prolong the life of his business and augment its profits.

As the years go by, and the timber supply becomes less plentiful, we believe still another element will enter to strengthen the manufacturing wholesaler and weaken the office wholesaler, in that the principle of reciprocity will come to be employed as between various manufacturing wholesalers. A, whose business is largely in a particular section and who manufactures one or more of the varieties he handles, will market a portion of his product in some other section, where he does not care to maintain a selling organization, through B, a manufacturing wholesaler who is similarly situated, but manufactures some other kinds of lumber. Thus these who will be drawn together by this reciprocal relation, and so each prolong the profitable life of the other's business.

If then these things be true, would it not be well for the office wholesaler to be keenly alive to the dangers that menace him as the years unfold, and prepare himself for the opportunity as it may arise, to strengthen his hands by adopting the method that seems most likely to prolong his business life.

And would it not be well, also, for the manufacturing wholesaler to conserve the strength he has so wisely acquired by putting reasonable limitations on the annual output of his own product, by economical methods of manufacture, and above all, by practical reforestation, and thus insure not only to himself a long and profitable business life, but, in addition, provide handsomely for his posterity.

And third, let us consider the position of the assembling yard wholesaler. We do not have him here in our local market, but he is a power in other places which are favorable to his growth and development, and it is not wide of the mark to predict that the day will come when he will be needed here and when needed he will surely be found.

Certain large cities, by reason of their geographical location, natural advantages and transportation facilities, become the logical centres for the assembling yard wholesaler, and in these places he has flourished in the past, still flourishes and, if we read the future aright, will likely continue to flourish, in diminishing numbers, perhaps, as the years gradually witness the elimination of our available timber supply. But the immediate future should and will develop this branch of the wholesale lumber busines, for the reason that as our lumber comes more and more from remote sections, and as the time required to transport it becomes more lengthened, and this inconvenience, intensified as it always is by great industrial prosperity, with its accompanying delays in carriage and lack of transportation facilities, the necessity will increase for the wholesaler who can supply promptly mixed cars of all kinds of lumber, and while the amount of business of this character that can be secured will always be limited by the activity of the other branches, yet the assembling yard wholesaler must continue to flourish long after his brethren, the office and manufacturing wholesalers, shall have run their course.

At Least 400 per cent. Profits!

A company is about to be formed to purchase the Canadian rights for the manufacture of "KULBA" patented in Germany, the United States and Canada, the great and only known preservative of Dry Rot Fungus in Building Material, the greatest preservative of wood in all its various forms of employment.

The advantage of "KULBA" over other similar wood preservatives are too numerous to mention. Every contractor will use it and no other.

For particulars address

R. A. Lucht, 24 6th Ave. W.
Vancouver, B. C.

Your Choice of a Steam Loader

Is sure to be an "AMERICAN" if you compare closely the important feature of durability.

The loader shown above, which has been operated constantly for six years in rough country and has passed through several wrecks, is practically as good as new to-day.

It's an "AMERICAN"

This result is only possible with a loader that is **correctly** and **substantially** built.

Send for full information.

AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.

The John Dulweber Co.

Capital Stock $225,000

MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.

Specialties

Oak and Poplar

Highest Grades —— Prompt Shipments

Send all inquiries to the head office:

McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

L. O. COLLIER

Louisville, Kentucky

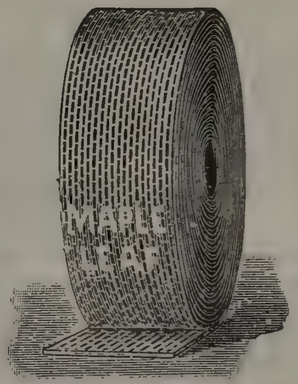
Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Walnut, Cherry, Plain and Quartered White Oak a Specialty

Enquiries Solicited

MAPLE LEAF BELTING

Strong
Waterproof
True
Running



For
Indoor or
Outdoor
Work

¶ Maple Leaf is the most economic and efficient belting for power transmission and conveying, etc.

¶ It costs only half as much as leather and 25 per cent less than good rubber belting.

Write for sample and prices to the sole manufacturers

DOMINION BELTING CO.
HAMILTON, CANADA

ONEIDA,

The Steel Pulley of better belt contact, lightness, maximum strength.

Oneida Steel Pulleys differ from any similar produce made. And in this difference lies their strength,

In construction the Oneida Steel Pulley is ideal. It is strongly reinforced, is lighter than any other steel pulley by ⅓ to ½ and possesses greater strength. The perfectly oval crown face insures a 20% better belt adhesion.

They are built in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world, from 6 in. to 126 in. with 2 in. to 40 in. face with ¾ in. to 8½ in. bore.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.

Oneida, N. Y.

LATH

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg.,
Montreal.

Clark & Lyford,
Vancouver, B. C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

It is reported that an assignment has been made by the Capital Paper Box Manufacturing Company, Duke street, Ottawa.

The Capital Paper Box Company, of Ottawa, carried on by William J. Harper, is reported to have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company are contemplating the rebuilding of their sawmill at Rainy River, Ont., which was recently destroyed by fire.

Shortage of logs has been troubling some of the manufacturers at Pembroke, Ont. They report that the logs have not been delivered as fast as they had expected, and they had to reduce their cut temporarily.

The large box factory, built of reinforced concrete at the W. C. Edwards plant at Ottawa, will be ready for occupation in the spring. The company are also building a large blacksmith shop, a machine shop and stables.

The factory of the Canadian Handle and Wood Turning Company, at Lindsay, Ontario, was recently destroyed by fire. The factory was owned by Julius Zimmerman, formerly of Oshawa, and the insurance was about $6,600.

The water in the Ottawa River is having its annual weak spell. During August it was unusually low and the power owners commenced to curtail their use of it. They hope in this way to avoid the shortage which is threatening later on.

The Whalen Land Corporation Limited, Port Arthur, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of $250,000 to carry on a general land, building and lumbering business. The incorporators are:—Alex. J. McComber and Wm. F. Langworthy, both of Port Arthur.

Becker & Co., of America, Limited, Toronto, Ont., have been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to carry on business as timber merchants, dealers in pulpwood, wood, lumber, etc. Incorporators are Wm. P. Ryrie, Francis C. Lalonde, and Wm. Mortlock, all of Toronto.

A fire occurred at Fenelon Falls, Ont., on August 19th, when the sawmill belonging to Thomas Connell was destroyed, as well as the shingle mill. As a result some forty hands will be out of employment. A million and a half of shingles, the main mill, and a lime kiln were consumed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A fire which originated in the drying kiln over the engine house at Fox & Company's sash and door factory, on King street west, Toronto, caused about $1,500 damage, on August 24. The fire was confined to the kiln in which it started, where 50,000 feet of hardwood was drying, and the work of clearing this valuable wood out of the kiln took the firemen over an hour. The engine room was flooded.

The timber on the township of Devine, in Algonquin Park has been sold by Fraser Bros., of Ottawa, to a syndicate in which Messrs. A. W. Smith, of the Colonial Lumber Company, Pembroke, H. J. Bartlett, Orillia; W. D. Lummis, Toronto; and Geo. Gordon, Cache Bay, are interested. The timber is mostly white pine of excellent quality. The price paid was in the neighborhood of $350,000. The logs will be cut at the Colonial Lumber Company's mill, at Pembroke.

Eastern Canada

Messrs. Bedard and Belanger, Armagh, Que, have been appointed curators for Jos. Isabelle, lumber dealer.

The Sash and Door Factory of Charles Marcoux, Fils,, has been destroyed by fire, the loss is practically covered by insurance.

It is reported that E. Ernest A. Tartre has been appointed curator for Michel Bruneau and Fils, Granby, Que., sash and door manufacturers.

An assignment has been made by Edward McElveny, lumberman, of Fredericton, N.B., and a meeting of his creditors was held on August 14.

A public sale was held on August 30 of the right to cut logs and timber on three and a half miles of the Blue Bell Tract, in the County of Victoria, N.B.

The Roberval Paper Company, with capital stock of $3,000,000, of Roberval, P.Q., has secured letters patent in the province of Quebec to carry on a general lumber business.

Engineers have been appointed by the Quebec Government to inspect the work carried on by the Chaleur Bay Mills Lumber Company, to facilitate the floating of wood on the river and tributaries in the county of Bonaventure.

The Campbell Lumber Company, Weymouth, N.S., will erect a new sawmill during the coming autumn or spring. The building will be of brick and cement with a metal roof. It is estimated that it will require 500,000 bricks.

It is rumored that representatives of the International Paper Company and the Manufacturers Paper Company, respectively, two of the leading paper manufacturers in the United States, have taken an option on the water power at Drummondville, Que., and it is understood that they will erect a plant there.

The forest fires which were reported recently from the neighborhood of Shelbourne, N.S., did a great deal of damage. Two lumber mills and thirty-three barns had been destroyed when the latest reports were received, and the Sable River Lumber Company's mills and about 5,000,000 feet of lumber were in danger.

The Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, of Three Rivers, Quebec, has deposited plans with the Dominion Minister of Public Works of their proposed developments on the St. Maurice River. Plans include two wharves on Isle de la Poterie, two intake piers for water supply, and a pile wharf to protect the shore.

Tenders for licenses to expire on August 1, 1912, were received by the Surveyor General of New Brunswick, up till August 30, at an upset price of

$20 per mile and stumpage, on five square miles on the Big Forks branch of the Salmon River, Kent County, and three square miles on the North Forks. The licenses included all classes of timber.

The Beaver Board Company, Buffalo, N. Y., who have recently been manufacturing their board at one of the larger Ottawa mills, have decided to erect a factory at Aylmer, Que., on the Aylmer Road. The president of the company is Mr. Wm. McClashen, Buffalo, and the architect is Mr. A. E. Burchard, c/o Beaver Board Company, Buffalo.

Albert Gagnier and Arthur Lefebvre, young shantymen of Montreal, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment for passing bogus orders on J. R. Booth, the Ottawa manufacturer. The offenders had been employed by Mr. Booth, and came into possession of one of his blank shanty order books. Filling out three, for a total amount of $150, they had them cashed by the Northern Crown Bank. The forgery of the foreman's name made the paper look genuine. A fourth spurious order was drawn up and sent to Mr. Booth, direct, to be cashed. The peculiarity of the signature was detected then. In a week the police captured the men in Montreal and they pleaded guilty.

Western Canada

The National Timber Company, Limited, Vancouver, B. C., have been incorporated with a capital of $250,000.

A new ten-hour record for the Canadian Western Mill Company is 162,000 feet, compared with its former figure of 149,000 feet.

The Heaps Timber Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., are erecting a new stock shed at a cost of $10,000 at their plant, 115 Victoria Drive.

It is announced that the Western Canada Sawmills Yards, Limited, will open branches in all towns on the Delisle branch of the Canadian Northern Railway.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made, the British Canadian Lumber Corporation will build a mill at Prince Rupert. This concern has a mill in Vancouver and another near Nelson.

The Cameron Lumber Company, Limited, Victoria, B. C., are applying to the Dominion Government for approval of their plans, site and description of works to be constructed at Victoria, B. C.

The British Columbia Manufacturing Company, which had a plant at New Westminster, has sold out to the Morrison Mill Company, of Bellingham and Blaine. Box shooks will be extensively manufactured.

Bloedel Stewart & Welch, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., have been incorporated, with a capital of $500,000 to carry on business as lumber manufacturers to acquire timber licenses and manufacture all kinds of wood products.

DuBois Lumber Company, of Vancouver, Wash., has begun work on its logging road of the North Fork of the Lewis River. Two sets of logging trucks and a 35-ton Climax locomotive have been placed in operation on the mile and a half of completed road.

The new mill which is being built by the Columbia River Lumber Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B. C., at Sicamous, B. C., will have two double cutting bands and resaw. There will also be a planing and shingle mill. The plant will be electrically driven.

The International Lumber & Elevator Company, Limited, has opened yards and offices at Moose Jaw, Sask., where the headquarters of the company will be. Branch yards will be opened in the country south of Moose Jaw, and in the country around Swift Current.

Theodore Ludgate, of Seattle, has been sustained by the courts in his claim to the lease of Deadman's Island. The matter has been dragging through the courts for years and the property has increased greatly in value. Instead of erecting a mill, as at first intended, Mr. Ludgate will probably build wharves and warehouses on the island.

The Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners held a session at Vancouver, B.C., on August 30th, at which a number of matters which concern the lumber manufacturers of western Canada were taken up. Mr. W. A. Anstie, of Calgary, secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, presented the interests of the association before the board. The principal questions at issue were the proposed abolishing of the tare weight allowances by the C. P. R., and the publishing of through rates to points on the G. T. P., which the lumbermen have not as yet obtained.

Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, Limited, are being floated in the United Kingdom. The company embraces five lumber operations in this province, namely: the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody; Anglo-American Lumber Company, Vancouver; Gibbons Lumber Company, Arrow Lake; Barclay Sound Cedar Company, Alberni, and the Rivers Inlet Timber Company, Owekano Lake. Four sawmills are owned. The directors of the company are M. B. Carlin, Victoria; W. W. Fraser, Winnipeg; R. W. Gibson, Victoria; J. D. McArthur, Winnipeg, and Thomas Meredith, New Westminster.

The Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company, of Victoria, B. C., have let the contract for a new refuse burner which will be about 30 feet in diameter, and 121 feet high, with water jacket. The cost of the burner is estimated at $25,000 and the contract was let to the Muskegon Boiler Works, Muskegon, Michigan. The work will commence at once. The company will also erect a new concrete dry-kiln, adjoining the present kiln, at a cost of $5,000. No plans have as yet been announced, in regard to the intention of the company to erect a large new sawmill. Mr. Hankin, manager of the company, denies the report that negotiations are in progress for the sale of any part of the company's timber holdings at Jordan river.

The Pioneer Lumber Company, of Cardston, Alta., have purchased the lumber yard of the Alberta Lumber and Hardware Company at Cardston. The company are extending this plant to make it one of the most up-to-date in Southern Alberta. Charles Holmes, formerly manager of the company's yard at Claresholm, is in charge of the Cardston branch, which makes the fifteenth yard belonging to the company in Southern Alberta and eastern Saskatchewan. Within the past couple of months also they have materially altered the North Lethbridge yard, making it one of the finest lumber yards in Southern Alberta. Mr. Carlson states that while the lumber trade has been fairly steady, the spring trade of 1912 will be the greatest in the history of the country.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WE will make especially low prices on the following Dry Stock for immediate shipment:

COMMON and DRESSING
WHITE PINE
(NO BOX)

50 M ft.	5/4 x 8-in.	and up	12/8-ft.
60 "	6/4 x "	" "	"
250 "	8/4 x "	" "	"
65 "	3 x 4-in.	" "	6/11-ft.
50 "	3 x 4-in.	" "	12/18-ft.

Has to be moved to close an account. Bone Dry. Let us give you further particulars.

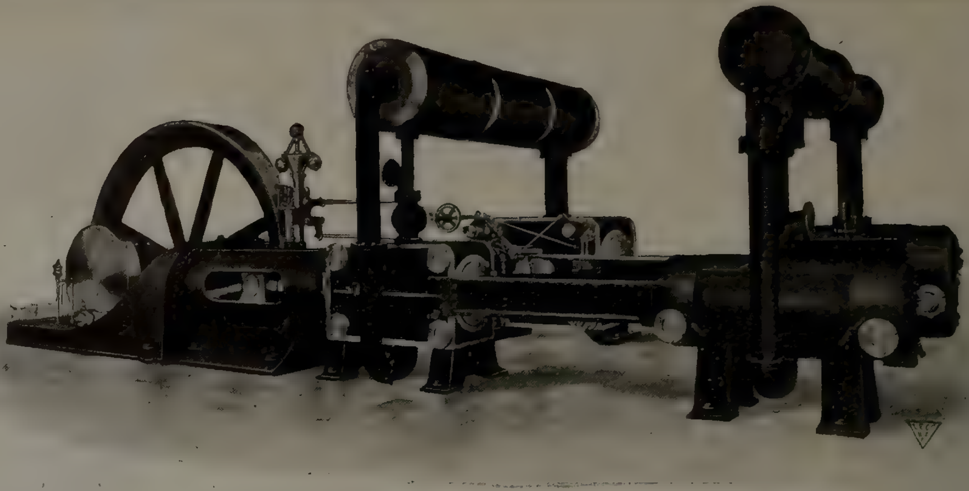
Thos. Mackarell & Co.
Montreal Ottawa

Machinery of All Kinds

Saw Mill Machinery and special machinery of all kinds—Boilers of all kinds—Engines Power and Marine — Steel Tanks — Plate Work — Condensors — Air Compressors.

Write for Prices, Photos and Catalog.

The John Inglis Co. Limited
Engineers and Boilermakers
14 Strachan Ave. - Toronto, Can.



Side View Air Compressor built for National Transcontinental Ry., Winnipeg, Man.

RUBBER BELTING

for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
of Toronto, Limited
Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Time is Money

THE RAPID CUTTING FILE
IS THE ECONOMICAL FILE

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle
Great Western - Globe
Kearney & Foot - McClellan
J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

Nicholson File Co.
PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

"Weldless Steel Chain"

Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∴ ∴ MONTREAL

The Young Company, Ltd.

Wholesale Grocers

Lumbermen's Supplies

We offer you the advantages of our Complete Stocks, quick delivery, and most favorable freight rates on shipments from our warehouses situated at these points.

NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, TORONTO

XXX Genuine Balata Belting

is always good—Rubber and Leather Belting may be

the Best Balata Belt made
XXX
XXX

"World-Goetze"
Elastic Corrugated Copper

Gaskets

with
Asbestos Lining No. 2

make **positively and permanently tight joints** in flanged piping where nothing else will—where the best of other Gaskets fail.

"Vitite"

High Pressure

Packing

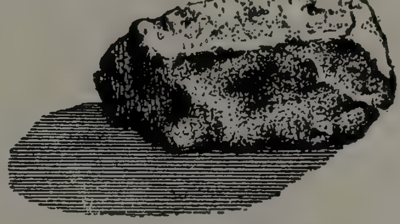
is just what its name implies—a packing designed to meet the requirements of users of high steam.

It is light in weight and stands the test.

Sizes in stock :
1/32 in., 1/16 in., and 1/8 in.

75c. per pound.

"Bangor" Red Chalk



The best for wet lumber

VICTOR 200
VALVE DISC

"Victor 200"

Valve Discs

with inlay of Asbestos

are the most effective combination that has been worked out.

They will outlast six rubber or composition discs.

Interchangeable with Jenkins' and similar type of valves.

Orders filled promptly. If you're in a hurry send your order by "Lettergram" or "Night Letter" at our expense.

T. McAvity & Sons, Limited, St. John, N.B.

Have You our New Booklet?

"Grinding Wheels for the Saw Mill"

¶ This neat little booklet is brim-full of information of vital interest to every user of Saw Gumming and Knife Grinding Wheels, their selection and care.

¶ We want YOU to have a copy of this book, so send along your address.

Norton Wheels Excel in Service and Efficiency

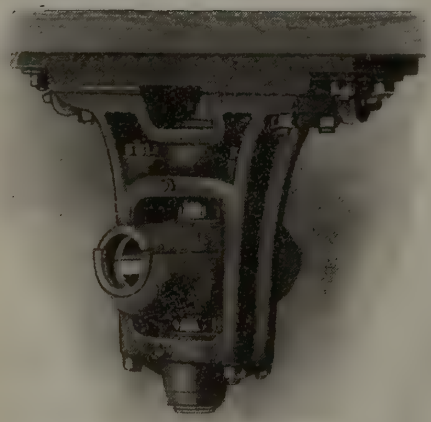
Norton Alundum Grinding Wheels
and
Norton Crystolon Grinding Wheels
are carried in stock by
The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Limited,
Montreal, Toronto, St. John, N. B.,
Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, Vancouver
F. H. Andrews & Son, Quebec, P. Q.

Norton Company

Worcester, Mass.

Alundum Plant,	Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Crystolon Plant,	Chippawa, Canada
New York Store,	151 Chambers St.
Chicago Store,	11 N. Jefferson St.

A Combination Hard to Beat



Elmira Ball and Socket Hangers
Elmira Wood Split Pulleys

The Elmira B. & S. Hangers are designed to meet the hardest and most exacting conditions. They are of good weight, correct design, and well proportioned. A Duplex system of oiling is employed consisting of tempered steel rings and woven cotton wick.

The Elmira Pulleys is built to stand the hardest service and most severe conditions. The rim is nailed throughout. The arms are tenoned into the rim and dowelled there. The pulley is guaranteed to run wherever a leather belt will give satisfaction.

Send for our Illustrated Catalog "B"

Large and complete stocks carried at Elmira, and by

The A. M. ELLICOTT CO. 301 St. James St. Montreal, Que. Sole Eastern Agents

Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co., Ltd.

ELMIRA - CANADA

Rails—Yard Locomotives—Cars

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

For further information write to

12 to 80 Pound Rail Carried in Stock

John J. Gartshore

58 Font Street West

Toronto, Ont.

HOW DO YOU USE ABSORBINE ?

SOME RECENT REPORTS

Delbert Murphy,
Saskatoon, Sask.,
Dec. 23, 1910.

"Your remedy is a very good one, we used it on a colt we have. It had a very bad leg. It got loose one night and got in a rope and hurt its leg, but it is all right now, since we used your remedy. I thank you very sincerely for your kindness."

Hubert MacDonald,
Rouleau Statn., Sask.
June 20, 1911.

"I am using Absorbine and have used it for years on my horses, and recommend it to everyone. I wrote you last summer, as I had a horse with sprained tendon and you sent me stuff that fixed him up all right."

J. W. Jackson,
Moose Jaw, Sask.,
April 10, 1910.

"Your Absorbine is all that you claim it to be, and must say it cannot be beat, for man or beast."

E. J. Capewell,
Medicine Hat, Alta.
June 20, 1910.

"Have bay six year old running mare that went lame last year on account of splints. Fired her and then used Absorbine and mare became sound."

A GOOD LINIMENT

CAN BE MADE FOR

80 cents a Gallon, 20 cents a Quart

AS FOLLOWS :

Put one ounce of **Absorbine** in a quart bottle, fill one-quarter full with Vinegar, then fill up the bottle with Water, add a teaspoonful of Saltpetre, shake thoroughly together and you will have a good liniment for general use to reduce **Swelling of the Ankles, Tendons, Legs or Shoulders, Collar Galls, Bruises** from interfering or accidents, **Strains** or **Soreness** of the Muscles, Ligaments, Tendons, Loins, or Shoulders, or to sweat down a Big Leg or take out Lameness under bandage, or to do up a Race Horse after a work-out, or to bathe the legs of a Work or Driving Horse after a severe day's work or drive, to rest the horse and prevent soreness.

Use it for all kinds of troubles where a general liniment would be useful, and you will always thank me for calling your attention to this combination.

A trainer with an international reputation said to me: "I could write you a book full of different cases where I have removed swellings, cured bruises and lameness with the above formula." **One bottle of Absorbine will make three gallons of Liniment.**

Absorbine can be obtained of your regular druggist, chemist, or dealer, or I will send you a bottle express prepaid to your nearest express office upon receipt of $2.00, safe delivery guaranteed.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 424 Lyman Building, MONTREAL, QUE.

For Sale by : Martin Bole & Wynne Co , Winnipeg ; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd.. Vancouver

---

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment

- 100 M. 1-in. and 2-in. Hemlock.
- 50 M. 6-4 Birch, No. 1 common and better.
- 35 M. 6-4 Hard Maple, No. 2 common and better.
- 100 M. 7-4 Hard Maple, No. 2 common and better.
- 50 M. 8-4 Hard Maple, No. 1 common and better.
- 20 M. 3-in. Hard Maple, 1st and 2nd.
- 10 cars Cedar Posts.
- 3 cars 7-4 Basswood, No. 2 common and better.

The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.
Wiarton, Ontario

We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)

Staves Hoops Headings

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England

London Office:
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

Try the

Wanted and For Sale Department

if you have anything to sell or if you wish to buy anything.

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

British & Foreign Import & Export Co.

Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

---

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

DICK'S BALATA BELTING
CANADA
FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S **Balata Belting** **Leather Belting** **Wood Split Pulleys** **Shafting** **Hangers** **Iron Pulleys** **Steel Pulleys** **Clutches** **Babbitt** **Wood-Working Machinery** **Steam Goods.**

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

Saw Mill Machinery

Of All Kinds

BANDS GANGS ROTARIES

We are agents for the largest and best known Saw Mill Machinery Manufacturing concerns in Canada. We at all times are in a position to give you favorable delivery either from our factories or from our Maritime Warehouse.

WE ARE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

Goldie, McCulloch Co. Boilers, Engines, Safes
Canada Machinery Corporation Planers & Matchers, Band Re-Saws, Surface Planers

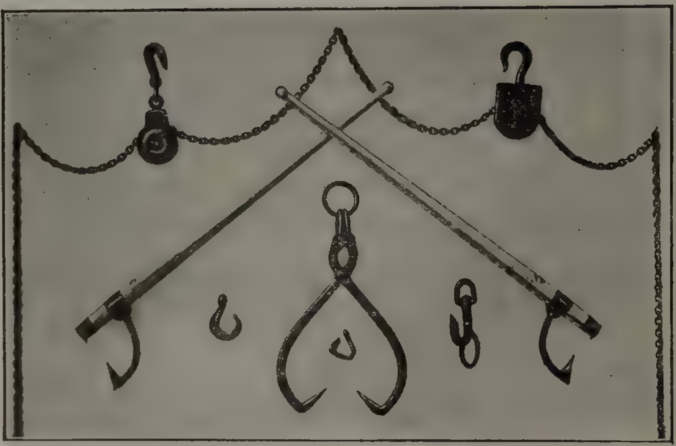
We carry at all times a very large stock of thoroughly refitted machinery—Write for our Stock List.

Pulleys Babbitt Belting Shafting

THE A. R. WILLIAMS MACHINERY CO.,
OF ST. JOHN, N.B. Ltd.
15 Dock Street - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools



and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made.

The Thomas Pink Co., Limited

Pembroke, Ontario, Canada
Manufacturer of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Security | **Economy**

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Dominion License | **Canadian Deposit**

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

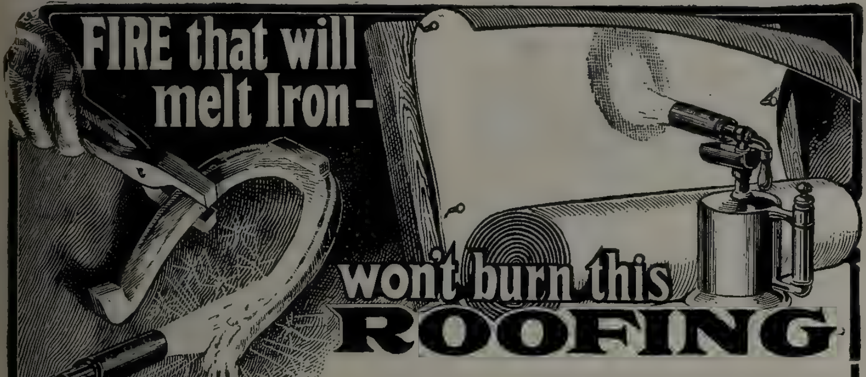
Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency
609 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN


FIRE that will melt Iron-
won't burn this
ROOFING

The flame of a powerful blow-torch—which is intense enough to even melt iron—will not burn J-M Asbestos Ready Roofing when held on *one spot* for nearly an hour. Nor will it set fire to boards underneath. This has been proved by impartial tests made by Fire Chiefs and City Council representatives of many large cities.

J-M Asbestos Roofing is absolutely fire-proof because its base consists of several layers of pure Asbestos Felt. And Asbestos, you know, is the fire-proof, practically indestructible mineral used in gas grates, stove mats, theatre curtains, etc.

These layers of Asbestos (stone) Felt are firmly cemented together with genuine Trinidad Lake Asphalt—that wonderful mineral cement which, in asphalt pavements, stands the grinding of wheels and pounding of hoofs for thirty to forty years.

J-M Asbestos Roofing

is composed of *all minerals.* Not a particle of perishable material in it.

Because of this mineral or stone construction, J-M Asbestos Roofing is also rust-proof, rot-proof and acid-proof. And, like all stone, it never needs painting or coating.

No other ready roofing gives a building such absolute fire protection. None other lasts so long with so little attention. J-M Roofing is still in good condition on many buildings after nearly a quarter of a century of service. Our nearest branch will supply you with J-M Asbestos Roofing if not obtainable at your dealer's.

Write nearest Branch for samples and catalog No. 303.

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.

Manufacturers of Asbestos and Magnesia Products | ASBESTOS | Asbestos Roofings, Packings, Electrical Supplies, etc.

TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE. WINNIPEG, MAN. VANCOUVER, B. C.

1357

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

Branch Office and Warehouse
New Orleans, La.

CLYDE IRON WORKS
Sole Manufacturers of the
McGiffert and Decker Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.
Duluth, Minn.

Branch Office
Savannah, Ga.

G110

Boss Line Lumbering Tools

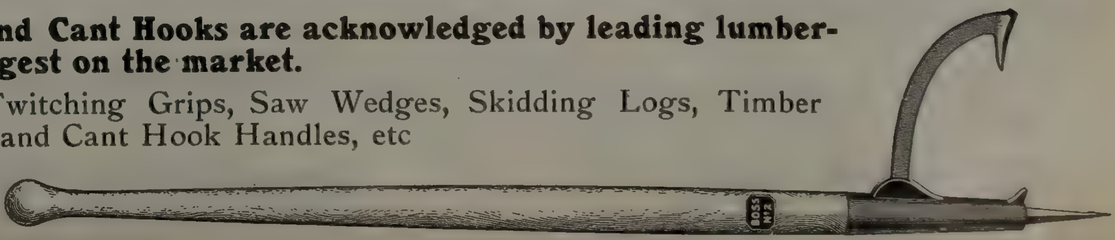
Manufactured by

The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Logs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application



CLASSIFIED INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

A

Acheson Oildag Company 143
Atkins & Co., E. C. 150
Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. 6
Auger & Son 14
American Hoist and Derrick Co. 119
Appleton and Sewall 133

B

Beck Mfg. Co., Ltd., C. 36
Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co. 44
Burton Saw Co., Ltd., A. J. 45
Beal Leather Co., Ltd., R. M. 47
Butterworth Foundry, Ltd. 48
Berlin Machine Works, Ltd., 138, 139
Beal Bros., Ltd. 140
Brennen Sons Mfg. Co., Ltd., M. 8
Bartram Bros., Ltd. 5
Bromley, William H. 13
Brockville Lumber Co., Ltd. 14
Bruce Mines Sawmill Co. 14
Bamberger, Louis 15
B. C. Lumber Mfrs. Agency 16
Booth & Shannon 18
Ball Lumber Co., Chas. R. 21
Batts Limited 24
Boston Belting Co. 23
British & For. Imp. & Exp. Co. 125

C

Colonial Lumber Co. 35
Charlton Sawmill Co. 36
Cochrane Hardware Limited 49
Carss-Mackinaw Clothing Co. 135
Canada Machinery Corp., Ltd. 145
Clark Bros. Co. 147
Commercial Oil Co., Ltd. 149
Commercial 149
Cameron & Co., Ltd. 13
Campbell & Johnson 17
Canadian Logging Tool Co., Ltd. 25
Carpenter Co., W. D. 32
Crow's Nest Pass Lum. Co., Ltd. 7
Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. 14
Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd. 14
Canadian Linderman Co. 110, 111
Canadian Office & School Furniture Co. 113
Canadian Western Lumber Co. 115
Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co. 117
Campbell-MacLaurin Lum. Co. 120
Coghlin Co., B. J. 122
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. 127
Clyde Iron Works 127
Canada Wire Goods Mfg. Co. 134
Canada Iron Corporation 133
Cant & Kemp 125
Canadian Fairbanks Co. 125
Collier, L. O. 119

D

Dwyer Co., Ltd., W. H. 48
Disston & Sons, Henry 137
Dominion Wire Rope Co., Ltd. 147
Donogh & Co., John 17
Duhlmeier Bros. 20
Dominion Register Co., Ltd. 28
Duncan, Ltd., J. & W. 15
Defiance Machine Works 25
Davidson, James 19
Dodge Mfg. Co., Ltd. 58
Dominion Belting Co. 119
Dulweber Co., John 119

E

East Kootenay Lumber Co. 16
Eyer, John H. 17
Elgie & Jarvis Lum. Co., Ltd. 17
Eaton & Sons, Ltd., J. R. 18
Eby-Blain, Limited 55
Elmira Trans & Mach. Co. 124

F

Federal Eng. & Supplies, Ltd. 146
Fay & Egan Co., J.A. 148
Fraser Bryson Lum. Co., Ltd. 4
Fassett Lumber Co., Ltd. 10
Fernie Lumber Co., Ltd. 16
Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co. 20
Findlay Bros. Co., Ltd. 32
Findlay, J. S. 14
Farnworth & Jardine 125
Frampton, A. L. 113
Fraser & Sons, Donald 11

G

Greening Wire Co., B. 38
General Sup. Co. of Canada, Ltd. 146
George Gordon & Co., Ltd. 3
Gillies Bros., Ltd. 4
Georgian Bay Lum. Co., Ltd. 4
Gillespie Lumber Co., W. M. 12
Golden Lake Lumber Co. 13
Gill & Fortune 14
Gartshore, John J. 15
Graves, Bigwood & Co. 15
Gendron Penetang Shoepack Manufacturing Co. 30
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada 57
Gutta Percha & Rubber Co. 122
Goodyear Lumber Co. 121
Grand Rapids Veneer Works 134
Gartshore, J. J. 125
Gilmour & Hughson 113
Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co. 125
Gerlach Co., Peter 143

H

Harris Tie & Timber Co. 12
Harrison & Sons Co., John 14
Haeberle Lumber Co. 15
Heaps & Co., Ltd., E. H. 16
Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co. 16
Hocken Lumber Co., Ltd. 8
Hyde Lumber Co. 11
Hurdman Lumber Co. 13
Hardwood Lumber Co. 21
Hunter Bros. Saw Mfg. Co. 143
Haggard & Marcusson Co. 22
Hanchett Swage Works 27
Hoe & Co., R. 30
Hewson Woolen Mills 34
Hoyt Metal Co. 130
Hall, Limited, Adam 141

I

International Stock Food Co. 140
Intercolonial Railway 132
Inglis, Co., John 122

J

Jarvis & Co., Aemilius 29
Johnson, A. H. 141
Jeffrey Mfg. Co. 147
Jones Safety Device Co. 149
Jenckes Machine Co. 129

K

Knowles & O'Neill 12

L

Lane Manufacturing Co. 40
Long Lumber Co. 12
Laidlaw Lumber Co., R. 14
Leak & Co. 17
Logan-Maphet Lumber Co. 20
Liquid Carbonic Co. 31
Lucht, R. A. 119
Lumber Insurance Co. of New York 127
Lyford, C. A. 120
Long Mfg. Co., E. 51-54

M

Mereen-Johnson Machine Co. 37
Mattison Machine Works, C. 37
Mowry & Sons 135
Montreal Locomotive Works 142
Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co. 9
McGibbon Lumber Co. 9
Mason, Gordon & Co. 11
Mercantile Lum. & Sup. Co. 12
McLennan Lumber Co. 13
McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co. 14
McClure, Geo. I. 15
Midland Engine Works Co. 15
Milne & Son, Ltd., Wm. 18
Mowbray & Robinson 20
McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co. 21
McLaren Belting Co., J. C. 29
Muskegon Boiler Works 33
Morse Lumber Co., Fred S. 18
McGibbon Lumber Co. 14
Midland Lumber Co. 19
Madison Williams Mfg. Co. 27
McKinnon Chain Co. 130
McFarlane-Neil Mfg. Co. 127
McAvity, T. 123
Mackarell & Co., Thos. 121
MacLean Daily Reports 134
McLeish, W. 128

N

National Elevator Co. 50
Newman Machine Co. 43
New Michel Sawmill Co. 13
North Channel Lumber Co. 15
National Mfg. Co. 29
Norton Co. 124
Nicholson File Co. 122

O

Ormsby, Limited, A. B. 141
Oxford Foundry & Mach. Co. 144
Owen Sound Lumber Co., Ltd. 10
Oneida Steel Pully Co. 120

P

Payette & Co., P. 41
Peter Hay Knife Co., Ltd. 143
Parry Sound Lumber Co. 5
Pembroke Lumber Co. 9
Playfair & White 12
Pure Carbon Chemical Co. 12
Pembroke Lumber Co. 14
Papineauville Lumber Co. 15
Positive Clutch & Pulley Co. 133
Palmer Medical Co. 130
Pink, Thos. 126

R

Ransom & Co., John B. 36
Rideau Lumber Co., Ltd. 12
Ritter Lumber Co., W. M. 6
Rat Portage Lumber Co. 11

S

Shimer & Sons, Samuel J. 46
St. Charles Condensing Co. 50
Sleeper & Akhurst 149
Shurly-Dietrich Co. 150
Schundler & Co. 7
Siemon Bros. 14
Sinclair & Sons, G. S. 15
Superior Mfg. Co. 15
Sessenwein Bros. 15
Spears & Lauder 17
Scott & Howe Lumber Co. 18
Still Mfg. Co., Ltd., J. H. 21
Silver Mfg. Co. 25
Smith Co., Ltd., R. H. 26
Simonds Canada Saw Co. 58
Sadler & Haworth 56
Smart-Turner Machine Co. 130
Sheldons Limited 133

T

Turner & Sons, J. J. 140
Taylor & Pringle Co. 143
Tudhope-Knox Co., Ltd. 144
Turner Lumber Co., Ltd. 17
Thompson & Co., Albert N. 22

U

Union Stock Yards Horse Ex. 143
United Typewriter Co., Ltd. 21

V

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd. 4

W

Wood Turning Machine Co. 39
Wilson Bros., Ltd. 42
Waldie Bros., Ltd. 4
Williams Lumber Co. 13
Webster Lumber Co., Geo. 13
Woodworkers' Tool Works 14
Wistar Underhill & Co. 16
White Pine Lumber Co. 18
West & Peachey 25
Williams Machinery Co., A. R. 126
Webster & Bro., Ltd., James 125

Y

Yagar, A. W. 47
Young Co., Ltd. 123
Young, W. F. 125

Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

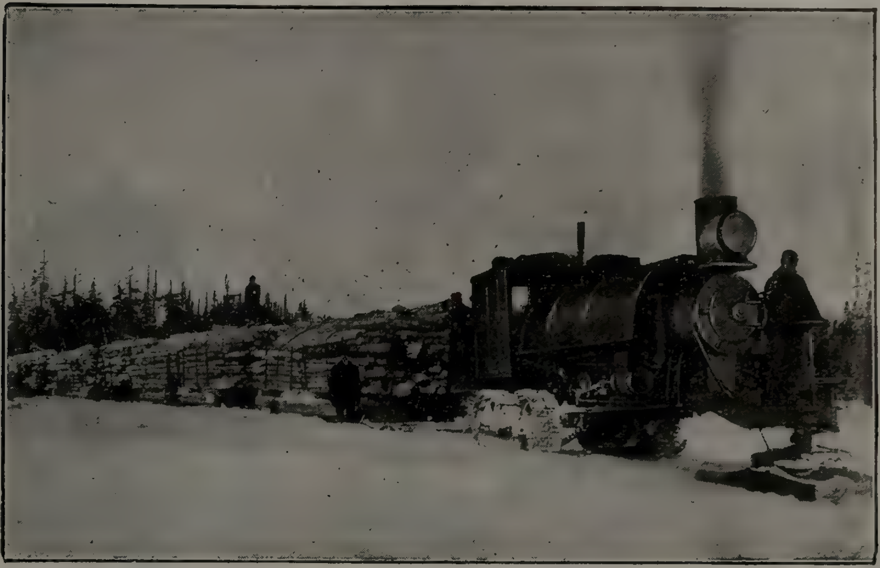
It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstock.

THE "ATLAS" CAR-MOVER

One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Up-To-Date Hauling



Every time you install a new method in hauling that will reduce your operating expenses --- you are making more money

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

is a machine that every logging firm cannot afford to be without. From **50,000** feet upwards can be moved at a single load on average roads and if a little care is taken in improving the road it is more than repaid by the extra results obtained.

In comparing this machine with horses the following points should be considered. It will do the work of from 12 to 18 four horse teams and do it better and quicker, the operating cost is very small and when the machine is idle it costs nothing. It travels at the rate of five miles an hour and will work 24 hours a day if required. Only requires three men to operate it.

Our literature will interest you.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catherines, Ont.

EVERY YEAR

We market $5,000,000.00 worth of mixed metals.

Our business has been established for over thirty-five years and when you buy **Hoyt Metals** you get our thirty-five years of research and experience.

We make Babbitts for all kinds of high speed and heavy duty engines and machinery.

Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

We solicit your patronage

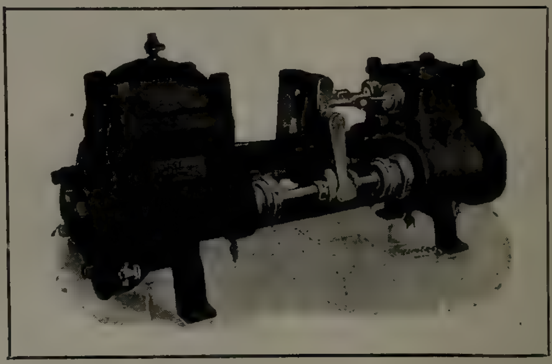
HOYT METAL CO.

Toronto - Canada

New York, N. Y. **London, England** **St. Louis, Mo.**

We Manufacture

Steam and Power Pumps Condensers, Travelling Cranes, etc. : : Water Pumps a specialty



Write for Catalogue

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Ltd.

Hamilton - - Canada

Use the Old Reliable Dr. J. M. Stewart's

Veterinary Remedies

WHATS THE MATTER!
"EVERYTHING! SEE MY SHOULDERS AND NECK"
Trade Mark
"NEVER MIND! GET A BOTTLE OF
DR. J. M. STEWART'S SURE CURE
YOUR SHOULDERS AND NECK IN GOOD SHAPE"

Dr. Stewart's **SURE CURE** for Galls, and Raw Sores, only one in liquid form, 16 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen

Dr. Stewart's Excelsior Liniment for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, and Capped Hocks, 32 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Lightning Colic Cure cures Colic in all stages, 75 cents per bottle or $7.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Hoof Ointment, Rapid Hoof Grower and Corn Cure, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Heave Relief, quick and sure relief, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Proud Flesh Powders, 25 cents per tin or $2.50 per dozen.

Dr. Stewart's Condition Powders, 2 lb. tin 50 cents or $4.50 per dozen.

Our Condition Powders are absolutely pure, contains no antimony, resin or poisonous drugs. Not "Stock Food" but medicine. Cost less than stock food, better results. Two tins Spring and Fall do the work.

We also manufacture a complete line of camp and house hold remedies. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

Palmer Medical Co., Limited

Windsor - Ontario

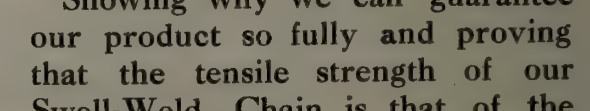
McKinnon Chain Co.

Office:
BUFFALO, New York

Factory:
ST. CATHARINES, Ontario

Showing why we can guarantee our product so fully and proving that the tensile strength of our Swell-Weld Chain is that of the material used in its manufacture.

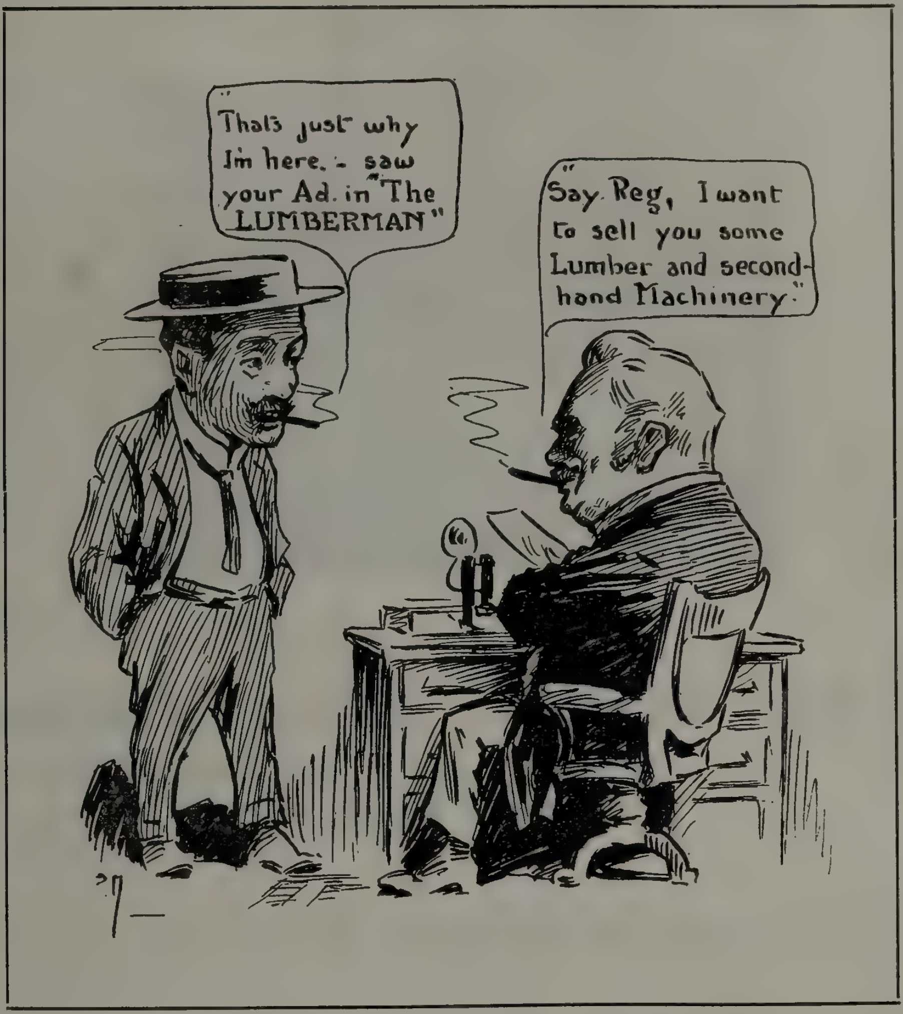
The chain shown below has been pulled perfectly rigid, with a stock break, after which the welds have been hammered flat, to prove their absolute perfection.



SWELL WELD **SWELL WELD**

The Time is Coming

We
can
SELL
for
you


"That's just why I'm here. - saw your Ad. in "The LUMBERMAN"
"Say Reg, I want to sell you some Lumber and second-hand Machinery."

We
can
BUY
for
you

When you will be in the market for lumber and second-hand machinery, or perhaps you will have some for sale, let your market place be the "Wanted and For Sale Department" of the Canada Lumberman.

The advertising rates in this department are very moderate and the results—sure and quick.

A glance through the "Wanted and For Sale Department" of this issue will give you an idea of the uses it may be put to.

Next time you want or have something for sale, or need an employee send us your "Ad."

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto - Ontario

HUNTING!

Now is the Time to Select Territory and Engage Guides

OPEN SEASON IN

QUEBEC—Moose, Caribou, and Deer—September 1st to December 31st; September 1st to January 31st.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Moose, Caribou and Deer—September 15th to November 30th.

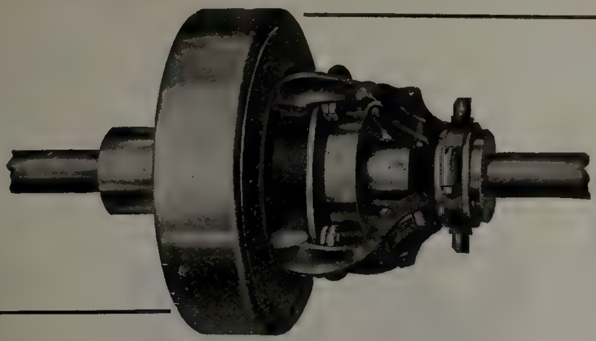
NOVA SCOTIA—Moose—September 16th to November 16th. (Caribou and Deer protected until 1912).

Send for Pamphlets containing Game Laws to

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

Intercolonial Railway

Moncton, N. B.



THAT RUNNING WASTE

"Stop, look and listen," is considered the acme of warning injunctions at railroad crossings; and the reason is because it calls every human faculty into action that should enter into the protection of the public, and in turn of the railroad.

Every manufacturer knows that by installing clutches to control machinery instantly, your employees are afforded protection; and, in turn, by shutting down idle groups of machines, you save power. But had you thought of saving power while running—your biggest item. That's where the POSITIVE Combined Jaw and Friction Clutch figures. It will couple a driving shaft at any speed into a driven shaft at rest against full load. The frictions grip until the two shafts come to the same speed; then the jaws engage and drive the load, the frictions releasing.

There is no slipping, no loss of power while running. By the same token, the POSITIVE Clutch will do the hardest duty satisfactorily. If you have a "tough transmission proposition," we want to show you where we have "licked that kind to a frazzle."

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works
Limited

American Works: Buffalo, N.Y. 11 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.
Eastern Warehouse: Canada Ford Co., Montreal, P. Q.

CONSERVATION

NOT FOR SENTIMENT BUT FOR PROFIT

With the increased value of timber lands to-day, owners are beginning to realize the need and importance of systematically handling their lands. Forest holdings can be made to bring a financial return in a remarkably short length of time and for an indefinite period thereafter, by using our methods of mapping, estimating and surveying.

A Large Land Company's Opinion of Our Work

"Just the Information Wanted"

Samuel F. Hersey Land Company,
Bangor Maine.
Branch Office, St. Paul, Minn.
St. Paul, Dec. 22, 1909.

Gentlemen,—

In reply to your inquiry of the 15th inst., we desire to say that the forestry work you did for us this year is entirely satisfactory to us. Your report and map were comprehensive and gave us just the information we wanted.

We shall undoubtedly call upon you again for further services of this character.

Very truly yours,
Samuel F. Hersey Land Co.,
D. A. Mudge, President

Messrs. Appleton & Sewall,
Bangor, Maine.

We are PRACTICAL FORESTERS, make forest surveys, timber estimates, and abstracts showing character and quantity of available timber, indicating the most approved methods of cutting each year so that there shall be no unprofitable depletion, and appraise for present and future worth. Our Booklet F, "Applied Forestry," will be of interest to you. Mailed upon request.

We are pleased to refer you to the Great Northern Paper Company, Bangor, Me.; H. S. Ferguson, Engineer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Chicoutimi Pulp Company, Chicoutimi, P. Q., Canada; Kathdin Pulp & Paper Company, Boston, Mass.

Old Town Me. Appleton & Sewall Co Bangor Me.
INCORPORATED
156 Fifth Avenue - New York City

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

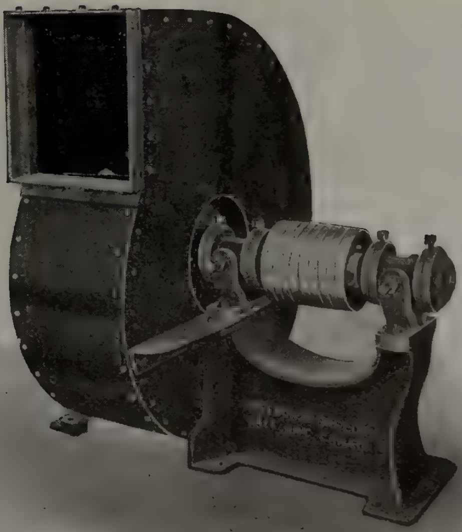
Further particulars on request.

Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.
Midland, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Londonderry, N.S.
Three Rivers, P.Q.

The
Canada Iron Corporation
Limited
Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

Dry Lumber

Like you want it ~ *When you want it* ~

Read This Letter

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 10, 1910

Grand Rapids Veneer Works,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen :—

In reply to yours of the 2nd inst. would say that your Dry Kiln System has been very satisfactory to us. We have had no difficulty in drying perfectly any kind of material we use except rims. It will dry the material all right but the steam straightens them out. It is the only system in our experience that will dry gum box boards without warping. When we put in additional kilns it certainly will be your system.

Yours truly,
THE BAIN WAGON CO. LIMITED
(Signed) John A. Bain,
Vice-Prest. & Mngr.

We have letters from many more Canadian Factories and Mills which we will send you on request. They will tell you how to

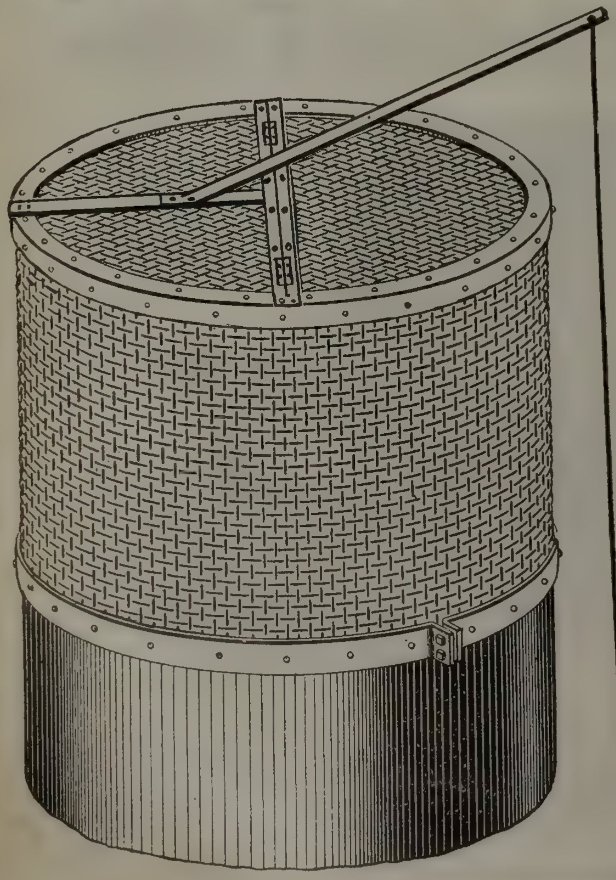
Dry Lumber

Like you want it - When you want it

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Belleville, Ont.
HENRY PRINGLE, Agent

Spark Arresters



and
Refuse Burner

Steel Wire Cloth

Illustrating Our Adjustable Arrester

Shall be glad to name you prices. We manufacture Wire Guards for all purposes

Canada Wire Goods Mfg. Company
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

WRONG Methods Made RIGHT

Here is one instance where BETTER RESULTS may be obtained with LESS EFFORT—where you may sell more at a lower cost in a better market.

MACLEAN DAILY REPORTS offer this opportunity—our service will supply you with fresh, dependable, accurate news—telling you DAILY where there are possible buyers, what they want and when they want it.

This information is obtained by our own staff of reporters and correspondents, by personal interview with people in authority.

Our Service gives you information long before the other man knows. It enables you to select from the whole field those opportunities that promise the most profit and which you can handle to the best advantage. It enables you to follow up all sales possibilities persistently and aggressively.

Get us to tell you what it will cost to keep you informed every day on all the live sales possibilities relating to your business. Ask us to send you specimen reports.

MacLean Daily Reports Limited

220 King Street West
TORONTO - - ONTARIO

[REGISTERED]
TRADE CARSS MARK
MACKINAW.

SEE THIS MARK AND BE SAFE

All Carss Mackinaw goods bear the Carss Mackinaw trade mark not only because the maker is proud of them, but more particularly to make it easy for buyers to recognize quality.

Send for a copy of our booklet, it will interest you.

Carss Mackinaw Clothing Company

Orillia - - Ontario

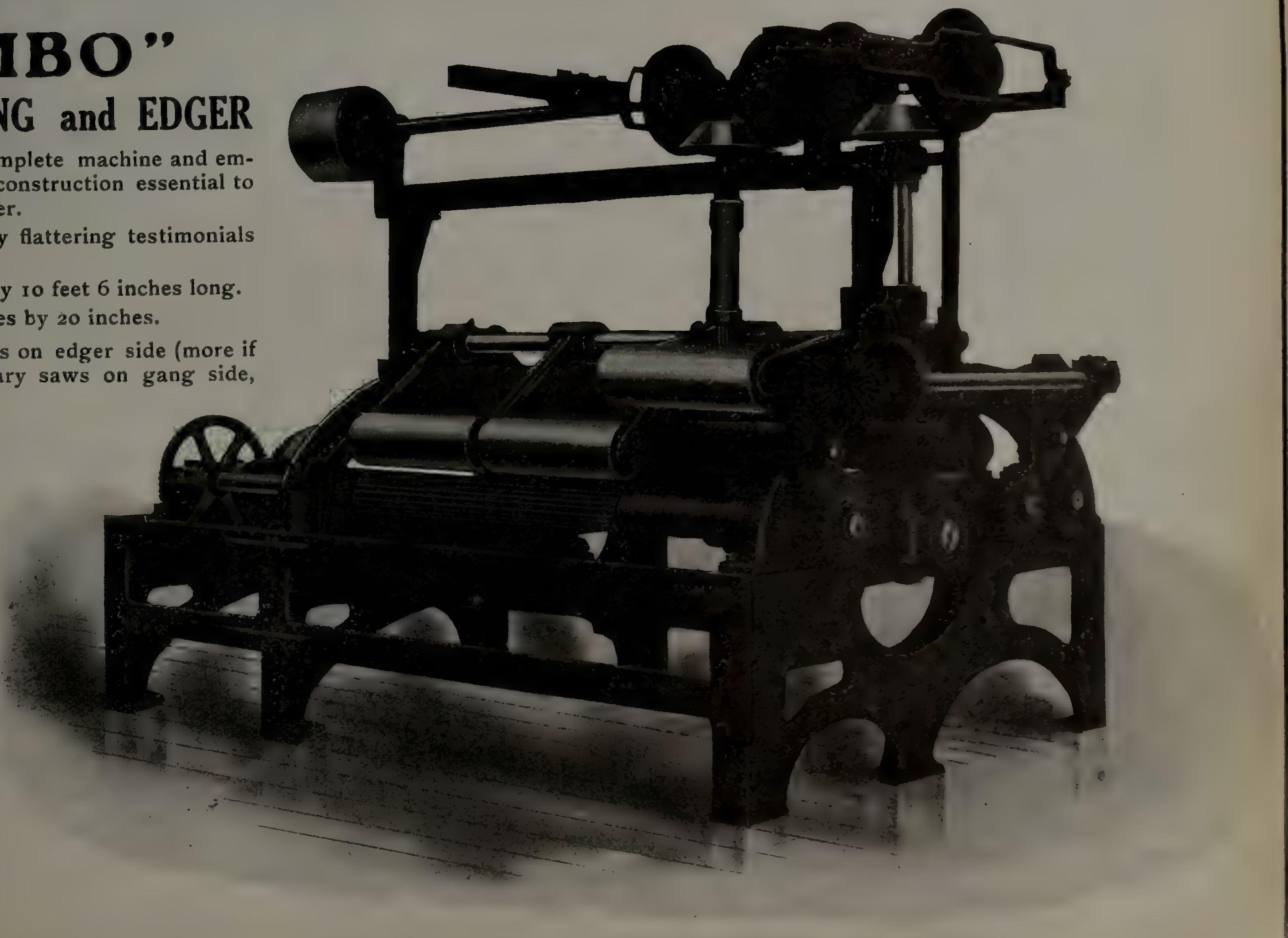
"JUMBO"

Combined GANG and EDGER

This is a very complete machine and embodies every detail of construction essential to an adequate gang edger.

We have some very flattering testimonials for our "JUMBO."

Mandrel: 4½ inches by 10 feet 6 inches long.
Drive Pulley: 20 inches by 20 inches.
Saws: 2 movable saws on edger side (more if desired) 8 stationary saws on gang side, 2 water boxes



Our latest model is an improvement on the one illustrated above.

Prices and Literature Cheerfully Furnished

MOWRY & SONS
Gravenhurst
Ontario

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1X 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		34 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		34 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 00

6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		35 50
10x20		36 00
6x18, 8x18		36 50
6x20, 8x20		37 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances; 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft.		9 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.		21 50
" " " 20 ft.		23 50
" " " 22 ft.		25 50
" " " 24 ft.		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	38 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00

6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	3 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s . Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00

Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00

Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	25 00
x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

	cts.	
WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.		
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60
ASH.		
13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	30	40
BIRCH.		
14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00
CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett		59 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2in. "		59 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00
NO. 2. CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00
COMMON AND DRESSING MILL RUN		
1" x 4"		22 00
1" x 5"		25 00
1" x 6 and 8"		26 00

1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		33 00
1" x 13" and up		33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00
NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00
NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00
NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00
BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1¼, 1½, 2"	16 00	19 00
MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"		15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"		16 00
No. 2		12 00
LATH.		
No. 1, 32" Pine		1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine		3 75
No. 3 48' Pine		2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine		4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock		3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50
Common Boards	
4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring	
4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50
Shiplap—Finished	
4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50
Siding	
6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00
FLOORING.	
No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00
SHIPLAP.	
Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.	
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00
SHINGLES	
XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25
LATH.	
No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 0

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobbe buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00			
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 0

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00	1st and 2nd, soft	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00	Common and culls.	14 00	22 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$99 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	89 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	70 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch		75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10		38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8		37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12		43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8		35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8		29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension	25 00	26 00
9 in. and under		24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s		19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" "		3 40
NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES		
Extras	$3 40	$3 00
Clears		3 00
Second clears		2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 95
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 20
" Perfection, 5butts to 2¼		4 75

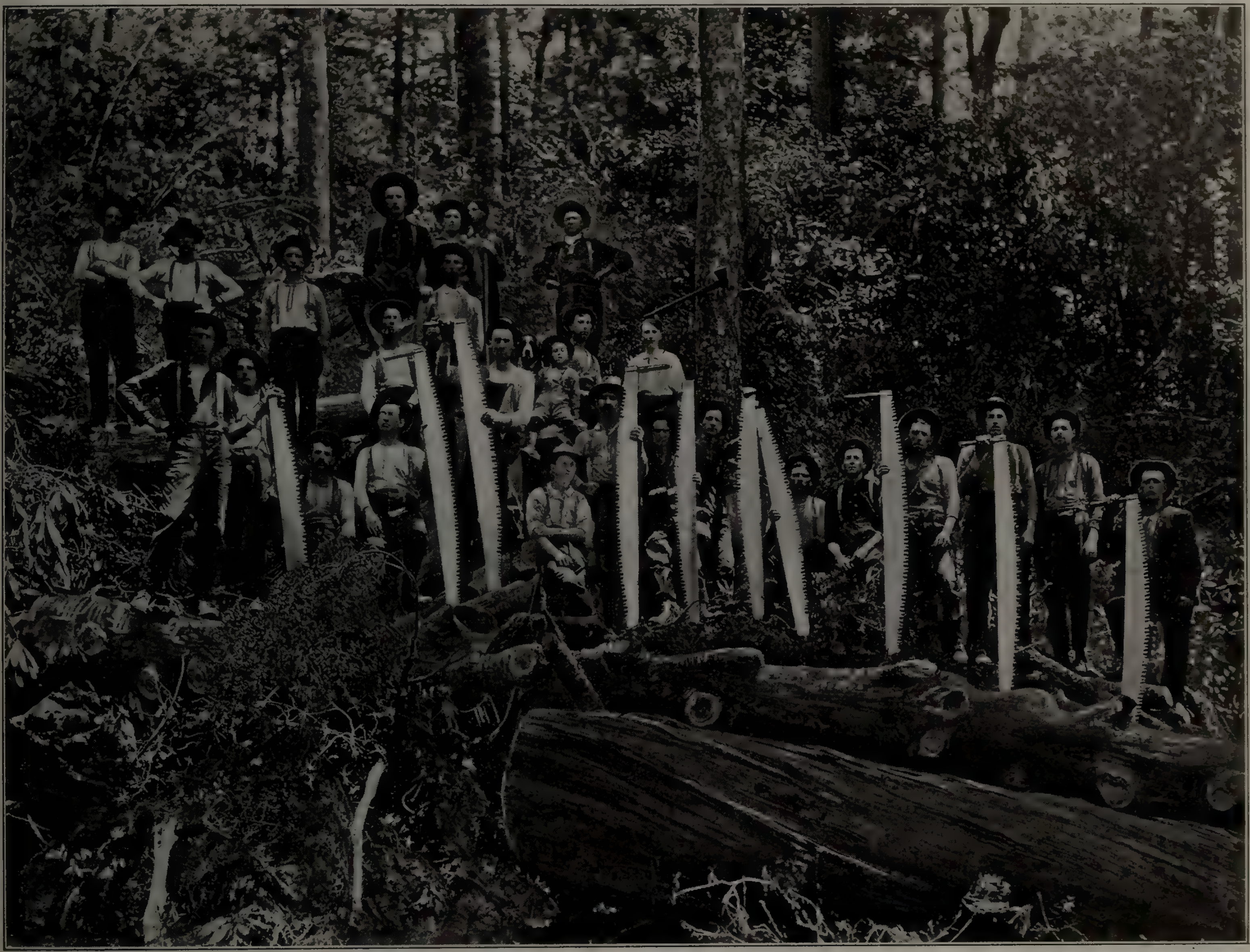
Fenwick, W. Va., June, 23, 1910.

Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed you will find check for the Crosscut Saws. Will mail you photo of the cutting crew and I will say the **Disston Crosscut Saw** is the best Hardwood and Hemlock Saw I have ever used and I have cut timber all my life.

Yours truly,
C. Markly



In the foreground will be noticed two logs, one of which is of the knurly or spiral grain species, while the other is exceedingly knotty, showing two classes of timber which test the metal, temper and workmanship of saws more severely than any other known class, and as Disston Saws are successfully cutting this kind of timber, it is self evident that they are of the highest quality in every respect, as confirmed by Mr. Markly's letter.

FOR RESULTS USE DISSTON SAWS

Henry Disston & Sons

Incorporated
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works
Philadelphia, Pa.
CANADIAN WORKS: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Canada

Sanding Fine Furniture Stock

Requires a sander with adjustments easily and quickly made, and with all operating parts so simple in construction that keeping them in perfect alignment does not require expert attention. Every working part has been simplified for this reason on

Berlin
Triple Drum Sanders

No other sander has carried this idea so far as the Berlin, because no other builder recognizes that simple adjustments increase the efficiency of a machine.

Ask for Sander Booklet

TAKE the Drum Adjustment for instance. Each Berlin Sander Drum may be adjusted separately or all of them simultaneously by means of the same hand wheel. Thus drum adjustment is made far more accurately and in less time, than where there are three handwheels necessary.

With the one handwheel all drums may be raised equally at the same time, then the separate drums properly adjust for correct proportion of the cutting. With three separate handwheels all adjustment is a matter of guess work until several pieces are run through to test the setting of the drums.

Even if a new operator were to make poor adjustments of the drums, good stock need not be ruined by taking too deep a cut. He has the reverse at hand to back out the stock. This same lever starts and stops the feed instantly. No other sander built has this feature.

Another exclusive feature of the Berlin is the feed control lever. With this lever three changes of feed speed are obtained as well as starting and stopping. Feed changes on other sanders are made by changing pulley sizes for the different speeds.

Adjustment of feed rolls, press rolls and drums for aligning are simple and quick. It requires only the loosening of set screws and turning up or down the bearing screws to secure perfect alignment. Moreover once aligned they remain so.

No sander part receives harder wear than the oscillators; but this is easily taken care of on the Berlin. The adjustment collars are kept in place by set screws. If any wear occurs in the oscillator box a set screw is loosened and the collar turned so that all lost motion is taken up. No other oscillator part requires adjustment. The oscillator box is cup shaped and will retain oil up to the shaft bottom. Better investigate further.

Berlin Machine Works Limited

Branch Offices:
New York, Chicago,
Boston, New Orleans,
San Francisco,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Columbus, Ohio.

Plants:
Hamilton, Canada
Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Offices:
Seattle, Spokane
Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va.
Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B. C.

Operators Should Choose Sanders

Given the chance, operators will choose the most efficient sander, because an operator prefers the machine simplest to operate with drums easiest to cover. After thorough investigation he would like and recommend

Berlin Triple Drum Sanders

One operator may prefer the **spiral** type of drum, another the automatic take-up. He may choose either on the Berlin.

SEND FOR SANDER BOOK

The Berlin spiral drum is well known for its very effective sanding and polishing abilities. Paper is wound about it spirally with edges lapping so that there is no break in the cutting surface. A groove is made in the drum shell and covering to allow of lapping edges without a ridge. Under average conditions this drum is the most efficient built.

The spiral drum does not depend upon automatic means to tighten the paper and keep all slack out of it. Many operators prefer to know just how tight their paper is. These men get better results with the spiral because they tighten the paper to suit themselves, after which no slack occurs.

The Berlin automatic take-up straight opening drum has no competitor in its own type, because of the flexibility of the take-up device. All other drums of this type use straight bars across the drum to clutch the paper, so that in order to take up slack in the paper it must be loose all over. The Berlin flexible device takes up slack wherever it occurs in the length of the drum. No danger of paper folding over, creasing and tearing on this drum.

Paper may be put on either of these Berlin drums as quick if not quicker than the less efficient drums offered by would-be imitators. Another thing—Berlin drums are balanced perfectly. The straight opening drum as well as the spiral is balanced in running condition and cannot be thrown out of balance.

There's a 32-page booklet on Berlin Sanders that all operators and superintendents should have. Send for it at once. It's free and full of information.

Berlin Machine Works Limited

BRANCH OFFICES:
New York, Chicago, Boston,
New Orleans, San Francisco,
Minneapolis, Minn., Columbus, Ohio

Plants:
Hamilton, Canada
Beloit, Wisconsin

BRANCH OFFICES:
Seattle, Spokane, Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va., Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B. C.

J. J. Turner & Sons

Peterborough, Ont.

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens,' Contractors' and Surveyors Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. Turner & Sons
Cor. George, King and Water Streets
Peterborough, Ont., Can.

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbent
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

"Empire Harness"

OUR Harness Factory is now in full operation—anything required in Harnesses, Straps, and Saddlery Hardware—Our quality can't be beat. Prices on application.

When buying Harness Leather, remember
"Beal Bros. Oak" and "Round Knife" Brands
They lead the Market.

Beal Bros. Ltd., Tanners & Manufacturers
52 Wellington Street East - - - Toronto, Ontario
Ask for Empire Harness

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Liniment (Gall Cure)

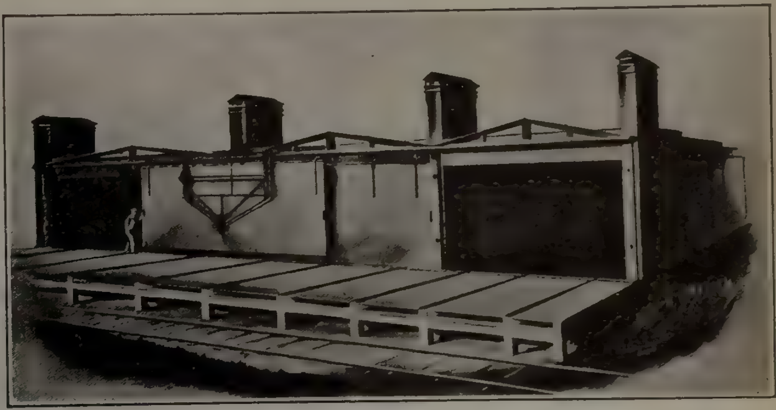
2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**



Stewart Hartshorn Co. Find Them A Money Maker

They say of The Hussey Dry Kiln Door Carrier "Our factory at Muskegon, Mich. has had them in use for years with such good results that we installed them here. The operation is simple and effective and they *do hold the heat in.* We do not think it possible to recommend them too highly".

That's a pretty good endorsement, but that's only one -- over 1450 of the biggest mills in United States have the Carriers in use, many of them have sent us the second, third and fourth order, they'll pay you bigger dividends than they will them. Let us have sizes so we may quote you a figure.

A. B. Ormsby, Limited

Factories: TORONTO and WINNIPEG

Lumber Camp Ranges

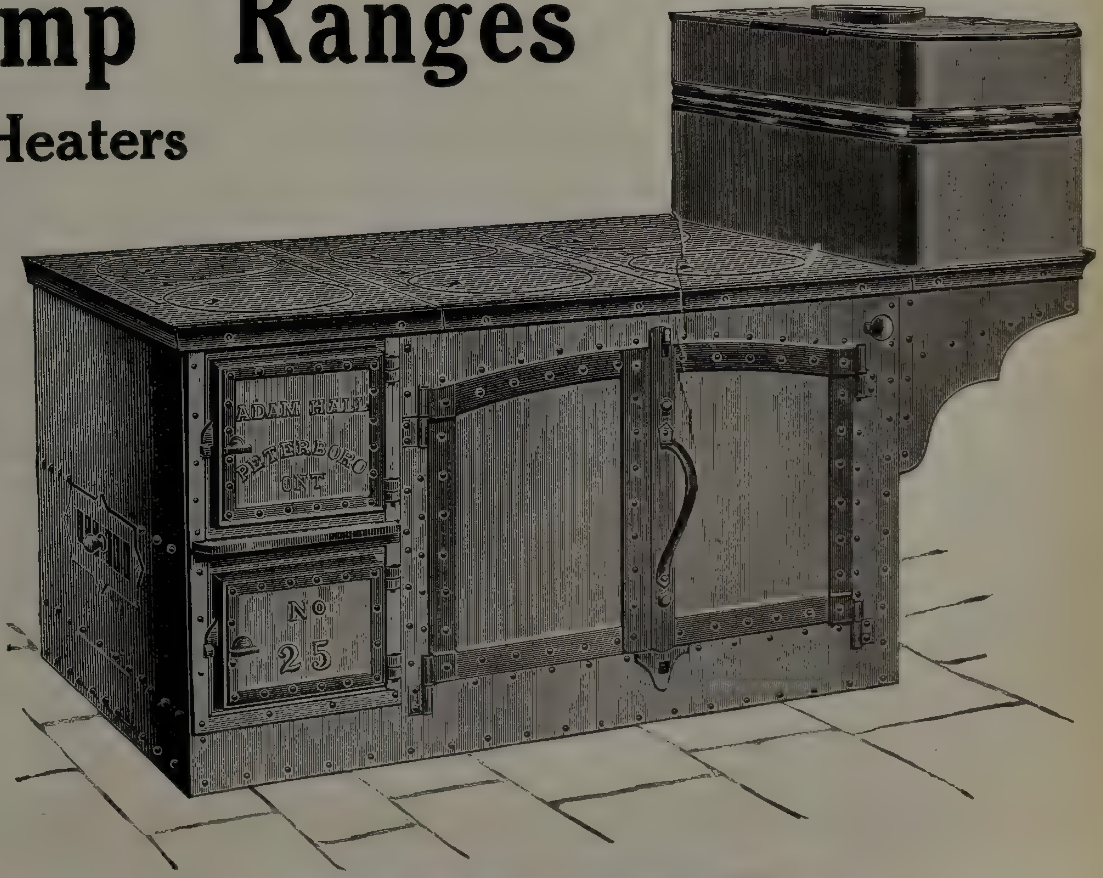
and Heaters

All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps

With our enlarged plant we are now in a better position than ever to make prompt deliveries.

Our aim is to maintain the same high quality of workmanship and materials, which has given such satisfaction in the past.

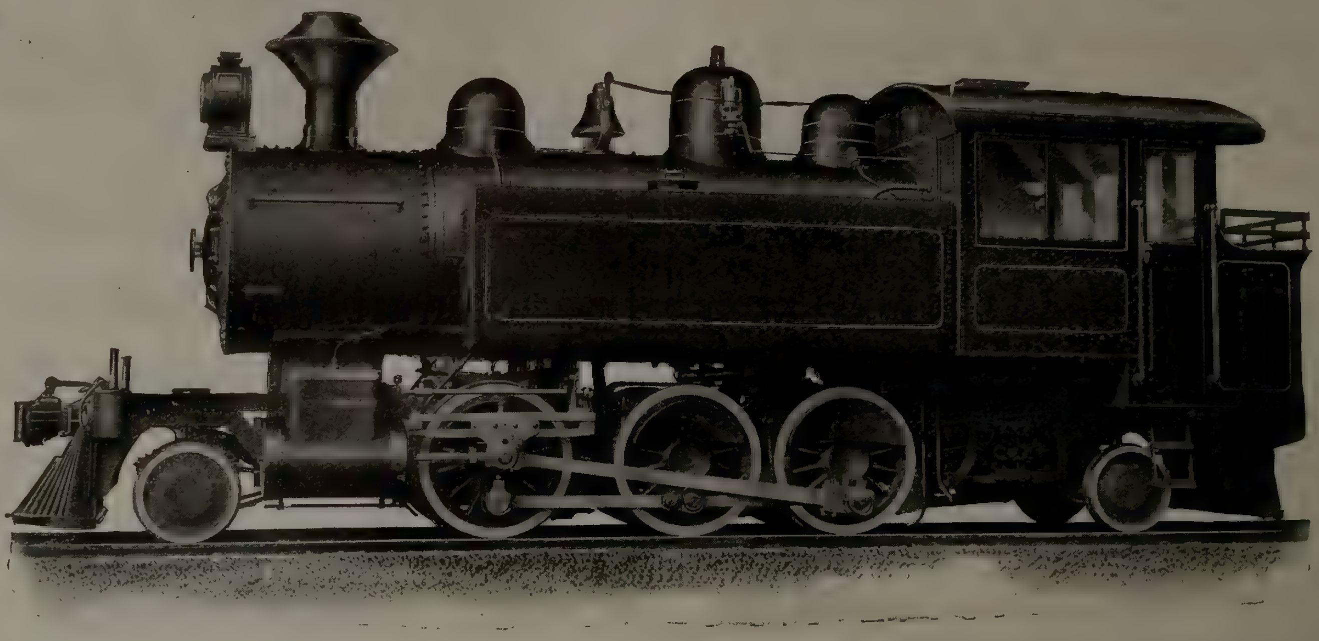
If you are interested in the purchase of a new Camp Stove—Write for our Catalogue.



NO. 10-25 SIX HOLE RANGE AND RESERVOIR

ADAM HALL, Limited - Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



LOGGING AND INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES

The knowledge and experience gained in building locomotives of all types, capacities and sizes for every kind of hauling is applied to every locomotive we build, and is available to you.

Our small locomotives for logging, and light switching service are not merely selected from designs previously built, but are special designs to meet special requirements.

They are designed and built with the same care required for 200 ton locomotives. Only the best materials are used in their construction, and every part is made to jigs or templates, guaranteeing that repair parts will fit.

They are constructed with a view to the fact that they must sometimes be operated a considerable distance from shop facilities, therefore simplicity and sturdy construction are vitally necessary.

Fuel cost is always important. This is considered in the design and capacity of the boiler, and in the design throughout.

Write us concerning your requirements or ask for a consultation with our engineers.

We are in position to meet every requirement in locomotives and to supply repair parts at short notice from our Works at Longue Pointe, Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

GERMAN SAUER-KRAUT

PICKLES IN BRINE

Bulk Pickles in Pails or Barrels
Vinegar, Catsup, etc.

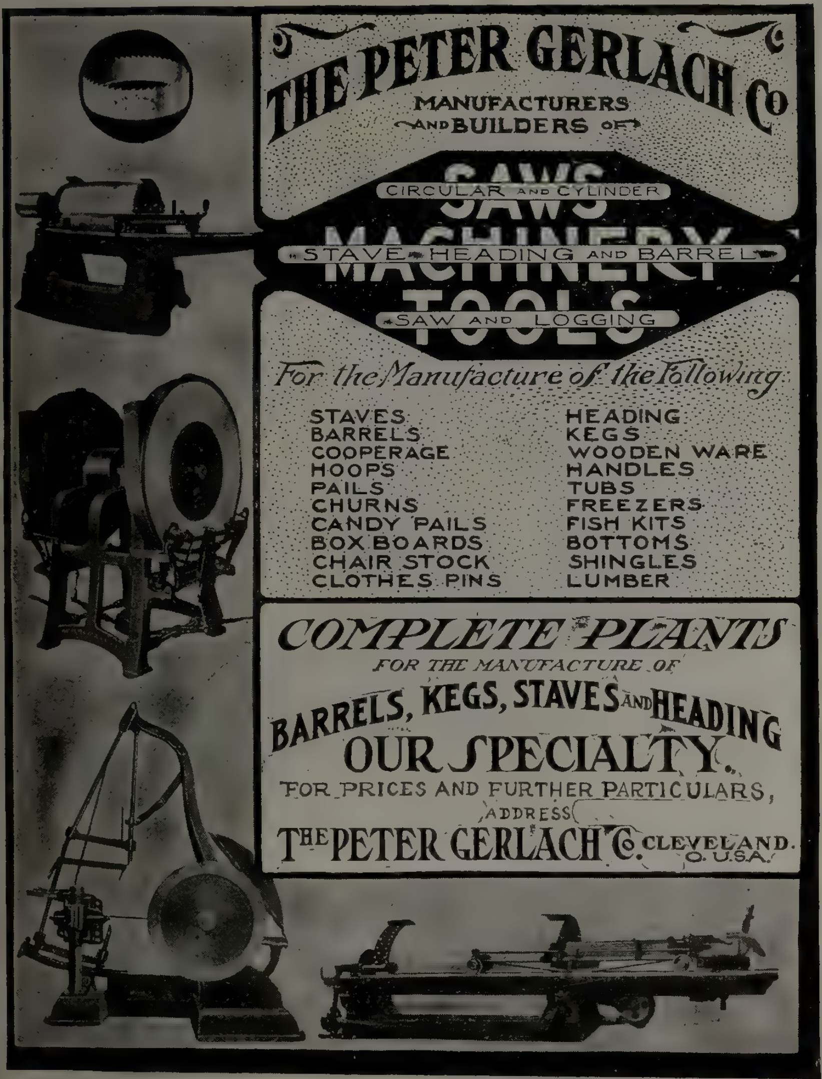
Carloads a Specialty. Camps Supplied.
We are the Largest Sauer-Kraut Manufacturers in Canada

Taylor & Pringle Co., Ltd.
Owen Sound, Ont.

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel



THE PETER GERLACH Co
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER
SAWS
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL
MACHINERY
SAW AND LOGGING
TOOLS

For the Manufacture of the Following:

STAVES HEADING
BARRELS KEGS
COOPERAGE WOODEN WARE
HOOPS HANDLES
PAILS TUBS
CHURNS FREEZERS
CANDY PAILS FISH KITS
BOX BOARDS BOTTOMS
CHAIR STOCK SHINGLES
CLOTHES PINS LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND. O. U.S.A.

OILDAG

(REGISTERED TRADE MAKR)

Deflocculated Acheson-Graphite, DAG, and oil.

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure and these qualities, added to the unctious softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, make Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes. The process of deflocculation takes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that 99% of it will go through a sieve having 44,000 meshes to the square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they cannot be seen with a strong microscope. Oildag is this deflocculated Acheson-graphite suspended in oil where it neither floats or sinks but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

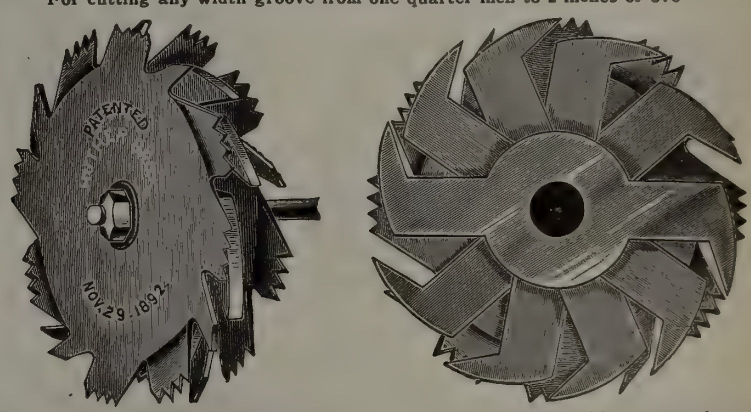
Mr. Rob't. A. Ross, E.E. of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, writes:—

"As my firm are constructing and operating steam plants, we have wished to use a mixture of graphite and oil for cylinder lubrication, but have been prevented by the fact that the graphite settled out of the mixture. This difficulty you have overcome, and we are now assured of the best lubrication in the world, especially in super-heated steam practice."

Write for Oildag booklet 77 E.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY
Factory at Sarnia, Canada - - Port Huron, Mich.

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD
For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or ove



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange
Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

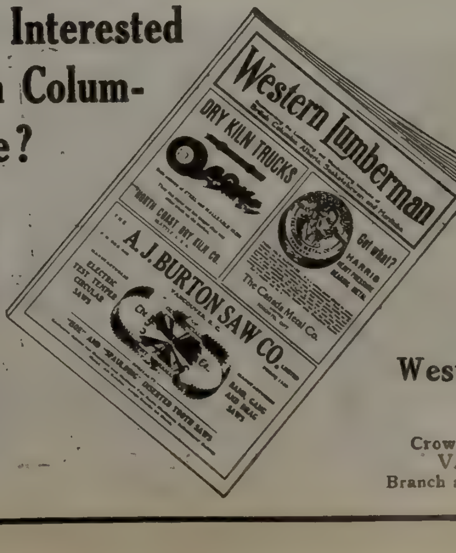
We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?



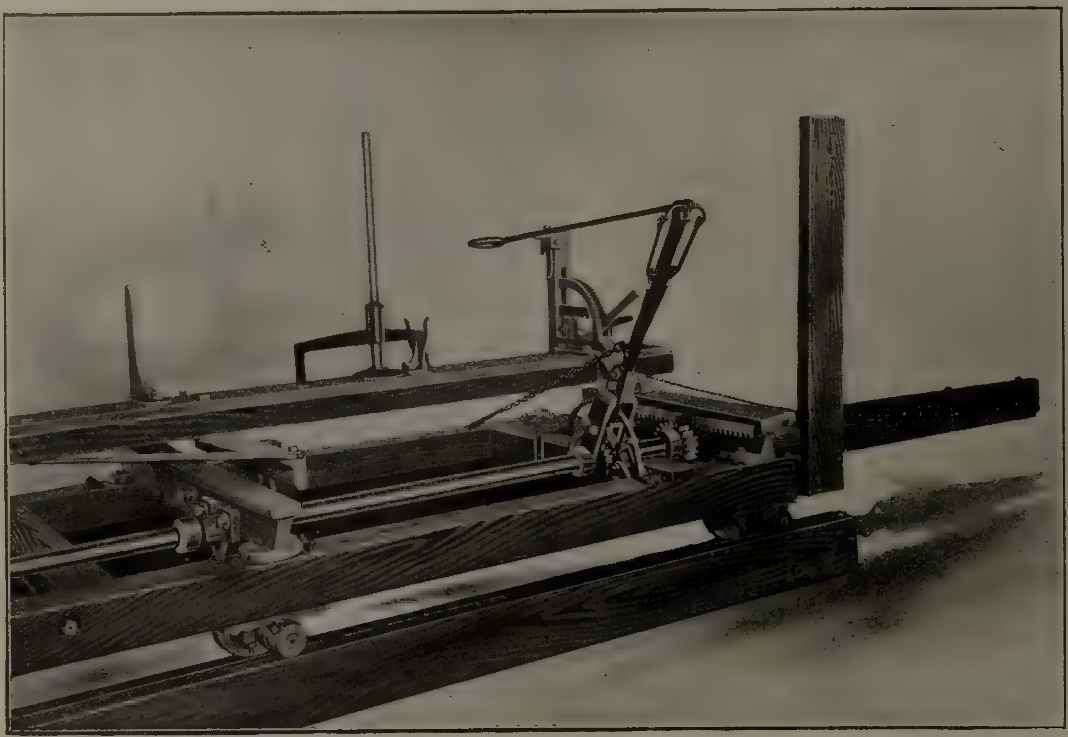
The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman
Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

Oxford Foundry & Machine Company, Limited

OXFORD, NOVA SCOTIA

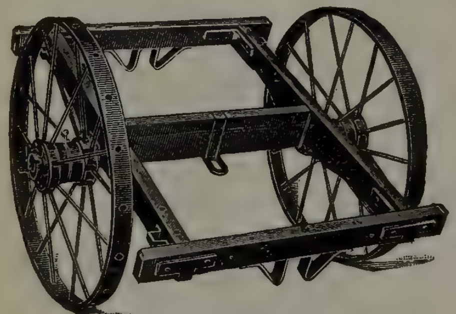


BACK VIEW OF SET WORKS

Manufacturers
of
all kinds of
**Saw Mill
Machinery**

Which we use on both our ordinary Frame and Skeleton Carriages, Look at that extra set of pawls in the back which prevents all slipping of the top plank, and therefore makes good sawn lumber ; also that circle piece which lifts the back pawls, which gives the sawyer full control of his carriage, The man tending off does not have to touch the lever to enable it to recede.

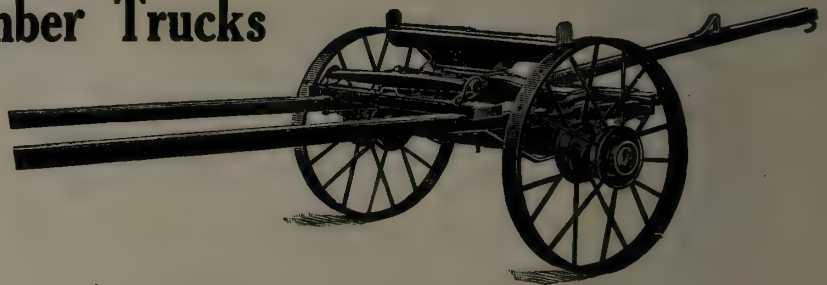
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS



Detachable Lumber Trucks

**with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels**

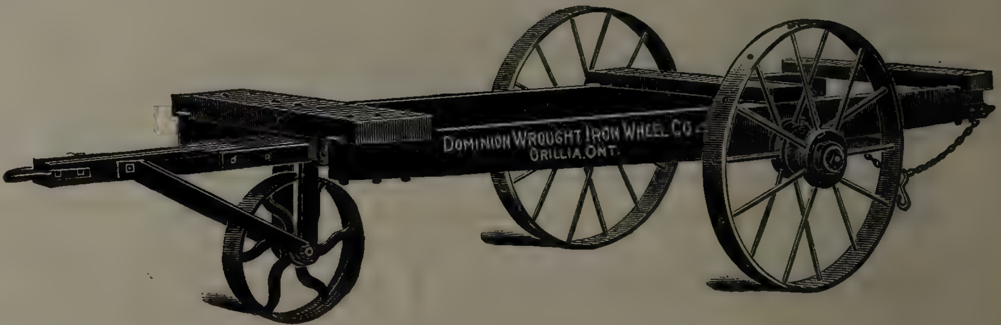
for Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.

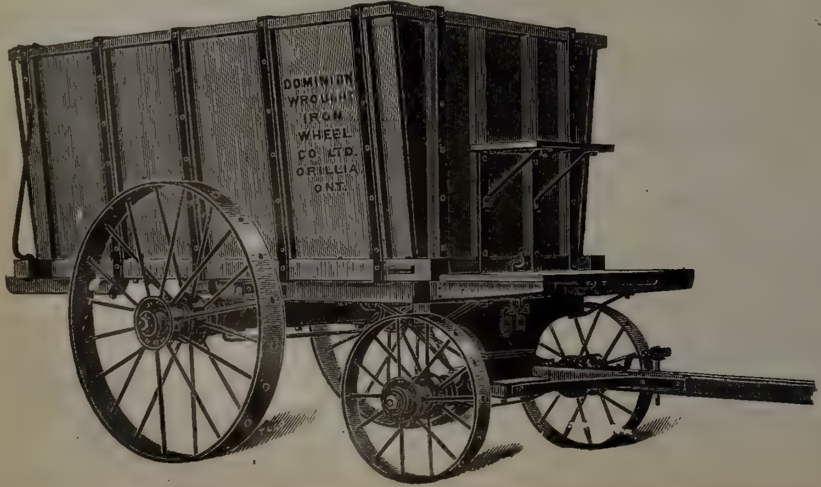


Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
ORILLIA, ONT.



Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited

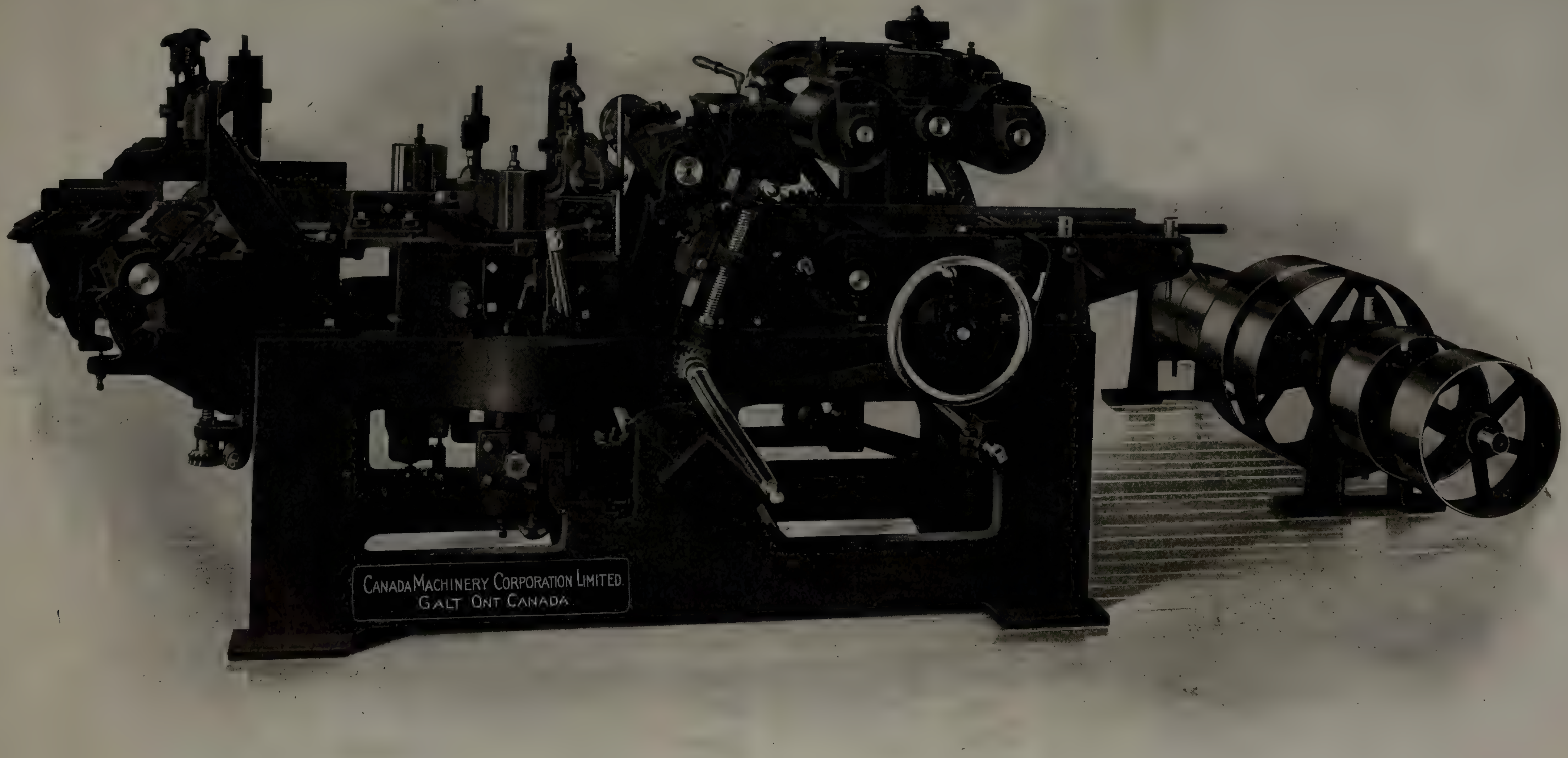
ORILLIA - - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Number 301 Open Side Moulder

Are you making a profit on your mouldings?
May be YES? May be No?

It is worth your while to look into this question
We can probably DOUBLE your OUTPUT



Does Excellent work at **75 feet** per Minute

Frame cast in one piece
Working parts free of access
Large feed Rolls driven with Cut Gear

Frame has no vibration from Countershaft
Cutter Head Spindles of large diameter
Combines all good points of an inside and outside moulder

Let us give you further particulars

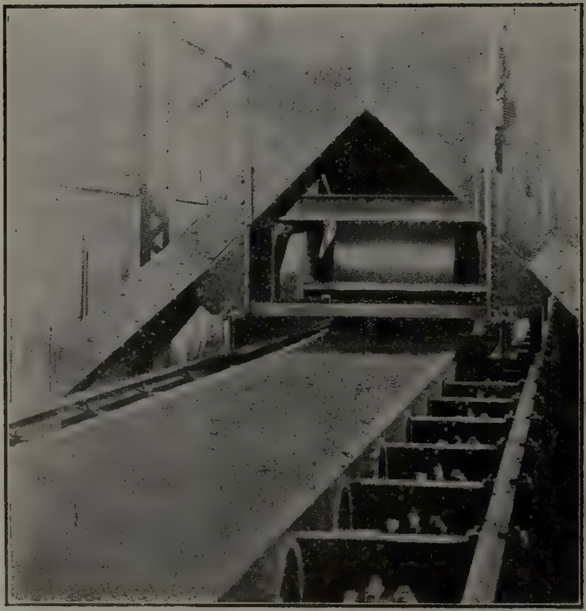
Canada Machinery Corporation Ltd., Galt ,Ontario

SCANDINAVIA BELTING

FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES, LIMITED

Toronto and Montreal

BELT ECONOMY



The best way to cut down your belting expenses is to buy the best to start with.

Vi-Balata Belting

will transmit your power 100 per cent. every day and all day long. This belting is absolutely waterproof and practically stretchless, tensile strengths 9,000 lbs. to the square inch.

Every belt guaranteed.

Made in all widths up to 50 inches and in any thickness from 3 to 24 ply.

Sole Canadian Agents:

The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

Ottawa, Ontario

Market and Louise Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN.

115-125 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

Kilindo

WIRE ROPE

WIRE ROPE

For
Cranes
Derricks
Elevators
Mines
Cargo Falls
Etc.

Does not Rotate With or Without The Load
All Sizes In Stock

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL
General Supply Company of Canada—Winnipeg Agents

Jeffrey Refuse Conveyer

350 feet long; handles the offal from an 8 foot band and gang mill with daily capacity of 75,000 feet of lumber.

Jeffrey Chains and Attachments

for handling Logs, Lumber, Refuse, Sawdust, etc. Orders filled promptly.

Catalogs mailed upon request	Chains 81 Conveyers 57 Industrial Locomotives 13

The Jeffrey Mfg. Company
Montreal, Can.
TORONTO OFFICE, 174 King St. East.

A Clark Cast Steel Carriage

A VERY POOR CUT OF A MAGNIFICENT MACHINE
ASK US FOR CATALOGS.

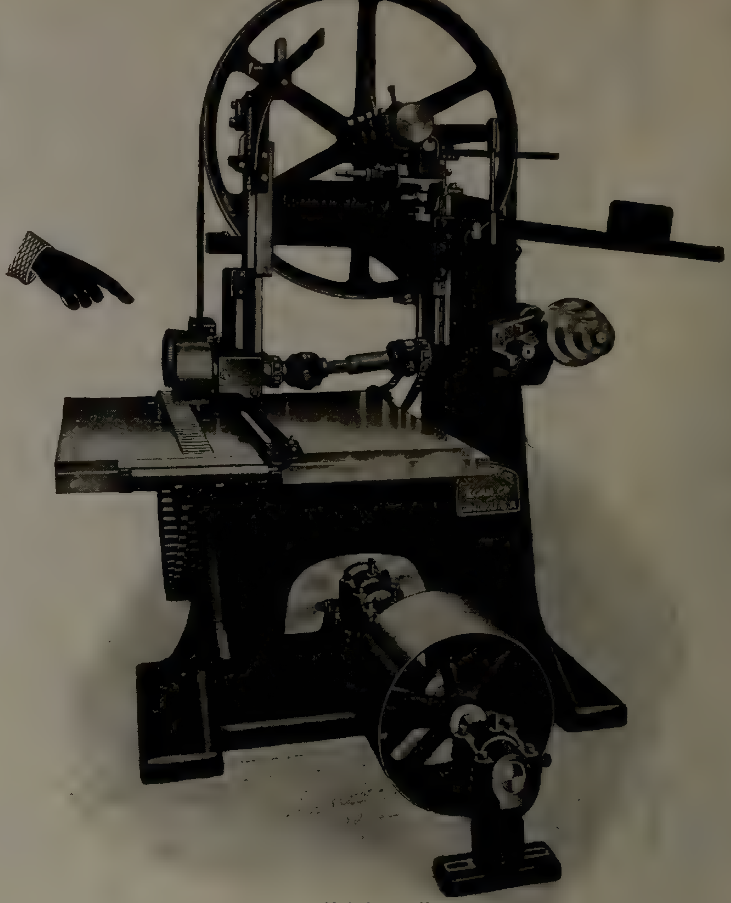
Cast steel bases.
24" base bearing on carriage timber.
Cast steel knees.
Hammer dogs.
Inserted tooth board dogs.
3" taper movement each way.
Cut steel racks and pinions.
All steel set works.
4" round nosed pawls.
Lost motion in set works.
Cannot affect accuracy of lumber.
We guarantee this.
Wing noses shear back to deflect nigger bar.
3" set shaft.
Friction recede.
Recede lever lift pawls.
Guarranteed nigger proof.
Cast-iron corner braced frame.
Standard diameter, wheel 16".
Special diameter wheels, 14" or 18".
Life in fast mills, 10 to 15 years.
Every feature original with us.
We build wrought-steel carriages, also cast-iron carriages.
The best ever.

We build every machine required in an up-to-date Circular or Band Mill.

THE CLARK BROTHERS COMPANY, Belmont, N. Y.
Coast Office, White Building, Seattle, Wash.

SEE THAT CHAIN;

it's a dollar and cents proposition for you to investigate if you haven't seen it work. That chain will do your **EDGING** better and cheaper than the circular saw you are now using. The big saving, however, comes in here :—



No 202
Self Feed Band Rip and Edging Saw
Patented 2-27-00—10-2-00—11-19-07—1-21-08

You edge and rip your stock on the same machine saving many hours of rehandling as well as the cost of an extra machine and operator.

THE LIGHTNING LINE

As an Edger the number 202 is far superior to the circular machines because the operator don't have to watch the stock after it is put in. The endless chain, moving in planed ways is operated by sprocket chain and gearing from the same shaft that runs the feed rolls. The cut can't help being straight. Meanwhile the operator can get the next piece ready.

For Ripping the chain drops below the surface of the table. The machine is then an automatic band rip saw of the latest type, embodying the Fay & Egan features, viz, square column, solid lower wheel and knife edge strain, permitttng the use of a thin blade at a high speed. The result is less kerf waste, greater output and reduced blade cost.

Our Band Saw Catalog shows the No. 202 and many others.---Write for it.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
465-485 W. Front Street

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF WOODWORKING MACHINERY.
ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE "LIGHTNING" LINE

—SALES OFFICES—

Atlanta New York City Seattle Baltimore Detroit Buffalo New Orleans San Francisco
Evansville Grand Rapids Chicago St. Louis Los Angeles Denver Portland

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

Canada's Greatest General
Trade Journal

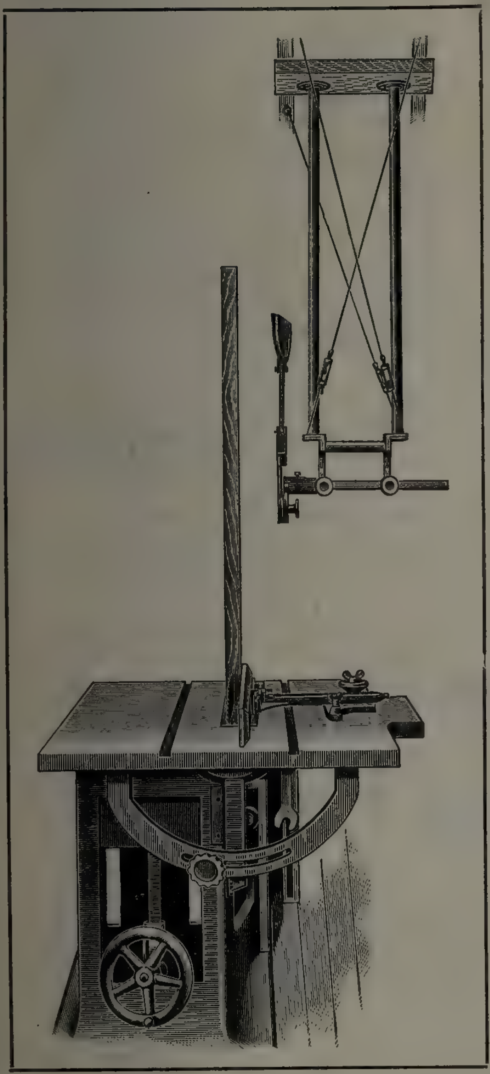
THE COMMERCIAL

The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket



Protect Your Men from

ACCIDENTS

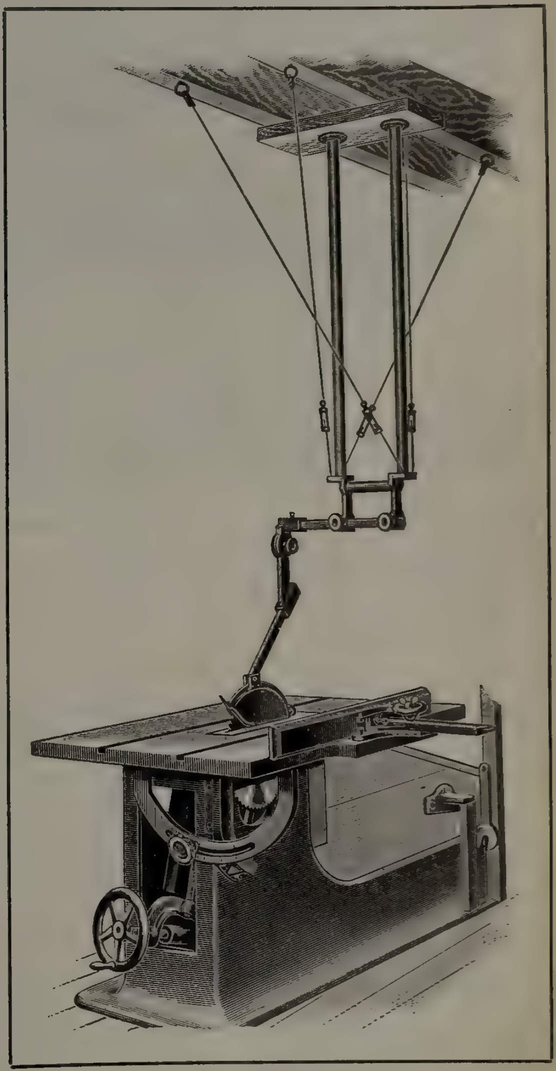
with

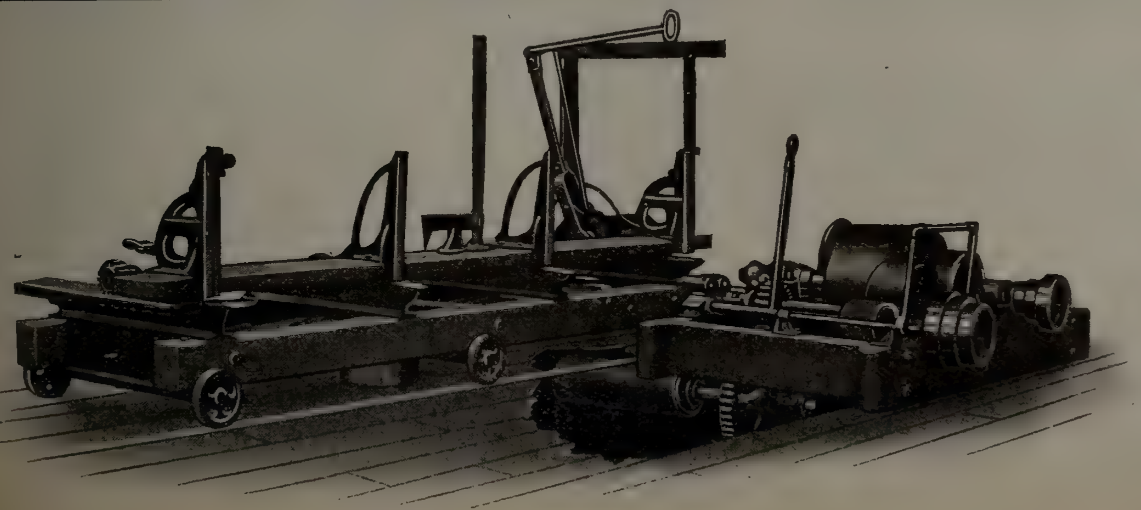
Jones Safety Devices

JONES

Safety Device Co.

Hamilton, Canada





Look Here

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**

It **reduces** the **Cost of Manufacturing.**

It **Increases** your mill **Output.**

It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

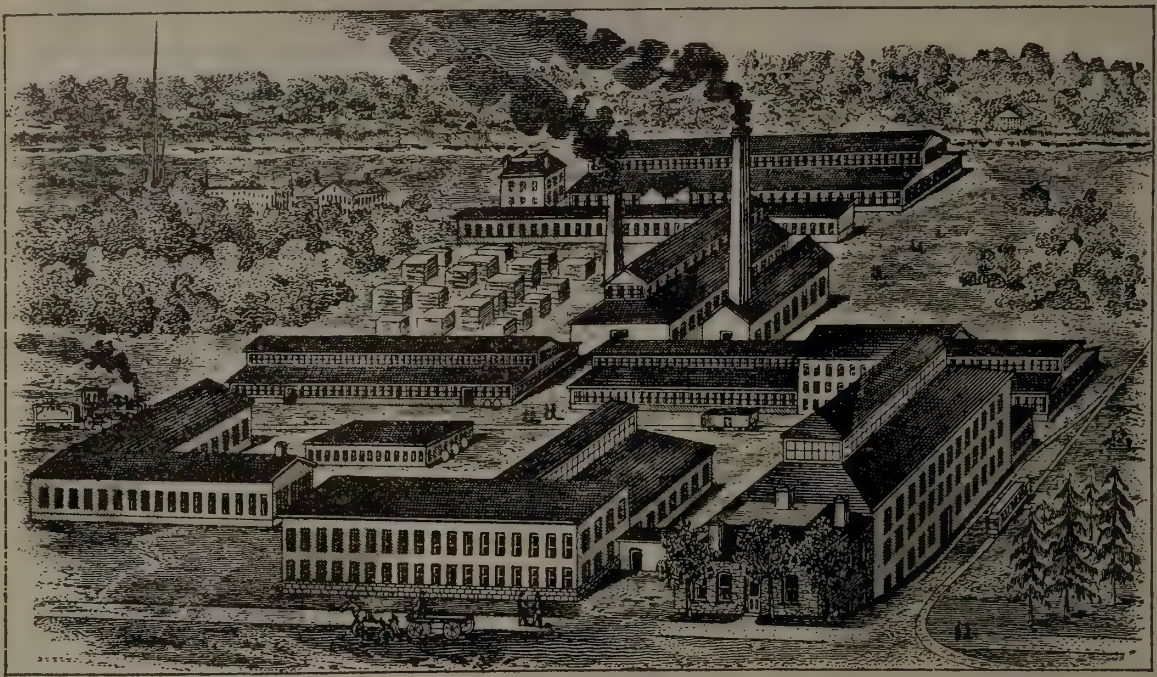
It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never in the Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst
Coaticook, Que.

MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made

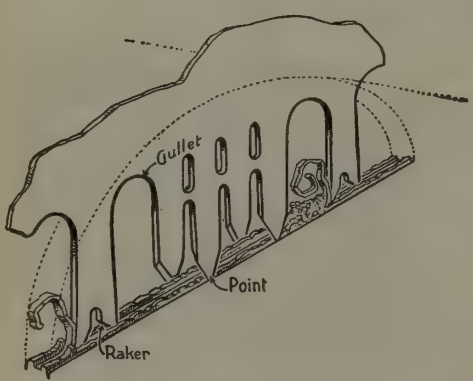


The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited Galt, Ontario

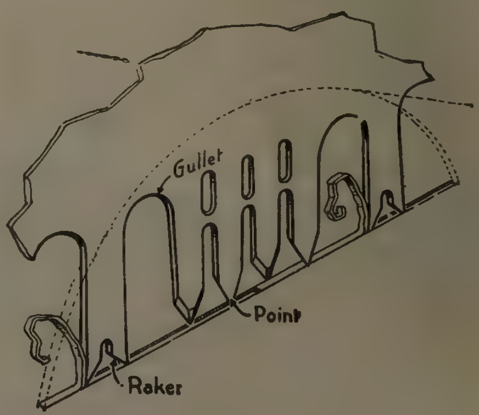


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's-why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



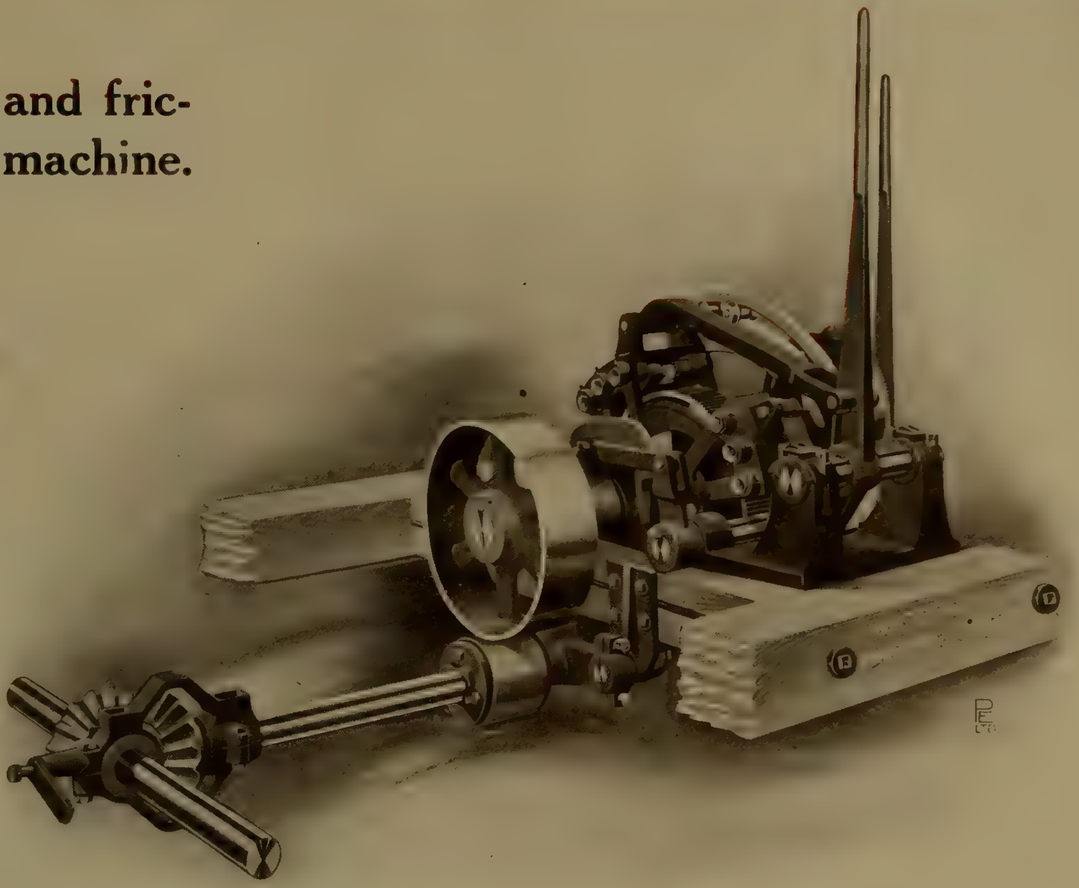
E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

The Waterous Combination Setworks

A setting mechanism and friction receder in one machine. Quick, powerful, safe and absolutely accurate. Can be attached to any rack carriage having set shaft not larger than 2-$\frac{15}{16}''$. Easy on the carriage, easy on the operator and easy on itself.



This Setworks cannot Develop Lost Motion

In the ordinary Setworks the setting lever movement that determines the amount of set is controlled by stop pins placed in a stationary quandrant. As soon as the connections between the lever and the pawl cages become worn, lost motion is bound to develop, and the accuracy of the set is lost.

We overcome this in our Setworks.

The quandrant carrying the stop pins is fastened to one of the pawl cages—on the movement of the setting lever the cages start from the home stop, advance until they strike and then return to the home stop. For the same position on the stop pins the travel of the cages will be the same, no matter how much the connecting links are worn. All wear comes behind the pins and *the absolute accuracy of the set is a permanent feature.*

Other Features

1.—**The friction receder lever** lifts the pawl automatically from the ratchet wheel before receding can commence. This does away with a pawl lifting lever.

2.—**Only two levers are required** for both operations of setting and receding, both are placed most conveniently for the setter, no stooping is necessary. The operator can thus work quickly, accurately and without fear of stripping his ratchet wheel.

3.—**Tool steel pawls** extend full across the 4″ face of wheel, three pawls are carried in each cage, the latter made very wide and open for quick adjustment and to prevent clogging by saw-dust.

4.—**Quandrant is double slotted,** carries our patented knockback pins, arranged to give four standard cuts without shifting.

5.—**Pawls** are arranged to set by 1/32″ up to 3″ at one full throw of lever.

6.—**Every part is made to template,** repairs can be quickly furnished. The setworks can be supplied without receder attachment if desired.

Let us send you our new Carriage catalogue containing full description of this Setworks. Bulletin No. 107.

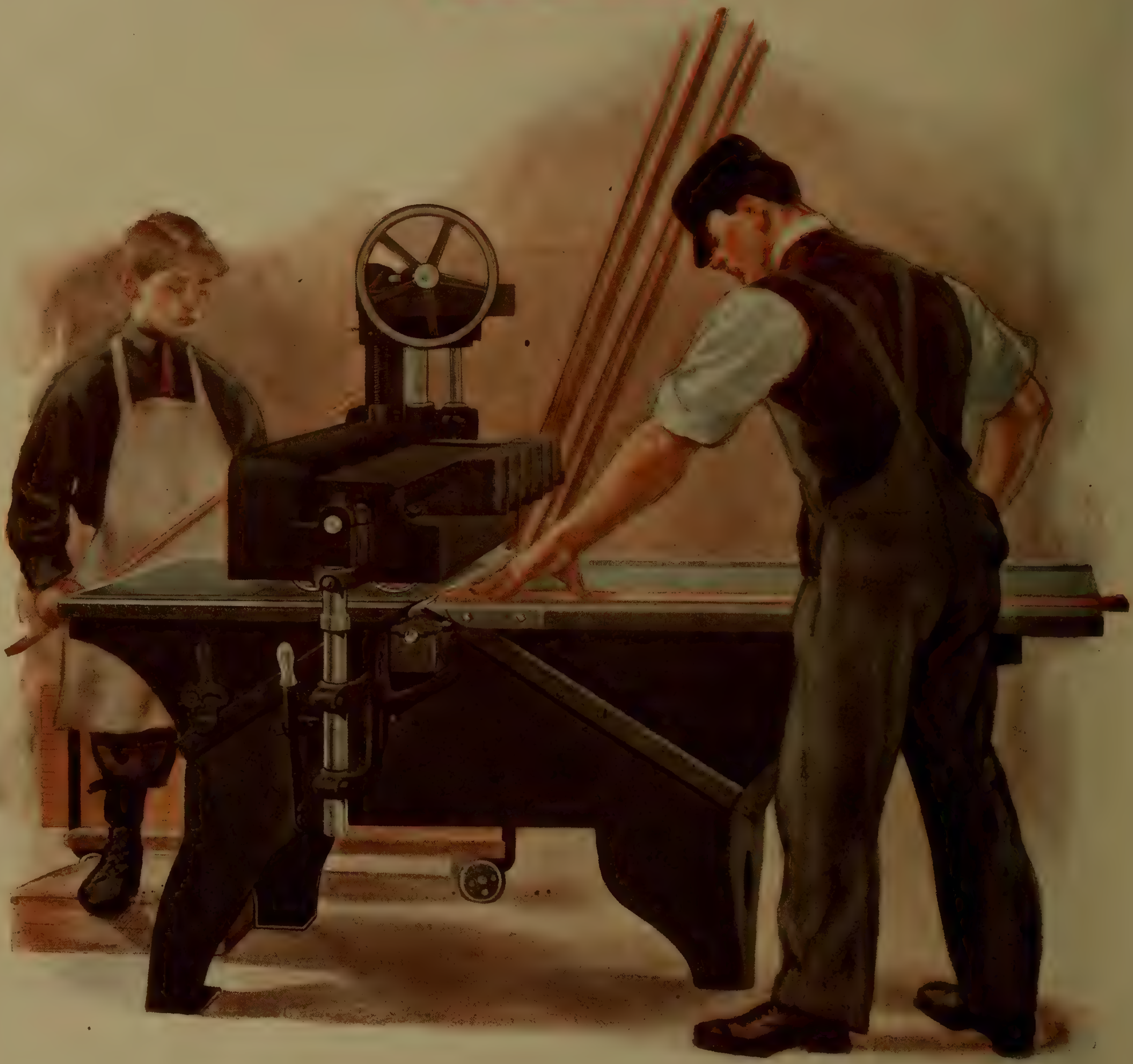
The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch—Winnipeg, Man.

AMERICAN
COMBINATION POWER *and* HANDFEED JOINTER



For jointing crooked stock or taking out of wind, the power feed device on this machine beats hand work a city block. Then you can joint pieces of varying thickness at the same time. It handles the material with as much dexterity as the hands of the skilled operator—and a boy can do the work. Let us tell you about it.

American Woodworking Machinery Co.

Executive Office: 591 Lyell Avenue, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SALES OFFICES:

NEW YORK	NEW ORLEANS	CHICAGO	PORTLAND, ORE.	SAN FRANCISCO
95 West Street	Canal-La. Bank Building	917 Fisher Building	First and Pine Streets	46 Fremont Street

Vol. 31 Toronto, September 15, 1911 No. 18

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

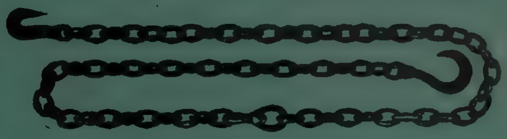
Files Branded
American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith
are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Electric-Welded Logging Chains

(Made in Canada.)

Are Guaranteed by The Makers



Are Absolutely the Best Made

Insist on Electric-Welded Chain, known by the swell at the weld and carried in stock by all the leading jobbers and dealers.

Office: Buffalo N.Y. **McKinnon Chain Co.** Factory: St. Catharines Ont.

CANADA
FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting, Leather Belting, Wood Split Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Iron Pulleys, Steel Pulleys, Clutches, Babbitt, Wood-Working Machinery, Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

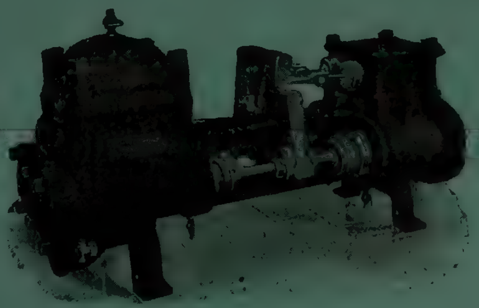
The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Cor. George, King and Water Sts. **Peterborough, Ont., Can.**



We manufacture

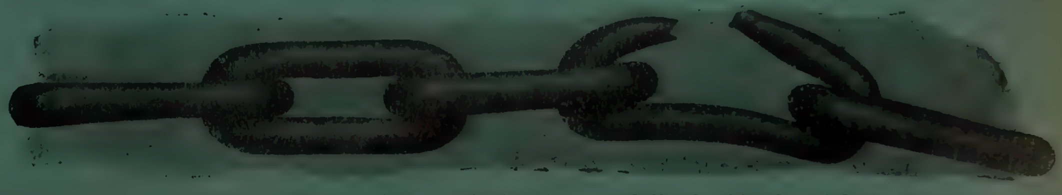
Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Travelling Cranes, etc. : : :
Water Pumps a specialty

Write for Catalogue.

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

"Weldless Steel Chain"



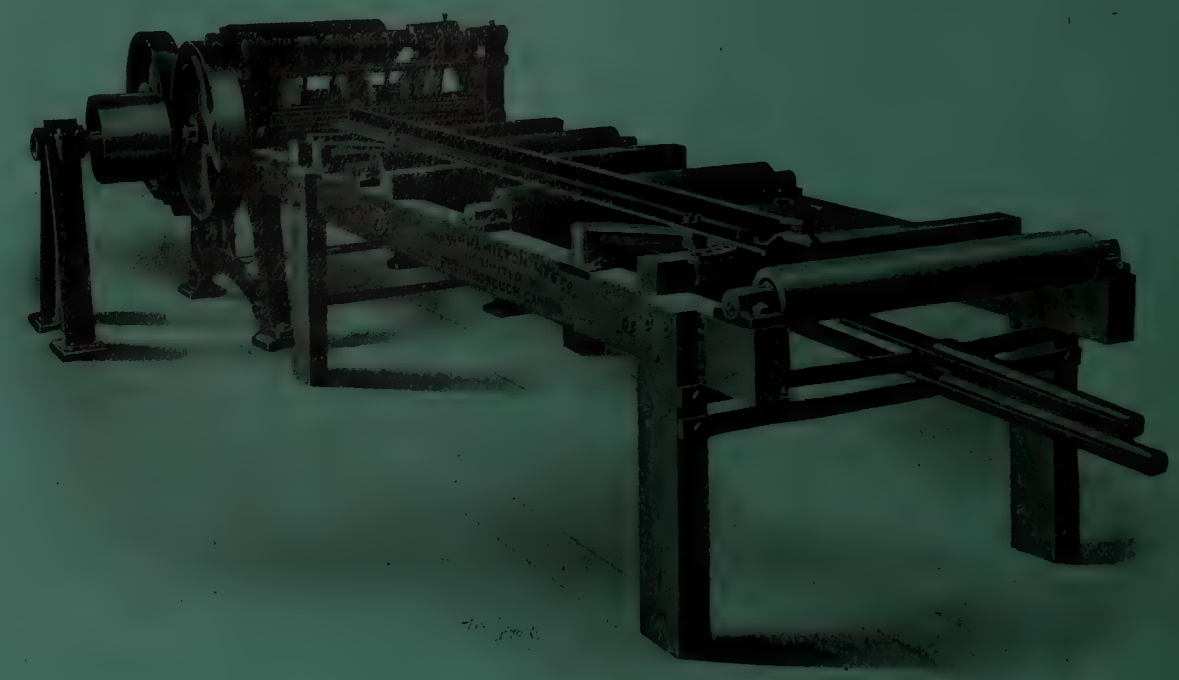
Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∴ ∴ MONTREA

Edgers for Medium Size Mills



Our "Star" Edger has been designed and built speaially for mills of medium capacity where a first class edger is wanted, but where it would not be economical to put in one of our larger and heavier "Garland" Edgers.

The frame is all cast iron of heavy section, the mandrel is large and stiff. The Edger has a heavy press roll behind saws and the fingers in front prevent the lumber coming back. The feed rolls are corrugated and made of steel and are driven. In fact this edger is as well constructed throughout as the edgers of larger capacity. It is in no sense a portable edger, but is built for the most exacting requirements.

Made in all sizes up to 40 inches

Send for Our Edger Catalogue

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

WHEN YOU REQUIRE QUICK SHIPMENT

Send your orders to us, we make a specialty of

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad, and Bridge Timber

All stock of good grade and in first-class shipping condition

George Gordon & Company, Limited
Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The
**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. WALDIE, PRES. R. S. WALDIE, VICE-PRES. G. E. CLEMENS, SECY.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

HEMLOCK

NO. 1.

2 x 4 x 6-16 ft.
2 x 6 x 10 “
2 x 6 x 12 “
2 x 6 x 14 “
2 x 6 x 16 “

2 x 8 x 10 ft.
2 x 8 x 12 “
2 x 8 x 14 “
2 x 8 x 16 “
2 x 10 x 10 “

2 x 10 x 12 ft.
2 x 10 x 14 “
2 x 10 x 16 “
2 x 12 x 10 “
2 x 12 x 12 “

2 x 12 x 14 ft
2 x 12 x 16 “
1 x 8 x 6-16 “
1 x 6 x 6-16 “
1 x 4″ and up x 6-16 “

We can fill orders in straight or mixed cars for prompt shipment.

NO. 2.

2 x 4″ and up x 6-16

1″ x 4″ and up x 6-16

EVERYTHING IN

WHITE PINE -:- SPRUCE

WIRE, PHONE OR WRITE FOR PRICES

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers

---

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound ; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows : Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

Yellow Pine Timbers
Finish, Flooring, etc.
White Pine and Hardwood

Please wire (collect) your inquiries.

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

The
Harris Tie & Timber Co.
Ottawa - Canada

Cedar Poles and Posts

Railway Ties — Piles —

Railway and Bridge Timber

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited
Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

OFFER:

5/4, 6/4, 8/4 White Pine (dry).
5/4 x 4 and up, mostly 10/16 Red Pine, even widths.
Standard Cedar Railway Ties.
18" XXXX and 18" Clear Butt Cedar Shingles.
4/4 x 4 and up, 6/11 No. 1 Dressing and No. 2 Moulding White Pine
2 x 6 Mill Run Spruce, 12,' 14,' 16' lengths

BUY AND SMILE
as do all the Retailers who handle our
Hemlock
Pine and Hardwood
Because they know it sells well, prevents complaints, is up to grade and always satisfies their customers, which means satisfactory business.

We specialize in car lots.—Write Us.

Hocken Lumber Co.
Limited
Otter Lake Station, Ontario

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.
Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

We have Ready for Shipment, subject to Prior Sale

500,000 Feet Merchantable 1-inch Spruce, at very low figure for quick sale.
50,000 Feet 1-inch, 2-inch, 3-inch Mill Run Pine.
40,000 Feet 1-inch Bass. 640,000 Birch in all grades.

Can give you anything you want in Spruce and Hemlock up to **2,000,000 Feet**

Enquiries Solicited

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co.
Limited
18 St. Alexis Street, MONTREAL

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE
PLAYFAIR & WHITE
Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Must Move Quick

Block 2x4-6-8-10 and 12-18 in. Norway Dry

Write us for Prices

The Long Lumber Company
HAMILTON, ONT.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1¼, 1½, & 2 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft. shipping cull shorts
For 1¼, 1½, 2 x 4/7 x 12/16 shipping cull stock strips and for dressing strips in same sizes write us

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

Geo. Webster Lumber Co.

Swanton, Vt.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

HARDWOODS

ADIRONDACK BIRCH AND
MAPLE OUR SPECIALTIES

Send us your inquiries

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

Four million feet of prime Norway logs being sawn at Midland. Can supply dimension timber to sizes up to 24 ft., principally 16, 18 and 20 ft.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

2 cars 2 x 4 x 10/16′ Norway Pine
2 " 2 x 4 & up 10/16′ Tamarac
1 " 1 x 4 & up 10/16′ "
1 " ⅝ x 4 & up 12/16′ Common & Dressing White Pine
½ " ⅝ x 4 & up 6/16′ Clear " "

Send your inquiries for Hemlock Bill Timber.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath, Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penatanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL. CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored, Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario

Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, and Factory Material

—Dimension Bill Stuff in—

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

We Want to Buy

from one to five million feet

White and Red Pine

ALSO

one to three million feet of HEMLOCK, about one million feet BIRCH and ASH

For either BOAT or RAIL delivery

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Let us know what you have for sale.

The M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co. Limited.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment
100 M. 1-in. and 2-in. Hemlock.
50 M. 6-4 Birch, No. 1 common and better.
35 M. 6-4 Hard Maple, No. 2 common and better.
100 M. 7-4 Hard Maple, No. 2 common and better.
50 M. 8-4 Hard Maple, No. 1 common and better.
20 M. 3-in. Hard Maple, 1st and 2nd.
10 cars Cedar Posts.
3 cars 7-4 Basswood, No. 2 common and better.
The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.
Wiarton, Ontario

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ontario
Saw and Planing Mills

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Oak. Redwood; Bitch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles. Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:
40-41 Samis Block,
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Hemlock, Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

Export and Domestic Shipments.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co.
Limited
Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand

YARD LOCOMOTIVES

John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

Special

3 cars 1 x 6″ Com. and Dsg. at $23.00
2 " 2 x 6 Mill Run " 24.00
2 " 2 x 8 " " 24.00

F. O. B. Byng Inlet

BONE DRY GOOD LENGTH
BRIGHT

Is not as choice as our
"Select Mill Run"
but will please at the price.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

For Immediate Shipment

1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.

25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.

Full particulars on application.

SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure

Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany

MILL CONNECTIONS:
Cairo, Ill. Herndon W. Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio Helena, Ark.

Head Office and Storage Yards
DETROIT, MICH.
STORAGE YARD IN CONNECTION

Louis Bamberger

Importer of

Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to

SELL

sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have

TO

sell. Car load lots or more. Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to

J. & W. DUNCAN, Limited
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL

Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,

etc.

President and General Manager D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg
Assistant General Manager WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver
Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."—

"KISO" YELLOW PINE

Short Leaf Finish: Lightest and Whitest, Soft and Clear Grain, Well Milled and Graded, Bright and Right, Get the Plump Kind.

Long Leaf Timbers: Longest and Strongest, Close Grain and Square, Rough or Dressed.

Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Quoted Duty Paid.
Long Joists to Order. Dry Dimension in Stock.

ASK FOR TRANSIT LISTS

Toronto Representative, W. C. Harwood. Main 4089. Telephone or Write.

The Harwood Lumber Company

Toronto, Ontario - - Cleveland, Ohio

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce
Shingles

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). **TORONTO, ONT.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers
TORONTO, ONT.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment
3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have
to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

Hemlock any Quantity

Widths and Lengths piled separately either Rough or Dressed.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Pine **Larch**

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY

Selects
Shops
Commons
and
Mouldings

Timbers
Yard Stock
Clears
and
Mouldings

The East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY
Limited
"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—
Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B.C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B. C.

GERMAN SAUER-KRAUT
PICKLES IN BRINE

Bulk Pickles in Pails or Barrels
Vinegar, Catsup, etc.

Carloads a Specialty. Camps Supplied.
We are the Largest Sauer-Kraut Manufacturers in Canada

Taylor & Pringle Co., Ltd.
Owen Sound, Ont.

Good Logs Make Good Lumber

Besides supplying our customers with "A I" lumber, we are able to ship promptly. Our mills and shipping facilities are unequalled in Canada. We have a complete stock of rough and dressed Hemlock, Spruce, Pine and Hardwood.

A Skid containing about four million feet of logs

Even if your present millman is supplying you with "good stuff" give us a trial—we may be better. Remember we have high-grade stocks, lowest market prices and we ship when we say we will.

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

Fassett, Quebec

GREENING'S

REFUSE BURNERS

are in use to-day by many of Canada's leading Sawmills. They have a splendid reputation for long and satisfactory service. We are operating the oldest established and best equipped wire cloth weaving plant in the Dominion, and are able to quote the closest of prices and to make the promptest shipment. Get quotations also on

Greenings' Wire Ropes & Alligator Ropes

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES

The B. Geening Wire Co., Limited

Hamilton, Ont. - Montreal, Que.

Our Different Grades of

HARDWOOD FLOORING

are creating a demand with the consumer that makes them a trade winner for the lumber dealer.

Production, Quality and Workmanship Second to None. Prompt Shipments.

Send us your enquiries and orders

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited
Huntsville, Ont.

Manufacturers of Hardwood Flooring, Lumber, Hemlock, Bill Stuff, etc.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

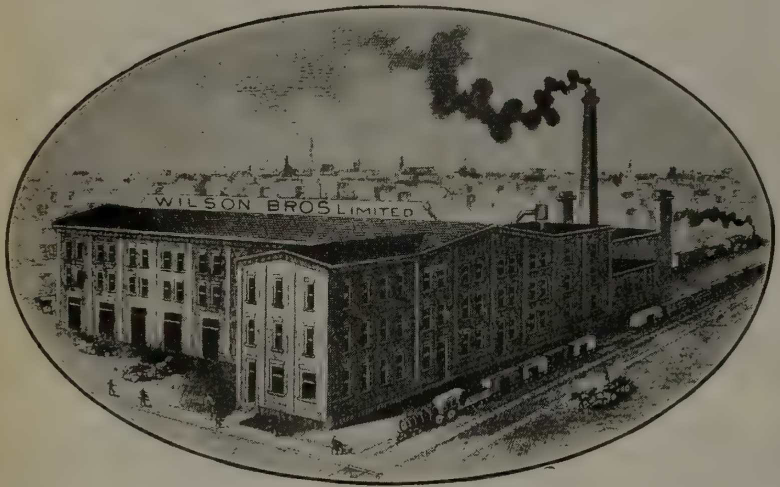
Yellow Pine Lumber

Capacity - 500,000 Feet Daily

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c

Address Enquiries to Canadian Sales Agent, FRANK H. HARRIS,
32 Church Street, Toronto.



Send along your Orders

—FOR—

Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings
Interior Finish
Hardwood Flooring
Pine Flooring

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

Wilson Brothers, Limited
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

WHITE PINE LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
BLIND RIVER, ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

Pine Lumber and Lath

Railroad and Structural Timbers

Car and Cargo Shipments

Enquiries Solicited

We offer for sale

stock of

WHITE PINE LUMBER

the produce of choice, large White Pine Saw-Logs at Brennen Harbor, Ontario

Booth & Shannon
Biscotasing, Ont.

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

DAVIDSON & THACKRAY

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

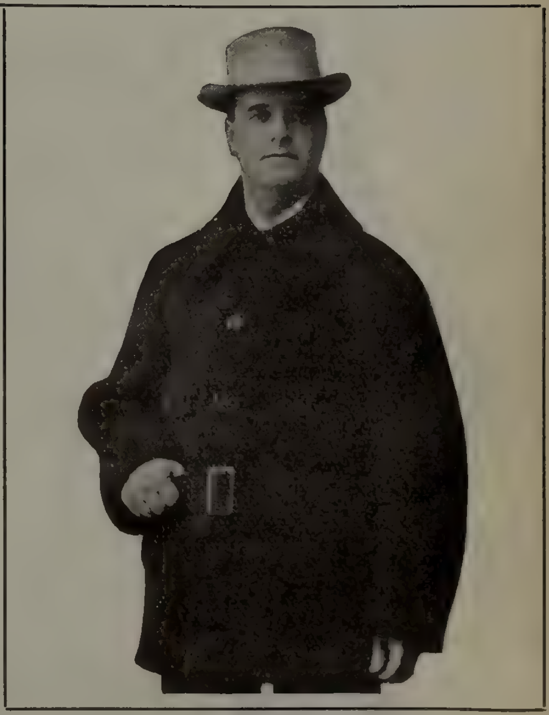
The sign of QUALITY

(REGISTERED)
TRADE CARSS MARK
MACKINAW.

The sign of QUALITY

Every lumberman should insist upon getting Carss Mackinaw clothing. It wears twice as long as most makes and always looks well. Try Carss Mackinaw make next time you buy.

Better write for our Booklet.



Carss Mackinaw Clothing Company

Orillia - - Ontario

For Manufacture We Claim

COLONIAL LUMBER

COLONIAL LUMBER CO. LIMITED.

View of Saw Mill, West Side.

TO BE SECOND TO NONE

NEW MILL
UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY
STOCK WELL CARED FOR

Result,
"Lumber That's Right."

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

We have a nice line of Dry Shipping Cull White Pine Strips, all stocked 1in., $1\frac{1}{4}$in., $1\frac{1}{2}$in., and 2in., for sale. They are giving satisfaction to the trade. Let us quote you on one or more cars.

We want your Dimension and Joisting Enquiries. All sizes and lengths supplied

PLANING MILL IN CONNECTION

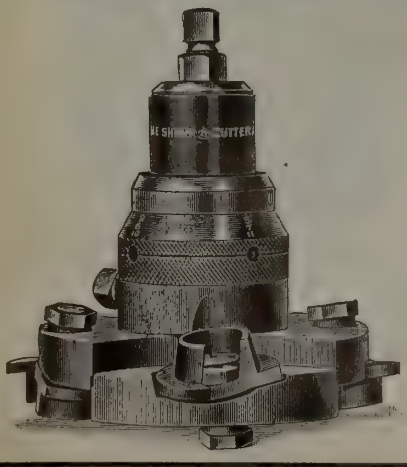
White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Etc.
Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Lath, Etc.

The Colonial Lumber Company Limited

Pembroke - Ont.

Interchangeable Planing Mill Tools

SHIMER CUTTER HEAD



We Can Supply Your Needs

in Cutter Heads or Special Cutters and at the same time save you money. Send us diagrams and specifications of the patterns you find the most difficult to file to shape in tongue and groove work, Door and Sash Mouldings, Sidings or anything in the planing mill line. We will design Bits that will cut these patterns more accurately, that will cut better and faster, especially in cross-grained and knotty lumber—and *you won't need to file them to shape at each and every sharpening.* We put the desired shape permanently into the contours of the Bits and as long as there is a piece of the Bit left it will cut the exact pattern it did when new.

This advertisement illustrates one of the many styles in which the Shimer Cutter Heads are manufactured. Our catalogue shows a large variety of Circular Bit Heads, both solid and expansion; Square Heads for special purpose, and Combination Heads with changeable Bits for the smaller mills. They are all made in the same perfect manner and fitted to the work for which they are purchased.

We have also adapted the Shimer Cutter Heads to very many special purposes and our fire-proof vaults contain samples and templets of a large variety of special work, all of which has given us valuable experience in designing and shaping tools for odd work.

Thirty days' trial given on any Shimer Cutter Heads we make, so what is to hinder your giving measurements and order to-day?

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Branch of Milton, Pa. **Galt, Ontario, Can.**

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.   Main Office and Yards { **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet** of **Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.
Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

If you are uninsured with **"DEFIANCE WOODWORKING MACHINES"** don't prosecute anyone who calls you a fool. The evidence is against you. Insure good results and large profits by buying our tools.

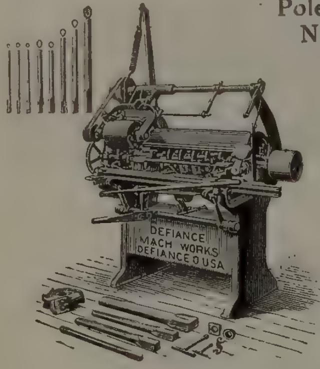
Modern ideas for the producing of Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Wagon, Carriage, Automobile and Auto Truck Wheels and Bodies, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Singletrees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Chair and Table Legs, Balusters Newel Posts, Gun Stocks, Ball and Cricket Bats, Oval Wood Dishes and for **General Woodwork.**

Designed, Patented, Built and Guaranteed by

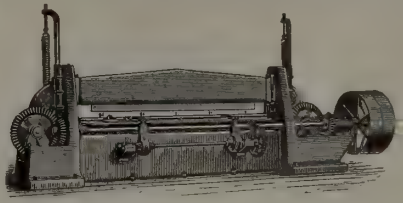
The DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS

DEFIANCE, OHIO

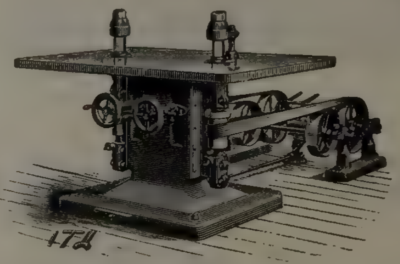
Write us for Catalog and Prices


DEFIANCE MACH WORKS DEFIANCE O USA

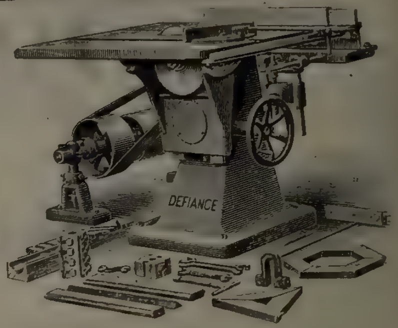
32" Spoke Lathe



Hoop Cutter



Double Spindle Shaper



No. Variety Saw

Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILL
Long Lake, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE
Sudbury, Ont.

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring

in

Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

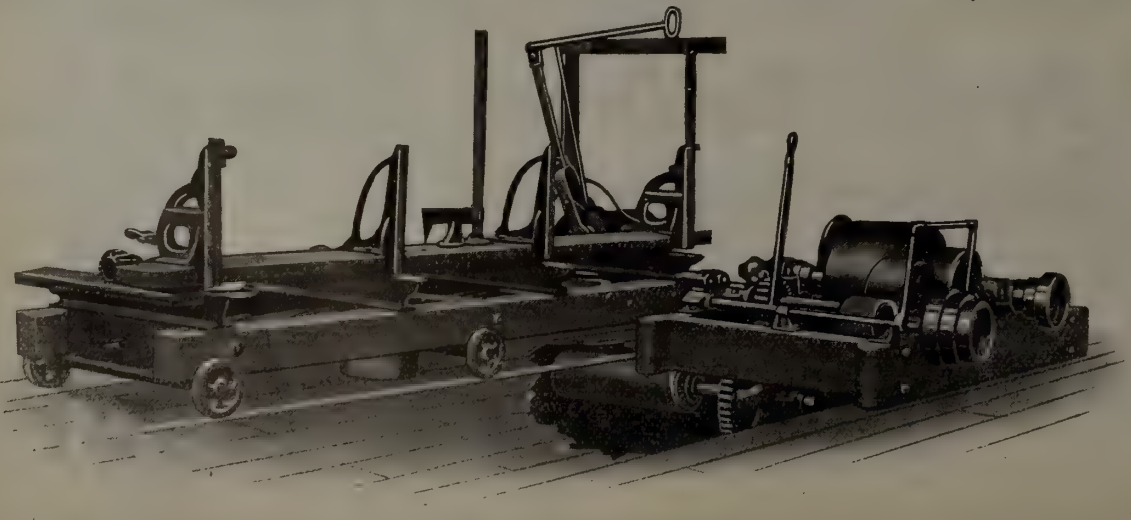
At Least 400 per cent. Profits!

A company is about to be formed to purchase the Canadian rights for the manufacture of "KULBA" patented in Germany, the United States and Canada, the great and only known preservative of Dry Rot Fungus in Building Material, the greatest preservative of wood in all its various forms of employment.

The advantage of "KULBA" over other similar wood preservatives are too numerous to mention. Every contractor will use it and no other.

For particulars address

R. A. Lucht, 24 6th Ave. W.
Vancouver, B. C.



Look Here

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**

It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing.**

It **Increases** your mill **Output.**

It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

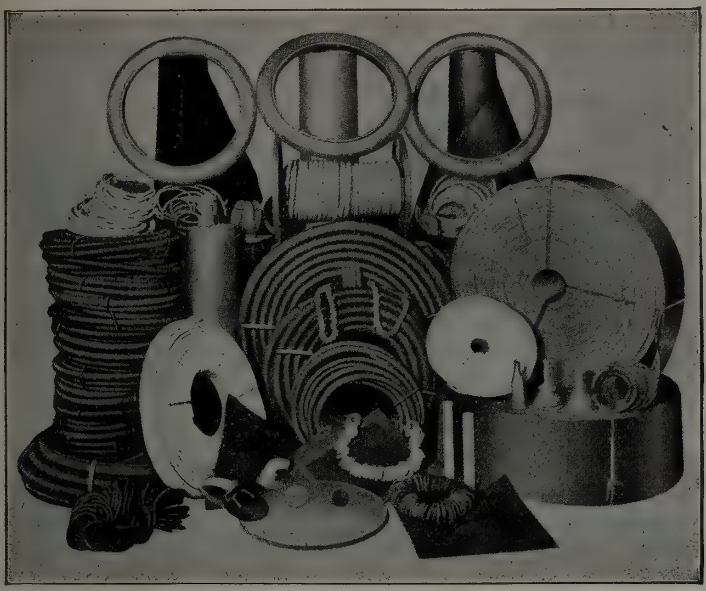
It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never** in the **Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst
Coaticook, Que.

Power-Saving, High-Efficiency Belts

For Planers, Dynamos, Generators, Fan Work, Etc.



A Few of the Lines We Manufacture

Make your Power Transmission an *asset* instead of a *liability*—a money-saver instead of a power-waster. Belt your machinery with

GOODYEAR
Imperial
High-Speed, Friction-Surface
Belts

"The Belt That Clings"

Built the famous Goodyear way, for high-speed pulleys where great tensile strength is demanded

The Imperial has the cling of rubber and the endurance of many plies of hard-twist, long-fibre *cotton fabric,* rubberized, cured and vulcanized into one solid, enduring piece.

Earns Cost—Costs Less

The Imperial Belt is a power saver. It earns its cost by turning into increased production the power and the time lost by slippery leather belting. And it costs less.

Wears Longest Without Stretching

Most economical because it wears longest.—First, because it doesn't slip. Secondly, because it is made by a process that abolishes **internal friction.** This soon wears the life out of best leather belting and is caused by internal **grinding** as the belt bends and whizzes around small high-speed pulleys.

Instead of a few plies of coarse fabric, we build up the Imperial with many plies of fine fabric. After the **stretch has all been taken out,** rubber is forced through and all threads are separated from each other. Thus they can't rub and chew themselves, and the cause of internal friction is eliminated.

These belts are built to suit the purchaser. Let us quote prices on this most durable and economical high-speed, friction-surface, wear-resisting belting.

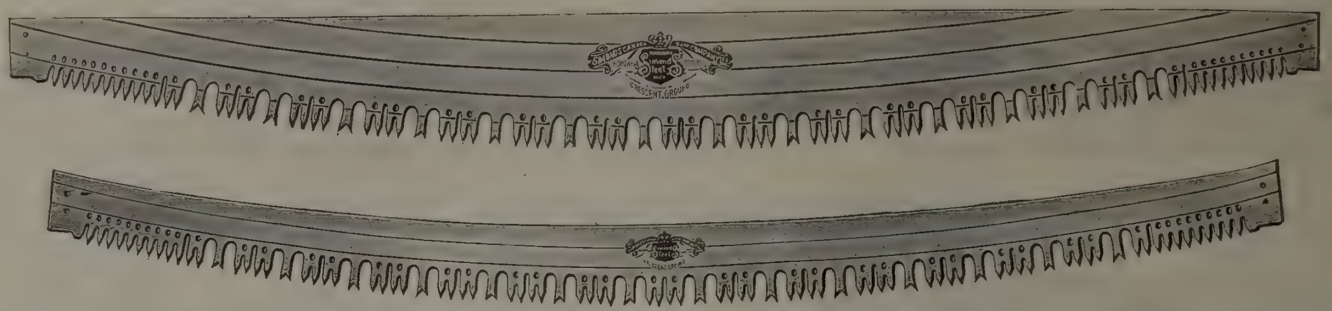
We also make other rubber products—Tires, Hose for all purposes, Sheet Rubber Packing, etc. Throughout, you get the same high quality materials, skillful workmanship and years of experience that have built such famous service into products of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, U. S. A. Write us at once.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

General Offices—Toronto **Factory—Bowmanville, Ont.**

Write Our Nearest Branch

BRANCHES: Montreal—Winnipeg—St. John, N. B.—Vancouver—Calgary



SIMONDS

Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saws

This is the identical Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saw which has for years been recognized as the best made or used in the United States. Since beginning the manufacture of these saws at our Canadian factories, we have found and are supplying a greatly increased demand throughout the Dominion. The Saws are made of Simonds Steel, and Simonds Steel is the best saw steel made. They run easy, cut fast, and give good results. Sold by the hardware trade or direct from our offices.

Every Saw Covered by an Absolute Guarantee

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

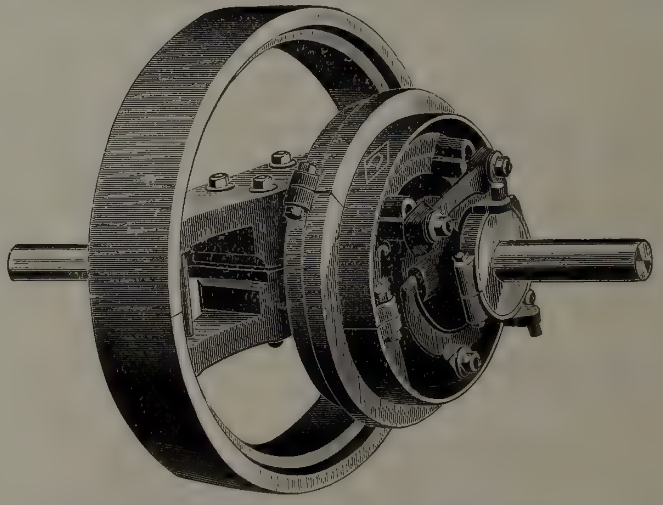
Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE

All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance



Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power

Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve. In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest guarantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited

TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:

TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 - 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - Telephone 2010 - 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299 - B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - ?4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3,00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 **Toronto, September 15, 1911** **No. 18**

Grading and Inspection

The questions of grading and inspection of lumber have beyond a doubt become of first importance to the lumber trade of Canada to-day. It is a difficult matter to account for the varying opinions which prevail upon the points involved. There are a couple of facts, however, which point strongly to the probability of the movement being a success, if it is once put into effect in a business-like manner. First of these is the fact that there seems to be an overwhelming opinion in favor of such a change, and the second is the fact that even those who criticize the proposal do so largely on the ground of its being unworkable; practically all of them admit that if the plan were found to be workable it would be a distinct benefit to the whole trade.

There was never a progressive movement proposed in any line of work which had not its doubters. The criticism of those who are opposed to the movement on this score, simply goes to show that the problem is one of considerable difficulty, and requires the co-operation of the whole trade to put it into effect. It would be foolish to go in for any plan to establish a board of inspectors, working upon a fixed set of grading rules, unless the movement received the almost unanimous support of the trade. With any number working in opposition to it, failure would be certain. It behooves those who are seeking to bring about the change, therefore, to enlist the support of a large majority of the trade before they take definite steps. That this support will be secured is becoming more and more probable. The enthusiastic approval of the plan which was expressed by a number of hemlock manufacturers in Ontario, at a recent meeting, when they decided to form an association was a strong indication that the trade in Ontario is ripe for the change.

The attitude of the larger manufacturers toward the movement at present is to a certain extent lukewarm. Some of them take the stand that they have with great difficulty, and long effort (spread over a number of years), been able to educate their trade to the grading system which they have adopted. They would object to making any alterations in their grading rules, as they consider that it would mean commencing all over again the work of education, which they have almost completed. In this attitude there is considerable reason, but it is based, possibly, on a mistaken idea of the result of the change which is proposed. The larger manufacturers have worked out grading systems, which in such a district as the Georgian Bay are practically based upon identical principles, and in which there is little or no variation, so far as the important essentials are concerned. Any system which is adopted for the regulation of grades would necessarily be based upon the same principles as those already in use. The class of manufacturer whom it is hoped to bring into line is the man with a small mill in the locality where timber is of poor quality, and who has developed the habit of putting up his lumber in such a manner as to cause confusion in the grades. Some of these manufacturers and the wholesalers who have been handling their stocks have caused endless trouble by trying to grade their lumber higher than its quality justifies. The trouble is by no means caused by the manufacturers alone. Each branch of the trade has its representatives who have taken advantage of the disorganized state of affairs and those who are honestly anxious to improve matters will have members of their own branch of the trade to discipline. The question is one of house-cleaning, and it is a house-cleaning that is badly needed. It is greatly to be hoped that the trade will see it in this light, and decide to make a few sacrifices wherever necessary, in order to insure the benefit of all. Uniform grading and inspection is in successful operation in various parts of Canada, where just as many obstacles had to be overcome before it was introduced. The Canadian cases are no exception. A determined and combined effort should result in success.

The U. S. Retailers' Defence

The recent indictment of fourteen secretaries of retail lumbermen's associations by a Federal Grand Jury of the United States, at Chicago, has made a decided stir in the lumber business of that country. It begins to look as though the outcome of it all will be beneficial to the lumbermen, inasmuch as, when the matter has passed into history they are not likely to be seriously hampered in their proper operations, and are likely to understand far more definitely than they have in the past just exactly where they stand in regard to the legal rights which they enjoy.

One outcome of the state of affairs is that the secretaries of associations who have been indicted have issued an official statement of their position before the law. The strong points in their defence are briefly stated in an article which recently appeared in the West Coast Lumberman as follows:—

"The Government admits that no attempt has been made by dealers to control prices or prevent competition. The indictment states that these secretaries have kept themselves informed as to those producers who tried to double cross them by selling direct to consumers. This is what is being done in the other great lines of trade. The merchant has a right to buy from whom and where he pleases. To urge that a merchant must buy from his competitor is ridiculous. The retail lumberman takes the position that the wholesaler, shipping in to a retail dealer's territory and selling direct, or one who sells to mail order houses, is acting unfairly and trying to destroy the retail lumberman's business. When a retailer finds a wholesaler selling direct to a consumer in his territory, the retailer certainly has a right to break off business relations with the wholesaler. This being granted, it follows that the retailer has a legal right through lawful means and agencies to secure information or to suspend business relations with any wholesaler. Indicted secretaries have not conspired to urge or direct retailers as to whom they should not buy from. Such advice would be unnecessary, for a retailer would not buy from a competitor.

"The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case brought up from the State of Mississippi outlines plainly that a retailer can fix a rule as to buying his stock from a producer or wholesaler who sells to a consumer in competition with himself; no law which would curtail this freedom of action would stand.

"It is positively asserted that no member of any of these retail lumbermen's associations, acts under compulsion, but follows his own rule of conduct. If these associations are denied the right of securing and furnishing information, they are denied the right of free speech and free press.

"The question involved in this contest is one that appeals to the whole retail interests of the country.

"It is stated now that the Attorney-General of the United States intends to follow up the indictment of these secretaries and ask for the dissolution of the retail associations they represent. This order of dissolution will be requested, on the allegation that these organizations have maintained a Black List and in other ways acted in defiance of the anti-trust law."

The Lumberman's Interest in the Elections

The lumbermen of Canada have always taken a keen interest in the political welfare of the country. The present election is no exception in this regard, and a number of well-known lumbermen are to be found seeking election in each of the political parties. One might expect that with such an important question as reciprocity on the boards, this would be the case, as one of the most important matters in the proposed reciprocity proposal is the agreement on the part of the United States to remove the duty of $1.25 per thousand feet on rough lumber. The fact that the lumbermen of Canada are to be found on both sides of the question goes to show that within the industry itself there are those who conscientiously believe—some of them, that reciprocity will be harmful, and others, the reverse.

Whatever the outcome of the elections may be, so far as the duty on lumber is concerned, it is not unlikely that within the near future Canadian lumber will enter the United States free of duty. If the liberals come into power and the reciprocity measure is passed, the duty will be at once removed. If the conservatives win and reciprocity is defeated, the chances are that before long proposals for the removal of the duty on lumber entering the United States will be brought forward in the House of Representatives and pushed vigorously by those who have been so active, within the last few years, in urging a general tariff reduction. Free lumber, in fact, is one of the planks of a strong section in the House of Representatives, and it finds favor on both sides. Irrespective of the reciprocity situation, therefore, it looks as though free lumber were likely to be agreed to in the not distant future. The uncertainties of politics in the United States, however, would make it folly to expect this confidently. It may be that the cry for free lumber has been used as an election argument simply, and that before long it will be relegated to oblivion along with many other campaign cries.

The lumberman in Canada has several points to consider before he casts his vote. First of all is the simple economic situation provided by free lumber. It seems to be very generally agreed that under free lumber the manufacturers in Canada would benefit considerably so far as the returns from their operations are concerned. The United States' market, an attractive one even as it is, would be all the more accessible with the duty of $1.25 per thousand feet removed. The low grade lumber which so frequently stocks up at mill points when the demand for lumber is poor, would have an additional outlet in the United States, and this would make it more possible to avoid waste in lumbering operations. On the other hand there is the drain upon the forest resources of Canada to be considered, and the opponents of reciprocity claim that with free lumber our forest resources would be cut at a much greater rate than they have been in the past. It is pointed out that a great amount of the timber in British Columbia is owned by United States capitalists, and that they have been waiting anxiously for free lumber. With reciprocity, it is said, they would immediately commence to cut the timber of British Columbia at a dangerous rate, and ship it to the United States markets. This is a situation which might possibly be controlled by Provincial Governments, to a large extent, but it is a dangerous feature of the case, nevertheless.

The pulpwood situation has been outlined so widely by the press of the country that it is pretty generally understood. Briefly, the situation is, that most of the pulpwood producing provinces forbid the export of pulpwood in an unmanufactured state. The reciprocity proposals contain an agreement by the United States to admit Canadian pulp and paper of a value of four cents per pound and less, into that country, provided that there is no export prohibition or tax upon pulpwood from which it is made. This is to a large extent ineffective because of the Provincial prohibition upon the export of pulpwoods cut from Crown lands. But private land pulpwood can be exported, and therein lies what is considered a danger point, by the paper makers of Canada, who claim that the United States may, at any time they see fit, declare that the free export of private lands pulpwood justifies them in admitting Canadian pulp and paper free. If this were done Canada would also have to admit United States pulp and paper to a value of four cents a pound and less into this country, and it is asserted that Canadian paper mills could not stand the competition of United States mills with their much greater capacities and more modern equipments.

Taking it all round, therefore, the situation is one which presents many complicated considerations for the lumberman, and whatever the solution may be the development of the situation after the election will be fraught with the utmost importance to the lumber industry of Canada.

Proposed Changes in Red Cedar Shingle Grading

Much interest is being taken in the Western States and Canada in the proposed new grading rules for red cedar shingles. The suggestions were first made by Col. H. S. Stine, of Seattle, and since they were made have met with considerable approval from manufacturers wholesalers and retailers. For the interest of the readers of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker we publish the suggested changes, as follows:—

Clears—16-inch. Variation of 1 inch over or under allowed in 10 per cent, but not reduced butts or shims. Random widths, but nothing narrower than 3 inches and not more than 5 per cent. narrower than 4 inches. When dry, 25 courses to measure not less than 9 inches. To be strictly clear, 90 per cent. vertical grain; free from sap and other defects, and well manufactured. Color of wood no defect.

Stars—16-inch. Variations of 1 inch over or under allowed in 10 per cent. Random widths, but not narrower than 3 inches and not exceeding 10 per cent. narrower than 4 inches. When dry, 25 courses to measure not less than 9 inches. Will admit sound tight knots up to 1½ inches in diameter and wormholes, if 10 inches and over from butts, and sound sap not in excess of ½ inch; clear shims 14 inches and over and reduced butts 15 inches and over in length and not less than ¼ inch thick, not exceeding 5 per cent., admitted; otherwise to be well manufactured. Color of wood no defect.

Choice—16-inch. Random widths, but not narrower than 2 inches and not exceeding 10 per cent. narrower than 3 inches. Admits all degrades from Clears and Stars 12 inches and over in length and not less than ¼ inch thick at the butts, with defects 6 inches and over from the butts, but no defect that will impair the strength throughout, nor wedge shapes that vary more than ½ inch.

Packing.—All shingles to be packed in the regulation 20-inch frame, with band-sticks not shorter than 19 inches. Bunches to be packed 25 courses at each end. All shingles to be bought and sold on the basis of a multiple or unit of four bunches, the four bunches to contain not less than 308 feet 4 inches line measure across the butts.

Dimension shingles, 5 inches wide. Shall be of either the Clear or Star grade; shall be packed 24 courses at each end of the bunch and bought and sold on the basis of a multiple or unit of four bunches.

Manufacture.—By well manufactured it is intended to imply that shingles must be approximately regular in thickness and evenly sawn; must be joined approximately parallel; to be free from stub-corners or corners that feather more than 1 inch, wedge jointing or reduced butt lengths or more than ¼ inch wane or shims.

In the rule for 16-inch Clears, Mr. Crull has eliminated what he calls reduced butts and has admitted five per cent. less than four inches in width. Whereas in the rules proposed by Mr. Stine no shingles narrower than four inches are admitted. In the rule for sixteen-inch Stars Mr. Stine admits random widths but not narrower than three inches. Mr. Crull would not admit to exceed ten per cent. narrower than four inches. In the rule for sixteen-inch Choice Mr. Stine admits random widths but not narrower than two inches, while Mr. Crull would not admit to exceed ten per cent. narrower than three inches. The other changes may be noted as printed in black face type and speak for themselves.

The problem of packing is one on which buyer and dealer have long disputed. The old rules and those proposed by Mr. Stine admit openings that will not average more than one and one-half inches to the course. In Mr. Crull's rules that is omitted and the substitute therefor is that "four bunches are to contain not less than 308 feet and four-inch line measure across the butts." While this may be a trifle more definite it makes no difference in the result as the average of one and one-half inches to the course would make the shingles for each one thousand equal to the definite measurement given by Mr. Crull. In this connection it is well to note what basis was originally taken for the measurement of a thousand shingles. It is the intention that the buyer and consumer expect one thousand shingles laid four inches to the weather to cover an area of one hundred square feet. Obviously it would require only a measurement of three hundred feet line measure across the butts to cover the required area and on this basis the shingle manufacturer is given eight feet and four inches or nearly three square feet more than the basis originally claimed.

As stated at the beginning it is the evident desire of both of the gentlemen who have been quoted to produce results that will be satisfactory to both seller and buyer and if any proposed set of rules is lacking in definiteness, it would undoubtedly be better to keep at them until there can be no question as to their exact meaning. It will not only aid the inspector who is sent to settle disputes, but will also so accurately determine what should be delivered under given trade names that a large percentage if not a large majority, of the disputes would be entirely eliminated.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The Forestry Service of Montana is doing a large amount of trail work in Lincoln County this year, and a number of good trails have been cut through stretches of heavy timber land. This work is of great benefit to the rangers in patrolling their districts and is also providing wagon roads for the ranchers in that vicinity.

At a joint session of coast and mountain sawmill men of British Columbia on Aug. 31st it was alleged that American competitors have taken advantage of the absence of the duty on rough lumber to send thousands of carloads of dressed lumber into the prairie markets without paying the duty as required by the Canadian customs tariff. Customs officers it was alleged overlooked proper classification of imported dressed lumber.

The depression in the lumber trade south of the international boundary has resulted in an invasion of the markets of the prairie provinces and British Columbia at prices estimated to be lower than the actual manufacturing costs. A strong committee entrusted with the task of devising ways and means to meet the extraordinary conditions which now prevail was appointed at the session and will report to a special meeting at an early date.

Discussing the grading proposals Mr. D. H. McLennan, of the McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd., Montreal, expressed his views to a representative of the Canada Lumberman as follows: I am of the opinion that this country badly needs established grades which should be in force from ocean to ocean so that when a manufacturer sells and a middleman or dealer buys they should do so on grade. To successfully establish this the grading should originate with the manufacturer and should be uniform all over the Dominion. As it is now every lumberman in the Ottawa district has a grade of his own and in other parts of the Dominion the same condition exists with the result of a great variation in grades. For instance: Eastern or New Brunswick fourth quality is practically the same as an Ottawa mill cull. If the Canadian Lumbermen's Association is going to do any practical good the members should take up this question of uniform grading for the whole of Canada.

Interesting statistical comparisons may be made from the 1910 lumber report prepared by the Dominion Forestry Department recently:—

Of the twenty-six species of wood which together were cut in 1910 to the extent of 4,900,000,000 board feet, worth over $77,000,000, the first nine were coniferous, or softwoods. Spruce formed over one-quarter of the total cut. Spruce and white pine together formed barely one-half of the 1910 cut, while in the year previous they made up nearly three-fifths of the total. The decrease is due to a very great increase in the amount of Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar and yellow pine produced in British Columbia. One-quarter of the 1909 cut was formed of these four species, while in 1910 the total cut of the four was increased by 70 per cent.

Up to three years ago, white pine stood at the top of the list in importance to the lumber industry, when it was supplanted by spruce, although the actual cut of the former had not decreased. The prediction of last year that white pine had nearly reached its maximum cut has proved true this year, the 1909 cut being decreased by four per cent., or forty-two million feet. Yellow pine increased in its cut nearly six hundred per cent. in British Columbia during one year.

In comparing the building operations in Toronto and Montreal, a correspondent states:—

Indirectly, lumbermen are interested in the progress of building in our cities, and any point which affects the value of the construction has a bearing on the industry. In looking over the permits issued in Montreal and Toronto for the past eight months it would appear that the latter city is making greater headway than Montreal. Thus the approximate value of the buildings in Toronto is put at $16,603,845, while in Montreal for the same period the value is estimated at $11,739,599. Now, Montreal is experiencing a building boom, and yet her figures are far below those of Toronto, where, building is not so active.

What, then, is the reason for the difference in the values. It is to be found in the fact that when permits are taken out in Montreal many proprietors, and in some instances, contractors and architects, under estimate the real value of the buildings to be erected. This is done in order to escape a portion of the registration fees, which are based on the cost of the proposed buildings. Naturally Montreal suffers when comparisons are made with cities where full values are given in the permits.

Probably if a stiff fine were imposed on a person convicted of making false entries it would make others who are in the habit of evading the by-law more careful.

Important Sawmills of the Georgian Bay

No. 5—Graves, Bigwood and Company's Efficient Plant at Byng Inlet —Production of Over 200,000 Feet Per Day—A Model Lumber Town

Graves, Bigwood & Company's Plant—General View of Plant.

Graves, Bigwood & Company's Plant—View Along One of the Trams.

BYNG Inlet, Ont., a pretty little town on the eastern shore of Georgian Bay, is one of the most interesting places in Canada that a lumberman can visit. The town is entirely built up around the plant of the well known lumber manufacturing firm, of Graves, Bigwood & Co., and is almost entirely dependent upon this company for its prosperity. There has been a sawmill in operation at Byng Inlet since the early eighties, Anson Page, Burton Bros., and the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, in addition to Graves, Bigwood & Co., have been interested at different times in lumber manufacturing plants at this point. Graves, Bigwood & Co. have been operating at Byng Inlet for 13 years, the firm consisting of L. P. Graves, W. E. Bigwood, A. C. Manhert, H. I. George, and N. Holland.

The plant of the company is generally acknowledged to be one of the most up-to-date and complete to be found anywhere in Canada. It includes 2 sawmills, and a box factory. The equipment of one of the mills consists of a twin band and 2 gang saws, and the equipment of the other consists of 2 band saws and a gang. All the band saws in the two mills are single cutting. The equipment includes in addition to the saws a very complete outfit of edgers, trimmers, etc. The lath mills run in conjunction with the sawmills are equipped with modern lath and picket machinery. A splendid dry kiln is operated with a capacity of 80,000 feet. It is built upon the Sturtevant system.

The equipment of the box factory consists of 12 saws, a complete set of planing machinery, matchers, ripsaws, siding saws, etc. The box factory and the planing mill are housed in one building, the former being in the upper storey and latter on the ground floor.

In the village of Byng Inlet the company own 106 houses which are rented to their workmen. They also conduct 4 large boarding houses for the accommodation of employees.

The output of the sawmills is from 200,000 to 250,000 feet per day, the product consisting principally of pine and a small amount of hemlock and spruce which is marketed both by car and water shipment.

A noticeable feature of the plant is the excellent system of elevated tramways, connecting the mills and yards. These tramways are considerably higher, larger, and stronger than the average sawmill tramway.

The mill of Graves, Bigwood & Company was the only large

Graves, Bigwood & Company's Plant—View of Yard.

Graves, Bigwood & Company's Plant—View of Plant from Railway.

mill on the Georgian Bay built previous to the time when the Ontario Government prohibited the export of saw logs from the province.

In addition to shipping to the United States and Canadian markets the company carries on also a continually increasing export business to England and to South America. The box factory at Byng Inlet supplies the Canadian trade exclusively, having been erected as a refuse proposition for the purpose of working up the slabs which were formerly consumed in the burner.

The illustrations accompanying this article will give a fair idea of the compact and businesslike appearance of the plant. One should visit the town of Byng Inlet however to obtain a proper idea of the importance of this company's operations and the splendid manner in which they are conducted.

The Lumbering Industry in Nova Scotia

Conditions in the Eastern Province To-Day—Export Market Large — Demand on the Increase

By J. B. Whitman.

To point out the condition of the Lumbering industry in Nova Scotia with reference to supply and demand, as it is to-day and predict with some degree of certainty what the probably condition will be as the years pass on is perhaps a rather difficult task. But if we look carefully over the matter we may be able to approximate what the future will be by the actual facts of the present.

According to the best information obtainable Nova Scotia is now exporting annually about 340 million feet of sawn lumber.

These figures are not absolutely correct but from careful compilation of best information to hand they are probably quite close to the mark. In addition to this there is about 85 millions used in domestic consumption. Correct figures have been obtained of the two counties of Annapolis and Shelbourne for the years 1909 and 1910 respectively. The actual production in the county of Annapolis in the year 1909 was a little more than 26 millions of sawn lumber, chiefly spruce, with a per centage of pine, and hemlock and about 4 millions of small stock such as barrel and box material and shingles, making a total production for the county in that year of a little more than 30 millions.

In the following year that is 1910, the county of Shelbourne produced 11 millions most of which could be termed sawn lumber.

This was made up of about 6½ millions of pine and 3 millions of hemlock and 1½ millions of spruce, fir and hardwood. In neither case do these figures include timber used in shipbuilding. These are the only counties for which the figures are accurately known and the amount for each represents about a normal cut.

Taking the figures for the Province as given viz: 340 millions for export and assuming that it represents about eighty per cent. of the whole production we have 425 millions as the total.

The next question that arises is "Can these figures be kept up? Can this production be maintained?" This is a difficult question and one that with our present knowledge of forestry is rather hard to answer. To put the question in another form, "Is this quantity greater or less than the annual increment of growth?"

Forests are an accumulation of growth, but if this accumulation of growth is being reduced then the forests are being depleted, and if being depleted, scarcity is coming, and if so when or how soon?

The only proper condition that should prevail in any country that has been long settled is to treat the forests so that the annual production will be the maximum quantity but cut and market no more than that quantity. Quite a number of timber owners in Nova Scotia are beginning to treat their lands in this way but they are chiefly holders of comparatively small areas.

Pine is certainly becoming scarcer in Nova Scotia and the sum total of hemlock is also being reduced. It is quite possible that spruce timber is growing as fast as it is being cut, but is it growing fast enough to make up for the reduction in the total amount of pine and hemlock? Fir is used for lumber to quite an extent especially in Cape Breton. It is a rapid grower and is holding its own very well, but when we consider that in the year 1910 the Dominion Coal Company used for underground work, exclusive of construction work, more than 19 million lineal feet of small timber and of which fir formed a good percentage we have to admit that notwithstanding fir is a rapid grower it must needs be so to supply this enormous demand.

Hardwood timber exists in Nova Scotia to a large extent but like hemlock it is a slow grower. It takes a long time to grow a hardwood or hemlock log. Pine, spruce and fir grow much more rapidly and are the best kinds to cultivate and care for to get the greatest quantity of wood with the least expense. Fire and wasteful methods of operating are two things to be guarded against. In a great many instances the method of operating has had a tendency to cause the annual growth to fall much below normal.

There are two distinct features of the timber supply, one is the annual amount of growth and the other is the accumulation of wood formed by the growth of previous years and the only safe way is to cut the growth and maintain the accumulation.

At the present time the large holders in their logging operations perhaps want to get a certain quantity and they get it irrespective of annual growth. Small operators cut timber if they have it, while others are as stated treating their areas in the best way by simply cutting the mature timber.

It is difficult to say at the present juncture whether the accumulation is becoming less or not, but it is very probable that such is the case.

On the other hand if we consider the demand, "Will it be greater or less in the future?"

The first consideration is the demand for domestic use and there is every reason to believe that this will become greater. High civilization alone without any increase of population means an increased demand, for the most highly civilized nations are the largest per capita users of wood. The fruit industry of Nova Scotia is developing rapidly which means that more wood is required for boxes and barrels. The vast coal areas can not be successfully worked without the use of immense quantities of wood and timber, also people are becoming more wealthy and are building larger and better houses. It is true that as wood becomes higher in price other materials are likely to be used as a substitute for it. The use of paper for writing, for newspapers and books has increased enormously and is still increasing and while the paper is made from wood pulp it means increased demand of the forests. It has been stated that steel can be manufactured in such a way as to be printed on and made into books but even if this is done it will not change the situation very much, for to manufacture the steel requires more coal and to mine the coal requires an increased use of wood.

In predicting the future it would seem that in about every line of domestic repuirement into which the use of wood enters the demand in the future will probably be greater than it is now.

The bulk of the lumber exported goes to England, United States, West Indies, South America and Madeira Islands. A careful view of the situation in each of these places will establish the fact that demand is bound to increase. England has very little timber and must import a very large part of what she requires. Most of what goes there from Nova Scotia is in the shape of deals. Some of these deals are resawed there and come back here again in the form of boxes filled with goods of various kinds. There ought to be a good chance to develop this trade by having the material sawed dimension on this side instead of shipping the deals and having them resawed there. There can be no possible question of the decline of this market while England continues to occupy a high commercial position. She must have the material and outside of the other provinces of Canada there are not many competitors on this side of the water.

The United States market is a pretty safe proposition for Canadian lumbermen and especially Nova Scotians. The fact that they have reduced their timber areas to a large extent is pretty well established. Of course the National Government has begun a good system of practical forestry but it will be some time before the results of their policy in that direction will amount to enough to affect in the slightest degree either the price or the demand. They can if they choose impose a heavy duty on foreign lumber but the chances of them doing so would seem to be rather remote.

With regard to West India market the demand will always exist but will be more or less dependent on the general prosperity. As trade between Canada and the Islands is quite sure to expand due to Canada's rapid growth and consequent larger consumption of tropical products grown there it must mean increased demand for Canadian lumber and Nova Scotia being so situated geographically as to be able to cater to that trade will be sure to get a good portion of it. The failure of crops causing local depression might cause a decline in demand but this would only be temporary.

With respect to the South American market unless some substitute is found there will continue to be a good demand for Nova Scotia lumber. Prices may fluctuate and trade conditions may change but the demand will continue. The quantity used in the ranching business is likely to increase. As ranching has fallen off in the Western States due to the division of the land into farms so is it likely to increase in some of the districts of Argentine.

The Madeira Islands will continue to require more or less lumber and while the demand may vary according as business prosperity or financial depression may exist, it is bound to continue to a greater or less extent unless some substitute is discovered that will replace wood both for building and other lines of use. This is not probable unless a very decided advance in prices should occur. There seem to be strong indications that prices will advance but the advance should not be sufficient for some time at least to cause consumers to spend much time in looking for a substitute. There are some uses to which wood is put now that other material might answer the purpose for, but so far as we can see most any operation requires a large consumption of wood. If the use of wood is eliminated as a principal factor the accessory conditions require more or less. For instance the mining of coal can not be done without the use of a vast quantity of timber, cement houses cannot be built without using a comparatively large quantity of wood and timber, even steel shingles require the use of timber for staging. Ships may be built of steel but it means the use of a large quantity of wood.

At present the prospects of some substitute for lumber being discovered that will really take its place and affect the price are indeed remote, and it is only probable that a great effort will be directed along this line when the price has become high enough to make such an effort desirable or necessary.

The general view of the whole situation is that we are face to face with an increasing demand and a diminishing supply. It is not pronounced enough yet to cause apprehension but it is undoubtedly the fact.

The other provinces of Canada can take care of a large proportion of the world market at present but looking at the matter from a Nova Scotia standpoint it would seem that the export market for lumber is a satisfactory one and is extremely large, also geographically speaking it is easy of access and furthermore the demand is increasing.

We are not absolutely sure that our supply is diminishing but such is the probability. However if we begin even now (some have already begun) to care for our timber and maintain our reserve or present accumulation, we have and will continue to have a very valuable asset in our lumbering industry.

What might appear at first sight to be two disturbing influences in the lumber industry are the completion of the Panama canal and the possible opening up and exploitation of the eastern slopes of the Andes Mountains. The completion of the Panama canal may mean the placing of some of the Pacific coast lumber in the markets on the shores of the Atlantic, but freight tolls and a long carry will prevent keen competition with the Nova Scotia product. There are many difficulties in the way of carrying on lumbering operations on the Eastern slopes of the Andes Mountains. Reports that seem to be authentic, state there is timber in that locality but if even this is the case the obstacles in the way of operating are gigantic and the expense accordingly.

However men are constantly reaching out into the dark and unexplored portions of both the scientific and physical world and what may appear now to be unsurmountable difficulties might melt away but Nova Scotia lumbermen need have no fear of competition from that quarter for some time to come.

Plant of the Bathurst Lumber Company

Description of New Brunswick Mill and Equipment—Large Daily Output—Five Hundred Men in Camps

The little village of Bathurst, situated on the shores of the inner Bathurst harbor, now claims to have the most modern mill in the Maritime Provinces at the present time.

In 1907 the Bathurst Lumber Company first began operations, having acquired the properties of the Sumner Lumber Company. Under the new control the old mill was in operation for nearly a year, until it was completely wiped out by fire on the night of March 31, 1908. The unfortunate occurrence resulted in a decision of the management to build along the most up-to-date lines. In less than ten months from the date of the fire there arose over the old site, what is not only a thoroughly modern plant in every way, but also one that is absolutely fireproof.

Bathurst Lumber Company, N. B.—View of Mill from Boom.

Bathurst Lumber Company, N. B.—Sorting Tables and Trucks.

The entire structure is of reinforced concrete and sheet metal and consists of the mill building, engine and boiler rooms, the installment of which presents a rather unusual innovation. The boilers are set in steel casings, lined with brick, and are raised 7 feet above the floor by means of steel posts set upon concrete foundations.

The engine room contains a 100 h.p. Robb-Armstrong engine, and an electric generator, supplied by the Canadian General Electric Company, of Toronto, and used for lighting purposes only.

The mill building is built upon concrete foundations, the first floor being supported by concrete pillars two feet square, set upon rock foundation. The machinery on this floor is all driven from below, a surprisingly small number of belts being in evidence, which not only minimizes the likelihood of accidents, but also allows greater freedom for working. The heavy machines are placed upon concrete bases. Their number includes two 8-inch band saws, one vertical resaw, one horizontal resaw, two edgers and several smaller machines answering various purposes. The walls and roof are of sheet metal, the latter being supported by structural steel raftings. Above the mill floor the band saw filing room is situated. Here all the filing is done by an automatic machine-driven emery wheel. An excellent sawdust and waste carrier system has been installed, the waste being carried over a hundred yards to the burner, which is situated right at the water's edge.

Bathurst Lumber Company, N. B.—General View of Plant.

The mill itself is ideally situated on the inner harbor and has facilities for loading by either rail or water, possessing a siding of its own for the former. At the present time the government is dredging a 25-foot channel to provide access into the inner harbor for the largest vessels to load. The yards extend for over a mile along the water front, and are so laid out that in case of fire, the company's fire tug would have no difficulty in reaching any part of them. Besides the mill the company owns and operates its own general store at this point, from whence the lumber camps are also supplied. Last season this company operated their own lumber camps along the Netisiquit and Tetegouche rivers, having over 500 men in the woods. Their limits extend over 400 square miles along these rivers and no rafting is necessary, as they can float their logs right to the mill boom. Up to the present time, spruce, pine and cedar have been the most cut, but the company now expects to take out hardwood to a considerable extent, as they will soon have a line of railway running into their limits.

Bathurst Lumber Company, N. B.—Showing Facilities for Barge Loading.

The output of the new mill has averaged from 125,000 to 150,000 feet per day, while they have run as high as 175,000 feet in a day. This lumber has its market chiefly in England and America, while a large volume of trade is also transacted with South America and Cuba.

One point that has been omitted in the description of the plant is the adequate stabling which the company has established for upwards of two hundred horses.

The officials of the company are as follows: President, Hon. Wm. C. Edwards; general manager, Mr. Angus McLean, of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Tonowanda, N.Y.; while Mr. A. E. Loosen is local manager. It is Mr. Loosen's intention to build up a town in the vicinity of the mill, which will be owned by the company. In this regard he has already made rapid progress, as quite a number of dwelling houses have already been constructed and are owned by the progressive company.

The Harvest of Hickory

The Office of Wood Utilization of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is co-operating with the National Hickory Association in a comprehensive investigation of the country's hickory problem. The annual cut of more than 300 million feet, exclusive of fuel, is well known, but it is not so well known what becomes of it. The country's hickory supply is limited—it probably does not exceed 10 billion feet. This is really the world's supply, because the wood grows only in that country. Thirty-four states contribute, but two-thirds of the supply comes from half-a-dozen. It is one of the most important woods of that or any other country, and for a number of purposes no satisfactory substitute has been found for it.

It is a wood so valuable for special uses that it ought not to take the place of common lumber. While it is not believed that a very large quantity is so used, yet there are no statistics showing where all the 200 million feet cut by ordinary sawmills goes. It ought to go to handle mills, carriage shops, and factories that demand it for special and exacting purposes, but it is not known that it all goes there. In fact, it is known that some—probably not much—makes crossties, fence posts, bridge plank, and other farm timbers.

The investigation will look into the use of hickory as fuel. It is one of the very best woods for that, but logs fit for buggy rims, axe handles, or sucker rods, should not go to the woodpile. The hickory lumbermen should have first choice, and the firewood cutter ought to be satisfied with what is left. It is interesting to note that meat packers in many of the cities, and smaller towns as well, prefer hickory to all other woods for smoking meat, and large quantities are so used. This matter will be included in the investigation, and the demands of packers for smokewood will be considered.

It has been asserted that the waste of hickory in the woods and at the mills is unnecessarily large, but the assertion has been strongly denied. A thorough investigation of this phase of the question is under way, and it will be carried out by field work in four typical hickory states, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, and North Carolina, and by correspondence in 12 other states.

June Cut and Shipments of Northern Pine Mills

Northern pine mills have reported their production and shipments for June to Secretary H. S. Childs, of the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association, and he has compiled the returns for the first six months of the year, compared with the same months of last year, as follows:

Monthly Production of 1910 and 1911 Compared

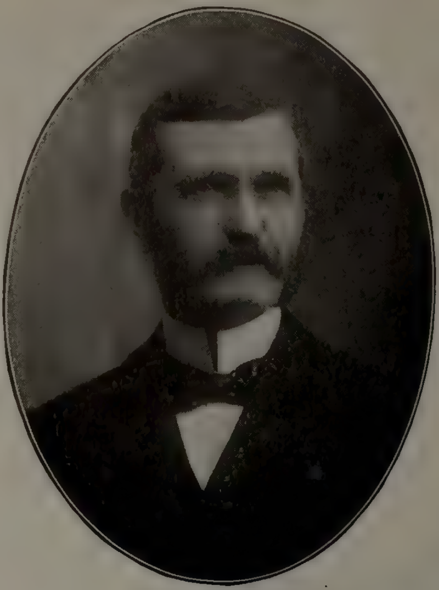
Month—	1910 Lumber	1911 Lumber	Difference Feet	1910 Lath	1911 Lath
January	35,184,679	68,312,036	*33,127,357	8,053,845	23,487.925
February	26,651,618	63,337,573	*36,685,955	7,613,400	16,506,025
March	37,600,396	62,598,969	*24,998,573	8,344,600	17,300,200
April	109,883,436	109,722,132	†161,304	26,229,000	30,987.790
May	147,385,104	153,185,840	*5,800,736	29,898,095	41,880,288
June	176,796,313	190,043,696	*13,247,383	46,217,425	49,449,245
Totals	533,501,546	547,200,246	*13,698,700	123,356,365	179,611,453

Monthly Shipments of 1910 and 1911 Compared

Month—	1910 Lumber	1911 Lumber	Difference Feet	1910 Lath	1911 Lath
January	75,854,479	85,810,854	*9,956,375	8,523,722	24,727,120
February	88,451,751	80,400,640	*8,051,111	14,867,951	19,994,420
March	127,100,133	138,910,287	*11,810,154	24,513,700	31,383,174
April	139,363,703	112,005,006	†27,358,697	30,261,800	31,496,105
May	148,174,387	148,834,168	*659,781	34,783,420	38,997,534
June	154,120,741	151,409,487	†2,710,254	38,003,900	39,097,745
Totals	733,065,194	717,370,444	†15,694,750	150,954,499	185,696,098

*Increase. †Decrease.

E. W. Tobin—Bromptonville
(Candidate in Richmond and Wolfe.)



Wm. Power—Quebec
(Candidate in Quebec West.)

Geo. H. Perley—Ottawa
(Candidate in Argenteuil.)

Lumbermen for Dominion Parliament

List of Candidates Includes Numerous Lumber Kings —Men of Wide Experience to Represent the Industry

An examination of the list of candidates who have been nominated throughout Ontario and Quebec for the coming election of Sept. 21st, shows quite a number of our lumber merchants and manufacturers to be included. Brief sketch of a few of these are given below.

Mr. Wm. Power, member of the firm of W. &. J. Sharples, lumber merchants of Quebec, was born at Sillery, Que., in 1849, and has been connected with the Sharples firm since 1860. Mr. Power owns large timber lands in the east and Maritime Provinces, and is one of the principal owners of the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Company. He is an ex-president of the Board of Trade and has for the past ten years been school commissioner for the city of Quebec. Mr. Power's parliamentary career extends from 1902 when he was returned by acclamation to the House of Commons for Quebec West, and was re-elected again in 1904, but was unsuccessful in the 1908 general election. Mr. Power's comprehensive knowledge and experience in the lumber industry of Canada suits him well for representing this branch in the Dominion Parliament.

In Quebec City Mr. William Price, of Price Bros., is a power to be reckoned with. Politically he is a strong force and commercially no one occupies a higher position. His business interests were no doubt a prominent factor in securing his election for Quebec west in 1908 by a majority of ten, thus transferring the seat from the Liberal to the Conservatice column. Born at Talco, Chili, in 1867 Mr. Price came to Canada in 1878 and in a very short time made a name for himself in business circles. He is now Vice President of numerous corporations, but his greatest interests are in the lumber trade.

At the last election Mr. Edmund William Tobin had a majority of 839, so that his opponent at the coming election in Richmond and Wolfe County would seem to have a formidable task, particularly as Mr. Tobin proved successful in the 1900, 1904 and 1908 contests. Mr. Tobin was born at Brompton Falls, Que, in September, 1885, and is the son of Patrick Tobin. He has taken a prominent part in local affairs, having been Mayor of Brompton Falls and also Warden of Richmond county. Besides being interested in the lumber trade, he carries on business as a general merchant.

There is no more stenuous fighter on the Conservative side than

A. B. Hunt—Robinson, Que.
(Candidate in Compton.)

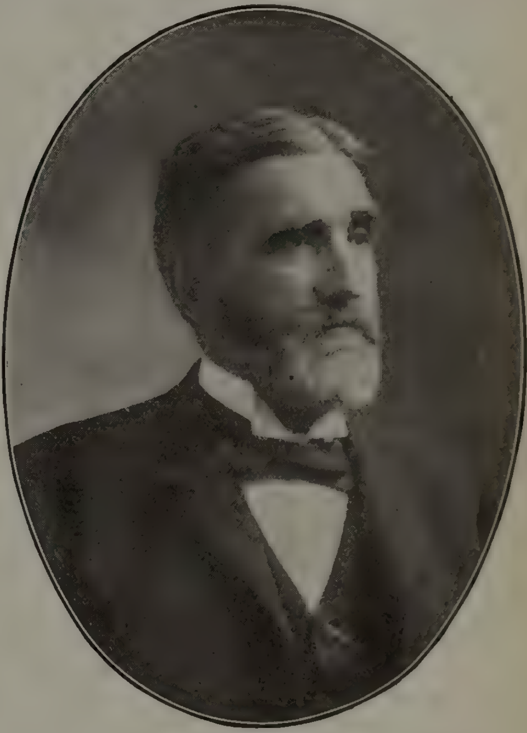
Manley Chew—Midland, Ont.
(Candidate in E. Simcoe.)

Gerald V. White—Pembroke, Ont.
(Candidate in North Renfrew.)

Mr. G. Haley Perley, B.A., the party's whip. Mr. Perley is a very forcible speaker. Born in Lebanon, N. H., in 1857, he was educated at Ottawa Grammar School, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Harvard University. His family have been for many years associated with the lumber business, his father being one of the largest operators on the Ottawa. Formerly the firm was known as Perley & Pattee, of which his father was the senior partner, but it has been changed to C. H. Perley Co. Mr. Perley is also vice-president of the Hull Lumber Company., a director of the Bank of Ottawa, and is also connected with other commercial undertakings. He is Vice President of the Rideau Club and the Ottawa Golf Club. He has done a great deal for Ottawa, and along with the other heirs of his father donated a beautiful home in that city as a hospital for incurables, which is now known as the Perley Home. On the occasion of the great Ottawa and Hull fire he was made chairman of the relief fund by which a million dollars was distributed to the sufferers of the disaster of 1900. His political career has been by no means a smooth one, for he was defeated for the House of Commons in Russell in 1900 and was also unsuccessful in a by-election in Argenteuil, Que., in 1902. In 1904, however, he was victorious in the latter constituency, which re-elected him in 1908 with a majority of 259.

Geo. Gordon—Cache Bay, Ont.
(Candidate in Nipissing.)

Wm. Price—Quebec, P. Q.
(Candidate for Quebec West.)



Hon. W. A. Charlton—Toronto, Ont.
(Candidate in Norfolk County.)

Mr. Geo. Gordon, president and general manager of the Geo. Gordon & Co., Ltd., Cache Bay, Ont., will again be a candidate in Nipissing district. In lumber circles Mr. Gordon occupies high and responsible positions, being also director of the Temagami Lumber Co., Ltd., Cache Bay Lumber Co., Ltd., Strong Lumber Co., Ltd., A. J. Young Co., Ltd., and the Lovering Lumber Co. Born in 1865 at Packenham, Ont., and educated in the province, Mr. Gordon has always been in close touch with provincial affairs, and his interests in the lumber trade, especially, are too well known to be reviewed in these columns.

In the Dominion election contest of 1904 Mr. Gordon was selected as the standard bearer for the Conservative party in Nipissing, but met with defeat. In 1908, however, Mr. Gordon was successful in being returned to Parliament, defeating his opponent in a spirited contest.

Mr. Thomas Manly Chew, who will again as a Liberal enter the contest representing Simcoe East, was born in August, 1874, at Rugby, Simcoe county. He is one of the best known lumber manufacturers in the Georgian Bay district. He first started business for himself about 15 years ago in Midland, and has since that date taken a deep interest in lumbering affairs, being a partner in the firm of Messrs. Chew Bros., and holding interests in several other companies, both in Ontario and British Columbia. Mr. Chew was a member of the Midland town council for a term, and later went to Parliament in the year 1908 as a Liberal candidate, where he has asserted at various times his opinions as to the welfare of the industry in which he continued to take such a live interest. Mr. Chew has had a splendid training in both political and professional affairs and is well equipped in this regard for the labor which a term in Parliament involves.

Mr. Malcolm Smith Schell, who is the contending Liberal candidate in South Oxford riding, Ontario, was born in that county in 1865. After a thorough education including a course in Woodstock college, Mr. Schell followed the respective callings of agriculturist, manufacturer and wholesale lumber dealer. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1904 and again in 1908, and has taken at all times a prominent part in matters pertaining to agriculture and lumbering interests, and in the marketing of Canadian products. In 1909 Mr. Schell was appointed chairman of the Standing Committee on agriculture and colonization of the House of Commons.

In Norfolk county Mr. Alex. McCall, M.P., will again run as Conservative candidate and attempt to repeat his previous success in 1908. Mr. McCall was born in 1841 in Charlotteville, Ont., and has of late years taken an extensive interest in lumber and timber conditions.

Mr. Aylmer Byron Hunt, M.P., who is also a candidate in the coming election, entered the Federal House in 1904, and was again successful in the bye-election of 1905, and in the general election of 1908. Mr. Hunt was born at Bury, Que., in 1864. He has since followed the profession of carriage making, and has also dealt considerably in lumber. He has taken a large interest in the lumber trade and in timber lands during his career, and has done much to further the lumber industry in his parliamentary affairs.

Among others who are contending, and of whom we have been unable to obtain sketches in time for publication in this issue, are the following: Mr. F. M. McCrea, president of the Sherbrooke Lumber Co., who is the Liberal candidate for Sherbrooke, Que.; Mr. W. A. Charlton, who as a Liberal will contend Mr. Alex. McCall in Norfolk county, and who is a past president of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario; Mr. Jas. Monro, the Liberal candidate in North Renfrew, who is also a prominent lumberman; F. W. Harrison, Owen Sound, is running against Mr. Middlebro in North Grey, Ont.; Mr. Jno. L. Regan, of Blind River, also a Liberal candidate, will oppose Mr. W. R. Smyth of East Algoma.

Mr. Wm. Ross Smyth, who represented East Algoma in the last Parliament, is a well known merchant and lumberman, and has been for many years a resident of the northern district, which he has represented in the Federal House of Commons for four years. Mr. Smyth is a native of Scotland, having been born in Thomroan, Aberdeenshire, in 1857. He was first elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1902 and again in 1905 and 1908, in which year he resigned and was elected to the House of Commons. Mr. Smyth has the lumber industry strongly at heart and is a hard fighter and does not hesitate to voice with vigor the needs of the great northern district.

Lumber and Its Interests at C. N. E.

Products and Accessories of Sawmills Exhibited in Great Variety — Machinery and Equipment Well Represented

The 33rd annual of the Canadian National Exhibition, held in Toronto recently, was a record breaking event as the travelers for lumbering concerns, who spent a week in the city at that time, will be able to tell. Quite a number of them availed themselves of the rare opportunity, and their frequent appearance in Machinery Hall and Process Buildings explained their absence from the road. A systematic investigation of the many manufactured products revealed a considerable increase in the exhibits of interest to lumbermen. Some of them were at a disadvantage owing to lack of space, and inferior position, but, generally speaking, manufacturers of lumber mill and camp equipment were away the more fortunate. A few of the many exhibitors deserving of recognition as those who were fortunate enough to behold, will remember, are mentioned below.

Cowan & Co., Galt, Ont., manufacturers of woodworking machinery, had a good display of their mortisers and moulders. Their chain saw mortiser M236 was shown in operation, as was also their moulder M132, matching various grades of lumber. Several other machines were also included in the exhibit, among which might be mentioned their hollow chisel mortiser.

The Dominion Belting Co., Hamilton, displayed an interesting exhibit of Maple Leaf stitched cotton duck belting and other products.

The D. K. McLaren Co., Ltd., Montreal, had an attractive exhibit of leather and waterproof belting, together with Phillips Bros. pressed steel pulleys.

The Canadian Metal Co. had a display of their various metals, including stereotype and linotype metals, babbitt metal, solder, block tin, copper, brass and aluminum castings.

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works, Ltd., Toronto, showed to advantage their combined jaw and friction clutches and pulleys, and also their ideal wood-rim, steel-centre pulleys. The exhibit included a number of improved power transmission appliances.

The Canadian Steam Pump Machinery Co., exhibiting a comprehensive line of boiler feed and vacuum pumps for vacuum heating systems, and a number of other steam appliances.

J. L. Morrison & Co., representing the Advance Machinery Co., of Toledo, Ohio, had an interesting exhibit of wood appliances. They are also agents for Bertrams, Ltd., Edinborough, and had a display of their paper-making machinery.

The Cling-Surface Co., Buffalo, N. Y., demonstrated efficiently the use of their product upon leather and cotton belts and ropes, running their various degrees of slackness, without slipping or running off.

The G. Walter Green Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont., had a large assortment of saw and lath machinery, which included a number of them in operation.

Jones & Glassco, Montreal, had a comprehensive exhibit of various types of Renold silent chain and other transmission gears. The display included a rotoscope filled with Renold chain, 1-in. pitch, 2½ in. wide, driving from a pinion to a wheel where special provision has been made for minute examination of the chain in mesh. A variable speed motor is used making it possible for the chain speed to be varied from 700 f.p.m. to 2,000 f.p.m. They had also in operation a centrifugal machine as manufactured by Watson Laidlaw & Co., of Glasgow, and patent cotton driving rope for both of which they are the Canadian agents.

The Canadian Linderman Co., Ltd., Woodstock, had a splendid exhibit of their automatic dove-tail glue jointer and matcher, together with examples of its product with joints so indeterminable as to baffle the most observant.

The Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Toronto, exhibited their asbestos, magnesia and electrical products for pipe covering, packing, roofing, etc., including their steam packings, fireproof cements and linings, "Vulcabeston" and non-conducting materials.

The Canadian Hart Wheel Co., of Hamilton, Ont., had an extensive exhibit of grinding machines for planer knives, draw cutters, etc., as well as a wide assortment of emery wheels, oil stones, etc.

The General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, showed a well arranged and comprehensive display for the London Machine Tool Co., and the Smart Turner Co., of Hamilton, the exhibit including pumps, machinery and supplies of interest to saw, lath and shingle mill owners and superintendents.

The Canadian Mathews Gravity Carrier Co., Toronto, had an interesting demonstration of their carriers, elevators, spirals and chutes, in operation upon shingle bunches, and boards of various sizes.

F. Sturgeon, Toronto, Dominion agent for Major & Co., Hull, Eng., had a display of "Solignum," and other wood preserving stains.

Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, showed a comprehensive display of saws, files and tools, of Keystone brand.

The Carborundum Co., of Niagara Falls, Ont., displayed a number of their grinding machines, and an excellent assortment of their abrasives and stones, including also, emery, carborundum and garnet cloths and paper.

The James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Co. had a good exhibit of gauges, injectors and various other appliances for power house equipment.

Batts, Limited, West Toronto, manufacturers of high grade wood products, including veneered doors, newel posts, staved columns, flooring, sash, door and window frames, turned newels and balusters, etc., had a most artistic and comprehensive exhibit of their various lines of manufacture.

Shurley-Dietrich Co., Galt, Ont., manufacturers of "Maple Leaf hand and cross-cut saws had a very unique display of their high quality Canadian products, which created great interest.

The Borden Canadian Co., Toronto, showed an attractive exhibit of Beaver type of cutting tools and machinery, including narrow receding dies with universal chuck and detachable barrel. The exhibit also includes the Warren non-receding and wide chaser type tapered dies.

Baines & Peckover, Toronto, exhibited among other products, steel wire rope and cable manufactured by Thos. and Wm. Smith & Co. Their display also included "Atlas" babbitt metal, Balata belting and a number of machine shape and power house appliances.

Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt, noted for their boilers, engines, etc., confined their display to a line of fireproof safes, vaults, and vault doors.

The Dominion Register Company, Limited, Toronto, had a fine exhibit of their well-known McCaskey account systems, which are proving so popular among lumber dealers.

The Crescent Oil Company's exhibit was in charge of A. D. McMillan. They showed a full line of valves, pulleys, belting and engineers' specialties, as well as two different lines of oils. The company's headquarters are in Hamilton, Ont.

The exhibit of the Talman Brass & Metal Company, Limited, of Hamilton, created great interest. Besides their "Archie" brand babbitt metal were lines of brass castings, finished brass work, brass tuling and brass rods.

Dominion Roofing Company, of Canada, Limited, Toronto.—Malthite and Galvanite roofing materials, the former a wool felt saturated and coated with natural asphalt, the latter a heavy wool felt base, triple coated on both sides with asphalt and finished with a heavy coating of flaked mica.

The Metis Lumber Company, Limited, of Price, Que., are the first lumber concern who have ever exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition. Their exhibit of white cedar shingles was viewed by thousands with great interest. The exhibit was put up in widths of 8, 12, 16 and 20 inches, to show the size of the timber from which they were cut, and can certainly compare favorably with the British Columbia shingles. The Metis Lumber Company are entering the Ontario market with their shingles, with W. J. Smith, of Weston, the well-known wholesale lumber dealer, as their representative.

The Sawyer Massey Company, of Hamilton, confined themselves to their well-known implement lines. They manufacture, however, portable sawmills, and are putting on the market this fall an improved model which should prove very popular.

The Commercial Oil Company, Limited, of Hamilton, showed a full line of their different brands of oils which were greatly appreciated by the trade.

H. W. Petrie, Limited, Toronto, had one of the largest exhibits on the grounds. Besides other lines of machinery much interest was displayed in the exhibit of machine tools, woodworking machinery and supplies.

Garloch Packing Company, Limited, of Hamilton, specialists in engine packings, had a very fine exhibit of steam, water, ammonia and gas packing.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Handling Retail Stocks—An All Round Yard Man

Better Methods of Handling Stock

At the recent meeting of the Montana Retail Lumbermen's Association, H. A. Templeton spoke as follows upon "Better Methods of Handling Stock to Keep Down Investments:"

This paper has been prepared from the viewpoint of one who is in business for profit; to which class it is assumed we all belong. If there be among us a man who admires more than profit, fine large piles and extensive sheds well filled with good grades of lumber, and one who is willing to pay for the gratification of his whim, this is not for him.

Whenever the investment in business pays us less or even as little as the current interest rate on farm mortages we will get out of business.

We all know that the margin between buying price and selling price has been on the decrease in the past several years. The volume of business done per yard has certainly decreased, owing to the largely increased number of yards and the consequent cutting up of former territories. These two forces have acted concertedly toward reduction of net returns on investment, and for many of us the effect has been very nearly disastrous.

Therefore, the method by which we are to maintain the proper ratio between investment and net profit is of the greatest importance.

Probably the first thing to be done is the installation of modern and economical methods—a reduction in operating expenses. The next thing is to reduce the investment to a point where the yearly profit possible will be a reasonable return on that investment.

We younger men listen with mouths open to the reminiscences of you who sold lumber in Montana fifteen or twenty years ago. You tell us of the days when there was one yard in a town of a thousand to five thousand people, with a territory of fifty to one hundred miles in radius, and sales ran up to what now seems fabulous amounts.

To-day these same towns have three to five yards each, with a territory having a radius of possibly ten to fifteen miles. The sales and net profit you tell us are possibly one-quarter what they were in the old days. But the investment? Just as large as it ever was, and possibly larger. Successful continuation of a business in this plight certainly demands a reduction of investment in the same ratio as the sales and net profits have been reduced. It makes the difference between a good business and a poor one—success and failure.

For example: A and B each own a yard in a town of five hundred to a thousand people, where there is forty to fifty thousand dollars of business annually. Both are business getters and aggressive, with the result that the business is about equally divided. The margin of profit is approximately the same, and consequently the end of the year finds each with about the same amount of net profit, say a thousand dollars.

Certainly, one would suggest, there is very little to choose between these two men and the condition of their businesses. But, whereas A has a total investment in stock, real estate, buildings and outstanding accounts of ten thousand dollars, B's total investment foots up to twenty thousand dollars.

With this added information it is easy enough to choose between the two yards. A makes ten per cent. on his investment; B makes five per cent. on his. A's business is prosperous and successful; B's business could not be called good, according to any definition.

There is only one thing for B to do, and that is to reduce his investment to ten thousand dollars, and only when he has done this will his business be profitable and will he be able to meet his competitor on even ground.

I would say that a reduction of outstanding accounts and a shortening of the terms of sales is the first step to be taken. A reduction of stock is the second, and with that reduction this paper is to deal especially.

We all know the difficulty of selling something we haven't got, and agree that it is absolutely essential to have what the customer needs when he needs it. It is largely in our power, however, to educate our trade as to what items of lumber they need and use.

Pardon reference to personal interests, but to illustrate: Some time ago we established a yard in a new town out in the homestead country. The business in sight was not large and we could not see justification for a large investment. Our stock was bought accordingly, and was made up of the regular items of dimension, ten to twenty feet long; twelve inch number three boards; mixed widths number three boards; mixed widths number four boards; eight inch number two shiplap; six inch number two pine flooring; four inch vertical grain fir flooring; six inch number two drop siding; a small amount of C. finish of each width; Extra Star A Star shingles; two sizes of two-light windows; two sizes of four-light windows; some stock doors; threaded felt; thirty-pound building paper; two-ply roofing, and only a few other items of regular stock.

Our customers came in for their little shack and barn bills, and were supplied from this stock to their entire satisfaction. They never thought of or mentioned number two shiplap, or number three shiplap; four-inch pine flooring or six-inch pine flooring; Extra Star A Star shingles, or Standard shingles one-ply roofing or three-ply roofing.

Shiplap was shiplap, pine flooring was pine flooring, shingles were shingles, and so on down the line.

A year later a competitor came in. Not a bad, mean competitor, but a good one, a nice fellow and a good lumberman. He went right at it, though, to get in a "complete stock," as his ads read. Before long he had number one drop siding, number two drop siding, number three drop siding, four-inch flooring and six-inch flooring, number two shiplap and number three shiplap. Red cedar bevel siding and pine bevel siding.

Our yard looked like a vanishing shadow compared to his. The trade began to specify grade and call for long lengths. We simply had to come to it. They wanted three-ply roofing and half-ply roofing, as well as all weights between, and were ever fearful at that lest they should not be given the grades and weights wanted, since they had found out there were such differences.

To make a long story short, our investment doubled at that point inside of six months; and did our volume of business or the net profits increase? Not a cent. Was our trade better cared for or better satisfied? Not a bit of it.

This incident was one in the experience of a very small yard, I know, but the same experience also comes to the large yards in the large towns. Why introduce Southern yellow pine to a trade already educated to and satisfied with fir and Montana larch finish? Why duplicate a stock of cedar with California redwood? Why carry every weight of red rosin paper on the list, and some special weights besides?

You can't give your trade any more for their money by so doing. You can't gain a reputation for having a more complete stock than your competitor, for he will add these items as rapidly as you do in self defence. So I say the first thing is to educate your trade to a stock which the business will justify. Do not try to carry every item found on the list. If you already have your stock duplicated in all kinds of woods available and all weights of paper and roofing, start right in and cut some of them out. It is a hard job, but it can be done. A man does not have to injure his conscience to argue convincingly with a customer that a Standard shingle is not as good a buy for the money as the Stars. You know as well as I do that fir flooring is as good as yellow pine. Educate your trade to that point of view and cut out the slivery stuff from the southland.

No man ought to use twenty pound red rosin paper. It is no good. Then don't carry it. Half ply roofing is but little better than tar felt. Then don't do your trade the injustice of tempting them with it. Two-ply or tar felt is better for the customer and better for you.

Then as to the quantity of each item necessary. A customer wanting a thousand feet of boards is as well satisfied to take them from a pile containing four thousand feet as from one containing ten thousand feet. The only problem is to keep from reaching the bottom. Try always to have some left, for it is disastrous to any business to be forever out of stock.

To one who has never made a special effort in that direction, however, it is surprising to know how small an amount of stock will serve the purpose, if it is carefully watched and studied with a view to having future needs constantly provided for by ordinary mixed cars made up of small amounts of many items. Two by fours should be ordered in lots of one hundred each, instead of thousands. Sheeting in lots of five thousand feet instead of carloads.

Make it a point to keep all of each item of stock in one place. Do not scatter your six inch, sixteen foot flooring all over the shed in three or four different piles. Some day you will forget where one pile is, think you are out and order a lot more which is not needed. Always keep copies of orders filed in an orderly way. Look them over carefully when placing further specifications, and be sure you are not duplicating some item. To paraphrase Patrick Henry, "Eternal vigilence is the price of doing business with a small stock."

For line yard companies or others where the buyer is not right on the ground and familiar with the yard day by day, a piece stock sheet record is all but essential. Such a record when properly kept shows exactly how many pieces of two-inch dimension of each size and length is in the yard, and how many feet of each item of boards and products.

Never buy anything which you do not need, or stuff which is not regular stock in your yard, simply because it is cheap. It may look like easy money, but the tail-end left over from an odd lot will eat up the profit, as well as clutter up your yard; or if all the lot is sold some of your customers will have taken a fancy to it and will demand more after the special lot is gone. There you are—either add it as a regular item of stock or have a dissatisfied customer.

But in spite of every precaution the time frequently comes when a yard is long on one or two items of stock and short on others. It is then that the art of salesmanship is called into action. Not a man should come to the yard and get away without being tried out as a prospective buyer for some of that overstocked item, while the short stock item should be held back by substituting and other means when that can be done without injustice to the customer.

Referring again to the long stock item, nothing gives the yard such a bad appearance as an old black pile. When a pile of boards get black they are twice as hard to move as when they were bright and new. Old, dull-looking stock should be gotten rid of as quickly as possible at whatever price it will bring. It cumbers a yard and gives it a dismal appearance, as well as tieing up investment which it does not deserve.

Study the demands of your trade constantly. Find out which length of each dimension goes out most rapidly, and plan your stock accordingly.

You country yard owners: be long on bridge plank in June when the rains and consequent highwater wash-outs come. Be sure your shiplap piles are well up at harvest time. The farmers will be building granaries soon. Avoid ordering plaster, lime or cement in the fall. Have your post pile low when the snow comes. In short, be always vigilant and keep in touch with the demands of the season and the peculiar needs of your trade. Learn to know your people and their needs, the way a musician knows the keys of a piano. Provide what they need when they need it, and forever avoid providing what they do not need and can't use.

It is something of a tragedy to see a fine big lot of B. & B. finish stowed away in the shed of a little country yard, where the farmers only want to pay for number one common with which to trim up their modest buildings. A big pile of number one clear flooring in the shed and not a 2 x 4-16 in the yard. A tragedy indeed, and one how often enacted? Within the past month I have been in a little country yard where there is three thousand feet of as fine 1¼-inch white pine finish in the shed as you can find any place. Three thousand feet would fill every order that yard will have for thick finish in a year.

The consumer might offer his criticism that we are striving to get as much from him in the way of business and profits as possible with as little outlay and investment as possible. When he makes this criticism he is short-sighted indeed. Can any man stay in business without making interest on his investment? Certainly not. Who pays the interest? Mr. Consumer. If the investment is doubled by the accumulation of a lot of additional items for which there is little demand and a surplus of stock which the trade does not justify, does not the amount of that interest item necessarily increase, and must not Mr. Consumer pay that increased item in higher prices for the lumber which he buys?

No, we would wrong our trade, not benefit them. We would not increase the margin between buying and selling price, but decrease it, if anything; and lastly, but still of some importance, we would not allow our business to continue in a half-hearted, half profitable way, but make it prosperous and satisfying.

In closing allow me this one suggestion: Go home and take a walk trhough your own yard. Compute as nearly as possible the amount of dead stock you have. By dead stock I mean not only the worthless old junk which has accumulated, but that excess of good saleable lumber which is not necessary to supply the present demand. After making this computation in feet reduce it to dollars and cents, and you very probably will have a good surprise on hand. Then go out again and classify your stock at least approximately into three divisions.

First, the good, bright, saleable stock in amounts not exceeding present needs.

Second, regular items of stock in excess of present needs, but in reasonably bright and saleable condition.

Third, the old, black lumber in all grades and sizes. Exact amounts of short lengths. Small left-over lots not in demand and comparatively unsalable. Six months' old lime, plaster and cement. Old and defective mill work and any other unsaleable material which you have on hand.

The first division will take care of itself.

Keep the items of the second division constantly in mind and push the sale of them hard and constantly until they are eligible for entry to division one.

Hang out the bargain sign on the third division and make a price which will move it rapidly, regardless of what that price is. Clear your yard of it within a reasonable period at any cost.

This done, your investment will be reduced, your yard will be more inviting, and not only the air, but the reality of prosperity, will pervade your whole business.

Who Is The All Round Yard Man?

If you can answer this question with the two little words, "I am," then you just pat yourself upon the shoulder and remark, "Lucky, lucky Jim." For, do you know, that the all round yard men are as scarce as silver 3 cent pieces? Well, they are. And while scores and scores of men who are operating yards to-day, think they have all the qualifications necessary in order to be mingling with the all round class, yet if these same fellows were put into a "business sieve" and those that were not efficient in the art of managing, buying, salesmanship, collections, keeping stock, public mixers, bookkeeping, estimating, and "bill getting" were to be dropped through the sieve "when lacking" in any of the different branches mentioned, you would find (after the shake) that those who remained in the sieve would be so few and far between that it would require a police and a search warrant to find them. For while one may be efficient in salesmanship, he may be found wanting in management or collections. And again one may have a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and still be found short in the art of buying or keeping stock. And while some may pride themselves in all the different terms mentioned save one, "stock keeping," why, being lame in this one qualification would cause his lamp to flicker if I were one putting him to the test as to whether or not he should be classed as an all around yard man.

Keeping Stock Important

While some of you no doubt will think that if keeping stock was all that was lacking in this man, that it would not be much, let me tell you that keeping stock is far more important in the way of increasing sales and profit than you may at first imagine. We have all heard, time, time and again, the old saying "Goods well bought are half sold." Now, this secret of buying an article at what it is actually worth or a few dollars under the list or be able to buy at an under figure is certainly a good strong point for any retail man to possess, and while I firmly believe that in order to meet as strong competition as the majority of we retailers have to meet, without question we should all possess that art of knowing how to buy. And still I feel that it is just as important to know how to care for that well-bought stock as it is to know how to buy it. There are too few who realize this fact, but it is true, nevertheless. And let me tell you that the yard man who takes pride in caring for his stock is the man who is going to reap the reward if there is any reward for any yard man to reap.

How many of you when you step into your yard and look from one bin to another filled with lumber, shingles, lath and other items carried in stock—how many, I repeat, realize the fact that those well filled bins and sheds are filled up with actual hard earned dollars? It matters not whether you carry a $6,000 or a $50,000 stock, each time you look upon that stock you should feel that it is just the same as looking upon so many thousand dollars and you expect the profit made on those items to pay your expenses and leave a fair rate of interest on your capital invested, don't you? Well, sir, how many of you have viewed your yard in this light? Even if your bins and yards were burgular proof and the capital within your yard were in silver, gold and currency and piled, stored and stacked as promiscuously as I have seen lumber, shingles and lath bunched away in different yards, do you think that you could go home at night and rest knowing that this amount of money was just lying around in any old haphazard way? Not on your tin-type. You could plainly see that unless you cared for this money in the proper way that some would become lost, torn and rot and at the same time you took stock you would find the stock sheet "way short." You could not figure it any other way, and so long, then, as your stock of lumber represents so many dollars, it's up to you, Mister, to thing enough of that stock to give it the proper care.

See That It Is Done Right

If you are operating a small yard and have a man in your employ who does your unloading and storing, make it a point to be with him until you have taught him how to care for stock. If you are in the city yard and your unloading and storing is done by several different haulers or where it is unloaded directly from the car to your yard or sheds, and you haven't the time yourself to look after the piling and storing, make it a point to see that your yard foreman looks after this part of the work, for it means $$$$ to you in giving this part of the lumber business special attention. I make it a point to be at the car when lumber is being unloaded or at the sheds when same is being placed in the proper bins, and any and all lumber that is received green or is in any way out of condition is looked after right then and there. We make it a particular point to have all green and damp lumber slated either in a well ventilated bin or else stack and stick same in the center of the yard until it has been thoroughly seasoned and the proper time to do this is at the time when it is received, for if you allow it to be placed in bins without being slatted, thinking that you will have this done at some future time, one is apt to forget this and think that it is altogether too much trouble to pull all those boards out and re-pile and slat. Consequently this green lumber will lie in your bins perhaps for several weeks before you need it to fill some bill, and then you will be heart-sick when you find the condition that this lumber is in. So don't put it off until to-morrow to do your slatting. Do it to-day, for you will find it quite embarrassing when you come to the point of offering lumber for sale if you lead your prospect out to your shed and want to show him what a good grade of No. 1 or No. 2 you have in stock. Then, when you come to "show down," you find that this stock of boards has become mildewed, black, and presents the appearance of a No. 4 in place of No. 1 or No. 2. Nine customers out of ten will pass this pile of boards up simply because it don't look right.

I remember very well being present in a yard when a customer drove in to get a load of lumber on a house bill, and when Mr. Retailer came to the items on the bill which were to be used for cornice work, the bill called for so many 1x12's "C white pine finish," and Mr. Retailer commenced to shove down the 1x12's from the upper deck for the customer to load. "Why," Mr. Customer, upon inspecting the first two boards, asked, "what kind of a package are you handing me now?" And Mr. Retailer replied: "That is "C white pine finish" for your cornice." "Well," says Mr. Customer, "that kind of dope don't go with your Uncle Henry. My bill calls for 'C white pine,' and if you call that dirty, moulded, black, soggy stuff C white pine you had better study your grading rules." Mr. Retailer tried to explain that the grade was all the bill called for, but that this "C" had been stored away a trifle damp and had become a little musty. But he could not get Mr. Customer to see the grade in that light, and thought that the yardman was trying to push off an inferior grade on him, and consequently he made up his mind not to stand for it.

Well, Mr. Retailer dug to the bottom of those 1x12's, but the farther down he went the blacker they became. Then he straightened his old back and pushed himself to the pile of "B," for he told me afterwards that rather than lose this customer he would lose a little on the "B" finish. So this is where the carelessness on the yard man's part made him loser, for it's apple pie to hard tack that if this yard man disposed of those 1x12's C he did it at a loss.

Looks Count in the Sale

It is also very important to have all your stacks of lumber piled as straight and evenly as you can, for one will find that by so doing that the neatness of your stock helps to sell a bill, and also you will find that neat, even piling will put you in a position to sell your stock at a better profit. You can take a lot of yellow pine ceiling or flooring and out of the very same lot bunch and pile promiscuously different lengths in one bin, and in the next bin have each length piled neatly by itself, and then lead a customer up to those two bins and place a price of $30 on the neatly piled ceiling and a price of $28 on the bunch, and four out of five will pay the $30 per thousand simply because it looks better. Of course, one will find this even piling a trifle difficult and tedious in storing lap siding, fir, yellow pine, drop siding and flooring, and all such items as are tied in bundles, but still for the extra time and labor it costs I think that one is repaid, as this sort of work keeps the stock so much more cleanly and salable.

Another good point in keeping stock is to have each of your timbers tagged with the length of same. This can be easily done some time when your yard force has a little leisure time. Take plain white table oilcloth and cut in 2 inch squares, and with a small brush and black paint or stove enamel mark the length of each timber on these tags and then tack with two small tacks on the ends of each timber. Using oilcloth and paint in place of cardboard makes your tags weather proof, but if your timbers are shedded, then cardboard tags will answer the purpose just as well. You will find that tagging your lengths in this way will prove to be a great advantage to you and your yard men, for you can plainly see at a glance the exact length of each timber, and it will save time and the trouble of measuring the different timbers each time you fill a timber bill. Mark the smaller dimension in your long shed with a tag showing length tacked over each rank of 2 x 6, 2 x 8 and 2 x 10's. It saves crawling back to see if this 2 x 6 is 26 or 28 feet long. You will find that this is about the only tagging that proves a winner in a retail yard.

There was a time when we numbered each bin (this is a good idea still) and we also placed a card on each bin showing the width, thickness, length, cost and selling price. The dimension we marked with plain figures, the grade, cost and selling price we marked with characters, but I do not approve of this marking for several different reasons: first, the character marking too often causes suspicion among your customers. They will come at you with, "You do not seem to be ashamed of the dimension by marking same in plain figures, but why do you use characters for the grade, cost and selling price?" Another will ask, "Why don't you use plain figures for your grades and selling mark, or do you sell the same grade to different customers at different prices?" Another reason for not tagging each bin as to grades, etc., is that you can not manage to keep the same grades in the same bins at all times, and unless you keep watch and change the marking whenever lengths or widths or grades ar changed, also prices, your help is going to become confused in the loading out of stock and quite likely will be loading out No. 2 boards in filling a bill for No. 3 because the tag on the bin said No. 3. Then, again, if you tag your bins with grades marked in plain figures, you will be picked up on that score. Some fine day a party will walk into your yard, and if he is in the market for drop siding, he walks over to your bins containing drop siding and sees your card marked No. 2, and then turns and asks you what price you have on this No. 2. You tell him, and he simply gives you the cold and glassy stare, and remarks that So-and-So offered him No. 1 at the very same price that you are asking for No. 2. Your tag has knocked you out of this bill, where, if you had not had the grade marked, you could have shown him a No. 2 and he would have been satisfied from the looks of same that it was good enough, and you could have then quoted your price and he would not have set you down as a thief and a robber.

Ignorant of Grades

For, when it comes to your customers knowing grades, there is not one out of twenty-five that can tell a No. 3 board from a D finish, so what is the use of trying to sell your trade by No. 1 or No. 5. Show up your stock, let them pick the grade they want by inspection and then quote them the price. If it looks good enough to them for a No. 1, don't quarrel with them in trying to make them believe it's a No. 2, and don't charge them a No. 1 price for No. 2 grade, either. Another thing necessary in keeping stock is to have each class of stock as much together as you can. Store your 2 x 4's in one section as much as possible. If you have a double deck shed commence with upper bin No. 1 and place your 6 x 8 foot 2 x 4's there, then the 10 foot, next 12 x 14's and place your 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10 and 2 x 12's short lengths upstairs, for it is much easier to handle the short, light stock in the upper deck than it is the longer, heavier dimension. Also place your finishings, 1 x 4's ceiling, wainscoating, select common above, and keep the stock that sells every day in the lower decks where it will be much handier to get at and will not require so much hard "elbow grease" to load. Keep your No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and son on in a division as much to themselves as you can, for it oft-times confuses a salesman to have the different grades piled in the same bin and all the same length. Never store stuff away in the upper deck because it is twisted, crooked, split or for any other reason that makes same off grade. Better by far pile this class of stuff right in the centre of your walk, so that you would have to fall over it a hundred times a day, for then if you found it to be a nuisance you would no doubt make an extra effort to dispose of this job lot.

Another thing necessary in order to have your stock appear right is to keep your yard alleys and driveways clean. Don't allow rubbish, such as broken boards, brick, stone, empty barrels and all such litter, to accumulate, as it always makes your yard and stock look "fuzzy." If you handle cement provide a proper room for same. Make this with a double floor with a dead air space between, and also have double walls, if possible, and if you haven't the double walls, paper the inside of this building with a cheap roofing or tarred felt.

Then see that your teamsters pile your cement propertly, and all bags received torn or untied have the cement in the torn bags transferred to good bags, and those bags that are untied have same retied, and make it a point to keep all empty cement and plaster bags tied in bundles as soon as you receive enough empties to bundle. Tie 'em up! Do not allow them to become scattered, trodden over and abused, for it does not take many bags, which become lost or which will be thrown out at mill upon the mill's count, to eat "way in" to your cement and plaster profits. Care for your lime with the same care you would your ice. In the summer, provide a room suitable by means of double walls and double floors with dead air space between, and you will not be meeting with so much lime loss caused by air slacking.

If you handle posts and poles have same ricked in neat ricks along your drives. Keep them in sight. It helps to sell them.

You can care for your doors by storing on end, taking care to have each door stand straight so same will not become warped or twisted from standing. Some other yard men lay their doors flat one on top of each other, keeping each size in a pile by itself and keeping the edges and ends even so as to prevent them from becoming dirty and soiled. Never show your line of doors with dirty hands, for often is the time when your finger marks will make a good No. 1 door look second hand. Provide racks for your balusters, brackets, spindles, beads and other small items. Store your windows on end and mark the sizes on the sides, so that you can see what each bundle contains without tearing down and re-piling. Store all your roofing on end, keeping all one-ply to itself and same with the two and three-ply. Provide a moulding rack with divisions made in same for each kind and size of moulding that you carry in stock, and provide this rack or room with doors that can be closed so as to keep out dust and dirt. When storing moulding away make it a point to mark each piece with the length on the end next to your door (lead pencil marking will be all that is necessary in marking). This will aid you wonderfully in filling bills, as you can count the feet as you pull the moulding out of the rack without having to measure same.

For storing columns one can easily place heavy brackets made from 2 x 4's up over your roofings or sash and store your columns in this way by laying them flat, one upon another. Do not allow loose lath to lie around your lath pile, but gather all these up and tie them in bundles and keep them from becoming scattered and broken.

Sheds Should be Ventilated

Always build your sheds in such a way that you can have them well ventilated, and do not allow weeds and grass to grow up around the sheds, as it not only shuts out the air that should circulate under your lumber, but it also causes the shed to rot, and then, too, it does not give the yard a very neat appearance.

Last, but not least, it is an important point which helps the appearance of the yard to keep your roof free from all leaks and your sheds well painted and also in good repair. Well groomed horses and neatly painted, well kept wagons make your stock look far more inviting. Make it a good, strong point to keep your office clean and neat. A good, sound scrubbing and thorough cleaning is a good start in keeping stock. You will find that by giving this subject a little of your time and attention it will make your work far easier and your sales and profits larger, and the advertising that a well kept stock will do for you will doubly repay you for all the expense and time it has cost you.—The Lumber World.

The Lumber Yard

The lumber yard of the nailed-up box man has an entirely different appearance from the regular retail lumber yard or the lumber yard of the manufacturer, says Barrel and Box. The difference, of course, in the piling is that the nailed-up box man buys dry lumber, consequently it is not necessary for him to put it on sticks. The lumber is piled up, one board on top of another for several layers, and then a cross piece is laid down at both ends and the process repeated.

Some box men make it a point to have a cross piece between every twenty layers. In this way it is a very easy matter to take stock, as it can be determined, almost at a glance, just what the pile contains without counting. Of course, this requires very careful piling, that is, piling that is done with exactness. Yet the necessary care in doing this is amply repaid when the time comes for stock taking.

There are no sheds in the box man's lumber yard for the reason that he handles no dressed lumber. This does away with a good many troubles that the retail lumber yard or the mill man has in supplying ample shed room and sheds built along lines that are most adaptable to the purpose, taking into consideration the local conditions and the kind of stock handled or manufactured.

Height of Piles

The box man can pile his lumber as high as he likes, but in most cases, where he is located in the city, there are regulations established by the insurance laws, which govern the height of the lumber pile. In Chicago this height is about twenty-six feet, and most of the box men pile so that the pile provides for a scaffold about twelve feet from the ground to facilitate handling the lumber from the upper part of the pile.

Fire protection is one of the difficult problems of the box man's lumber yard, as it is in all lumber yards, although it is much more difficult to burn a lumber pile that is not on sticks as there is not so much chance for a draft or so much opportunity for the flames to attack the individual boards. The question of fire, at any rate, must be considered by the box man in laying out his lumber yard. If he is located in a large city and within the city limits, he has the protection of the city fire department. If there is no fire department at his disposal, he is obliged to supply some protection with force pumps, drawing the water from a nearby stream or pumping the water from a well or spring into a tank to use as the occasion demands.

It is admitted by all those in the lumber business that the best way to fight a fire is to extinguish it at the beginning, if possible, as most fires of this kind spread very rapidly. For this reason the box man usually has barrels of water placed at either end of the alley with buckets attached to the barrel. In this way a great many serious fires are avoided, although this would prove entirely inefficient if the fire had gained headway at all.

Construction of the Alley

Some lumber yards in building their alleys use cinders, gravel, etc., but it is more frequently the case that the box man must plank the alley, as a great deal of his lumber is delivered to the mill on hand carts and it is much easier to run these carts on the planked alley, if they are heavily loaded, than to run them on a gravel road. Therefore, the planked alley is a saving in time and labor. Planking an alley is quite an expense, as 2-inch planks are used more often than anything else and such lumber is expensive, especially when it is considered that the alleys are often sixteen feet wide.

One box manufacturer has reduced this expense somewhat by using shorter lengths of 2-inch planking, i.e., for the alley sixteen feet wide he uses 8-foot planks, making a ridge down the centre, which is elevated from two to three inches. The process not only reduces the expense of planking, but the ridge in the centre is a kind of watershed, draining the water off rapidly and keeping the alley dryer than when it is made in any other way.

Sorting Lumber

When the lumber is received at the box factory it is piled in the yard according to widths. In this way, when an order is received in the factory, the yard man can take his lumber from the pile containing the widths that will cut the most economically for that order. Where the box manufacturer is making boxes of both pine and cotton wood, he will sort his lumber from four to twelve inches and wider, in both kinds of lumber. He will have a miscellaneous pile from which he can make selections suitable for this kind of orders. It is, of course, more work to sort the lumber by widths to put it on the yards, but the economy of this operation is shown in the fact that it is done in the yard by a man who is paid about $1.75 a day. If it was not sorted in the yard, it would have to be sorted in the mill and the work done by a man who is getting something like $3 a day. Some box factories will find it necessary to pile their lumber according to grades, but in most cases it is more common for the box man to pile his lumber according to width.

The nailed-up box man's lumber yard is an interesting part of the business and a part of the business that has received very little attention by the box association. It is not altogether unlikely that a detailed discussion of this phase of the business would bring out some features that would be of general interest to the box fraternity and assist it in bringing about some small economies that would eventually work to the profit of the business. It is hoped that a further discussion can be had on this subject.

Comparison of Yellow Pine and Douglas Fir

Wood using industries in Canada reported to the Forestry Branch for 1910 the use of $542,000 worth of yellow pine and $69,500 worth of Douglas Fir.

From scientific investigation and experiment it has been ascertained that our native Douglas fir could in many instances replace yellow pine as at present used in Canada. Yellow pine is necessarily all imported from the United States, and if a species of native wood could be introduced to take the place of yellow pine, the change would be of great benefit in the development of Canadian industry. Douglas fir is a lighter wood than yellow pine and has a greater limit of elasticity, that is, stands more bending without taking a permanent set. Likewise compression perpendicular to grain is resisted equally by both species. In the western states the uses of this wood are being rapidly extended and its recently discovered qualities are introducig it for purposes in which previously only yellow pine was thought fitted. Douglas fir is a light and strong wood easily worked. For railway cars and vehicles it is used throughout the United States where its elasticity and durability recommend it for nearly all purposes except where a hardwood has to be used. Because of its beauty of grain and the attractive effects which may be obtained by staining, it is very popular for inside panel work, door and window frames and cheap classes of furniture, particularly "mission" furniture. Furniture, car and vehicle manufacturers would benefit if douglas fir was used to a greater extent in Canadian manufacture.

Door Making in the Custom Planing Mill

Looking at the construction of a door, it does not, at first glance, seem a very difficult proposition to make one. However, when one comes in contact with this part of mill work it becomes apparent that it is not always quite such an easy matter. Especially is this true in a mill which does considerable jobbing.

As it is a part of my work to write out all cutting bills for doors, sash, etc., I come across some very puzzling propositions in sizes. For example, somebody has ordered a front door, say 3 ft. x 6 ft. 10 in., 1¾ in. thick, having one light 28 x 48 in. This party has seen a door somewhere which has appealed to his taste, and therefore would like to have one like it. This is, of course, very reasonable if it were not for the fact that he did not take into consideration that the door was higher than the one required. The door desired is to have one panel at the top and one at the bottom, as shown in Fig. 1. A door which is not higher than 6 ft. 10 in. will not allow of a cross-panel at the top, for the reason that the upper panel would obstruct the view; the distance from the top to the glass should not be less than 15 in. It is evident then that the top panel must be cut out.. The width of the glass desired being 28 in. and the door being 36 in., would only allow of 4 in. wide stiles, which is not enough for a front door, because it will not allow of a heavy lock being used. The stock for front door stiles should not be less than 5 in. width.

In this case all kinds of trouble have developed in the making of this door because the party ordering was not conversant with the requirements. It appears, therefore, that the making of a door is some trouble after all. Of course, the door could be made as ordered, but no end of difficulty would develop if it were so made, and the mill man would be blamed for it. This is not an exceptional case, for it has often come under my observation.

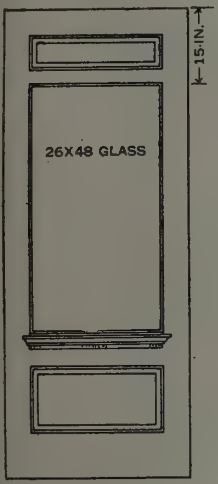


FIG. 1—FRONT DOOR

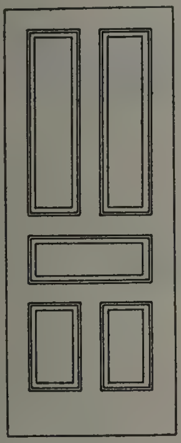


FIG. 2—FIVE-PANEL.

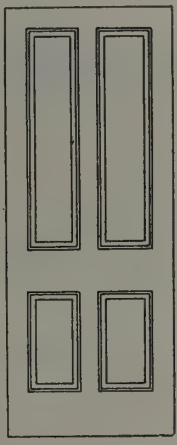


FIG. 3—FOUR-PANEL

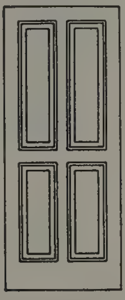


FIG. 4—DRESSER DOORS

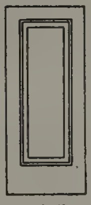


FIG. 5

There are several things, therefore, which must be taken into consideration in the making of a front door, most important of which are, do not bring the upper panel below the line of vision, nor make the stiles less than 5 in. wide from the glass line.

Another case which happens often is where the glass size is given in height, and also the panel arrangement, and when you start to lay off you find that the size of the glass is too long for the required panel effect. Of course, these difficulties will not arise so easily if one takes the order who understands the requirements thoroughly, but the trouble arises from the fact that the order may have been sent by letter from somebody who does not understand the subject thoroughly.

Another error, which may occur with almost any carpenter, is in ordering a number of doors of the five-panel arrangement now very extensively used. Among these there may be some which are only 20 in. wide. It will be apparent at once to the door man that this width will not allow of a five-panel arrangement, but should be three panels, such doors being of the same height as the five-panel doors.

It is not practical to make a five-panel door less in width than 22 in., in order to harmonize with the others, whose stiles are 4½ in. wide, as a rule. In trying to make a five-panel style for a door which is only 20 in. wide, we find that the two stiles and the mullion added together make 13½ in., leaving only 6½ in. for two panels, which would look very bad, to say the least.

The glass sizes for five-panel doors are always standard, being 34 in. high for a 6—8, 36-in. for a 6—10, and so on; these sizes are always adhered to in our mill. By cutting out the upper two panels and mullion, it is very easy to convert a five-panel door into a front or rear door with one light. The five-panel door is shown in Fig. 2.

Another variety of door is the four-panel style, also used quite often. In this the top rail is the same width as the stiles, the middle and bottom rails being 9 in. wide. The distance from the bottom of the top of lock rail is 3 ft.—that is, to the plow—so that in case the door should be changed to have glass in the upper part, it would leave a regular size opening for the glass. Of course, it sometimes happens that a door is to be of an uneven height, in which case the lock rail should be changed to allow of a regular size glass being used. However, these cases do not often happen.

In making a five-cross-panel door the rails are of the same width as the stiles, except the bottom rail, which is usually 9 in. wide. The panels in a cross-panel door we usually make of a uniform width. If a one-light door is required in this style, we usually take out the upper two or three panels, and if this gives an uneven-size glass, the panels are laid out so as to make the glass size even. This slight deviation in height will not be noticed among the other doors.

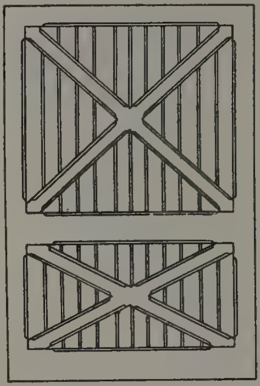
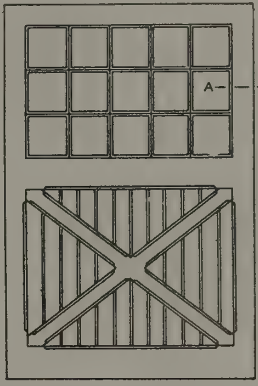
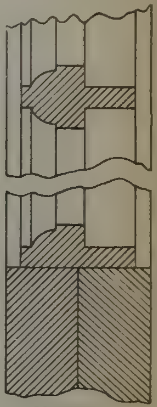


FIG. 6—THE SHOP DOOR



GLASS IN UPPER PART


SECTION A A

Types of Doors Usually Made in Custom Planing Mills.

Dresser doors, or any of the smaller kinds, are also a troublesome proposition because of the many odd sizes that are required. We have a certain rule in making these small doors, to which we always adhere unless these is a detail requiring a certain arrangement. If a door is 18 in. or wider, we make it two panels in width; if 17 in. or less, one panel in width, using 3-in. stiles, top and middle rail and mullion, and a 6-in. bottom rail. If a door is 3 ft. high or less, one panel in height is used. If it is over 3 ft. in height, we make it two panels high, placing the middle rail from the centre down. Fig. 4 shows this arrangement and Fig. 5 the 3-ft. door.

The sliding door, usually used between two rooms, is the next problem, and is also somewhat difficult because the various contractors have different rules in studding up for these doors, and the man who measures up for the mill is sometimes in doubt as to how wide he should make the stile which goes into the partition, also the head rail.

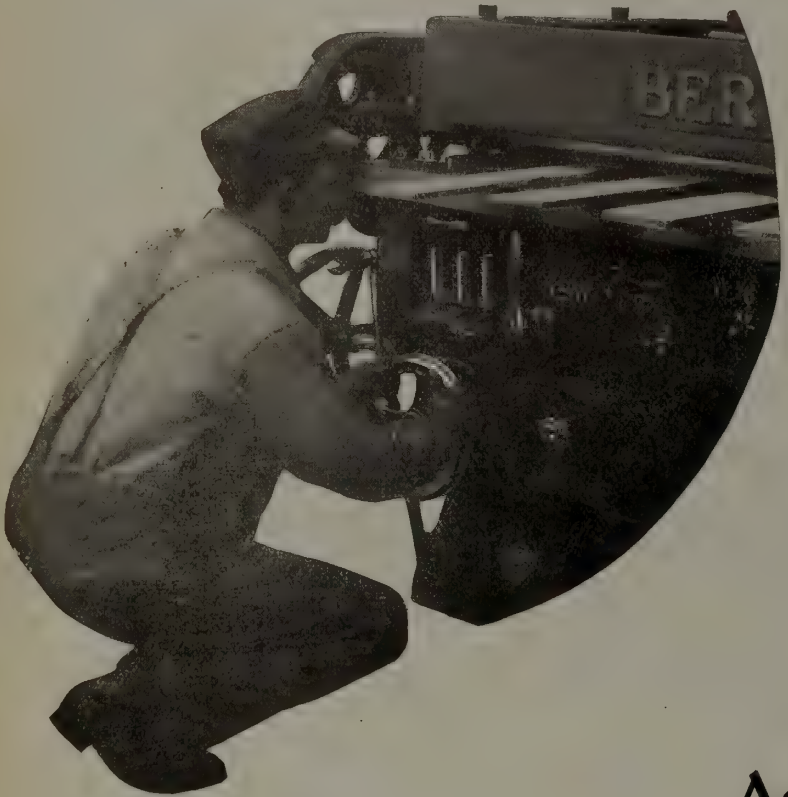
In case of the double sliding door we make the back stile and top rail ½ in. wider than the meeting stile. In the single sliding door both stiles and top rail are made ½ in. wider, so that when the door is closed it shows the same width of stock all around.

Last, but not least by any means, comes the batten door, the kind usually used for the outside of factories, stables, etc. Of these there are also different styles of construction. In many cases we make the frames 1⅛ in. stock and the backing of beaded boards. If the door is 3 ft. wide or less, the beaded boards are put on vertically and no braces are used. If wider than 3 ft., then braces are used as shown in Fig. 6. In case of a double door there is only one brace used in each panel, the highest point toward the centre of the doors, so as to bear the weight and prevent sagging. Often the beaded back is put on diagonally, which makes a very strong door.

Then there is the shop door, made of 1¾-in. stock, with beaded panels placed in the centre in a plow. These doors should be made with the lock rail placed 3 ft. 6 in. from the bottom up, the stiles and top rail being 6 in. wide and the bottom and lock rails 9 in. in width. The braces are usually made 4½ in. wide, and this rule we always follow where there is no detail given. If the doors are very large, everything is made larger in proportion, the stiles sometimes being 12 in. to 14 in. wide. This, however, does not often

Sanding Fine Furniture Stock

Requires a sander with adjustments easily and quickly made, and with all operating parts so simple in construction that keeping them in perfect alignment does not require expert attention. Every working part has been simplified for this reason on



Berlin Triple Drum Sanders

No other sander has carried this idea so far as the Berlin, because no other builder recognizes that simple adjustments increase the efficiency of a machine.

Ask for Sander Booklet

TAKE the Drum Adjustment for instance. Each Berlin Sander Drum may be adjusted separately or all of them simultaneously by means of the same hand wheel. Thus drum adjustment is made far more accurately and in less time, than where there are three handwheels necessary.

With the one handwheel all drums may be raised equally at the same time, then the separate drums properly adjust for correct proportion of the cutting. With three separate handwheels all adjustment is a matter of guess work until several pieces are run through to test the setting of the drums.

Even if a new operator were to make poor adjustments of the drums, good stock need not be ruined by taking too deep a cut. He has the reverse at hand to back out the stock. This same lever starts and stops the feed instantly. No other sander built has this feature.

Another exclusive feature of the Berlin is the feed control lever. With this lever three changes of feed speed are obtained as well as starting and stopping. Feed changes on other sanders are made by changing pulley sizes for the different speeds.

Adjustment of feed rolls, press rolls and drums for aligning are simple and quick. It requires only the loosening of set screws and turning up or down the bearing screws to secure perfect alignment. Moreover once aligned they remain so.

No sander part receives harder wear than the oscillators; but this is easily taken care of on the Berlin. The adjustment collars are kept in place by set screws. If any wear occurs in the oscillator box a set screw is loosened and the collar turned so that all lost motion is taken up. No other oscillator part requires adjustment. The oscillator box is cup shaped and will retain oil up to the shaft bottom. Better investigate further.

Berlin Machine Works Limited

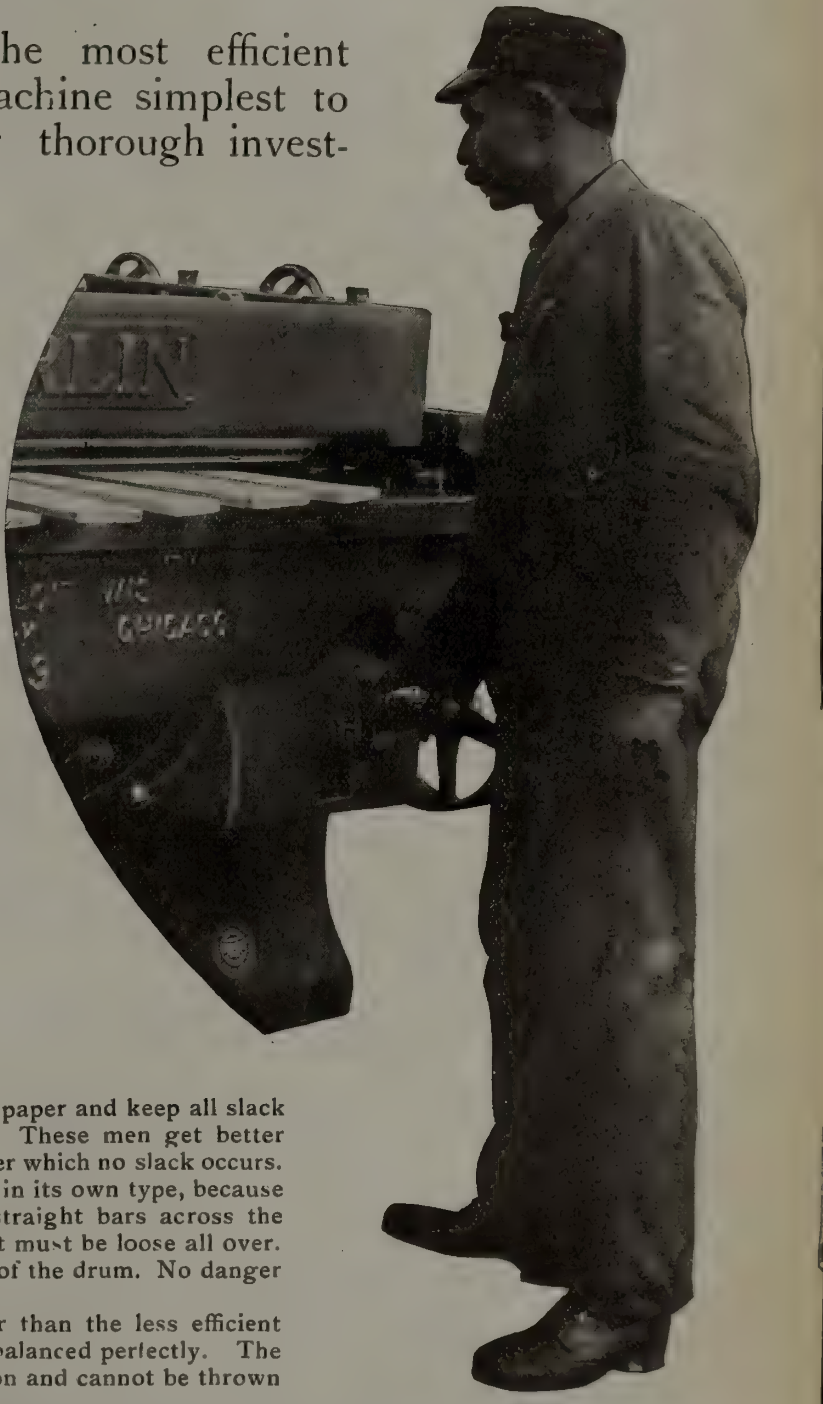
Branch Offices:
New York, Chicago,
Boston, New Orleans,
San Francisco,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Columbus, Ohio.

Plants:
Hamilton, Canada
Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Offices:
Seattle, Spokane
Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va.
Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B. C.

Operators Should Choose Sanders

Given the chance, operators will choose the most efficient sander, because an operator prefers the machine simplest to operate with drums easiest to cover. After thorough investigation he would like and recommend



Berlin Triple Drum Sanders

One operator may prefer the **spiral** type of drum, another the automatic take-up. He may choose either on the Berlin.

SEND FOR SANDER BOOK

The Berlin spiral drum is well known for its very effective sanding and polishing abilities. Paper is wound about it spirally with edges lapping so that there is no break in the cutting surface. A groove is made in the drum shell and covering to allow of lapping edges without a ridge. Under average conditions this drum is the most efficient built.

The spiral drum does not depend upon automatic means to tighten the paper and keep all slack out of it. Many operators prefer to know just how tight their paper is. These men get better results with the spiral because they tighten the paper to suit themselves, after which no slack occurs.

The Berlin automatic take-up straight opening drum has no competitor in its own type, because of the flexibility of the take-up device. All other drums of this type use straight bars across the drum to clutch the paper, so that in order to take up slack in the paper it must be loose all over. The Berlin flexible device takes up slack wherever it occurs in the length of the drum. No danger of paper folding over, creasing and tearing on this drum.

Paper may be put on either of these Berlin drums as quick if not quicker than the less efficient drums offered by would-be imitators. Another thing—Berlin drums are balanced perfectly. The straight opening drum as well as the spiral is balanced in running condition and cannot be thrown out of balance.

There's a 32-page booklet on Berlin Sanders that all operators and superintendents should have. Send for it at once. It's free and full of information.

Berlin Machine Works Limited

BRANCH OFFICES:
New York, Chicago, Boston,
New Orleans, San Francisco,
Minneapolis, Minn., Columbus, Ohio

Plants:
Hamilton, Canada
Beloit, Wisconsin

BRANCH OFFICES:
Seattle, Spokane, Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va., Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B. C.

occur except in railroad jobs for roundhouses. The railroad company furnishes details for these doors, which must be closely adhered to.

Another kind of shop door, and one which is very often used, is the kind with a number of small lights in the upper part. A cheap way, and also very satisfactory one, is to frame the lights up of mullions which are of thinner stock than the door. For instance, if the door is to be 1¾ in. thick, we use 1⅜-in. stock for the glass frame, as shown in the accompanying detail. Another method is to make a sash which is raised the same as a panel and made to fit into a plow; this method is, however, more expensive than the first. We make very many of these shop doors, and with very satisfactory results.—The Wood-worker.

Some Ideas of a Consumer*

By E. K. Pritchell.

One of the most important features of a panel, from the standpoint of the furniture manufacturer, is the matching of the veneer. Drawer fronts and prominent panels must be properly matched. Furniture manufacturers are compelled to make many panels which they would much prefer to buy made up for them, but for the fact that they cannot depend on the proper matching of the face veneer.

More or less trouble is experienced in the separating, or perhaps it might be better stated, in the non-binding of the various plies of the panels. We frequently find panels which, while apparently perfect, will loosen up after a time and thereby become unfitted for the use for which they are intended.

A point which has been the source of great expense and annoyance to the users of panels is the prevalence of what are termed hair-lines. After the surface has been finished and the varnish dried, a slight, almost imperceptible, line will appear in the surface where the veneer has been joined. Some have been able to overcome this to an extent, but it is something that should have a great deal of attention from the manufacturers.

Another source of trouble is where the centre of the panel is not of uniform strength or density, thereby allowing the centre to indent under the pressure which is applied in gluing. A little care in the sorting of stock for centres by intelligent, but not necessarily high-priced help, would materially eliminate this trouble and give more perfect panels from the press.

The jointing of centres where more than one piece is used is important. The centre should be well joined, and on high class work these joints should be so made as not to be perceptible after the panel is glued up and the finish completed.

It is unnecessary for me to go into any detail as to the method of handling glues. I feel it would be out of place for me to do so, for all of you are better informed on this subject than I, but the result of carelessness in the preparation and application of glue is so serious that I cannot refrain from mentioning it.

The quality of the glue should be sufficiently high to insure perfect work. When a satisfactory grade has been found, adopt it and do not be led off for a fraction of a cent lower quotation. I am convinced that much more more money is lost in trying to reduce the price of glue than has ever been made thereby.

Glue and glue handling is of sufficient importance to be entrusted to someone of a high quality of integrity and absolute reliability.

I cannot refrain from drawing your attention to a practice which I believe is responsible to a greater extent than anything else for defective panels. That is the practice of rushing them through the factory. In most veneer mills great care is taken to see that all centres, faces and backs—the various plies of the panels—are thoroughly dry. Expensive machinery is installed to accomplish this and no pains are spared to extract every particle of moisture before the stock is taken to the gluing department. In this condition the glue is applied. The larger part of the glue solution is water. The various parts or plies of the panels being so absolutely dry and in the best possible condition to absorb moisture, all this water is taken into the wood. While the panel is in the press or the retainer, there is no way for this water to evaporate. When the glue is set the panels are removed from the retainers, but are put up in solid piles with no chance whatever for the moisture to escape. They may stand here for several days and are then taken to the trimmer. They are removed from the pile, trimmed and immediately repiled. Then they go to the shipping room and are put into crates without separating any more than is necessary in handling. All of this time, you will note, there has been little of any time when the panels have been separated so there could be any chance for the moisture, which has been absorbed with the glue, to escape. I cannot overcome the conviction that panels should be "stuck up" and allowed to dry for some time after gluing or stuck up in a low temperature redrying kiln.

I fully realize that this would require more factory room, also small additional expense, but I am also as firmly convinced that it would be fully justified and more than offset by the quality of panels that would be turned out.

An item of waste and therefore one of expense which might be saved by more careful inspection is occasionad by shipping defective panels. This may be done through oversight or with the idea of "taking a chance on their going through." Such panels have all the expenses in their cost and in addition the transportation charges. These defective panels when charged back by the customer are counted by the manufacturer as an expense item and therefore enter into the cost of the product which is eventually paid by the consumer. This is manifestly unfair, for while it may amount to a certain percentage per annum of the actual expense, it is an unjustified expense, and the consumer should not be asked to stand any part of it.

I note a commendable attitude on the part of some manufacturers in using thicker face veneer. This prevents to a large extent the tendency of sand through. While this thicker face veneer is a little more expensive its use effects a substantial saving because of the greater number of perfect panels and fewer culls. There is a tendency, however, on the part of these manufacturers to charge a higher price for such panels on account of their thick faces. I do not believe this is justified, for the saving in defective panels is certainly more than offset by the slight additional cost of the thicker face veneer.

Waste in the building up of panels is an important item. The figures mentioned to me by some of the largest and most reliable panel manufacturers are simply astounding. It would appear that such a waste was possible only through the utmost carelessness, however, I cannot believe this to be exactly the case. I do think, however, from my own observation, that a part of this waste could be eliminated by selecting veneers which more nearly coincide with the width of the panels or multiples than are now often used. This is true in the manufacture of the small quantity of panels that are made in our own factory and consequently it would seem that even greater economy could be effected in the large volume manufactured by most of your plants represented here.

The matter of standard thicknesses is one which it would seem could be regulated to the great advantage not only of the producer but the consumer. One factory I know of standardized the thickness of its product greatly to its advantage and at no hardship to its customers. It took a little good sensible argument and business sense, but in no way lowered them in the eyes of their customers.

As most users of panels also do some veneering it would not seem out of place to discuss the matter of veneers to some extent as well as that of panels. The object of using veneer, as stated earlier, is to produce high class effect at a reduced expense and at the same time to conserve the product of our forests. In this connection I would call attention to the fact that figure is the prime essential in veneer that is used for faces.

All veneer should be cut to show the very best possible figure and the greatest care exercised in making it smooth. Regardless of whether it is sawed of sliced, the smoothness of the veneer is, after figure, the next consideration. You will readily appreciate the fact that where veneer is unevenly cut or badly scored, it must be worked down to the thinnest point. Even if it is cut thick enough this surfacing occasions waste of labor and material, beside the extra sandpaper and time consumed in bringing it down to a smooth even surface.

To cut veneer of uniform quality and thickness it is necessary to use a uniform tempered, accurately ground knife, which must be ground with care on an automatic knife grinder, which is rigid, and where the knife is firmly bolted to a stationary solid frame, that is incapable of any spring, then permit the grinding wheel to travel back and forth, taking but a very light cut, which is covered with a liberal stream of running water, ever remembering the maxim that "haste makes waste."

Occasionally a knife which seems a little hard at first, after being ground the first time, will prove satisfactory and hold a good edge thereafter. Knives that have been used and ground two or three times and seem to be working all right will continue to do so until they are worn out and subsequent troubles are in nearly all cases traceable to inexperienced or unskilled labor and handling, for which no fault can be attached to the tool or its maker.

Among the defects that may be noted in veneer knives are poor welding, uneven grinding, unsuitable or uneven temper, errors in location of slots and poor joints in the case of sectional knives. A poor weld of but an inch or two rarely cause trouble and can be safely used, but if several inches long, may give trouble through slivers working into the opening, forcing the tool steel away from the backing and out of line, possibly spoiling the blade for future use. It is important that it should be ground straight and true, especially on the face or steel side, not permitting hollows or high spots to remain, which result in an uneven cutting edge and interfere with the successful operation of the pressure bar.

---

* Read Before the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association.

A few section veneer knives have been used which are joined together with a key or lock, but there is a limited demand for them which indicates that they are not altogether satisfactory in view of the difficulty of making perfect joints, the great liability for the sharp corners to break at that point and the very little saved in the total cost of such work.

Many knives are ruined from coming in contact with metal imbedded in the wood, one of the bugbears of the veneer man's work, one of the worst features being the finding of fragments of shells forced into the tree in the days of the civil war. Spikes, iron stakes and other metal substances, including bullets, are frequently met with, although the latter cause no trouble unless they may have been steel capped.

Veneer is used for a great many purposes, among which may be noted rotary and sliced for furniture and desk work, sliced for cigar box stock, and thin stock for barrels, crates, boxes and to pack meats and bottled goods for shipping.

Merchantable veneer is cut as thin as 150 to the inch and in all sizes up to three-eighths of an inch thick, sound and good.

As might be expected, one grade of temper would not be suitable for all such work, hence it is necessary for the knife man to have intimate knowledge of the work to be done to enable him to determine what degree of temper would be best suited to the case.

One of the knife man's greatest trials is in connection with complaints from customers, who stoutly maintain that knives could not have been overheated or injured at their factory, as "the same man and the same grinder had ground many knives without injury for years," but it is the exception that proves the rule, and the fact remains that anyone can burn any knife, or any grinding machine, with any grade of abrasive wheel, no matter how experienced he may be. It is not necessary to burn knives frequently to prove such a contingency exists, or that the best of mechanics may err occasionally.

Segment veneer saws are used in sizes varying from 64 to 84 inches in diameter, each segment being firmly screwed to a steel flange, with spacing of about one-sixteenth of an inch between each. These segments are ground with a bevel for about four inches in depth, back from the rim or teeth, slightly concaved, with this side of the saw set to the outside, or away from the stock being cut. Points are usually spaced at three-fourths of an inch, with a peculiar pattern tooth, to give the best results in what is probably the most delicate operation attempted with a circular saw. Segments at the rim should be pretty stiff and ground with care to insure a straight and true surface on the flat side, beveled down to about 24 gauge at the points for economical cutting. Sawyers use but a slight set and that only for a fraction of an inch back from the saw points. It is absolutely essential that segments be ground of uniform thickness and lined up so that each fit exactly in line on the flange, with a set that is adjusted to a nicety, with all teeth cutting equally, avoiding high points, which result in torn or scratched veneer. It is customary to remove segments about once a month, returning them to the saw maker for rebeveling and adjustment.

This class of saws are usually filed by hand without removal of the segments from the flange or saw from its arbor, which method removes the possibility of overheating, which grinders of the knives experience.

Veneer Knives and Saws—Their Use and Treatment*

By R. J. Cant*

Veneer knives and saws are items of considerable expense to the manufacturer of high-grade veneers. This expense, of course, varies with the degree of care either may receive in th hands of employees, whose duties require them to grind and prepare them for the machine operator.

Veneer knives are made in various sizes from one to sixteen feet in length, and are usually of laid steel, or of tool steel, which has been forged to low-grade steel, the object of which is to produce a finished knife that will remain straight, without warp or wind, as would be the case if made wholly of tool steel.

Tool steel has a well-known tendency to contract and buckle in the process of tempering, hence the desirability of producing knives in this manner, so that they may be readily straightened in making and afterwards. Much of the unfortunate troubles experienced in grinding are overcome by the use of this softer steel in the backing, but enough trouble remains to continue to annoy the veneer maker.

The methods pursued and materials used in a modern knife factory are of such a nature that perfect knives can be guaranteed of much superior quality and far better finish than ever before.

Many consumers of machine knives evidently are not aware of the great amount of work required, nor the years of experience devoted to the veneer man's peculiar needs, necessitating the employment of many expert mechanics of years of education, together with a careful selection of high-grade finishing machines, to enable the knife man to insure satisfaction to a critical class of manufacturers.

A straight knife, of well-welded steel and with a temper suited to the character of the work, is absolutely essential, and the absence of either of these qualities, even in a modified degree, will result in subsequent trouble. In ordering knives the veneer maker should always state the character of the work they will be used for.

A recent writer has truly said: "The man at the knife grinder cannot change a poor knife into a good one, no matter how much skill or care is exercised, but when the skill and care are lacking it is very easy to change a good knife into a bad one." So many knives have been injured in the operation of grinding through carelessness, ignorance or worse, that possibly some information along this line may prove interesting.

Grinding the thin edge of an expensive veneer knife is indeed a delicate operation and requires an order of skill which many veneer makers do not seem to appreciate.

It is possible to overheat, burn or crask any veneer knife, in this operation, in such a short period of time that it seems incredible.

Few realize that but the fraction of a second is required to do the harm that renders many otherwise perfect knives useless, through the drawing of the temper or by cracking.

Several kinds of artificial grinding wheels are being made for this work, some of which are of excellent quality, but others are quite unsuited to the work and cause trouble.

Turkish emery was among the first abrasives tried, but it being of rather soft nature indicated that it was undesirable, and it is also true that some abrasive materials are either too hard or are unsuited for the grinding of tempered tool steel, in view of its great liability to overheat the work.

Much experimenting with various forms of abrasives, with different processes employed in the manufacture of artificial grinding wheels, seems to indicate that the safest and therefore the best abrasive to be pure corundum, a natural product found in its purest state in Canada, containing ninety-five per cent. of crystalline alumina, which is the ingredient that does the cutting, and this percentage is by far the greatest found in any abrasive. The manufacturers of artificial grinding wheels have made great progress in perfecting them and wheels of the present day are far superior to those of former times.

It should not be construed, however, that this advance in the science has reached the point where the grinding of expensive veneer knives and saws may be accomplished by unskilled labor without fear of injury.

Wheels which prove most satisfactory and serviceable are those in which the abrasive grains are known as size No. 30 and the grade, or bond, is J or K. The most satisfactory bond is that which retains the service of each individual grain for just so long as it continues to cut, but releases it at that moment it has grown so dull that it refuses to perform its function and becomes an increasing danger through friction.

This is precisely what a hard wheel does—owing to the hardness of the bond, it retains its hold on the grain after it has served its usefulness, with a tenacity that frequently nothing but an emery wheel dresser will dislodge.

Ordinary grindstones have been used with safety, but can not be relied on to run true and are not recommended for this work. The use of plenty of water is of benefit, yes, a necessity, in grinding, but the lack of it altogether is less serious than the poor economy of allowing a scanty stream of water to trickle down on an overheated blade, wher the laws of contraction and expansion are very apt and often cause it to take advantage of this opportunity to crack or snap, in this case the quantity of water used being too little to serve its intended purpose of cooling, by being allowed to run on the blade when it is in a heated condition. The longer the bevel is ground the greater the danger, as thin tool steel is very easily overheated, and knives ground in this manner are not recommended, nor are they guaranteed by the knife manufacturer.

Face grinding should not be attempted by unskilled persons, nor should it be done to such an extent that the value of the temper is lost by cutting through it into the softer structure of the interior of the tool steel.

Fine veneers cannot be cut with a poorly tempered or poorly ground knife, but fortunately it is not necessary to use them, as excellent veneer knives may be had from well-known makers, who are willing to guarantee satisfaction.

Mr. Samuel Owen Greening, president of the B. Greening Wire Co., of Hamilton, Ont., died at his home on Aug. 31st in the 65th year of his age.

---

* Read Before the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

The Organization of a Lumber Camp

By George I. Ritchie.

The first thing to be considered in organizing a log job, or re-organizing one that is disorganized, is to either get or see that you have a competent, reliable, energetic, sober logging superintendent.

I am speaking now from a position of a plant superintendent, from now on we will place ourselves in the boots of the logging superintendent, who is supposed to be taking on a new job.

To find the trouble of a disorganized logging operations, we must always, if the reader will pardon a common expression, get the cart before the horse. It we are not getting logs enough at the mill, we at once surmise that the loading crew is not getting the capacity out of the machines or that they are not getting in full hours, in fact, where the trouble is we many times do not stop to figure out, but merely blame the logging department, which nine times out of ten is not at fault.

Most cases where logs are not coming to the mill in sufficient quantities it is the fault of the track department more than that of the loading. More than likely the track is not laid to the logs that are skidded, so that the loads can get them, or because the track which is laid is so bad that wrecks knock the loader out of full running time. Sometimes the engines are broken down or disabled from said wrecks, or from step grades and bad roads. Many times the grades are so steep and bad that the switch engine cannot get out with one-fourth of a day, much less to say a half-day's loading at one time, which is the cause of the loader being out of empties. The log proposition is to-day much heavier than it was ten years ago. All of the easy logging is a thing of the past; most of the close logging is a thing of the past; the main line haul is getting further and further each year; which causes delay in delivery of the main line trains of empties. The hills that were considered too rough to built tracks in ten years ago are being logged out now, and where an engine has to switch out from four towns to one car at a time, and sometimes having to call for help to get out this one car from a spur, is taking up so much time getting a train to the main line, that by the time the switch engine gets back to the loader with empties she has been idle for from one to three hours. It used to be that an engine could switch the loads from one loader loading forty cars a day to the main line by itself, but it is getting now to where a swing engine is necessary on most every job and sometimes two of them. So rather than blame the loading crew with the shortage of logs, we will start in the logical order, as aforesaid, taking the northern section of the United States to start with and subdividing this up in the following order: Camp conditions, cutting, hauling or skidding, loading, surveying right of way, grading, steel laying, maintenance, main line, trams, skidway at pond,etc.

Camp Conditions

To bring order out of chaos, a good place to start is in the dining-room. I find that when one feeds well in a logging camp the news spreads rapidly, and regardless of the wage scale, the kind of timber or ground, teams, machines, etc., one has does not make the difference that the boarding house does in the way of attracting or dissatisfying the labor. I have been out on a great many man-catching trips, and the first two questions they ask are, "How do you feed, and how often do you pay off?"

It is a mistake to think that by establishing a rule not to pay off between pay-days will hold good men, from the fact that good men always have a stake to leave on any time they get ready to leave, whether you pay them or not. Furthermore, good men become poor hands when once crossed with this proposition.

I believe that when a man becomes dissatisfied and wants to go, the best thing to do is to let him go, as he will not take the interest in his work afterwards that he has up to that time, and while it causes a little more work in the office, men will come and work for you lots of times. Say, for instance in the winter time, when you need labor to pick up your track out of the mud for a week or two, month or two, at a time, when they would otherwise not come if they thought they could not be paid off when this short job was finished or when they had stayed their limit. Negroes especially are easier to keep when paid off once a week or once every two weeks. It is argued by a great many that if you pay off once a week or once every two weeks, the negro has nothing coming, so they claim, and this is a fact, the main reason why the negro likes to be paid off oftener is so they can keep up with their account all along, and because they want a little money occasionally.

Show me the camp that feeds well and is not full handed, and I will show you one that needs a new logging superintendent. Comfortable beds, roomy quarters, well aired and ventilated and clean, all help to hold labor. I believe in having a night watchman or a negro waked up at three o'clock to build fires for all hands to get up by in the winter, is another way of getting the good will of the men.

Suppose the boarding house does run behind $50 per month, which is not necessary at all with the proper cook in charge, what is that compared with $1,000 a year paid for sending off after men? Have plenty of wells in the camp for families and keep the camp well drained to prevent sickness. Have the loader bring in some old dead logs and pine occasionally free of charge for the families. This won't break you and makes everybody feel good.

In locating a camp, try and find a place in an open field where it will be pretty and shady, rather than in cut-over timber, endangering the houses by fire, and not in tall big timber, as a great many are afraid of lightning.

Having the camp to where we feel satisfied with the organization and that we have the crew well satisfied, the first step in the active end of the business is toward the saws.

The first thing to do in this job is to get a competent team foreman, who from the fact that he is a capable team boss, must necessarily be in line with a lot of good drivers and woods men generally, which is one of the most essential qualities that go to make up a good foreman in any department. The logging superintendent is supposed to know in a week or two what kind of lieutenants there are already on the job; of course, if some or all of them are first class of men there is no need of changing them. In fact, it is a very bad idea indeed to change men when first going onto a job. It is best to avoid it if can possibly be done. It is a very poor policy to take along with you men who have worked with you on your last job, from the fact that it makes the men on the job that you are now taking feel that you think more of your old men than you do of them, and their jobs are in jeopardy, thus dissatisfying them when otherwise they would not be.

Go from team foreman on down the line from the said team boss to the scaler and all men that the logging superintendent is supposed to hire, they are to be taken into consideration and culled out according to their deficiencies.—Lumber Trade Journal.

Feeds and Feeding

Feeds and feeding have become a most important problem for the logging camp superintendent, and one which requires careful study to get the best results from horses, mules and oxen. Only a few years ago almost any kind of feed might be dumped on the commissary platform, shoved into the warehouse, and doled out to the logger. About all he knew of the feed was the price.

In these days of the specialty feeds, laws have been enacted in most of the States where heavy feeding is done. Because of the strictness of these laws the feeder is being protected, whether he really intends he should be or not. Wonderful progress has been made during the last ten years in the manufacture and disposition of feed stuffs of all kinds, and more especially in those known as specialty feeds. The compounding and balancing of rations for domestic animals are now carried on with as great care—and often with greater care—than is the manufacture of foods for human beings.

Thirty-four states have feed stuffs laws, the primary object of which is to protect the consumer—the feeder. If there were no laws to compel the manufacturer or other person placing feed stuffs on the market to give correct information to the feeder it would indeed be a sorry lot of live stock in some sections of the country. The necessity for this information lies in the use or misuse of byproducts of the grains, the refuse of elevators and mills in feed stuffs, and the disinclination to withdraw quantities of useless or harmful weed seeds.

Not many years ago specialty feeds were practically unknown, and byproducts of the flour and corn mills; namely, bran, middlings, mixed feed, red dog, and hominy, grits, meal and gluten feeds, were about the only feeds a logging superintendent thought of outside of corn, oats and hay. But conditions have changed and the so-called specialty feeds are manufactured in great quantities in many sections of the country. Some of the larger concerns have daily capacities running into the hundreds of tons.

Mill feeds always have been considered standard, and so they doubtless will be as long as flour and corn goods are manufactured. But in the feed industry, as in other lines of business, the inability to supply the demand, and the increased call for feed stuffs, have brought about the up-to-date utilization of byproducts of grains other than wheat and corn; these byproducts, when properly balanced into feed rations by experts, are filling the gap and establishing a more reasonable price for the commodity than could be expected if only wheat and corn feeds were used.

Alfalfa Used in Special Feeds

In the West, the great fields of alfalfa are supplying tens of thousands of tons of clean and nutritious feed for dairy cows, horses, mules, work stock and poultry; Kansas alone having more than one million acres planted to alfalfa in 1910. Colorado, Oklahoma and Nebraska also are in the alfalfa zone, though the plant grows in almost every state in the Union. But the states that produce four or five crops a year are making the producers welltodo. It has not been many years since alfalfa was fed as hay only, no thought being given to its value as a balancer of rations. Some concerns now, however, are manufacturing feeds from cut and ground alfalfa hay, making it into meal, and with this as a basis add crushed corn and oats and cane or beet sugar molasses to give the feed a delicious flavor.

Alfalfa meal is sold in great quantities to individuals and concerns doing their own mixing or balancing, as different proportions of the ingredients are required in different sections of the country. In some parts of the United States where feeding is on the increase, protein is the one thing most needed; other sections, having their own protein, must buy carbohydrates. Whatever its lacking may be obtained in another section to balance the ration in a manner suited to the animal to be fed.

In the manufacture of oatmeal a large waste of material would be inevitable if there were no use for the oat hulls, middlings, nubbins and bran. Careful study of these byproducts of the oatmeal mills showed them to possess great feed value. The great oatmeal industry has given the feeder of domestic animals an oat byproduct feed of value, and a specialty feed that is so well balanced as to come near in food value to the oat groat required for human consumption.

In the South great strides have been made in utilizing cotton seed and its various byproducts for feed. All sections of the United States where feeds are made require certain quantities of cotton seed meal, which analyze high in protein.

In the Northwest, aside from the large output of mill feeds from the flour mills, linseed byproducts are becoming common as valuable ingredients for certain specialty feeds.

Molasses feeds, generally made from broken grains not used in flouring mills, form a basis for a specialty feed that has made great advances in the last decade. The ingredients are carefully compounded to make a well balanced ration, and cane and beet sugar molasses is used in the mixture to give it a taste pleasing to the animals.

The corn feed industry was chiefly a local proposition until recently, greater use now being made of the hominy feed, the meal, grits, and ground ear corn. One great institution operates more than twenty mills and has a daily capacity of something like 100,000 bushels of corn. The meal, grits and hominy of course are the primary products of that concern, but the valuable byproducts so necessary in feeding are utilized in properly balancing feed rations.

Oats and corn in reality fix the price of concentrated feed stuffs. When oats and corn are high in price specialty feeds are easy to sell, but when prices are low, as has been the case for some months, feeders buy oats and corn and with roughage they have at home make up a fair ration. The science of feeding, however, is in the proper balancing of a feed, and it is reasonable to suppose that a concern with millions of dollars invested and employing experts to compound its feed can do better than can a feeder who really looks at it only as a side line or a necessity.

Southern states this year, for the first time, will ease off in their purchases of grain feeds. Louisiana and Mississippi especially are large producers of corn. For this reason many new feew plants have been building in the South, and the larger manufacturers of commercial feed stuffs have greatly increased their business in the southern states year by year.

The more one studies the scientific feeding problem the more the subject interests. To understand just how much protein, fat and carbohydrates are necessary in a feed for Wisconsin dairy cows, New England work horses, Ohio chickens, Montana sheep and thoroughbred live stock for breeding purposes is a big proposition. Certainly, then, the specialty feed industry is most important.

Every state in the Union has a department that pays some attention to the subject of feeding stuffs. States that have no special law to regulate the sale of feeds operate under the United States pure food and drug act, or a general misbranding act. The ruling idea seems to be, and rightfully, to secure a full measure of protection to the man who pays his cash for proper feed for his stock.

Few people realize how tremendous the feed industry is. It is a billion dollar business and is growing daily. In making the millions of barrels of flour needed for our people and for export the feed is also made, so this alone is a good start. In addition thousands of manufacturing plants are turning out annually tens of thousands of tons of feeds which do not contain the byproducts of the flour mills.

Distillers' and brewers' grains, dried beet pulp, meat scraps from packing houses, rice products, malt sprouts, cottonseed hulls, ground peanut hulls, kaffir corn, sunflower seed, milo maize, clover, various field and grass seeds, ground corn cob, flaxseed pods, elevator screenings, and in fact nearly everything which has any food value whatever, and is not poisonous or deleterious, may be used as straight feed or as an ingredient in the mixed feed.

Returning to the subject of protection for the feeder, one need look back only two years to see the work that has been done for him. Of course there have been state feed stuffs laws for many years, but it has been less than two years since the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States was organized with the primary object of establishing a uniform feed stuffs law for all the states, thus to do way with many complications that have annoyed the shipper. A law in Mississippi, for instance, might suit very well a shipper in Chicago, but it might not suit a shipper in Nebraska or Kansas. Requirements in North Carolina might protect the feeder of that state, but might not do for Michigan or New York. Some states require license fees, others impose the per ton tax, some exempt certain mixtures and others do not. One state feed control official may have a vastly different idea as to the amount of fiber a feed should contain, while another state official is satisfied if the manufacturer tells on the bag just what it contains. Good results, therefore, are expected to come from the new uniform feed law which has been drawn, and which will be offered in the various states as their legislatures meet. The proposed law necessarily will be modified in some respects to fit certain state requirements, but the main features shown therein doubtless will be acceptable, as it gives to the feeder a greater measure of protection than he has ever enjoyed.—American Lumberman.

Scientific Management—The Camp Table

If it be as difficult to determine what scientific management is in lumbering operations as it has been to establish other scientific facts the conduct of lumber manufacturing and merchandising on a scientific basis is a remote contingency, says The American Lumberman. The scientist conceives of a possibility and sets about to determine whether or not his hypothesis of the case is subject to the demonstration. If scientific management is to be applied to the lumber industry it were well to begin at the beginning. Lumber first exists in tree form. The trees must be felled, cut into logs, skidded, loaded, carried to the mill in some manner and there so manufactured as to produce the greatest quantity and the greatest value in money.

Before any of this work can be inaugurated it is necessary to provide the housing and feeding the men. The camp table expense in all parts of the country has been increasing steadily. The cost is probably not less than 40 cents a day in any part of the country, and from this it ranges to as high as 75 cents, or 25 cents a meal. Those who first partake of the hospitality of the woodsman are amazed at the variety and quantity of food placed on the table. They are also much amazed to learn than the bill of fare is very much the same at all three meals. Pie, cake and pickles are served for breakfast, dinner and supper, and with this is an array of vegetables, meats, dried fruits, etc., that is truly astounding. At many camps three times as much food is served as is eaten. Only a part of it can be "made over." The remainder goes into the slop-barrel and is either thrown away or fed to the pigs.

The woodsman works hard, has long hours and is entitled to good food and plenty of it. At the same time, it is a question if the principals have not materially increased the cost of feeding their men without improving the food. The question of what and how much of each article shall be set on the table is left largely with the cook and the camp boss. It seems that the time has arrived when this matter should be given more attention, not with a view of depriving the workmen of a bountiful table, not primarily with a view of saving money, but with the idea of improving the service and the character of the "grub."

Into this problem enters a human equation which should not be overlooked. The table reputation of certain operators alone is sufficient to attract and hold the best woodsmen available. At the same time, it should not be absolutely imperative to serve six kinds of cake, four kinds of pickles, eight kinds of pie, five kinds of dried fruit, together with meat, vegetables, pancakes and tea and coffee for breakfast.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted

Ten cars 2-in. Log Run Maple. State best price for cash. Box 330, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 18-23

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

WANTED

Cash paid for green clear Maple axles 4¼ in. x 5½ in., 6, 12 or 18 ft. long. If you can get out a carload or more write us. Warren Ross Lumber Company, Jamestown, N.Y. 18

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Lumber Wanted

We are open to buy a few cars of good common and better dry Soft Elm, Birch and Hard Maple, in 1½ and 2 in. thicknesses. Also give us a list of any other dry Hardwood Lumber you have. Address, The London Lumber Co., London, Ont. 18-21

White Pine Pickets Wanted

We want at once 4-4 x 4-4 x 44 in. and 48 in., 5-4 x 5-4 x 44 in. and 48 in., and 6-4 x 6-4 x 48 in. White Pine Pickets. If you have anything in the above write, stating quantity, when cut and best prices. Will buy any quantity from a car to your entire stock. Box 58, Ogdensburg, N.Y. 20

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

100 cars Longford Hemlock, assorted sizes.
100 cars Whitney Spruce, any width.
25 cars Ravensworth Birch, 1 in. and thicker.

Apply to Quincy Adams Lumber Company, Limited, Longford Mills, Ontario. 14-17

For Sale

1 car 2-in. Rock Elm, mill run.
20,000 ft. 1-in. Soft Elm, 12-in. and wider, 1st and 2nd.
1 car 1-in. Basswood, common and better.
3 cars 3-in. Hard Maple, 1st and 2nd.
1 car 2-in. Hard Maple, 1st and 2nd.
1 car 1-in. Hard Maple, mill run.
Box 319 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 17-t.f.

Charcoal

1,000,000 Paper Sacks, $7.50 per 1,000, ⅛-bbl. size. The sacks are suitable for sacking charcoal, cement, coal, lime, clay, sand, fertilizer and every product. All kinds of paper sacks, will furnish at bargain prices.

"WERNER,"
1842 North Park Ave.,
18-18 Chicago (Illinois), U.S.A.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Logging Engines

For sale, two Logging Engines, made by Alex. Dunbar & Sons; only used one season. Apply to John Breakey, Regd., Breakeyville, P.Q. 18-18

Operating Saw Mill For Sale

at Uhthoff Station, G. T. R. Capacity 25 M. feet, containing stationary boiler, 80 h.p.; one engine, 50 h.p., and machinery outfit and building. Will accept $1,000 in full to close estate, as timber is done. Apply to W. B. Tisdale, Orillia, Ont. 17-t.f.

Bargains in Planing Mill Machinery

Two No. 44 Berlin planer and matchers, 9 x 6.
One No. 125 Berlin comb moulder and matcher, 10 x 6.
One No. 254 Berlin self feed rip saw.
One Williamsport self feed rip saw.
One Colloday small outside sticker.
Fifty heavy two wheeled lumber buggies.

RED CLIFF LUMBER CO.,
17-18 Duluth, Minnesota.

Machinery For Sale

Band saw, 37-inch Clement.
Carver, 4-spindle Rohlman.
One cut-off saw, railway wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Engines and boilers, various sizes.
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.
Jointer, chair seat Jenkins.
Jointer, 16-inch White.
Moulder, 6-inch Houston.
Mortiser, hollow chisel, Greenlee.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, Bit.
Planers, 24-in. single belted.
Sander, double 24-in. Perry.
Sander, three drum 42-in. Boardman.
Sander, three drum 42-in. Columbia.
Saw gummers, Rogers.
Saw mill, band, 63-in. wheel.
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.
Variety lathe, Pringle & Brodie.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Band saw filer wants position, double or single cut, or in a factory where there are band resaws. Apply Box 322, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 17-18

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Position as sawyer, circular or band, 12 years experience, good references. Will be through with cut where I am about September 20th. Box 328, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 18-18

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper with a wholesale lumber concern. Age, thirty; three years on road in Western Ontario. Can furnish good references. Box 324, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 18-18

Experienced man in sawmill, and general lumber business, sober, speaks French and English, can give best references; age 35, 20 years experience. Address, Leop. Pepin, 521 Roy street east, Montreal, Que. 18-18

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or assistant bookkeeper. Thoroughly understand the Buffalo white pine market. Have had the present position for last ten years and can furnish A1 references. Strictly temperate. Willing to start very reasonable. Box 327, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 18-19

Salesman

Thoroughly experienced in hard and soft woods, both Canadian and United States, also Pacific Coast products.

Experience has been right at the mills and on the road, in manufacturing, buying and selling.

Investigation as to ability, integrity and standing gladly welcomed.

Apply Box 331, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

Position Wanted

By man capable of taking full charge of logging operations, 50 M. up, stump to mill; married, sober and hustler; a good estimator and buyer of timber, would take charge and look after larger holdings and buy up small lots adjoining. Employed until October 1st; have had experience both north and south. Box 318, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 17-20

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Mill For Sale

A first class mill, well equipped and excellently situated on Lake Temiskaming—fine shipping facilities—immediate sale. Apply to P.O. Box E., New Liskeard, Ont.

Wanted

Good man with saw mill to cut out timber limit which will last from five to eight years. For particulars apply to Parker Bros., Parkersville, Ont. 17-18

For Sale

100 acres first-class hardwood timber and water power sawmill, 45 horse power, as a going concern. W. M. Tolton, Maple Valley, Ont. 17-20

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Wanted

Large American firm manufacturing the most up-to-date dry kiln system for drying lumber, wants to secure reliable Canadian representatives. System patented in Canada and several installations made. Apply E. J. MacIntyre, 4059 Perry Street, Chicago, Ill. 17-18

Mill and Timber For Sale

1,100 acres, well timbered with birch, hemlock, pine, basswood, spruce and cedar, together with new lumber and shingle mill, steam feed, large frame boarding house close to mill, situated on railway siding. Must be sold to close a partnership. Excellent opportunity for small mill man whose supply of timber is cut out and is looking for a new location. Get busy, this is a snap for some one. For further information apply to Box 531, Orillia, Ont. 18-21

For Sale

Timber and Timber Lands, Saw and Shingle Mills, Etc

Some 2,000 acres, greater part virgin timber, situate on Temiscouata Railway, Township Witoworth, P.Q.

Eighteen miles from Riviere du Loup, Station on Intercolonial Railway.

These lots of lands consist of White and Black Spruce, Hemlock, Maple, Birch, Cedar, Ties, and thousands of cords of pulpwood, etc., with saw and shingle mills actually in operation and in complete order.

These are Crown granted lands, including about 30 acres cultivated land and divided by half each side, face to face, by Temiscouata Railway, with siding two hundred feet from the mills, dwelling houses, other buildings. No export duty to be paid. Apply to

M. DESCHINES,
15-18 Fraserville, P.Q., Canada.

For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.
11 M. ft. 1¼ in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
c Montreal, Que.

For Sale

Saw mill of 10 to 15 M. feet daily capacity, complete with planer and matcher combined, also lath machinery, with 400 acres of timber situated at Dillon Port, with a home market in the midst of a growing tourist section, which is just in its infancy. The P. S. L. Co. is offering for sale several berths of pine most convenient to this mill. For particulars write to Jacob Miller, Dillon Port, Ont. 17-18

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED — Block of hardwood lands within reasonable distance from transportation, give full details with map and lowest cash price.

Box 325, Canada Lumberman.

WANTED—Block of first-class timber land (soft wood preferred) that can be operated at a reasonable cost, price not over $15,000. Principals only need reply; give fullest details in first instance; enclose map if possible. Box 326, Canada Lumberman.

250,000,000 ft. standing timber, 40 per cent. Cedar and Cyprus, on Burard Inlet, within sight of Vancouver City. Apply to J. A. Russell, Vancouver, B.C., or James W. Bettes, Winnipeg, Man. 16-19

FOR SALE

On Georgian Bay, two and one-half million ft. Pine, $11,000. Also two and one-half million ft. Hemlock, and three million ft. of Hardwood, 850 acres, 7 miles from railroad, $2,500. Apply to Box 308 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 16-19

Wanted

British Columbia Timberlands. We have bona fide buyers for well located timber. Owners only. Send particulars to

Dominion Lumber & Timber Co., Ltd.,
212 Winch Building,
18-19 Vancouver, B.C.

For Sale—Valuable Timber Limits

Containing about 115,000,000 ft. of spruce and pine; good driving on the Highwood river and Sheep river to the yards at High River and Okotoks, which comprise 315 acres of valuable land, two mills in good condition, with daily capacity of ninety thousand feet. Complete logging and lumbering outfit, 40 horses, etc. Apply

Lineham Lumber Company, Ltd.,
17-20 Okotoks, Alberta.

For Sale

Twenty-two square miles of British Columbia timberland, held under Dominion Timber Lease, ground rent $5 per square mile per annum. Main lines of the C.P.R. runs directly through this tract. Upwards of 200 million feet. Favorable freight rate to prairie markets. An excellent location for mill. Bona fide buyers only.

Dominion Lumber & Timber Co., Ltd.,
212 Winch Building,
18-19 Vancouver, B.C.

I HAVE FOR SALE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

In Tulare County, California. A choice compact tract of 275,000,000 feet of redwood and 125,000,000 feet of sugar pine, nicely located to operate and can be marketed in Los Angeles, California. I want a buyer in the next six weeks. Can be bought at a bargain.

L. VAN WINKLE,
14-17 Santa Monica, Cal.

Sawdust Flooring

Sawdust flooring is among the subjects treated in reports from American Consuls. Consul-General Skinner, of Hamburg, writes as follows:—

"Considerable exportations of magnesium chloride have been made to various American purchasers, particularly in Los Angeles, Cal., all of which is understood to be taken up for the mixture thereof with sawdust for the production of a flooring that is both permanent and relatively inexpensive, and to a considerable extent fireproof.

"The flooring composition consists of a solution of magnesium chloride to which pulverised magnesia is added, and which of itself forms a white, absolutely solid, artificial stone. If to this cement sawdust be added in considerable proportions, the combination, when it becomes hard, possesses many of the qualities of both wood and stone. There are many manufacturers of these floorings in Germany, some of which are mixed on the spot and laid soft on the space to be covered, whilst others are moulded into plates and delivered ready made. One Hamburg firm impregnates the wood meal with oil before mixing it with the magnesia paste, and thereby renders it non-absorbent.

"In this country flooring of this kind, from 23 to 25 millimetres (0.905 to 0.984 inch) thick, costs 7.50 marks per square metre laid. As magnesium chloride is hygroscopic, these floors may become damp if the proportions of the composition are not carefully determined upon, and the salts thereby precipitated are injurious to wood and iron. Every manufacturer has his own recipe, and undertakes, naturally, to overcome this quality of the principal raw material. The cheaper grades of flooring are colored to resemble linoleum or mosaic pavements, and, in many instances, have given entire satisfaction during a considerable term of years. The emigrant halls of the Hamburg-American Line in this city are paved almost entirely with this composition. Floors thus made are more elastic than cement floors, are much warmer, and preserve a smoother surface. Under the fire test this flooring chars, but does not burn, and is a poor conductor of heat.

"Manufacturers of the artificial wood plates use cork waste as well as sawdust, and produce an infinite variety of building materials, including flooring, wainscoting, and roofing plates. One well-known maker supplies a stair covering in one color at 3.50 marks per square metre (83.3 cents per 1.196 square yards) laid, or in several colors at from 5 to 7 marks per square metre ($1.19 to $1.666 per 1.196 square yards). The same manufacturer lays a cheaper flooring intended to be covered afterwards with linoleum or parquet flooring at 1.60 to 3.50 marks per square metre (38 to 83.3 cents per 1.196 square yards).

"Still another manufacturer supplies flooring meal to be used according to his formula at 7.9 and 12 marks per 100 kilos ($1.666, $2.142, and $2.856 per 220 lbs.), according to the quality and purpose for which it is intended."

U. S. Forestry Practice

About 75,000 acres of cutover and partly logged land has been examined by the United States Forest Service to find out the quantity of timber available in the White Mountain region. Most of the tracts average $3 an acre, being badly cut over and in several localities damaged by fire.

The tracts of land that are important as watersheds and are therefore sought by the government are held by a few large pulp and lumber companies. Spruce has been logged extensively over the entire White Mountain region, and while there still remains a few bodies of virgin spruce, the government is not eager to buy them until they have been logged, partly on account of the high cost involved and partly because it is more important at the present time to buy up the cutover lands which allow erosive action greater play.

The cost of logging the high slopes and a few low mountain tops has left large quantities of old, stunted tree growth uncut. This alpine growth is for sale at very low prices and is of very little commercial value to either its past owners or Uncle Sam, yet the Forest Service attaches a very value to it as a protection of the soil from erosion.

With regard to the application of forestry to the White Mountain area, the first step is the replacement of the growing stock on two large areas that were fireswept after cutting a few years ago. The erosion in these places is something appalling, and the growth on the bare soil now left must come by artificial planting.

Tracts of timber which are now overmature and already on the road to decay will be cut and sold to the highest bidder under the adoption of cutting rules and certain methods of disposing of the slash. The timber-selling policy will be based upon regular principles of business and where timber can not be harvested at a profit it will not be offered for sale until it can be made to yield a fair profit.

Natural reproduction will be relied upon to restock most cutover lands because the cost of planting, except in the cases of very bad burns and erosion, is too high.

The chief aim in the administration of the White Mountains will be to maintain a regular and permanent supply of timber, together with the proper storage of rain water on the watersheds.

Of additional importance is the perfection of a system of fire protection. To bring this about, trails, telephones, fire lines and organized patrol will be established. More efficient uses of instruments like the telegraph, heliograph and colored lights at night, will be studied in the effort to secure absolute fire protection.

American Hickory Waste

It is conceded by the American Forest Service hickory associations and the general mass of consumers of this wood, that not more than ten per cent. of the forest stand comes into eventual utilization in wagon woodwork, handles, dowels, and the other purposes for which it is employed. In many other woods, 30, 40, and even 60 per cent. of the forest growth is utilized. The explanation of the tremendous waste in hickory is easy. In the utilization of this wood none but the clear is employed. It would be impracticable to utilize knotty or otherwise defective hickory in wagon spokes, felloes, handles, or in any other place where the wood is generally used. Hence it is a clear lumber "proposition." If only clear oak were employed in the utilisation of this wood, it is doubtful if the percentage of utilization would be much greater than that of hickory, although oak is a much sounder wood than hickory. On the whole American hickory is a growth showing many defects. A good deal of the present stand is hypermature and therefore is brash and unfit for the purposes for which the wood is used. Several varieties are deficient in elasticity, resistence and strength, and hence usually are not taken out of the forest at all. There are only comparatively few varieties of hickory that are of essential value where toughness and elasticity are demanded. It is only of a comparatively recent date that the red or heartwood of the hickory has been used. Formerly it was only the sap of young or second growth hickory which had been utilized. Now the specifications for carriage woodwork and handle material admit the heartwood if it is of equal weight to the sap wood. This plan will doubtless help hickory utilization up to well towards 15 per cent. of the total forest production.

LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding
James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

British & Foreign
Import & Export Co.
Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England
is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

We are Buyers of
Hardwood Lumber
Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)
Staves Hoops
Headings
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH
& JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS
2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

In the cities throughout the province, and in the majority of towns, the lumber trade at the present time is fairly brisk, and shows signs of continuation with little or no heed of the impending reciprocity developments. In country districts also trade conditions are improved, and with the harvest work at an end, or nearly so, the farmers are using considerable quantities of pine and spruce upon improvements, which will occupy a portion of their time in the fall months. In some parts of the province the crop returns were not by any means up to the mark this year, with the result that there is not a general building of extension that might have been expected.

At the present time lath is said to be in good demand generally throughout the province and especially in the cities, where a great number of residential buildings have recently been closed in. Shingles are moving at a fair rate, although their demand for this season has entered upon its decline. The prices of lumber are remaining firm and in the majority of districts the business diversion caused by preparation for the coming elections has but little effect and the prospect of the larger market has not as yet made itself evident to any appreciable extent.

Eastern Canada

The continued activity in building circles in Montreal and eastern cities has kept prices in the lumber trade very much on a level with those previously reported. They are firm and there are no indications of any depression as yet, since the demand for lumber still keeps up. Pending a decision regarding reciprocity the export trade with the Eastern States is not so brisk, as firms are waiting until the acceptance or rejection of the pact has become decided. In some parts of Quebec and in the Eastern States manufacturing has been impeded owing to scarcity of water power which frequently presents itself at this time of year.

In northern pine the volume of trade has been fair and a better outlook prevails for the near future. Southern pine has also prospects for a better buying situation, considerable optimism being expressed for fall business. At the present time there is very little buying ahead and competition is fairly keen for all business that offers itself. The tone of the eastern spruce market as reported in Boston is a little firmer, orders for prompt shipment bringing $24, while the general price is $23.50. Spruce covering boards are also in moderate call, although prices are stated to be a little firmer. An investigation of a number of deals goes to show that there is but little increase over last report. There is a rather small demand for hemlock and prices show no change, although the market is attaining a better basis and it is expected that fall trade will develop accordingly. Shingles have been in good demand, the best cedar extras ranging from $3.40 to $3.50. Lath are firmer and a better demand is reported, the Boston markets showing $3.80 for the better grades of 1⅝-in. lath. At New York the hardwood trade has improved decidedly and a better volume of business has resulted, while prices are being well maintained. Maple and ash are strong, there being an excellent call for maple flooring. Chestnut, beech and birch are all in good demand and moving well. The outlook for the fall trade improves from week to week.

Great Britain

Despite the recent labor troubles which caused such a disturbance in trade circles throughout the country great optimism exists with regard to the prospects for future business. Never in the history of the timber trade in the principal cities of England has it experienced such a state of chaos. In Liverpool every timber yard was obliged to close its gates as the railways had suspended operations and could not receive goods for shipment, while the steamship owners after they had already made all the concessions demanded by their employees were obliged to stop their steamers, owing to the great influx of petty and sectional demands, until a solid basis could be arrived at. Notable among the disastrous effects of this suspension was the interruption of Atlantic traffic in timber goods. The "Megantic" was obliged to retrace her course to Montreal with her consignments of pine on board, and other liners with numerous pine and spruce deals were likewise hung up.

The market quotations for spruce and the majority of other materials are in a desultory condition, the demand being exceedingly small and sales difficult to make. The lower grades of lumber are poorly supported and stocks are more than sufficient for present demands. The birch market continues to be fairly firm, however. Planks are also in fair demand, although consumers are not buying large quantities as prices are on a rather high level.

In Manchester the trade also suffered a serious disturbance and business was practically suspended. The handicap caused by shortage of trucks, barges and flats extended throughout nearly two weeks. Prices remained fairly steady, however, and numerous enquiries were presented for spruce and pine deals.

Due to troubles in Norway, floorings are rather scarce and prices are on the increase. Spruce deals are rapidly finding their way into the town yards, and, speaking generally, the volume of trade is reviving quickly after its serious handicap.

At London, owing to the extraordinary dearth of business during the strike, delivery work was slow in being again resumed, the outlook having been anything but bright. It was impossible to get any goods from the docks, all trades having use for wood being at a standstill. Sawmills and yards have resumed work, however, and although considerable confusion was in evidence, the prospects appear bright for the remainder of the season for demand of building materials. In addition to the disorganization of current business already referred to, the trade has been obliged still further to face the impost levied by the London Port Authority. Although the increase was light the already existing charges were heavy, and taken as a whole, it is reported as being likely to add materially to the serious handicap under which the expansion of the import trade of London is hindered. The report continues to say that in the lumber branch of the hardwood trade this increase of rates will stimulate the practice which has gained extensively of late of taking goods ex-ship, and storing them away from docks in or at the numerous warehouses and wharves which are so readily available in convenient districts. During the month of August a fair supply of mahogany was received, as well as the first installment for the season of Honduras and Tabasco wood, but owing to the existing labor conditions, sales have been few as yet.

United States

The indications for a somewhat active demand of lumber continue in their brightness, although buying for the retail yards and industrial consumers is still mainly for immediate needs. Even this volume, however, is on the increase, indicating that existing stocks have been substantially reduced and that replenishment is necessary. It is expected that considerable activity in buying will be experienced in the fall trade, for the reason that the general dullness throughout the summer has greatly diminished the stocks. Owing to a car shortage which has the undesirable prospect of some duration, deliveries are slow and uncertain. This shortage is being felt in several districts, especially in the southwest, where a large cotton crop, together with heavy grain shipments, live stock, fruit, corn and other farm products are in transit. On account of labor troubles a number of the larger mills in Louisiana and Texas have been shut down, some of them for weeks, with no prospect of an early resumption of business. As a result prices in the south have stiffened and northern dealers have begun to place orders previous to the general advance taking place.

There is a pronounced improvement in the demand for hardwood lumber in Tennessee and along the Ohio River, orders coming in from all sections. Many carload shipments have been made, the demand being for the better grades of hardwood, for which the prices are very firm. In New York trade is showing better and dealers are expecting a substantial increase in volume for the fall.

Chicago.—The demand for lumber generally is on the increase. Pine is moving as well as can be expected at this season, and in comparison with a year ago, conditions are greatly improved. A renewal of activity is expected in white cedar now that harvesting is over, and labor is more available for repair and extension work. Enquiries have been increasing fast recently. An increase in the movement of northern hemlock is also noted, and manufacturers feel confident that they will have a good fall trade, prices being stronger and competition a little less keen. Western products, such as fir, spruce, cedar and western pine, are strengthening in demand, although prices have not advanced as yet. Spruce is steady, their being a fair demand for B siding, the holdings of which are limited to a moderate supply. Fir flooring is more active and the railways are buying large quantities of fir for repair purposes. The demand for shingles remains unsettled, the prices being much the same as previously quoted. There is no appreciable change in the prices or demand for lath. Among the hardwoods there is a steady upward movement and Chicago yards report a fair volume of orders, the upper grades of plain red oak being in good demand. Maple is also in fair request.

Buffalo.—The trade remains quiet, little improvement being in evidence over last report. Long-leaf southern pine has not as brisk

"Cleveland-Sarnia QUALITY"

Dealers Who Are Successful

realize the importance of carrying a stock that matches up year in and year out. We make it a point to keep our stock uniform, and are particularly successful with our

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir.

made from the finest timber that grows in Canada

We can also furnish with despatch

RAILROAD, SHIP-BUILDING and HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS

cut to order any length up to 60 feet

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED

SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

a demand as was anticipated for this time of the year, although prices remain practically the same without any indication of weakness. Not much improvement is looked for in short leaf stock as the building trade has not shown signs of renewal of activity. Orders for fir, spruce and cedar have been few of late, although some yards have been moving a fair amount of stock. When the railroads begin their purchases in these classes of lumber, things will look much brighter, since of late this market has been doing very little. There is a rather small demand for hemlock as the local building trade has not been active in the classes of structures calling for its use. The railway shipments of this commodity from Pennsylvania have been keeping fairly steady and advices show little change. Trade likewise continues light in hardwoods. There have been numerous orders for small lots, among which might be mentioned plain oak, maple and birch. Prices are holding up firmly and the better grades are still scarce. Chestnut is in fair demand and there is a moderately good call for elm and basswood. In northern pine some dealers are finding trade considerably better than they had anticipated. Ont of town demand is said to be better than local, owing to the fact of the strike. This, however, will only have a temporary effect. The box factories are fairly busy and a large amount of box lumber is on the move.

Bay City and Saginaw.—Lumber is coming in by water freely, and dealers say that business is holding its own with a perceptible increase in orders during the last few weeks. The market for northern pine appears to be unchanged. Prices for commodities generally, are also firm and distribution by rail is fair for this season of the year. Dealers are well supplied with stocks to handle their trade. The box trade has been slightly under normal of late, but the plants are kept running and at the present time a number of contracts are being closed.

Market Correspondence

Good Trade at Montreal

Montreal, September 9, 1911.—There is no slackening in the local demand for lumber, owing to the continued activity in the building trade. Prices under these circumstances keep firm, and all indications point to the present level being maintained for some time. So far, electioneering has not interfered with the local business, and is not likely to do so. Dry pine is again in request, but the supply is limited. Firms who do an export trade with the United States complain that reciprocity is interfering with the demand. Buyers naturally are holding their hands until the electors decide whether they will accept or reject the agreement. Business is therefore slow, and those dealers who are opposed to the pact are inclined to express their opinions in decidedly frank terms.

"Prices limited and supplies unlimited," was the statement of the partner in a firm dealing in dimension timber. There is practically nothing doing in this section, he declared, and prices are being cut to ribbons.

The demand for pulp is greater than the supply, owing to the enormous call from the United States; most mills have sold up to the first of July. One firm has completed, within three weeks, sales for 5,000 tons. Of course, prices have gone ahead, and are now very high.

Reports from all over the province of Quebec show that water at the mills is very low, which, of course, effects the power. The same conditions obtain in parts of the United States, and is the chief reason for the demand upon Canadian mills. Ten thousand tons of Swedish pulp have been imported into Maine in order to supply the shortage. There is a considerable quantity of news print accumulated in the United States, but no surplus on this side.

Although the strikes in England are settled, the effects have by no means passed away. The shipping schedule was completely upset, and in consequence the harbor has been, for the time being, almost deserted. Much lumber is awaiting shipment, the vessels not having arrived to take the cargoes. To illustrate the complete disorganization at Liverpool, it may be stated that the Laurentic and Virginian, which discharged at Quebec, instead of coming on to Montreal, brought back a considerable quantity of lumber which the vessels took from Canada and were unable to land at the British port. At present the demand from Great Britain is quiet.

The Lumber Trade in the United Kingdom

Liverpool, Sept. 4.—The timber trade at London, Liverpool and Manchester has just passed through a time of compulsory holiday. Business has been at a standstill for some days. Yards have been closed. Doors and gates have been securely barred and bolted. Carts and wagons have been in shed or in yard, horseless, and an air has prevailed similar to that which prevails on Sunday or on a bank holiday. At the offices, managers and clerks have been in attendance, but it has been a sort of "stand-by" attendance. The reading of the day's newspapers and the discussing of events recorded in them, have formed the principal occupations of office staffs for fully a week past.

The meaning of this unusual state of things is, that trades like the timber trade, which do business in bulky goods, have been pretty much at a standstill for nearly a fortnight owing to strikes of railway and dock workers. On August 18 a general strike of railway workers was called for, but at the time the dislocation of railway goods traffic was nearly as complete as it could be. On dock quays stocks of timber lay where they had been dumped down when delivered from steamers which brought them. In the dock yards stocks stood untouched. The regular workers were not visible, so that there was no one to handle the timber and if there had been it could not have been taken farther than the railway station-yard or depot owing to the stoppage of goods trains or the absence of the men who usually load the trucks. At timber merchants' offices, accordingly, principals and managers came to the conclusion that the only thing they could do, other than shutting up altogether and going home, was to accept the situation as philosophically as might be, and to stand by and await developments. It was rightly concluded that the suspension of dock and railway traffic could not continue for many days, so that the wisest course was to wait until the wind changed and then go on again. This course was adopted. Principals, managers and clerks simply stood by and awaited. On August 21 the railway strike was officially announced to be at an end but the strike of dock workers at Liverpool continued. At London, timber began to move again but very little could be done owing to the glut of goods at railway depots and stations which had to be dealt with before more goods could be received for forwarding. At last timber got its turn with other goods and a movement of timber from quays to yards and from yards to railway stations began. At the time of writing the movement is not nearly normal, but the trade are glad that a start has been made and that there is a likelihood of things becoming normal within a couple of weeks. It will require nearly two weeks for the accumulated stocks to be sent to their destinations and for the different roads to be fully opened and made clear again for traffic at its full volume.

Different branches of the wood-working trades have suffered from the strike epidemic. In London, box and case makers thought the time opportune to strike for higher wages. Messrs. C. H. Glover & Co., Ltd., Prince Savage; Lloyd and Steel, have agreed to advance the wages or earnings of employees by sums ranging from 1s. to 6s. per week. A strike of fortnight's duration was brought to a close by employers agreeing to give their workers advances coming within this range. In some cases an advance of 4s. per week was made in the wages of girl workers, while to the more skilled men workers an advance of 6s per week has been given. At Liverpool and at Birkenhead, cabinet makers, chair-makers, French-polishers and upholsterers have made demands for a revision of the scales of payment, or for a recognition of shops as society shops, and some hands have struck work and turned out. Concessions have been made but some points are still matters of conference between employers and their work-people. To add to the difficulties of the general trade situation the Port of London Authority has practically joined the strikers. It has struck for an advance of 7½ per cent. on the rates, dues, rents, charges and tolls of port and river ;as in operation prior to August 13th. The "Authority" has of course been spared the humiliation of "downing tools," locking up and saying "We'll do no more unless we get the 7½ per cent. increase," as the workers of an ordinary trade would have done. It was in a position to say that as from the 14th of August the rates, tolls and dues would be increased by 7½ per cent. "pending the revision in detail of the several rate books and tariffs." The reason assigned by the "Authority" for this advance was significant. It was that:—"In consequence of the additional expense incurred by the recent increase in wages, all the existing dues, rates will, as from th 14th inst. be increased by 7½ per cent. pending the revision, etc." This increase in rates is of importance to timber shippers and merchants and already they are considering how the new change can be made to bear least heavily upon them. A way which promises relief is for the delivery of timber to be taken ex-ship, and for the goods to be carried by lighter or otherwise to warehouses or yards instead of the vessels entering dock, and the timber being kept for a time on dock quays or even being passed over the quays. It is believed that with the increased rate in force much timber will be handled in this way.

Bent Timber Trade Association

Further evidence of the unrest which exists at present in the timber trade of the United Kingdom has been seen in the formation

GROCERY SUPPLIES

WHEN purchasing your supplies for Camp give us an opportunity of quoting you prices. We specialize in this business and know the kind of goods that please the cook.

Everything first-class quality and at prices that will appeal to the buyer.

Camp Blend Tea	15
Natural Figs in 30 lb. Bags	4¼
Choice Hallowee Dates	4¾
Barbodos Grocery Sugar	4⅜
New Evaporated Apples	11½

Santa Clara Prunes, all sizes, for shipment Oct. 1st.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers **Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO**

J. F. Eby
President

WAREHOUSE and MILLS:
Cor. Front and Scott Streets

Hugh Blain
Vice-President

Lumbermen's Contractors' and Mining Camp

SUPPLIES

Flour, Meats, Beans, Canned Vegetables and Fruits, Condensed (Sweetened) and Evaporated (Unsweetened) Milk, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Syrups, Prunes, Dried Apples, Evaporated Apples.

MINCE MEAT **Our Own Manufacture**

BEST QUALITY PACKED IN BARRELS, TUBS AND PAILS LOWEST PRICES

We are in a position with our large stock to guarantee prompt shipment.
Give us a trial order.

Eby-Blain, Limited, Toronto, Canada

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Grocers

of a bent timber manufacturers' association. This new organization has been formed with the open and avowed intentions of trying to keep prices up and to prevent the keen cutting which has proved so great a bane to bent timber manufacturers of late. For the present the new association will devote itself especially to the scope and requirements of the coach building and the new motor building industries. It is commonly supposed that the great development of motoring within the last seven years has practically destroyed the old, coach-building trade. This is an entire misconception. There has certainly been a falling off in the number of horse-carriages used, and the number of such carriages now being built is small. But a very large number of motor cars and cabs with "coach bodies" have been built and are still being built. The change has been one from horse-coaches to motor-coaches. The petrol-driven motor vehicles have as truly coach-bodies as the old broughams and stage coaches had. The bodies of the motor vehicles differ in form from those of the older horse vehicles. Many of them are larger, stronger and more elaborate than the bodies of the old horse vehicles, so that as regards the change from the old to the new, it has been a change of mode rather than of genus or kind. Wood is wanted for the new motor-coach bodies as it was wanted for the bodies of the horse-vehicles. The chassis of a motor coach will be of steel, the coach-body proper; will be framed chiefly of hardwood. The coach-building industry in its two-part whole; the horse-vehicle branch and the motor-vehicle branch still exists and in an enlarged form and makes its demand for hardwood and especially for bentwood.

This does not by any means represent the full extent of the coach-building industry of the United Kingdom at the present time. Another and a more extensive coach building industry has come into existence within the last dozen years. This is the tramway car building industry, an industry that has attained an extent and an elaborateness which, for the short time, are simply marvellous. In constructing an up-to-date tramway car a relatively large quantity of hardwood is used. The frame will be of selected ash, much of the wood being bent. The seats, if of wood, and the seats of such cars in England are as often of wood as not, will be of bent wood, birch, sycamore or some other white wood, the frames of course being of ash. Oak is freely used for special parts and fittings, while mahogany is at times used for fittings to give an air of variety. The main timbers of this new coach-building industry are of ash and oak and a vast amount of each of these woods has been used since the building of tram-cars for the new electric-car services began. The industry gives every promise of being a permanent one and of continuing to make its demand for wood of the kinds named. It is true the building of tramway cars can not go on at the rate at which it went on from six to twelve years ago. The rate of building then was feverish and abnormal. Now the industry stands at ordinary limits and makes a regular demand for hardwoods and other materials. As far as can be foreseen this demand will be steadily maintained and will increase rather than become less.

The Furniture Man and His Veneer

The furniture man's veneer is one thing and often his plain veneer, fillers and backs are another, and some of the well posted panel manufacturers claim that it is economy to buy them from different sources, says Hardwood Record. However that may be, a different consideration enters into the subject when a man is buying veneer for what might be termed a structural purpose, for utility rather than for its face appearance. The furniture man has a very good instance of this in drawer bottoms, which are not decorative in any sense of the word. Therefore, veneer for this purpose should be bought with a view to its adaptability to the purpose.

Veneer drawer bottoms come in three forms: the single-ply rotary cut veneer, the two-ply built-up veneer, and the three-ply built-up veneer. We may even add another form and say that they come in the form of straight resawed lumber.

In the earlier days of veneering quite a number of drawer bottoms, backs and interior thin stock was made with veneer saws from flitches of cottonwood, poplar and gum. It was an excellent product, but it is too expensive as compared with rotary cut veneer. The best drawer bottom is one made of three-ply veneer glued together, but the cheapest, of course, is single-ply. There is really not much excuse for two-ply stock, because it is not well balanced. It is better, of course, than single-ply, but it would be only a little more expensive to make it three-ply and give the greatest strength in a drawer bottom. Furniture men will do well to give special attention to quality in drawer bottoms, even in cheap furniture. It is worth while. It makes an excellent talking point which should enable the salesmen to get more for the additional cost of making three-ply drawer bottoms as compared with single-ply. Some furniture men may want to make these themselves, while others who buy them from manufacturers may be able to arrange to get three-ply drawer bottoms cut to size.

In the woods used for drawer bottoms gum has the lead, and will probably hold it. However, beech has come in quite extensively and is claimed to make an excellent drawer bottom, either in single-ply or in built-up stock. Beech at present is receiving much more attention than formerly in the veneer and basket industry. The basket factories in the beech territory use a considerable amount of it and often it may be practical to get beech drawer bottom stock from basket factories and others cutting common veneer, at an inviting price and thus secure a good bottom without adding too much to the material cost.

It is predicted that the next few years will see a number of the woods enter into the manufacture of drawer bottoms, among them being yellow pine from the South, especially for single-ply. Yellow pine veneer is very conspicuous in box making, and is one of the cheapest veneer products made. Therefore, it may find its way up from the South into the furniture factory trade. Spruce and fir from the West will also probably work their way over.

It is often worth while for the manufacturer to seek for a combination of veneer, lumber and crating stock in his shipments. Ask the veneer men you are figuring with whether or not they make lumber, furniture dimension, or could supply crating material made from their cores and rough blocks. And here and there it should be possible to develop a connection in which, by combining in the same car shipments of veneer, furniture dimension, and even furniture lumber, one could get a carload combination easier than any other way and thus effect a saving in freight which would be worth while.

Another thing which should be considered in connection with veneers, and which has probably been mentioned before, is the condition of the stock—not merely its condition as to dryness or defects, but the physical condition after drying. One should be careful to see if it is hard, harsh and wrinkly, or whether it is soft and flat.

Thin veneer is inclined to wrinkle more or less, no matter how carefully it is dried. Thick veneer, sometimes because of the nature of the wood, will wrinkle also, and perhaps needs a little moistening and re-drying to flatten it out. However, most of the trouble in wrinkling may be traced directly to the process of drying. It has been dried too rapidly, handled carelessly, or improperly piled.

Often the handling of stock in drying and piling is nearly equally as important as proper cutting. In fact, the matter of handling and drying is so important that perhaps the best plan of all, where a furniture man uses enough to justify, is to buy the veneer dried on one of the modern dryers, but care should be taken not to get it too dry. It should be dry enough to prevent sap stain and things of that kind when bulked, but all the moisture does not have to be removed. If the stock is in good bulking shape, is piled in the warehouse until ready for use, and then properly run through the re-dryer, one can be pretty sure of getting veneer in the best possible shape.

For bulking it is perhaps better that the veneer should not be too dry. The dryness itself does not affect the stock, but in the process of getting it too dry, the man at the dryer is likely to make it harsh and cause wrinkles and then if it is piled in bulk and weighted in drying out, it is likely to check and split badly. If enough moisture were left in it to make it pliant, it would straighten down and dry much better when it is piled in the warehouse.

In order to be on the safe side, it is necessary to re-dry veneer stock before using, regardless of how dry it was when received and piled in the warehouse. Therefore, any additional moisture in veneer which has been kept in a good shape can be disposed of in a re-dryer, or by keeping the stock in a hot room for a short time or a dry-kiln just before using.

According to a recent report in the Toronto Globe, Mr. Chester W. Lyman, of the International Company, anticipates that there will be an immediate and large increase in the manufacture of paper and pulpwood in Canada for export to the United States, as a result of the tariff changes affecting these commodities.

Mr. Lyman stated that the present exports of pulp and paper amounting last year to about 60,000 tons will probably be more than trebled within the next six months. The Canadian manufacturers will largely increase their purchases of pulpwood from private holders of pulpwood lands, principally in Ontario but to some degree also in Quebec and New Brunswick.

The recent fires in Newfoundland have destroyed upwards of $2,000,000 worth of pulpwood, standing and stacked, besides many thousands of mill logs and railway ties. The full extent of the damage has not been ascertained as yet.

More Power Means

More Profit

USE "AMPHIBIA" BELTS

¶ Anything making for more power or less friction is of much interest to all belt users.

¶ To get the most possible power, speed and economy from belts is a problem we have studied for thirty years, and now we produce a practically perfect belt.

¶ "Amphibia" Belts will do more than just ordinary belts and with less cost for up-keep.

There is an "Amphibia" belt for every purpose.

¶ "Amphibia" Belts are waterproof. They are not affected by steam, water, damp air or any similar adverse conditions. We guarantee them against opening of laps through exposure to water or steam.

Your Chance to Prove "Amphibia" Efficiency

¶ If you are contemplating the installation of any transmission equipment let us advise you more fully as to the efficiency of "Amphibia" Belts.

¶ Send us your enquiries. We can be of help to you. We agree that you first prove "Amphibia" merit before any cost to you.

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

Oak Leather Belting

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

The John Dulweber Co.

Capital Stock $225,000

MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.

Specialties

Oak and Poplar

Highest Grades ——— Prompt Shipments

Send all inquiries to the head office:

McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Your Choice of a Steam Loader

Is sure to be an "AMERICAN" if you compare closely the important feature of durability.

The loader shown above, which has been operated constantly for six years in rough country and has passed through several wrecks, is practically as good as new to-day.

It's an "AMERICAN"

This result is only possible with a loader that is **correctly** and **substantially** built.

Send for full information.

AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specilize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

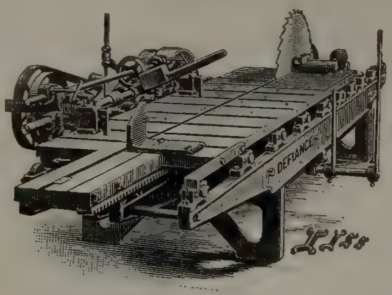
An Attractive Bolting Machine

The Defiance Machine Works of Defiance, Ohio, show a very interesting machine in their No 6 Bolting Saw. Combined in this machine is the equipment for over a dozen wood specialties such as hubs, spokes, insulator pins, etc.

The frame of iron throughout is heavy and substantial to withstand the rapid and heavy labor expected of it.

The patent gauge is instantly adjustable for ripping material to different thicknesses. Their extreme ends are hinged to prevent friction against the material as it passes by the gauge.

The table, upon which the material is placed, is so constructed that it may be used as a double travelling table, or a single travelling table. When used in the latter manner, the bolts are taken out of the cross tie at the rear end, and the back table is held fast by a bolt to form a stationary table to receive the sawed lumber as it falls from the saw. The use of the tables as a double travelling table is for halving or quartering logs and spliting square timber.



Defiance No. 6 Bolting Saw.

The spur dogs are arranged to hold the material by each end. The one nearest the saw is adjustable on the table for different lengths of work, with rack and pinion movement operated by a ball lever for throwing the dogs into the work. By this arrangement the material can be sawed to any angle desired.

Quartered Oak for Veneer

Until recently it was considered inadvisable, if not impossible, to properly slice quartered oak to be used for veneering. Lately, however, rapid strides have been made in this direction and a great deal of quartered oak is now being sliced and used successfully. It requires different handling from the sawed veneer, but where it is properly worked and intelligently used, it is for many purposes extremely satisfactory.

Your grading rules for quartered oak veneer admit of bright sap without limit. I do not see the logic of this, for it certainly is a defect and a serious one. In lumber one inch of bright sap is admitted, but each additional inch is considered a defect in the grade of firsts and seconds which corresponds to your standard grade.

Taking up the cheaper woods, such as basswood, maple, plain oak, beech, birch, elm, etc., I believe there is an oppotrunity for much greater efficiency in grading it to meet various requirements. I do not know how far careful grading has been carried, but I am convinced that it is desirable. From a small experience in this line, I would say that standard inspection of single ply veneer could be made with profit to the manufacturers and advantage to the consumer.

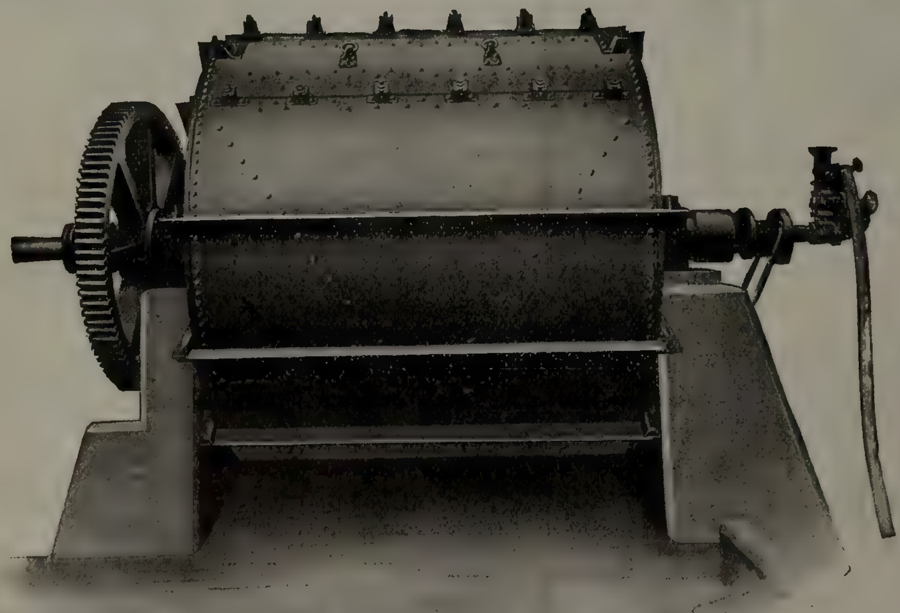
It would seem that veneer might be inspected so as to give the customer standard grades of just what he needs very much the same as is done with lumber. The price, of course, would have to be based on the value of the different grades.

The proper manufacture of single ply veneers is fully as important in the cheaper woods as in the higher grades.

We cannot overlook the fact that even though we consider the last mentioned woods rather low grade and used mostly for centers and backs, it is just as important to have a smooth core on which to place the high-grade veneers as it is that the latter should be properly placed and carefully attached. Too much care cannot be exercised in properly preparing the log for cutting and in cutting it into veneer.

In the hardwoods as well as in the other grades of lumber, manufacturers and merchants have every reason to look forward to a healthy and strengthening demand in the near future. Notwithstanding the severe drougth of midsummer in certain sections, which has reduced slightly the grain yield, the harvest of the great staples will this year undeniably break all previous records. The handsome returns to farmers that the products of their farms will produce will undoubtedly have a beneficial reaction upon lumber demand by way of extension and repair.

C. Bache-Wing Barking Drum



SEND FOR CIRCULAR SHOWING
TESTS MADE AGAINST THE
KNIFE BARKER.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Favorite Shanty Range

is specially constructed for use in Lumber, Railroad and Mining Camps

FAVORITE
SHANTY RANGE

This Range is substantially built of 14 and 16 gauge, specially prepared British Steel.

The top is large, the oven roomy and has the capacity to cook for fifty men.

The Fire Box is 31 inches long, being two inches longer than any other Shanty Range on the market. The Fire Door is unusually large to admit rough, coarse wood.

Size of oven, 25 x 27 x 16.

Capacity of Reservoir, 15 Gallons, Coal Linings, Water Front or Coil Water Back can be furnished with this Range when desired.

Camp Favorite

CAMP FAVORITE

This Stove is a powerful Heater. The body is made of extra heavy rolled steel in one sheet, rivetted and put together like a steam boiler. It is an absolutely safe Stove as there are no joints to get loose and leak ashes.

The adjustable shelves may be placed to give a level cooking top, or can be set down on the sides of the Stove to form foot rests.

Made in three sizes, 36, 42, 48 inches long.

Dimensions of Fire Door 13 x 15 inches.

Our prices are right and can make prompt shipment.

Findlay Bros. Co., Limited
Carleton Place, Ontario and Winnipeg

Timber Estimates

With increasing values in timber land, accuracy in estimates of standing timber is all important. We are practical foresters and make all estimates according to the most approved methods, assuring the smallest margin of error. We furnish forest maps showing the character and location of timber and the average stand in each, as well as the topography; also the blocking of townships in one mile blocks, a most necessary piece of work in the economic operating of timber lands.

A Large Paper Company's Opinion of Our Work

Great Northern Paper Company
Spruce Wood Department .. ..

Bangor, Maine, Dec. 24, 1909.

Dear Sirs,—
Your work in blocking and estimating of approximately forty thousand acres, owned by the Great Northern Paper Company, this summer, was most satisfactory. The results of such work are unquestionably of value to us in handling timber lands.

Very truly yours,
F. A. GILBERT.

Appleton & Sewall Company,
City Hall Building,
Bangor, Maine.

We survey wild lands for the renewal of lines to prevent encroachment and to get actual acreage, the old surveys often being faulty.

We appraise for present and future worth—of particular importance to Bond and Banking Houses in connection with purchases and sales.

Our Booklet F, "Applied Forestry," will prove of interest. Mailed upon request.

We are pleased to refer you to the Great Northern Paper Company, Bangor, Maine; H. S. Ferguson, Engineer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Kathdin Pulp and Paper Company, Boston, Mass.; Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Chicoutimi Pulp and Paper Company, Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada.

Old Town Me. Appleton & Sewall Co Bangor Me.
INCORPORATED
156 Fifth Avenue - New York City

SCANDINAVIA
FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES LIMITED
TORONTO
BELTING

This belt may be run outdoors or indoors. Write for Bulletin.

Federal Engineering and Supplies
Limited

Head Office	Branch
284 Yonge Street	329 St. James Street
Toronto	Montreal

ONEIDA,

The Steel Pulley of better belt contact, lightness, maximum strength.

Oneida Steel Pulleys differ from any similar produce made. And in this difference lies their strength,

In construction the Oneida Steel Pulley is ideal. It is strongly reinforced, is lighter than any other steel pulley by ⅓ to ½ and possesses greater strength. The perfectly oval crown face insures a 20% better belt adhesion.

They are built in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world, from 6 in. to 126 in. with 2 in. to 40 in. face with ¾ in. to 8½ in. bore.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N. Y.

Everything in Spruce

Dressed and in the Rough

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg.,
Montreal.

Clark & Lyford,
Vancouver, B.C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The R. E. Kinsman Lumber Company, Hamilton, Ont., are reported to have assigned to Walter Anderson.

During a recent storm a sawmill at Ailsa Craig, Ont., belonging to Mr. Samuel Gillies, suffered destruction.

The Dominion Wood & Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., has recently been incorporated with a capital of $250,000.

Mr. Geo. H. Belton, a well known lumber dealer and planing mill owner, states that a large mill for manufacturing lumber will be erected at Sarnia as soon as reciprocity becomes a fact.

The sawmill belonging to Mr. Thos. Connell at Fenelon Falls was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. One and one-half million shingles were consumed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The planing mill and lumber stock of George Mustard, Shelburne, Ont., were destroyed by fire recently. The fire is supposed to have started from a dry kiln. The loss is estimated at between $10,000 and $15,000, with insurance of $7,500.

The tugs Reid, Sarnia City and Fisher, of Port Huron, Mich., towing a raft of 6,000,000 feet of logs from Georgian Bay, encountered heavy weather when approaching Sarnia on September 7th and the raft was torn from them. The logs were scattered along the beach for several miles.

The planing mill of the Ludlam-Ainslee Lumber Co., Sarnia, Ont., was recently visited by fire causing damage estimated at $10,000. It is thought that a hot box ignited a pile of sawdust, thereby setting fire to the building. The mill is a branch of the Ludlam-Ainslee Lumber Co., of Hamilton and Leamington, Ont.

The Gull River Lumber Company's planing mill at Coboconk, Ont., was destroyed by fire recently. The sawmill and shingle mill nearby were saved. The loss in building, machinery and lumber, will probably be between $4,000 and $5,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is expected that the company will rebuild at once.

Eastern Canada

Mr. G. S. Anderson's sawmill at Masquash, N. B., was recently destroyed by fire.

The Manouan Lumber, Power & Pulp Company has been registered at Montreal. The president is the Hon. G. R. Smith.

Mr. McLaurin, of the Charlemagne Lac Ouareau Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, has been on a visit to New York.

The sawmill and workmen's dwellings at Lake Annis, N. S., recently destroyed by fire, are being rebuilt by Mr. D. R. Saunders, Yarmouth, N. S.

Stanley Douglas, of Stanley, N. B., has under contemplation the removal of his mill from that place, and the erection of a new mill at Fredericton.

Mr. Jno. R. McLeod, of the McLeod Lumber Company, has become a member of the firm of Messrs. F. B. McCurdy Company, stock brokers, Montreal.

Messrs. Walter McLellan, J. M. Gunn and R. S. Wilson are starting up a woodworking plant at Belmont, N. S., where they will look after all kinds of contract work, building and mill work.

The death occurred on Aug. 26th of Mr. Jno. Gibson, lumberman and merchant of Marksville, N. B. Deceased was a brother of Mr. Alex. Gibson, so well known among lumbermen in the Maritime Provinces.

The A. Cummings & Sons, Ltd., at Coaticook, Que., propose installing at an early date a 125 h.p. sawmill engine as an addition to their present power plant. The works include a saw, shingle and a clap board mill.

The Roberval Paper Company has been registered with a capital of $3,000,000. It has been formed for the manufacture of mechanical and chemical pulp and paper, and for all the derivatives of these products, in the town of Roberval.

As soon as the style of bridge to be adopted has been decided on, the provincial government will erect a new bridge for ordinary and street car traffic across the Reversing Falls at St. John. The present suspension bridge is old and weak, and street cars cannot cross.

It has been stated that over $2,000,000 worth of pulpwood, standing and stock, has recently been destroyed by forest fires in Newfoundland, and many thousand mill logs and railway ties have also been wiped out by the great fire that swept the district around Bishop's Falls.

Over a thousand acres of lumber lands were destroyed by forest fires between Sussex and Penobsquis. The principal losers are McIntyre Brothers, Walter McMonagle, Chittich Brothers, Elkanah Hall, Philip Walsh, Harry Morton, Al Freeze, Lisson Brothers, Ed. Wallace and Byron McLeod.

Mr. Carl Riordon, of the Riordon Paper Company, Limited, and Mr. William Rutherford, of William Rutherford & Sons Co., Limited, have been nominated by the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as members of committees to be elected at the annual meeting of the Association fixed for October 10th.

An extensive forest fire which has been raging in Newfoundland dangerously threatened the pulp and paper mills of the Albert Reed Co. This plant was recently completed at a cost of $4,000,000 and is situated at the eastern end of the Exploits river about 20 miles east of Grand Falls, on a site of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company's pulp and paper plant.

The plant of the Woodstock Woodworking Company, Woodstock, N.B., was seriously damaged by fire recently. The blaze commenced in the furnace room and spread rapidly. The buildings destroyed included the planing mill, boiler and engine house, and dry kilns. Considerable damage was also done to the wareroom. A portion of the machinery was saved, including a moulder, heavy planer, self-feed rip saw, and a buzz planer. The employees succeeded in saving their tools. The loss is figured at $20,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. The company sustained a heavy loss in March last, when their warehouses and stocks were destroyed by fire.

The architects of the Riordon Paper Company, Limited, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, have prepared plans for the erection of a new mill at Calumet, Quebec, in place of that recently destroyed by fire. The approximate cost is $75,000. The output will consist principally of railway ties, shingles and clap-boards. Tenders for the work have been called for. The construction will be of steel and cement.

The shareholders of the Laurentide Paper Company have approved the reorganization scheme under which the assets and good will have been sold to a new company incorporated under the name of "The Laurentide Company, Limited." Payment is to be made by shares of the new company of the aggregate par value of $7,200,000, the shareholders receiving two shares of the new company's capital stock in exchange for each share of the old company.

Lately there has been, in Montreal and district, a growing demand for 2 x 5 and 2 x 6 spruce, which is being used for factory flooring. Instead of being laid flat it is laid edgeways, thus forming a floor about 5 in. thick. This is obviously of a slow burning nature, and makes for the greater safety of a building from fire, with a consequent reduction in the insurance rates. Recently many factories in Ontario and the Province of Quebec have been constructed with these floors.

Western Canada

The North American Timber Holding Company, of Victoria, B. C., has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000,000.

A supply of cedar to the amount of 1,000 cords for block paving has been called for by the Board of Control of Winnipeg.

The Yale-Columbia lumber yards at Nelson, B. C., were fired recently by an incendiary but were aptly saved from destruction.

A sawmill belonging to the Serpentine Lumber Co., near New Westminster, B. C., was totally destroyed by fire recently. The structure was formerly the property of Messrs. McLean Bros.

Cushing Brothers & Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta., have been incorporated, with a capital of $500,000, to carry on business as manufacturers and dealers in lumber throughout the Northwest and elsewhere.

The Ain River Development Company, Limited, Prince Rupert, B.C., has been incorporated, with a capital of $100,000, to acquire and deal in lands, buildings, timber limits, claims, etc.

An English syndicate has purchased the water rights of the Paterson-Eckert Lumber Co., at Chilliwack, B. C., and it is understood that a cement plant will be erected there to cost in the neighborhood of $500,000.

The Canadian West Lumber Co., of Vancouver, are having plans prepared for a mill to be built at Comox, B. C. The plant will consist of a band mill and planing mill, the former to have a daily capacity of 60,000 feet.

The Powell River Paper Company, whose new mill has not been in operation, is already making plans to double its capacity by the erection of a twin mill adjoining it. The company's offices are in the Winch Building, 739 Hastings street, Vancouver.

The Vancouver Timber & Trading Co. has purchased from the Red Cliffe Lumber Co., of Duluth, some 30,000 acres of Crown granted timber lands on Vancouver Island, on which is standing close to two billion feet of first-class merchantable timber.

The British Canadian Lumber Co., Vancouver, are erecting a lumber mill at Lulu Island, B. C., at a cost of $400,000. The mill will be 72 by 292 ft., exclusive of dry kilns and box factory. It is understood that much of the machinery will be purchased in Vancouver.

A tract consisting of 30,000 acres merchantable timber has been sold by Alvo von Alvensleben, of the Vancouver Timber and Trading Company, to a syndicate of Duluth capitalists. It is understood that the timber will not be cut until after the completion of the Panama canal.

The Netos Timber Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., has been incorporated, with a capital of $50,000, to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia or elsewhere as wood, timber and lumber merchants, sawmill and shingle mill proprietors, dealers in sawn timber, wood shingles, poles, etc.

Despite competition of American mill men the demand for rough lumber from the prairies is reported from Vancouver to show no signs of decrease, while next year's lumber requirements from these districts is expected to show an increase of over 75 per cent. owing to the large influx of settlers.

At present the lumbermen and railway companies in British Columbia, as a result of legislation at the last session of the legislature, pay a proportion of the cost of fighting fires on their property and in future, as the result of a conference between Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands and other government officials, and a number of prominent lumbermen and railway officials at Cranbrook, they will contribute to the cost of preventing the outbreak of forest fires to which end the chief efforts of the government are now being directed.

The woodworking industries throughout Canada generally are favorably reported as being in a very active condition.

According to the estimates of Mr. J. E. Beerbohm, London, compiled from data furnished by his own correspondents, covering a large number of countries, and published in the Evening Foreign Trade List of Aug. 11, the total wheat production for this year will amount to over 1,725,000,000 bushels from the wheat producing countries of the world. Of this Canada's output is estimated at 184,000,000 bushels.

Seasoning Wood by Electricity.—In France a new process of seasoning timber has been tried which, it is claimed, completely does the work in a short time, no matter how green the timber may be. A tank is filled with a solution containing 10 per cent. borax and 5 per cent. of rosin and a small amount of sodium carbonate. The timber is placed in this between two lead plates. The current is said to drive out the sap and deposit borax and resin in its place.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WE will make especially low prices on the following Dry Stock for immediate shipment:

COMMON and DRESSING

WHITE PINE

(NO BOX)

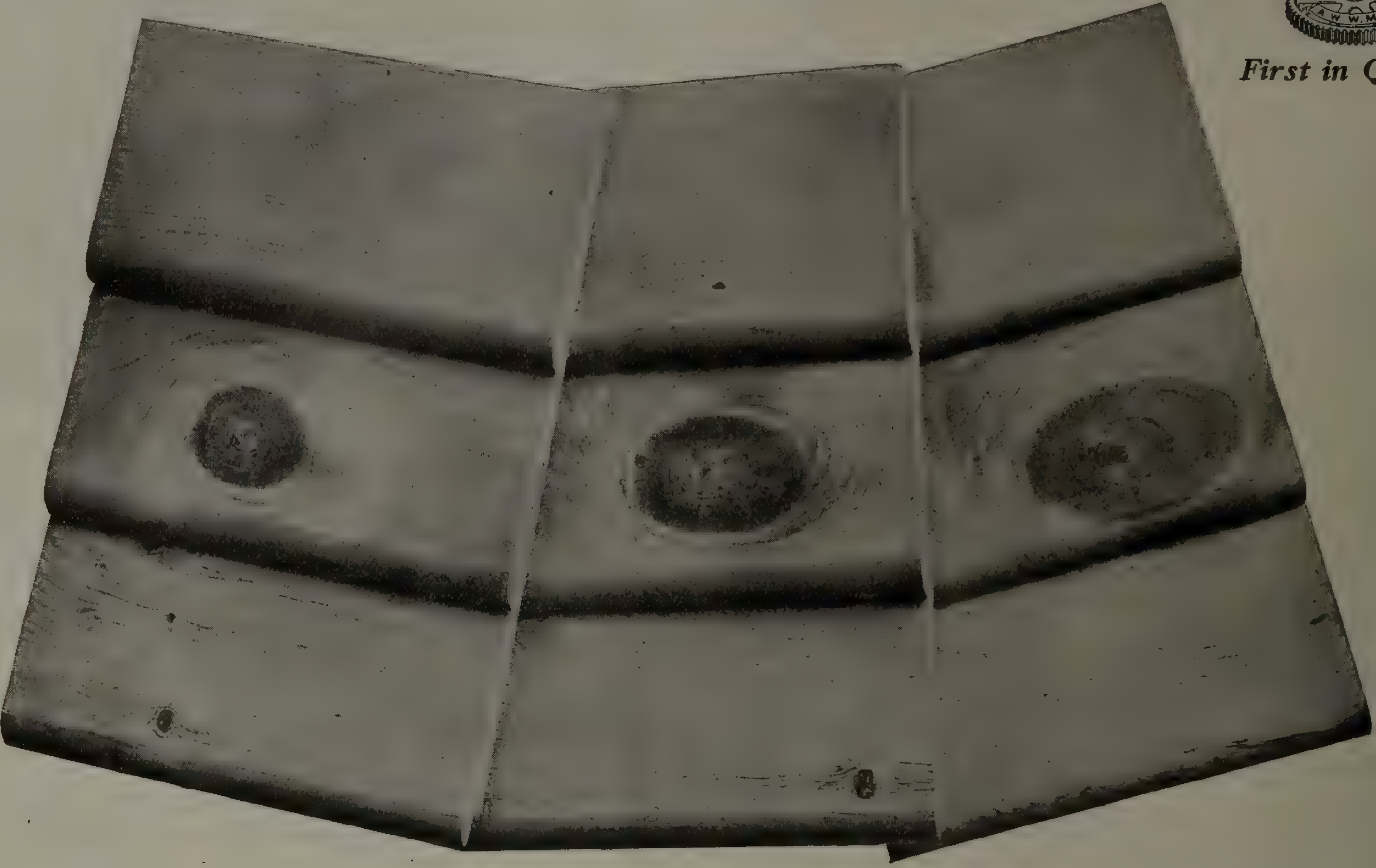
50 M ft. 5/4 x 8-in. and up 12/8-ft.
60 " 6/4 x " " " "
250 " 8/4 x " " " "
65 " 3 x 4-in. " " 6/11-ft.
50 " 3 x 4-in. " " 12/18-ft.

Has to be moved to close an account. Bone Dry. Let us give you further particulars.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
Montreal Ottawa

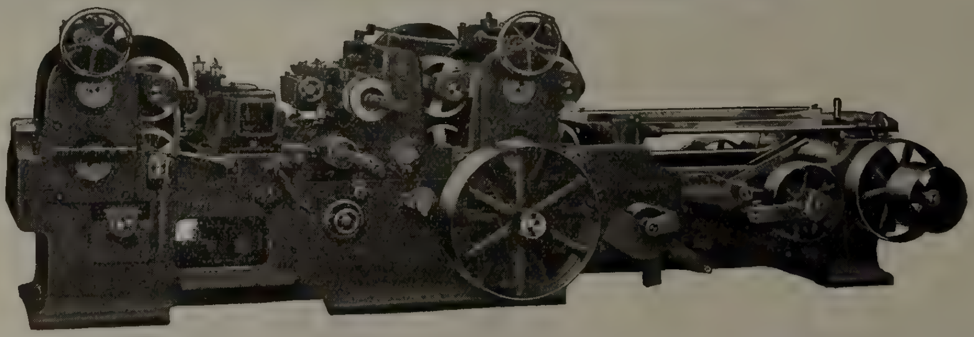
IF YOU HAVE A KNOTTY PROBLEM,
WE CAN TEACH YOU HOW TO SOLVE IT
ON A NUMBER "77,"
ON THE AMERICAN "77."

First in Quality



These are samples of No. 117 Triple-Drop Novelty Siding done in white pine on the AMERICAN NUMBER "77" PLANER AND MATCHER with Profiler at ***150 feet per minute.***

Note how clean the knots are trimmed, no tearing out around them—scarcely the raising of the fuzz—as smooth and as easy to paint over as any other part of the job; and remember, at ***150 feet per minute.***



You want the best—it's the cheapest in the long run; and it's an American

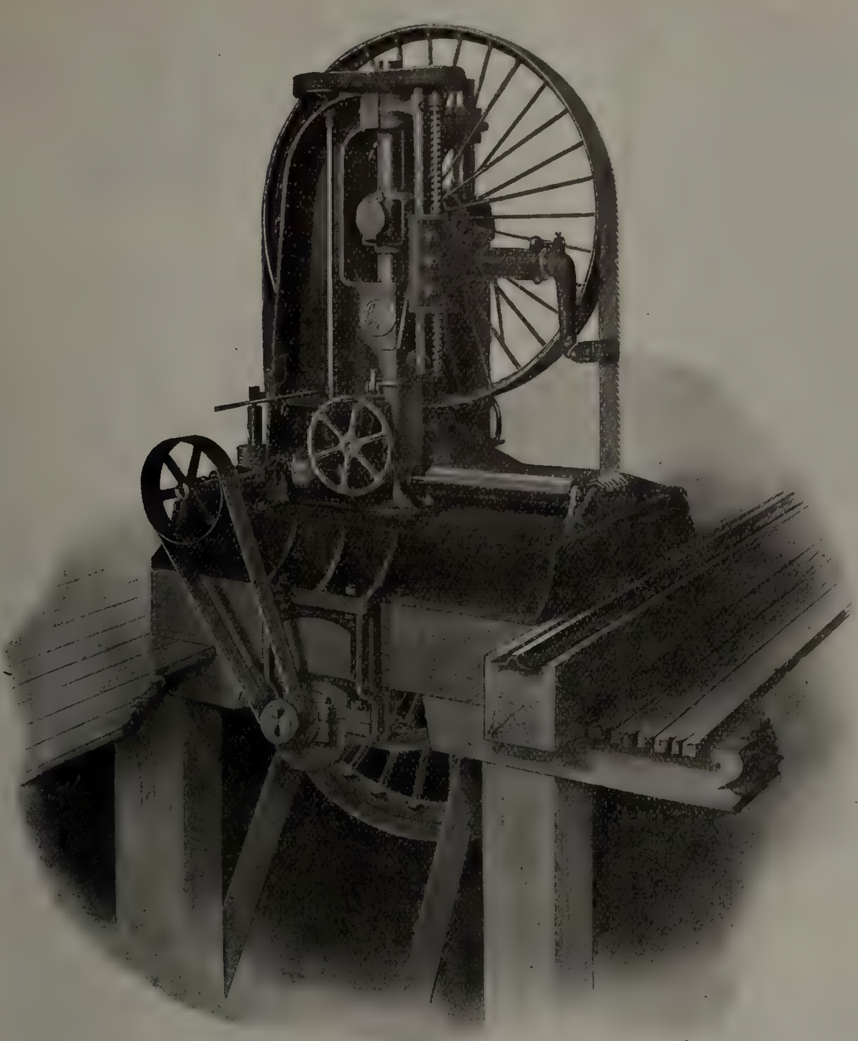
Let us tell you about it.

AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO

SALES OFFICES
NEW YORK - 90 WEST ST.
CHICAGO - 917 FISHER BLD.
NEW ORLEANS - CANAL LA. BANK BLD.

EXECUTIVE
AND GENERAL SALES OFFICE
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SALES OFFICES
SPOKANE - 314 W. PACIFIC AVE
PORTLAND, ORE - 53-55 FIRST ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL - 46 FREMONT ST.



A Band Mill Without a Peer

Best balanced and most symmetrical band mill ever designed

The despair of imitators
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels
Does not overhang its foundation
Is the heaviest band mill built
Also the perfection of simplicity
It holds all the cutting records
Has the greatest range of top wheel
Double spring cushion tension device
Steam straining engine when specified
Quick opening bottom guides
Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame
Safety upper guide
Steam controlled upper guide when wanted
Steel spoke V section bottom wheel
Chain oiling bearings
Hubs are longer than on any other brand
This insures a very rigid wheel
Wheels tilt from front and rear
The standard of excellence
Every feature original with us
We build every machine required in an up to date mill

Ask for Catalogs

Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N.Y.

Pacific Coast Office, 715 White Building, Seattle, Washington

---

"JUMBO"

Combined GANG and EDGER

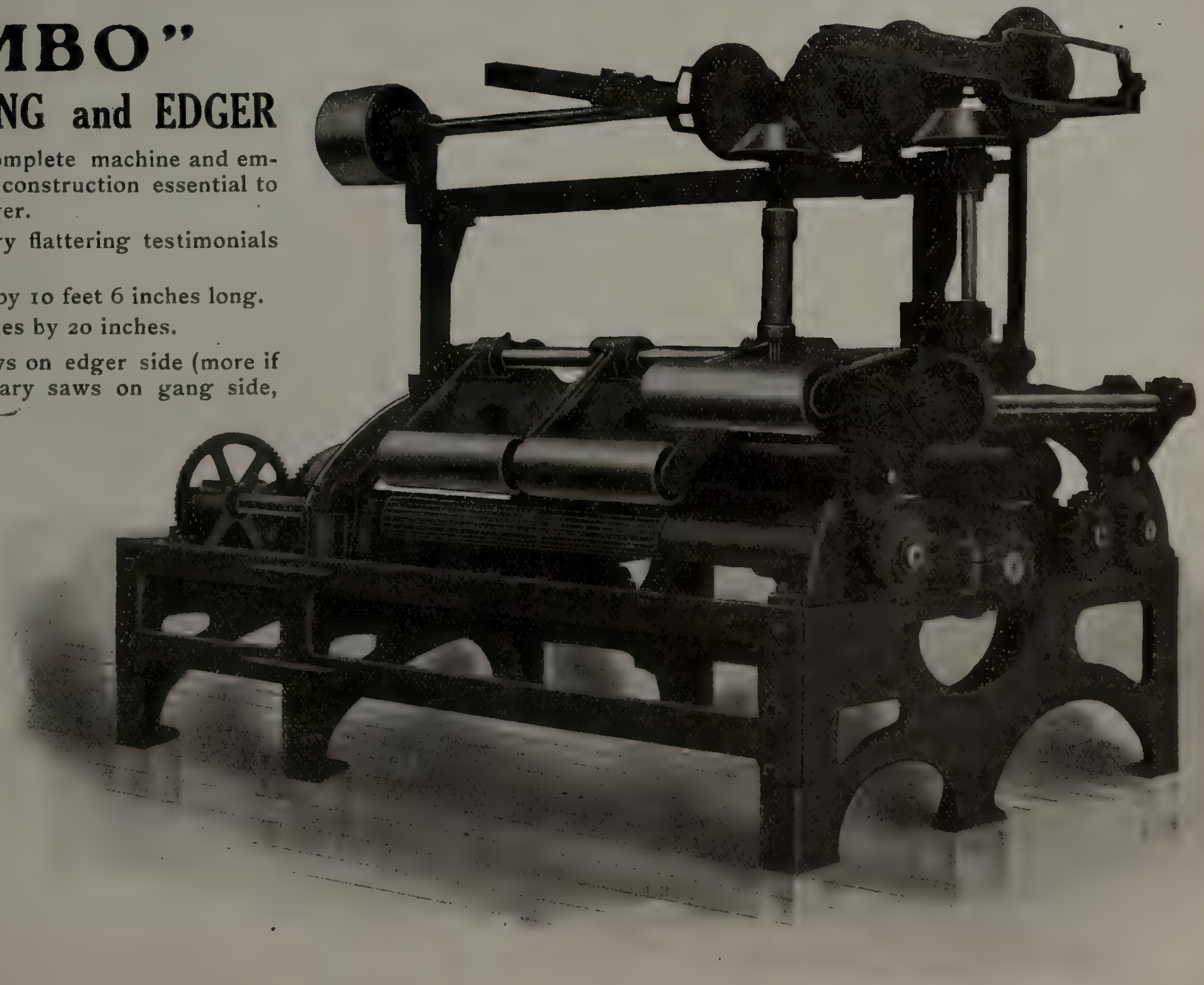
This is a very complete machine and embodies every detail of construction essential to an adequate gang edger.

We have some very flattering testimonials for our "Jumbo."

Mandrel: 4½ inches by 10 feet 6 inches long.
Drive Pulley: 20 inches by 20 inches.
Saws: 2 movable saws on edger side (more if desired) 8 stationary saws on gang side, 2 water boxes

Prices and Literature Cheerfully Furnished

MOWRY & SONS
Gravenhurst
Ontario



Our latest model is an improvement on the one illustrated above.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

Vhite Pine:		
inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
" mill cull sidings		17.00
x 10 common	27 00	28 00
and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
¼ inch flooring		28 00
" mill run Norway		20 00
" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		34 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		34 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 00

6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		35 50
10x20		36 00
6x18, 8x18		36 50
6x20, 8x20		37 50

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		[illegible] 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft.		9 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.		21 50
" " " 20 ft.		23 50
" " " 22 ft.		25 50
" " " 24 ft.		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. [illegible] common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	38 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	3 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s . Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	25 00
x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Pine, box boards		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' 1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60

ASH.

13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	30	40

BIRCH.

14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments	"	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	"	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett		59 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2in. "		59 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

COMMON AND DRESSING MILL RUN

1" x 4"		22 00
1" x 5"		25 00
1" x 6 and 8"		26 00
1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		33 00
1" x 13" and up		33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1¼, 1½, 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 75
No. 3 48' Pine	2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock	3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft.	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00	Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00	" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00	" 5/4 x 12	52 00
Selects 4/4	84 00	No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00	" " 6/4	58 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00	" " 8/4	58 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00	No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 5/4	65 00	" " 6/4	47 00
" " 6/4	65 00	" " 8/4	47 00
" " 8/4	67 00	No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00	" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 5/4	57 00	" " 1 x 10	37 00
" " 6/4	59 00	No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 8/4	61 00	" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00	No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 5/4	45 00	" " 1 x 10	29 00
" " 6/4	47 00	Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" " 8/4	51 00	" 1 x 10	24 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00	" 1 x 12	26 00
" " 6/4	37 00	" 1 x 13 & up	[illegible]
" " 8/4	37 00		

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobbe buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00			
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 0

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00	1st and 2nd, soft.	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00	Common and culls.	14 00	22 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$99 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	89 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	70 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch		75 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10		38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8		37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12		43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8		35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8		29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension	25 00	26 00
9 in. and under		24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s		19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" " "		3 40

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$3 00
Clears		3 00
Second clears		2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 95
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 20
" Perfection, 5butts to 2¼		4 75

Wire Rope

For Every Requirement

We are specialists in the manufacture of wire rope. We can ship from stock any length or size of the wire ropes usually supplied and can manufacture specially a rope exactly suitable for your requirements. Perhaps you are having wire rope troubles—if so—drop us a line advising us your requirements and we will be pleased to make suggestions as to the class and style of rope you should use. We have had years of experience—and should know.

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL
General Supply Company of Canada—Winnipeg Agents

JEFFREY
3839-IC

Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyor

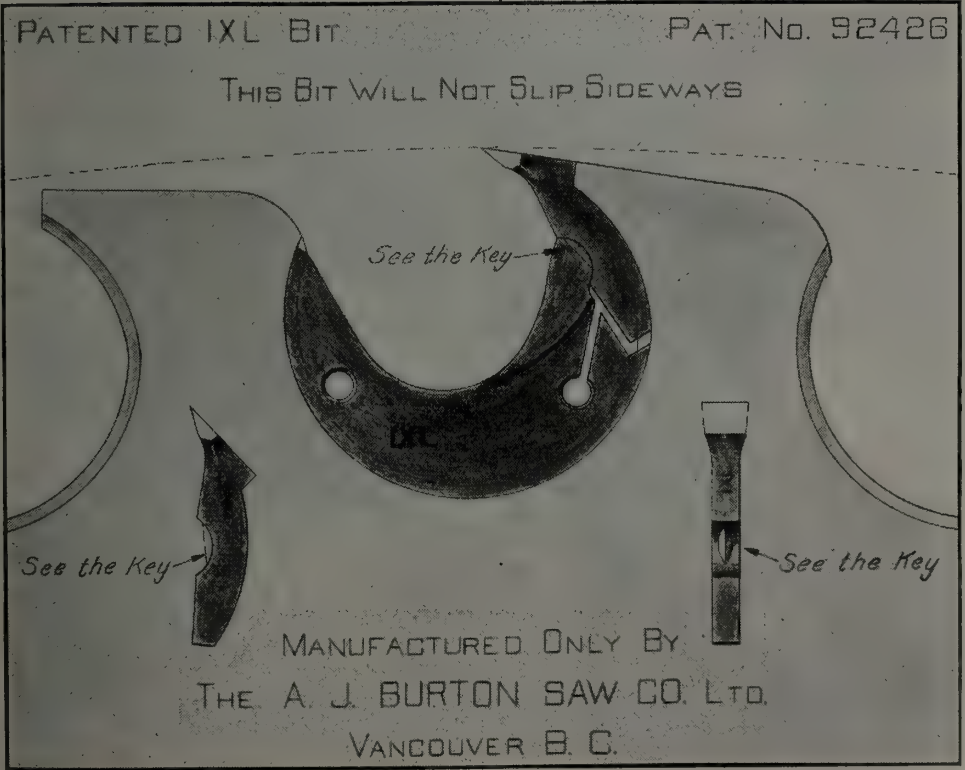
handling refuse from Saw Mill to dump, capacity of this mill is 20,000 feet lumber daily.

Conveyor is 230 feet between centres, travels at speed of 100 feet per minute.

We design and build conveyors for handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, Saw Dust, Slabs and Ties. Every Conveyor is economical and dependable for the particular work it is intended to do.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE 57.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Company
MONTREAL, CAN.


PATENTED IXL BIT
PAT. NO. 92426
THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS
See the Key
See the Key
See the Key
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE A. J. BURTON SAW CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER B. C.

Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

Saws Band, Gang,
Solid and Inserted
Tooth Circulars,
Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

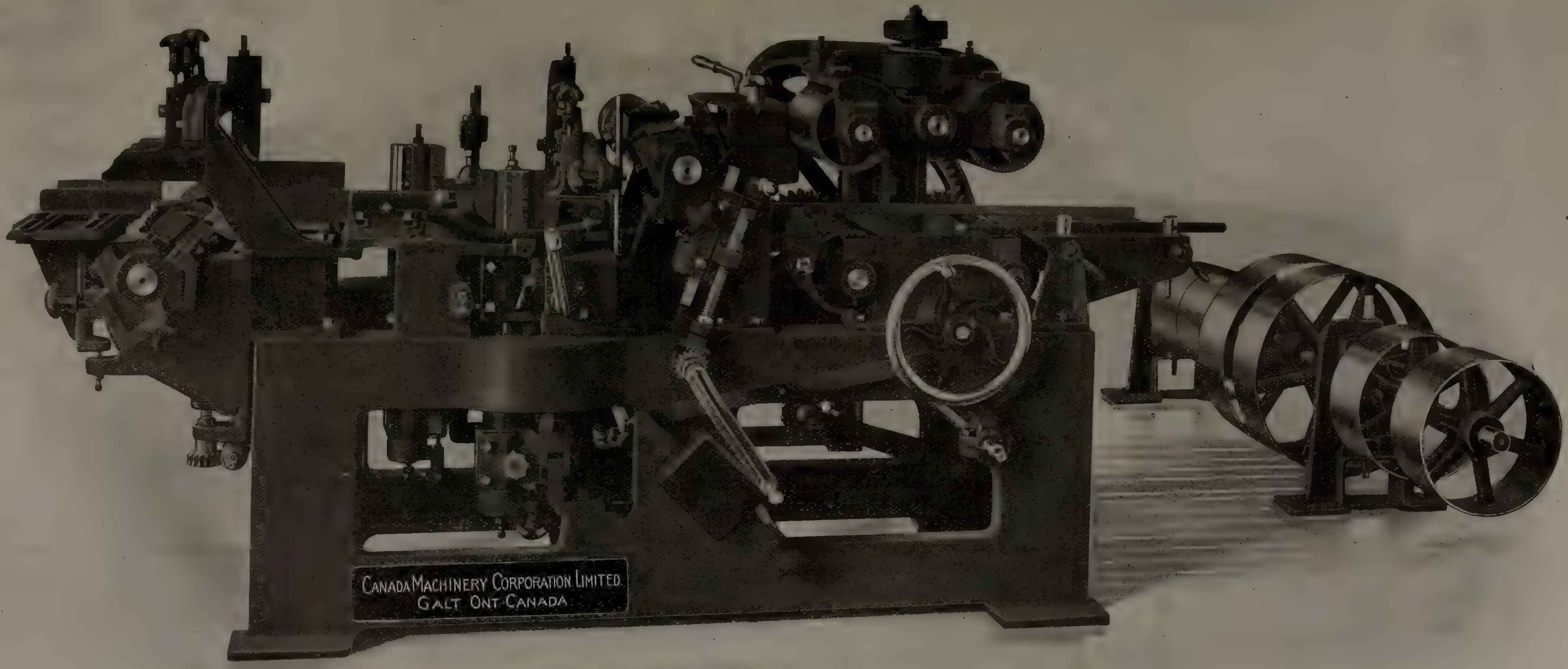
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
BOX 848
Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND REPAIR WORKS
374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone 7458

Number 301 Open Side Moulder

Are you making a profit on your mouldings?
May be YES? May be No?

It is worth your while to look into this question
We can probably DOUBLE your OUTPUT



Does Excellent work at **75 feet** per Minute

Frame cast in one piece
Working parts free of access
Large feed Rolls driven with Cut Gear

Frame has no vibration from Countershaft
Cutter Head Spindles of large diameter
Combines all good points of an inside and outside moulder

Let us give you further particulars

Canada Machinery Corporation Ltd., Galt, Ontario

Let us Furnish you with HEAVY WESTERN

Oats

Cleaned and Sacked at Port Arthur
Shipped from 135 Elevators
Located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta

WRITE OR WIRE FOR OUR PRICES

National Elevator Co., Limited
Winnipeg - Manitoba

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND
WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, GA.

E110

WOOD DISTILLATION

and Recovery of all By-Products

We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date **Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings, Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery of all By-Products:—Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone, etc., etc. Full particulars from

The Pure Carbon Chemical Company
Limited
BIDEFORD - ENGLAND

"John Bull"
Larrigans

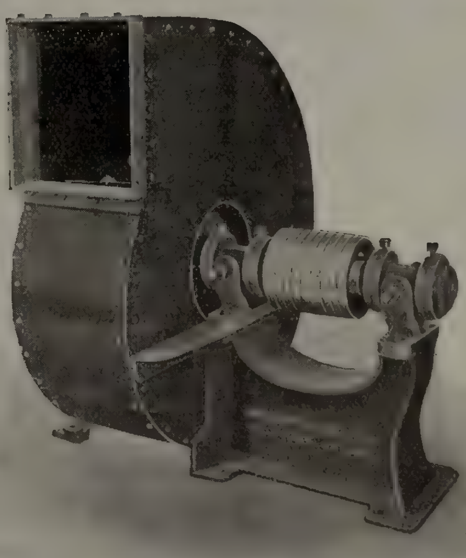
Wear Like Iron

We tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co.
Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

We have been asked:
"Are you interested in the carpenters and the Disston Saws they buy, even after you have their money?"

THIS is a question easily answered. Do you suppose for an instant that we could have retained our regular trade, constantly increasing it, built up and maintained the largest and greatest works of its kind in the world, over a period of seventy-one years, had we not seen to it that the articles we sent out were "making good" and satisfying the user?

LARGEST PLANT IN THE WORLD

We want to force home to you the important fact that our plant is by far the largest of its kind in the world, consisting of 58 buildings, covering 50 acres. We employ 3500 men, and during almost three-quarters of a century—the period we have been in business—very little time has been lost by the employees. You must realise that it requires "some orders" to keep an establishment of this magnitude going.

There surely must be more than ordinary merit in that brand of goods which creates and satisfies the demand over a long period of time.

PROTECTS THE USER

We certainly do want to know if any Disston Brand Saw, Tool or File does not stand up to our guarantee. That guarantee is sufficiently broad to protect the user on every reasonable point. If you have a Disston Saw, Tool or File that has failed you through any cause of ours, let us know, and we will see that you bear no loss on our account.

Each and every article bearing the name DISSTON carries a full warranty as to material and workmanship.

And this guarantee has been in force since the first Disston Saw was made.

There are millions and millions of Disston Brand Saws, Tools and Files in practical use all over the world, which are giving the highest satisfaction. Of course, you will appreciate that almost every individual has his own ideas and opinions and it is impossible to cater to each, particular in cases where they may be prejudice; so our only recourse is to satisfy the majority, and this we have been doing for over seventy-one years—making the goods of superior quality and after designs which have been demonstrated by practical use to be best adapted for the purpose.

It is noteworthy, however, that where we have one complaint, we receive thousands of letters voluntarily testifying to the superior worth and durability of Disston Brand Goods. This speaks for itself.

Neverless, we are always open to conviction, and if a man has complaint to make about any of the Disston Goods, it is but fair and just to us that he enter the complaint; for it is by considering, fully digesting and going into the cause of the trouble, in addition to our constant experimenting and investigations which enables us to so improve and perfect Disston Goods as to bring them up to the highest point of efficiency. When a man has occasion to find fault with any of our goods we do not consider it "a complaint," but a stimulation and a reason for increased vigilance in looking to the safeguarding of the high prestige we have achieved for the name Disston.

MOST PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

We have the experience—and broad experience at that—extentending over seventy-one years, not only in the making but in the using of tools. Think of the enormous size of our plant; think of its many diversified departments and their ramifications—Steel making, Saw making, the making of various Tools. File making, Wood working departments, Machine Knife making, Machine Shop. Think of the enormous quantities of tools and materials we buy from the outside and think of the great quantity of tools of our own make that we use. When you consider all these points, it will give you some idea of our experience in the manufacturing and use of tools. And that experience we make Count in the perfecting of our manufacturing facilities and the increased efficiency of our own brand of goods.

MADE FOR EFFICIENCY

In the Disston Brand Saws, Tools and Files you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date factorp, the Largest in the World. Where the goods are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-six years—to the finishing operation; and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

We want to say to you, and say it positively, that Disston Goods are made not merely to sell, **but for practical use.** All materials used are of highest grade; the steel is properly hardened, tempered, and ground under the Disston exclusive processes; each article carefully inspected at various stages of the work, and finished in a workmanlike manner. **We Fully Guarantee them to be of Highest Efficiency and Unequalled.**

WE ARE INTERESTED

Reverting to the question:—Yes, we are interested in the carpenters and all other users of our tools, as well as the tools themselves after they have been bought and put to use. For we take great pride in the successful results they have achieved in the working, and fully realise—have realized for years—that the world-wide reputation we have earned can only be maintained by furnishing goods of the highest efficiency.

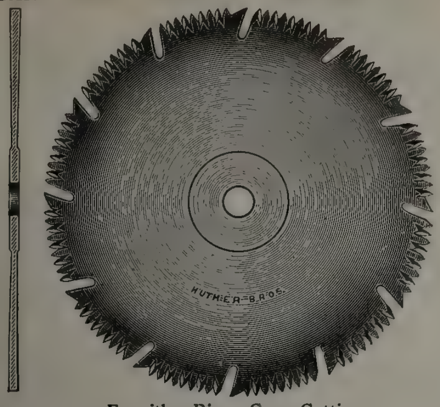
Henry Disston & Sons

Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works
PHILADELPHIA

HUTHER BROS.

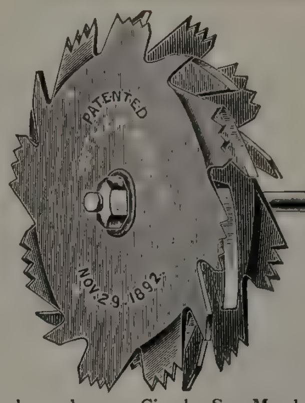
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw


HUTHER-BROS.

For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head



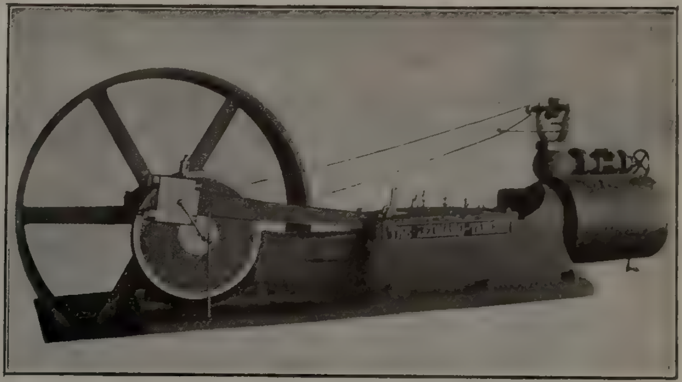
Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., • ROCHESTER, N. Y.

LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES



Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON, ONT.

Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

---

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbent
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

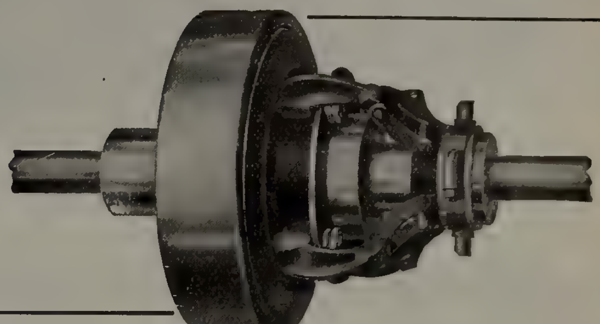
International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.



THAT RUNNING WASTE

"Stop, look and listen," is considered the acme of warning injunctions at railroad crossings; and the reason is because it calls every human faculty into action that should enter into the protection of the public, and in turn of the railroad.

Every manufacturer knows that by installing clutches to control machinery instantly, your employees are afforded protection; and, in turn, by shutting down idle groups of machines, you save power. But had you thought of saving power while running—your biggest item. That's where the POSITIVE Combined Jaw and Friction Clutch figures. It will couple a driving shaft at any speed into a driven shaft at rest against full load. The frictions grip until the two shafts come to the same speed; then the jaws engage and drive the load, the frictions releasing.

There is no slipping, no loss of power while running. By the same token, the POSITIVE Clutch will do the hardest duty satisfactorily. If you have a "tough transmission proposition," we want to show you where we have "licked that kind to a frazzle."

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works
Limited

American Works: Buffalo, N.Y. 11 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.
Eastern Warehouse: Canada Ford Co., Montreal, P. Q.

OILDAG

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

Deflocculated Acheson-Graphite, DAG, and oil.

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure and these qualities, added to the unctious softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, make Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes. The process of deflocculation takes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that 99% of it will go through a sieve having 44,000 meshes to the square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they cannot be seen with a strong microscope. Oildag is this deflocculated Acheson-graphite suspended in oil where it neither floats or sinks but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

Mr. Rob't. A. Ross, E. E. of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, writes:—

"As my firm are constructing and operating steam plants, we have wished to use a mixture of graphite and oil for cylinder lubrication, but have been prevented by the fact that the graphite settled out of the mixture. This difficulty you have overcome, and we are now assured of the best lubrication in the world, especially in super-heated steam practice."

Write for Oildag booklet 77 E.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY
Factory at Sarnia, Canada - - Port Huron, Mich.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

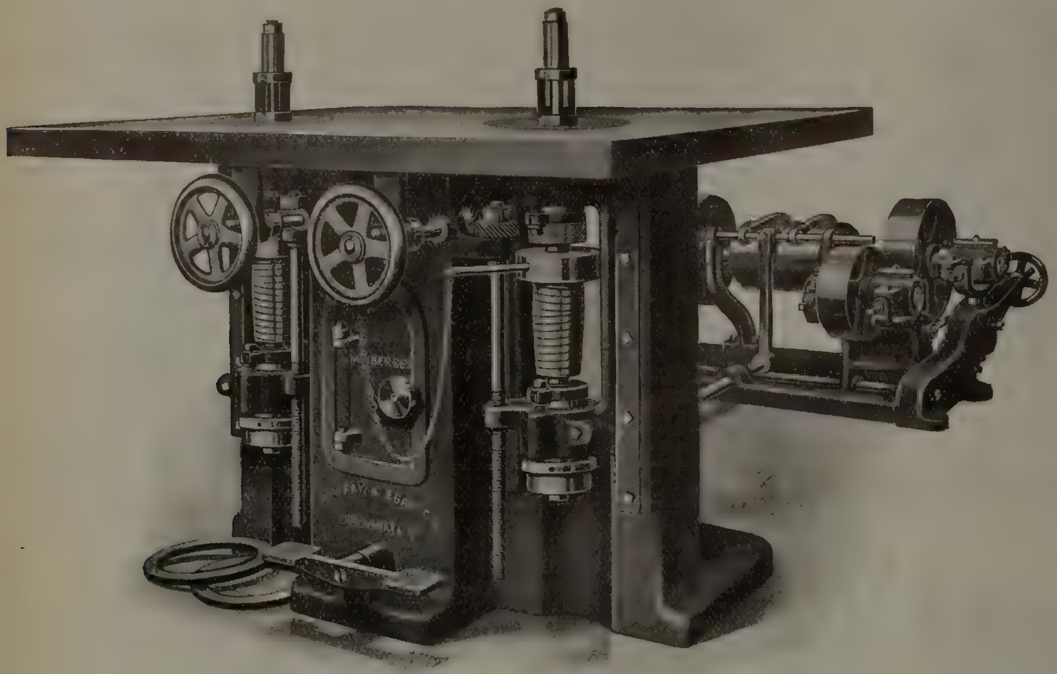
The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.



No. 265 Double Spindle High Speed Shaper.

9,000 R. P. M. is the spindle speed of the new Fay & Egan No. 265 Double Spindle Shaper. Other so-called "High-speed" shapers run about 6,000 R. P. M.—a difference of 50% in the efficiency.

With spindles running perfectly true at this speed, your work will be smoother, requiring less labor in the finishing-room—easier and less dangerous to the operator—and the time now required for shaping will be reduced 50%.

THE REASONS

THE SPINDLES are made of forged crucible steel, mounted in rigid housings which are fitted into planed, gibbed ways their entire length. Housings have independent vertical adjustment and both spindles drop below the table.

THE COUNTERSHAFT consists of a base cast in one piece on which all pulleys and shifters are mounted. This construction, exclusive in our shapers, eliminates assembling upon arrival, assures proper alignment of belts and makes it possible for the belts to stand up to the high speed required.

THE BEARINGS are made of phosphor bronze and tapered, with oil reservoirs completely around the inner bearing, designed in such manner as to insure a continuous oil flow. This construction permits the operation of the spindles at the extreme speed of 9,000 R.P.M. without danger of burning.

THE CONTROL of this machine is instant at the will of the operator by means of a foot treadle in front. The column is a single cored casting, very heavy, but designed in such manner that it is entirely out of the way of the operator and supports the working parts without vibration.

The Speed is High, but the Price is Not.

Write for Catalogue. It's Free.

Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
465-485 W. Front Street

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
U. S. A.

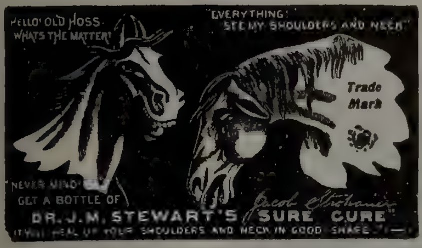
ESTABLISHED EIGHTEEN THIRTY—81 YEARS

—SALES OFFICES—

SEATTLE, WASH., 401-402 White Building.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., 1048 Jefferson Ave.
VANCOUVER, B. C., 532 Pender St. West.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 281 Niagara Street.
DETROIT, MICH., 97 Woodbridge Street.

Use the Old Reliable Dr. J. M. Stewart's

Veterinary Remedies


HELLO OLD HOSS WHATS THE MATTER?
EVERYTHING! SEE MY SHOULDERS AND NECK
Trade Mark
NEVER MIND GET A BOTTLE OF DR. J. M. STEWART'S SURE CURE
IT WILL HEAL UP YOUR SHOULDERS AND NECK IN GOOD SHAPE

DR. STEWART'S **SURE CURE** for Galls, and Raw Sores, only one in liquid form, 16 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen

DR. STEWART'S Excelsior Liniment for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, and Capped Hocks, 32 oz. bottle $1.00 or $9.00 per dozen.

DR. STEWART'S Lightning Colic Cure cures Colic in all stages, 75 cents per bottle or $7.00 per dozen.

DR. STEWART'S Hoof Ointment, Rapid Hoof Grower and Corn Cure, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

DR. STEWART'S Heave Relief, quick and sure relief, 50 cents per tin or $5.00 per dozen.

DR. STEWART'S Proud Flesh Powders, 25 cents per tin or $2.50 per dozen.

DR. STEWART'S Condition Powders, 2 lb. tin 50 cents or $4.50 per dozen.

Our Condition Powders are absolutely pure, contains no antimony, resin or poisonous drugs. Not "Stock Food" but medicine. Cost less than stock food, better results. Two tins Spring and Fall do the work.

We also manufacture a complete line of camp and house hold remedies. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

Palmer Medical Co., Limited

Windsor - Ontario

The "Midland" Band Wheel Grinder

After this machine has been attached to the Frame of the mill it can be adjusted and put to work in twenty minutes.

One Setting Grinds Both Wheels.

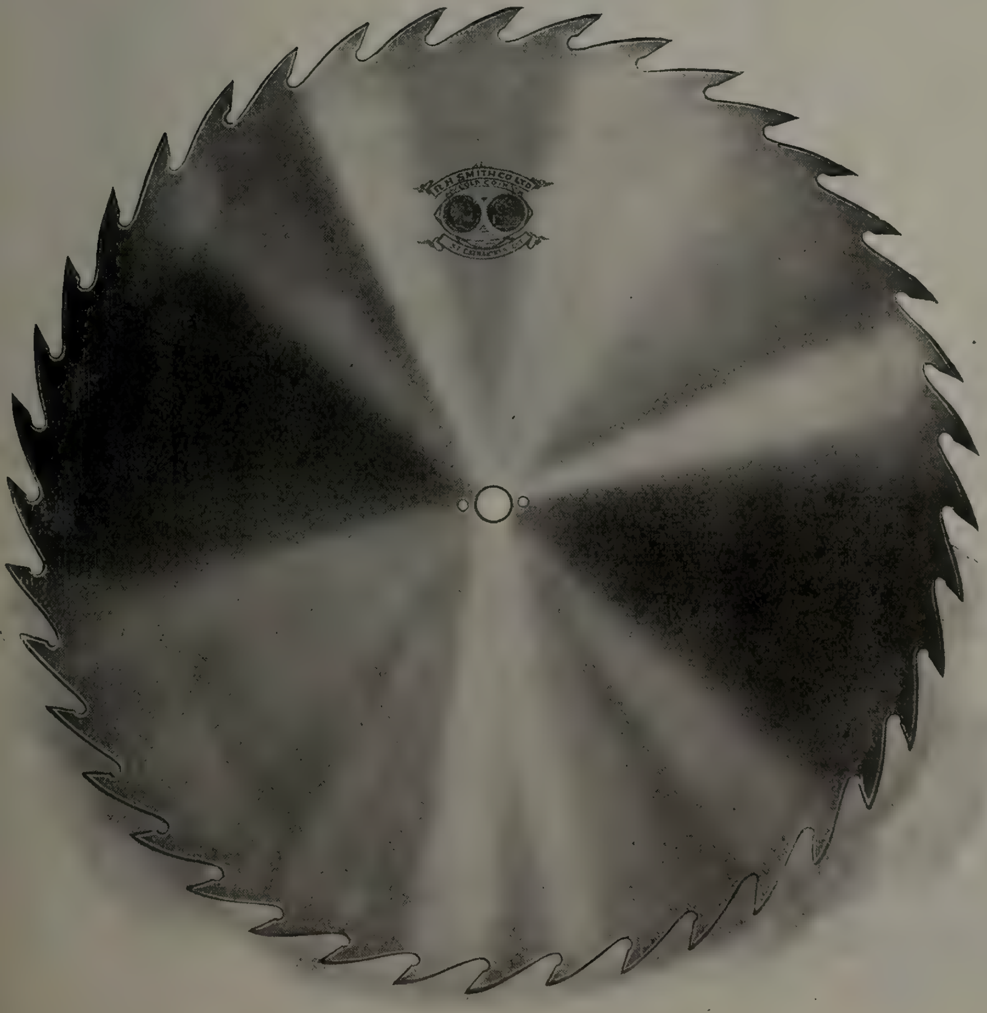
The whole operation done before you can get enough timbers together to rig up any of the Grinders now on the market. Every Sawmill man knows that Band Wheels should be ground oftener than they are, but with the heretofore existing appliances this operation meant a shut-down for two or three days. With **THE MIDLAND** you can grind up at any time, and by keeping your wheels in shape make and save money.

Further particulars on request.

Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont. Midland, Ont. Londonderry, N.S.
Hamilton, Ont. Fort William, Ont. Three Rivers, P.Q.

The Canada Iron Corporation
Limited
Head Office : Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.



Solid and Inserted Tooth

Circular Saws

We make a specialty of these lines

We remake old Solid Tooth Saws into new Inserted Tooth Saws

Write to us for quotations

Our saws have been before the public of Canada since 1855, and have won a reputation far excelling any other make of saws, combining as they do so many points of marked superiority.

By the old method the tempering of circular saws was to a great extent a matter of chance.

By our Patent Process that uncertainty is entirely avoided.

Being tempered and straightened by heat and pressure in air tight ovens at a uniform heat between heavy revolving plates, we produce a perfectly even temper throughout the plate, and being free from that uneven strain or tension caused by so much unequal hammering they are not so liable to buckle, which was a great source of trouble and expense in the old style of saw.

These saws will stand up to their work better under all circumstances, and being made of a higher quality steel than it is practical to use by the old method, they hold an edge longer and will do more work than any other saw on the market.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention.

R. H. Smith Co., Limited
Saw Manufacturers
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

RIGHT DESIGN + RIGHT MATERIALS = BEST RESULTS

Locomotives to give the best results must be constructed of the right materials and of the right design. Our locomotives for logging, quarrying, plantations, and switching around mines and industrial plants, are designed by engineers who have made a study of conditions in the fields where locomotives are used, and they know what is needed.

Every piece of material entering into their construction must undergo a thorough test and conform to the same specfications required for the largest trunk line locomotives. Only the best materials are used, insuring long life and satisfactory results.

They are built friom special designs to meet special needs, and are assembled from stock parts made to accurate gauges. With this method repair parts must fit.

These locomotives are equipped with large boilers with long flues, are easy steaming and light on fuel.

Interchangeable repair parts are kept on hand at our works at Longue Pointe, Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

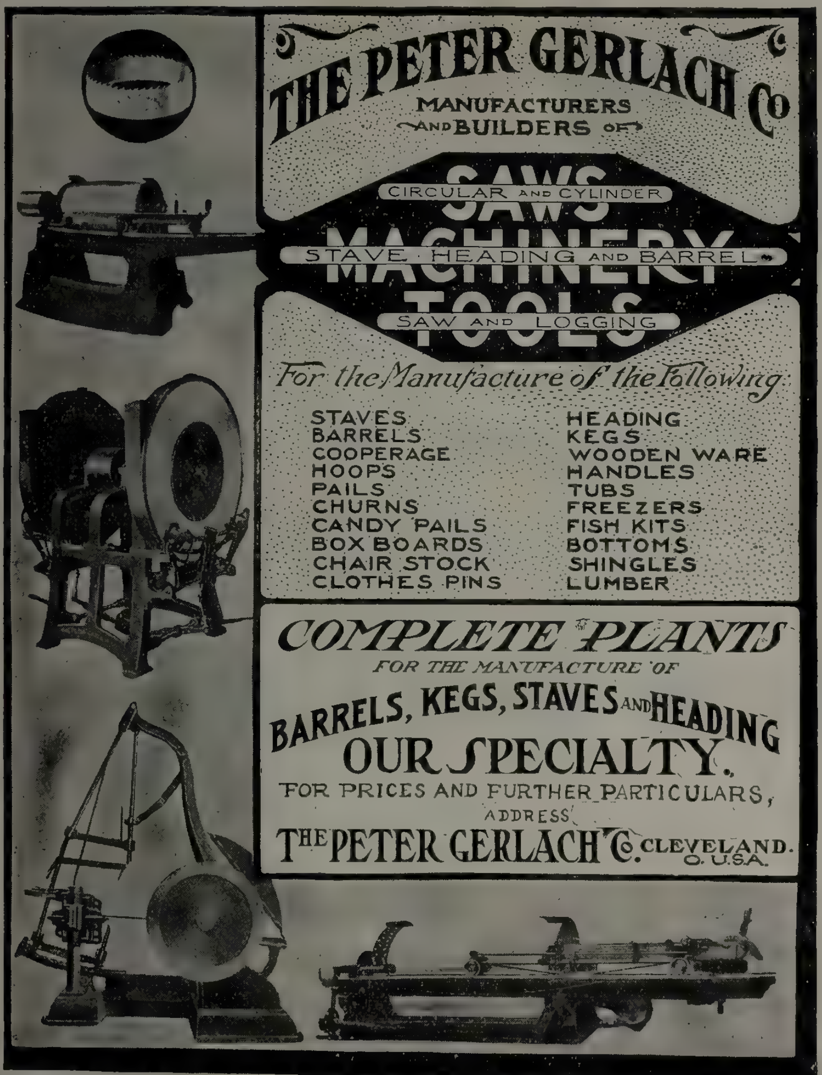
As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstock.

"THE ATLAS" CAR-MOVER

One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.



THE PETER GERLACH Co

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF

SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER

MACHINERY
STAVE, HEADING AND BARREL

TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following:

STAVES	HEADING
BARRELS	KEGS
COOPERAGE	WOODEN WARE
HOOPS	HANDLES
PAILS	TUBS
CHURNS	FREEZERS
CANDY PAILS	FISH KITS
BOX BOARDS	BOTTOMS
CHAIR STOCK	SHINGLES
CLOTHES PINS	LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING

OUR SPECIALTY.

FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND. O. U.S.A.

Information you MUST have. Which is the best—the probable, approximate and perhaps, or the actual, definite, pricise data about the proposed operation. MACLEAN DAILY REPORTS will give you the latter.

If we knew the exact nature of your business, the extent of your sales territory, the specific data required—we would tell you clearly and concisely how we can serve YOU, how we will do it, what it will cost.

MacLean Daily Reports Limited
220 King Street West, TORONTO

SILVER'S NEW JOINTERS

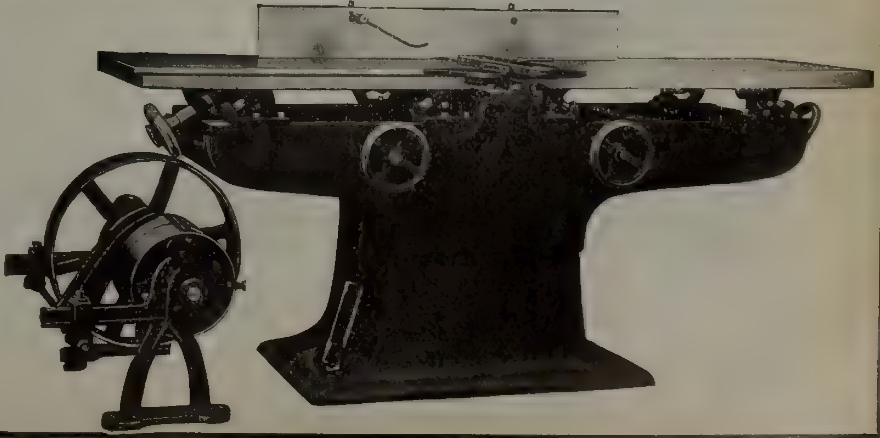
Band Saws, Saw Tables, Swing Saws

Thousands of Silver's Machines are earning big money in all parts of the world. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India are heavy buyers.

Silver's machines are designed for convenience and ease of operation and for rapid efficient service. Their moderate price recommends them to all wood workers.

Strong, durable, high pressure machines that will save you time and labor. Made in sizes to suit any need or any purse.

Ask for 1911 Machinery Catalog and special Canadian prices.

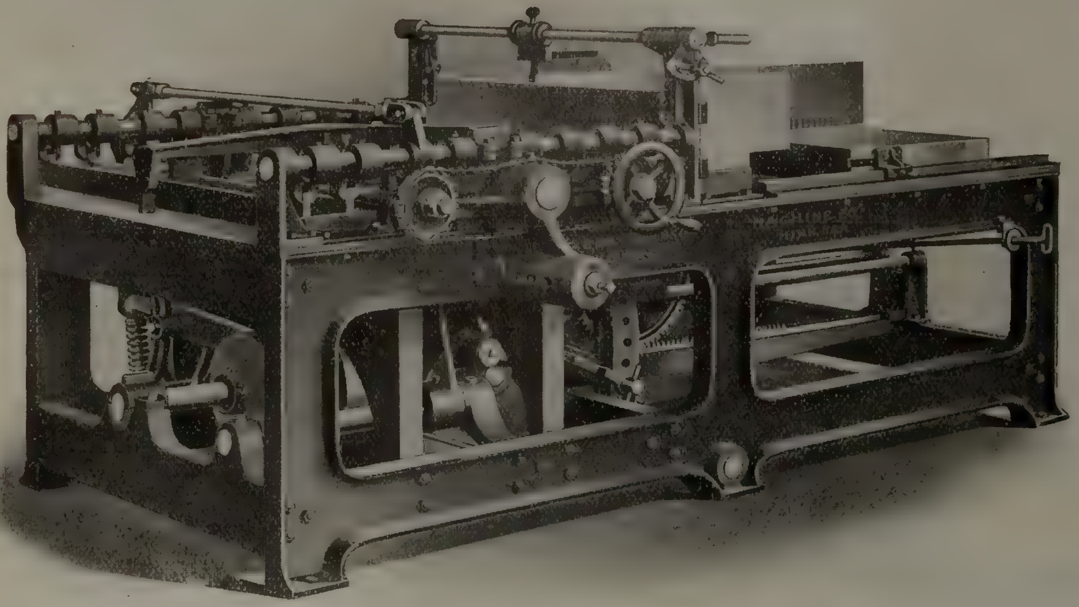


THE SILVER MFG. CO.,

375 BROADWAY SALEM, OHIO

Automatic Box-Board Squeezer

BUILT IN FOUR SIZES



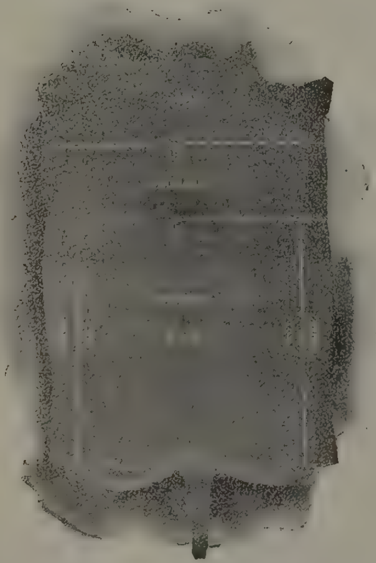
Will assemble all kinds of matched stock used for packing boxes. Can be changed to handle entirely different sized stock in less than two minutes.

Saves labor and by making the tongues and grooves fit tight the finished product handles practically as one piece.

We also manufacture :
Horizontal Slab Resaws, Horizontal Hopper Feed Box Resaws and many other Special Box Factory Machines.

Mereen-Johnson Machine Company, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
U. S. A.

About Leather Belting



Beardmore Leather Belting is made from oak tanned leather, perfect in fibre tensile strength and firmness. The pieces of the belt are cemented with our own cement under powerful presses. It is impossible to produce leather belting any better than

"Beardmore Extra"

Every Belt Guaranteed

LARGE STOCKS CARRIED AT ALL BRANCHES.

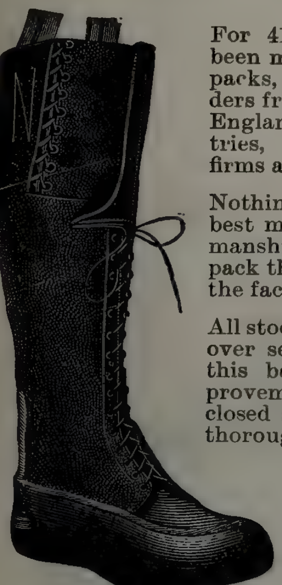
The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

OTTAWA, - ONTARIO

Market and Louise Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN.
115-125 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

The Penatang Shoepack

Acknowledged the Leader by Lumbermen from Coast to Coast

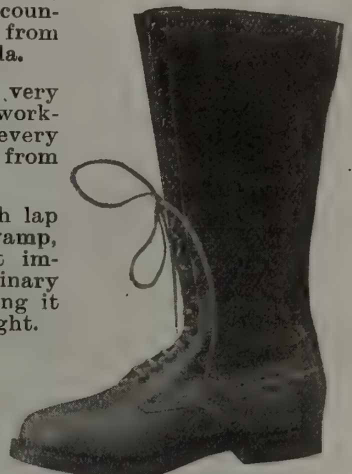


For 41 years we have been manfacturing shoepacks, and have filled orders from China, Mexico, England and other countries, as well as from firms all over Canada.

Nothing but the very best material and workmanship put into every pack that goes out from the factory.

All stock made with lap over seam at the vamp, this being a great improvement over ordinary closed seams—making it thoroughly watertight.

Every
Pair
Hand
Sewed



Sporting. Sample No. 5.

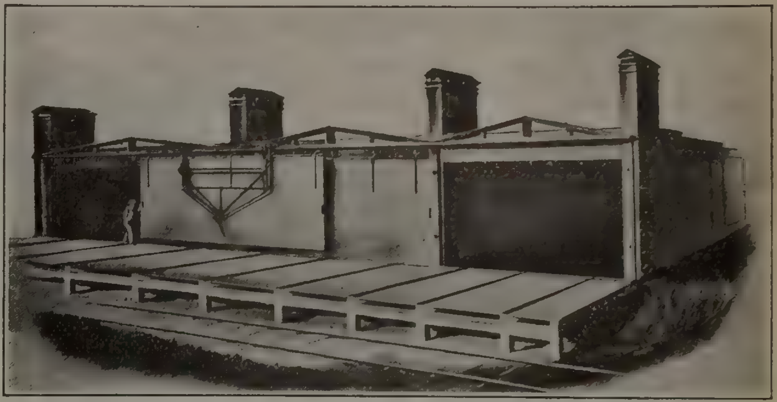
Prospectors. Sample No. 17

Made in over 20 different styles.
SEND FOR CATALOG No. 21.

The Gendron Penetang Shoepack Mfg. Co.

Successors to C. G. Gendron

PENETANG - ONT.



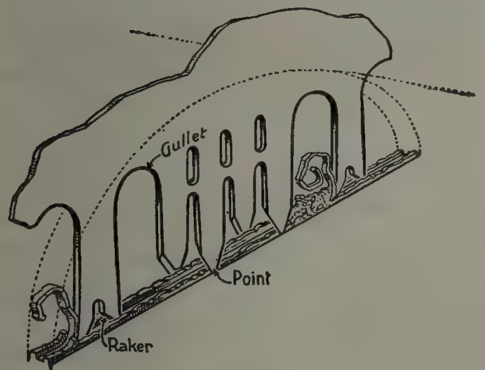
Stewart Hartshorn Co. Find Them A Money Maker

They say of The Hussey Dry Kiln Door Carrier "Our factory at Muskegon, Mich. has had them in use for years with such good results that we installed them here. The operation is simple and effective and they *do hold the heat in*. We do not think it possible to recommend them too highly".

That's a pretty good endorsement, but that's only one -- over 1450 of the biggest mills in United States have the Carriers in use, many of them have sent us the second, third and fourth order, they'll pay you bigger dividends than they will them. Let us have sizes so we may quote you a figure.

A. B. Ormsby, Limited

Factories: TORONTO and WINNIPEG

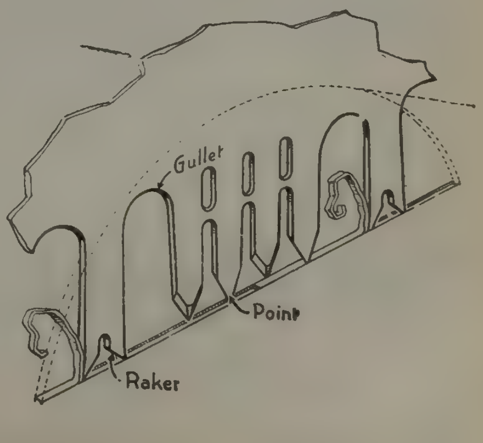


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General
Trade Journal

THE COMMERCIAL
The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western
Canada Like a Blanket

Tiger All Steel Bunks

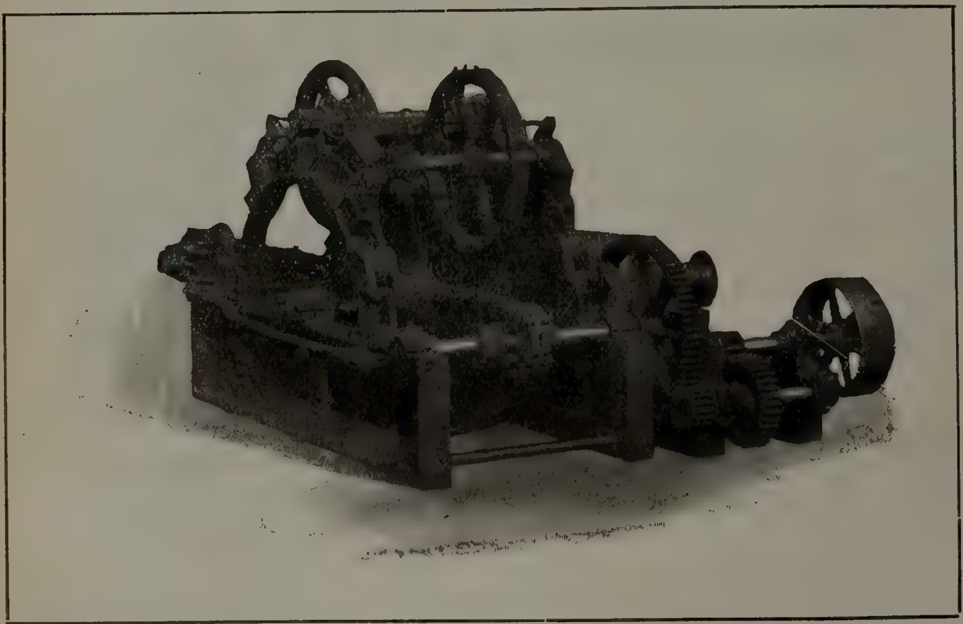
You Can't Keep Men and Bugs Too
We'll Dispose of the Bugs

This is a solid, substantial Bunk—built to stand all kinds of Hard Knocks.
Angle Iron Frame, bolted and riveted.
Fabric is strong wire links and helical springs.
Coated with rust proof black enamel—BAKED HARD.
We've gotten up a very complete little circular about this bunk.
It contains some valuable suggestions on sleeping quarters.
It will pay you to write for it TO-DAY.

ABSOLUTELY BUG PROOF

Haggard & Marcusson Co. Manufacturers
1115 WEST 37th STREET, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Tie or Log Siding Machine



This machine slabs both sides of the logs accurately and rapidly at the one operation. Both saws movable to or from the centre simultaneously by a lever.

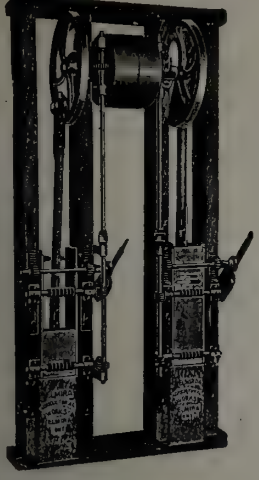
This machine will cut over 3,000 ties in ten hours. In any mill using a gang, this machine for preparing cants, will increase the output 20%.

Shall we send you our literature about this compact, money making outfit.

The Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited
Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver B. C.



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.
Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

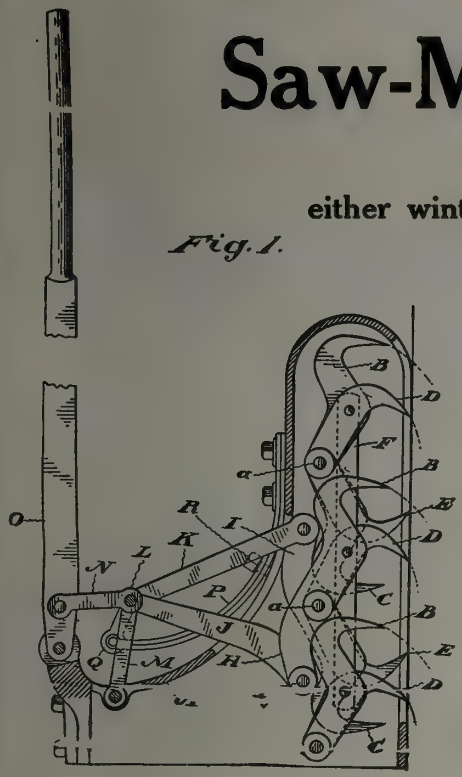
P. Payette's New Patent

Saw-Mill Dog

for

either winter or summer

Fig. 1.



Will operate in soft or hardwood timber, or frozen timber of any kind, with perfect ease and safety.

Booklet and all information mailed free upon request.

Also ask for our booklet on our new High Grade Saw Mill **Carriage** and **Lath Mill Machinery**

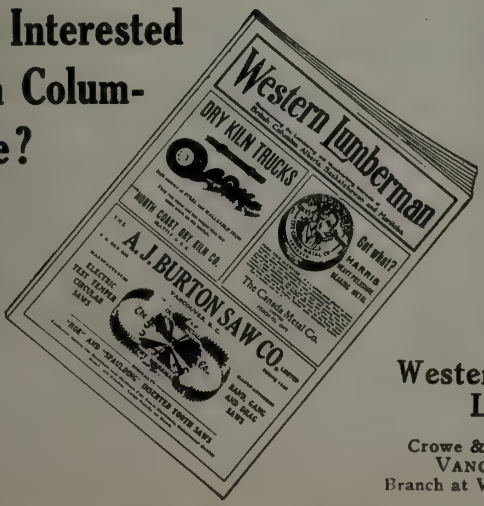
300 in use

P. Payette & Company

Engineers and Machinists
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

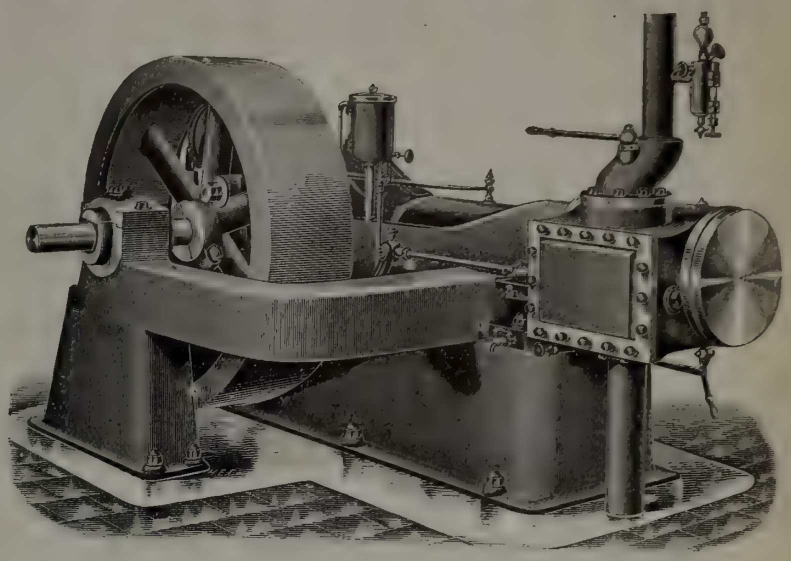


There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

BEARINGS IN LINE



In sizes up to 125 horse power the outboard bearing of our side crank engines is connected to the frame by a wing, keeping the bearing perfectly in line.

These engines are built on the interchangeable system and duplicate parts are kept in stock, ready for shipment on receipt of order.

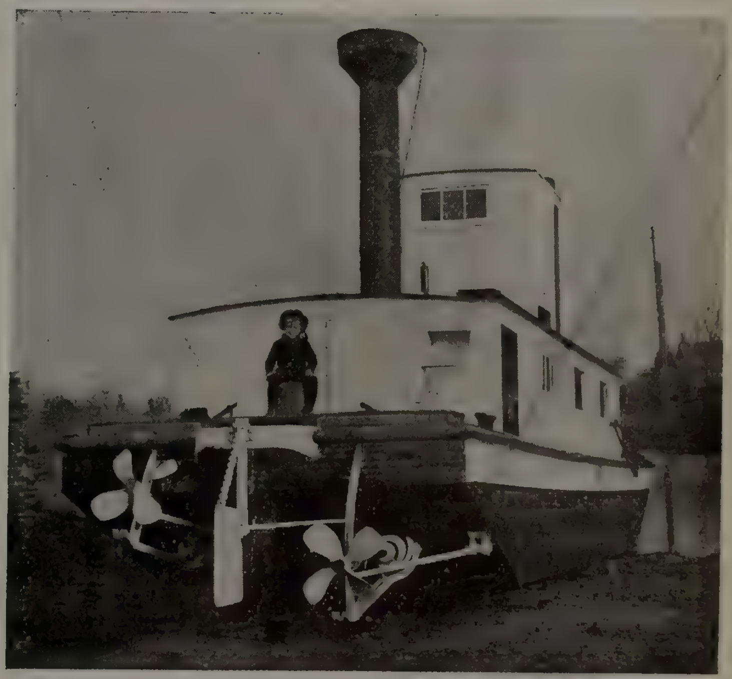
They have our latest improved governor and oiling system and are strictly high class in every respect.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited

AMHERST, N.S.

District Offices:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal	R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto	Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg	W. F. Porter, Manager
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary	J. F. Porter Manager



Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

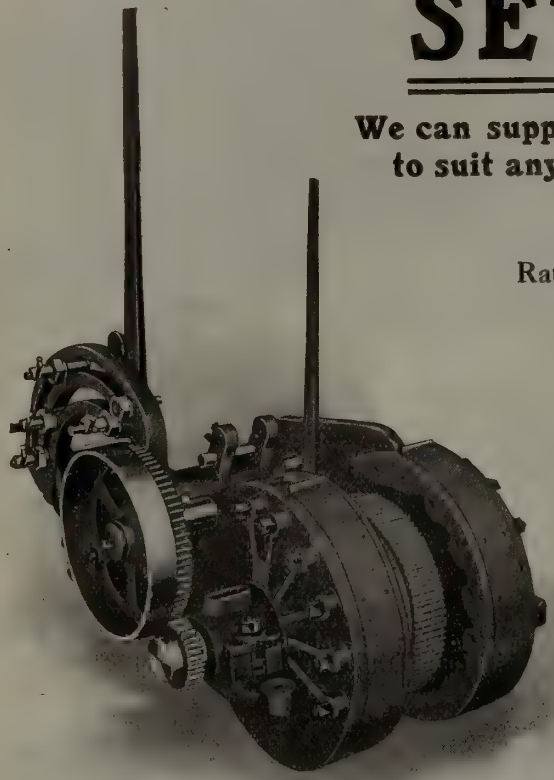
West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

The E. Long Mfg. Co. Ltd.

ORILLIA - CANADA

SET WORKS

We can supply you with the correct set works to suit any carriage you want or may have



NO. 3 ENCLOSED

Ratchet wheels and pawls protected.

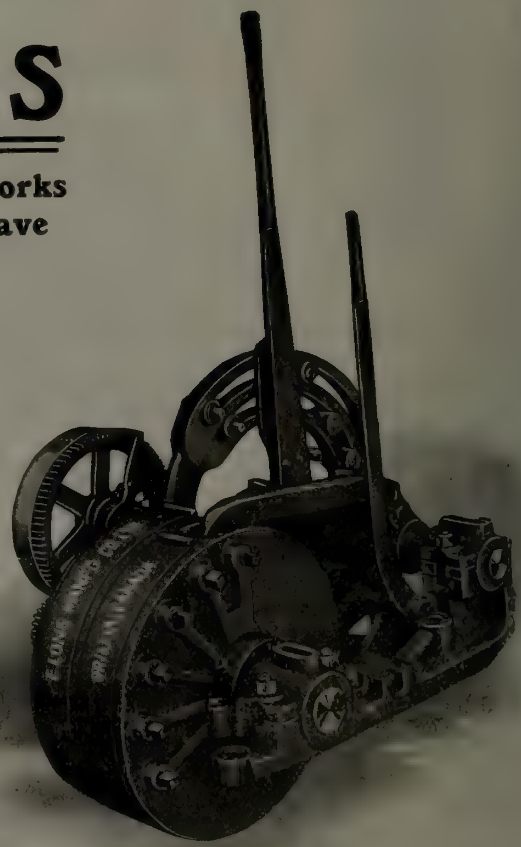
Two Ratchet Wheels

Large and strong teeth

Lasting qualities in ratchet wheel

All working connections steel

Pawls stay up when lifted without holding lever

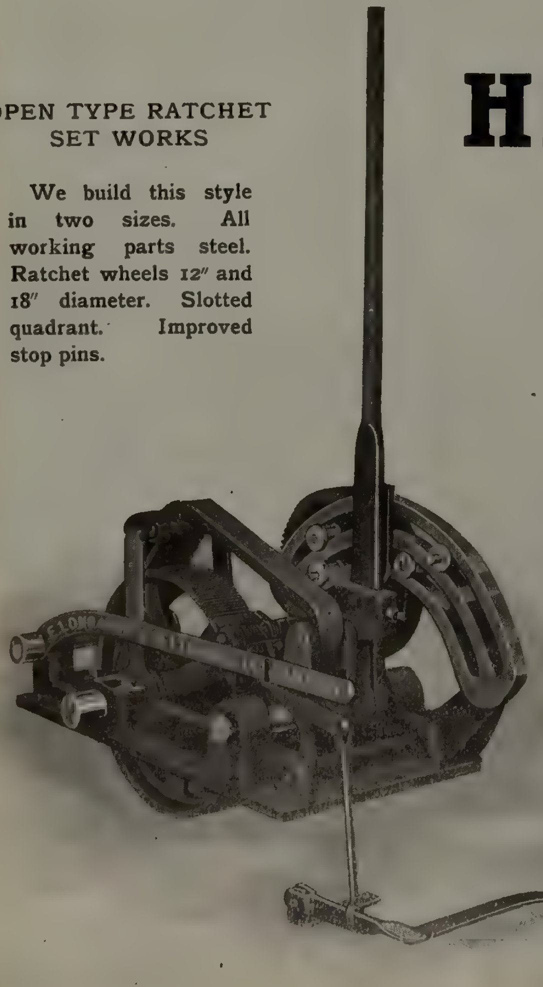


No. 3 Enclosed Set Works. Casing open showing ratchet wheels.

No. 3 Enclosed Set Works. Casing Closed.

OPEN TYPE RATCHET SET WORKS

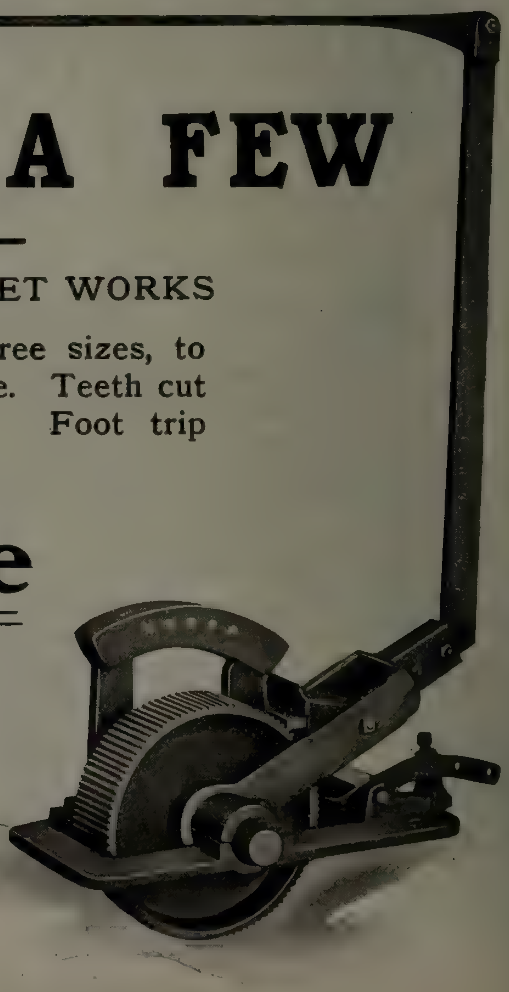
We build this style in two sizes. All working parts steel. Ratchet wheels 12" and 18" diameter. Slotted quadrant. Improved stop pins.



HERE ARE A FEW

OVERHEAD RATCHET SET WORKS

We build this style in three sizes, to meet all needs. Heavy base. Teeth cut or cast. Pawl arms steel. Foot trip for pawls.



We Have Others

AGENCIES:

MONTREAL
Williams & Wilson, Ltd.

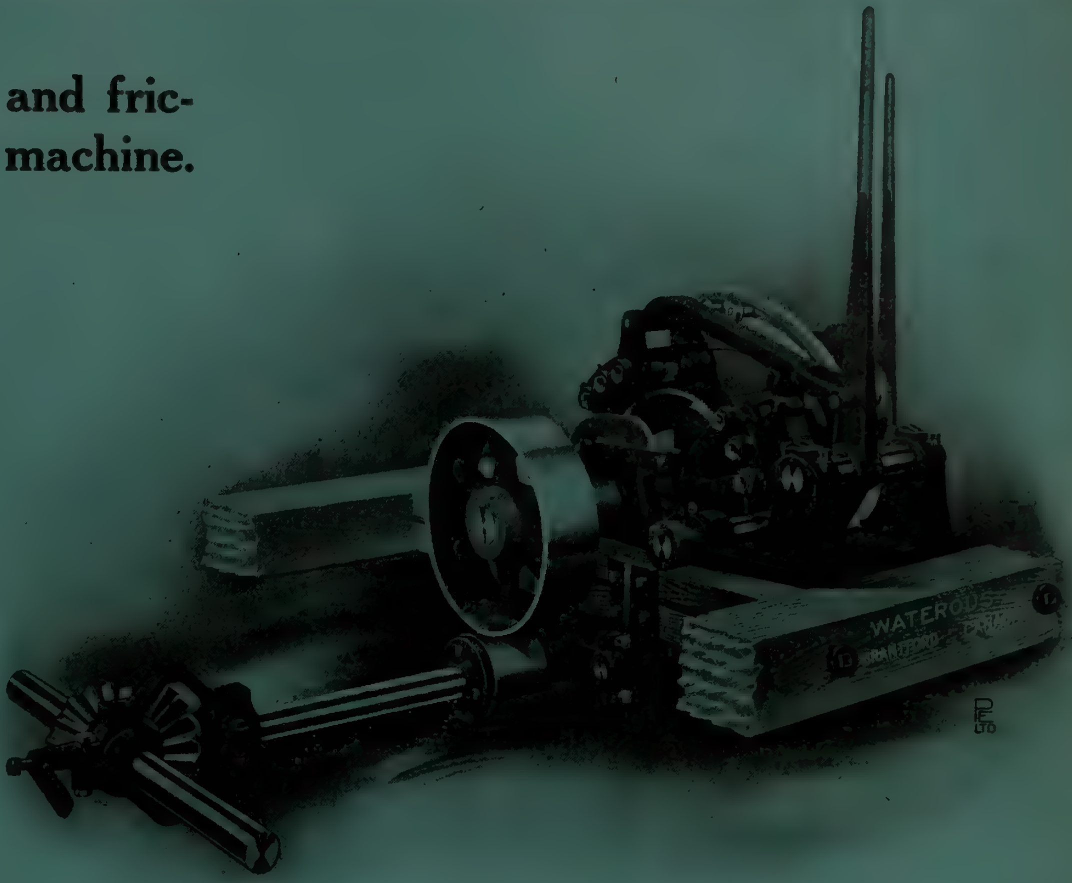
WINNIPEG
Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON
Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd.

VANCOUVER
Robt. Hamilton & Co.

The Waterous Combination Setworks

A setting mechanism and friction receder in one machine. Quick, powerful, safe and absolutely accurate. Can be attached to any rack carriage having set shaft not larger than 2-$\frac{15}{16}''$. Easy on the carriage, easy on the operator and easy on itself.



This Setworks cannot Develop Lost Motion

In the ordinary Setworks the setting lever movement that determines the amount of set is controlled by stop pins placed in a stationary quandrant. As soon as the connections between the lever and the pawl cages become worn, lost motion is bound to develop, and the accuracy of the set is lost.

We overcome this in our Setworks.

The quandrant carrying the stop pins is fastened to one of the pawl cages—on the movement of the setting lever the cages start from the home stop, advance until they strike and then return to the home stop. For the same position on the stop pins the travel of the cages will be the same, no matter how much the connecting links are worn. All wear comes behind the pins and *the absolute accuracy of the set is a permanent feature.*

Other Features

1.—**The friction receder lever** lifts the pawl automatically from the ratchet wheel before receding can commence. This does away with a pawl lifting lever.

2.—**Only two levers are required** for both operations of setting and receding, both are placed most conveniently for the setter, no stooping is necessary. The operator can thus work quickly, accurately and without fear of stripping his ratchet wheel.

3.—**Tool steel pawls** extend full across the 4″ face of wheel, three pawls are carried in each cage, the latter made very wide and open for quick adjustment and to prevent clogging by saw-dust.

4.—**Quandrant is double slotted,** carries our patented knockback pins, arranged to give four standard cuts without shifting.

5.—**Pawls** are arranged to set by 1/32″ up to 3″ at one full throw of lever.

6.—**Every part is made to template,** repairs can be quickly furnished. The setworks can be supplied without receder attachment if desired.

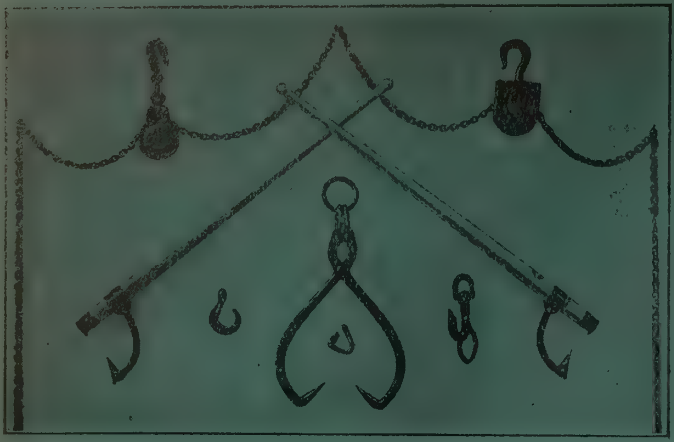
Let us send you our new Carriage catalogue containing full description of this Setworks. Bulletin No. 107.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch—Winnipeg, Man.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

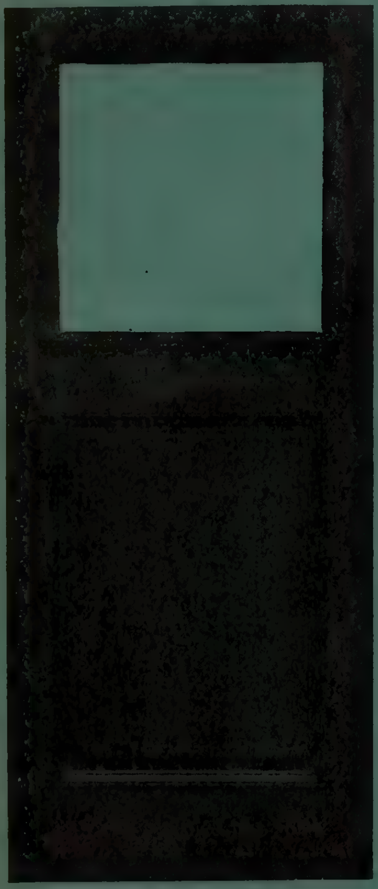
Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada



Door No. B. L. 310

Batts Limited
West Toronto

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

Veneered Doors

Newel Posts

Sashes, Flooring

Trim

Pine Doors and Frames

Turned Newel Posts and Balusters

Cypress Greenhouse Material

Write for our Catalogue.

BATTS LIMITED

Manufacturers - West Toronto, Ont.

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
OAK
EXTRA
TANNED
EST
1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited

General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

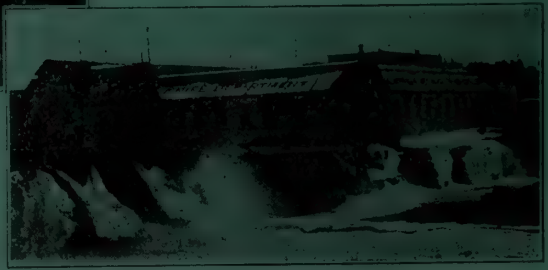
H. Walters & Sons
Limited

Head Office and Factory HULL, CANADA

VANCOUVER, B.C.
Corner Powell and McLean Sts.
Branches:
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Corner Market and Louise Sts.

THE LARGEST FACTORY FOR LUMBERING TOOLS IN CANADA. :: :: ::

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"



Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives

Vol. 31 Toronto, October 1, 1911 No. 19

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded
American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith
are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Electric-Welded Logging Chains

(Made in Canada.)

Are Guaranteed by The Makers

Are Absolutely the Best Made

Insist on Electric-Welded Chain, known by the swell at the weld and carried in stock by all the leading jobbers and dealers.

Office: Buffalo N.Y.

McKinnon Chain Co.

Factory: St. Catharines Ont.

CANADA
S
FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL SHAFT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

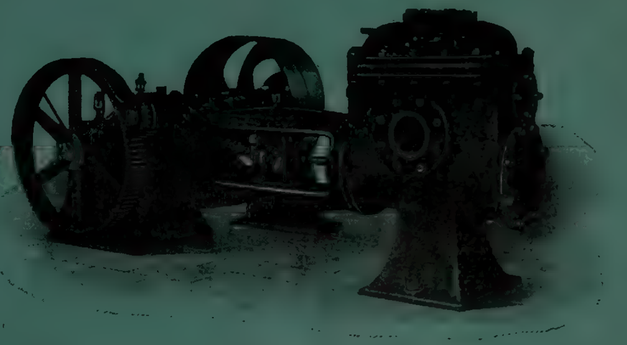
The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Cor. George, King and Water Sts. Peterborough, Ont., Can.



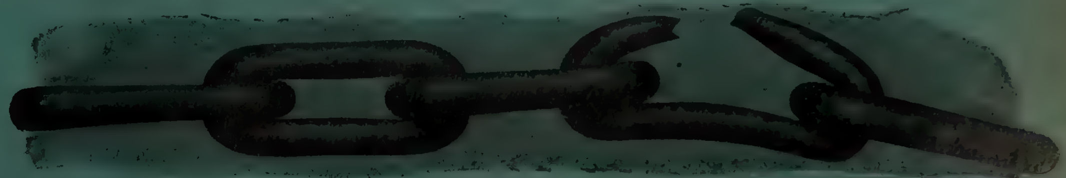
We Manufacture
Steam & Power Pumps
Condensers
Travelling Cranes, etc.

Write for Catalogue

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

"Weldless Steel Chain"



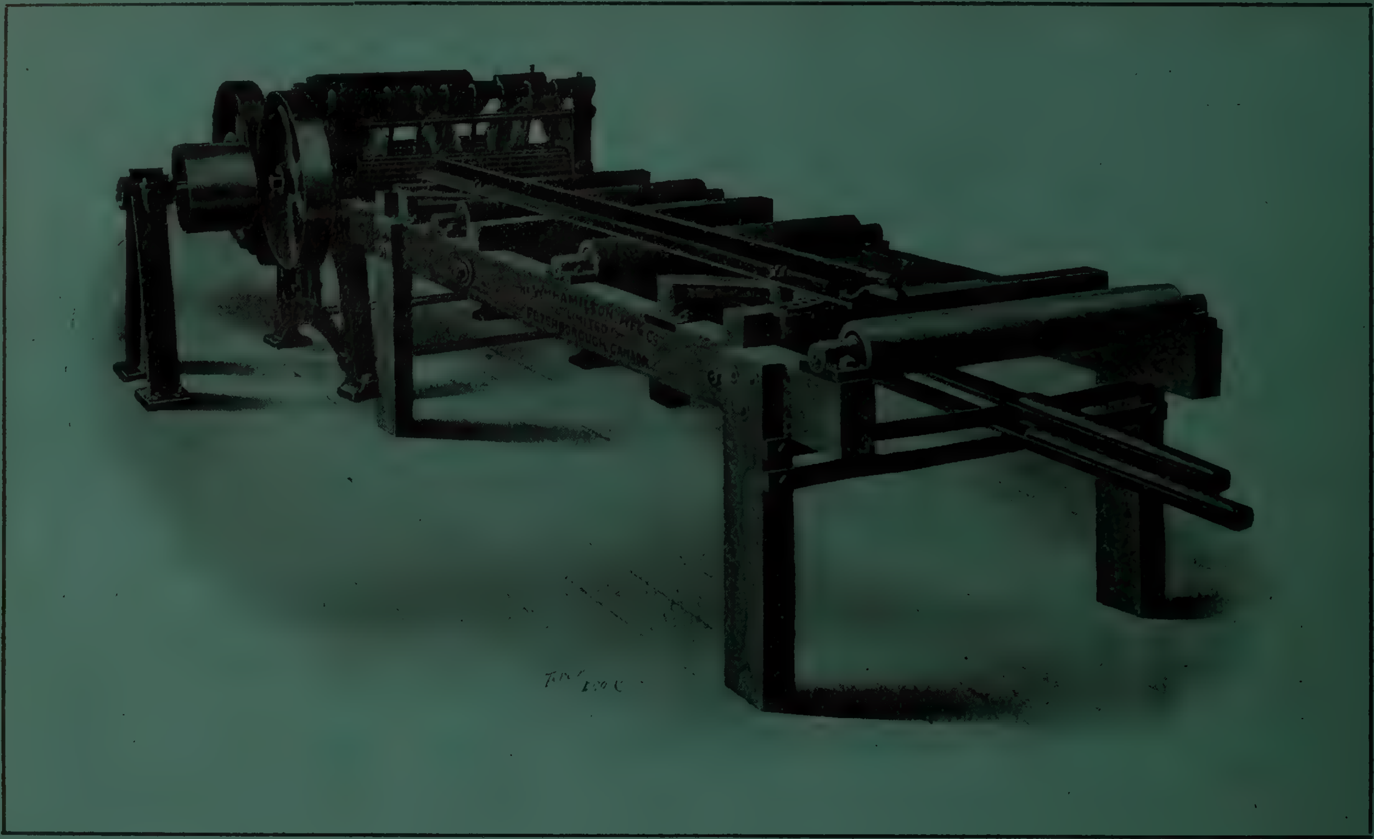
Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∴ ∴ MONTREAL

Edgers for Medium Size Mills



Our "Star" Edger has been designed and built specially for mills of medium capacity where a first class edger is wanted, but where it would not be economical to put in one of our larger and heavier "Garland" Edgers.

The frame is all cast iron of heavy section, the mandrel is large and stiff. The Edger has a heavy press roll behind saws and the fingers in front prevent the lumber coming back. The feed rolls are corrugated and made of steel and are driven. In fact this edger is as well constructed throughout as the edgers of larger capacity. It is in no sense a portable edger, but is built for the most exacting requirements.

Made in all sizes up to 40 inches

Send for Our Edger Catalogue

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

WHEN YOU REQUIRE QUICK SHIPMENT

Send your orders to us, we make a specialty of

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad, and Bridge Timber

All stock of good grade and in first-class shipping condition

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The
**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited
Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited
Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**
Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED
Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**
Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

SPRUCE

Large Stock of
1" x 4"   1" x 5"   1" x 6"

Can ship dressed to your order or in the rough.

White Pine **Mill Run Box Cut**

1" stocks and strips 1 1-4 x 4-7 x 10-16 1 1-4 x 8" and up x 10-16
1 1-2 x 4-7 x 10-16 1-2 x 8" and up x 10-16.

Hemlock **All Sizes**

Let us quote prices before you place your orders.

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J. **OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers**

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound ; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows : Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

Yellow Pine Timbers
Finish, Flooring, etc.
White Pine and Hardwood

Please wire (collect) your inquiries.

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

F. W. POWELL, Manager C. B. DOUGHERTY, Secretary

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, Etc.
Ottawa, Ont.

DRY

1 1-2 in. and 2 in. White Pine
Shorts, Strips, Sidings.

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2″ Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1″, 2″, 3″ Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE
Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

The
Harris Tie & Timber Co.
Ottawa - Canada

Cedar Poles and Posts
Railway Ties — Piles —
Railway and Bridge Timber

Our Different Grades of
HARDWOOD FLOORING
are creating a demand with the consumer that makes them a trade winner for the lumber dealer.

Production, Quality and Workmanship Second to None. Prompt Shipments.

Send us your enquiries and orders

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited
Huntsville, Ont.
Manufacturers of Hardwood Flooring,
Lumber, Hemlock, Bill Stuff, etc.

WHITE PINE LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
BLIND RIVER, ONTARIO

Manufacturers of
Pine Lumber and Lath
Railroad and Structural Timbers

Car and Cargo Shipments

Enquiries Solicited

Must Move Quick

Block 2x4-6-8-10 and 12-18 in. Norway Dry

Write us for Prices

The Long Lumber Company
HAMILTON, ONT.

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Birch and Ash

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber, Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.
For 5 and 8/4 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft. shipping cull shorts.
For 5 and 8/4 x 8 and up x 12/16 shipping cull sidings.
1910 cut and considered the best in Ottawa Valley for shop work.

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

Geo. Webster Lumber Co.

Swanton, Vt.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

HARDWOODS

ADIRONDACK BIRCH AND MAPLE OUR SPECIALTIES

Send us your inquiries

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock

at Wholesale — car or cargo

Four million feet of prime Norway logs being sawn at Midland. Can supply dimension timber to sizes up to 24 ft., principally 16, 18 and 20 ft.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale :

2 cars 2 x 4 x 10/16′ Norway Pine
2 " 2 x 4 & up 10/16 Tamarac
1 " 1 x 4 & up 10/16′ "
1 " $\frac{5}{8}$ x 4 & up 12/16′ Common & Dressing White Pine
$\frac{1}{2}$ " $\frac{5}{8}$ x 4 & up 6/16′ Clear " "

Send your inquiries for Hemlock Bill Timber.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath, Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penetanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

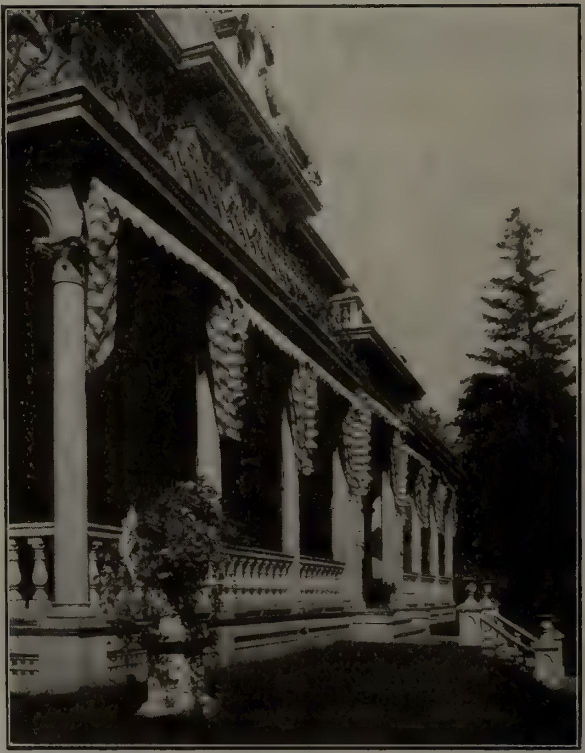
The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.
Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff
And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Advertise in the
Wanted and For Sale Department

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored, Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, and Factory Material
—Dimension Bill Stuff in—
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.



LAST HALF A CENTURY
The Verandah Columns illustrated above were built by us nearly 50 years ago and are in perfect condition to-day.
Dont buy a column you **think** will last, buy one you **know** will last—one of ours.
M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton - Ontario

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment
100 M. 1-in. and 2-in. Hemlock.
50 M. 6-4 Birch, No. 1 common and better.
35 M. 6-4 Hard Maple, No. 2 common and better.
100 M. 7-4 Hard Maple, No. 2 common and better.
50 M. 8-4 Hard Maple, No. 1 common and better.
20 M. 3-in. Hard Maple, 1st and 2nd.
10 cars Cedar Posts.
3 cars 7-4 Basswood, No. 2 common and better.
The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.
Wiarton, Ontario

WE have 500 M ft. 8-4 Common and Better and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common and Better White Pine that we want to move quick at bargain prices.
Write us
Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.
AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Branch Office:
15 Cadogan Block,
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Hemlock, Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

Export and Domestic Shipments.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

FOR SALE
Piles and Poles
All sizes, all lengths
Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co.
Limited
Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine Lumber
Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING Co. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well bought is half sold"

Special

3 cars 1 x 6″ Com. and Dsg. at $23.00
2 " 2 x 6 Mill Run " 24.00
2 " 2 x 8 " " 24.00
F. O. B. Byng Inlet

BONE DRY GOOD LENGTH
BRIGHT

Is not as choice as our
"Select Mill Run"
but will please at the price.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

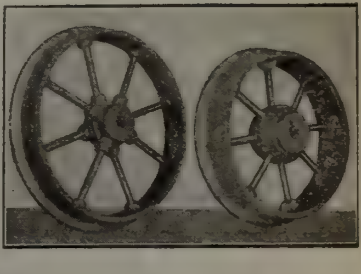
Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

For Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
MILL CONNECTIONS:
Cairo, Ill. Herndon W. Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio Helens, Ark.
Head Office and Storage Yards
DETROIT, MICH.
STORAGE YARD IN CONNECTION

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods
2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."
Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

If you have lumber to
SELL
sell to the retail yard. We pay the highest prices and take mixed cars of all you have
TO
sell. Car load lots or more.
Write stating what you have, giving quantity, price and freight rate to
J. & W. DUNCAN, Limited
1833 Ontario East
MONTREAL


Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,

etc.

CHOICE DRY STOCK

4	cars	1 in.	1st and 2nds	Plain	Red	Oak
5	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"		"
2	"	1¼ in.	1sts and 2nds.	"		"
3	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	Plain	White	Oak
1	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Qtd.	"	"
1	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"	"	"
½	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Qtd.	Red	Oak
½	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"	"	"
4	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Sap	Gum	
3	"	1¼ in.	1sts and 2nds		"	
5	"	1½ in.	1sts and 2nds		"	
2	"	1 in.	1st. and 2nds	Red	"	
3	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"	"	

Send for Complete Stock List and Delivered Prices

The Hyde Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce
Shingles

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, (Telephone Main 6244). TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers
TORONTO, ONT.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment
3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

18 Toronto St., TORONTO Limited

Hemlock any Quantity

Widths and Lengths piled separately either Rough or Dressed.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Pine **Larch**

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY

Selects
Shops
Commons
and
Mouldings

Timbers
Yard Stock
Clears
and
Mouldings

The East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—

Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B.C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

At Least 400 per cent. Profits!

A company is about to be formed to purchase the Canadian rights for the manufacture of "KULBA" patented in Germany, the United States and Canada, the great and only known preservative of Dry Rot Fungus in Building Material, the greatest preservative of wood in all its various forms of employment.

The advantage of "KULBA" over other similar wood preservatives are too numerous to mention. In future every Contractor will use "KULBA" and nothing else.

For particulars address

R. A. Lucht, 24 6th Ave. W.
Vancouver, B. C.

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Good Logs Make Good Lumber

Besides supplying our customers with "A I" lumber, we are able to ship promptly. Our mills and shipping facilities are unequalled in Canada. We have a complete stock of rough and dressed Hemlock, Spruce, Pine and Hardwood.

A Skid containing about four million feet of logs

Even if your present millman is supplying you with "good stuff" give us a trial—we may be better. Remember we have high-grade stocks, lowest market prices and we ship when we say we will.

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

Fassett, Quebec

Get Busy, Mr. Dealer

Don't sit with your hands folded while your competitor down the street is moving his stock out quickly.

Handle a line of lumber that sells well, prevents complaints, is up to grade and always satisfies your customers.

We aim to produce the highest quality of lumber at the lowest possible cost. Our workmen are skilled, are under our personal supervision, and as a result, every stick of lumber turned out is strictly up to grade and produced at a minimum cost.

Dealers who handle our lumber always come back for more. Have you tried a car yet? If not, get busy. Quick shipments our specialty.

The Hocken Lumber Co., Limited

Otter Lake Station
Ontario

Manufacturers of Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine Lumber

Capacity - 500,000 Feet Daily

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c

Address Enquiries to Canadian Sales Agent, FRANK H. HARRIS,
32 Church Street, Toronto.

Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.
Limited

Sudbury, Ontario

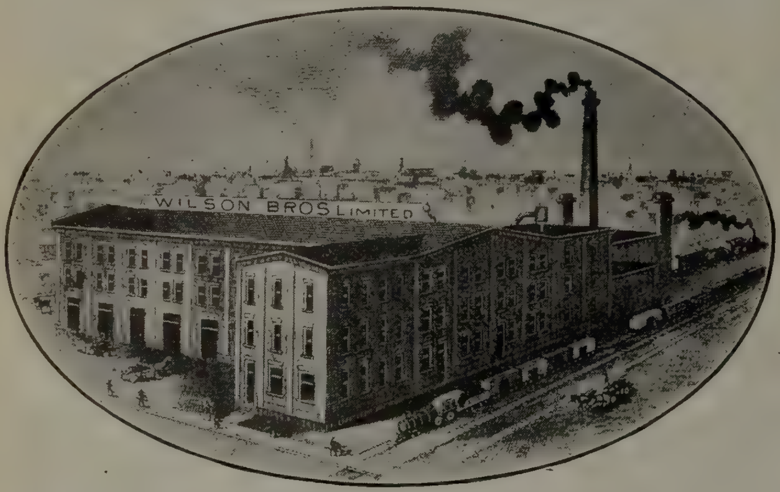
Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILL
Long Lake, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE
Sudbury, Ont.



Send along your Orders

—FOR—

Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings
Interior Finish
Hardwood Flooring
Pine Flooring

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

Wilson Brothers, Limited

COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring

in

Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."—

"KISO" YELLOW PINE

Short Leaf Finish: Lightest and Whitest, Soft and Clear Grain, Well Milled and Graded, Bright and Right, Get the Plump Kind.

Long Leaf Timbers: Longest and Strongest, Close Grain and Square, Rough or Dressed.

Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Quoted Duty Paid.
Long Joists to Order. Dry Dimension in Stock.

ASK FOR TRANSIT LISTS

Toronto Representative, W. C. Harwood. Main 4089. Telephone or Write.

The Harwood Lumber Company

Toronto, Ontario - - Cleveland, Ohio

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

DAVIDSON & THACKRAY
SASH DOORS & BLINDS
BOXES & SHOOKS
DAVIDSON & THACKRAY

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

Mixed Carloads for Retail Yards

White Pine and Spruce
⅞ Clapboards
⅞ Flooring
⅞ V. Joint
⅞ Beaded Sheeting
⅜ " " Bundled
Feather Edge
1 x 12 M. C. T & G
1 x 7 Spruce T & G

Shingles
Lath
Roofing
Hardwood Flooring
Korelock Veneer Doors
Yellow Pine Finish
Fir Doors

Glazed Sash
Frames
Blinds
Mouldings
Turnings
Stairs

The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co, Limited

Write for Prices **Prompt Shipment Our Specialty**

Spruce Dimensions Cut to Order

55 DUKE ST. **Phone 428** **OTTAWA, ONT.**

For Manufacture We Claim

COLONIAL LUMBER

COLONIA LUMBER CO. LIMITED.

View of Saw Mill, West Side.

TO BE SECOND TO NONE

NEW MILL
UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY
STOCK WELL CARED FOR

Result,
"Lumber That's Right."

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

We have a nice line of Dry Shipping Cull White Pine Strips, all stocked 1in., 1¼in., 1½in., and 2in., for sale. They are giving satisfaction to the trade. Let us quote you on one or more cars.

We want your Dimension and Joisting Enquiries. All sizes and lengths supplied

PLANING MILL IN CONNECTION

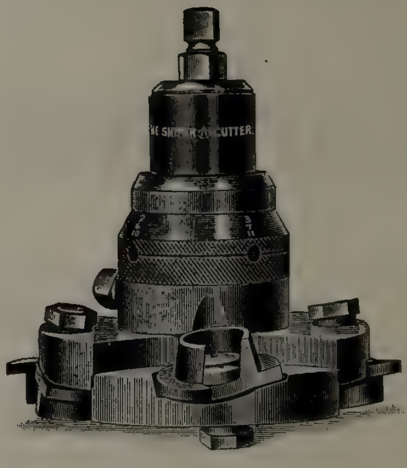
White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Etc.
Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Lath, Etc.

The Colonial Lumber Company Limited

Pembroke - Ont.

Your Output

of Flooring, Ceiling and Siding can be improved and increased by adopting a



System of Shimer Cutter Heads

which systematize the work in planing mills and solve the problem of economical woodworking. They last long and cost little. Made of Steel Forgings of 60,000 lbs. tensile strength they represent the strongest combination possible to meet every emergency.

The illustrations herewith show the compact and workmanlike manner in which the Shimer Cutter Heads are constructed—how the vital principle of clearance is applied to all leading bit points—how the alternate and shearing effect of the cut reduces to a minimum the tearing out tendencies in working cross-grained lumber. A study of the illustrations will also show that the Bits have the exact shape in their exterior circles, insuring that a uniform product will be maintained indefinitely without extra trouble and expense.

Through the "make-ready" built into the Shimer Cutter Heads your workmen are relieved of the labor connected with filing and re-filing straight bits to pattern—the lining up of such knives and other needless worries.

They are not an expense, but they save expense by giving you an easier and faster way of getting out your work.

Send for Catalogue and Pattern Book showing the regular and special tools we make. The more intricate and difficult your patterns are to maintain the more time and labor our tools will save.

Address **SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS**
Branch of MILTON, Pa. **GALT, ONT., CAN.**

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet of Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative James H. Walsh, White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.

Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

RITTER

Will Produce During 1911 Over

100,000,000 ft. of Hardwoods

Plain and Quarter Sawed
White and Red Oak, Basswood,
Soft Yellow Poplar, Chestnut

All band sawed and manufactured at our own Mills in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky.

NO MIXED GRADES

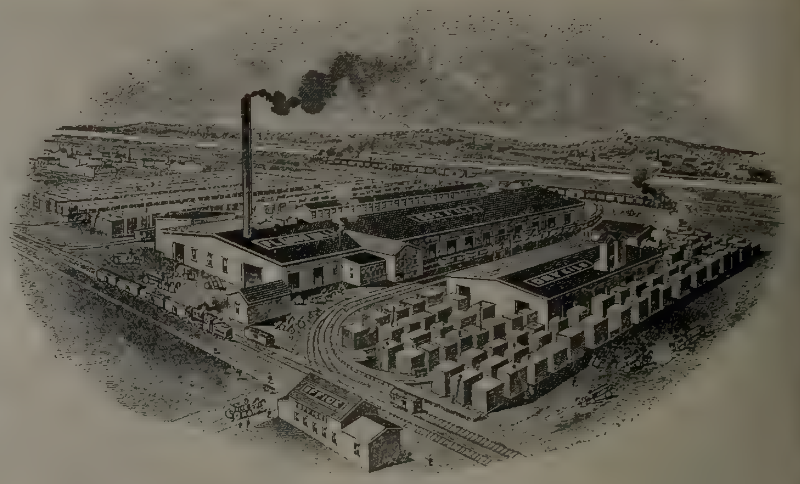
We have the lumber and can fill your orders.

W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

MAIN OFFICE, Columbus, Ohio

WESTERN OFFICE
919 Fisher Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE
F. G. Wurzburg,
Charlevoix Hotel, DETROIT, MICH.



Large Stocks

Chestnut, Oak and Poplar

Geo. B. Breon, LUMBER

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Everything

for a Sawmill

Trimmers
Tram Cars

Lath Mill and Bolter
Logging and Yard Locomotives

Saw Gummers
Shaking Grates

Picket Headers, Gang Bolters, Edgers

Prompt shipments on all orders.
Prices and circulars upon request.

Wanted—Reliable Canadian Representative

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works

Williamsport, Pa.

"TIGER" STEEL BUNKS

"*Bug proof—and can't break down.*" Built to stand all kinds of hard knocks, and yet a good comfortable bed. The frame is heavy angle, bolted and riveted. Spring is strong wire links and helical springs. The complete bunk with springs is coated with rust proof black enamel **baked hard.** Made either single or double deck ships K.D.

"TIGER" BUNKS
BUG PROOF
CAN'T BREAK DOWN

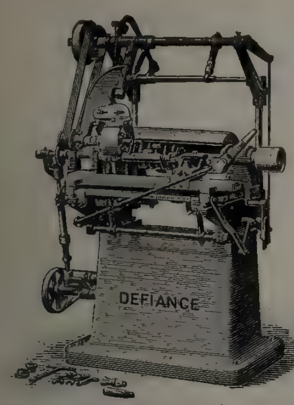
Write to-day for fully illustrated circular showing all styles and prices

Haggard & Marcusson Co. Manufacturers

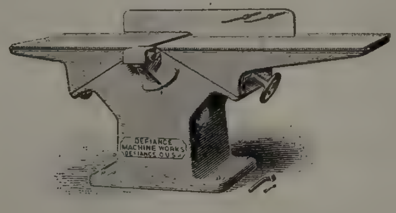
1115 WEST 37th STREET, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

The seat and centre of your business success should be **"DEFIANCE WOODWORKING MACHINES."** They are used all over the world by the most prominent manufacturers. Why can't you use them?

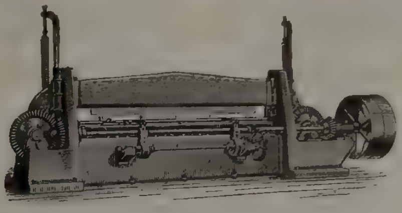
Our tools are honestly made and sold at an honest price. You will be surprised at their splendid build and stamina. Over 500 machines comprise our line and every one fully guaranteed. Let us figure on your requirements.



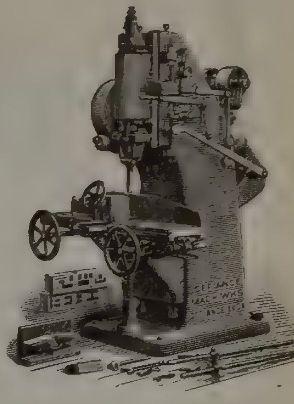
No. 444 Turning Lathe


DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS DEFIANCE O U S A

24" Hand Planer and Joiner



Automatic Hoop Cutter

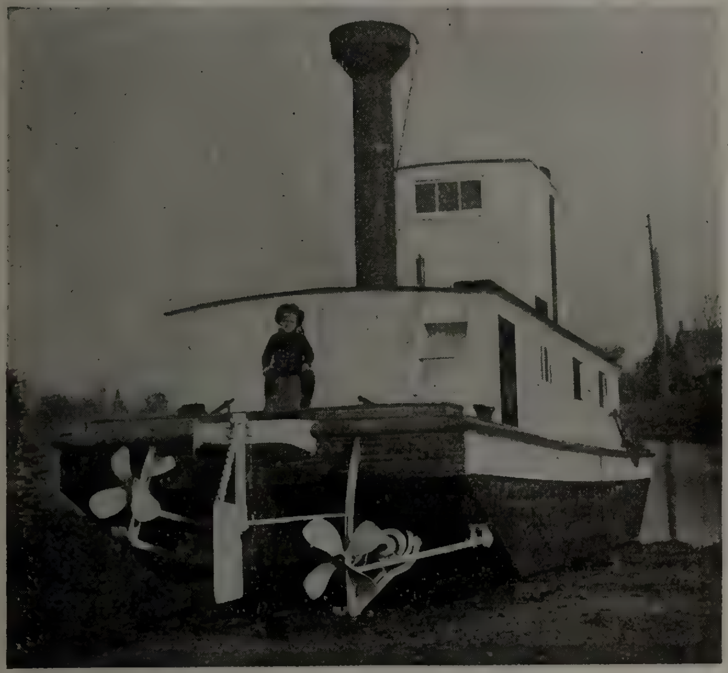


No. 1 Hollow Chisel Mortiser

Canadian Agents: The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, Agents for Ontario. Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec. A. R. Williams Machinery Co. Ltd., St. John, N. B. (New Brunswick, P.E.I.) Guildford & Sons, Halitax, N. S. The Angel Engineering & Supply Co,. St. John, Newfoundland. W. L. Blake & Co., Portland, Me. (Main, New Hampshire & Vermont.)

Every machine designed, patented, built and guaranleed by

THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS, DEFIANCE, OHIO, U. S. A.



Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

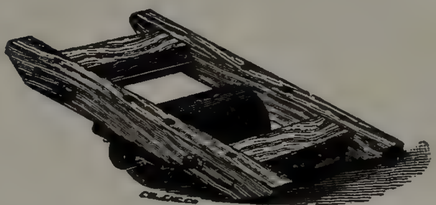
Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

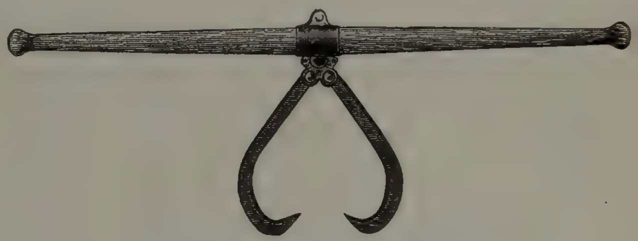
Lumbermen Save Money

by handling square timbers with

"Soo-Line" Timber Trucks and Timber Carriers



Our Timber Trucks are made of Heavy Hardwood frame with cast iron roller, guaranteed to hold five tons. Timber Carriers, with either duckbill or chiselbill hooks. Hooks hung on swivel to permit carrying timbers through narrow passageways. We manufacture a complete line of Lumbermen's tools. Write for catalogue and lowest prices.



Canadian Logging Tool Company, Limited
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

SILVER'S NEW JOINTERS

Band Saws, Saw Tables, Swing Saws

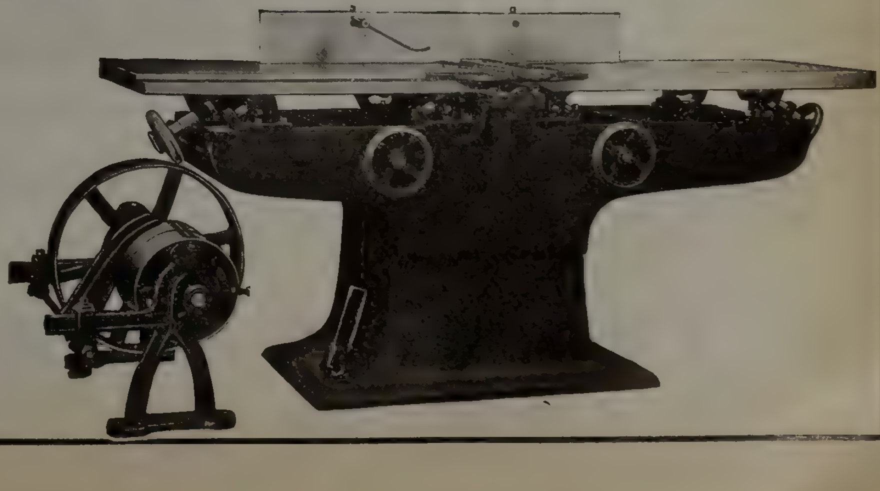
Thousands of Silver's Machines are earning big money in all parts of the world. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India are heavy buyers.

Silver's machines are designed for convenience and ease of operation and for rapid efficient service. Their moderate price recommends them to all wood workers.

Strong, durable, high pressure machines that will save you time and labor. Made in sizes to suit any need or any purse.

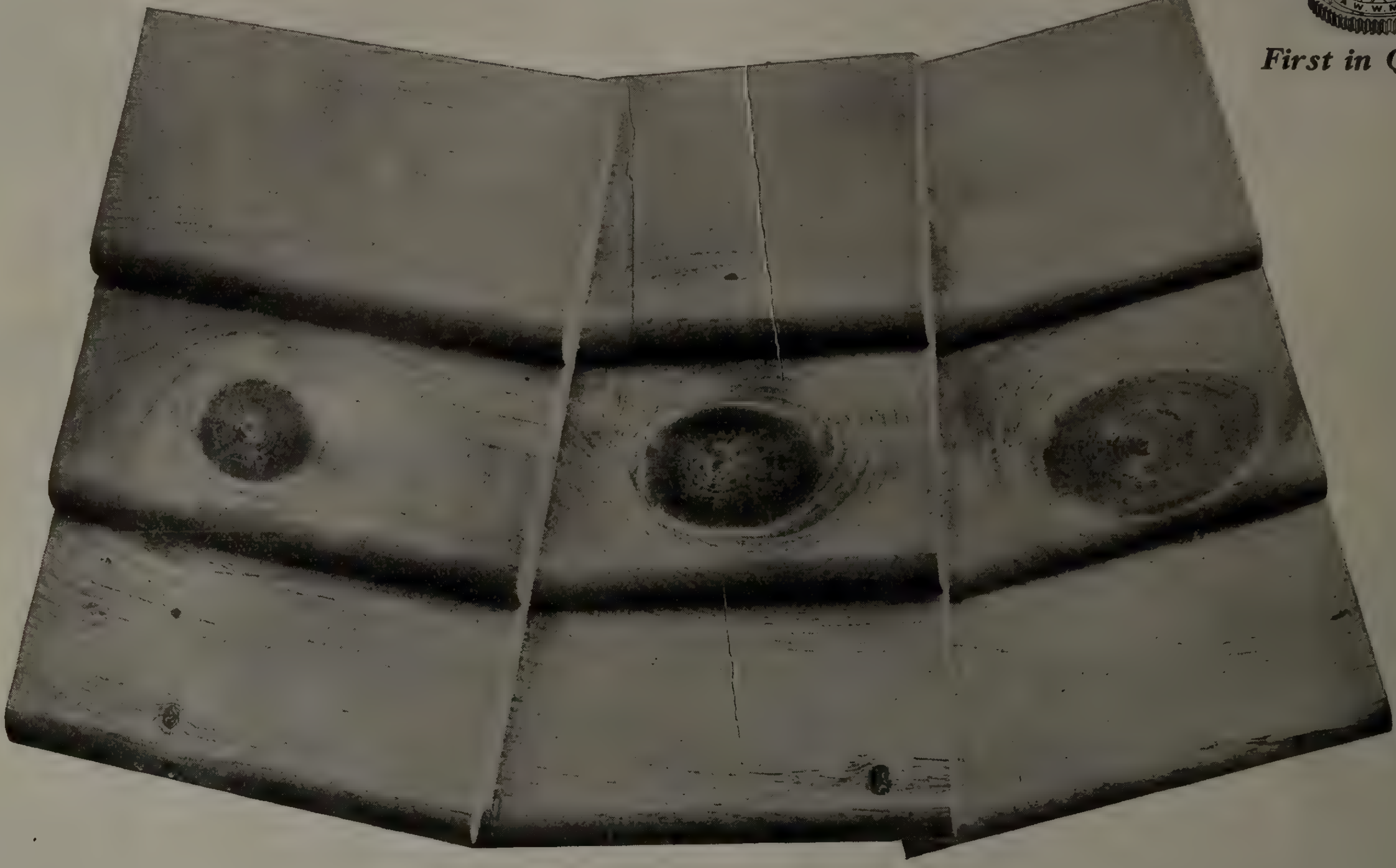
Ask for 1911 Machinery Catalog and special Canadian prices.

THE SILVER MFG. CO.,
375 BROADWAY **SALEM, OHIO**



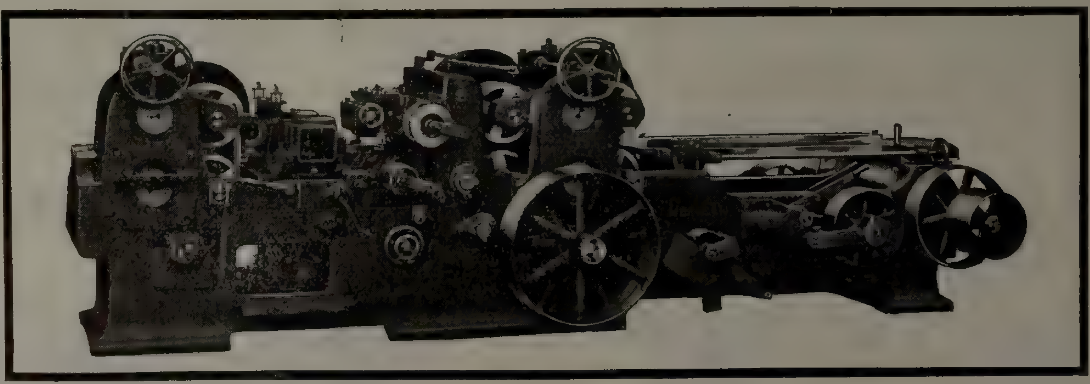
IF YOU HAVE A KNOTTY PROBLEM,
WE CAN TEACH YOU HOW TO SOLVE IT
ON A NUMBER "77,"
ON THE *AMERICAN* "77."

First in Quality



These are samples of No. 117 Triple-Drop Novelty Siding done in white pine on the AMERICAN NUMBER "77" PLANER AND MATCHER with Profiler at ***150 feet per minute.***

Note how clean the knots are trimmed, no tearing out around them—scarcely the raising of the fuzz—as smooth and as easy to paint over as any other part of the job; and remember, at ***150 feet per minute.***



You want the best—it's the cheapest in the long run; and it's an American

Let us tell you about it.

AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO

SALES OFFICES
NEW YORK - 90 WEST ST.
CHICAGO - 917 FISHER BLD.
NEW ORLEANS - CANAL LA. BANK BLD.

EXECUTIVE
AND GENERAL SALES OFFICE
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SALES OFFICES
SPOKANE - 314 W. PACIFIC AVE
PORTLAND, ORE - 53-55 FIRST ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL - 46 FREMONT ST.

How This Rubber Belting Cuts Production Cost

Don't let slipping belts waste power—drain away profits. Plug up the leaks—save time, money, *power*, by investigating—installing Goodyear Rubber Belting.

Goodyear Rubber Belting stands for ***saved energy*—economy.** Built up of plies of rubberized fabric; cured and vulcanized into the solid piece. Neither slips nor stretches. Has the cohesiveness of rubber with the enduring strength of a specially woven cotton duck fabric from which all stretch has been taken out. It is steam, water, weather and rot proof.

The same high grade materials, the same skilful workmanship and the same years of experience that have built such famous service into the products of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., U.S.A., is doing the same for Goodyear Rubber Belting and our many other rubber products.

GOODYEAR Rubber Belting

High Efficiency Belting

Every size for every purpose—1 inch to 60 inches wide—2 plies to 8 plies thick.

Goodyear Quality Belting

The highest grade made. Heaviest duck, best rubber, seamless, tough, durable. The saving main-drive belt for **Paper, Pulp** and **Lumber Mills**—for *all* mills where the horse power transmitted is large and the demand for tensile strength is great.

Black Diamond Belting

Lighter in weight, lower in price than above, but same in *quality*. Great quantities sold to **Sawmill** trade. Hundreds of mill owners say it gives better service than any other belt ever used.

Red Cross Belting

The ideal belt for **Thresher, Small Sawmill** and **Flour Mill** use. Built to meet competition, yet is far superior to all other third-grade belts because made of tougher rubber, heavier fabric (which means better friction) and better wearing service and cover.

Stitched Rubber Belting

We make this belting in **Quality, Black Diamond** and **Red Cross** weights for those preferring this type of belting.

Elevator Belts

We make a specialty of **Elevator Belts.** Our Leg and Lofter Belts used in hundreds of elevators. Give superior service because of greater strength. Buckets never pull out. Plies never separate. Long efficient service guaranteed.

Conveyor Belts

For conveying crushed stone, grain, coal, ore, etc. Made in all thicknesses of face to suit requirements. Great toughness of rubber face prevents cutting and chipping ; insures longest service.

IMPERIAL HIGH-SPEED FRICTION SURFACE BELT

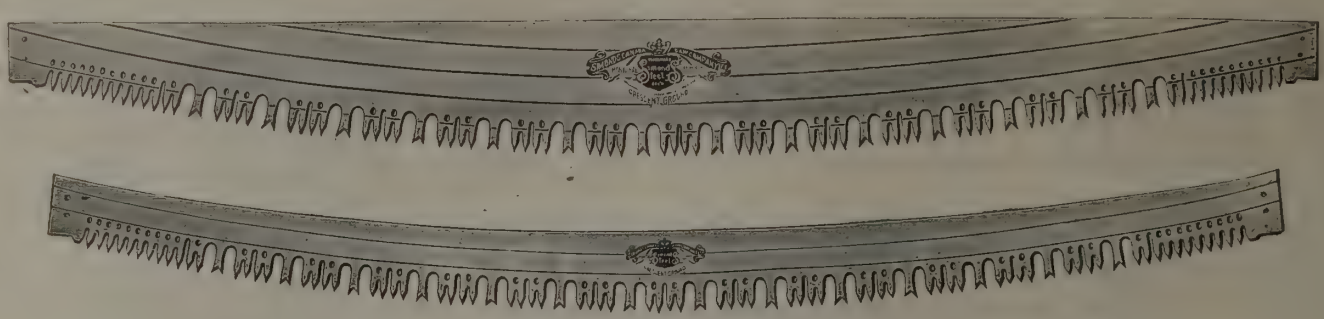
Specially designed for planer, dynamo, generator or fan work where pulleys are small and high-speeded. If we haven't what you want in stock, we'll *make* it—and *remember* **Goodyear Rubber Belts quickly earn their cost in pains and power saved—yet they cost less than the common kind. Let our expert solve your problem. Send requirements or write for catalog tonight.**

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

General Offices—Toronto **Factory—Bowmanville, Ont.**

Write Our Nearest Branch

BRANCHES: Montreal—Winnipeg—St. John, N.B.—Vancouver—Calgary—Victoria, B.C., 855 Fort St.—Regina, Sask., 2317-2318 South Railway St.—Hamilton, Ont., 127 King St. West



SIMONDS

Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saws

This is the identical Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saw which has for years been recognized as the best made or used in the United States. Since beginning the manufacture of these saws at our Canadian factories, we have found and are supplying a greatly increased demand throughout the Dominion. The Saws are made of Simonds Steel, and Simonds Steel is the best saw steel made. They run easy, cut fast, and give good results. Sold by the hardware trade or direct from our offices.

Every Saw Covered by an Absolute Guarantee

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

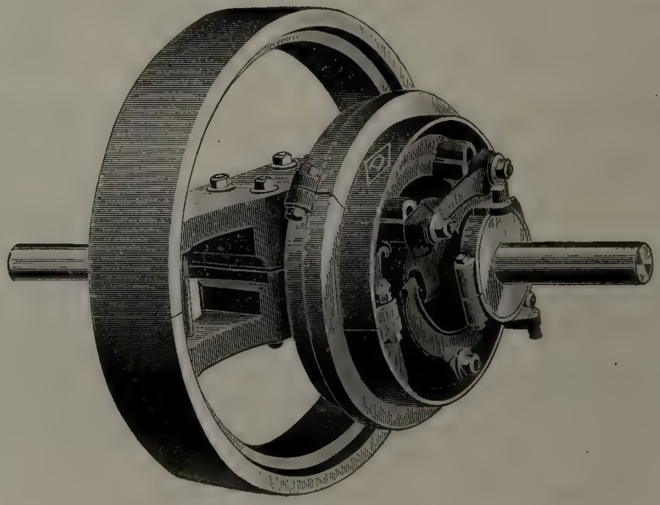
Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B. C. St. John, N. B.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE

All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance



Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power

Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve. In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest guarantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited

TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MacLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 - 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - Telephone 2010 - 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299 - B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - ?4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3,00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, October 1, 1911 No. 19

The Downfall of Reciprocity

The overwhelming defeat of the reciprocity movement in Canada has an important bearing upon the lumber industry. In the first place it puts an end for the time being to the hope that the duty of $1.25 per thousand feet upon rough lumber from Canada entering the United States will be removed. In the second place, however, it gives the lumbermen of Canada reason to hope that the new government will place a duty upon United States lumber entering Canada, which will at least be as great as the duty on Canadian lumber entering the United States. There is even another ground of hope in the situation, as there has already developed in the United States a strong feeling in favor of free lumber which may, in the not distant future, result in the Canadian lumber manufacturer securing, without any reciprocal consideration, the extension of his market in that country.

A feature of the case which will prove interesting, and possibly troublesome so far as the United States are concerned, is that which has to do with the pulpwood situation. The United States undertook, as a sort of rider to their version of the proposed reciprocity agreement, to add a clause permitting Canadian pulpwood to enter the United States free of duty so long as it was not subject to any export restriction on the part of Canada. It was expected that, as a development of this policy, a free exchange of pulp and paper of the value of four cents a pound and less would be effected. Although the reciprocity measure has been defeated, the clause permitting the free entry of pulpwood from Canada into the United States is already in effect and stands, irrespective of the reciprocity measure. It is quite within the range of possibility that the United States will now find that other pulpwood exporting countries will want equally favorable treatment with Canada and that either universal free import of pulpwood will have to be permitted or that the free import from Canada will have to be rescinded to appease the other countries.

The Canadian lumber industry has possibly as much to be thankful for over the defeat of reciprocity as it would have had over its success. If it opens the way for the placing of a duty on lumber entering Canada from the United States, the Canadian lumber industry will benefit greatly. Canadian lumbermen should immediately prepare a strong case for presentation to parliament for the protection to which the facts of the case so amply entitle them.

Too Many Men on the Road

About the most frequent complaint which one hears among lumbermen in all branches of the trade to-day is, that there are too many men on the road selling lumber. The remarkable development which has taken place during the last few years in the lumber trade is in a large sense responsible for this. The time was, when good lumber sold itself readily and poor lumber could be got rid of at a profit without any great amount of effort. Conditions have changed however, and to-day the man who makes lumber or the man who sells lumber for a livelihood has to organize a systematic selling campaign. He must go into the highways and byways with his lists and be prepared to meet with the stiffest kind of competition. The flooding of the lumber markets of Canada with United States lumber, which has been manufactured under conditions, the reverse of economic, has been the chief factor in bringing about the change. Other causes have been at work also, but whatever they may have been, it requires to-day, the most skilful kind of salesmanship to conduct a lumber selling business successfully. In every part of the country where lumber is consumed the ubiquitous lumber salesman makes his regular visits and often finds that his competitors have been there ahead of him. It would seem to be a case for the survival of the fittest, but this is one of those instances where the old adage falls down, and so far as individual contracts for the sale of lumber are concerned, it is more often a case of the survival of the man who offers simply the lowest price. The other considerations which enter into a business transaction are too often ignored. The responsibility of the salesman or the ability of his principal to deliver exactly the class of lumber which he contracts to sell is frequently forgotten, in the desire to take advantage of what appears to be a good bargain. Men are travelling about the country to-day with lists of lumber for sale, who have no qualifications whatever for the work. Many a traveller who represents himself as able to supply the various classes of lumber required, knows as little about the lumber he sells, as about any other line of business. The result is, that although he may be a clever salesman he frequently antagonizes his customer after the first deal has been put through. He takes an order which he, or his principals, cannot fill. His principals perhaps, in their endeavor to make good, deliver the nearest thing they have to the grade of lumber ordered. The customer is dissatisfied, and the wholesaler or manufacturer is blamed. Isolated cases of this sort of thing would not be a serious matter, but it is going on all the time. The complaint is general that many travellers are sent upon the road who do not understand the goods they represent.

The whole lumber trade is suffering, as a result of this. The retailer and the manufacturer have come to look upon the inexperienced wholesale traveller, as a necessary evil. The competent wholesaler is a recognized advantage to the trade, but the other man is not. The manufacturer and the retailer, finding that they cannot avoid the visits of such men, put up with them, and the standing of the general wholesale trade is injured, as a result. Dealers who enter upon contracts with such men, knowing the risks they are running, have themselves to thank, if they are bitten, yet they frequently take a chance and are to that extent responsible for the continuation of the unsatisfactory state of affairs.

An incompetent or unbusinesslike wholesaler calling upon a retailer or manufacturer to sell or to purchase stocks should be turned down without compunction, if the retailer or the manufacturer, knows him to be incompetent. Instead of this, it frequently happens that a manufacturer for instance, supplies him with a block of stock, because he offers a good price, and a retailer buys from him, because he offers the lumber at a low price. Each thinks he is getting a bargain, and so he is, if the deal goes through. Everyone hopes that he, himself, will not be bitten, but every once in a while somebody is bitten, and then the cry goes up that such a man should not be allowed to be in the business. Neither he should, and the first men to put him out of business should have been those who were foolish enough to do business with him.

As the result of a recent failure of a wholesale lumber dealer. in a large Ontario city, several millmen lost considerable sums of money. It was found upon investigation that the wholesaler was carrying on his business on too small a margin. He was offering bargains both ways, and in the end he failed. The very fact of a bargain being of an unusual nature should make the customer or the manufacturer suspicious. But it does not. We have become a nation of bargain hunters, and the fault is often our own if we come to grief.

What is the remedy? Most of the businesslike members of the trade have been considering a solution for many years, and have come to a general belief that only one solution is possible. That solution will never be entirely effective, but the measure of its usefulness will depend upon the manner in which it is taken up by the trade. Co-operation is the remedy, and that co-operation should be directed first of all towards making it possible for a manufacturer, a wholesaler, or a retailer, to know what he is ordering, or selling. There should be none of the slip-shod methods of doing business, which characterize the trade to-day. Lumber is susceptible of being graded thoroughly, and scientifically, so that everyone may know exactly what is being referred to in a deal. The three branches of the trade, and industry should no longer trust solely to one another's good nature, common sense, and honesty. These qualifications are essential to business success, and should enter into every transaction, but a black and white record, and a cast iron understanding of the terms of a contract are often of more importance. When the trade has adopted, and put into effect a good system of grading, and inspection, it will be possible to locate quite definitely, those who do not carry on their affairs in a businesslike manner, or those who seek to take advantage of the trade. Inspection, and grading will not be a panacea for all the ills of the trade, but they will go farther towards correcting many of them, than any other conceivable method that could be adopted to-day.

Duty on Lumber Necessary

Only those who make a study of the statistics can form any measurable idea of the vast increase which is going on in the consumption of United States lumber in Canada. Until within the last few years we were accustomed to consider that the balance of trade between the lumber industries of Canada and the United States was overwhelmingly in favor of Canada. The statistics of the last few years, however, show that the time threatens to arrive in the near future when the balance will be on the other side. Statistics of United States exports of lumber are published elsewhere in this issue and they should be read by all who wish to form a proper idea of the situation.

Take the most important item, that of boards, deals, planks, joists and scantlings. In 1909 the exports of these to Canada from the United States amounted to a little over 127,000,000 feet B.M. In 1910 a substantial increase was made, bringing the total to 189,000,000 feet, but in 1911 the total made a phenominal jump to 403,285,000 feet. This increase in quantity was not accompanied by any increase in price, but on the other hand the average value of the lumber thus imported into Canada declined from $26.09 per thousand in 1909 to $22.97 in 1911. These figures are eloquent and show that the United States producer has been at his old game of cutting up into lumber everything that he could lay his hands upon in the shape of a tree, and has found that he could not begin to sell it all in his home markets. He has been obliged to sell much of it at a sacrifice in the markets of Canada. The lumber manufacturers of Canada having a good market for their products and being of a naturally conservative disposition, have been conducting their business in a sane manner, and, had it not been for the enormous quantities of foreign lumber dumped upon their markets they would have been enjoying during the past year a period of unexampled prosperity. Instead of this they have been doing an average business only and have been unable to recover satisfactorily from the period of depression which prevailed a few years ago. It would seem, indeed, from the statistics, that there is every reason for the government to grant the long expressed wish of the lumbermen of Canada for the placing of a duty upon rough lumber entering this country. There is in the general situation, sufficient ground for the government of Canada to take up seriously the consideration of the necessity for protecting the Canadian lumber markets from the inroads of manufacturers in the United States, who, as a whole, are singularly prone to adopt the absurd policy of destroying their lumber resources and at the same time destroying the business of all those with whom they come into competition. The problem is not so much an international one as an economic one. It concerns the preservation of the forests of the United States and Canada and the profitable conversion of our timber resources into finished products.

So far as the exports of Canadian lumber to the United States are concerned the figures also are suggestive. The exports of Canadian boards, planks, deals, etc., to the United States increased in 1911 over those of 1909 by only 18,389.000 feet. This slight increase is in the face of the decrease in the duty upon rough lumber entering the United States, which was reduced from $2 per thousand feet to $1.25 per thousand feet in August, 1909. The average price of the lumber sent from Canada to the United States declined by 49 cents per thousand during the two years. The exports of 1910 were abnormal and for this reason their consideration is not included. With a decline in the duty of 75 cents per thousand feet, therefore, there was a decline in the price of 49 cents per thousand. The natural conclusion is that the United States trade permitted the Canadian exporter to benefit to the extent only of 26 cents out of the 75 cents reduction in the tariff.

If figures ever talked these should shout for a duty upon lumber entering Canada from the United States.

An Injustice to Canadian Trade

The competition which Canadian lumber manufacturers have to meet in all parts of Canada is aggravated in certain parts of the country by the fact that United States exporters in some cases are unscrupulous enough to make false entries of their products. Rough lumber comes into Canada free of duty and lumber which has been dressed on one side is also allowed to enter Canada without duty. On lumber which has been dressed on two or more sides there is a duty of 25 per cent. This is a heavy handicap and it is hard to imagine how any one in the United States could sell dressed lumber in Canada in competition with the Canadian product. That they have been doing so, however, needs no proof. It is an acknowledged fact and has caused much heartburning and wonder to Canadian manufacturers. At a recent meeting of Coast and Mountain millmen which was held at Vancouver, light was thrown upon the subject by some of the members present who made the statement that great quantities of United States lumber, dressed on two sides or more, which ought to have paid a duty, has been sold on the prairie markets without paying tne duty. The allegation was made that the lumber had been improperly classified and that the government officials had overlooked this and were winking at the continuation of the practice.

If the facts of the case are such as they were alleged to have been it is little wonder that the United States trade in lumber with the prairie provinces has increased so rapidly of late. It is the duty of the government to look into the charges closely and to inform the lumber industry as soon as possible whether they find the charges founded or not. If the charges are well founded the government should lose no time in discharging those who are responsible and seeing that the customs regulations are carefully enforced in future. The lumbermen of Canada have received a raw deal from the government of the country for so many years that they have grown callous and probably will not expect any immediate improvement in the situation, if the charges are shown to be true. It is encouraging to note, however, that Mr. J. C. Macdougall, chief customs commissioner at Ottawa states that he will make immediate inquiries into the situation and if any one is found to have been neglecting his duties that he will be dismissed.

At the meeting of the Coast and Mountain millmen which took up this matter, the wider question of the competition of United States lumber with the Canadian product was discussed for the greater part of a whole day. That the situation has become critical is admitted by everyone in the industry. Figures which were submitted at the meeting showed that not only had the United States sawmill man invaded the markets of Vancouver and Victoria, but was actually underselling the British Columbia mills in the markets of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. During the months of June and July exports from the United States to the four provinces totalled forty million and thirty million feet respectively. If the sale of United States lumber in Canada continues to increase as rapidly as it has during the last year a permanent injury will have been caused to the Canadian industry in the course of a few years at the most. At present there is such a strong demand for lumber from the prairies that Canadians are able to secure a good share of the trade and there is no question of closing down on account of dull markets. It is only a matter of months, however, since this was not the case, and it may be but a short time before it will come about markets to-day is therefore causing serious anxiety as it will make them much more effective competitors in the days to come when the lumber business suffers from any wave of depression which may be passing over the country.

If the United States firms are being assisted in thus securing Canadian trade, by neglect to enforce the customs regulations properly, the great lumber industry is being done a grave injury by those whom the country pays to protect its interests. The situation should be dealt with immediately and the public taken into the government's confidence and told exactly how matters stand.

A United States View of Yellow Pine Competition in Canada

There is nothing very new in the following editorial from the American Lumberman, but it bears out rather interestingly much that has been said in these columns about the competition of yellow pine from the United States with the Canadian norway pine, hemlock and spruce. It presents quite candidly also a forcible argument in favor of a duty upon rough lumber entering Canada, so as to prevent the dumping of surplus United States stocks in the Canadian market. The editorial referred to is as follows:—

"A letter in this number of the American Lumberman, from Toronto, Ont., states that the increase of the importation of yellow pine from the southern states into Canada, this season, has been especially noticeable. It is coming sharply into competition with the native red (norway) pine, hemlock and spruce. Southern yellow pine also is much in demand for joists and interior finish. A remarkable feature of the statement is that the strong point in favor of southern yellow pine is its relative cheapness, yellow pine boards, from one to two inches in thickness, doubtless in the upper grades, being procurable at from $2 to $6 a thousand feet less than the prevalent prices for red pine, manufactured from native timber in Canada.

"At first blush it seems impossible that the yellow pine of our southern states can be shipped from the Gulf regions and there sold in successful competition with norway pine, spruce and hemlock cut from stumpage in the provinces and delivered on comparatively short rail hauls. That some lumber might reach Quebec or Montreal from Florida, Georgia or South Carolina ports at a freight rate that would leave a profit to the shipper is conceivable. It also may be included in what our correspondent calls yellow pine from the States in some North Carolina pine, which might be handled by all rail, or by sea and rail through Norfolk, Boston and Portland. But it is probable that the greater part of the yellow pine that is going into Ontario is from the middle Gulf states or from territory west of the Mississippi river.

"If this be the correct conclusion it is simply an example of what happens frequently in times of dull market conditions, when mill capacity outruns the normal demand for product. In this respect the experience of lumber manufacturers is like that of those in the iron and steel industries, the makers of agricultural machines and the producers of other manufactures. The home demand being insufficient to absorb the normal output, with resulting accumulation of unsold product, resort is had to foreign markets. Generally speaking, this means that prices must be made low enough to meet competition with articles of like use made in foreign countries. It is probable that mill operators in the South who are selling yellow pine in Canada are pursuing a course in respect to prices unusual in such cases; they have to present an inducement that will divert trade from the home to the foreign product.

"The peculiar fact that southern yellow pine is selling for prices $2 to $6 below prices of norway pine and hemlock produced in the provinces is of special interest in the consideration. That high grade yellow pine, on account of quality and adaptability, can be preferred for certain work among Canadian builders is easy to see. In fact, clear yellow pine for interior finish, doors and other manufacturing uses for years has been sold in Canada, and it has reached Ontario and farther east by an all rail haul. Yellow pine long and large dimension, as well as clear stuff in smaller dimension for special uses, has long been a favorite in Canada, but it has had to compete with the best grades of red pine. But when southern yellow pine condescends to undersell hemlock it is a matter of speculative amazement.

"The most notable two features of the season's southern pine movement into Canada pertain to the apparent necessity of southern producers to unload surplus somewhere in order to realize therefrom, and to the fact that they are cutting prices in that trade despite the generally conceded fact that they are maintaining them in the United States. This is not a matter that need amaze anyone, for, as has been explained, it is the method resorted to by all large manufacturers when they must unload surpluses in foreign countries in order to prevent a complete breakdown at home.

"If there were a Canadian tariff on lumber shipped from the United States the situation would be different, but since our product goes over the line free of duty it is merely a matter of freight rates. Yellow pine can be shipped from the Gulf states to Toronto or Montreal at rates practically as low as to Boston, northern New England and points in the middle Northwest of this country. The southern mill operators have a much better chance to unload lumber in Canada than do the Pacific coast operators to lay down their product in the middle West or the eastern states, yet a large amount of Coast product reaches the Atlantic seaboard for a market."

amount of Coast product reaches the Atlantic seaboard for a market."

Annual Meeting of Order of Hoo-Hoo

Enjoyable Cruise on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay—Important Questions Discussed—E. S. Burgess elected Supreme Snark—Thomas Patterson, Bojum

The annual meeting of Hoo-Hoo, which was held on board the steamer City of Cleveland, during the course of a delightful cruise on Lake Huron, was attended by a large number of members of the order and their families and friends. The trip was extremely enjoyable, and lasted from Saturday, September 9, to Wednesday, September 13. Commencing at Detroit, where the members gathered, the trip took in Owen Sound, Mackinac Island, and Sault Ste. Marie. Splendid weather was experienced throughout the trip, and the members returned to Detroit full of appreciation and enthusiasm over the wonderful beauties of the scenery and climate which they had enjoyed. From a business point of view the annual was both interesting and of the utmost importance. A great many questions of serious moment were discussed, and one or two problems of considerable import were brought up, which, although they disturbed the members considerably, and threatened for a time to destroy the spirit of amity and goodwill upon which Hoo-Hoo is founded, will, it is believed, be finally settled to everybody's satisfaction, and bring about a more peaceful and practical understanding among the members.

As to the trip itself, nothing could be more pleasant than the numerous features of entertainment which were provided, and for which the responsibility fell upon Jeff. B. Webb, of Detroit, and W. A. Hadley, of Chatham, Ont. The members spent the time, while they were not attending business meetings, in sight-seeing, concerts, card playing, dancing, and many other ways, known only to those who have thrown off the cares of business and embarked upon a water voyage.

The unfortunate jarring note of the meeting occurred over the re-election of Mr. J. H. Baird, Supreme Scrivenoter, of Nashville, Tenn. A number of older influential members of the order desired to alter materially the duties of his office. The principal question under consideration was a change in the Scrivenoter's work. The vote taken upon the question was in favor of continuing the present Scrivenoter in office, and it was followed by a request from the Scrivenoter that the order should continue the office of "Supreme Representative." Mr. Baird made this request upon personal ground, and secured an affirmative answer from the order. Then occurred the principal event of discord, which has been referred to above. Those who advocated a change in the duties of the office of Scrivenoter announced that unless they succeeded they would resign from the order. A report to this effect was freely circulated, and other reports of an unpleasant nature quickly followed. The following day the formal resignation of several of the opponents of the Scrivenoter was presented, and it was followed by a number of other resignations.

This unpleasant development was made the subject of a special meeting of the House of Ancients, which was held at the Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, on Wednesday morning, after the arrival of the vessel. The whole order of Hoo-Hoo will await with keen anxiety the outcome of the deliberations of the House of Ancients upon this all-important matter.

It is greatly to be regretted that such unpleasant friction should have developed at an annual meeting of such an order as Hoo-Hoo. All who have the interest of the order at heart will surely hope that a peaceful solution will be found, and that in future no further outbreaks of unbrotherly feeling will ever mar the proceedings of this splendid organization.

The first business session was opened on Saturday afternoon, September 9, by the Hoo-Hoo choir, led by Choirmaster Jeff. Webb, who contributed a number of selections which stirred up the enthusiasm of the meeting. The first item of business was the report of the Snark of the Universe, which was in part as follows:—

Report of the Snark of the Universe

"To the Supreme Nine, House of Ancients and Brother Hoo-Hoo:

"We have met to review the work of the last year and plan for the future of the order. Let us consider the momentous questions involved with the kindliest friendship for each other and the sincerest appreciation of the intent of all to labor for the benefit of the order we love so well.

"Brother Stephenson, in his report, will cover much of the ground usually occupied in that of the Snark; but I will give briefly a few suggestions, which I trust will be received in the same kindly spirit in which they are made.

"The last year has been one of unusual vicissitudes. The financial depression—I speak from having visited Hoo-Hoo in seventeen states and noting conditions therein—has visibly affected the obtaining of members, the collection of dues and the general interest in the order. Many of our best workers, particularly the travelling fraternity—always the best laborers in the vineyard—have been either without positions or holding them on such tenure that they were obliged to conserve their resources; the money usually spent so freely in attending concatenations or in the initial work they occasioned. What is true of them is also true of many lumbermen, whose every dollar and moment of time were strenuously occupied.

"While the edict banishing intoxicants was beneficial to our reputation, it has been a somewhat deterrent influence upon the inceptions of and attendance upon concatenations as many of our genial brothers and kindly companions, while concurring heartily with the banishment of all exhilirating liquidity from concatenations, believe the prescence of the beneficence of the vine conducive to cordiality at the subsequent functions, and became luke-warm when it was Carrie Nationized. We anticipated this, but thought that their places would be filled by many good workers, old and new, who were opposed diametrically to their ideas; but I regret truly to state that there has been apathy instead of interested effort on the part of those who were earnest, honest advocates of the new regime, and consequently what we have gained in reputation we have lost in working material and cold cash. I believe, if this question were submitted to a referendum vote, permitting suffrage only to those whose dues were paid, that, irrespective of how it was settled, it would meet with the hearty and undivided concurrence of all. As it is, many believe the work at Hot Springs not consistent with the majority opinion. It will involve a lot of labor, and I think it will create a new interest, and be the means of the paying up of many back dues, for no question has received such exploiting or has caused such comment in the order, and I firmly believe that many careless ones would pay up rather than lose the privilege of voting. I believe that Brother Stephenson's way is the better.

"As I think Hoo-Hoo more or less a local proposition, I believe that in this question the countries outside of the United States should be considered integers and a law unto themselves.

"Dues.—This matter is one of continual anxiety and causes more labor than all the rest of the order's business. It is reprehensible that many of us permit, through carelessness in most instances, our dues to fall behind, and I would earnestly urge all brothers to see that the sinews of war be forthcoming without so much insistence. I think that if no response is given to a second request for dues—and I believe that no dues should be permitted to be more than one year old—that request for reasons be issued, and if the member is yet obdurate, a request for the return of his button be made. If he has any pride, this should bring the remittance, if he is able to pay, and if not, and he frankly so states, then we, as brothers, are willing to carry him almost indefinitely.

"I earnestly believe that the suffrage of each state should be based on the paid dues and not on the listed membership. This might awaken state pride and be an incentive to greater effort on the part of officers of each locality and jurisdiction.

"The 'Bulletin.'—While I believe that it should be primarily a clearing house of the opinions, sentiments and ideas of the members in regard to all questions pertaining to the order—reports of concatenations and of vicegerential work being prominently featured—I can not agree with some of the brothers as to the elimination of the literary features. While they should be subordinated, I believe that short, interesting articles and the "little nonsense now and then" are an incentive to perusal that often eventuates in the consideration of the other questions contained in each edition, when, as we all know, if devoted altogether to routine or discussion, the magazine would not even be opened.

"Annual Meeting.—Before the often visiting of so many communities, I did not realize what a reversed anachronism, so far as the influence upon attendance at Annuals is concerned, is our present date of meeting. If we wish to subscribe to our sacred tradition, and it is truly a significant one, we can yet let the Ninth day of the Ninth month be its beginning and end, but I firmly believe that if we had our meetings in July, held, as is this one, in some locality where those wishing a vacation could take the trip as all or a portion of theirs, we would easily triple the attendance. September is one of the worst months of the year for an absence from the coast. Brother Stephenson has an idea in regard to the fiscal year to present.

"Appointment of Vicegerents.—More than earnestly would I advise, as have my predecessors, that the recommendations for these more than important positions be made from the last concatenation held each year. It is simply impossible otherwise to obtain officers who are men of caliber and who are popular enough with their communities to obtain best results. We did our best last season, but made mistakes that we could not remedy. Again, as often those we select on recommendation of the district officer can not accept, great delays originate. Let us be sure that the recommendation is sent in directly from the meetings.

"Death Benefit.—When one reads the letters of heartfelt thanks that have come from some of the griefstricken beneficiaries of this fund, he realizes the honor due to those whose gentleness of heart caused its inception. I wish that I had been one of them. Nothing that we have ever done otherwise ever will be so potential for the alleviation of trial and sorrow. We should be safeguarded by a time limit, however, from any attempt to obtain benefits irregularly. This Mr. Baird and Mr. Stephenson will elucidate. Sympathy is divine, but cold cash pays bills when, often, the last cent has been cheerfully sacrificed for the departed one. I truly trust that not only will everyone here subscribe, irrespective of any possible need or otherwise, but will all use his earnest endeavor to bring others to do so; and in this regard I would ask the ladies to give us a helping hand.

"Forest Conservation.—I believe that we should be in accord with this, but that we have no capital sufficient to permit of any expense in connection with it. Personally, I'm for Mr. Pinchot.

"Supreme Representative.—If you desire to continue the Supreme Representative, either as an integer or in combination with some other office, some definite plan must be outlined that will permit of continuity of meetings without so much skipping around to different localities, in order to eliminate a portion of the travelling expense. At Kansas City we decided to endeavor to awaken the East. We should have shanghaied the angel Gabriel for an assistant. The results in the South, Southeast and West, the middle West and up among the princes of Hoo-Hoo in Canada, were very apparent, despite the handicap of such an unprecedented year, and I most sincerely compliment Mr. Stephenson upon the energy, faithfulness and the exhibitions of genuine tact with which he has handled the really most complicated position in Hoo-Hoo to-day.

"I trust that a meeting of the new Supreme Nine and the House of Ancients on this boat will evolve a plan, based upon the experience of the last year. Brother Baird has an outline to present.

"Osirian Cloister.—A considerable item of expense has been the storage and transportation of the paraphernalia of the Osirian Cloister, especially that appertaining to the embalming of the Snark, and I advocate, after thorough discussion with the operative officers of the order, that we dispose of all but that portion of the outfit necessary to the Osirian initiation. We all admired the scenery and the drama of the embalming, but it is practically impossible to give the latter at any meetings, and we do not derive enough amusement or instruction to warrant the continual expense. We who have been supremely honored by your highest gift are more than satisfied if we can only be embalmed, with some simple ceremony, in the essence of your lasting regard.

"Brother Richardson advanced a unique idea in relation to the ladies, upon payment of a fee of $5 being admitted as honorary members, attendance at the annual being their opportunities of intermingling with the sterner sex, and said fund to be administered according to their directions, in acts of philanthrophy, etc. I would be pleased to have him elucidate further any ideas on the subject. I have long been convinced that the more our mothers, sweethearts and wives are with us, the less liable are we to depart from right principles and the higher honor we will be to Hoo-Hoo. Their influence is greater in molding us rightly than is any legislation, sumptuary or otherwise.

"Appreciation.—I wish to sincerely thank Mr. Baird, Mr. Stephenson and all friends for the kindly assistance given me this year and the shouldering of many responsibilities that distance and circumstances rendered it difficult for me to assume, and I wish to extend to Mr. Jeff B. Webb a most thorough appreciation of the intensive energy, kindly tact and effective persistence he has displayed, not only in making a great state record but in the multidunous labors incidental to the exploitation of our present journey, in the face of many difficulties.

"I wish also to compliment Mr. Baird upon the manner in which the Death Benefit Fund has been handled, he having had the principal burden of adjudicating claims—a most delicate matter.

"Our Memory's Friends.—To-day some who, a year ago, added sunshine to our lives and wisdom to our councils are, from the Thither Land, smiling down upon us a loving encouragement in our efforts for the promotion of the world's happiness. I would suggest that we devote a later hour to expressions of our sincere regard, and that we now rise for a moment's silent tribute to those who have preceded us but a few brief years into the Great Unknown."

(All those present then stood for a moment in silence).

"And now, my brothers and friends, I wish to say, in closing, that after a year as Supreme Snark and from observations of conditions and sentiment in many states, I have come to the conclusion that no mere plan of action will assure healthy growth or even the retaining of our present status. What gave the order its original impetus was earnest, kindly, brotherly personal effort on the part of its members, and unless the work of our officers is thus supplemented we shall fail. If each Hoo-Hoo would make it his pleasureable duty to obtain one sterling member during the coming year, the results would be tremendous. But the fact is that we are losing, in this mercenary, money-grabbing age, our old-time spirit of genuine friendship and cordiality, and our kindlier sensibilities are being blunted by the selfish pursuits that absorb, seemingly, our every faculty, and we are seeking the fruition of our desires in the worship of inferior gods instead of in an endeavor to promote the happiness of our fellow men. Unless we can eliminate this from our souls and labor earnestly for the common good, Hoo-Hoo or any other order based upon altruistic principles and ideas will fail. This is as irrevocable as Fate. Let us, then, this coming year, resolve that we will, by kindly counsel and earnest personal work, assist our often soul-weary officers to make this order a successful benefaction to mankind."

The report of the Scrivenoter for the year was then presented showing receipts of $40,908.76 and a balance on hand of $3,716.87. The record of the year's work showed 82 concatenations held and 1,175 regular members initiated.

The Death Emergency Fund

The report of the Death Emergency fund for the year was next presented showing that two calls had been issued since the inception of the fund. The disbursements from the inception of the undertaking to the close of business on September 6th, 1911, included the payment of 32 death claims amounting to $8,000. The total receipts for the period amounted to $13,601.59 and at the close of business on September 6th there was a balance on hand of $4,211.43. In submitting the report the Scrivenoter said in part:—

"A number of participants, in remitting on Second Call, have remitted in advance for Third Call. A few members remitted in advance for Second Call when responding to First Call. All these advance payments have been credited to Third Call. In addition to this all subscriptions received since Aug. 18 last have been credited to Third Call in anticipation of the early issuance of that call. It has been suggested that the Third Call be sent out coincidently with the first notice of 1912 dues, which will effect a saving of over $300, assuming that Third Call, as in the case of preceding calls, is to be sent out under two-cent postage. These payments made in advance on Third Call, and the subscriptions I have thought proper to voluntarily credit to that call, so as not to tax participants with payment for indemnity of only a few weeks, makes up a further sum of $110 which is not included in above statement of receipts.

"It is gratifying to be able to state that the Hoo-Hoo Death Emergency Fund has worked out in remarkably close fulfillment of the predictions made by The Bulletin when the first announcement was put before our members, namely, that the death rate would approximate eight per thousand per annum if we secured the participation of five thousand members. With less than average of four thousand responding to the two calls that have been issued, and with the fund working smoothly and successfully for a period of twelve months, we have had thirty-two death claims to accrue, have paid thirty-two of these without defalcation, default or delay, and are in position to pay the remaining two and still have $3,711.43 to the good with not a cent of indebtedness."

Report of Supreme Representative

Supreme Representative W. H. Stephenson, of St. Paul, submitted a lengthy report, of which the main points were as follows:

"I spent a good part of last year in the eastern states endeavoring to awaken new interest there, but regret to report that my efforts were not as successful as we had expected. Acting upon the suggestion of the Snark, I discontinued my work in the eastern territory. I, however, believe that with proper effort we can build up the membership in the eastern states, but it will take both time and money to do so.

"I have attended twenty-four concatenations as follows: Wichita, Kan.; Cumberland, Md.; Baltimore, Md.; Little Rock, Ark.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Wasau, Wis.; Winnipeg, Man.; Hamilton, Ont.; Bay City, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Columbus, Ohio; Hinton, W. Va.; Buckhannon, W. Va.; Huntington, W. Va.; Wilmington,

N. C.; Greensboro, N. C.; Asheville, N. C.; Waco, Tex.; Quincy, Ill.; Roanoke, Va.

From this you will note I have attended concatenations in the jurisdiction of all members of the Supreme Nine with the exception of Junion Hoo-Hoo Griswold and Bojum Russell.

With the exception of Ohio, Massachusetts, New York and Minnesota I found the members of the order awake and full of interest and wanting more concatenations held.

"I believe that the expense incurred in my office has been more than justified and that it is necessary to have a representative who can visit the different states and assist the Vicegerent Snarks in working up concatenations and keeping the members in line.

I have met with a hearty welcome at all places and the members have done everything they could to make my visit result in good to the order. The members seemed glad to have me with them and approved of the plan of having a Supreme Representative.

Below I give, for your consideration, my suggestions for future work. These suggestions are based on my conversations with members of the order and I believe are for the best interest of the order.

Annual Meeting.—I would recommend that our annual meetings be held in either June or July, the Hoo-Hoo year to remain as it is, from September 9 to September 9. This would give the newly elected officers a chance to become acquainted with the duties of their several offices and enable them to get the new Vicegerents appointed and ready for action on September 8. The meeting as it is now held is in a bad month for lumbermen to get away, as fall business commences in September. And there is a reason greater than these: September is late in the season and the larger part of our members have been away on their vacations and do not feel they can affard the time for another trip. If we select some date in June or July and hold our meetings at some central attractive point, we will get a much larger attendance, as our members can arrange their vacations better earlier in the season. The officers could make a partial report and the final reports for the year could be published in the Bulletin for September of each year.

"The Bulletin.—I would recommend that the Bulletin be devoted to Hoo-Hoo affairs and an effort made to get the members to contribute articles thereto relating to the order in different sections, etc., and more space be given to the concatenations and to the Vicegerent Snarks. I offer for suggestion and discussion, but personally do not recommend , the question of acception advertising matter in the Bulletin, no advertisement of any liquor to be accepted or any advertising that would conflict with the lumber trade journals. We have a large circulation and could no doubt make the Bulletin self-supporting in this way.

"Handbook.—I would recommend that we print the handbook each year and that it be mailed to each member in good standing. The present method of sending the handbook only to old members upon request has not worked out to the best interest of the order. I would suggest that we eliminate from the handbook the membership list by numbers and simply show the names alphabetically and by states and cities. This will reduce the size of the handbook and save considerable expense in getting it out. Every effort should be made to have the handbook corrected to date and keep it so.

"**Vicegerent Snarks.**—We can not exercise too much care in the appointment of our Vicegerent Snarks. Most of our trouble has been caused by the appointment of Vicegerent Snarks who did not have and ought not to have the support of the most prominent lumbermen and our members. No Vicegerent Snark should be appointed until the officers have satisfied themselves that he is the proper person for the appointment and that his appointment will give satisfaction to the larger part of the membership in his territory during the Hoo-Hoo year. Two or more concatenations should be held and certainly no one should accept appointment unless he is willing to hold at least one cancatenation. It is far better to have no Vicegerent Snark than to have one who does not command the respect and assistance of the members.

"Concatenations.—At least two concatenations should be held in each district each year. This is necessary to keep the members together and interested. This can be done if the members will give their assistance to the Vicegerent Snark. I find the great trouble is in the expense of a concatenation. No Vicegerent Snark is willing to go ahead and arrange for a concatenation unless he has the support of the members, and the members should be given to understand that it is just as much their duty as it is the duty of the Vicegerent Snark to work up and arrange for concatenations. The expense incurred at concatenations is greater than it should be and the trouble seems to be that each Vicegerent Snark and each district seems to try to outdo the others. Let us get down to bedrock and go back to the simple session on the roof, as we intended. The larger number would prefer this to the banquet. I would suggest also that the members be told through the Bulletin that they must expect to come to the front and assist the Vicegerent Snark in case there is any shortage. Let the Vicegerent submit to the concatenation his expenses and I am sure that the members will come to the front. The trouble is, some Vicegerents seem afraid to do this. Let us give the matter publicity, so that no Vicegerent will feel embarrassed in asking for help. Let us impress upon the Vicegerent that he must be careful in his expenses and hold same down to the lowest possible amount.

"The so-called "Dutch lunch" is, to my mind, far better than the banquet and we should do all we can to encourage the Vicegerents to go back to the simple way. Every concatenation must be self-supporting, as the order can not in justice to itself help out on expenses incurred at concatenations. We allow half of the initiation fee and, if this is not sufficient, the members must make up the shortage, and it is not right or fair that it should fall upon the vicegerent. Each member present should contribute his share. If the Vicegerents knew that the members understood that they were to help out on the expenses of concatenations, I believe it would result in more concatenations being held. Give this publicity in the Bulletin in such a way that it will come to the attention of the members.

"Imminent Distress Fund.—I find that this fund is not understood by our members in general and would suggest that a yearly call be made about Christmas time and a circular be sent with the call fully explaining just what this fund is for and how used. It is a voluntary fund and no member can object to the call. If the fund is properly used it can be made of great benefit to the order. I believe that the members who understand the purpose, and the other members upon explanation of the fund, will want this work continued and will be glad to contribute to it, if they know it is being properly used. I would recommend that the list of contributors be not published, but that a complete list be kept by the Scrivenoter at his office for the information of the officers and any members desiring same. The receipts and disbursements of this fund should be published in the Bulletin each year, giving the totals. No names should be published. Information in regard to whom relief has been furnished should be given by the Scrivenoter to any member asking for the information, no disbursement to be made without the approval of the Snark, Senior Hoo-Hoo and Scrivenoter.

"Lumber or Trade Publications.—We should cultivate a closer relation with all lumber and trade publications and should furnish them promptly and regularly with trade news. From my experience with these publications, I believe they will gladly give us space if we furnish them news items promptly. The order owes more to the lumber newspapers than it can ever pay and we should do all in our power to see that they are furnished with news items regarding concatenations and other items of interest to the order and the members thereof.

Scenery for Embalming the Snark

I would recommend that the order sell or dispose of the scenery etc., it now owns for the purpose of embalming the Snark, as the expenses of storage and transportation are greater than results so far have justified.

"There are several reasons for the decrease in the number of men initiated this year, as compared with previous ones, the principal one being because of business conditions in the lumber trade.

"If we will all pull together with the sole aim of the good of the order, we can accomplish great good to the lumber and allied interests and make life a little pleasanter for the individuals engaged therein. Let us endeavor to make Hoo-Hoo such an order that instead of having to go after candidates they will come to us and consider it an honor to be received as a member. Let us guard the ballot box carefully and keep out the unworthy, and when we find one already in the order, let us be men, and for the good of the order expel him promptly.

"I desire to thank the members of the House of Ancients, the Supreme Nine, all Vicegerent Snarks and the individual members of the order for their cordial assistance and support during the year. I would like to name personally all the good men, but as this is impossible think it best to name no one personally.

"All the members of the Supreme Nine this year have labored hard for the good of the order and are entitled to the heartfelt thanks of every member.

"My relations with the Supreme Nine have been most pleasant and I would not be true to myself or the order did I not extend my personal thanks to Mr. Miller, Snark; Mr. Webb, Senior Hoo-Hoo, and Mr. Baird, Scrivenoter, the three officers with whom I have been in close touch all year, and for their kindness to me personally and their valuable assistance and interest and hard work, for the order. I have called upon them often, but have never found them wanting."

Good of the Order

Morris A. Hayward, chairman, presented the report of the committee on good of the order as follows:

"As suggested in the address of Snark Miller, and also advised by Supreme Representative Stephenson, we recommend that the Annual meeting take place some week in July, after the Fourth of July.

"We recommend that no change be made in the constitution or by-laws relating to the use of alcholic stimulants, either in the anteroom during concatenation or at any of the functions at this particular concatenation.

"We recommend that, on account of the shrinkage in our funds in the treasury and the large shrinkage in our membership, the office of Supreme Representative and the Supreme Scrivenoter be embodied in one and that his entire time be devoted to the interest of the order, and we further recommend that in answering calls from remote distances he do so only by a majority vote of the Supreme Nine; and we further recommend that state meetings be called for the gathering together of old and new members, having in view the reinstatement of delinquents and that the work be prosecuted along these lines, rather than that of securing new members.

"Regarding the reinstating of delinquents: that they shall be required to pay up all past dues to the amount of $5, and if delinquent refuses to comply that he sign a withdrawal card surrendering his number and button.

"We recommend that the names in handbook be printed only alphabetically by states, cities and towns, and that all honorary and life members show as such, and furthermore that there shall be no new publication of handbook except by order of the Supreme Nine, but that supplements be issued the first and seventh months of each year, and the manner of printing, whether by the old type or linotype, be taken into serious consideration.

"We recommend that there be no change made in dues at this time.

"We recommend not only the continuance of the Bulletin but that a ladies' department be added, contributions to be received from the wives and daughters of the order.

"We recommend that there be an auxiliary to the order of Hoo-Hoo, composed of the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters, under an appropriate name, to be decided by themselves, their constitution, by-laws and dues to be decided upon in their order.

"We recommend that the official button be reduced to the size of the present ladies' pin and that the emblem of the auxiliary order be the same."

Minority Report

C. H. Adams, of the committee, also presented a minority report as follows:

"Your committee, being unable to agree in some particulars, this minority report is respectfully submitted:

"That portion of the majority report excepted to is that prescribing that the Scrivenoter shall devote his entire time to this order. In the judgment of this minority, to employ a man capable of properly, promptly and efficiently adminstering the financial and clerical conduct of the order's business and to devote his entire time to such work, would require that a salary be paid much larger than that now paid the Scrivenoter; that no beneficial results whatever would follow and that practically all the heavy expenditures now complained of would be continued. Unless we are to continue the experiment of having a traveling representative go about the country to supervise the conduct of cancatenations, this order needs the entire time of no high salaried official for the proper conduct of its business.

"In the judgment of this minority, the experiment of a traveling, salaried representative during the last twelve months has proved anything but satisfactory. We have spent nearly $6,000 on that experiment and have held fewer concatenations than last year, not any more satisfactory concatenations than last year and have actually initiated nearly 400 fewer members. In the judgment of this minority we want no further experimentation or expenditure of the order's money along the line of a traveling salaried representative, it being the duty of every officer of Hoo-Hoo to attend every concatenation, if possible.

"In the judgment of this minority committee, what this order needs is a central executive office, where its financial and clerical work may be conducted with the accuracy, fidelity and expedition that the present arrangement has afforded for som any years.

"In the judgment of this minority this order neither needs nor wants any further radical experiments. In the judgment of this minority the present arrangement, so far as the Scrivenoter's office is concerned, should not be changed.

"With all the remainder of the majority report this minority concurs."

The majority report was signed by M. A. Hayward, Thomas Patterson and J. J. Kress. The minority report was signed by Charles H. Adams and E. B. Holmes. After considerable discussion a vote by states was taken upon the question of substituting the minority report for that portion of the majority report to which objection was made. The minority report won by a majority of 7,760 to 5,668, disregarding fractions.

The majority report was then taken up, section by section, and was considerably disfigured by amendment and rejection. It was decided to leave to the Supreme Nine the matter of time and place of meeting, with the understanding that the meeting be held in the summer months.

It was pointed out that the recommendation regarding reinstatement of delinquents, and recall of button and handbook in case they declined to be reinstated, was already provided for in the constitution.

The clause providing for changes in the handbook was rejected.

The suggestion for the organization of an auxiliary to include the wives and daughters of members was carried, after being amended to include mothers and sisters. The recommendation as to the size of the official button was so amended as to provide for two official sizes, the present button being retained, but a smaller size being optional where members might prefer.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

The report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was presented by W. E. Barns, secretary. It recommended adding a new section (5) to article 4, a provision that the chief working executive officer shall be the Scrivenoter, who shall devote his entire time and attention to the work of his office.

As section 6 of the same article it was recommended that the office of Scrivenoter shall be located in Chicago.

The committee further recommended to change the date of meeting, so that it should occur on the second Tuesday of July; but that the ninth day of the ninth month shall still be regarded as the beginning of the Hoo-Hoo year and that the newly elected Supreme Nine shall hold a meeting on that date. The committee also recommended eliminating the provision in the constitution for the employment of the Supreme Representative.

Taking up the recommendations individually the section relating to Supreme Representative was by vote abolished, but Mr. Baird at once served notice that he had voted in the affirmative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration later.

The section relating to the duties of Scrivenoter and location of his office next came up for consideration and evoked considerable discussion, as it raised the point around which most of the politics of the annual meeting had revolved. One of the most illuminating talks was made by R. D. Inman, who spoke in part as follows:

"For several different reasons I feel it my duty to speak on this question at this time. I am speaking simply from an extreme western standpoint; not being familiar with conditions in the East or South or central sections. There seems to have gotten into this an idea among a good many of the brethren that this movement was for the displacement of our present Scrivenoter, Mr. Baird. Let me say to you that I would hate badly to see him defeated. I have always liked the man for his integrity and his honor and as long as these gentlemen do believe that this is an attack upon Mr. Baird personally I admire them for the stand they take. The question of having a representative who would give his entire time to the business of Hoo-Hoo has been in my mind for a number of years, and I have always believed the time would come when it would be carried out. I believe the sooner it is carried out the better it will be for this organization. Where in any other organization can you find this same state of affairs I don't expect this thing to carry now, but it is an entering wedge to the future. It has got to be done sooner or later, or this organization will disintegrate. Mr. Baird has done the best he could. You all admit that. On the Pacific coast,, I don't mean to state that it is a universal sentiment, but the leading men have advocated that same thing, but of all I have talked with there has never been a man who indicated to me that this is a personal matter. I do not say that it is not with some. I cannot go into the hearts of others and determine their motives. But you must remember that the time is coming when there has got to be more done for Hoo-Hoo. The past year has been a bad year. That is the fault of all of us. It will continue to be our fault if we continue to take wrong action in legislating in the affairs of Hoo-Hoo. We have got to give this consideration outside of any individual."

A vote was then taken upon the proposition, showing 6,354 votes for and 7.402 votes against the recommendation of the committee, fractions disregarded.

The recommendation of the committee as to time and place of annual outing and business meeting was adopted, after having been amended by J. Newton Nind so as to leave the date an entirely flexible one, subject to the discretion of the Supreme Nine.

A motion being offered and seconded for the adoption of the report as a whole, as amended, Mr. Baird interposed and read secedtion 6 of article 4, relating to Supreme Representative, and then spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo: I opposed that very proposition for fourteen years. When it came up here I voted aye and served notice that I did so for the purpose of moving reconsideration. I want that clause to remain for the good of the Order. I am now making a personal appeal. I understand that it is being used as an argument against me, that I have so many other things to distract my attention; and it is stated that in addition to a trade newspaper I own a farm, an automobile, several stallions, etc. I own all those things, and some that have escaped the attention of my chosen friends. It is not my purpose to speak with undue warmth or utter any single word of recrimination. For fourteen years I opposed this thing, but it appeared to the majority last year that it was the proper thing for Hoo-Hoo to do and it was adopted. Now, only after one year's trial under adverse conditions, there are men who voted for it who come along and say to this man, "We are going to put you out of your job." I am here to say to you that rightly handled there is a field for this man. He is a man of integrity, ability, culture and refinement—a man of impressive personality. I am making this personal appeal because it is the last year that I will be able to serve you as Scrivenoter, because my stallions have become so numerous, my automobile so troublesome, my farm so extensive, my other duties so numerous that no longer will it be possible. I want to leave this order in good shape. I want during the next twelve months to hold 125 concatenations as we did under the inspiration of our old friend Norris, of Texas. I want to appeal to all you young fellows whose future is before you to give Mr. Stephenson another year of trial in the service of Hoo-Hoo and I ask you to support my motion for a reconsideration."

The motion was seconded by T. L. O'Donnell and duly carried. The report of the committee as amended was then adopted as a whole.

There was some general discussion of the death emergency fund, finally resulting in the adoption of a provision that upon a member's first contribution to the fund his eligibility to benefits should not begin until sixty days later, excepting only in case of death by accident.

Tuesday Evening Session

A communication from the ladies of the party was then read. It was a cleverly worded declination of the suggestion that an auxiliary organization for the ladies be formed, suggesting that it might possibly lead to political rivalry and strife. They also requested that the records be cleared of all reference to this matter, and upon motion this was done.

Newly Elected Officers

R. W. Neighbor, chairman of the committee on nominations, reported that the committee had endeavored to secure men who had distinguished themselves by their activity for the good of the order and men who would be acceptable to the body of its membership. It offered the following list of candidates:

Snark—E. Stringer Boggess, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Senior Hoo-Hoo—J. F. Judd, St. Louis, Mo.
Junior Hoo-Hoo—F. W. Trower, San Francisco, Cal.
Bojum—T. Patterson, Hamilton, Ont.
Scrivenoter—James H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.
Jabberwock—J. M. Leiter, Portland, Ore.
Custocatian—T. L. O'Donnell, Sanford, Miss.
Arcanoper—J. C. Ray, Waco, Tex.
Gurdon—W. T. Carroll, Uniontown, Pa.

The report was signed by the entire membership of the committee, as follows: R. D. Inman, George Youle, Harvey Avery, J. B. Nalty, Charles Walker, R. S. Cornelius, Frank Colpetzer, D. Richardson, R. W. Neighbor.

All these officers were duly elected separately, the Scrivenoter being instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for each. Upon the election of the new Snark he was conducted to the chair by Jeff B. Webb and Harry J. Miller.

Others of the officers were also conducted forward as elected and were called upon for brief speeches.

The Newly Elected Supreme Snark

Regarding the new Snark the following appreciation is reprinted from The American Lumberman:

Edwin Stringer Boggess, 7197, needs little introduction to Hoo-Hoo anywhere, as the eleven years of his membership have been years of useful service to the order. Initiated at Baltimore, Md., March 7, 1900, he has been a familiar figure both at concatenations anywhere within his territory and at the annual meetings, and twice has been a member of the Supreme Nine, as Custocatian and as Jabberwock.

Mr. Boggess was born March 7, 1858, at Lumberport, Va., now a part of West Virginia, within nine or ten miles of his present residence. It will be noted that the concatenation which numbered him a Hoo-Hoo also celebrated his forty-first birthday. His father was a civil engineer and surveyor, but the son, after completing his local school education by a course at Maryland, college, engaged in the lumber business in 1883, operating a saw mill in connection with Col. Floyd Neely, in West Virginia. Later he went on the road as buyer and inspector for Price & Co., Clarksburg. Subsequently he became a member of the firm, and after six or seven years succeeded to the business, which recently has been incorporated as the E. Stringer Boggess Company, making a specialty of export hardwoods.

Mr. Boggess is a very genial man, one with a host of friends and very few acquaintances who are not included in the other description. He is a man of enthusiasm and energy, with a mind vivid with inagination and hope and yet capable of concentrated drudging effort. In the plan which has been announced to make this a banner year for Hoo-Hoo and again fling its banner challengingly to the highest breezes, the Supreme Snark will be found at the front, calling the rank and file to "come on."

Among those present at the annual meeting from Canada were Mr. Thomas Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, and her two daughters, of Hamilton; Mr. Fred Taylor, of D. Aitcheson & Company, Hamilton; and Roy Stewart, of the Long Lumber Company, Hamilton.

Practical Forestry Instruction

Foremost among the institutions of education which are promoting the scientific study of forestry and lumbering is the Yale Forest School of Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

The department was organized at the suggestion of lumber manufacturers, who felt that forestry instruction up to that time had been devoted to technical forestry, without sufficient regard to its economic relationship to the actual business of lumbering; and a chair of "Applied Forestry and Practical Lumbering" was endowed by subscriptions from leading lumbermen in the United States.

One after another of the leading universities and colleges of the United States and Canada are establishing courses or departments in forestry. It would be well if the lumbermen in the localities interested in these schools should see to it that a practical turn is given to this work so that graduates might go out equipped with a knowledge of the relationship of their theoretical studies to business. Studies of forest botany, tree diseases, etc., are important, but their application must be in a practical, economic way if they are to be of any real service; and in this respect the Yale Forest School is, at the instance of lumbermen, setting an example which should be followed, if not improved upon, by the institutions which are educating the young men at the direct expense of the tax payers.

The instruction in lumbering proper is conducted by a lecture course for senior students given in New Haven from October 1st to March 1st, and by practical field work in the south from March to the middle of June. An idea of the practical nature of the work of the school is afforded by the following list of subjects which are among those taken up:—1. Importance of the industry in the United States, brief historical review of its development, statistics of the industry, the future of the industry. 2 Planning a logging operation, methods employed, data required and methods of obtaining it. 3. A comparative study of the methods of, and equipment required for, logging operations in the various forest regions. This covers all sorts of tools, vehicles, and machinery used in handling logs from the stump to the railroad or water. 4. Transportation of timber and other forest products by land and water. Methods, equipment required, value of each system. 5. Detailed study of logging methods in special regions. 6. Log scales, scaling practice, and log grades used in different regions. 7. Types of manufacturing plants and equipment used. 8. Methods of manufacture. 9. Theory and methods of seasoning lumber. 10. Preparation of lumber for market in planing mills. 11. Methods of sale—trade customs. 12. Lumber grades and grading methods. 13. Lumber associations—objects and work. 14. Foreign and domestic markets. 15. Timber bonds. 16. Insurance for saw mill plants and timber. 17. Lumber tariff. 18. Cost-keeping methods. 19. A brief course treating of shingle, lath, clapboard, veneer, cooperage, vehicle stock.

Canada formerly did quite an export trade in hemlock bark to the United States, but this has steadily declined since 1877, when the maximum (81,991 cords, valued at $355,208) was reached. During the fiscal year 1909-10, the export of hemlock bark amounted to 19,659 cords, valued at $122,118.

Sawmills of the Northern Shore

No. 6.—Waldie Brothers Limited, Spragge Ont.—Modern Equipment and Efficient Management—150,000 ft. per day

Among the numerous saw mills on the Georgian Bay and the better reputation for the quality of their product than that of Waldie Brothers Limited at Spragge, Ont. The mill is furnished with a splendid equipment which enables it to turn out about 150,000 feet of lumber in a ten hour day.

The sawing equipment includes two double cutting Waterous band saws and a Wm. Hamilton gang saw, in addition to a gang edger. This is a most useful machine with Simmonds inserted teeth and is used for cutting the four and five inch cants. Two lath machines are operated which were manufactured by P. Payette & Co., of Penetanguishene, Ont. The power for the mill is furnished by six Waterous boilers of the latest improved type with Dutch ovens. The output of the company is largely white pine with a small amount of red pine.

Saw Mill of Waldie Bro's. Limited, Spragge, Ont.

View of Shipping Dock—Waldie Bro's. Limited, Spragge, Ont.

The lath mill and bolter in this mill is one of the best machines turned out by P. Payette & Company, of Penetanguishene. The bolter is their well known No. 1, all iron frame, bolter, with four saws, and the lath mill is their five-saw No. 2, all iron frame. On these machines P. Payette & Company last year made a record lath cut of 128,350 laths in ten hours. Among the balance of the machinery in the Spragge mill is one of P. Payette & Company's latest patent mill dogs, which dogs equally well in frozen or wet timber.

The mill of Waldie Bros., Limited, at Spragge, was purchased by them some years ago from Cook & Bros. Lumber Company. The machinery in the original mill was all built by Wm. Hamilton Company, Limited, of Peterborough, who have also supplied much of the machinery which has been installed since its erection. In addition to the large gang saw built by the Wm. Hamilton Company, which has already been mentioned, they recently installed on their carriage a four-inch steam set works, one of the latest and most important improvements in sawmill machinery.

The limits of the company are located on the Serpent River and the head logging office and store houses are at Blind River.

The officers of Waldie Brothers Limited are as follows:—President, F. N. Waldie; vice-president, R. S. Waldie; secretary, G. E. Clemens. Mr. J. Duckworth is manager of the mill with Mr. Charles Carmichael superintendent and Mr. Thomas Lumsden, chief engineer and machinist.

A description of the operations of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company Limited, which is also owned by the Waldies, was published in The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker on July 1st.

Forest Protection in British Columbia

Mr. H. A. Maclean, K.C., formerly deputy attorney general for British Columbia, appeared recently in behalf of the Province before the railway commission, in connection with an application having an important bearing on the protection of the timber areas from bush fire waste. As a very large percentage of the forest fire loss of British Columbia is attributable to sparks from locomotives and the operation of railway trains in general, it is being urged upon the railway commission by the forestry branch (for whom Mr. Maclean has been acting), that systematic patrol of the railway lines should be made obligatory by the commission which virtually controls all railways now operating in British Columbia.

The experience of the other Canadian provinces was cited by Mr. Maclean as indicating that the only way by which an end may be made of railway line fires is by the establishment and maintenance of patrols behind each train. A rule of this nature has been found in Ontario to work out most advantageously in practice; and in that province during 1909 no fewer than 187 fire wardens were thus employed during the danger season, at a cost of $66,172, which amount was subsequently proportionately refunded by the several companies.

The Ontario practice is to assign two wardens, together, to a beat of ten miles, these following up all trains. In British Columbia, it is contended, there is especial necessity for a similar patrol along the railways. The dry season being a long one, our forests large and valuable, and the percentage of fires attributable to railway locomotives a very appreciable factor in the total.

A suggestion by Chairman Mabee of the commission that the railways were probably held blameless for more than their due share of forest destruction was promptly answered by Mr. Maclean from the recorded statistics.

The final outcome of consideration of the application and related questions was a request from Chairman Mabee that the provincial authorities present in concrete form their proposal as to the amount of patrol necessary and requisite along the various railway lines in the province, at the same time drafting and describing the areas to which, in the opinion of the province this patrol system should apply.

The forestry branch has already begun the preparation of this important memorandum, and upon its reception copies will be furnished to each interested company and the railway commissioners will hear what they have to say upon the proposals advanced and the regulations submitted. Direct and specific investigation by the commission will follow, if there is—as it is most probable there will be—any conflict of view between the province and the roads, which regulations will have the effect of law.

Douglas Fir Statistics

Some 35,000,000,000 feet of Douglas fir lumber has been manufactured in the last ten years, and the recent cut is approximately 5,000,000,000 feet per year, or 11 per cent. of the total lumber cut. Since 1880, Oregon and Washington have produced 80,000,000,000 feet of lumber, nearly all of which was Douglas fir. Some eight or nine million Douglas fir railroad ties are laid annually, and for piling, bridge timbers, mine timbers, boat building, and a multitude of other uses, Douglas fir has little competition from the Rockies to the Pacific, while 60 per cent. of the cross-arms bought every year by the telegraph and telephone companies are of this wood. The present utilization of Douglas fir is light compared with what will come in ten or fifteen years with the greater exhaustion of the southern pines, the exploitation of which is now at its maximum. Complete and accurate tests by the United States government state that Douglas fir and longleaf pine are practically equal in strength, with the decided advantage of 20 per cent less weight in favor of Douglas fir, and that, excepting longleaf pine, no other structural timber of general use in the United States is as strong as Douglas fir.—R. S. Kellogg.

Logging Operations on St. John River

Further Description of Methods Employed by Log Driving Association—System as Applied to a Gigantic Work—Outline of Company's History

Lewis H. Bliss,
Secretary-Treasurer and Manager.

A short illustrated article upon the operations of the St. John River Log Driving Association was published in the "Canada Lumberman" of September 1. We take pleasure in supplementing this description with a few more views and further descriptive matter.

For over a century the waters of the St. John River have carried logs from the forests to the sawmills. In the earliest days of the lumbering industry the pioneers cut their own timber, hauled it to the river and rafted it themselves. In the course of time the extent of the lumber industry increased and co-operation was found to be not only advisable but necessary. Under the old system, the driving of logs became increasingly difficult and expensive. A time came when immediate relief was essential and then occurred the birth of the St. John River Log Driving Association. The first record of the company's operations deals with the building of the booms by J. & S. Glasier some time about 1880. The rafting operations carried on by the Glasiers was of a very primitive nature, the work being carried on entirely from the shore, as shown by the accompanying illustration.

Shortly after this the Fredericton Boom Company was formed, which continued its operations on the river for some years, and was replaced in 1886 by the St. John River Log Driving Company. Legislation was secured from the Province of New Burnswick, and from the State of Maine, giving the Association exclusive right to drive logs on the St. John River. The rates to be charged for their services were fixed by the Legislatures. The Association continued under this arrangement for a number of years, but finding that they could not make it pay with the standard of rates permitted they suspended operations. In 1907 the legislature of New Brunswick granted them the privilege of fixing their own standard of rates. The company then again commenced operations.

The St. John River Log Driving Association as it exists to-day, controls all log driving operations upon the St. John River, being the only company which has permission to drive on these waters. Their head office is located at Fredericton, and they have also established there a small factory for the manufacture of such wedges and tools as are needed in the company's operations. Three miles up the river, at the town of Douglas, and 7 miles down the river at Mitchell are located the company's booms.

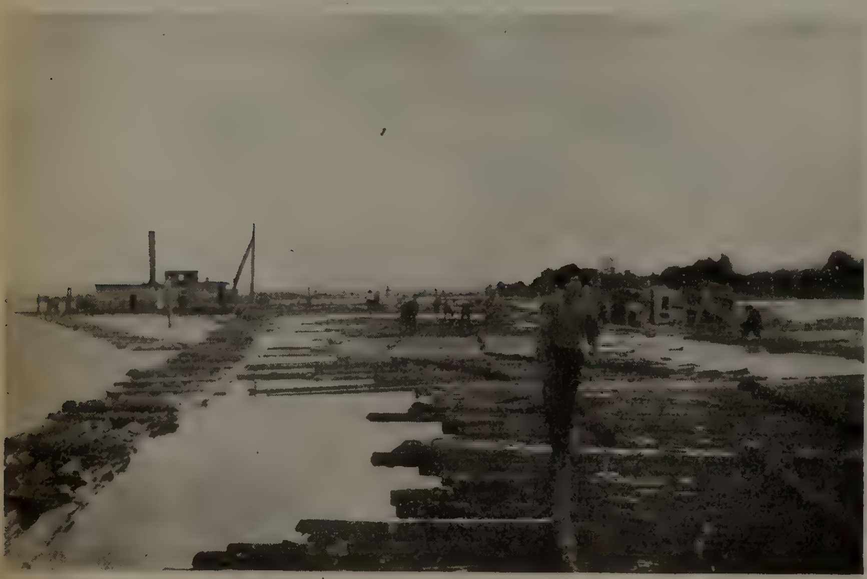
The members of the St. John River Log Driving Association are lumbermen whose limits are located on the river or in its vicinity. Anyone who cuts 100,000 square feet of timber in a season may become a member, while the rates are fixed according to the actual cost of operating. The company's officials are all experienced lumbermen. The general manager, Mr. Lewis Bliss, has been connected with the lumber industry since his boyhood, and is credited with being one of the best posted men in the lumber industry in America to-day.

Foreman Kimball,
at His Home Near the Boom.

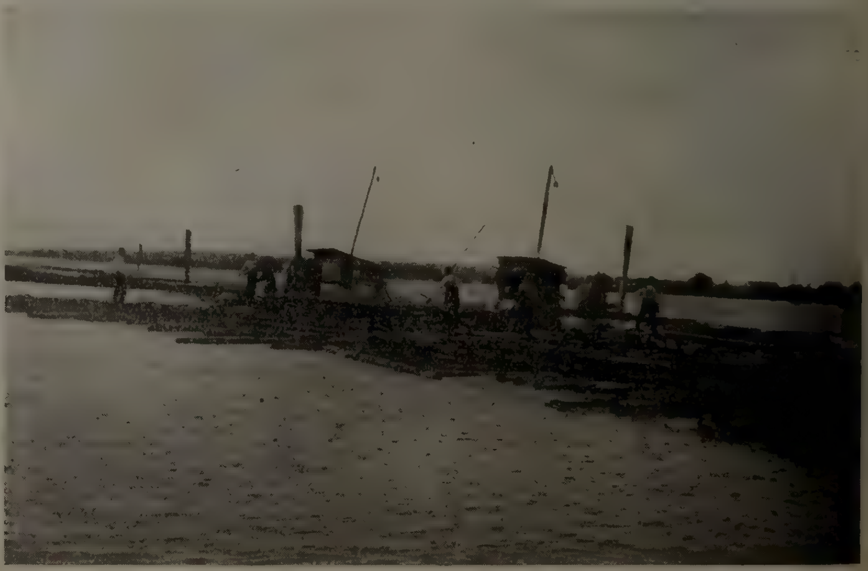
The operations of the company have all been developed by him, and it is due not only to his experience but to his originality that the company has been enabled to carry out the rafting of its logs in such a unique and successful manner. The system as developed by Mr. Bliss is considered to be as nearly perfect as possible for the rapid handling of large drives.

The first impression which a visitor obtains upon approaching the boom at Mitchell is of an immense log jam. For over three-quarters of a mile the river is covered with a great mass of logs, on top of which the men are to be seen skipping about at their work. In the face of such an unorganized jumble of logs, one would expect that it would be practically impossible to adopt any systematic method of work. But system is really the basis of the whole of these interesting operations. Everything works along with the utmost harmony, each man being appointed to his own particular work and station, and each log ultimately finding its way, with the least possible delay, to its own proper pocket.

The diagram shown in the accompanying illustration indicates the method of work at the Mitchell boom. A long boom (A) stretches from the shore to the first point of operation. After the logs leave the sheer boom they float down to the opening at (B), where are stationed the men who are known as "rollers." These men hold on to a wire cable stretched breast high and as the logs come down they turn them over with their feet until they find the owner's initials. One of the rollers holding a gouge-like knife marks each log with the proper sorting mark, as soon as the owner's initials have been found. In this way the sorters are enabled to draw the logs into their special pockets. The work performed by the rollers is extremely arduous and they are obliged

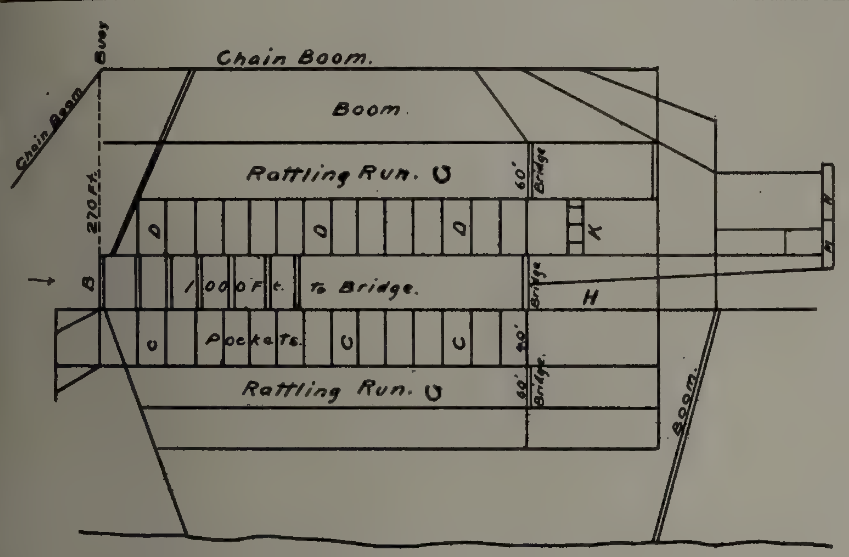


St. John River Log Driving Operations—"Enders" at Work.



St. John River Log Driving Operations—Making Up Rattlings.

to relieve one another in relays lasting only for a half an hour at a time. From the rollers the logs pass to the main channel the bridges (E). These bridges are placed every 20 feet across the channel. Upon them men are stationed to direct the logs into their proper pockets (C D), according to the marks upon them In the pockets the logs are tied together in the rattlings and floated down the run (G G) to the loading grounds (H). Here two long timbers are rolled down upon them from the shoot (K) and the "enders" with axe and auger soon fasten them with hardwood pins to the end logs. Next they are floated to the loading machine (M). The loading machine consists of two heavy chains fastened at one end upon a floating table. The other ends are attached to a long wooden block which travels up a steel cable and is controlled by a steam driven winch on the scow (N). When the block is down the chains are submerged. Four of five heavy logs are then floated over them and the rattlings are drawn up on the floating table. When the block is drawn up the logs are loaded on top of the rattling, their weight holding it down and preventing the loose logs from floating free. Then the rattling is finished and floating down to the surveyors, which after measuring, turn it free to the tow company's tugs. The tugs form the rattlings into large rafts and tow them away to the various mill owners.



St. John River Log Driving Operations—Diagram of Booming Ground.

The great extent of the St. John River Log Driving Association's work may be realized when it is considered that over 400 men are employed at Douglas and Mitchell. The boom at Mitchell alone handles a million feet a day or between $12,000 and $15,000 worth of lumber. The opreations at Mitchell are under the direction of Mr. Kimball who as foreman of the crew is responsible for its successful management. For over 25 years Mr. Kimball has been engaged in this work, having been one of the pioneer workers on the original Glasier boom.

The bodily comfort of the men who are engaged in the arduous task of sorting the logs is of the utmost importance, and it is due to the skilful and thoughtful management of Mr. Kimball that the men are so well housed, fed and generally cared for.

Pulpwood Export Ceases from New Brunswick

On October 1 the bill passed by the New Brunswick Legislature on April 13, to prohibit the export of pulpwood cut on Crown lands in the province comes into effect. The bill provides that "all sales of timber licenses" giving the right to cut "spruce or other soft wood trees or timber, other than pine and poplar" and "all licenses or permits to cut such timber" shall be "subject to the conditions set forth in Schedule A" of the Act, which may be cited as "The Manufacturing Condition."

Schedule A, referred to, provides that "every timber license or permit conferring authority to cut spruce or other soft wood trees or timber, not being pine or poplar, suitable for manufacturing pulp or paper, on the ungranted lands of the Crown shall contain and be subject to the condition that all such timber cut under the authority or permission of such license or permit shall be manufactured in Canada, that is to say, into merchantable pulp and paper, or into sawn lumber, woodenware, utensils or other articles of commerce or merchandise as distinguished from the said spruce or other timber in its raw or unmanufactured state."

If this condition is not observed, the license is to be suspended. The Surveyor General is given power to seize any timber which the owner is suspected to have the design of removing from the country, and retain it until the owner satisfies him that it is not the intention so to remove it.

The Act fixes the fee for the transfer of licenses at four dollars per square mile.

Maine Operators to Reduce Log Cut

The failure of the coastwise markets to take the usual quantity of Maine Spruce in the season of 1910 and thus far in 1911 has seriously affected the lumber trade and is given by loggers as one of several reasons why the cut on eastern Maine waters next winter will be from 25 to 40 per cent. less that last year's. Other reasons for the predicted curtailment are the hanging up of considerable quantities of logs in this year's drives, and the inability, by reason of drought, of many water-power mills to saw their usual quota. It is stated that many of the largest concerns have already decided to curtail operations at least one-third, and the smaller operators complain that with conditions as they have been in the last few years, there is much risk and little profit for them, so that they are not induced to "go in" very heavily this winter.

The Great Northern Paper Company, the heaviest operator on Penobscot waters, this winter, it is estimated, will scale its cut down to about 40,000,000 feet. The Eastern Manufacturing Company of Bangor, which usually gets 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 feet on the east branch, will probably get nearly or quite as many logs as usual, but William Engel & Company contemplate a reduction of their usual 15,000,000 feet cut to 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 feet. The sawmill of Lowell & Engel in East Hampden, one of the largest of the tidewater mills on the Penobscot, closed down September 5 and will probably remain idle for a month or more.

The spruce interests have moved along to the fall season in a materially stronger position than they have ever before attained, though this fact is not fully in evidence in the local market. The situation here is complicated by the pressure of Adirondack, Candian and West Virginia shippers to market their product here in face of a contracted demand, and this has worked squarely against the Eastern spruce for a period approximating three years. Con-

St. John River Log Driving Operations—The Old Glasier Boom.

St. John River Log Driving Operations—A Few of the Crew.

sumption of spruce in New England, however, has been of sufficient volume to fully take care of production, and not since the big slump during the spring and summer of 1908 has it been difficult to market a mill cut on a basis of $23 or better for frames 9 inches and under at Boston points. The spring market in 1908 was weakened by the financial panic in 1907, and the base price went below $20, but by August, 1908, it had worked back to $23. At present the market at Boston points is very firm at $24, and the records do not show that this figure was ever before reached and actually maintained as a market price. It was quoted for a period of about three weeks in July, 1907, but very few shippers booked actual orders at that figure. The market to-day is clearly defined at that base price, and where specially prompt service is required a premium can be secured over this figure.—The Lumberman's Review.

Annual Issue Widely Appreciated

Many Readers Express Approval

The reception given by readers of the Canada Lumberman to the Annual and Camp Supply Number which was published on September 1, was most encouraging. Many expressions of opinion have been received from our readers regarding the high standard which has been set by this special issue. It will be the endeavor of the Canada Lumberman in its future issues to live up to, and if possible to excel this standard. So encouraging were the opinions of some of our readers that it gives us a great deal of pleasure to reproduce a few of them herewith.

The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited, through their president, Mr. R. J. Hutcheson, writes as follows: "The special edition which I have examined is a credit to any publisher and will no doubt serve to prove to your many readers that the Canada Lumberman is to-day fully abreast of the times. It is an honor to the lumber industry to have a trade journal that can so ably represent them."

Shundler & Company, wholesale lumber dealers, 24 State Street, New York, write as follows: "The Annual and Camp Supply number of the Canada Lumberman is a splendid issue. We are proud to be represented among the advertisements in such a Canadian trade publication, and we appreciate the share of Canadian trade which we have already secured. We are working hard to get more."

Professor Hugh P. Baker, of the Forestry Department of the Pennsylvania State College, says: "Your splendid Annual and Camp Supply number has just been received, and we have gone over it with a great deal of interest. The paper will be of distinct help to both the department and our students."

The Sutherland Innes Company, Chatham, Ont., say: "the Annual and Camp Supply number of the Canada Lumberman is a very creditable issue. I will have much pleasure in forwarding copies to some of our English friends, who, I think, will appreciate the paper."

Mr. Charles McGibbon, of the McGibbon Lumber Company, Penetanguishene, Ont., says: "I am much pleased with the Annual and Camp Supply Nnmber of the Canada Lumberman. In my opinion it is the best number you have published.

Mr. H. R. MacMillan, of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, writes as follows: "Your special issue of the Canada Lumberman was, I believe, the best issue of a lumber journal got out in this country, up to date."

The Colonial Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ont., say: "We think the Annual and Camp Supply number of the Canada Lumberman is a creditable one, an issue that will be much admired and beneficial to your subscribers.

Norman Hocken, Otter Lake Station, Ont., writes as follows: "I consider the Annual and Camp Supply number of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker a splendid one."

The secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association writes as follows: "You have given the lumbermen of Canada something valuable to read and think about."

Mr. Henry Wise, the well-known lumberman, of St. Catharines, Ont., is on a trip to British Columbia.

A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers of Dryden, Ont., on October 16th, authorizing the town to enter into an agreement with the Dryden Timber & Power Company, Limited, to sell Dryden Park to the company, to exempt them from taxation for ten years and to fix the rate of assessment of the company's property at $60,000 for ten years, in return for which pulp and paper mills will be erected.

Sudden Death of Edwin F. Simonds

It is with regret that we announce the sudden death of Edwin F. Simonds, vice-president of the Simonds Manufacturing Company, which occurred at Fitchbrug, Mass., in the early morning of September 8th. The cause of death was heart failure. The news came as a shock to his relatives and friends, as Mr. Simonds had seemingly been in the best of health up to the first of that week, and while he had been under the care of a physician for a few days, he was not considered dangerously ill.

Edwin Franklin Simonds was born in Fitchburg on October 22, 1849. During his boyhood he worked in the factory of his father, who was the founder of the business which later became the Simonds Manufacturing Company, and after his graduation at Worcester he immediately became associated with his brothers in this business.

Up to 1879 he was located in Fitchburg, becoming thoroughly conversant with the manufacturing end of the business. At that date he removed to Chicago to take charge of the growing affairs of the company in that section. This business started with a small store and under his very able management it was developed and increased to such an extent that in 1892 the erection of the present large factory was required. In 1900 the Chicago plant was still further enlarged by the building of a steel mill. Mr. Simonds remained in Chicago as manager until 1905, at which time he was elected as vice-president of the company, which office he was holding at the time of his death.

Since 1905 his official headquarters have been Fitchburg, Mass., from which point he has travelled extensively looking after the larger interests of the company in various sections of the country. He purchased the land and had charge of the construction of the Canadian factory at Montreal, and during the greater part of the last year has been located at Lockport, N.Y., supervising the construction of the large steel mills which the company was building at that place.

He was a man of sterling worth of the old New England type, a descendant of a family established in Massachusetts for many generations, strong for the right, abhorring evil, loving quiet and shunning display. A man of honor, reliable, conservative, a loyal friend, a devoted and generous husband and father, he is deserving of the highest tribute for the life which carried out his high ideals of right-living, and for his quiet strength of character.

He leaves many friends in Fitchburg, the home of his boyhood and early manhood; in Chicago, the scene of his labors from 1880 to 1905; in Pasadena, his latest residence; in Montreal, Canada and Lockport, N.Y., the field of his recent endeavors; and in every branch house of the company, where he was ever a welcome visitor.

An Important Southern Timber Deal

Negotiations which have been pending for several months were completed in New Orleans last week whereby the Desha Lumber Company, of South Bend, Ind., and Arkansas City, Ark., purchased from J. & F. Nalle, Philidelphia, Pa., the Panola Plantation located in East Carroll Parish, La., on the M. H. & L. branch of the St. L. I. M. & S. Ry. The plantation embraces about 2,500 acres of very choice cultivated ground and 4,000 acres of virgin hardwood forest. It is estimated to cut 25,000,000 feet of cypress, oak, ash, cottonwood and gum. The Desha Lumber Company already own 4,000 acres immediately adjoining the new purchase and have a well-equipped logging road in operation, which taps the Iron Mountain at Millikin. At this point a new band mill is now being erected, which will be in operation by November 1st. The Hyde Lumber Company, of South Bend, is the principal stockholder of the Desha Lumber Company and will continue marketing their output as in the past.

At a recent meeting of the hemlock manufacturers of Ontario which was reported in the Canada Lumberman of September 1, a statement was made by the representative of the Nicholson Lumber Company, Burlington, Ont., which was reported in a somewhat misleading manner. As published it appeared that the company was buying from 300,000 to 400,000 feet of hemlock a month and that they often found in buying from different parties $3 or $4 difference in the actual value of lumber which had been bought at the same price. The report should have been that the company is buying from 300,000 to 400,000 feet of lumber per month, and that they often buy pine from one mill which is supposed to be of the same grade as that which they buy from another mill, and that there would often be $3 or $4 per M. difference in the actual value of the lumber.

The McGibbon Lumber Company were also reported to be manufacturing about 75 per cent. of No. 2 stock in hemlock. This should have read "75 per cent. of No. 1."

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Hill Climbing Locomotive

By E. O. Potter*

Being a logger of some years' experience, I can fully appreciate the obstacles and difficulties that man encounters in the logging industry. Some years ago while in the logging and mill business I was confronted with the difficulty of getting logs to the mill. The mill was a good one and was making a good profit on the material cut, but I found that the logging was getting the most of my attention and I was deriving very little profit therefrom. I realized that my logs were getting farther from the mill, and that it would soon be far in excess of what it should be. To overcome this we were obliged to devise some means to put the logs into the pond at a smaller expense. The ground being too steep to operate a standard locomotive or one of the geared type, we were obliged to make some use of a cable. With this idea we proceeded to build a locomotive to operate on the cable. After much experimenting along these lines we built what we later called the Climber locomotive, owing to its abilities. With this locomotive we were able to haul a loaded train up and down steeper grades than any other locomotive of the present type. While it may seem impossible to haul a loaded train on a grade varying from a level track to 25 per cent. grade, it has been accomplished with this locomotive. It must not be inferred that it will not operate on anything but a steep grade as it will work equally well on a level track. It may also be stated that it will start, move or stop a train quicker than heretofore known, owing to the tremendous amount of power, also to the efficient brakes provided.

From the viewpoint of road construction it can readily be seen that the expense attached thereto is more than fifty per cent. less than that of a similar per cent. grade, with the abilities it has it makes it unnecessary to make any long cuts or deep fills, in fact does away with many of the bridges required under ordinary circumstances. This enables us to get a train to a yarder almost regardless of its location and does away with the road engine entirely. The locomotive being propelled by the use of the cable does away with the rotary motion of the driver. This enables us to use a 40-pound rail instead of a heavier one used in carrying any other type of locomotive. Having but its own dead weight to carry with no friction or racing it will require a rail of such size as will carry the dead weight, varying in proportion to the amount of the load hauled and to the weight of the locomotive. Here we discount the ordinary method by about 33 1-3 per cent. on the cost of the railroad material.

In taking up the matter of speed we have to deal with a matter of the most vital importance. The piston travel being governed by the throttle enables us to maintain any speed desired until the maximum piston travel is obtained. To go beyond this we have provided a gear with a ratio of about 6 to 1 or as much more as may be desired. This higher gear necessarily decreases the power, therefore it could be used only on grades that would permit. The speed therefore will be from four to twenty miles per hour.

We have provided a very efficient brake service for the reason that we must allow for the most adverse conditions. The discs on the engine having been enlarged to such a size as will accommodate a brake surface of 864 square inches each. On the main shaft carrying the driven drum we have provided another set of brake drums, each having 1728 square inches brake surface. Each set of brakes being of such size as would be required to brake the cable. Thus we have provided for the alternate use of each, to allow for cooling. Should any or both sets fail to work, become over-heated or for any other reason fail to work we have the reverse motion of the engine to depend upon. Under each set of trucks is placed a track brake, which is so constructed that it will drop at the pleasure of the engineer or automatically should the cable break. These brakes are of such size and dimension that they will bring the entire train to a standstill almost instantly. These being automatic, they are intended to be used only in case of emergency, being very severe on the rails. While we considered this small detail very insignificant at first we now see where it is most valuable. Being an emergency brake only, to be used as a last resort, we deem it advisable to damage a section of track in preference to the whole train.

The cable may vary in size to correspond with the locomotive, grades to be used upon, amount of load to be hauled and the speed to be maintained. In passing over a drum of 54 inches in diameter the cable does at no time come into contact with itself, having its separate grooves to follow all the way over the drums. This does away with all spooling or chafing so common on donkey engines. The cable passing over the drums of large diameter and following its separate grooves has no special functions other than to prolong its lasting qualities.

Immediately above the driven drum is placed a tank provided with the necessary drip cocks to allow any kind of oil to run on the cable which would best protect it from the weather.

Above the cables where they pass from the driven drum to the windlass is placed a steam tightener. This will take up any slack that might occur on the line, insuring us of a uniform tension at all times.

The boiler is of high-pressure Scotch marine type, hung in a cradle, allowing it to adjust itself to a level, owing to its being hung above the center. By providing a universal joint in the steam line we are enabled to draw dry steam on the steepest grades. Under the boiler are placed accommodating oil cushions, allowing the boiler to adjust itself to a level gradually and without any swinging motion. Being permanent and working automatically they will require no attention after filling.

The frame is constructed of the heaviest 14-inch I-beam obtainable and is reassembled, trussed and swaybraced in such a manner as to overcome any racking or vibration, as it is necessary to keep the working bearings in perfect alignment. On the forward end of the frame may be placed a loading drum if required. While this is not an essential feature, it would be very convenient in smaller camps.

Sky Line Logging System

By C. E. McFarlane*

The most of you have read the address of Mr. F. E. Newby, of Hood River, Oregon, delivered at the last session of the Pacific Logging Congress, where he explains the use of the Sky Line system, as used by him as a roader, the logs having been brought to a certain point, from where they were taken by the Sky Line down a very steep hill to his pond, which might give you the impression that this system was only good as a roader.

Now, as a matter of fact, this system was first used as a yarding system, on the Kalama river by McFarlane Bros., yarding logs off a very steep hill and putting them in the river. The hill being about 600 feet high and the Sky Line 1,500 feet long.

An ordinary donkey was used, fitted up with extra brakes, but it was found that, to get the best results, a special donkey was needed. One that would be quicker, stronger where strength was needed, arranged for changing lines quickly and with extra drums to meet the different conditions. A four-drum donkey engine, with 11 x 13-inch cylinders, has been designed to fill these requirements.

The "Sky Line Logging System" is an overhead cable system for handling logs through the air, in which the main or sky line, upon which the carriage travels, is raised and lowered in its operation. The engine used is a four-drum special donkey engine, which in order to secure the best operating results, should be located at the foot of the slope being logged, though not absolutely necessary.

One end of the main or sky line is made fast to a tree, at the top of the slope, about 80 feet above the ground, called the tail tree. The line then leads through a block on a tree or mast at the foot of the hill, to the main drum of the engine. This is a powerful pulling drum, equipped with especially powerful brakes. Upon the main cable travels a suitable carriage, which is drawn up by a trip line, which passes through a block on the tail tree and is led back down to the trip drum of the engine. This drum is also equipped with powerful brakes, in order to control the load in its descent and is driven at high speed to insure a quick return of the carriage.

A line from the third drum of the engine, which is also a high-speed drum, may be attached to the front of the carriage and used to pull it in, if conditions are such that it will not run of its own accord. On extra heavy grades, where there is a great strain on the haul back line, a line may be used from this drum to pull the carriage and sky line down and sideways to the log or logs to be picked up.

The fourth drum is a small drum to carry the straw line, which is used in changing settings.

In operation, the trip line hauls the carriage along the main cable and by means of lead blocks and by slacking off the main line, the carriage is pulled down and over to the log or logs which are to be picked up. The choker is fastened to a hook on the carriage (a self-releasing hook can be used when desired), the main line is then drawn taut, which raises the load free from the ground and permits the carriage to coast with its load, the control being affected by the brake on the trip drum. If, however, it is found at any time that the brake is not controlling the load, by releasing the brake on the main drum the sky line may be slackened sufficiently to check the run of the load, by allowing the load to drag.

---

*Address delivered before the recent Logging Congress at Vancouver, B.C,

*Address delivered before the recent Logging Congress at Vancouver, B.C,

If, on the other hand, the load does not coast freely, it may be assisted by the in-haul line on the third drum.

At the foot of the slope the load is released by the self-releasing hook on the carriage, either directly in the pond, on the landing or upon the cars. However, I think it best, when loading on cars, to use a separate loading engine.

When used for yarding, a strip 300 feet wide, 150 feet on each side of the main line, may be logged at each setting and while the crew are yarding from one setting, the riggers are putting the guy lines and the stub line on the next tree and have put out the straw line, all ready to make a quick shift, so that not much time is lost in changing lines, generally about thirty minutes.

When used for roading, which might be the case if it is desired to remove the logs from an otherwise inaccessible plateau, a railroad, ordinary donkey engines or other means may be used to bring the logs to the tail tree, from where they are then lowered down the descent in a similar manner to the method used in yarding.

The size of the lines used in operating this system varies, according to conditions. In the ordinary operation 1¼ to 1¾-inch main line and ¾-inch haul back are used.

When the sky line is 1½-inch or less, it will usually lead direct to the main drum of the engine. If the length of span requires 1¾-inch or larger sky line, it will be necessary to use a single block on the end of the line, thus doubling the pull of the engine on this line.

There are conditions when the sky line is of great benefit on level ground, for instance, like a proposition I looked over recently, where the company were logging with a railroad on nearly level ground. The timber was small and very thick and they wanted to take out whole trees, so that they could buck them to the desired length at the mill, but could not do it with the ordinary ground method on account of the stumps being so thick.

In that case, the sky line will lift up one end of the tree and the haul-in line will pull it onto the landing from where it will be picked up and placed on the cars by a special derrick, the boom of which is fastened to the head tree mast.

With this system, steep sidehill ground can be logged as cheaply as level ground can be logged with the ordinary donkeys.

In conclusion I will say that there are a great many different conditions in the logging business and that each problem will have to be worked out by itself, but in a great many instances this system will greatly reduce the cost of logging.

THE WOODWORKER

Reducing Costs of Handling in Machine Shops

The first step towards economy in wood-working machine shops, as elsewhere, undoubtedly lies in securing a good practical man as manager or foreman, says a writer in Timber. Such men as a rule have more experience of men, machines, timber and systems than the owners themselves. Not because they have more intelligence, but rather I should say they have had more opportunities of observing and studying the mechanical as well as the commercial side of the business.

There are plenty such men about, who could make a paying proposition of almost any business connected with the timber trade, were they not so severely handicapped by having poor help—scrap machines—and tied down by too much red tape in the office. Good men are always worthy of their hire, more especially machine men, for not only is it the man's wages that have to be thought of; there is the power, the timber, and the firm's reputation always at stake. Get good men, and make it worth their while to stay. Same thing with machines; they should be the best that can be procured for the work you require them to do—not necessarily intricate and expensive. Oh, yes; I know very well that a good machine man may do good work on an old, worn-out machine, (many are doing this daily), but that same man could do much more work and better work on an up-to-date machine in much less time. Some owners may keep their mills for their employees to display their mechanical skill and ingenuity, others say they run their works on a commercial basis, yet they have a heap of worthless junk or scrap iron in place of machinery. No doubt the foremen has pointed the necessity of installing better machinery, which would do the work cheaper and better; but his employers will not be advised by their foreman, who they have placed there to look after their interests, with orders perhaps to cut down expenses wherever possible. It may be the want of money at times, but more often it is the lack of experience or shrewdness that keeps owners from replacing old machines by modern money-makers. Many an underpowered factory of to-day could have ample power were they to instal new machines where necessary. It is very true the foreman can greatly help any firm to lose its capital or to increase it. The former he can do unaided; the latter must have the co-operation of the owner to a large extent. Of course, there are hundreds of ways to economize, but without good machines they avail but little. What is the use of having several large machines of the best make, fitted with good knives, etc., if you have not a good grinding machine to keep them in first-class order? You are simply restricting their output and losing many pounds by trying to save a few dollars. Same thing can be said of saws and belts, etc., etc. The practical experience of the foreman must be worthy of consideration if he is a good man, and alive to the interests of his firm; if not, he must be a nuisance, and should be replaced at once by someone who does know his work, and in whom you can have confidence. You must have a first-class man in charge of every department, and he must have the confidence of his employers, also those who have to work under him. He should have a certain amount of latitude, and not have his hands tied too tightly. Of course, there are black sheep in every fold, but when any firm gets a good man, he should not suffer for the misdeeds of his predecessors. Brains, intelligence, ingenuity, and mechanical genius are all valuable assets, and should be paid their full market value, and encouraged by confidence.

Vertical and Horizontal Band Mills

Many engineers and experts declare that the band mill is the machine of the future, and the advocates of the vertical principle are not less ardent in their praise of the prevailing type in their own country than the promoters and inventors of the European horizontal band mill. However, that this is a correct forecast of what may yet exist in the order of sawing machinery is, in the writer's opinion, questionable, for in many respects the log vertical frame for labor-saving and accurate work surpasses the band saw. Probably the greatest disadvantage of the band mill is the many operations required for the complete sawing of a log—at all events, when such is cut into boards. Each board entails the return of the carriage, besides the adjustment of the machine to suit the thicknesses of the material being cut. Of course, by the modern devices embodied in the latest designs of the band mill the backward motion of carriage and the fixing of the saw and carriage in correct position can be effected with remarkable speed. Yet in the case of the reciprocating vertical log frame these operations are not necessary, which conditions impel me to say that the latter machine excels the band mill in no small measure for certain kinds of work.

But notwithstanding these remarks the band mill merits the attention of mill owners, and it must be acknowledged the superior machine for some classes of work compared with any other in the trade.

So far as I am aware there are three distinct types of this machine in use, namely, the vertical, the horizontal which performs its work by the upper portion of the saw blade, and the horizontal that saws the timber by the lower part of the travelling web. The makers on the Continent of Europe may be guilty at times of a little exaggeration when describing the producing capacity of their machines, but they cannot overtake or equal our American friends in the way of eulogy.

Not long ago an article was written by an American writer (perhaps the maker) asserting that a certain vertical band mill in use there produced the marvellous amount of 50,000 to 60,000 superficial feet per day. The writer, so far as I can recollect, was discreet enough not to state the length of this day. In this part of the world a day is computed at 9 or 10 hours, but perhaps our friend took advantage of the entire 24 hours, and proclaimed the continuous output of this period as one day's work. Unless such an alternative was resorted to, I for one would be inclined to question this enormous output for a single machine.

Let this be as it may, we must admit that America has achieved wonderful success in the development of woodworking machinery, as well as in other departments of the mechanical world. I am always reluctant to criticise or belittle any particular machine or to accord praise to one at perhaps the expense of another, yet in the interests of truth, and to save grave disappointment, it is at times expedient to describe the actual quality and capacity of machines so far as it is in one's province and power to do so.

The vertical (American) band saw may be as rapid a producer as any other, and well adapted for the conversion of timber, particularly in American forests or cities, but for labor-saving, safety and smooth cutting the horiznotal type can prove itself to be the best machine. With the vertical the wheels and saw are permanently fixed, and the required thicknesses of planks or boards being run is obtained by the adjustment of the travelling carriage. Considerable trouble is sometimes occasioned when dealing with round timber by the fall of the first slab or board. Unless the sawn piece is held in uniform position with the log from which it is severed it falls down at the one end and will break away at the other ere the saw is completely through.

The horizontal is immune from this disadvantage. The position of log and saw positively prevents such results occurring. That the horizontal can be adjusted to suit the sizes of board to be sawn more quickly than the vertical the writer is not prepared to say, but on the latter machine this operation cannot be performed so conveniently by the sawyer in charge, one or two assistants being required. With the horizontal all adjustments and feeds are under the direct control of the sawyer, for with and by the levers at his hand every necessary movement of the saw, carriage and feed is secured. So when these two machines are compared from a mechanical and practical point of view one is impelled to admit that several superior features are embodied in the horizontal band mill.—A. M., in The Timber Trades Journal.

A Plea for Good Veneered Panels

I cannot refrain from drawing your attention to a practice which I believe is responsible to a greater extent than anything else for defective panels. That is the practice of rushing them through the factory. In most veneer mills great care is taken to see that all centers, faces and backs—the various piles of the panels—are thoroughly dry. Expensive machinery is installed to accomplish this, and no pains are spared to extract every particle of moisture before the stock is taken to the gluing department. In this condition the glue is applied. The larger part of the glue solution is water. The various parts of piles of the panels being so absolutely dry and in the best possible condition to absorb moisture, all this water is taken into the wood. While the panel is in the press or the retainer, there is no way for this water to evaporate. When the glue is set, the panels are removed from the retainers, but are put up in solid piles, with no chance whatever for the moisture to escape. They may stand here for several days, and are then taken to the trimmer. They are removed from the pile, trimmed and immediately re-piled. Then they go to the shipping room, and are put into crates without separating any more than is necessary in handling. All of this time, you will note, there has been little, if any, time when the panels have been separated so there could be any chance for the moisture, which has been absorbed with the glue, to escape. I cannot overcome the conviction that panels should be "stuck up" and allowed to dry for some time after gluing, or stuck up in a low-temperature redrying kiln. I fully realize that this would require more factory room, also small additional expense, but I am also as firmly convinced that it would be fully justified, and more than offset by the quality of panels that would be turned out."—E. K. Pritchett.

Fixed Knives in Four Side Planing and Moulding Machines

Modern improvements have largely contributed to materially change the construction and the efficiency of the four-cutter, as conventionally understood, so much so that the acceptation of the term four-cutter is no longer tenable, and has in numerous instances given way to the more explicit term—Four-side Planing and Moulding Machine, which is unquestionably more definite and correct.

The number of revolving cutter-heads, top, bottom and side, may of course be increased from the original four to any convenient extent, with or without advantages, more perhaps to be determined by the nature of the work and the class of timber to be operated upon.

The point, however, which would appear to call for consideration is the introduction of the fixed knives and their value.

It were, perhaps, no transgression to say that theoretically the fixed knife is right, but in the abstract it would seem that in certain circumstances the advantages can be outweighed by an opposing element, or perhaps more correctly speaking, the lack of it, viz.: speed.

In revolving and fixed cutter planing and moulding machines we are accustomed to consider feed rates of speed of from 20 to, say, 80 feet per minute as the limit.

When, however, we come to a fixed knife machine only, the feed speed is somewhere about 750 to 1,000 feet a minute—rather a wide difference, and which tends to imply that if one is correct the other is incorrect.

Admittedly, we cannot expect to attain this high rate of feed speed with revolving cutters, whilst with the slower feed—20 to 60 or 80 feet per minute—it is extremely doubtful whether the fixed knives perform their work adequately.

Again, it will generally be found in the case of flooring and similar machines only, that the best authorities on woodworking machinery generally and planing mill practice in particular, do not advocate—even allow—of a feed speed with revolving and fixed cutters of more than 200 feet per minute, and it seems tolerably certain that with a lower rate of feed fixed knives are no advantage. In these circumstances then, for all planing machines employed for other than the softest woods, the probability is that the use of fixed knives might reasonably be abandoned, and what is requisite in the way of the extra finish after the wood has been passed through the revolving cutters may be more efficiently and economically performed by the scraper or the sander, preferably of the triple-drum pattern.—C. C. W., in Timber.

The Driving Centres of Belts

One of the most fruitful causes of trouble in a saw mill, or, in fact, in any works, arises from running driving belts at improper centres. If they are too short, tight belts become necessary, which means increased slip, increased spring on the shaft, and pressure and wear on the bearings, more rapid deterioration of the belts, increased difficulty of lubrication, as a constant speed cannot be maintained.

On the other hand, very long driving centres are also wrong, as these occasion excessive flapping and sagging of the belt and increased vibration to the machine and its foundations and wear on the bearings. No arbitrary rules, however, as regards driving centres can be laid down, as these must be determined by the power to be conveyed, the nature of the load and the speed of the belt, but short centres and tight belts cannot be too strongly condemned.

A rule sometimes used in ordinary machine driving is to make the driving centres in feet equal to eight times the square root of the width of the driving belt in inches, but for many woodworking machines the writer is of opinion that the centres thus obtained are not sufficiently long for woodworking machinery, and can in many cases be increased with advantage at least 20 per cent.

In arranging a drive it is very bad policy to unduly stint the width of the driving belt or the diameter of the pulleys transmitting the power, as a drive may be correct in centres, and yet fail from these causes, the driving belt slipping through insufficient area of contact on the pulley faces. The writer has rectified many cases of belts slipping by simply increasing the diameter and width of the driving and driven pulleys, of course preserving the same ratio of sizes.

Wherever possible, the lower side of the belt should be the driving side, as increased contact is then obtained from the "sagging" of the belt when running.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that with leather belting it takes about 46 square inches of belt contact on the driven pulley to transmit 1 h.p., 52 square inches of cotton or woven belting. A general calculation is that the h.p. of a leather belt equals its velocity in feet per minute, multiplied by its width and divided by 1,000.

If too narrow a belt be used to easily transmit the required power, it has to be unduly strained, which has practically the same effect on belts and bearings as running at short centres. A fair working strain for a single leather belt of good quality is about 50 lbs. for every inch of width, and for double belts about 80 lbs. An overstrained belt is sure to slip, and the use of narrow belts is the reverse of economical.

The total value of declared exports to the United States from St. John for the quarter ending June 30 amounted to $645,835, an increase of $226,200 over the same quarter in 1910. A large portion of this advance was in lumber, laths increasing from $95,000 in 1910 to $124,970 in 1911, wood pulp from $72,000 to $85,777, and pulp wood from $14,000 to $37,950.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

The Secret of Good Collecting—"Eternal Viligance."

Collections

Collections that collect are the principal source of the success of any retail lumber business which does well. There are collections and collections, but the collections which spell profits are those which bring in the cash and keep the bad and doubtful list of customers at a minimum. Collections which are collections in name only are an added source of expense to a company. In the collection department, therefore, more than in any other, it is essential that money spent should bring results. The best way to find out what other firms are doing in the way of perfecting their collection systems, is to read the trade papers and the second best way is to write a description of your own system for such a journal as the Canada Lumberman, and possibly your fellow retailers, after reading it, will give you the benefit of their own ideas. The columns of the Canada Lumberman are open at all times to its readers for the discussion of their trade problems, and we hope that this question of collections, as well as a host of others, will receive continual attention from our readers from time to time. Send in your own ideas upon these subjects, and let us pass them along.

Collection That Collects

By One Who Has Tried.

"Eternal vigilence is the price" of good collecting. This sentence suggests the main plank and if this is supplemented by polite but progressive persistence, a good platform is obtained.

The precedure is simple and will be best illustrated by beginning at the beginning; that is, with the delivery tickets. These are the usual triplicate form of yard invoice made out by the shipper and each one represents a load or parcel of lumber, lath, shingles, doors, sash or other material sold by a sash and door factory and retail lumber yard. A rapid survey of these tickets is made, preferably as soon as possible after delivery. The regular good pay customers are easily recognized and passed over for the present, but the new names come in for closer attention. A reference will be made to the original order, and the sales clerk, to see what is known as to the standing of the purchaser. In this connection the city directory may be consulted or the mercantile directory, but usually with little or no resulting information, as the party wanted is frequently a new-comer and unrecorded in either. Of course, the sales clerks have instructions to be particularly careful as to whom they issue credit, but it is equally manifest that to increase sales, chances will be taken, particularly with small purchases.

Your action with regard to new customers who may perhaps prove valuable additions to your clientile, must necessarily be canny. Accordingly if the new purchaser is merely unknown to you, you do nothing but send an invoice for the goods and place the name on your prompt collection list. If a remittance does not soon follow you will require to send the collector or take such other action as seems necessary. Promptness and business-like precision at the commencement prevents the barnacles accumulating. Many would-be dead-beats or long period creditors are frightened into prompt pay when they see you are not to be trifled with, or imposed upon.

As a general thing, the sooner invoices are mailed the sooner remittances follow. Invoices should certainly all be sent out at least twice a month, even to the regular builders and contractors, as the modern contractor usually wants to know promptly what he is to pay for, and it gives him a chance to have errors adjusted. The manufacturers as a class demand invoices with the goods or a day or two after delivery. This is the most satisfactory way from both sides, and we never fail to supply the invoices as required. Similarly the statements should be sent out as soon as possible after the first of the month. A complete list of all open accounts is placed before the credit man as soon as the statements are issued. This is divided into two sections, one, of the accounts under one month old, and the second, of older accounts. The statements are all carefully gone over and the accounts one month old or less which are subject to two per cent. cash discount in thirty days and nominally due on the 15th are so marked with a rubber stamp. We believe in the philosophy of accounts which says that the attitude of the customer towards paying depends largely upon the attitude of the seller towards collecting. If the latter is free and easy in collection the purchaser will be dilatory in settling, and if the seller expects and demands prompt payment the purchaser will be correspondingly diligent in making remittance. It is much a matter of habit.

The modern department store does not suffer in trade because it asks for cash with the goods. It is simply understood that no ledger accounts with customers are carried and everyone, including the most inveterate charge customer, bows to the rule of no credit, and find the money. Train your customer to discount his bills. It pays to emphasize the discount. Many customers will be found to respond to the direction on the stamp and the money will flow in around the middle of the month. The sensible man wants the discount, and is quite ready to comply with the rule. Following up on this line about the 20th we go over the list of one month accounts and get out statements of those not yet settled, and with a brief foot-note draw attention to the fact that remittance should be made promptly to save the discount, and even draw attenion to the actual amount that will be saved. This method brings many more settlements and we frequently get out a further lot of similar statements near the end of the month as "a last chance" to secure the discount. Obviously from what has been said about the philosophy of accounts it does not do to be too lenient in allowing discount, as, if the customer once finds out that he can put off payment till long beyond the thirty days, and still obtain the two per cent. discount, the chances are against his making payment in the future. If he discovers by experiment that by running over his thirty days he loses his discount, the probability is that another month he will settle on time.

Another stamp we find effective when judiciously used, bears the words, "Evidently this account has been overlooked. May we ask you to kindly favor us by payment of same?" But what succeeds with one is useless with others, and a variety of methods adapted to particular cases must be studied out and used to insure success. It is hard to lay down cast iron rules for collections. On the one hand you desire the trade to increase with an ever widening circle of satisfied customers and on the other you must have the customer's money, to carry on and extend your business to meet his needs. Very often these two ends, big sales and prompt collections, clash, and it requires considerable tact to accomplish both at the same time. The efficient collector does not always obtain credit for his diligence and faithfulness in getting in the money without friction. It is not always as easy as it looks. Any business that runs along year after year with a small percentage of loss, spells a good collecting system efficiently carried out, and it is a question if it is not as difficult to attain this end as it is to increase the sales. Many a sale is made that would be a loss had the collector been asleep at his post. The collector gets to know the "bad and doubtful" list, and if any of this class are booked he has many an anxious moment until the cash is cafely banked. Sometimes it means hard pressure—a lien, action, a garnishee or simply a persistent dunning, all of which requires boundless energy on the part of the collection staff.

This matter of persistence, needless to say, is of vital importance. The collector, who should be gentlemanly in address, and yet possessed of enough dignity to command respect, should always endeavor to bring the debtor to make a definite promise to pay at a certain time, and if an appointment to call again at a certain time is made, the collector should never fail to call at that precise time and place. This shows that he expects the debtor to keep his promise. It puts a man on his honor, and even if there is but a spark left it is well to appeal to it. Most men like to be well thought of, and a man has to become brazen indeed when he is ready to laugh at his broken promises. Steady persistence will wear down the toughest debtors. Again and again we have seen the most hopeless accounts collected in this way.

Many accounts can be collected by correspondence, including local ones. The letters should be as frequent as required and should be graduated in force so as to bring an accumulating pressure to bear on the recalcitrant debtor until he feels that he must do as expected. It is not usually a good plan to threaten suit, at least not at first; as threats, to be effective, must be followed up, and suit should invariably be a last resort. Reserve your ammunition until you get to close quarters. But you must be prepared to go as far as suit to bring some to time, but one should choose the psychological moment for this, as the story books say.

This matter of correspondence is big enough for an article itself, enough has been said to show the main principles of a system of collection that collects.

Know Your Man and Keep After Him

W. N. Acton, Almonte, Ont., is one of those fortunate ones who do not carry on a general credit business. He has succeeded in a large measure in educating most of his desirable customers to the excellent habit of paying cash for their lumber. In a brief letter to the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker he makes the following suggestive remarks:—

"King Dodds' Horse Book said, 'when you have a blemished horse, part with it.' This is like shifting the burden from one shoulder to the other. Small manufacturers and portable sawmills and others of the same class, selling direct to the builders are one of the problems here. Limited credits are given with consequent losses. The courts are not in all cases a satisfactory protection. The collecting agencies have not yet been resorted to.

"The late James MacLaren, president of the Bank of Ottawa, with whom I learned the lumber business, had a good plan. It was to keep after the delinquent customer, and above all to know your man and his affairs. My endeavor is to follow this plan strictly."

Specify Definite Date of Shipment

"We have found it advisable to have specified invariably in all credit transactions with our customers a definite date of payment, interest being charged on all credits over two months." This is the key-note of a letter to the Canada Lumberman, from a well-known Ontario retail firm. "We have our collector notify all such customers," they say, "a few days in advance of the due date, calling personally on those within reach. In the case of those unable to meet their indebtedness we authorize our collector to ask for a note covering the amount, the note to be endorsed in cases where the credit involves any risk.

"We have found that the naming of a definite date of payment, alone brings a more ready response on the part of the customer, while his knowing the fact that it is our practice to be punctual in giving indication of the maturing of all accounts causes no offence to be taken."

There is little question that this practice is one of the most reasonable and business-like methods of collecting accounts. It is the practice adopted, in a more elaborate form, by all insurance companies. A man whose premium is coming due in a few days can always depend upon it that a notice of the fact will be sent to him by the company. It should be the endeavor of all retail lumber dealers to approximate their system of notifying their creditors of the date of a bill, as closely as possible to the system in force among insurance companies. And it should be the constant effort to make the creditor feel that it is as much to his interest to secure the discount reward of prompt payment as it is to make sure that his insurance is kept in force.

On Credits

A good many lumber salesmen are careless in selling to people who have second and third credit ratings. Bankruptcy is a disease that has three distinct stages.

First: Getting slow in pay.
Second: Renewing notes.
Third: Being placed in the hands of a trustee.

It is a fair statement that ninety per cent. of such people have signs out long before they are broke. Losses on lumber sales, if care is exercised, should be but a very small percentage. A policy pursued by some wise men in the lumber trade is to get on their sales ledger seventy-five to one-hundred customers who are high-class as to credit, prompt as to pay, fair as to inspection; who have a liberal purchasing power; and then spend their energies serving them the way they should be served. This class of lumbermen contend that it is not policy to be everlastingly chasing over the country for remote single car orders, and in following the path that is beaten good and hard by the average lumber salesman. If you are never caught in the wrong kind of a customer's office, you will never sell him. Let the chaps with big capital and a poor sales force handle the poor credit risk customers, and don't overlook the fact that the right kind of terms are prompt settlement on arival of each car by note or cash.

If you have a line of customers whom you can get to live up to these terms, you can handle twenty-five per cent. more business without increasing your capital.—Hardwood Record.

Pile Lumber Face Down

Deterioration in the grade of lumber from whatever cause produces a loss, says the Lumber Trade Journal of New Orleans. Some lumber is graded from both faces, while other lumber is graded from the best face alone. Many mill men have discovered when shipping lumber, that the quality of the piles according to the inventory does not exist on account of damage arising, while the lumber has been in pile. Some damage is the result of no attention to the location of cross-bearing strips, making warped and stained lumber, which does not occur when the strips are placed in a straight line one above the other.

Piling lumber with the face down has several advantages. One of them is that the face is always bright, and never checked, even though the back may be checked. A bright face means salable lumber at the grade from which it comes from the saw.

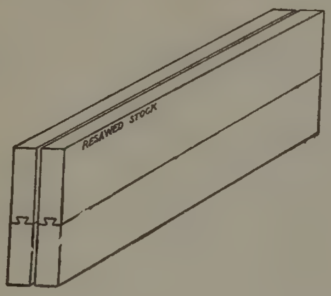
There is also a saving of expense by this method for the inspector is obliged to turn every board in order to see the face and dimensions, and it is unnecessary to turn it back. Where no attention is paid to the face in piling, many boards are found face up that are badly checked and have to be thrown out,, and where the board is turned by the inspector, someone has to follow him and turn it again. This costs money, which can be saved by proper care in piling, and will help out on the profits.

Handling Lumber a Quantity Business

The lumber business is one of dealing in large quantities, especially in the wholesale branch of it. It is thought of as cargoes, blocks of stock, and nothing less than a carload. To the retailer, the unit of largeness is expressed in several carloads, or a carload, for a bill that will require either of these—coming down to the smaller units of the wagon load and the "jag," which may amount to from $50 down to $4 or $5, as the case may be. As we think, so we are. If we think in dollars our natural tendency is to spend in dollar quantities. Our business being large we think of it in a larger way than the man who keeps a little notion store thinks of his, and we unconsciously get into the habit of running our business on these lines of thinking. The average retailer, hasn't much use, as the saying is, for the class of customers who furnish the little driblets of trade, even though he knows it is the most profitable to him. He would much rather sell a bill in an hour's time that won't yield him $10 profit than to sell driblets all day and make the same money. In this I am speaking more of the old timers than of the younger men, for the latter are beginning to adjust themselves to the changing conditions of the formerly. The old habit of looking at things in a large way is changing to the focussing of our vision on those which once were to the lumberman as "unconsidered trifles," and too small for his notice.

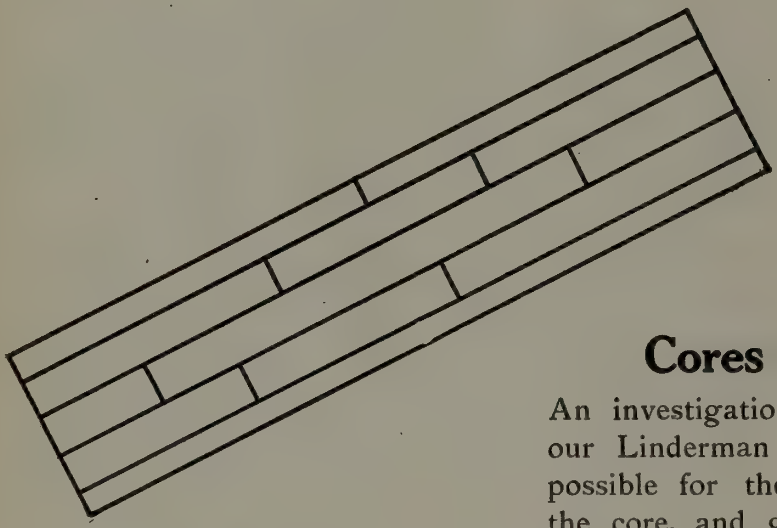
The nature and character of the stock and of the retail business is such that it can hardly be otherwise than that a percentage of the stock will become damaged by too much exposure to the elements of the weather, or not having enough air. Hardly a car is unloaded but what some is broken before it is put into the pile, and then in the loading and delivery again, there is some more of it damaged or broken. During periods of dull trade the tops of the piles become almost unselectable in the regular way. Timbers and long joists and scantling that are of slow sale get "doty," warped and twisted, and are usually laid aside and refused by the more careful buyer who won't have anything but what his bill calls for. Material is returned from jobs where changes have been made, or where too much was figured in the bill for them, and considerable of this is almost sure to be more or less damaged and not as saleable as it was when it first went out of the yard. Bunches of shingles and lath will get broken in the handling, and unless taken care of at once, will either be blown about with the wind or will leave the yard with the small boy where the yard is unfenced. Kindling is scarce with most people in the winter, and those who live near a lumber yard don't think it any particular harm to go through and pick up a few pieces of short stuff that are laying around and don't seem to be any account to the lumberman or he would pick them up himself and take care of them. A 2 x 4 16 feet laying in the pile is worth from 25 to 30 cents when broken in two, and one piece laying here, and another around somewhere else is wholly lost unless they are picked up and sold for something, or used in repairs about the yard buildings. Four and six strips of the common grades are more likely to break than scantling. Some are used in piling the stock, but unless they are taken care of when not so in use they will become lost to the yard and no one knows where they are. It is the same with lath that is used for this purpose. In the taking of stuff from the pile they will, of course, fall down in front, back, and at the sides of the pile, and there they will lie until gathered up by some one. They are sure to be used by someone for something or other that they are useful for. Now every whole lath is worth at least half a cent. If a dealer sees a penny lying in the alley he is going to pick it up, no matter how busy he may be at the time, but will he stoop and pick up a couple of broken laths and take care of them as in the case of the penny? Hardly ever, you will say, and yet his instinct of saving the pennies acts inconsistently in this case. It is the same with every piece of lumber that is lying around loose in the yard. Whether it is worth a penny, a nickel, dime or a quarter, it has cost the dealer that much in money, and if he don't save these

What the Linderman
Glue Joint
Do f
Turns Wa



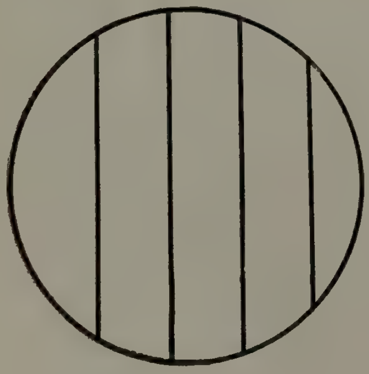
Box Shooks

One of the most difficult propositions is the profitable working up of mill culls. One of our Linderman four foot machines is now running 22 hours a day on Mill Culls, from two to four feet long by three to four inches wide. The average daily output for the 22 hours is 20,000 board feet, the total daily wage for the two shifts of three men each is $9.50, making the cost less than 48c. per thousand, and the product is accepted as one piece stock. Consider the saving over the previous year when one piece stock was furnished.



Cores for Veneered Work

An investigation of how cores are put together on our Linderman Dovetailer, will show you how it is possible for the entire work of putting together the core, and glueing it to be done for less than the glue alone costs in the old method. This is effectively demonstrated by the fact that in one plant there are seventeen Linderman Dovetailers doing core work. In another there are eight machines, and in over fifty other plants there are one or more. A Linderman Dovetailer is absolutely essential to any progressive manufacturer of Veneered Doors, Pianos, Furniture, or Cars, as the saving is enormous.



The Linderman Doveta
dovetail on two pieces
together, and force the
one piece stock. To t
ber of other pieces, ma
rate of feed from 40 t
as the operator can ha
not be prepared, just c
live edge, with rough
up" on high grade wo

The advantages of a L
it will convert into one

It has an instantly mova
of cut to be taken from
mately one-quarter inch c

It saves fully 75% of y

It reduces to minimum

It will convert into m
kindling wood.

Besides all these and
a better and stronger joi

In the words of many
progressive wood-workir

Heading and Wooden Ware

For Barrels, Kegs, Boxes, Bottoms of Tubs, Washing Machines and other similar work, the Linderman Dovetailer has effected great saving, as it is possible to do over three times the amount of work for what it costs by any other method, and in addition make a large saving in lumber, dowels and flagging.

Canadian Lin

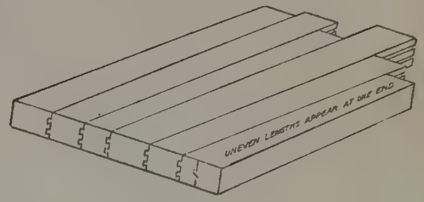
Muskegon, Mich.

tomatic Dovetail
nd Matcher
Will
You
Into Profit

e operation will cut the
glue them, slide them
he side of machine as
an be joined any num-
y desired width, at any
per minute, or as fast
umber. The stock need
th, can be straight or
surfaced for "matching

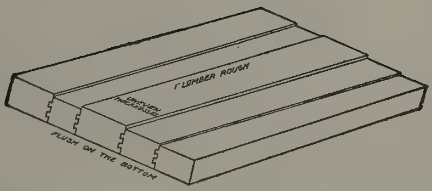
Dovetailer are many,—
om width stock.
r regulating the amount
thereby saving approxi-
each joint.
glue bills.
te edgings.
products most of your

tages, it will give you
n otherwise be obtained.
is the **heart** of any
hment."



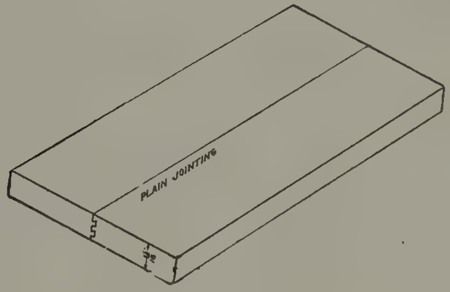
Lumber Manufacturers

One of the most discouraging propositions to face is the disposing of narrow width, short length, lumber, so as to break even. In over a dozen Mills two or more of our Linderman Machines are converting these narrow widths into wide stock at a cost averaging 75c. per thousand feet. Some of these Mills use up this joined lumber in their own product, but there are several who sell it to other manufacturers. One concern, before the first machine was installed, sold their entire output for eighteen months at three to sixteen dollars more per thousand than they formerly obtained for their narrow widths.



Agricultural and Wagon Work

The cost of wide dimension stock is growing more serious each year. On our Linderman Machine we can make from narrow miscellaneous widths, stock of any width, and of any length up to 18 ft. at a cost of approximately 50c. to $1.00 per thousand; consider the fact that a bottom or side built up of 3", 4", or 6" strips will retain its shape better, and is not so liable to split as one piece stock.



Furniture, Casket and Cabinet Work

Cabinet Jointing must be accurate. For this reason many manufacturers think the sometime excessive jointing cost is unavoidable. Many do not even know what it does cost. This unknown excessive cost can be found by examining the edging waste at the rip saw, the cut taken to make the joint, the glue gathered on the top and bottom of the joint, the time lost in handling the stock, the wages and cost of operating your glue joint department, and in addition, the inability to work up a large per cent. of your kindling wood into a marketable product.

The Linderman Dovetail Glue Jointer overcomes all this—to cover it broadly—for one-fifth of your present cost it will do the same work, and in addition give you a better and stronger joint.

rman Company
ted

Woodstock, Ont.

little dribs he is out of pocket the amount, whatever it may be, large or small. We all are aware of the fact that it is unavoidable to prevent more or less of a loss in such a business as that of handling lumber, but it can be made less than it is through the dealer's careful watching, and preventing as much as possible the causes of it.

Most Essential Thing the Drilling of Employes

One of the first and most essential things in doing this is to drill it into his employes that he requires of them, first, that they should exercise care in the handling of the stock; secondly, that when a piece of any size is broken off, it should be taken and laid aside somewhere out of the way, and, furthermore, under this head that the entire yard should be gone over at the close of every day, if possible, and all loose pieces picked up. Where business prevents, this going over should be done at least once a week. In doing this frequently it will become in the nature of a habit, and then again, it will require but a few minutes of time. Every Saturday the yard should be thus cleaned up whenever it is possible. I know there are times when the trade continues far into the evening, and in the short days the darkness comes before the day's business is done; but if the employes get the habit of keeping things in shape and cleaned up as they go along through the day, there is not much of this to do when the night falls. The thing to do is to train them to look out for the odds and ends and to take care of them.

What is to be done with these scraps, broken pieces, and twisted lengths of dimension and other culls? A boxed enclosure should be made for the scraps that are good for nothing but kindling wood. Every piece of scantling and joist that is not less than three feet long is saleable, and so is a piece of board that length, also. But they must look as though they were for sale. If the end is ragged, just as it was broken off, it will look as though it was waste stuff and good for nothing but to brake up for kindling. This ragged end should be sawed off, and the length marked on it whatever it is, and the price of it as well. In an unused corner of the shed some sort of a rack can be made to put them in. The warped pieces of joists and scantling may be cut up with but very little waste, and the part that can't be sold put into the kindling box. Short pieces of inch lumber may be cut into the proper lengths for bridging joists in a floor, and in these days of high wages for carpenters these can be sold and bring at least the cost of the material. All this sort of work in preparing these scraps and shorts for sale can be done by the employes on rainy or cold days when there is nothing much else to do, and their wages are going on just the same. There is always something that can be found to do in a lumber yard, and time is always well employed when it is used for picking up the loose ends of the business. In many cases it may be the most profitable for the time being.

The Chance to Work Off the "Any Old Things"

In every town, whether large or small, there is always a number of people who want to do their own repairs. There may be something to do about the place that is too trifling to hire a carpenter for, and which, with a hatchet, a saw and a few nails they can do themselves. They will go to the lumber yard and want a few pieces only of different stuff, generally of common boards and scantling. Oftentimes they say, "Any old thing will do, just so it don't cost too much." This is the chance for the dealer to lead the party to his assortment of "Any old things" that he has cut up for just this class of customers, and they being so much cheaper than what he would have to buy in the long and regular lengths, he is more than apt to buy them. He may be able to select the very lengths he needs, and thus save him from the working of a dull saw in cutting them. If those scraps and shorts are gathered up at once without lying around and becoming dirty and weather beaten, it will make them both look better and more saleable and worth something. Aside from all this question of saving, the keeping of them picked up and having the yard look clean and tidy is alone worth all the extra attention and work in doing it. One does not realize the difference in appearance of a yard so managed and one that is allowed to accumulate rubbish and has only a cleaning up once in a great while. As a general rule, the dealer who is habitually slovenly in his yard is slovenly in his office, and in his methods of doing business generally. There are always loose ends around him which are pretty sure to get lost in time and thereby constitute a loss to him.

There are those, too, who are not as careful as they should be about the broken nickel in their every day trade. I mean by this the odd cents in the making change in a purchase. Farmers, especially, are addicted to wanting dealers to "throw off" the odd cents on a small purchase, the odd fractions of a dollar and the odd dollars on estimates of varying sizes in amounts. It is the odd cents, however, in the small daily transactions that count for most during the year's business. If you get the habit of throwing them off, you will have a leak in your profits that the total amount would be sufficient to pay for your postage and stationery bill for the year. A lumberman even cannot afford nowadays to despise the pennies in his business; he needs every penny that is his in the making of change.—The St. Louis Lumberman.

Coal as a Retailer's Side Line

"Coal as a Side Line for Retail Lumbermen," was the subject of a discussion at the recent annual meeting of the Montana Retail Lumbermen's Association. Mr. J. E. Woodard, superintendent of the Roundup Coal Mining Company, delivered an address of much interest upon the subject, as follows:—

Have you noticed that it is the fellow who never threw a baseball who is the most critical rooter in the bleachers? It is the bachelor who tells you how to handle a wife; the old maid always knows the proper food and care for babies, and the seedy citizen who wants to barrow a "five" is always the fellow who wants to give you a stock market tip. It is pretty much the same thing to have a mere coal producer appear before you to discuss the coal business with you and offer a few suggestions on the handling of the coal end of your business.

It has occurred to me that the retail lumbermen, as a whole, are rather indifferent in their attention to the coal end of their business. No two material lines ever dovetailed together so completely as the coal and lumber business. Particularly in this part of the world is this the case. The winter season is too severe for building operations and the lumber business is at a standstill. Why can't the regular force of a lumber yard be profitably employed in the sale of fuel during that article's busiest season? Why can't the teams that many lumber yards own that are eating their heads off in the winter time be usefully employed in delivering coal? Why can't the sheds depleted of lime and cement stocks be used for the storage of coal? Some lumber companies do not go into the coal business at all, and many others, if they do go into it, regard their coal business as a side line of very little importance. Yard managers and general managers of lumber companies get minute information on lumber. They study its grades, qualities, freight rates, etc. They engage, solicit and importune contractors and builders. They watch building records with hawk-like eye for new construction permits; but when it comes to coal they do not display the same activity or energy. They are usually satisfied with a few regular customers, and they claim they have not time to go into coal matters. They say that their yard is not equipped for the storage of coal; that "so-and-so" is regularly engaged in the coal business and seems to get most of the business away from them, particularly steam contracts and carload sales. You ask the manager a reason for this and he really does not know. He has not paid much attention to prices and he does not know just what grade of coal was bought. They seem to fail to give the detailed attention and persistent energy to the coal business that they do to their other lines, and naturally they complain that there is no money in it.

A few years ago this northwestern country experienced a coal shortage and a real serious one at that. This was not due to a lack of coal mines, but primarily to the congestion of the railroads and the general failure of dealers to provide themselves with storage. The year of the shortage the average number of days that the commercial coal mines of the Northwest worked was less than two hundred. As soon as business conditions mend and the country grows active again, coal shortages are likely to recur unless the dealers of the Northwest arrange to provide themselves with reasonable storage facilities. In the East the retailer of coal puts in most of his stock of hard coal in the spring and the bulk of his domestic soft coal is stored during the summer months. During the summer he receives a concession in price, more carefully prepared coal and immediate deliveries by the railroads. Unless the mines of the East are tied up with prolonged labor difficulties the dealer hardly ever has to turn a customer away for lack of coal on hand. Out here we do not have hard coal, and some of our soft coals deteriorate quickly and can not stand prolonged storage, but we have a good many coals that when properly housed will stand four to eight months' storage without any deterioration. Loss of sales consequent on running out of coal during the winter months fully offsets the interest on the money tied up in a reasonable amount of storage coal. The loss of the sale of a ton of coal never can be made up. The mines can produce just so much coal a day, so it is impossible for them to give immediate attention to the orders of every dealer when all orders come in over the wires together at a time when the thermometer drops to about zero. If the coal dealers of the Northwest would realize that it takes more than an express dray and a wagon scale to conduct successfully the retail coal business the "fly-by-night" dealer would be eliminated; there would be fewer dealers, and the general conditions of retail trade would improve greatly.

I would urge upon the lumber company that enters the retail coal business to build a reasonable amount of substantial storage bins; to fill these bins in the early fall and to keep a supply in them through the winter. I would suggest to the manager that he acquaint himself generally with the coals tributary to his territory; determine the kind or kinds that he can profitably handle; become acquainted with the producers, the size and equipment of the mines, their probable ability to fill orders and the kind and quality of preparation they make.

Though it is hard and expensive to introduce a new article to the public, the coal dealer can influence his customers much more than any other man, for the reason that ninety-nine out of every hundred people know nothing about the coal they are burning and have not studied their own fuel problems. Each of the good coals has its special advantages and frequently a good grade of coal will fail in a place where a poorer coal will succeed, simply because the user has not learned the best way to handle his coal and has not adapted his heating appartus and drafts to the particular size and kind of coal he is using. I would not always advise a lumber yard to go into the coal business where retail coal dealers already strongly occupy the field, but where lumber yards are in the coal business let them work it for all it is worth or let them stay out of it. Properly handled it can make you as much money as any one line you handle. Indifferently conducted it will always be a nuisance and possibly a money loser. The lumber yards that pioneer our new western towns have an excellent opportunity to properly inaugurate the retail coal business and should always be able to hold the bulk of the business if the managers and yardmen will give it a proper allotment of their efforts.

Nobody is so popular during the brief winter months and nobody so unpopular through the long spring and summer months as the salesman for a coal mining company; so I would plead for him and ask that when you "roast him" for delayed shipments and deliveries and poor preparation you bear with the producer a little and consider that he has troublesome business problems to solve just the same as his friend, the lumberman. There is no business whose very life is in such constant jeopardy by reason of accidents or explosions that in one hour will wipe out investments and earnings of years; no business so completely dominated by organized labor with its constantly increasing demands for higher wages and poorer methods of mining in return; no business in which more of its product is wasted in order to fill the orders of its customers; no business so entirely dependent upon railway transportation at a time of the year when the railroads find operations most difficult.

U.S. Lumber Flooding Canadian Markets

Unprecedented Increase in Imports from Across the Border — Average Price Decreased by $3.12 per Thousand During the Same Period

The annual Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States, recently published, gives a fair idea of the lumber trade of the country and throws light upon the relations of Canada and the United States, so far as the lumber industry is concerned.

With regard to exports from the United States to Canada, under the item "boards, deals, planks, joists and scantling," the quantity increased 217 per cent. in 1911 as compared with 1909, whilst the average value decreased $3.12 per M. feet. In "logs, round timber, firewood and timber hewn and sawed," the value, exported from the United States to Canada in 1911, was 53 per cent. greater than in 1909.

Regarding imports of wood goods by the United States from Canada, "boards, deals, planks and other," increased in 1911 over 1909, by only 18,389,000 ft. B.M., whilst the average value decreased 43 cents per M. feet.

Following are the details:—

Exports of wood goods from United States to Canada—

Boards, deals, planks, joists and scantling— Ft. B.M.	Quantity	Value	Average Value
1909	127,099,000	$3,317,043	$26.09
1910	189,193,000	5,163,477	27.23
1911	403,285,000	9,266,275	22.97
Logs, round timber, firewood and timber hewn and sawed—			
1909		1,181,744	
1910		1,496,301	
1911		1,808,072	

Imports of wood goods by United States from Canada—

Boards, deals, planks and other— Ft. B.M.	Quantity	Value	Average Value
1909	838,187,000	$15,709,531	$18.74
1910	1,045,107,000	19,072,306	18.25
1911	856,576,000	15,689,579	18.31
Logs and round timber, all countries—			
1909	155,095,000	1,510,767	9.74
1910	177,490,000	1,746,472	9.82
1911	173,621,000	1,815,120	10.45
Pulp Wood, Cords—			
1909	727,104	4,333,905	5.96
1910	1,000,342	6,392,023	6.38
1911	869,955	5,565,273	6.39
Wood Pulp, lbs.			
1909	328,807,225	3,406,663	1.036c
1910	412,562,936	4,226,530	1.024c
1911	576,978,387	5,352,316	.927c

Total importations of sawed lumber into the United States during the fiscal year 1911 were 871,927,000 feet, against importations of 1,053,661,000 feet for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910. The bulk of the imports of sawed timber for both years was from Canada. Total importations from other countries in 1911 were 15,351,000 feet; in 1910, 8,509,000 feet.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, manufacturers of the United States shipped into Canada 403,285,000 feet; in 1910, 189,193,000 feet; in 1909, 127,099,000 feet. The total exports of sawed lumber, exclusive of heavy timbers, were 2,060,965,000 feet for 1911; 1,710,761,000 feet for 1910; 1,379,944,000 feet for 1909. From the foregoing it will be noted that last year Canada took about 20 per cent. of the total exports; in 1910 about 11 per cent.; in 1909 about 9 per cent.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the United States imported 678,900 feet of lumber from Canada, of an average value of $10.97 a thousand feet. The following twelve months showed a material decrease in the quantity imported, but an increase of nearly $2 a thousand feet in the price. Both quantity of imports and the average value have increased steadily since 1900, as shown by the records for the last twelve fiscal years, culminating in 1910, when 1,045,107,000 feet was received.

A study of the compilation given will show the trend of this trade:—

	Quantity, Feet	Value	Average Value
1900	678,900,000	$7,452,255	$10.97
1901	490,571,000	6,343,865	12.93
1902	664,751,000	9,222,897	13.87
1903	719,110,000	10,567,837	14.70
1904	586,459,000	8,744,393	14.91
1905	705,591,000	10,729,148	15.21
*1906	942,380,000	15,379,615	16.11
1907	924,863,000	15,867,631	17.15
1908	782,789,000	14,989,179	19.14
1909	838,187,000	15,709,531	18.74
1910	1,045,107,000	19,072,306	18.25
1911	856,567,000	15,689,579	18.32

---

*Eleven months calendar year.

The highest average price, $19.14 a thousand feet, was paid for Canadian lumber in 1908. The new Aldrich-Payne tariff law went into effect August 6, 1909, and the next fiscal year showed a very heavy increase in the importation, and a reduction of 49 cents a thousand in the price. Tariff was reduced 75 cents a thousand feet. The record for the last fiscal year shows a moderate import, with a slight increase in the value. Comparing the values of 1900 and 1911 shows an increase of $7.35 a thousand feet in the average price of imports from British North America, which is the equivalent of 67.2 per cent.

Mr. A. Holt has been appointed to take charge of the woodworking machinery department of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, of Montreal. He succeeds Mr. Williams, who has secured a position in Pittsburgh.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted

Ten cars 2-in. Log Run Maple. State best price for cash. Box 330, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 18-23

Wanted

Timber to cut by the thousand with first-class mill. Capacity 25 thousand daily. Box 125 Perth, N.B. 19-19

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Lumber Wanted

We are open to buy a few cars of good common and better dry Soft Elm, Birch and Hard Maple, in 1½ and 2 in. thicknesses. Also give us a list of any other dry Hardwood Lumber you have. Address, The London Lumber Co., London, Ont. 18-21

White Pine Pickets Wanted

We want at once 4-4 x 4-4 x 44 in. and 48 in., 5-4 x 5-4 x 44 in. and 48 in., and 6-4 x 6-4 x 48 in. White Pine Pickets. If you have anything in the above write, stating quantity, when cut and best prices. Will buy any quantity from a car to your entire stock. Box 58, Ogdensburg, N.Y. 20

Tamarac Wanted

Following good sound Tamarac for shipment in October:—

6,000 ft. 1¼ in. x 16 ft. x 5 in., 6 in., and 7 in. wide; one-third of each width.

6,000 ft. 1 in. x 12 ft. x 5 in., 6 in. and 7 in. wide; one-third of each width.

Give price F.O.B. shipping point.

Great Lakes Lumber Co., Limited,
19-19 Owen Sound, Ont.

Wanted

500 M. 1 x 10 and 12 x 10-16 dry mill cull pine.

500 M. 1 x 10 and 12 x 10-16 dry dead cull pine.

100 M. 1 x 4 and up dead culls.

100 M. 1 x 4 and up mill culls.

Spruce or red pine flooring, V. joint and cove siding.

2 x 4-10 x 10-16 hemlock.

Apply Box 333 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-19

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

1,000,000 Wooden Clothes Pegs!!!

Clothes pins, the best in the market; will sacrifice at 75c. per thousand; delivered anywhere. Send your order quick to

JOS. WERNER,
1842 North Park Ave.,
19-19 Chicago, Ill.

For Sale

Our season's cut of White and Red Pine. We are desirous of disposing of same quickly and invite your inspection of the lumber which is mostly from large run of White Pine Logs. Pine Lumber Company, Pine, Ont., near Chapleau. 19-22

For Sale

125,000 feet of Birch, Oak, Ash and Maple from 1 inch to 2½ inches, suitable for turning factory, would contract for 300,000 feet the coming season. Apply Box 469 Parry Sound, Ont. 19-19

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Do It Now

Another day gone, and probably the reason you have not sold that second hand equipment of yours is that you have not advertised it in the Canada Lumberman & Woodworker. 19-22

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Operating Saw Mill For Sale

at Uhthoff Station, G. T. R. Capacity 25 M. feet, containing stationary boiler, 80 h.p.; one engine, 50 h.p., and machinery outfit and building. Will accept $1,000 in full to close estate, as timber is done. Apply to W. B. Tisdale, Orillia, Ont. 17-t.f.

Engine and Chopper

One Brown Automatic Engine, 11 in. x 24 in., rebuilt.

One Clarke Plate Chopper, 15 in. plates.

About 50 feet of 2 11-16 shafting.

Spur Mortice and Bevel Mortice Gears with pinions.

Address,
D. M. BOWMAN,
19-19 Box 114 Floradale, Ont.

Machinery For Sale

Band saw, 37-inch Clement.
Carver, 4-spindle Rohlman.
One cut-off saw, railway wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Engines and boilers, various sizes.
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.
Jointer, chair seat Jenkins.
Jointer, 16-inch White.
Moulder, 6-inch Houston.
Mortiser, hollow chisel, Greenlee.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, Bit.
Planers, 24-in. single belted.
Sander, double 24-in. Perry.
Sander, three drum 42-in. Boardman.
Sander, three drum 42-in. Columbia.
Saw gummers, Rogers.
Saw mill, band, 63-in. wheel.
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.
Variety lathe, Pringle & Brodie.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

Situation Wanted

By an experienced man to represent a lumber firm in Ontario. To buy, sell, scale, grade or load and look after their interests generally. Age 35 years, sober, know the district thoroughly. Will furnish best of references. Apply Box 335, Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 19-19

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or assistant bookkeeper. Thoroughly understand the Buffalo white pine market. Have had the present position for last ten years and can furnish A1 references. Strictly temperate. Willing to start very reasonable. Box 327, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 18-19

Salesman

Thoroughly experienced in hard and soft woods, both Canadian and United States, also Pacific Coast products.

Experience has been right at the mills and on the road, in manufacturing, buying and selling.

Investigation as to ability, integrity and standing gladly welcomed.

Apply Box 331, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

Position Wanted

By man capable of taking full charge of logging operations, 50 M. up, stump to mill; married, sober and hustler; a good estimator and buyer of timber, would take charge and look after larger holdings and buy up small lots adjoining. Employed until October 1st; have had experience both north and south. Box 318, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 17-20

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

Wanted at once—an experienced mill man as shop foreman for sash, door and blind factory, where high class trim and odd work is a specialty. Must be capable of taking off quantities, laying out and billing. Apply with references, stating salary expected and how soon can come, to Box 334 Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 19-20

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

100 acres first-class hardwood timber and water power sawmill, 45 horse power, as a going concern. W. M. Tolton, Maple Valley, Ont. 17-20

WANTED—Second hand circular sawmill capacity fifteen to twenty thousand per day. Address, Hocken Lumber Company, Limited, Otter Lake Station, Ont. 19-19

Planing mill, sash and door factory and lumber yard to rent; a going concern; established 25 years; balance of stock for sale. Thomas McKee, 1072 Queen street east, Toronto, Ont. 19-19

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

WANTED

Will finance a good mill to buy hardwood logs and manufacture into lumber coming [illegible] st have basis for at least half million, will contract up to two millions. State all particulars. Box 336 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22

For Sale or To Rent

Planing mill, sash and door factory and retail lumber yard in important city in Ontario. Mill and factory fully equipped with first-class machinery. 75 h.p. Corliss engine, dry kilns, sheds, etc.

Apply to Box 338, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-19

Mill and Timber For Sale

1,100 acres, well timbered with birch, hemlock, pine, basswood, spruce and cedar, together with new lumber and shingle mill, steam feed, large frame boarding house close to mill, situated on railway siding. Must be sold to close a partnership. Excellent opportunity for small mill man whose supply of timber is cut out and is looking for a new location. Get busy, this is a snap for some one. For further information apply to Box 531, Orillia, Ont. 18-21

Sawing Contract Wanted

Double Band Mill on Georgian Bay, open to contract for early spring sawing; lowest insurance and highest quality work.

Box 337 Canada Lumberman,
19-22 Toronto, Ont.

For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price $55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address, Box 332 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22

For Sale

Seven million feet White and Red Pine (90 per cent. White), all green. Township of Bryce, T. & N. O. Railway, 1½ miles haul to river. Also camps, camp outfit and supplies. A rotary mill with a capacity of 18 to 20 thousand feet per day can be purchased with this timber if desired. Apply to Temiskaming Lumber Company, New Liskeard, Ont. 19-19

For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.

11 M. ft. 1¼ in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.

14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.

50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.

50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
c Montreal, Que.

For Sale

Saw mill of 10 to 15 M. feet daily capacity, complete with planer and matcher combined, also lath machinery, with 400 acres of timber situated at Dillon Port, with a home market in the midst of a growing tourist section, which is just in its infancy. The P. S. L. Co. is offering for sale several berths of pine most convenient to this mill. For particulars write to Jacob Miller, Bright, Ont. 17-20

MISCELLANEOUS

250,000,000 ft. standing timber, 40 per cent. Cedar and Cyprus, on Burard Inlet, within sight of Vancouver City. Apply to J. A. Russell, Vancouver, B.C., or James W. Bettes, Winnipeg, Man. 16-19

WANTED—Block of first-class timber land (soft wood preferred) that can be operated at a reasonable cost, price not over $15,000. Principals only need reply; give fullest details in first instance; enclose map if possible. Box 326, Canada Lumberman. 18-21

FOR SALE

On Georgian Bay, two and one-half million ft. Pine, $11,000. Also two and one-half million ft. Hemlock, and three million ft. of Hardwood, 850 acres, 7 miles from railroad, $2,500. Apply to Box 308 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 16-19

For Sale

Twenty-two square miles of British Columbia timberland, held under Dominion Timber Lease, ground rent $5 per square mile per annum. Main lines of the C.P.R. runs directly through this tract. Upwards of 200 million feet. Favorable freight rate to prairie markets. An excellent location for mill. Bona fide buyers only.

Dominion Lumber & Timber Co., Ltd.,
212 Winch Building,
18-19 Vancouver, B.C.

For Sale—Valuable Timber Limits

Containing about 115,000,000 ft. of spruce and pine; good driving on the Highwood river and Sheep river to the yards at High River and Okotoks, which comprise 315 acres of valuable land, two mills in good condition, with daily capacity of ninety thousand feet. Complete logging and lumbering outfit, 40 horses, etc. Apply

Lineham Lumber Company, Ltd.,
17-20 Okotoks, Alberta.

WANTED — Block of hardwood lands within reasonable distance from transportation, give full details with map and lowest cash price.
Box 325, Canada Lumberman.
18-20

Wanted

British Columbia Timberlands. We have bona fide buyers for well located timber. Owners only. Send particulars to
Dominion Lumber & Timber Co., Ltd.,
212 Winch Building,
18-19 Vancouver, B.C.

Hardwood Flooring

In many parts of Europe oak has been used for several hundred years for flooring purposes, and the durability of this wood is shown by the condition of oak floors one or two hundred years old. Recently there was torn down in London a house, the floors of which were in almost perfect condition, although they had been laid three centuries before and had received only an occasional repairing in the interim. While the density of the texture of oak makes it almost indestructible through wear, it is the tannic acid in it which makes it almost immune to-day. No description of the beauty of the grain and figure of the oak is needed, for this is well known to everyone who has ever seen or used it. To-day hardwood flooring is considered a necessity as well as a luxury. It is employed in the small as well as the large houses, and the difference in the grade of the wood is the only marked variation in the class of work. Even a second or third grade floor of oak is cheaper than carpets, when its great durability, cleanliness, and sanitary advantages are considered.

Silk From Wood Pulp

In the manufacture of artificial silk wood pulp from Norway is utilized, being shipped to the U. S. in bales. This pulp is cut into thin sheets, each individual sheet is carefully weighed, and a certain quantity placed in a metal tank for chemical treatment.

The various chemical solutions used are mixed in huge iron tanks from which they are pumped under ground through a series of lead pipes to the departments requiring the various compounds. This pulp, having been macerated and digested is submitted to still further chemical action under certain fixed temperatures which are not allowed to vary even one-half a degree.

When it is ready for final transformation into silk the solution closely resembles molasses in color and consistency. At this stage it is pumped from the tank to the spinning frames. Here specially constructed pumps are attached to each spindle, which carefully measure off the required quantity of the solution.

This is forced through tubes with an outlet containing just as many perforations as there are to be filaments in the thread. Through these it is passed to a tank running the length of the frame and containing a chemical mixture which fixes the solution instantaneously into a thread.

This strand is carried over a wheel down through a tube to a rapidly revolving spindle; the rate of speed is about 5,000 revolutions a minute. From this the strands are afterward unwound on reels into skeins. The air in the shinning room is completely changed every three minutes, being pumped off through hoods placed over each of the spinning frames. This is done to remove any possible fumes and to provide thorough ventilation for the operatives.

One of the interesting features in connection with the entire operation is the fact that the yarn is handled as little as possible. The specially constructed stoves and bleaching arrangements are ideal, and when the skeins are finally carried to the large drying room on the fifth floor one marvels at the change which has so rapidly taken place. From here they are taken to the sorting room, where each individual skein is carefully examined by skilled operators.

Fire-box for Burning Wood Fuel

"A Kangaroo" asks : "How much larger should the fire-box of a steam boiler be for burning waste wood—chiefly hard—instead of coal, and about how much wood would be equal to a ton of average quality coal for steam raising?"

Wood fuel for steam boilers requires, on an average, one-third more grate surface and two-thirds more cubical space in the furnace than is required for coal for an equal generation of steam. The amount of wood required depends somewhat on its nature and the amount of moisture it contains, but, speaking generally, about 2¼ cords of wood should evaporate about the same quantity of water as one ton of good coal.—Timber Trades Journal.

We are Buyers of
Hardwood Lumber
Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply) Handles (all descriptions)
Staves Hoops
Headings
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS
2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

British & Foreign Import & Export Co.
Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England
is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms

The John Dulweber Co.
Capital Stock $225,000
MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.
Specialties
Oak and Poplar
Highest Grades——Prompt Shipments
Send all inquiries to the head office:
McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

RUBBER BELTING

for Transmitting
Elevating and
Conveying.

Rubber Hose
for Water, Steam,
Air Suction, and
Fire Protection.

The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
of Toronto, Limited
Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The improvement in trade which has been steadily noticeable during the past month still continues. The demand from retail yards throughout the country is quite good, and the only difficulty is in obtaining delivery. It is almost an impossibility in some sections to get the lumber moving out from manufacturing or wholesale points. This is caused not only by a scarcity of cars, but by the great scarcity of labor. Travellers returning from the country districts report that all over Ontario the demand is good. This applies not only in the West, but also in the extreme East. One traveller reports that he never saw so much stuff going forward as there is to-day. So far as prices are concerned there is little of importance to note. They are well held throughout the list. During the election campaign there was a noticeable falling off in new orders, but an improvement is now expected. The hardwood market is quiet.

Eastern Canada

The lumber trade in Montreal is in a healthy condition, according to the reports of most of the firms. There is a general improvement in the demand and it is expected that the improvement will continue throughout the fall. The lower grades are selling well, especially in pine. Common pine is a strong competitor with spruce. The price of culls is strong. Lath are firm. There is a scarcity of dry spruce flooring. The demand for hardwoods continues strong, especially for birch. Dimension lumber is moving well. The trade with United States markets has also been improving.

The advanced price of shingles at Boston, which went into effect a few weeks ago is still holding, but the demand for extras and clears is not quite so active. Cedar extras are selling at $3.40 to $3.50, and clears at $2.90 to $3.10. There is a good demand for lath, and dealers are looking for higher prices. Present quotations are $4 to $4.10 for 1⅝ inch, and $3.50 for 1½ inch. The general Boston market is not quite so active as it has recently been. The asking prices of spruce lumber have advanced a little, but sales at top prices are scarce. For spruce frames, 9 inch and under, the price asked in many cases is $24, but stocks can be had at $23.50. The New York market has been dull, and several cargos of spruce which would ordinarily have been disposed there, have found their way to Boston. Random is moving only at a moderate rate, and the demand for spruce boards is quiet. Hemlock boards are firm, but not very active. Eastern clipped boards are holding at $19 to $19.50. Hardwoods are in fair demand, but not so active as usual at this time of year. Quartered oak is quiet. Plain oak and maple are in fair demand, at good prices. Eastern spruce at New York is unchanged, and quiet. Hardwoods at New York are only steady, and rather quiet, although there are indications of an improvement in the demand. Plain and quartered oak are in satisfactory demand. The market for hemlock at New York is unchanged.

Western Canada

The lumber trade in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia is in a very healthy condition at present. Travellers report that building activity is brisk and retail yards are giving good orders in all parts of the country. A well known Ontario lumber wholesaler who recently returned from the west reports business in all lines to be very good. He found a particularly strong demand for hardwood flooring in all the principal cities of Western Canada.

As usual, the competition of United States lumber is making it difficult to secure any reasonably strong prices. In spite of this competition, however, the demand for rough lumber from the prairies shows no signs of decreasing. It is reported that the consumption this year will show an increase of twenty per cent. over 1910. Stocks at manufacturing points are about normal. Those of the coast and mountain mills are estimated at about 150,000,000 and 220,000,000 feet respectively. A shortage of cars is reported by the coast millmen, many of whom are unable to fill their rush orders. This is the annual shortage, resulting from the movement of grain, to the head of the Great Lakes. Mountain millmen report that they are not suffering from any car shortage. It is generally believed that next year's lumber requirements from the prairies will show an increase of seventy-five per cent. as a result of the large influx of settlers.

Great Britain

A tendency toward improvement is reported upon the London market. A heavy autumn import is not expected, as the great increase in freight rates is certain to have a deterrent effect upon demand. Building trade continues inactive, but the packing trade is quite busy. Deliveries at London docks for the week ending September 2 totalled 6,786 loads, as compared with 8,388 loads during the corresponding week of 1910. At Foy, Morgan & Company's recent auction sale, a lot of 3 x 11, 10 to 16 feet dry fourths pine from Montreal sold at £10 15s and £10 10s. A parcel of 3 x 9 thirds, Quebec spruce, 13 feet, brought £9 16s. For 3 x 7 third, Quebec pine, 6 to 16 feet, the price was £11 5s. 3 x 8 brought £10 15s; 3 x 5 brought £10 5s; and 3 x 4 brought £9 15s. A lot of 3 x 11 first Quebec pine, 16 feet, sold at £28 15s., while another lot of the same class brought £29 5s. At Southampton the trade during the past fortnight has been more active than formerly, with a steadier demand for most classes of stock.

The trade at Liverpool is still feeling the effects of the recent labor strike, and much difficulty is still experienced in handling timber goods. Congestion prevails upon the quays and stocks of almost every description are still to be seen there. Stocks on hand, at date of August 31 were slightly above those of last year, but show a decrease as compared with 1909, except in New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, spruce and pine, the import of which was nearly 2,000 standards greater than in 1910. The consumption showed a decrease of 1,030 standards, leaving a stock of 10,280 standards, which is an increase over the previous year of nearly 3,000 standards. No import of birch logs is recorded. The birch logs which have gone into consumption amount to only 40 loads, which is a decrease of 140, as compared with 1910. The birch plank import is 31 standards greater than last year, and the consumption is 133 standards less, leaving a stock on hand of 461 standards, or 122 standards more than in 1910. Arrivals of Canadian goods have been smaller since the dock strike in Liverpool. The Steamship Companies are asking 5s. to 7s. and 6d. per standard advance upon spring freight rates.

Trade at Manchester continues active, but there also much difficulty is experienced in moving the timber from the docks. The monthly stock sheets show several striking items. Quebec board pine is held at about fifty per cent. less than last year, and the consumption of this timber for the month of August is 26,000 cubic feet more than during the corresponding month of 1910. In birch logs during August, 1911, it reached the startling figure of 15,000 cubic feet. There are, however, still in stock 18,000 cubic feet. The consumption of spruce deals for the month showed very little change, as compared with August, 1910, but the stock is thirty per cent. higher, viz., 4,800 standards more. A good trade in spruce deals, however, is expected between now and Christmas. The consumption of flooring increased about 70 per cent. in August, 1911, as compared with August, 1910, and the stock is nearly 1,000 standards less. Prices all round are firm, with the possible exception of spruce, of which there is a vast quantity upon the quays.

A slight increase in business is noticeable at Glasgow, stocks being on the move fairly well, both from the quays and from stored stocks. It is impossible, however, to say whether the improvement will last. The satisfactory condition of the shipbuilding industry, however, leads to a belief that a good demand will come from this quarter. House building is very quiet. Wagon and carriage builders are fairly active. Box makers and the general joinery trade are quiet. Sales of late have been fairly numerous, including moderate quantities of pitch pine, and Oregon pine, logs and planks, elm, waney pine, birch, spruce deals, pine deals, and sidings, as well as a good variety of American hardwoods. Quebec elm is quite scarce.

United States

A noticeable improvement in business conditions has taken place in some of the more important lumber markets of the United States, during the past fortnight. Reports from different markets indicate a larger demand and an increased movement of lumber during September than during August. It is not possible, however, to assert that the improvement is an indication of the early opening of fall trade. Retail dealers and consumers are still buying only sufficient to meet their daily demands. The general volume of business, however, has increased since the middle of August, and conditions are healthy, particularly because of the conservative manner in which trade is beinb conducted. Collections are generally fairly satisfactrade is being conducted. Collections are generally fairly satisfac- a prosperous trade is certain to result.

Chicago.—Lumber trade conditions in general have improved. Railroad enquiries are more numerous and wholesalers report a good volume of business. It is expected that the furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids will soon be making heavy purchases of all kinds of hardwoods, as their labor troubles have recently been settled. White pine remains steady with numerous enquiries, but no important increase in trade. Prices are unchanged. Hardwoods are improving in demand, and conditions in general are becoming more satis-

A. F. Holden, Pres.
F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres.

J. M. Diver, Gen'l. Mgr.
E. C. Barre, Ass't. Mgr.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

A Boom containing 92,000 pieces recently brought to our mills.

White Pine, Red Pine and B. C. Fir.

made from the finest timber that grows in Canada is what we specialize in.

We can also furnish with despatch RAILROAD, SHIP-BUILDING and HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS cut to order any length up to 60 feet..

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS
Wire, Telephone or Write

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited
SARNIA ONTARIO

factory. Lower grades are quieter than the higher ones. Plain red oak is in strong demand. The upper grades of white ash are moving satisfactorily. Basswood is slow. Maple, firsts and seconds, is in good demand, but the lower grades are dull. Hemlock stocks are reported to be lighter than usual, and the trade in this class of wood is about steady. There is very little profit, however, to be secured, in the face of southern pine competition. There is a fair demand for sprnuce at steady prices. The railroads are expected soon to be in the market for fir. Yellow pine shows signs of improvement, with prices firmer than usual. The larger markets are holding out for list prices, but consumers seem to expect easier figures than those existing at present. Red cedar shingles have declined in price, being quoted now at $2.98 for clears, and $2.45 for stars. White cedar extras are moving fairly well at $3.10. Lath are improving, and prices are steady. The cooperage market continues unsettled.

Buffalo:—Trade in white pine is somewhat livelier than it was a month ago, but is still below what is expected at this time of year. The demand is fairly good for the higher grades, and stocks are scarce. There is a fair sale for the low grades. Arrivals are plentiful. Spruce is steady. Clear lumber is in good demand, as a substitute for the higher grades of white pine. Canadian spruce is entering the market more freely. Hardwoods are selling fairly well, although in small lots. Plain oak is most in demand. Prices generally are firmer. The demand for hemlock is improving, and higher quotations are expected. There is a good assortment of stocks. Yellow pine is about steady. North Carolina pine is firmer, selling about 50 cents higher than a month ago. Red cedar shingles are dull, and low in price. Stocks are heavy and arrivals are plentiful.

North Tonawanda:—Trade in white pine has improved, and dealers are rather optimistic over the prospects for the fall business. Stocks are plentiful, and prices are expected to advance shortly.

Market Correspondence

The Timber Trade in the United Kingdom

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—At London, business is now proceeding on ordinary lines after the dislocation through the dock and railway strikes. At the public sales, softwood lumber has found ready buyers at recent prices. Canadian wood has met with fair competition, and is evidently still in free and regular use by joiners and cabinet makers. In spruce, 4 x 9 deals and 2½ x 7 have been in good demand and are not in large supply. Pitch pine has been very firm and satisfactory sales of the wood have been effected. Prices are still considered to be too low to be remunerative. Hewn wood has sold steadily though not on a large scale. Sawn wood has moved in very fair quantities, prime wood in particular finding ready buyers. Lumber of good quality has sold more freely.

Birch is quieter, but the lull cannot be viewed unfavorably, after the tremendous disturbance of the strike period. In the packing-case branch of the trade, buying and selling have lately been active. Case makers are very busily employed and the prospects in this branch of the trade are particularly bright at the present time.

At Liverpool, business has got well into swing again and the outlook is more promising. Spruce has been in demand at prices ranging from the recent figures to a shade below them. The consumption of late, though smaller owing to the interruption of business through the strikes, is considered to have been remarkably good under the circumstances and to indicate a sound and healthy state of trade.

At Manchester, deliveries from yards have gone on briskly for a fortnight past, and consumption is more active. Builders are well employed and an improved demand for yellow pine for joiners' work exists. Floorings are in moderate demand. The prices of these woods are practically unchanged.

Pitchpine has been taken more freely, good pine sidings especially being wanted. More timber could have been sent inland from Manchester had the railway trucks been available to convey it. On the north coast business is now active. At West Hartlepool more orders for softwood lumber have been received, while in the pit-prop branch deliveries have been on a larger scale and are still going on briskly. Stocks generally are rather small for the season.

At Glasgow, activity in shipbuilding is maintaining a good demand for shipbuilders' timber. Whitewood has been more called for, while spruce and pine lumber have sold steadily though in moderate quantities.

Wood Houses:—An old use of wood in the United Kingdom, which has become gradually smaller in recent years, is likely to be revived. This is the use of material for the construction of "all wood" houses. Of late years wood has only been used for temporary houses of the very small cottage or "hut" class, such as contractors erect for their workpeople in localities in which there is a dearth of suitable houses. In such cases a row or two of small cottage houses are usually built, wholly of wood, for the workpeople. Temporary houses have also at times been put up for the accommodation of troops, but no general building of wood houses as permanent residences has gone on for a long period. A short time ago the Billericay Rural District Council came to the conclusion that houses wholly of wood might be erected with advantage in their area, as dwellings for working-class families. The council inquired from the Local Government Board if any objection would be taken by the Board, to the erection of dwelling houses of wood. The Board have replied that they were prepared to consider proposals for the erection of timber built cottages by the council, providing such proposals were in accordance with local by-laws. This opens up the prospect of a new departure in house-building. Many country districts exist in England, and indeed, in Ireland, Scotland and Wales, in which wood cottages might be built with much advantage to working class families, compared with the small, tumble-down places which now exist in many country districts; well-built wood houses would be a boon to such families. There is scope for a large use of wood in the U. K. for this purpose. Light planks for main uprights, scantling of ordinary sizes as roof supports, tongued and grooved boards of ¾-in. and 1-in. for walls, floors and linings; and light battens will be required for the constructional work of such houses, and yellow pine, chiefly of 1¼-in. and 1-in for doors, stairs, cupboards and shelves as internal fittings.

Wood Paving:—The Town Council of Southport, a popular and stylish watering place on the coast of Lancashire, have decided to pave their main street—Lord street—with creosoted yellow deal blocks. Tenders for the work were applied for, and the tender of the Improved Wood Pavement Company, Limited, has been accepted. An application is now being made by the Council to the Local Government Board for permission to borrow £6,000 with which to pay for the work.

The Southwark Borough Council (London) have been one of the pioneer councils to use wood blocks for street paving. A comparatively large area of the council's thoroughfares has been paved with wood. The council are now pioneering again; this time in the economics of wood paving. The wood blocks which have formed the pavement in the Old Kent Road and in Newcowen street in the council's area, to the number of about 130,000, are being taken up and will be put through a Phillips' machine and be pared and re-dressed, and then will be used again. The blocks are of Jarrah wood, and have been in use from twelve to sixteen years. It is expected that when the blocks have been re-dressed and re-laid they will last quite as long as they have already been in use, so that a useful "life" of the blocks in question, of twenty-four to thirty years is now being counted on. The behavior of the blocks in their new and second estate, will be closely watched. Should the blocks wear as well as is expected, the result will have an important effect on the future use of wood blocks in English cities.

Trade Optimism at Montreal

Montreal, Sept. 25.—Judging from inquiries among dealers, there is a general feeling of optimism as to the immediate future of the market. Here and there one comes across a dealer who takes a gloomy view, but in the main prospects are declared to be rosy. "I have absolutely nothing to complain of," said one man; "business is flourishing, and I look for a continuance of this condition." On the other hand, another man said that there was only a fair amount of local trade, but low grades were very brisk. Prices are maintained, with a slight advance here and there. Common pine is becoming a strong competitor of spruce, and at about the same price is preferred by the builders.

According to one wholesaler, culls are looking up, prices being firmly held; indications, indeed, point to a generally strong market.

Dry spruce flooring is becoming scarce, with prices high. The lath market is also holding firm.

Although the building permits have lately shown a falling off, there are many more smaller buildings than last year, and this accounts for the increased local demand for lumber.

Hardwoods are enjoying a good market, there being a satisfactory request for local and general accounts. This applies particularly to birch. One dealer reports a better demand for Quebec Province than for Ontario.

There has been a larger inquiry for dimension lumber, although there is still a complaint that prices are too low.

Whatever may be the cause, the amount of export business done with the United States has undoubtedly looked up, and there has also been a considerable addition to the inquiries, due in part, no doubt, to the usual increase which takes place in the fall. The sales

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. G. FIR FLOORING

Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA Sask.	A. Montgomery, P. Hasselfield,	Travelling Representative " "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B. C.

of spruce have been on an appreciable scale, and a nice trade in shingles has also resulted. Quotations, too, have kept firm.

Business in chemical pulp has not recovered from the usual summer dullness, but there are indications of a distinct improvement in demand with a steadying of prices. In ground wood pulp, trade is excellent, although New England points have received rains which have increased their water power sufficiently to manufacture a larger quantity of their own ground wood pulp. There has been a difficulty in securing barges in New England owing to the transportation of hay.

Throughout Quebec, and especially in the northern part of the province, water power is still low.

The effect of the British strikes is still being felt, one result being a congestion of lumber awaiting shipment. As is usual at this time of the year, export business is brisk, dealers rushing over all the stuff they can before the close of navigation. Prices show practically no alteration.

Mr. R. J. Hutcheson, president of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited, Huntsville, Ont., who has recently returned from a successful and enjoyable business trip to the Pacific coast, reports that business in all lines appeared to be very good. Above all he found it particularly good in the hardwood flooring line in all the principal cities west of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Hutcheson reports that the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company expect to enlarge their factory and storehouse this fall, though they have not yet completed arrangements as to the actual changes.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

The Ottawa Fair a Success

The Central Canada Exhibition which was held at Ottawa from September 8th to 16th proved a great success. The attendance was far ahead of any previous season, 175,000 having been registered at the gates. From a lumbering standpoint the exhibition proved most interesting, many manufacturers of supplies having splendid exhibits. Among those noted by a representative of the Canada Lumberman were the following:

An exhibit of special interest to lumbermen was that of the Craig Mixer Limited, of Ottawa. This company have put on the market a new mixer for making molasses feed for horses. The machine itself stands some ten or twelve feet high and consists of two galvanized iron shutes, molasses tank and return blade mixer and roller crusher, operated by an engine. One of the best features of this new mixer is that it is capable of extracting every particle of sediment from the grain fed into it—insuring a positive prevention of colic. The mixer also adds at least 10 per cent. to the efficiency of the work and gives more longevity to the animal. The actual saving of wheat and bran mashes is so great that the machine will pay for itself many times over in a short time. The machines are made up in two sizes—the larger of the two is capable of mixing and crushing feed at the rate of two and one-half tons per hour, while the smaller, operated by hand, with a capacity of catering to about 30 horses or head of cattle, will mix 500 pounds per hour. Mr. R. H. Driscoll, the well-known lumberman, of Bear Lake, is president of the new company. The mixer is specially adapted for use in lumber camps.

The Butterworth Foundry Company, Limited, of Ottawa, had a fine exhibit in charge of their manager, Mr. C. A. Connor. The well-known Diamond line of camp ranges, manufactured by this firm, is becoming very popular with the lumber camp trade. This year Mr. Connor is adding several improvements to the Diamond Shanty Steel Range. "Thirty-five years in business and still growing," is the successful record of the concern.

The A. J. Barton Saw Company, who now have an office and show room at Ottawa, had a good exhibit of their well-known line of saws. This firm report a very successful season among the trade.

The National Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Ottawa, showed a full line of their different stoves and ranges, among which was the Algonquin Steel Shanty Range, which for lumber and mining camps is finding great favor.

The General Supply Company, Limited, of Ottawa, were well represented with a line of pulleys, belting, machinery, etc.

"Atlas Crude Oil Engines"

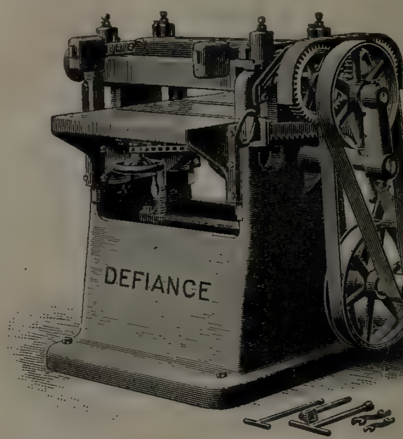
The Atlas Engine Works, Indianapolis, Ind., have issued a bulletin "No. 201" dealing with the "Atlas Crude-Oil Engines" (Diesel type). These engines are built in 2, 3 and 4-cylinder vertical units, respectively 300, 450 and 600 B.H.P. The Diesel type oil machine is an internal combustion (not explosion) engine operated with crude or fuel oil, costing 2c per gal. (a little more or less in some localities). The company claim that on a basis of 2c per gal. for the fuel, the cost of current produced by an Atlas oil engine is less than 1c. per K.W.H. An interesting fact in connection with these engines is that the company sell them under definite guarantee of fuel consumption.

"Tiger" All Steel Camp Bunks

The "Tiger" all steel bunk here illustrated is something new in equipment for use in logging camps, and is attracting unusual attention both in Canada and in the lumber districts in the United States. It's strongest appeal is probably because of its being so completely sanitary. It is constructed entirely of steel, the frame work being made of very strong angle steel and the comfort for the occupant is provided in a wire link fabric, combined with helpful springs, which makes an elastic, pliable surface. The wire used in the links is sufficiently large to prevent any possible breaking from rust or abuse. The "Tiger" bunk is constructed in such a way that by the removal of a few bolts it can be taken apart and moved from camp to camp. It is made in the single deck design as well as the double deck, as here illustrated, and can be made in any width desired, either for one, two or four men. It is practically indestructible.

A Popular "Defiance" Machine

The Defiance Machine Works, manufacturers of patent woodworking machinery, Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A., include among their excellent products a 24-inch patent, four roll single surface planer, which will appeal strongly to all woodworking institutions. It is designed for accurate planing of hard or soft wood up to 24 inches wide, and from 1/16 inch to 6½ inches thick. It will prove of especial value to furniture and piano manufacturers, pattern makers, and others who require smooth and accurate work. The frame is a single casting of sufficient strength to support the working parts properly. The table, in one piece, is gibbed to the frame at the four corners, and supported in the centre on either side upon two heavy steel screws. The cylinder of forged steel is accurately balanced and is driven by a 6-inch belt. The feed is driven from the cutter head spindle. It can be instantly arrested while the machine is in motion by a single movement of a convenient hand lever. To drive the machine 5 horse-power is required. The floor space occupied is 36 x 54 inches.



Defiance 24" Four Roll Single Surface Planer

Valuable Booklets on Grinding Wheels

Users of grinding wheels will doubtless be interested in some of the little booklets recently issued by the Norton Company,

PRUNES

We can now offer for immediate shipment Santa Clara prunes of the new crop at the following prices:

90/100	50 lb. Boxes	8
80/90	" "	8¾
70/80	" "	9½
60/70	" "	10

Evaporated Apples

New Pack	50 lb. Boxes	11

Canned Pumpkin

Quaker Brand	3s	1.00

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers **Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO**

J. F. Eby
President

WAREHOUSE and MILLS:
Cor. Front and Scott Streets

Hugh Blain
Vice-President

Lumbermen's Contractors' and Mining Camp

SUPPLIES

Flour, Meats, Beans, Canned Vegetables and Fruits, Condensed (Sweetened) and Evaporated (Unsweetened) Milk, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Syrups, Prunes, Dried Apples, Evaporated Apples.

MINCE MEAT

Our Own Manufacture

BEST QUALITY PACKED IN BARRELS, TUBS AND PAILS LOWEST PRICES

We are in a position with our large stock to guarantee prompt shipment.
Give us a trial order.

Eby-Blain, Limited, Toronto, Canada

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Grocers

Worcester, Mass. They describe grinding wheels which certainly should be of particular interest to users of wheels for saw gumming and tool grinding, and should be in every filing room.

Another booklet just issued by this company which is of particular value, is one illustrating and describing various protection devices used in connection with grinding wheels and grinding machines. It is not a catalog, but a booklet that will prove to be helpful and valuable to every grinding room foreman, or in fact, to any one using grinding wheels. The company will mail it on request.

SHINGLE EXHIBIT OF
The METIS LUMBER Co PRICE, QUE. CANADA.
W.J.SMITH, Weston Ont. Representative for Toronto & Western Ontario.

An Interesting Shingle Exhibit at C. N. E. Toronto

A booklet entitled "Alundum-crystolon Grinding Wheels" contains suggestions on the selection, care and use of wheels and a brief description of the two abrasive materials used in the manufacture of this company's product. Both of these abrasive materials are manufactured products made in electric furnaces, operated by power furnished by the hydraulic power plants of Niagara Falls. The Alundun plant is located on the American side and the Crystolon plant at Chippewa, Ont., Canada.

Practical Grease Cup for Sawmills, etc.

The Peterborough Lubrication Manufacturing Company, Limited, showed a fine line of their Philadelphia grease cup in connection with the exhibit of the Commercial Oil Company of Hamilton at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. This cup is specially adapted for sawmills and woodworking establishments. The company state that it is the only automatic grease cup on the market in which compressed air is the feeding force, and that it is guaranteed to save from 33 1/3 to 50 per cent. (with any standard grease) over any other system of lubricating machinery bearing.

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company

The Canadian Fairbanks Company have secured letters patent from the Dominion Government authorizing them to change the name of their company to the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, and to increase their capital from $900,000 to $2,600,000. They have also secured the entire capital stock of the Fairbanks-Morse Canadian Manufacturing Company, Limited, which will hereafter be operated as a manufacturing department instead of as an independent corporation. These changes have been made necessary by the increased volume of the business of the company and will greatly increase their facilities.

The corporation of Peterborough, Ont., have recently installed a side suction centrifugal pump, in their waterworks. The pump was supplied by the Smart-Turner Machine Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

The J. C. McLaren Belting Company, Limited, have removed into a new and extensive factory on Beaumont Avenue, Montreal. Machinery of the most modern type has been installed.

The following from a United States exchange shows that a good action is sure of widespread apppreciation: "The Canadian Pacific Railroad Co. is a remarkable institution, judging it from any standpoint. It is as much a part of Canada as Alberta. While at times its policies and tariffs come up for severe censure, nevertheless, the Canadian Pacific Railroad has been the most potent and forceful factor in the development of the Dominion. In order to stimulate the movement of lumber to the Prairie Provinces from British Columbia before the shipment of grain commences, it has entered into an agreement whereby the retailers will not have to pay the charges for the transportation of lumber ordered until November 1st. By the adoption of this plan it is hoped to move the bulk of the lumber before the grain movement monopolizes the freight equipment of the road. The grain tonnage tributary to the Canadian Pacific Railroad lines will be the heaviest in the history of Canada. The inauguration of this statesman-like and business-like policy is to be commended and is worthy of emulation by the American roads under similar conditions."

Miscellaneous Lumber News and Notes

The regular meetings of the Montreal Lumber Association will be resumed on Monday, October 2nd.

Mr. R. H. Alexander, Vancouver, B.C., has been appointed one of the trustees of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which was recently formed by the amalgamation of the Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the South West Washintgon Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

The statistics for August of the timber branch of the department of lands, British Columbia, show total revenues for the month of $188,379.10, the various heads of receipts being as follows. Timber licenses issued for lands west of the Cascades, 533, producing a revenue of $80,080; for lands east of the Cascades, 679, $82,419.10; coal prospecting licenses issued, 222, $23,700; timber license transfers, $170; and penalties, $1,500.

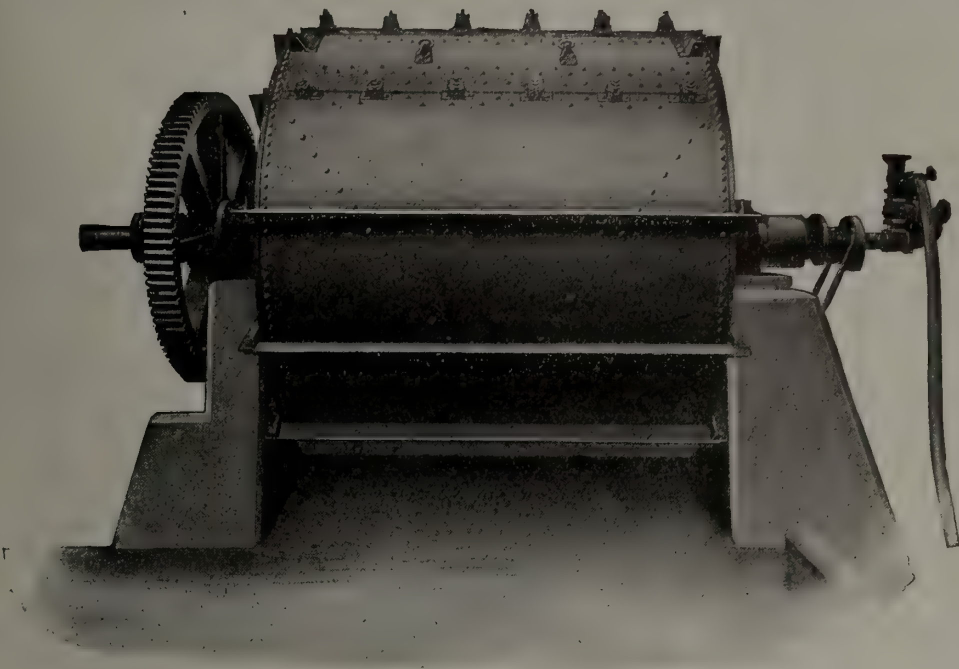
Mr. William K. Trower, secretary-treasurer of the Riordon Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, has been appointed manager of the Robins Company, Limited, Toronto. He was connected with the Riordon Company for eight years and on leaving was presented by the officials and office staff with an address expressing their regret at losing his services and wishing him every success in his new position. He was also the recipient of a diamond pin and a gold headed cane. Mr. Trower is succeeded by Mr. Charles E. Read, of Ottawa, a director of the company.

At the close of the three months ending June 30, 1911, the tonnage under construction in the British shipyards aggregated 1,476,394 tons, which was 26,000 tons more than the highest previous record of September, 1901. There were 102,000 tons more under construction in the quarter ending June 30, 1911, than in the preceding quarter, and 385,000 tons more than in 1910, and almost exactly double that of 1909, when the total was 745,000 tons. It is a significant fact that the tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom on June 30, 1911, was more than twice as much as the tonnage under construction on the same date in all the rest of the world. The export of new ships from British yards, other than for war, also made a good record for the first half of this year.

Scene at Sarnia, Ont., during recent fire in which lumber belonging to Le Bel Turnbull Company, Ltd. and F. McGibbon & Sons, was destroyed.

John Appleton, of Appleton & Sewall Company, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, has recently negotiated the sale of several large wild land tracts in Maine. This company is making a specialty of buying and selling explorations, and can furnish reliable data quickly and at a reasonable cost.

C. Bache-Wing Pulp Wood Barking Drum



SEND FOR CIRCULAR SHOWING
TESTS MADE AGAINST THE
KNIFE BARKER.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

TRADE MARK
HANCHETT
U.S.REG.59352.JAN 8.1907

The Filing Room

In the best equipped and most efficient mills all over the country, where the value of standard equipment is appreciated—there you will find Hanchett Filing Room Equipment installed. Please note the advantages these mills have secured.

The Hanchett Filing Room Machinery are modern machines, are practical, simple, efficient, easy to adjust, easy to operate, and do first-class work. They are solid, rigid, heavy machines. Made upon honor, and they have genuine merit. The adaption of Hanchett Tools and Machinery for the care of saws and knives means quick installation, low cost of maintenance and renewals, and economy of operation.

THERE WAS A REASON WHY:

Schwager & Nettleton, Seattle, Washington, demanded Hanchett Filing Room Machinery.
Lee Wilson Co., Wilson, Ark. " " " " "
The Santee River Cypress Co., Ferguson, S.C. " " " " "
Gulf Lbr. Co., Fullerton, La. (2 outfits) " " " " "
U. S. Government (3 outfits) " " " " "
Porter Wadley & Co., Cotton Valley, La. " " " " "

Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6 **Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**

Vehicle and Implement Wood Diminishing

The supply of domestic woods used in the manufacture of vehicles and agricultural implements in Quebec is rapidly diminishing. In this district, for instance, there is scarcely a sufficient quantity of cherry, ash, and hickory to meet the local demand of the wagon makers; other varieties combining the technical qualities required in these industries are now to be found, in small quantities, in the remote farming districts of the province, and these woods are expensive by the time they are delivered to the manufacturer. The forestry branch of the Canadian Department of the Interior has been collecting statistics from the agricultural implement and vehicle manufacturers of the Dominion, and these show that 76,474,000 feet of lumber were used by 162 companies, located in six provinces, during the past year, the aggregate value of same being $2,513,265, and the average price per thousand feet $32.86. Cherry was the most expensive of the native woods, at $104 per thousand feet, and ironwood was the cheapest, at $15 per thousand feet.

A Valuable Publication

The Annual Financial Review,—Published by Houston's Standard Publications, 7-9 King street, east, Toronto, is a carefully revised summary of facts regarding securities listed on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges, and other prominent Canadian companies. It includes the current annual statements of companies, the highest and lowest prices of stocks and bonds on both exchanges, for each month, for 10 years; number of shares sold each month for the past 15 months; rates of dividends paid for past years, and other important items in the history of the different companies, such as increases in capital stock, particulars of franchises, when bonds ars redeemable and dividends payable together with a mass of other facts. The work is very valuable, not only to financial institutions but also to the general investing public. It is published half-yearly, in April and November.

The Appleton & Sewall Company, Foresters and Surveyors, of 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, are at present completing the survey of 100,000 acres of timber land in Nova Scotia. The land is laid out in sections by base lines from which the men engaged in estimating travel in parallel strips. Thus a very good idea of the topography and the timber is obtained. The work so far has been most successful and three months will be all the time used in completing the field work. Two maps are to be made, one showing permanent features such as topography, streams, railroads, roads, camps, etc., while the other will show the location of the timber, its quality, and character. Thus the whole situation can be seen from a comparison of the two maps.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

A

Auger & Son .. 8
Amer. Woodworking Mach Co.. 20
Amer. Hoist & Derrick Co... .. 55
Appleton & Sewall Co. .. 67
Adam Hall, Limited .. 67
Acheson Oildag Co. .. 69
Atkins Co., E. C. .. 76

B

Bartram Brothers, Limited .. 5
Bromley, William H. .. 7
Brennen & Sons Co., M. .. 8
Bruce Mines Sawmill Co. .. 8
Bamberger, Louis .. 9
Ball Lumber Co., Chas. R. .. 14
Breon, Geo. B. .. 18
British & Foreign Import & Export Co. .. 45
Berlin Machine Works, Ltd. .. 60
Beal Bros. Ltd. .. 66
Beal Leather Co., R. M. .. 66
Burton Saw Co., Ltd., A. J. .. 73
Butterworth Foundry, Limited . 75
Batts Limited .. 79
Brockville Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 8

C

Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd.... 1
Coghlin Co., B. J. .. 1
Cameron & Co. .. 7
Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd. 8
Campbell & Johnson .. 11
Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. .. 14
Colonial Lumber Co. .. 16
Canadian Logging Tool Co. .. 19
Canadian Linderman Co.. Ltd. .. 41
Cant & Kemp .. 45
Canadian Western Lumber Co., Limited .. 49
Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited .. 47
Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Company, Limited .. 59
Clyde Iron Works .. 59
Campbell-MacLaurin Lum. Co. . 56
Taylor & Pringle Co., Ltd. .. 58
Canada Iron Corporation .. 58
Clark Bros. Co. .. 61
Can. Mach. Corporation, Ltd. .. 71
Commercial Oil Co., Ltd. .. 75

D

Dominion Belting Co., Ltd. .. 9
Duncan, J. & W. .. 9
Davidson, James .. 15
Duhlmeier Brothers .. 17
Defiance Machine Works .. 19
Dodge Mfg. Co., Ltd. .. 22
Dom. Wire Rope Co., Ltd. .. 61
Disston & Sons, Henry .. 63
Donough & Co., John .. 11
Donald Fraser & Sons, Ltd. .. 10

E

Eyer, John H. .. 11
Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. .. 11
East Kootenay Lumber Co. .. 12
East Kootenay Lumber Co. .. 12
Eaton & Sons, Ltd., J. R. .. 14
Eckardt & Co., H. P. .. 51
Eby-Blain, Limited .. 51
Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co., Ltd. .. 72

F

Findlay, J. S. .. 8
Fassett Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 13
Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company .. 17
Farnworth & Jardine .. 45
Frampton, A. T. .. 45
Federal Engineering & Supplies 72
Fay & Egan Co., J. A. .. 74
Findlay Bros. Co., Ltd. .. 77
Fraser Bryson Lum. Co. Ltd. .. 4

G

George Gordon & Co., Ltd. .. 3
Gillies Bros., Ltd. .. 4
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd. 4
Gillespie Lumber Co., W. M. .. 6
Golden Lake Lumber Co., Ltd... 7
Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co. .. 8
Gartshore, John J. .. 9
Graves, Bigwood & Co. .. 9
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited .. 21
Goodyear Lumber Co. .. 51
Gendron Penetang Shoepack Manufacturing Co. .. 58
General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited .. 72
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Limited .. 45

H

Hamilton Co., Ltd., William .. 2
Harris Tie & Timber Co. .. 6
Hurdman Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 7
Hyde Lumber Co. .. 10
Heaps & Co., Ltd., E. H. .. 12
Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co., Ltd. 12
Hocken Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 13
Haggard & Marcusson Co. .. 18
Hanchett Swage Works .. 53
Hunter Bros. Saw Mfg. Co. Inc. 77
Harrison & Sons Co., John .. 8
Harwood Lumber Co. .. 14

I

Imperial Timber & Trading Co. 9
International Stock Food Co. Ltd. 66
Inglis Co., Ltd., John .. 80

J

John Dulweber Co. .. 45
Jenckes Machine Co., Ltd. .. 54
Jeffrey Mfg. Co. .. 61
Johnson, A. H. .. 67
Jones Safety Device Co. .. 75

K

Knowles & O'Neill .. 6

L

Long Lumber Co. .. 6
Leak & Co. .. 11
Lucht, R. A. .. 12
Logan-Maphet Lumber Co. .. 17
Lumber Insurance Co. of N. Y. 59
Lyford & Co., C. A. .. 56
Leonard & Sons, E. .. 75
Long Mfg. Co., Ltd., E. .. 78
Laidlaw Lumber Co., R. .. 8

M

McKinnon Chain Co. .. 1
Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Ltd. .. 6
McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 7
McGibbon Lumber Co. .. 8
McLennan Timber Lands & Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 8
McClure, Geo. I. .. 9
Midland Engine Works Co. .. 9
Mason, Gordon & Co. .. 10
Morse Lumber Co., Fred S. .. 12
Milne & Son., Ltd., Wm. .. 14
McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company, Limited .. 15
Mowbray & Robinson .. 17
Mackarell & Co., Thos. .. 57
McLeish, W. .. 58
Madison Williams Mfg. Co. .. 64
Mereen-Johnson Machine Co. .. 65
Mowry & Sons .. 65
Mont. Locomotive Works, Ltd. 68
Mershon & Co., Wm. B. .. 73
McLaren Belting Co., J. C. .. 80

N

Nicholson File Co. .. 1
New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd. .. 7
North Channel Lumber Co. .. 9
National Mfg. Co., Ltd. .. 55
National Elevator Co., Ltd. .. 58

O

Oneida Steel Pulley Co. .. 56
Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Limited .. 70

P

Parry Sound Lumber Co., Ltd. . 5
Playfair & White .. 6
Pembroke Lumber Co. .. 8
Papineauville Lumber Co. .. 9
Peter Gerlach Co. .. 69
Peter Hay Knife Co., Ltd. .. 69
Pure Carbon Chemical Co., Ltd. 69
Pink Co., Thomas .. 80

R

Rideau Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 6
Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 10
Ritter Lumber Co., W. M. .. 18
Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works .. 18

S

Smart-Turner Mach. Co.. Ltd. .. 1
Siemon Bros., Ltd. .. 8
Spears & Lauder .. 11
Samuel J. Shimer & Sons .. 16
Silver Manufacturing Co. .. 19
Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd... 22
Sleeper & Akhurst .. 59
Sadler & Haworth .. 55
Shurly-Dietrich Co., Ltd. .. 76
Still Mfg. Co., Ltd., J. H. .. 77
Sessenwein Bros. .. 9

T

Turner & Sons, J. J. .. 1
Turner Lumber Co., Ltd .. 11
Tudhope-Knox Co., Ltd. .. 70

U

Union Stock Yards Horse Exch. 69

V

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. .. [illegible]

W

Waldie Brothers, Limited. .. 4
White Pine Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 6
Williams Lumber Co. .. 7
Webester Lumber Co. .. 7
Wilson Brothers, Ltd. .. 14
West & Peachey .. 19
Webester & Bro., Ltd., James... 45
Wistar Underhill & Co. .. 77
Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited .. 79

More Power Means More Profit

USE "AMPHIBIA" BELTS

¶ Anything making for more power or less friction is of much interest to all belt users.

¶ To get the most possible power, speed and economy from belts is a problem we have studied for thirty years, and now we produce a practically perfect belt.

¶ "Amphibia" Belts will do more than just ordinary belts and with less cost for up-keep.

There is an "Amphibia" belt for every purpose.

¶ "Amphibia" Belts are waterproof. They are not affected by steam, water, damp air or any similar adverse conditions. We guarantee them against opening of laps through exposure to water or steam.

Your Chance to Prove "Amphibia" Efficiency

¶ If you are contemplating the installation of any transmission equipment let us advise you more fully as to the efficiency of "Amphibia" Belts.

¶ Send us your enquiries. We can be of help to you. We agree that you first prove "Amphibia" merit before any cost to you.

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

Oak Leather Belting

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

Algonquin Steel Shanty Range

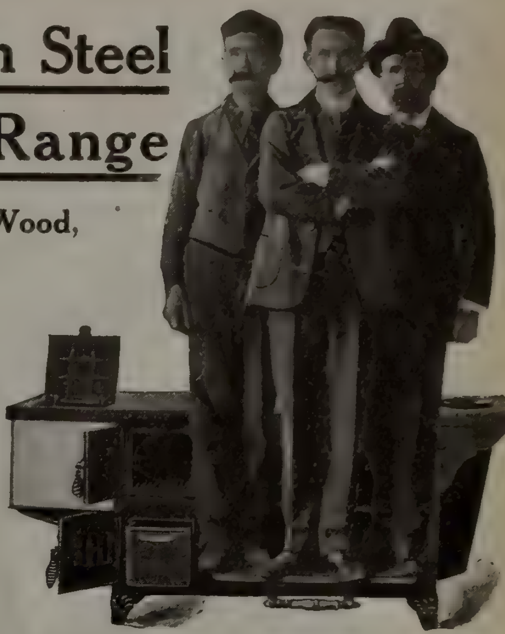
For Coal or Wood, or Both

Built for the big capacity and rough usage required in

Lumber and Mining Camps,

Railroad Construction or Boarding Houses,

Threshing Outfits and Ranches



Big cooking surface.
Big Oven—Big Reservoir—Big Fire Box—Big Ash Pit.
Heavy Steel Body—Extreme Heavy Cast Iron Top and Lids.
Duplex Grates and Fire Box Linings—all of heaviest design and construction.
Double Steel Wall on top and bottom of oven, interlined with heavy Asbestos Board, ensuring quick and even baking.
Top Cooking Surface, 53 x 28 in.
Six 10 in. Cooking Holes.
Oven 24 x 26 x 14. Fire-door 9 x 9. Ash Door 9 x 9.
15 Gal. Capacity Reservoir.
Note what the Shelf made by the Big-One Piece-Drop-Oven Door means to the cook when baking.
Oven Thermometer supplied at small extra cost if desired.
Sold Direct from Factory to User.
Quick delivery from Edmonton, Regina, Brandon Saskatoon or Ottawa

National Manufacturing Co., Limited
OTTAWA, - - CANADA

ECONOMY OF OPERATION

is ONE of the essentials to be considered when comparing initial cost of a steam LOG LOADER

Average cost of loading Logs with above "AMERICAN" LOG LOADER purchased nine years ago 10½c. per 1000 feet, everything included.

(Watch for our next ad)

AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.

ONEIDA,

The Steel Pulley of better belt contact, lightness, maximum strength.

Oneida Steel Pulleys differ from any similar produce made. And in this difference lies their strength,

In construction the Oneida Steel Pulley is ideal. It is strongly reinforced, is lighter than any other steel pulley by $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and possesses greater strength. The perfectly oval crown face insures a 20% better belt adhesion.

They are built in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world, from 6 in. to 126 in. with 2 in. to 40 in. face with $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. bore.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N. Y.

CEDAR
Shingles

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg.,
Montreal.

Clark & Lyford,
Vancouver, B. C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The stock of lumber belonging to David Conklin at Kingsville, Ont., was destroyed by fire recently.

The lumber and coal stock of A. J. Clatworthy, Granton. Ont., suffered considerable loss by fire recently.

The sawmill at Bewdley, Ont., owned by John Smith, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground recently.

The Grand Trunk Railway will build a number of new day coaches in its car works at London, Ont. About 50 coaches will be built. Thomas Treleaven is the superintendent.

The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited, Huntsville, Ont., are arranging to enlarge their factory and store house during the present fall. Definite arrangements have not yet been made.

The New Ontario Timber and Trading Company, Limited, Bruce Mines, Ont., have been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. The provincial directors are T. H. DeCew, lumberman, Bruce Mines, Ont, and J. A. DeCew, chemical engineer of Montreal, Que.

During a severe electric storm the sawmill owned by Mr. T. B. Chalk at Bewdley, at the head of Rice Lake, Ont., was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, with all the machinery. Several piles of lumber were also burned. There was no insurance and Mr. Chalk's loss is consequently heavy.

The factory which is to be erected at Port Arthur, Ont., by the Port Arthur Wagon Works, Limited, will be 400 x 100 feet partly one storey and partly two storey. It will include a dry kiln, machine shop, assembling shop, etc. It is expected that the factory will be in operation by February next.

Wright & Carroll Investments Limited, Toronto, Ont., have been incorporated with a capital of $100,000 to acquire, develop &c. pulp and timber limits, and carry on a general mining, milling and development business. G. Wright, M. Carroll and J. G. O'Donohue, all of Toronto, are provincial directors.

The Canadian Fibre Wood and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto, have been incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000 to construct, build and operate pulp, paper and lumber mills and to carry on a general pulpwood, lumber and timber business in all its branches. The provincial directors are B. Balfour and W. Burrows, both of Toronto.

The mills of the Howard Cooperage & Lumber Company at Ridgetown, Ont., were destroyed by fire on Sept. 12. The plant has been closed for the past two or three years on account of the scarcity of timber, but was opened last spring by Mr. T. J. Johnstone and the Leitch Brothers, and was employing a large number of hands. The entire plant was completely burned and the machinery ruined. The loss will be large. It is unlikely the plant will be rebuilt.

The McAuliffe Davis Lumber Company, Limited, of Ottawa, have just completed a large new shed in connection with their Chamberlain avenue mill. The shed is 250 feet long by 100 feet wide and is steam heated. Down the centre is a wide driveway. On one side the lumber is received from the cars and passes on to the planing mill, the finished product coming out from the mill at the opposite side of the shed, where it is stored in large bins. Every modern improvement for the handling of the lumber is installed, which makes it one of the most up-to-date in that vicinity.

R. Laidlaw and Company, Toronto, have bought the planing mill and lumber business of W. F. Lawrence & Sons at Sarnia, Ont. The business will be developed considerably and a number of improvements will be made to the plant, which will include, in the first place, the construction of a new wharf, so as to enable the company to handle the lumber more rapidly and satisfactorily. All the former employees of the Lawrence firm have been retained by the new owners and a number of additional employees will be engaged. Chester H. Belton of Sarnia will have charge of the business.

Eastern Canada

The liquidators of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company are offering for sale a large quantity of lumber woods supplies.

Chas. Durocher has registered as C. Durocher & Co., to carry on the business of a sash and door factory at Iberville, Que.

Letters patent have been granted to the Nashwaak Lumber Company, Limited, with head office at Marysville, N. B., and capital stock of $3,500,000.

It is reported that the Nepisiguit Lumber Company, Limited, manufacturers of lumber and shingles, have sold their property to The Adams Burns Company, Limited.

The Grand Trunk Railway has given a contract to the Canadian Car Foundry Company, Limited, St. John, N. B., for the construction of 1,000 box cars. These cars will have a capacity of 60,000 lbs., and will be 36 feet by 9 feet 3 inches.

"G. R. E. Kennedy, Limited" has been incorporated at Sherbrooke, Que., to purchase the assets of G. R. E. Kennedy, mining broker, and among other things to deal in timber limits, timber lands, etc. The capital of the company is $20,000.

The Belgo-Canadian Realty Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of $500,000 to deal in real estate, mining rights, timber limits, timber licenses, water powers, etc. The Provincial directors are Wm. Shaughnessy and C. G. Heward, both of Montreal.

Western Canada

Culleton Bros. are reported to have sold their sawmill at Alberni, B. C., to S. Bartlett.

The Rogers Cunningham Lumber Company, Taber, Alberta, is building a shed and will increase its yard room.

The Red Cliff Land and Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, B. C., have been incorporated with a capital of $400,000.

The Peachland Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited. Peachland, B. C., have been incorporated with a capital of $40,000.

W. C. Elliott has sold his lumber business at Carndug, Sask., to A. A. Johnson. The new owner will take possession on December 1st.

The Lester W. David Company, Limited, manufacturer and wholesaler of lumber, shingles, logs and timber, of Vancouver, has opened an office in Winnipeg.

The mill of the Serpentine Lumber Company, five miles from New Westminster, B. C., has been destroyed by fire. The loss amounted to $5,000. The mill will be rebuilt.

The Lookout Lumber Company, Limited, 1118 Langlay street, Victoria, B. C., have been incorporated with a capital of $300,000, Frank Higgins, Barrister to be the attorney.

It is expected that the large pulp mill at Ocean Falls, B. C., will be ready for operation in November. The mill will then have a daily capacity of 150 dry tons of mechanical pulp. Provision has been made to double its capacity if this is found advisable in the future.

It is reported that the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B. C., will shortly commence operations upon the enlargements to their plant which were recently announced. It is reported that a complete shingle mill and sash and door factory are to be built at a cost of $300,000.

The Vancouver Timber and Trading Company has closed a deal with the Red Cliff Lumber Company of Duluth for the purchase of some 30,000 acres of crown granted timber lands on Vancouver Island. The timber on this tract is estimated at close on two million feet of first-class merchantable timber.

The Upper Fraser River (British Columbia) Lumber Company, Limited. has been authorized to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia. The Provincial office is situated at 615 Hastings street, Vancouver, David Gordon Marshall, Barrister, is attorney, and the head office of the company is at Montreal, Que.

The Interior Construction Company, Limited, has been incorporated under the statutes of the Province of Manitoba. The head office is to be at Winnipeg and one of the objects of the company is to build and operate pulp and paper mills. The incorporators include C. H. Forrester, D. MacLean, S. J. Kilpatrick and A. K. Dysart, all of Winnipeg.

It is stated that the Larson Lumber Company of Bellingham, Wash., have recently purchased 7,813 acres of timber land in B. C., and will undertake logging operations on a large scale. Their proposed plans include the building of a standard gauge railway several miles long from tide water to Haslam Lake and it is reported that they will take out 25,000,000 feet during the first year.

More British capital is being invested in timber projects. A party of London capitalists recently completed the purchase of twenty-seven square miles of timber land on the west side of Cowichan lake. Vancouver Island. Sir John Barker and six others are in the syndicate. He stated that they were prepared to consider timber propositions in other parts of the province, so satisfied are they with the results of this deal.

The new mills to be erected by the British Canadian Lumber Corporation at New Westminster, B. C., will be commenced at once and it is hoped to have the plant in operation by January 1. The cost of the new mill is to be $500,000 and it is to include a box and door factory. The capacity of the mill will be 250,000 feet per day. The machinery is to be electrically driven. The plant will employ about 300 men. The capacity of the company's mill at Coal Harbor has recently been increased to 130,000 feet per day.

The Dominion Saw Mills & Lumber Company of Revelstoke, which was organized over a year ago, with a large capital by British investors, is said to have secured options on 100 retail lumber yards in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The holdings of that company comprise approximately 400 square miles of timber lands in and tributary to the valley of the Columbia river. The company operates four well equipped saw mills, and several lines of standard logging railroads, while plans are in preparation for a fifth mill of large capacity.

Trade Inquiries

The Dominion Government, Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the Canada Lumberman may obtain the names and addresses of enquirers by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

786. **Timber.**—A London firm of timber agents is desirous of extending their import trade from Canada; they are also open to hear from owners of timber properties.

799. **Compressed wood shives.**—A Lancashire firm make inquiries for the names of Canadian manufacturers of compressed wood shives.

800. **Birch framework.**—A London manufacturing firm ask to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of birch framework for deck and similar canvas chairs. Material is required cut and shaped ready for simply putting together.

810. **Saws, tools, etc.**—An old established well known firm wishes to appoint an agent for the whole of Dominion of Canada.

815. **Paper, strawboards (lined and unlined), wood pulp.**—A Dunedin, N. Z., firm would like to act as manufacturers' agents for above. Can give good references, and plenty of business.

818. **Oak, walnut, canary white wood, etc.**—A South African firm of manufacturers' agents desire to communicate with Canadian suppliers and shippers of oak, walnut, canary white wood, and any other woods used for cabinet making purposes.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WE will make especially low prices on the following Dry Stock for immediate shipment:

COMMON and DRESSING

WHITE PINE

(NO BOX)

50 M ft. 5/4 x 8-in. and up 12/8-ft.
60 " 6/4 x " " " "
250 " 8/4 x " " " "
65 " 3 x 4-in. " " 6/11-ft.
50 " 3 x 4-in. " " 12/18-ft.

Has to be moved to close an account. Bone Dry. Let us give you further particulars.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

Montreal Ottawa

Let us Furnish you with HEAVY WESTERN

Oats

Cleaned and Sacked at Port Arthur
Shipped from 135 Elevators
Located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta

WRITE OR WIRE FOR OUR PRICES

National Elevator Co., Limited
Winnipeg - Manitoba

GERMAN SAUER-KRAUT

PICKLES IN BRINE

Bulk Pickles in Pails or Barrels
Vinegar, Catsup, etc.

Carloads a Specialty. Camps Supplied.
We are the Largest Sauer-Kraut Manufacturers in Canada

Taylor & Pringle Co., Ltd.
Owen Sound, Ont.

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

Plants at
St. Thomas, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.
Midland, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Londonderry, N.S.
Three Rivers, P.Q.

The
Canada Iron Corporation
Limited
Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q

The Penatang Shoepack

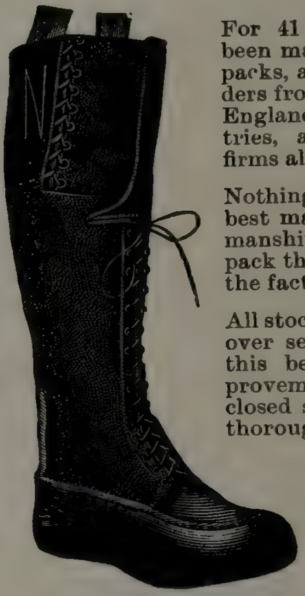
Acknowledged the Leader by Lumbermen from Coast to Coast

For 41 years we have been manfacturing shoepacks, and have filled orders from China, Mexico, England and other countries, as well as from firms all over Canada.

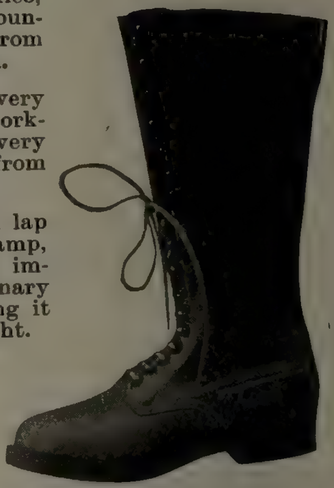
Nothing but the very best material and workmanship put into every pack that goes out from the factory.

All stock made with lap over seam at the vamp, this being a great improvement over ordinary closed seams—making it thoroughly watertight.

Every
Pair
Hand
Sewed



Sporting. Sample No. 5.



Prospectors. Sample No. 17

Made in over 20 different styles.
SEND FOR CATALOG No. 21.

The Gendron Penetang Shoepack Mfg. Co.
Successors to C. G. Gendron
PENETANG - ONT.

Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstock.

THE "ATLAS" CAR-MOVER

One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Security

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

Economy

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Dominion License

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

Canadian Deposit

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

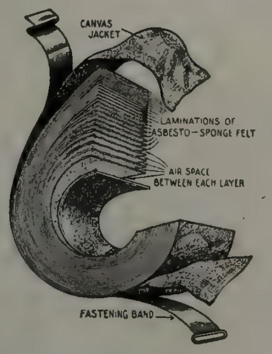
For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency
609 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN

Steam Carried a Mile with Practically No Loss


CANVAS JACKET
LAMINATIONS OF ASBESTO-SPONGE FELT
AIR SPACE BETWEEN EACH LAYER
FASTENING BAND

In a recent test made by prominent engineers, steam at 350 degrees Fah. was carried through an outside temperature of 60 degrees Fah., in pipes insulated with J-M ASBESTO-SPONGE FELTED PIPE COVERING, for a distance of 5,356 feet, or over a mile, with a loss of only 10 horse-power. This was but 2.65 per cent. of the 375 horse-power engine, carrying 120 lbs. steam.

J-M Asbestos-Sponge Felted

is the only pipe covering which has such remarkable insulating properties, because none other confines such a great amount of dead (motionless) air, which is the secret of insulation.

J-M ASBESTO-SPONGE FELTED is also the most indestructible covering on the market. It will not crack, break or lose its insulating value from vibration or rough usage.

Write nearest branch for sample and booklet.

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.

Manufacturers of Asbestos and Magnesia Products ASBESTOS **Asbestos Roofings, Packings, Electrical Supplies, etc.**

TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE. WINNIPEG, MAN. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

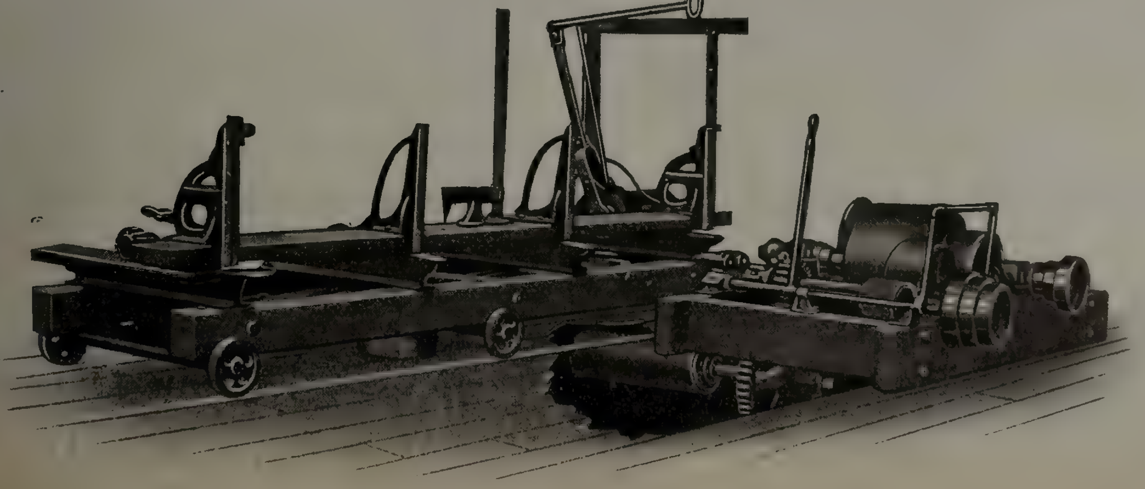
Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

Branch Office and Warehouse
New Orleans, La.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

Branch Office
Savannah, Ga.

Sole Manufacturers of the
McGiffert and Decker Patent Self-Propelling
Steam Logging Machinery.
Duluth, Minn.



Look Here

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**

It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing.**

It **Increases** your mill **Output.**

It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never in the Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst

Coaticook, Que.

Owners-Millmen-Filers

THORNTON CLANEY LUMBER CO

read our "BERLIN QUALITY" monthly

BULLETIN OF IMPROVEMENTS ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE BERLIN MACHINE WORKS.

Not a trade-paper, but a monthly bulletin of improvements made by this company in the wood-working field.

This little publication is being read by the most progressive owners, mill-men and practical men in all parts of the country.

The July paper contains articles by practical superintendents and operators on subjects of vital importance in the handling of machinery with announcements of new machines and new devices by the company.

This little paper is being read widely because it deals solely with the manufacturing side of wood-working and contains articles of intense interest to the mill man who is looked to for results.

A few of the articles in the July issue are as follows:

1. Article on "Band Saw Benchwork,"—C. Hapsburg Liebe.
2. Sanders and the right sandpaper—an article on the right sandpaper for different sanding.
3. The use of the Profiling Attachment—By Chas. Platt.
4. Successful use of thin knives—By Fred Cantin.
5. Resawing hardwood with the Horizontal Resaw—By W. B. Thompson.
6. New Hardwood flooring heads.
7. Development of the fast-feed flooring machine.
8. Slab Resaws and their uses.
9. Motor driven wood-working machinery.
10. Cutting ends automatically in the furniture factory.

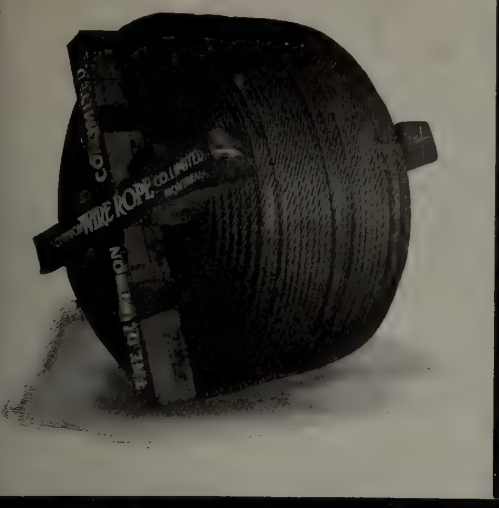
A copy of this particular issue will be mailed FREE, to any millman, superintendent, foreman, operator or filer. In writing, state where you are employed. We aim to work with the practical millman by keeping him in touch with the improvements we are constantly making.

"BERLIN QUALITY" Should be Read by Every Man in every Plant.

BERLIN MACHINE WORKS LTD.

Largest Manufacturers of Wood-working Machinery in the World.

BELOIT, WISCONSIN. HAMILTON, CANADA



Wire Rope

When you need wire rope for any purpose whatever, it will surely pay you to communicate with us.

We have in stock all kinds—in all sizes—in any length.

Should your requirements be special—we can make rope to exactly suit your needs. We know how, as we have had years of experience.

Wire Rope Fittings of all Kinds

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL
General Supply Company of Canada—Winnipeg Agents

JEFFREY
3839-IC

Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyor

- handling refuse from Saw Mill to dump, capacity of this mill is 20,000 feet lumber daily.

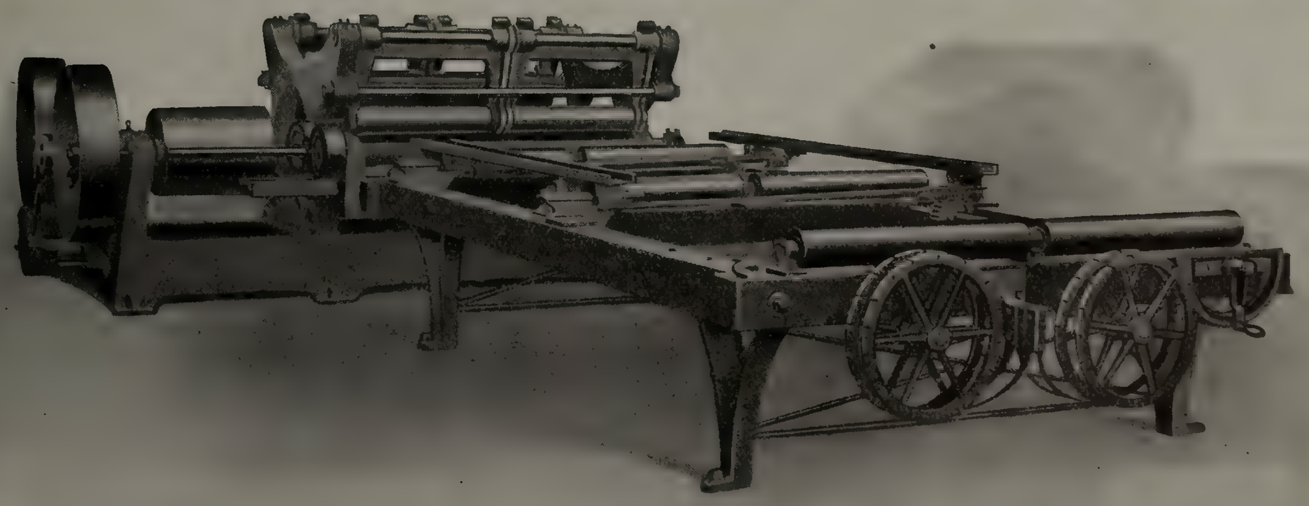
Conveyor is 230 feet between centres, travels at speed of 100 feet per minute.

We design and build conveyors for handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, Saw Dust, Slabs and Ties. Every Conveyor is economical and dependable for the particular work it is intended to do.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE 57.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Company
MONTREAL, CAN.

A Clark Heavy Duty Gang Edger



Frames cast iron hollow box section.
Arbors are made from high carbon forgings.
Arbor diameters 4½" to 5".
Arbor pulley webbed and turned inside and out.
Three arbor bearings, chain oiling and water jacketed.
Two fluted feed rolls in front, two in rear of saws.
Gear cut from solid blanks.
Press rolls are of large diameter
And are fitted with long buffer springs.
Standard front and rear tables 12' long.
Special trussed tables front and rear any length.
Saws are 24" maximum diameter.
Edgers have four movable, two stationary saws.
One movable guide is standard but two can be furnished.
Saw shifters automatically lock saws to any position.
We build this type of edger fitted with flooring compartment and variable feed.
Standard edger sizes 51", 63", 75" x 7¾".

THE CLARK BROTHERS COMPANY, Belmont, N. Y.
Pacific Coast Office, White Building, Seattle, Wash.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1X 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		34 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		34 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 00

6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12X20, 14X20 & 16 x 20	35 50
10X20	36 00
6x18, 8x18	36 50
6X20, 8X20	37 50

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft.		9 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.		21 50
" " " 20 ft.		23 50
" " 22 ft.		25 50
" " " 24 ft.		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	38 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better. 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8' and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	3 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s . Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts. 1x4		
[illegible] x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00

Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00

Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18"	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60

ASH.

13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	35
Average 16 inch	30	45

BIRCH.

14 inch	18	24
15 "	22	28
16 "	26	20
18 "	32	30

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments	"	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	"	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett		59 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2in. "		59 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

COMMON AND DRESSING MILL RUN

1" x 4"	22 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	26 00
1" x 10"	28 00
1" x 12"	33 00
1" x 13" and up	33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1¼, 1½, 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 75
No. 3 48' Pine	2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock	3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 8 to 16 2 x 8 }	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft.	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 0

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobbe buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 0

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00
1st and 2nd, soft.	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	14 00	22 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$99 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	90 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	70 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch		75 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10		38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8		37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12		43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8		35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8		29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension	26 00	27 00
9 in. and under		24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s		19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths		4 1
1⅜" " "		3 5

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$3 5
Clears		3 10
Second clears		2 5
Clear Whites	2 25	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	4 00
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 20
" Perfection, 5butts to 2¼		4 75

We have been asked: "Are you interested in the carpenters and the Disston Saws they buy, even after you have their money?"

THIS is a question easily answered. Do you suppose for an instant that we could have retained our regular trade, constantly increasing it, built up and maintained the largest and greatest works of its kind in the world, over a period of seventy-one years, had we not seen to it that the articles we sent out were "making good" and satisfying the user?

LARGEST PLANT IN THE WORLD

We want to force home to you the important fact that our plant is by far the largest of its kind in the world, consisting of 58 buildings, covering 50 acres. We employ 3500 men, and during almost three-quarters of a century—the period we have been in business—very little time has been lost by the employees. You must realise that it requires "some orders" to keep an establishment of this magnitude going.

There surely must be more than ordinary merit in that brand of goods which creates and satisfies the demand over a long period of time.

PROTECTS THE USER

We certainly do want to know if any Disston Brand Saw, Tool or File does not stand up to our guarantee. That guarantee is sufficiently broad to protect the user on every reasonable point. If you have a Disston Saw, Tool or File that has failed you through any cause of ours, let us know, and we will see that you bear no loss on our account.

Each and every article bearing the name DISSTON carries a full warranty as to material and workmanship.

And this guarantee has been in force since the first Disston Saw was made.

There are millions and millions of Disston Brand Saws, Tools and Files in practical use all over the world, which are giving the highest satisfaction. Of course, you will appreciate that almost every individual has his own ideas and opinions and it is impossible to cater to each, particular in cases where they may be prejudice; so our only recourse is to satisfy the majority, and this we have been doing for over seventy-one years—making the goods of superior quality and after designs which have been demonstrated by practical use to be best adapted for the purpose.

It is noteworthy, however, that where we have one complaint, we receive thousands of letters voluntarily testifying to the superior worth and durability of Disston Brand Goods. This speaks for itself.

Neverless, we are always open to conviction, and if a man has complaint to make about any of the Disston Goods, it is but fair and just to us that he enter the complaint; for it is by considering, fully digesting and going into the cause of the trouble, in addition to our constant experimenting and investigations which enables us to so improve and perfect Disston Goods as to bring them up to the highest point of efficiency. When a man has occasion to find fault with any of our goods we do not consider it "a complaint," but a stimulation and a reason for increased vigilance in looking to the safeguarding of the high prestige we have achieved for the name Disston.

MOST PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

We have the experience—and broad experience at that—extentending over seventy-one years, not only in the making but in the using of tools. Think of the enormous size of our plant; think of its many diversified departments and their ramifications—Steel making, Saw making, the making of various Tools. File making, Wood working departments, Machine Knife making, Machine Shop. Think of the enormous quantities of tools and materials we buy from the outside and think of the great quantity of tools of our own make that we use. When you consider all these points, it will give you some idea of our experience in the manufacturing and use of tools. And that experience we make Count in the perfecting of our manufacturing facilities and the increased efficiency of our own brand of goods.

MADE FOR EFFICIENCY

In the Disston Brand Saws, Tools and Files you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date factory, the Largest in the World. Where the goods are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-six years—to the finishing operation; and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

We want to say to you, and say it positively, that Disston Goods are made not merely to sell, **but for practical use.** All materials used are of highest grade; the steel is properly hardened, tempered, and ground under the Disston exclusive processes; each article carefully inspected at various stages of the work, and finished in a workmanlike manner. **We Fully Guarantee them to be of Highest Efficiency and Unequalled.**

WE ARE INTERESTED

Reverting to the question:—Yes, we are interested in the carpenters and all other users of our tools, as well as the tools themselves after they have been bought and put to use. For we take great pride in the successful results they have achieved in the working, and fully realise—have realized for years—that the world-wide reputation we have earned can only be maintained by furnishing goods of the highest efficiency.

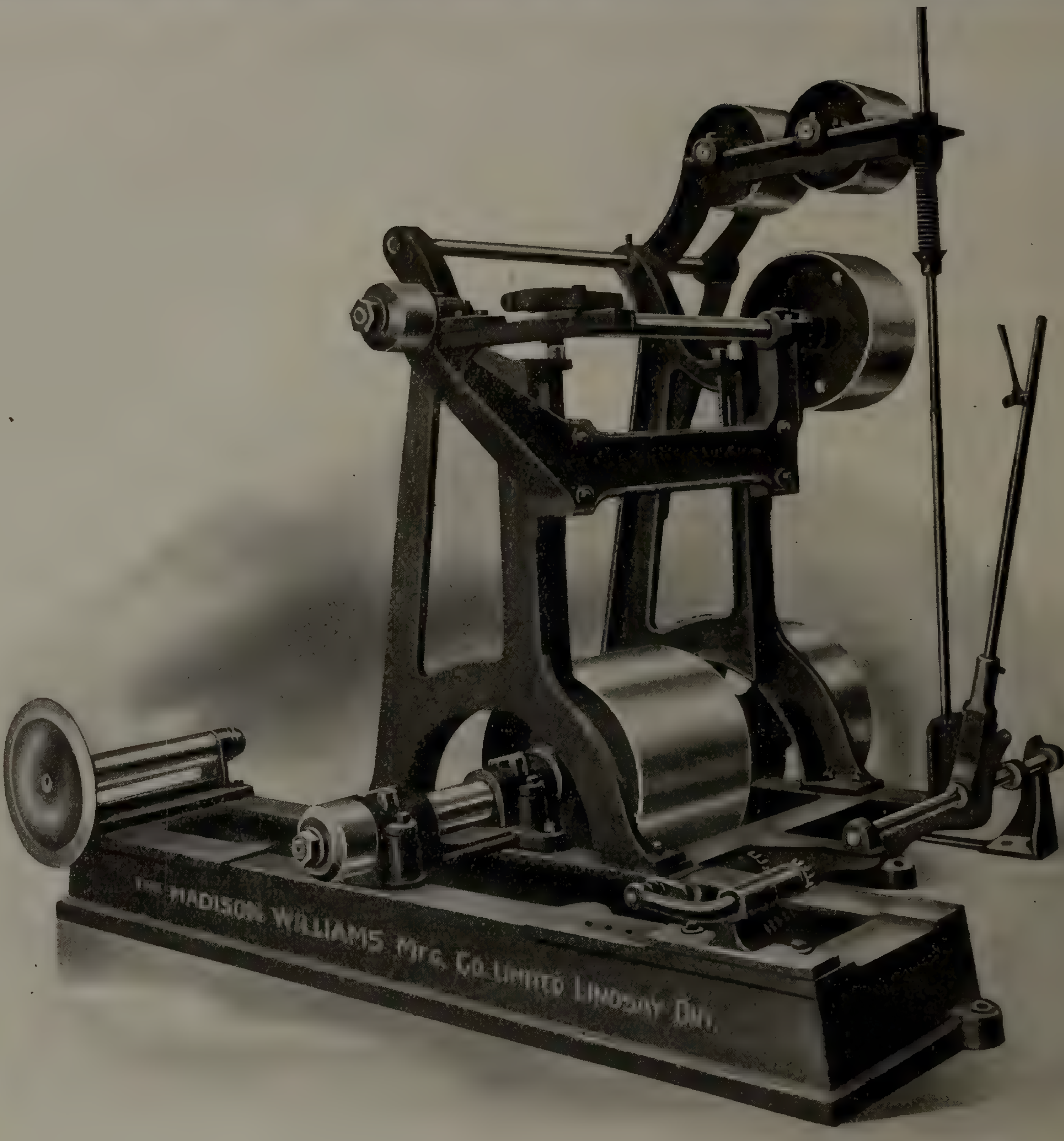
Henry Disston & Sons

Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

PHILADELPHIA

Saw Frame and Top Saw



No. 4 Iron Saw Frame and Top Saw

THE HUSK OR SAW FRAME is box pattern, heavy and substantial, the end projection for lumber roller and saw guide being cast solid therewith. The Saw Arbor is hammered steel $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter, which is supported in three wide babbitt bearings. The two bearings near the saw are connected, the lower half of each box and the connecting webb being cast in one piece for the double purpose of convenience in adjusting and providing a rigid and effective means for holding and taking up the end play of the mandrel. This end play of mandrel is taken up or regulated at the middle of the mandrel, by a set collar on one side and the hub of pulley on the other. The standard size drive pulley is 26 in. diameter, 16 in. face, but frame will take in a pulley as large as 30 in. diameter, 25 in face. The Rear Lumber roller is furnished with steel revolving spreader.

A GUERNSEY SAW GUIDE is supplied with this frame which is constructed in such a manner that the outside arm can be instantly turned up or back so as to allow the removal of the saw from the Arbor without the trouble of removing the outside arm of the guide from the standard or changing the position of the guide upon the frame. The arms, which are made of steel, are moved independently of each other by hand wheels, and even when the saw is in full motion can be adjusted without the use of a wrench and without danger of accident to the sawyer. Largest size saw that can be used 72 in. Weight 2500 lbs. Flocr space 7 ft. x 8 ft. 6 in.

THE TOP SAW FRAME is made very heavy and is securely bolted to the saw frame. THE MANDREL which is 2 7-16 in. diameter, hammered steel, is carried in one casting containing two wide babbitt bearings. This casting is machined and fitted to uprights, and is raised or lowered by means of hand wheels and screws. THE TIGHTENER FRAME, carrying two pulleys 12 in. diameter, 9 in. face, is operated by lever, and the arrangement is such as will allow the top saw to be stopped or started at will, or the tension of the belt increased. These tighteners give the saw a reverse motion. Size of Mandrel Pulley 18 in. diameter, 9 in. face. The top saw frame can be adjusted to carry 72 in. saw on lower mandrel and 36 in. on upper, or 40 in. saw on lower and 24 on upper. Weight 1800 lbs.

Have you our literature? You should have it.

The Madison Williams Manufacturing Co.

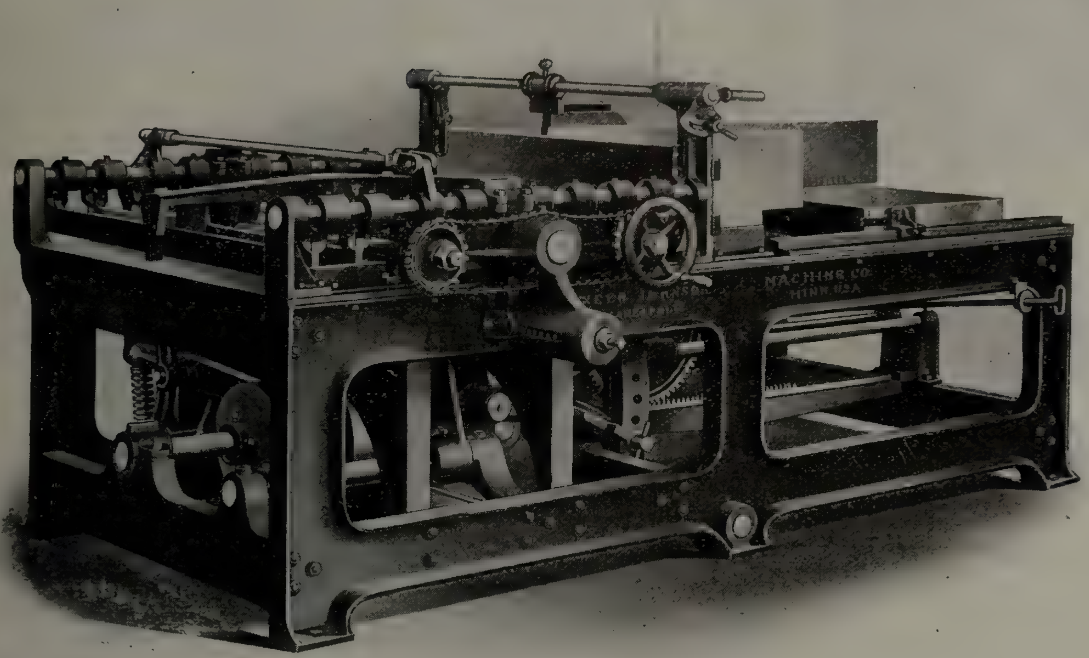
Limited

Lindsay - Ontario

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B. C.**

Automatic Box-Board Squeezer

BUILT IN FOUR SIZES



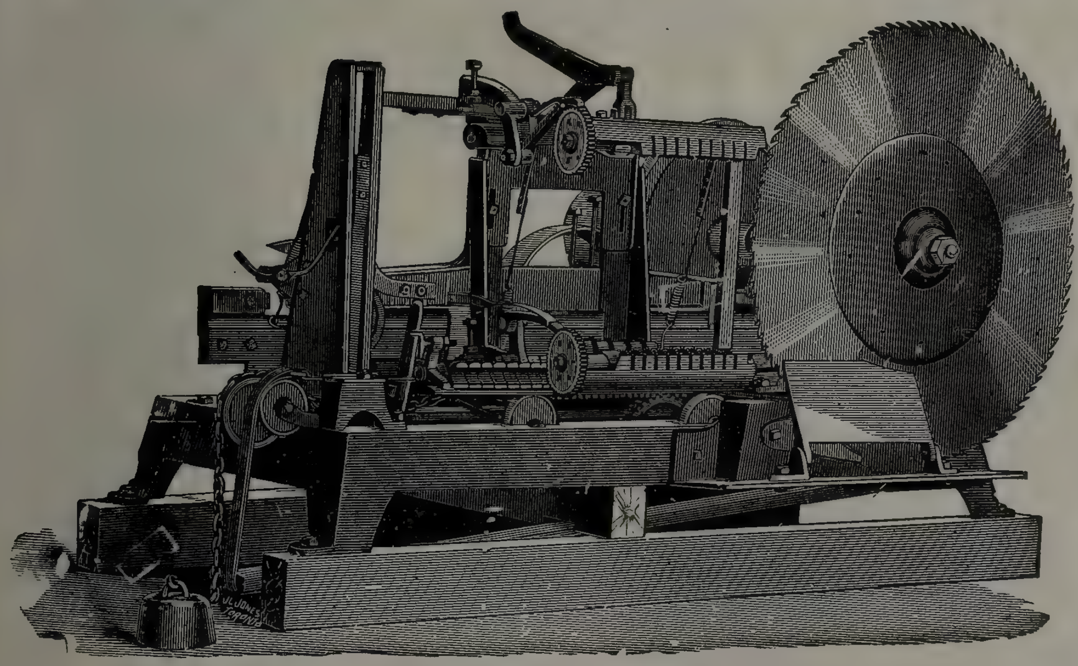
Will assemble all kinds of matched stock used for packing boxes. Can be changed to handle entirely different sized stock in less than two minutes.

Saves labor and by making the tongues and grooves fit tight the finished product handles practically as one piece.

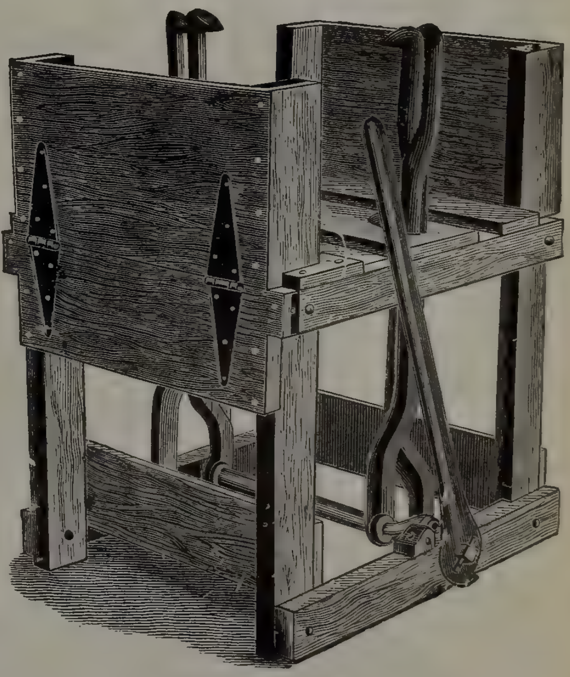
We also manufacture : **Horizontal Slab Resaws, Horizontal Hopper Feed Box Resaws and many other Special Box Factory Machines.**

Mereen-Johnson Machine Company, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
U. S. A.

MAKING AND PACKING SHINGLES



"BOSS" SHINGLE MACHINE



SHINGLE PACKING BOX

SHINGLE MACHINE—It is perfectly automatic in its action. A patent brake relieves the machine of all jar when the carriage is stopped to change blocks. It is altogether the simplest in construction of any machine built, and combines so many advantages that it is far superior to any machine on the market. Write for Literature.

PACKING BOX—This box is suitable for 16 or 18-inch Shingles and is universally used by shingle manufacturers. The above cut describes it Simple, handy and the greatest time saver ever brought out as a packing box. Send for literature describing this and our other saw mill machinery.

Two Machines You Cannot Afford to be Without

MOWRY & SONS - **Gravenhurst, Ontario**

"John Bull"
Larrigans

Wear Like Iron

WE tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co. Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbent
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

"Empire Harness"

OUR Harness Factory is now in full operation—anything required in Harnesses, Straps, and Saddlery Hardware—Our quality can't be beat. Prices on application.

When buying Harness Leather, remember
"Beal Bros. Oak" and "Round Knife" Brands
They lead the Market.

Beal Bros. Ltd., Tanners & Manufacturers
52 Wellington Street East - - - Toronto, Ontario
Ask for Empire Harness.

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Liniment (Gall Cure)

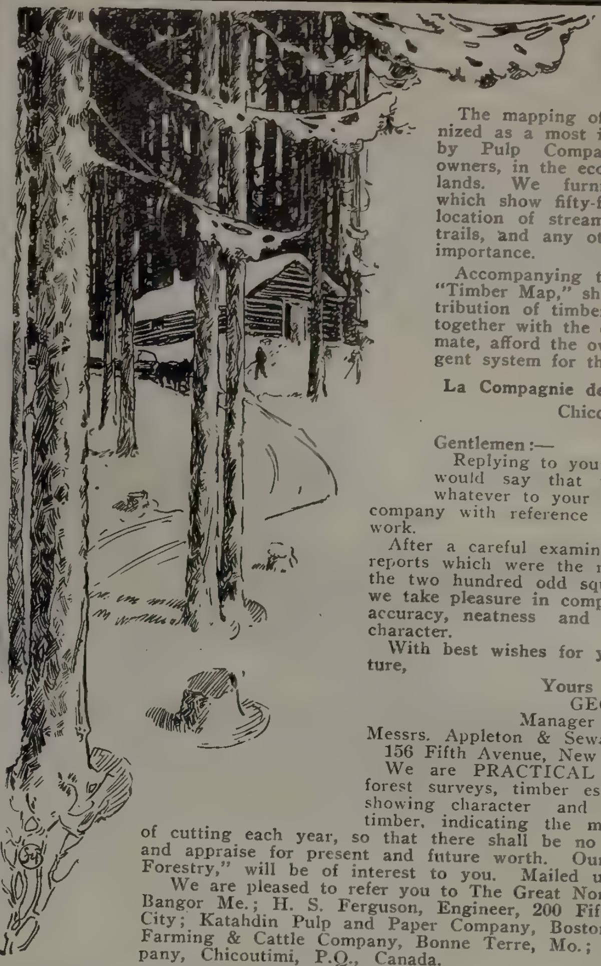
2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**



Forest Maps

The mapping of timber lands is recognized as a most important piece of work by Pulp Companies and timber land owners, in the economic handling of wild lands. We furnish topographic maps which show fifty-foot contours, or actual location of streams, ponds, lakes, roads, trails, and any other natural features of importance.

Accompanying this map is a so-called "Timber Map," showing in colors the distribution of timbers found. These maps, together with the detailed report and estimate, afford the owner of lands an intelligent system for the handling of same.

La Compagnie de Pulpe de Chicoutimi
Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada,
August 23rd, 1911.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your favor of August 11th, would say that we have no objection whatever to your using the name of this company with reference to the quality of your work.

After a careful examination of the maps and reports which were the result of your work on the two hundred odd square miles in question, we take pleasure in complimenting you on their accuracy, neatness and generally satisfactory character.

With best wishes for your success in the future,

Yours very truly,
GEORGE C. W. LOW,
Manager Woodlands Department

Messrs. Appleton & Sewall,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

We are PRACTICAL FORESTERS, make forest surveys, timber estimates, and abstracts, showing character and quantity of available timber, indicating the most approved methods of cutting each year, so that there shall be no unprofitable depletion, and appraise for present and future worth. Our Booklet F, "Applied Forestry," will be of interest to you. Mailed upon request.

We are pleased to refer you to The Great Northern Paper Company, Bangor Me.; H. S. Ferguson, Engineer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, Boston Mass.; Bonne Terre Farming & Cattle Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Chicoutimi Pulp Company, Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada.

Old Town Me. **Appleton & Sewall Co** Bangor Me.
INCORPORATED
156 Fifth Avenue - New York City

Lumber Camp Ranges

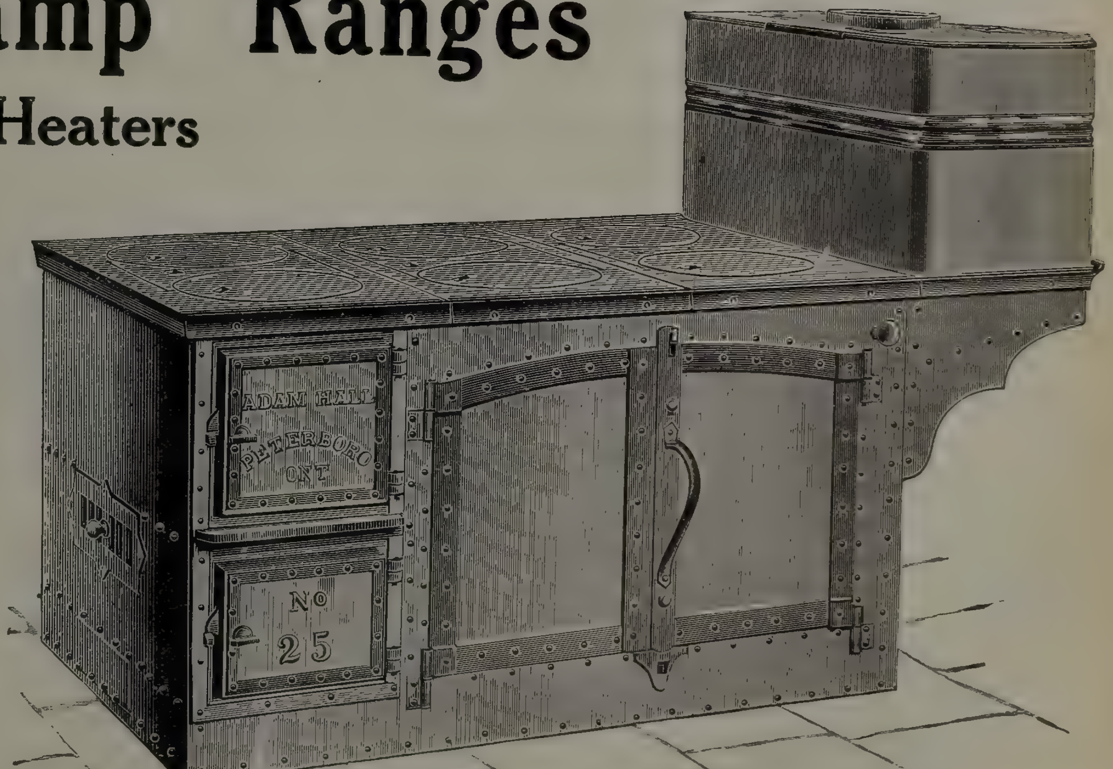
and Heaters

All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps

With our enlarged plant we are now in a better position than ever to make prompt deliveries.

Our aim is to maintain the same high quality of workmanship and materials, which has given such satisfaction in the past.

If you are interested in the purchase of a new Camp Stove—Write for our Catalogue.



NO. 10-25 SIX HOLE RANGE AND RESERVOIR

ADAM HALL, Limited - Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES

For logging roads, contracting, quarrying, plantations, and switching about mines and industrial plants, simple, sturdy, powerful and easily maintained locomotives are required. To build them right necessitates knowledge and experience. We know how to build locomotives. We have built them of all sizes and types for all kinds of hauling.

Every piece of material entering into their construction must first undergo a test and meet rigid requirements. This is true of all our locomotives—both large and small.

Interchangeable repair parts are kept in stock at our works at Longue Point, Montreal, Canada.

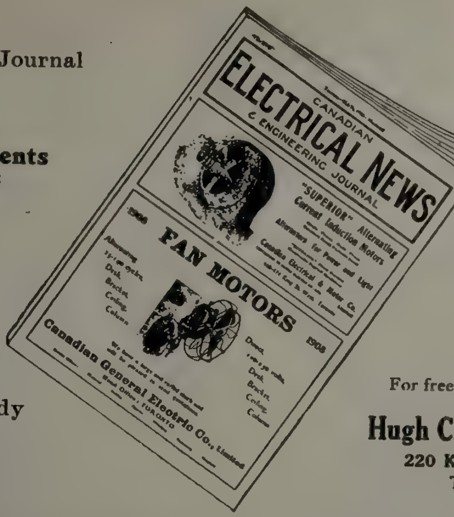
Let us know your requirements

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

A National Journal
for
Managers
Superintendents
Electricians
and
Engineers
of
Electric
Light
Plants

and Everybody
Interested in
Electricity


CANADIAN
ELECTRICAL NEWS
& ENGINEERING JOURNAL
"SUPERIOR" Alternating Current Induction Motors
Alternators for Power and Light
Canadian Electrical & Motor Co.
1908
FAN MOTORS
1908
Alternating
Desk
Bracket
Ceiling
Column
Direct
Desk
Bracket
Ceiling
Column
Canadian General Electric Co., Limited
Head Office, TORONTO

The Only
Electrical
Paper in
Canada

Useful to
Subscribers

Profitable to
Advertisers

For free sample copy address

Hugh C. MacLean, Ltd.
220 King treet West,
TORONTO

THE PETER GERLACH Co
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF
SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER
MACHINERY
STAVE, HEADING AND BARREL
TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING
For the Manufacture of the Following
STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS
HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

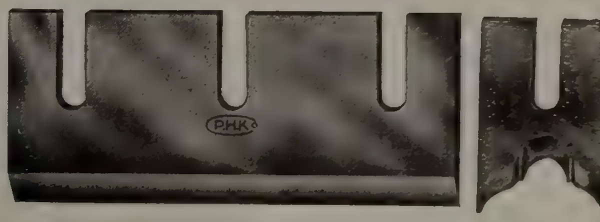
COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS,
ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND.
O. U.S.A.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange
Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on
Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses
A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING
Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

OILDAG
(REGISTERED TRADE MAKR)
Deflocculated Acheson-Graphite, DAG, and oil.

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure and these qualities, added to the unctious softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, make Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes. The process of deflocculation takes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that 99% of it will go through a sieve having 44,000 meshes to the square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they cannot be seen with a strong microscope. Oildag is this deflocculated Acheson-graphite suspended in oil where it neither floats or sinks but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

Mr. Rob't. A. Ross, E. E. of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, writes:—

"As my firm are constructing and operating steam plants, we have wished to use a mixture of graphite and oil for cylinder lubrication, but have been prevented by the fact that the graphite settled out of the mixture. This difficulty you have overcome, and we are now assured of the best lubrication in the world, especially in super-heated steam practice."

Write for Oildag booklet 77 E.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY
Factory at Sarnia, Canada - - Port Huron, Mich.

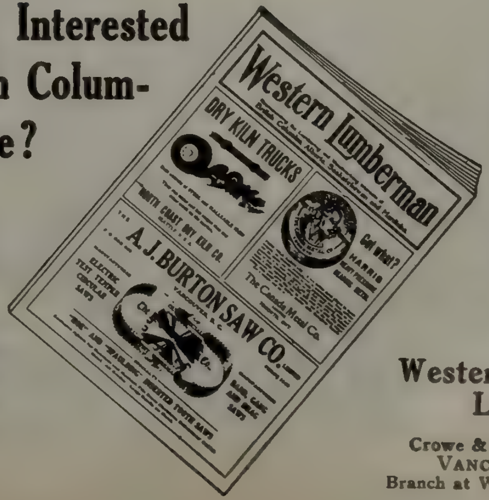
WOOD DISTILLATION
and Recovery of all By-Products

We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date **Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings, Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery of all By-Products:— Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone, etc., etc. Full particulars from

The Pure Carbon Chemical Company
Limited
BIDEFORD - ENGLAND

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.


Western Lumberman
DRY KILN TRUCKS
Got what?
A. J. BURTON SAW CO.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman
Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

Oxford Foundry & Machine Company, Limited

OXFORD, NOVA SCOTIA

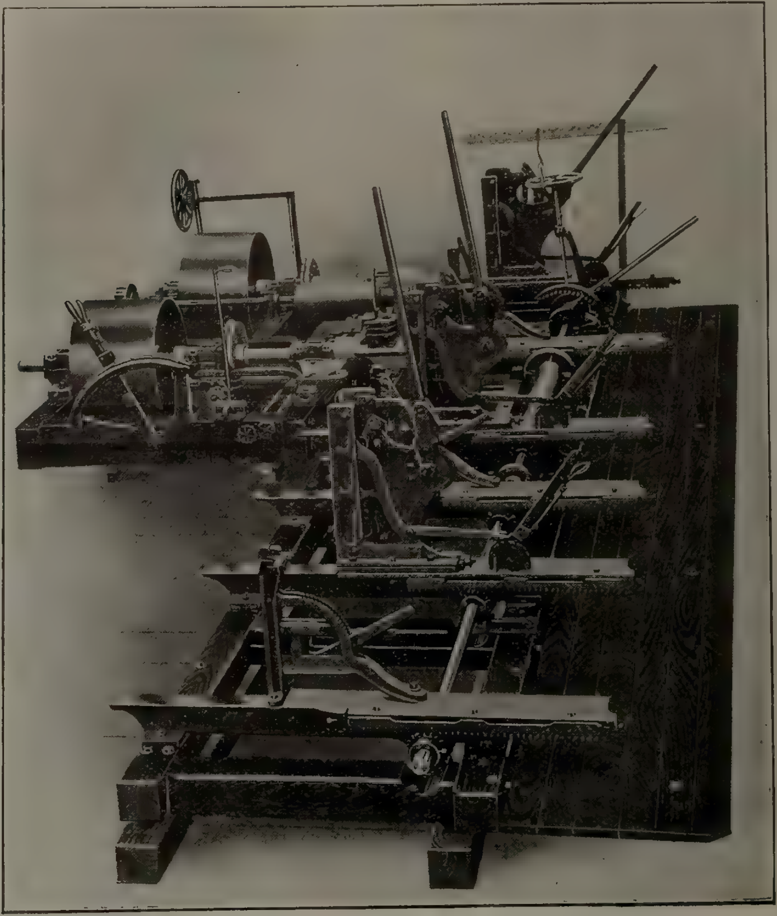
Manufacturers

of

all kinds of

Saw Mill

Machinery

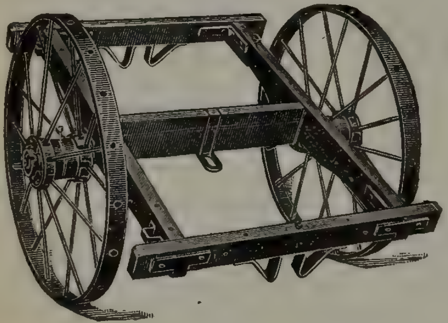


Killam Patent Double Saw-Bed, with Heavy Frame Carriage, arranged for Dogger and Setter to ride on Carriage.

This photo shows the Double Saw-Bed without Saws. The Front Saw will move from 0 to 6 inches and will increase the output of the mill at least 50 per cent.

Write for Quotations

Killam Patent Double Saw-Bed, With Heavy Frame Carriage

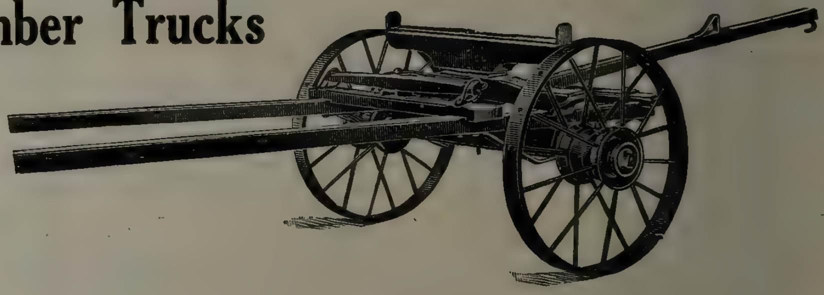


Detachable Lumber Trucks

with

Wide Tire Steel Wheels

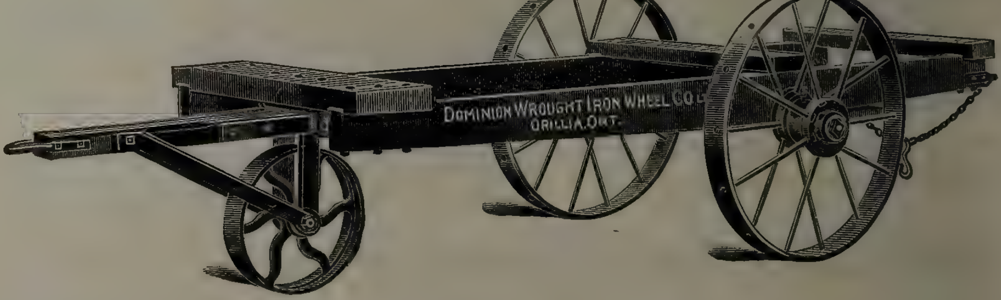
for Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.

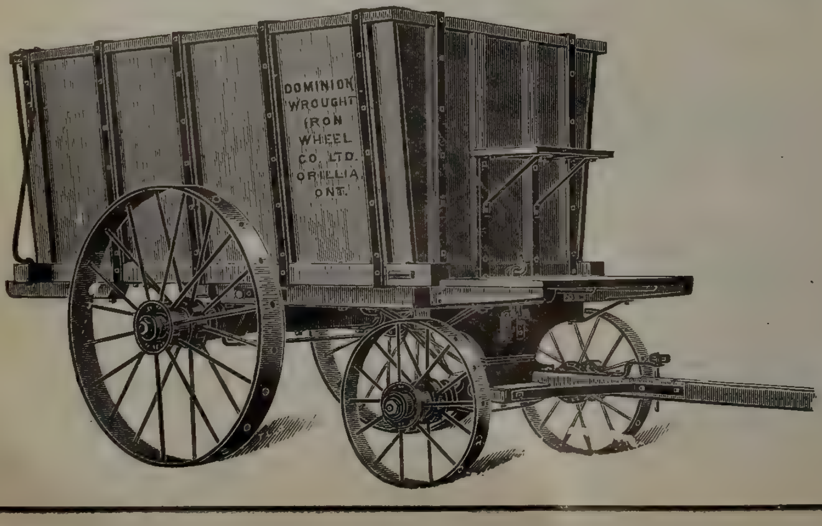


Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO LTD
ORILLIA, ONT.


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. LTD. ORILLIA ONT.

Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited

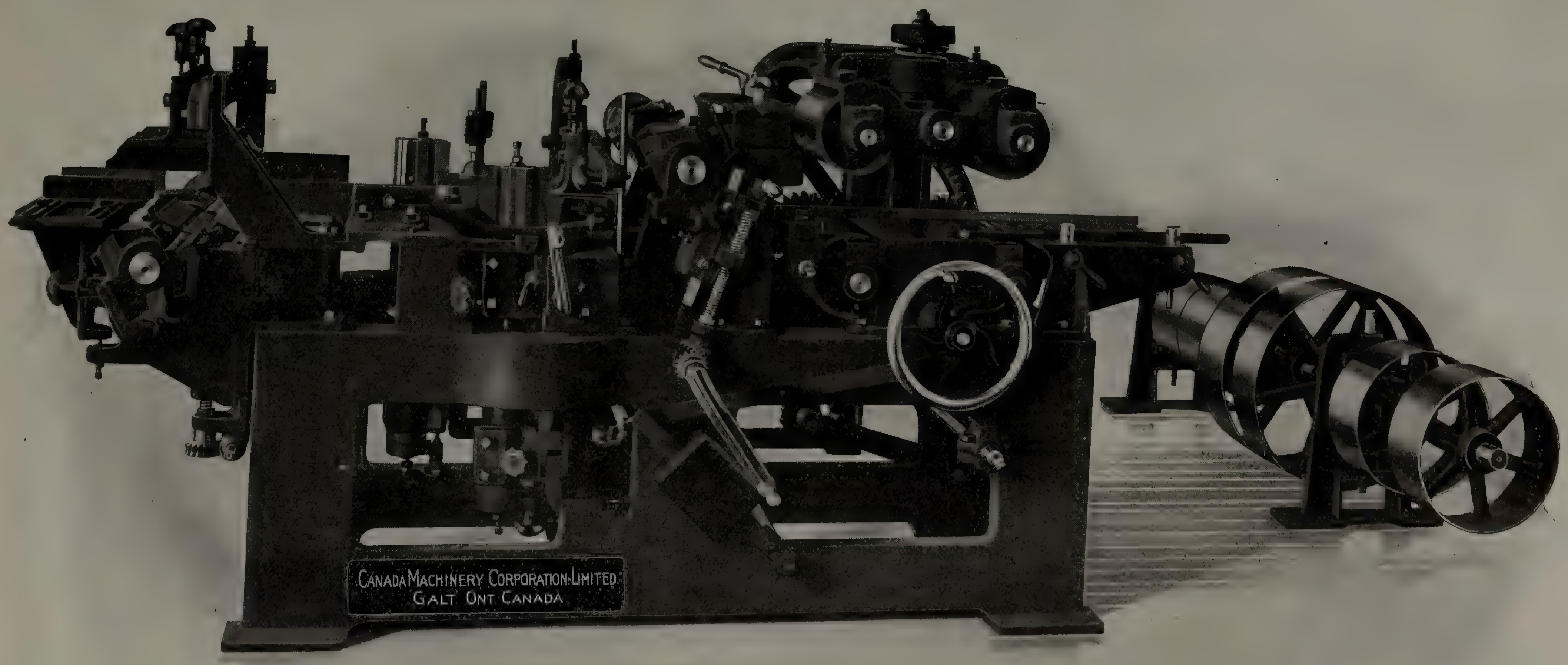
ORILLIA - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Number 301 Open Side Moulder

Are you making a profit on your mouldings?
May be YES? May be No?

It is worth your while to look into this question
We can probably DOUBLE your OUTPUT



Does Excellent work at **75 feet** per Minute

- Frame cast in one piece
- Working parts free of access
- Large feed Rolls driven with Cut Gear

- Frame has no vibration from Countershaft
- Cutter Head Spindles of large diameter
- Combines all good points of an inside and outside moulder

Let us give you further particulars

Canada Machinery Corporation Ltd., Galt, Ontario

SCANDINAVIA
FEDERAL ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES LIMITED
TORONTO
BELTING

This belt may be run outdoors or indoors. Write for Bulletin.

Federal Engineering and Supplies
Limited

Head Office
284 Yonge Street
Toronto

Branch
329 St. James Street
Montreal

Built for Service
Elmira Wood Split Pulleys

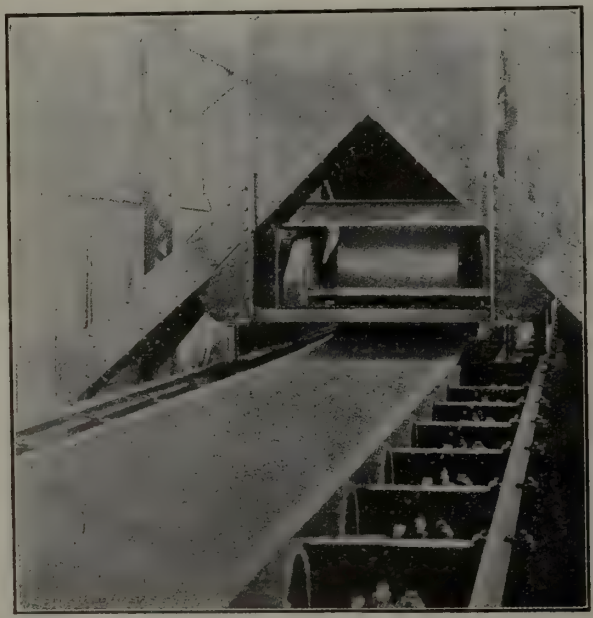
The Elmira Pulley is built to stand the hardest service and most severe conditions. The rim is nailed throughout. The arms are tenoned into the rim and dowelled there. The pulley is guaranteed to run wherever a leather belt will give satisfaction.

Send for our Illustrated Catalog "B"

Large and Complete Stocks carried at Elmira, and by
The A. M. ELLICOTT CO. 301 St. James St. MONTREAL, QUE.
Sole Eastern Agents

Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co., Ltd.
ELMIRA, CANADA

LONG AND SATISFACTORY SERVICE



Vi-Balata Belting

This is very different from the ordinary Balata Belting.

It is absolutely waterproof, possesses unusual strength and is practically stretchless. To get the maximum amount of your power use **Vi-Balata Belting.**

Large stocks at all branches, every belt guaranteed. Made in all widths up to 50 inches and in any thickness from 3 to 24 ply.

Sole Canadian Agents:

The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, Ont.

Market and Louise Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN. - - - 115-125 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

SPECIALISTS

IN

Band Sawing Machinery

Saginaw — 7 ft. Resaw

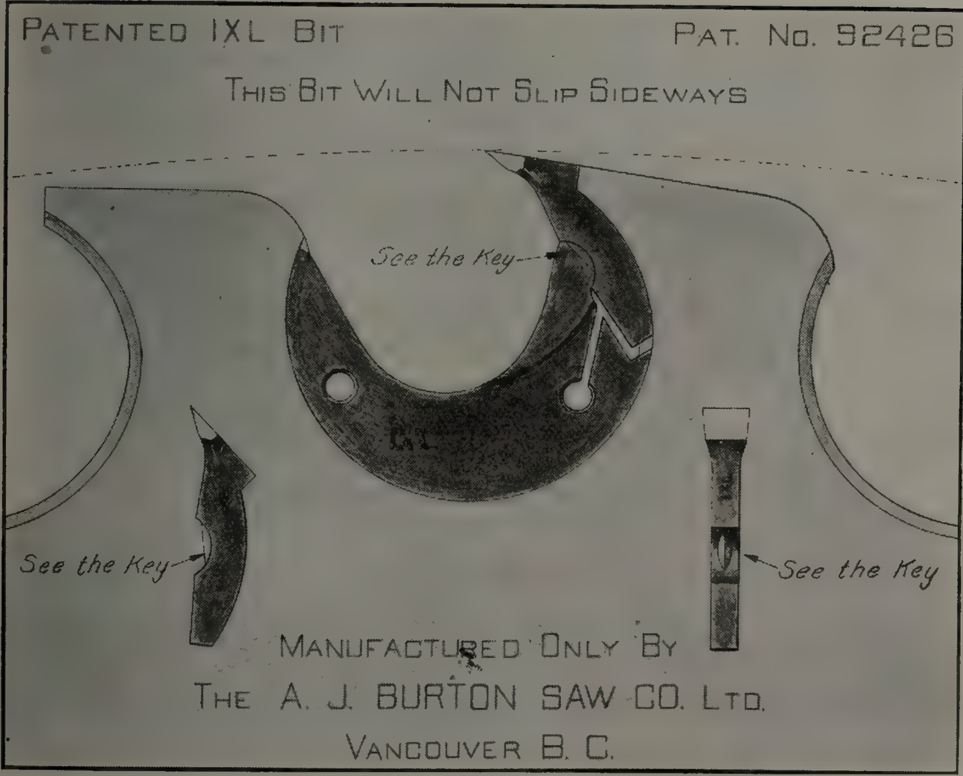
Band Resaws and Band Rip Saws

Wm. B. Mershon & Co.
Saginaw, Mich.

Information you MUST have. Which is the best—the probable, approximate and perhaps, or the actual, definite, pricise data about the proposed operation. MACLEAN DAILY REPORTS will give you the latter.

If we knew the exact nature of your business, the extent of your sales territory, the specific data required—we would tell you clearly and concisely how we can serve YOU, how we will do it, what it will cost.

MacLean Daily Reports Limited
220 King Street West, TORONTO


PATENTED IXL BIT
PAT. NO. 92426
THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS
See the Key
See the Key
See the Key
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE A. J. BURTON SAW CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER B. C.

Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

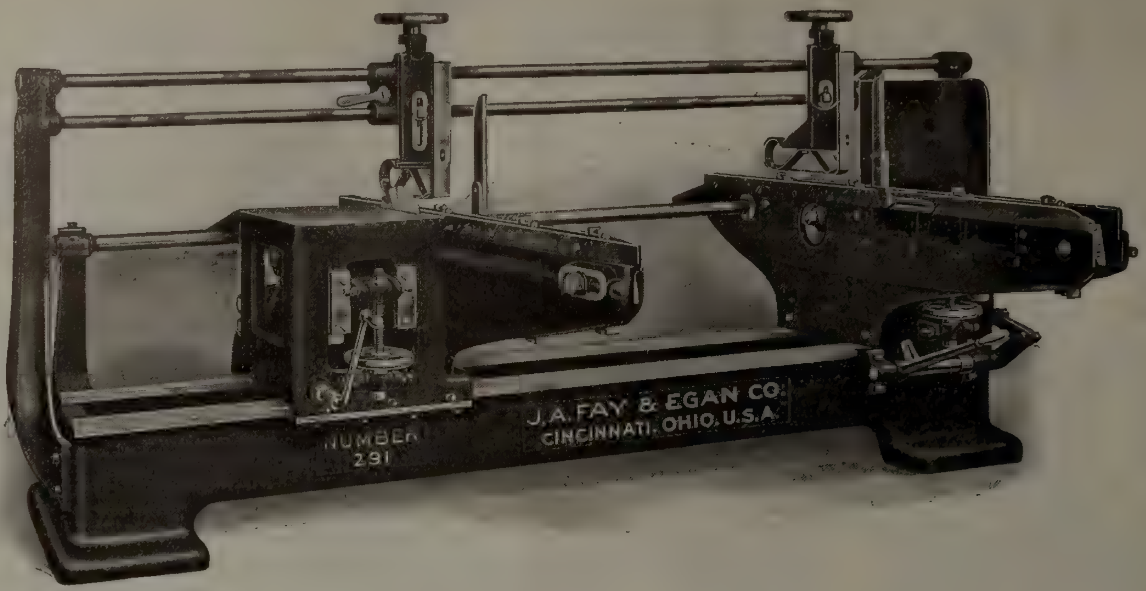
Saws Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
BOX 848
Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND REPAIR WORKS
374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone 7458



A New Automatic Double Cut-Off Saw with Hopper Feed

The **capacity** of this machine is practically **unlimited.** It will cut off both ends as fast as your operator can throw the stock by the arm-full into the hopper and the off-bearer carry it away.

A large factory cannot afford to be without a No. 291. It will **take the place of at least three** of the old style machines, and do better work.

The small shop too, will find it **a paying investment.**

No matter what kind of a double cut-off saw you are now using, **you will eventually buy a No. 291,** because—

It's the strongest and most simple in construction—**built like a machine tool throughout**—no chance for a breakdown.

It's the only **absolutely accurate** double cut-off saw made. The dogs that move the stock along the slides are screwed into a chain made of milled steel blocks, and each dog has separate **micrometer adjustment.**

The **saws** are **enclosed,** forcing the sawdust directly into chutes which are connected to the exhaust pipes.

The rack and pinion arrangement for changing to different lengths is **more accurate** and **twelve times as fast** as any other.

Countershaft is bolted on the rear of the frame, to give good belt length, insuring **greater driving power and minimum belt wear**—and belts are expensive.

Every **adjustment** is made **easily** and **rapidly.**

You owe it to your business to investigate this new tool.
Write for details and price—it don't obligate you to buy.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
465-485 W. Front Street

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED EIGHTEEN THIRTY—81 YEARS

Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery—The "Lightning" Line.

—SALES OFFICES—

SEATTLE, WASH., 401-402 White Building.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., 1048 Jefferson Ave.
VANCOUVER, B. C., 532 Pender St. West.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 281 Niagara Street.
DETROIT, MICH., 97 Woodbridge Street.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

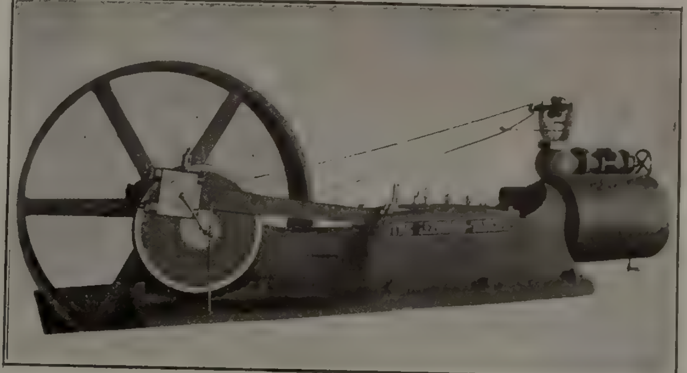
for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

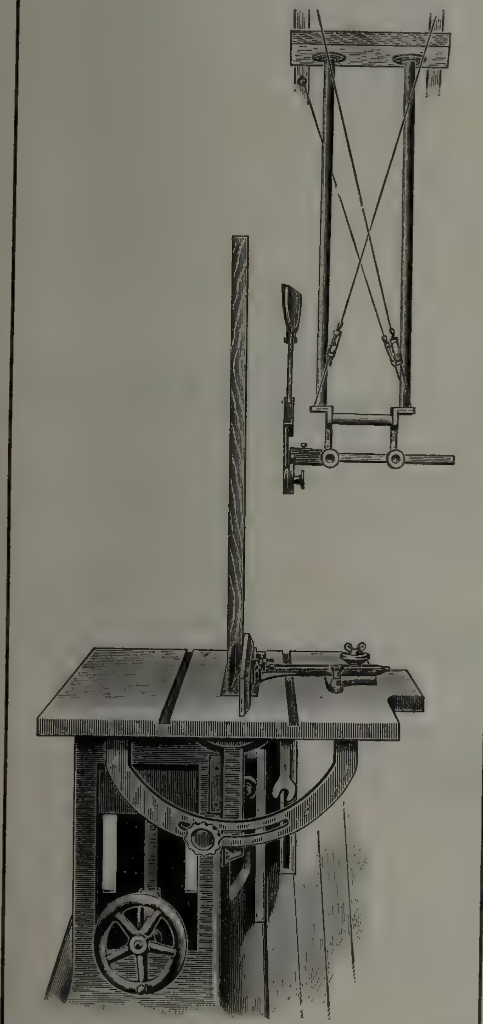
LEONARD TANGYE ENGINES



Particularly adapted for Sawmill work

Made by

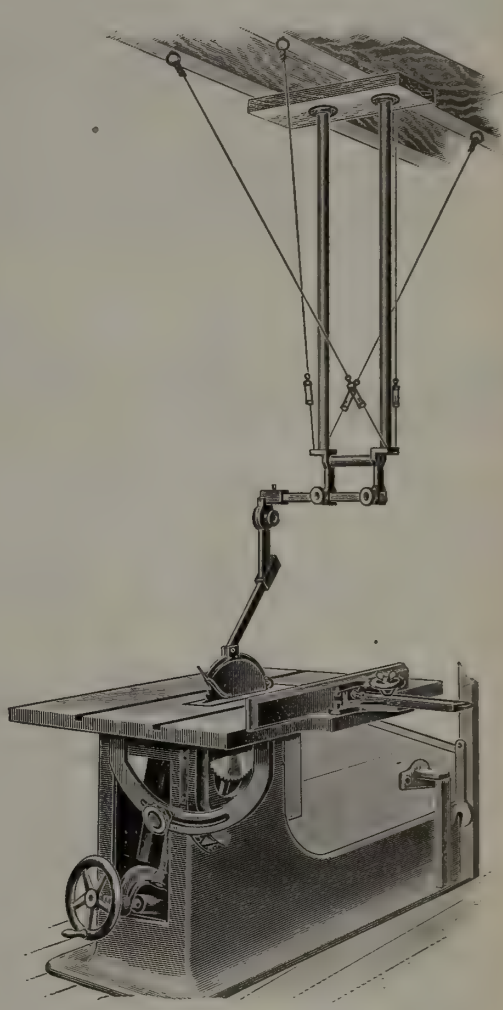
E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON. ONT.
Agencies at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver



Delays are Dangerous

If your machines are not equipped with **efficient** safety devices it is your duty to yourself and your men to equip them. Next month may be too late. Write to-day for literature.

JONES
Safety Device Co.
Hamilton, Canada



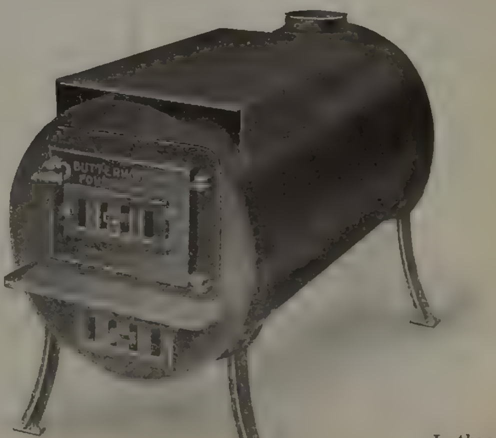
Diamond Shanty Steel Range—Six Holes. Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24 x 27 x 15 in. Flush reservoir as cut or high reservoir. Made of extra heavy steel closely riveted. Malleable oven door frame.

For the Camp

Camp Cooking and Baking with our Diamond Shanty is an absolute certainty, no guess work, meals always on time.

When you buy these goods you get our 30 years manufacturing experience.

A handsome Illustrated Catalogue is yours for the Asking

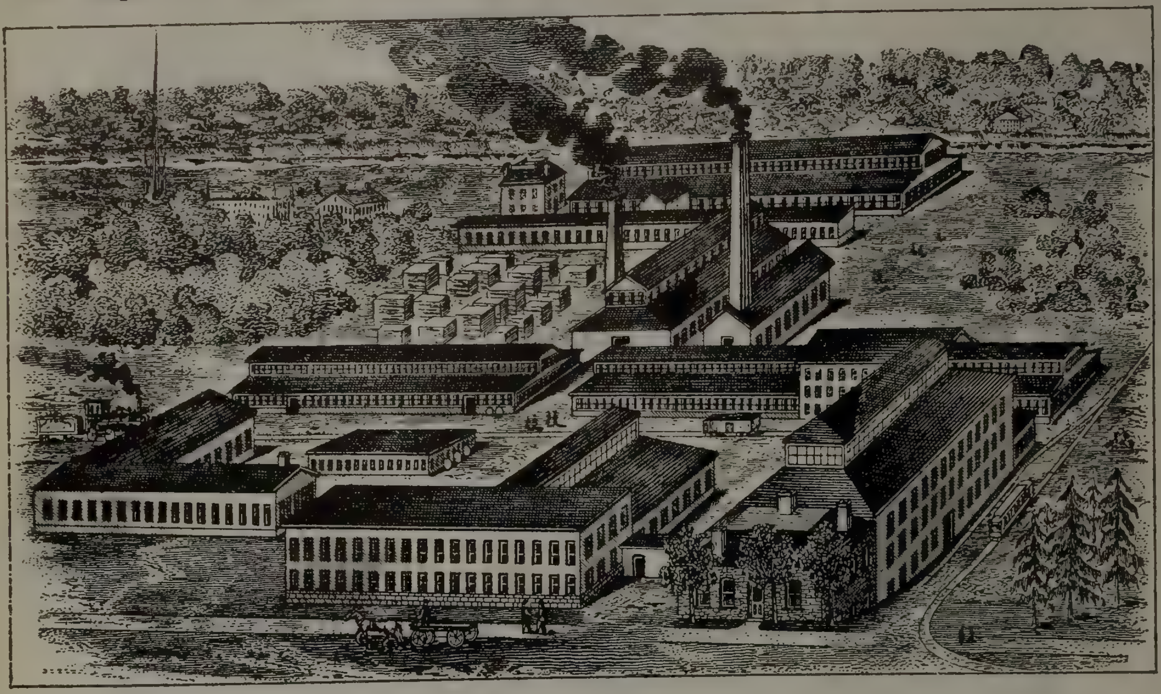


In three sizes 36, 42 and 48 inches long.

Butterworth Foundry, Limited Ottawa, Canada.

MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made

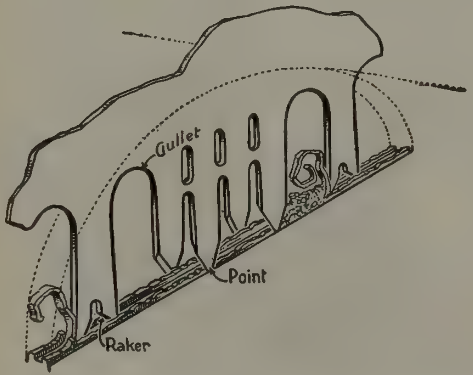


The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited Galt, Ontario

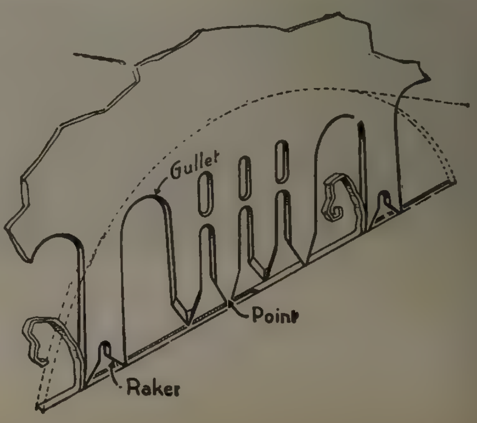


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General Trade Journal

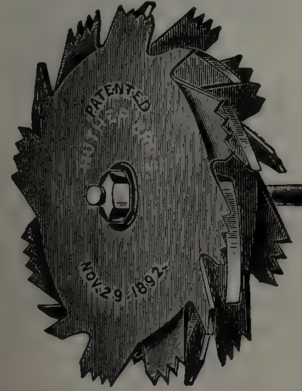
THE COMMERCIAL
The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

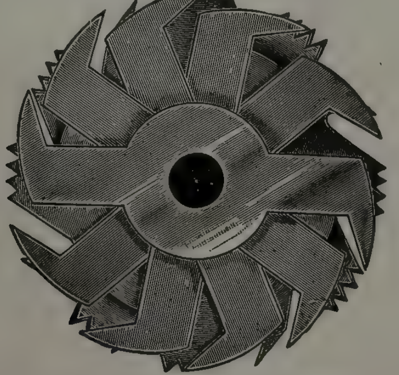
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD
For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over





Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense. HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

Favorite Shanty Range

is specially constructed for use in Lumber, Railroad and Mining Camps

This Range is substantially built of 14 and 16 gauge, specially prepared British Steel.

The top is large, the oven roomy and has the capacity to cook for fifty men.

The Fire Box is 31 inches long, being two inches longer than any other Shanty Range on the market. The Fire Door is unusually large to admit rough, coarse wood.

Size of oven, 25 x 27 x 16.

Capacity of Reservoir, 15 Gallons, Coal Linings, Water Front or Coil Water Back can be furnished with this Range when desired.

Camp Favorite

CAMP FAVORITE

This Stove is a powerful Heater. The body is made of extra heavy rolled steel in one sheet, rivetted and put together like a steam boiler. It is an absolutely safe Stove as there are no joints to get loose and leak ashes.

The adjustable shelves may be placed to give a level cooking top, or can be set down on the sides of the Stove to form foot rests.

Made in three sizes, 36, 42, 48 inches long.

Dimensions of Fire Door 13 x 15 inches.

Our prices are right and can make prompt shipment.

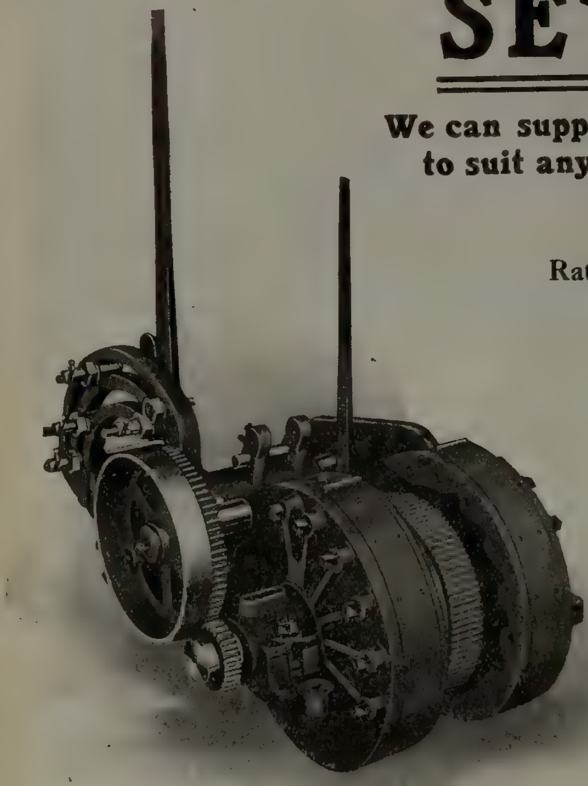
Findlay Bros. Co., Limited
Carleton Place, Ontario and Winnipeg

The E. Long Mfg. Co. Ltd.

ORILLIA - CANADA

SET WORKS

We can supply you with the correct set works to suit any carriage you want or may have



NO. 3 ENCLOSED

Ratchet wheels and pawls protected.

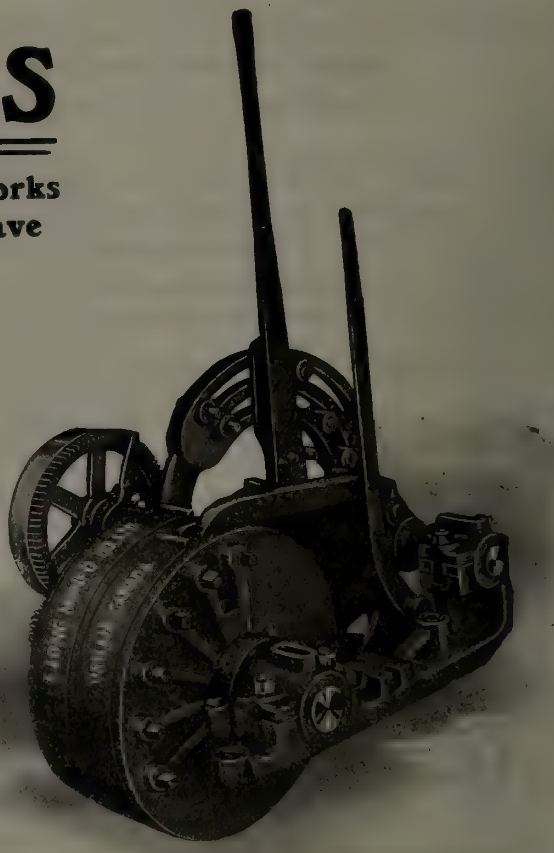
Two Ratchet Wheels

Large and strong teeth

Lasting qualities in ratchet wheel

All working connections steel

Pawls stay up when lifted without holding lever

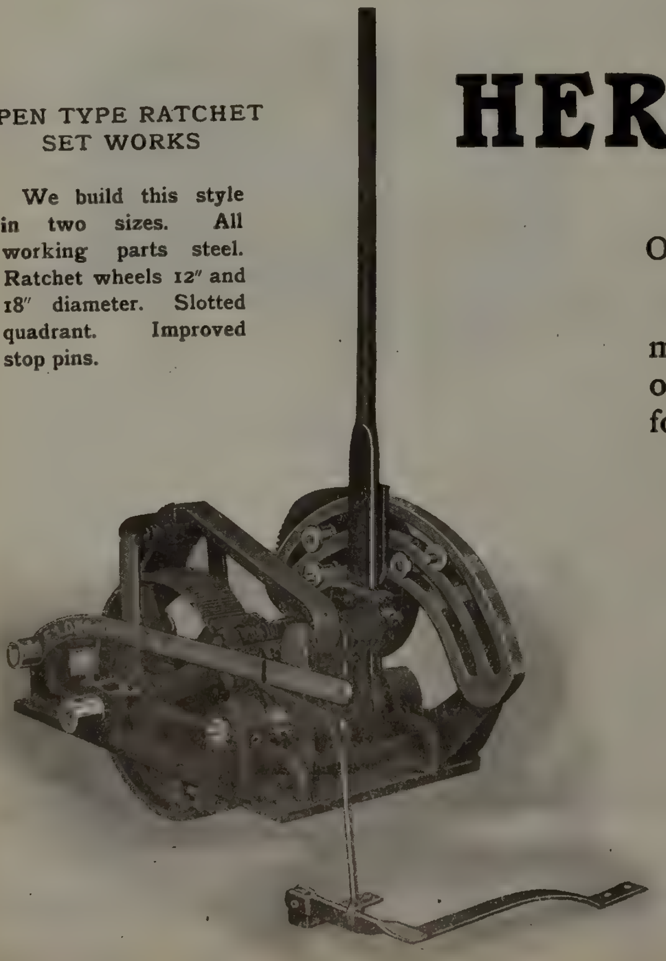


No. 3 Enclosed Set Works. Casing open showing ratchet wheels.

No. 3 Enclosed Set Works. Casing Closed.

OPEN TYPE RATCHET SET WORKS

We build this style in two sizes. All working parts steel. Ratchet wheels 12" and 18" diameter. Slotted quadrant. Improved stop pins.



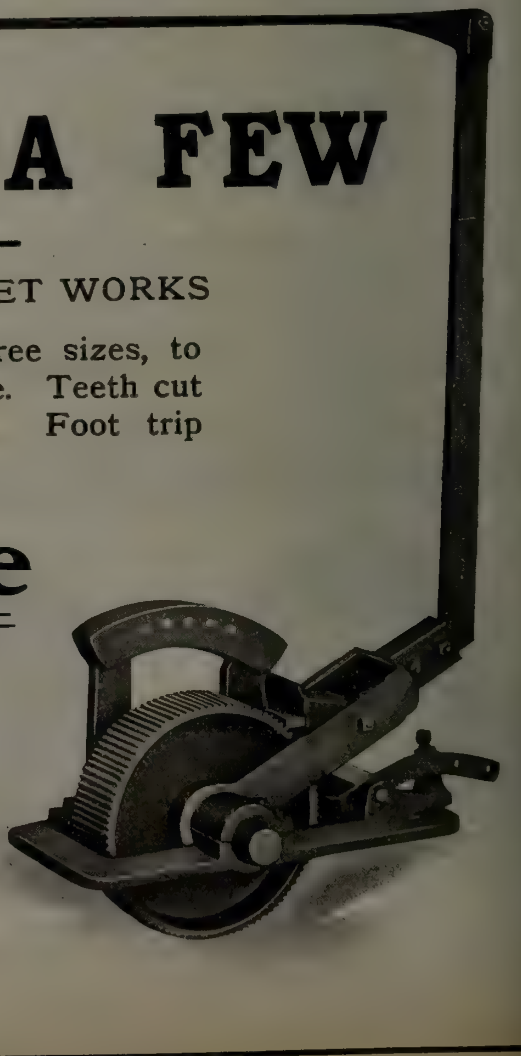
HERE ARE A FEW

OVERHEAD RATCHET SET WORKS

We build this style in three sizes, to meet all needs. Heavy base. Teeth cut or cast. Pawl arms steel. Foot trip for pawls.

We Have Others

AGENCIES:
MONTREAL
Williams & Wilson, Ltd.
WINNIPEG
Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.
EDMONTON
Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd.
VANCOUVER
Robt. Hamilton & Co.



An Advance Notice

Next issue we will print on this page an illustrated description of a new 7-foot Bandmill.

Here is a mill that stands between the 6-foot Pony Band and the 8-foot Double Cutting New Model mill recently placed on the market.

It will take a saw up to 12-inch blade.

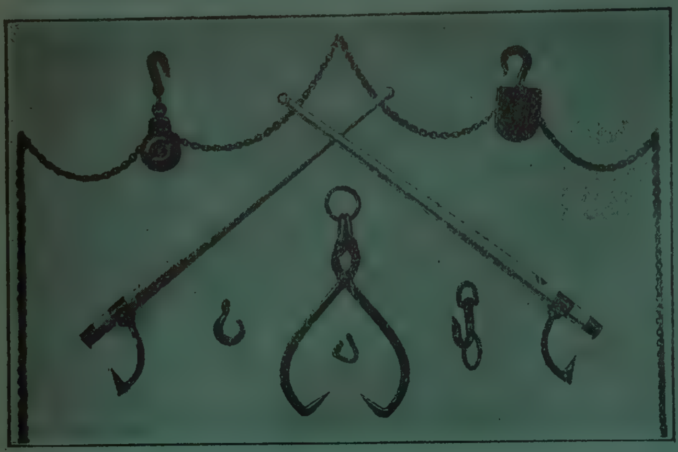
It is a heavier, faster cutter than the Pony, has all the improvements of the 8-foot mill—steam actuated guide, knife edge tensioning device, bayonet-frame wheel support, etc.

And,—with an equal capacity on smaller logs—

It represents a saving of several hundred dollars in initial cost, in up-keep and in filing tool equipment.

Don't miss this page next issue.

The Waterous Engine Works Company
Brantford, Canada **Limited**



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited
PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada
Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

Staved Columns

We manufacture a strictly high grade column from well seasoned wood that will not check. Our "V" shape lock-joint held together with the best waterproof glue procurable enables us to market a colonial column without an equal.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT
AND SHIPMENTS PROMPT

BATTS, LIMITED
50 Pacific Avenue, WEST TORONTO

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN
OUR "EXTRA"

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING Co.
OAK
EXTRA
TANNED
EST
1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

Sawmill Machinery

"Inglis" Corliss Engines

We make Engines and Boilers of all kinds, also special machinery for Sawmill use. Fifty-two years practical experience in Engine Building.

The **John Inglis Company, Limited**
Engineers and Boiler Makers
14 Strachan Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

Vol. 31 Toronto, October 15, 1911 No. 20

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

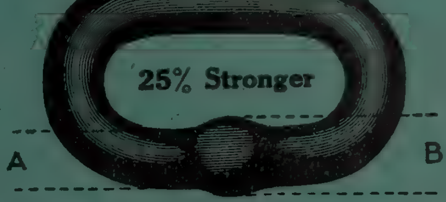
Files Branded
American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith
are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Swell Weld

Note the increase of area at the weld as shown at "B" when compared to "A". Practically 25%.

Added Strength at No Added Cost



Specify Swell Weld Chain for Quality

25 per cent. stronger than the same size of other makes.

McKinnon Chain Company
BUFFALO, N. Y. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

CANADA
S
Fairbanks Wood Split Pulleys
Ring Oiling Bearings
Universal Giant Hangers

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting, Leather Belting, Wood Split Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Iron Pulleys, Steel Pulleys, Clutches, Babbitt, Wood-Working Machinery, Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.
Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults
Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

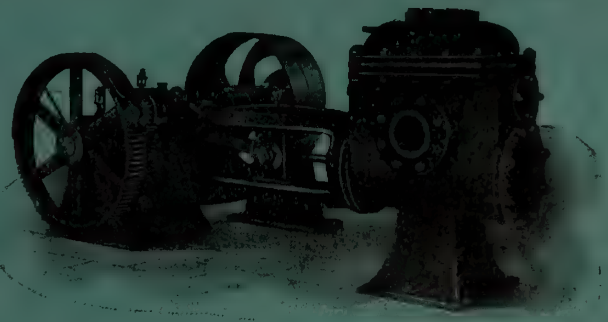
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water-Sts. **Peterborough, Ont., Can.**



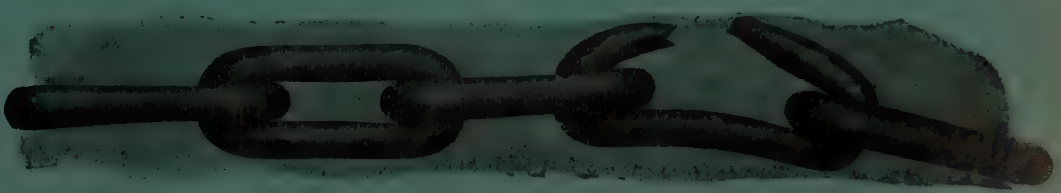
We Manufacture
Steam & Power Pumps
Condensers
Travelling Cranes, etc.

Write for Catalogue

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

"Weldless Steel Chain"



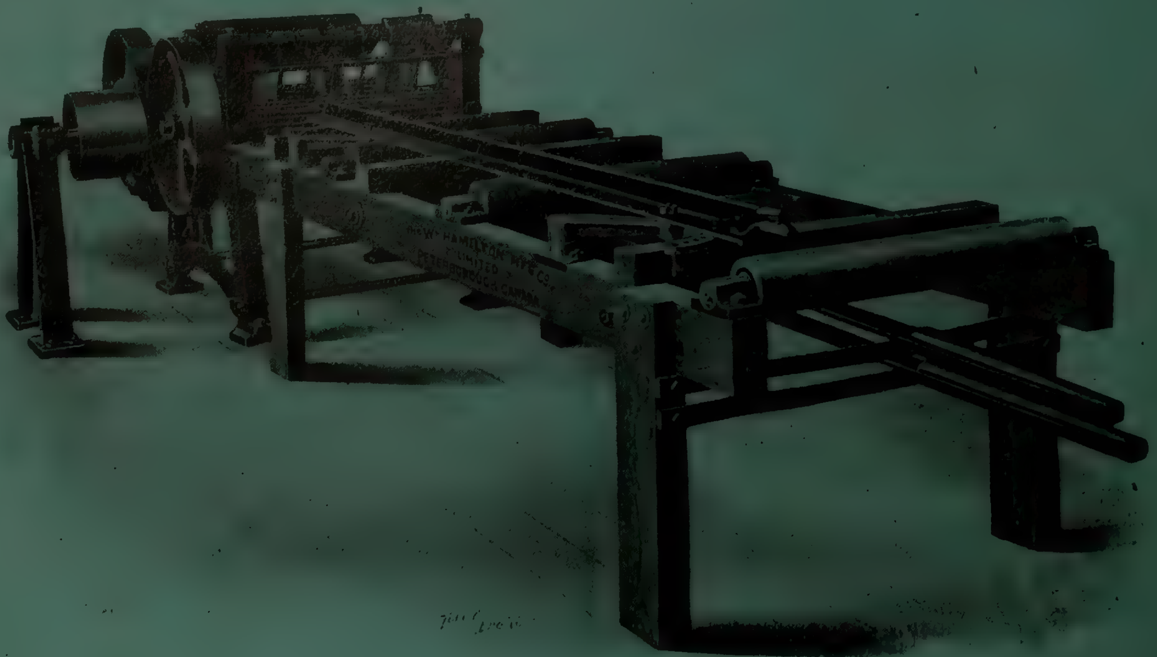
Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∴ ∴ **MONTREAL**

Edgers for Medium Size Mills



Our "Star" Edger has been designed and built specially for mills of medium capacity where a first class edger is wanted, but where it would not be economical to put in one of our larger and heavier "Garland" Edgers.

The frame is all cast iron of heavy section, the mandrel is large and stiff. The Edger has a heavy press roll behind saws and the fingers in front prevent the lumber coming back. The feed rolls are corrugated and made of steel and are driven. In fact this edger is as well constructed throughout as the edgers of larger capacity. It is in no sense a portable edger, but is built for the most exacting requirements.

Made in all sizes up to 40 inches

Send for Our Edger Catalogue

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

WRITE US FOR PRICES

When you are in the Market for

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad, and Bridge Timber

Quality, Grade and Price considered, we believe we can demonstrate our worthiness of your business.

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

The
**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

SPRUCE

Large Stock of

1″ x 4″ 1″ x 5″ 1″ x 6″

also 2″ and 3″ Sidings

Can ship dressed to your order or in the rough.

White Pine Mill Run Box Out

1″ stocks and strips 1″ 1-4 x 4-7 x 10-16 1″ 1-4 x 8″ and up x 10-16
1″ 1-2 x 4-7 x 10-16 1″ 1-2 x 8″ and up x 10-16.

Hemlock All Sizes

Let us quote prices before you place your orders.

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J. OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound ; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows : Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

Yellow Pine Timbers
Finish, Flooring, etc.
White Pine and Hardwood

"WANTED: 3", 4" and 5" Birch."

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

F. W. POWELL, Manager C. B. DOUGHERTY, Secretary

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, Etc.
Ottawa, Ont.

DRY

1 1-2 in. and 2 in. White Pine Shorts, Strips, Sidings.

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.
Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE
Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles
MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

The
Harris Tie & Timber Co.
Ottawa - Canada

Cedar Poles and Posts
Railway Ties — Piles —
Railway and Bridge Timber

Our Different Grades of
HARDWOOD FLOORING
are creating a demand with the consumer that makes them a trade winner for the lumber dealer.

Production, Quality and Workmanship Second to None. Prompt Shipments.

Send us your enquiries and orders

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited
Huntsville, Ont.
Manufacturers of Hardwood Flooring,
Lumber, Hemlock, Bill Stuff, etc.

WHITE PINE LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
BLIND RIVER, ONTARIO

Manufacturers of
Pine Lumber and Lath
Railroad and Structural Timbers

Car and Cargo Shipments

Enquiries Solicited

Long Lumber Company
Hamilton, Canada

Wholesale Dealers in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Posts, etc.

A. Cotton's XXX B. C. Shingles

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Ash, Birch and Basswood

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited
Wholesale and Retail
31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.
OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber, Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to
New Michel, B. C.
or to
THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.
For 5 and 8/4 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft. shipping cull shorts.
For 5 and 8/4 x 8 and up x 12/16 shipping cull sidings.
1910 cut and considered the best in Ottawa Valley for shop work.

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT

Geo. Webster Lumber Co.

Swanton, Vt.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

HARDWOODS

ADIRONDACK BIRCH AND
MAPLE OUR SPECIALTIES

Send us your inquiries

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock
at Wholesale — car or cargo

Four million feet of prime Norway logs being sawn at Midland. Can supply dimension timber to sizes up to 24 ft., principally 16, 18 and 20 ft.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

130 M. 1½ x 3/8 x 32″ Mill Run Hemlock Lath
2 Cars 8 x 8 x 10/16′ Cedar
2 " 2 x 4 and up 10/16 Tamarac
1 " 1 x 4 and up 10/16 Tamarac
10 " 1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock
2 " 2 x 10 x 12/16 Mill Run White Pine
2 " 2 x 6 x 12/16 " " " "
1 " 5/8 x 4 and up 6/16 Common & Dressing White Pine
3 " 1 x 4 and up 6/16 Mill Cull Ash

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath, Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penetanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

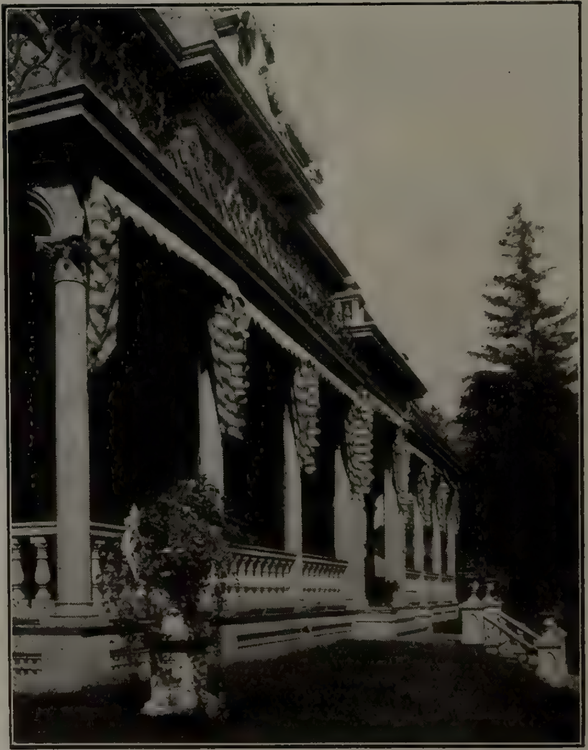
The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.
Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff
And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE Co. LIMITED
PRESTON, ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL. CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored, Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, and Factory Material
Dimension Bill Stuff in
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.


LAST HALF A CENTURY
The Verandah Columns illustrated above were built by us nearly 50 years ago and are in perfect condition to-day.
Dont buy a column you **think** will last, buy one you **know** will last—one of ours.
M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton - Ontario

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment
100 M. 1-in. and 2-in. Hemlock.
50 M. 6-4 Birch, No. 1 common and better.
35 M. 6-4 Hard Maple, No. 2 common and better.
100 M. 7-4 Hard Maple, No. 2 common and better.
50 M. 8-4 Hard Maple, No. 1 common and better.
20 M. 3-in. Hard Maple, 1st and 2nd.
10 cars Cedar Posts.
3 cars 7-4 Basswood, No. 2 common and better.
The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.
Wiarton, Ontario

WE have 500 M ft. 8-4 Common and Better and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common and Better White Pine that we want to move quick at bargain prices.
Write us
Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.
AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:
15 Cadogan Block,
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Hemlock, Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

Export and Domestic Shipments.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO. Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co. Limited
Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well Bought is Half Sold"

To The Trade :-

We opened our Toronto office three years ago to serve the **Ontario Trade.**

Each year our sales have increased by one half or more. This year we expect to do the same.

Are we serving you?

If not, get on the "Live Wire."

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills : Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of
Hardwood Lumber
Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply)
Handles (all descriptions)
Staves Hoops
Headings
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office: Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

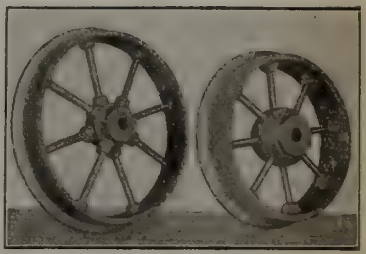
Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,

etc.

We Would Like to Convince You Mr. Retailer

that unless you handle lumber that is up-to-grade and thoroughly dependable in every particular, your customers will lose confidence in you. Our

HEMLOCK, PINE & HARDWOOD

has been tried and proven. We can supply you in car lots and give you immediate shipments.

Buy where you can get the Best Satisfaction

Hocken Lumber Co., Ltd.

OTTER LAKE STATION, ONTARIO

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."—

"KISO" YELLOW PINE

Short Leaf Finish: Lightest and Whitest, Soft and Clear Grain, Well Milled and Graded, Bright and Right, Get the Plump Kind.

Long Leaf Timbers: Longest and Strongest, Close Grain and Square, Rough or Dressed.

Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Quoted Duty Paid.
Long Joists to Order. Dry Dimension in Stock.

ASK FOR TRANSIT LISTS

Toronto Representative, W. C. Harwood. Main 4089. Telephone or Write.

The Harwood Lumber Company

Toronto, Ontario - - Cleveland, Ohio

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

White Pine - Red Pine
Hemlock - Spruce
Shingles

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited

National Life Chambers, 25 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.
(Telephone Main 6244).

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber and Lath

Rail or Lake Shipment
in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers
TORONTO, ONT.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling. . .

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment
3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and
Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have
to offer with full particulars.

The
Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.
18 Toronto St., TORONTO Limited

Hemlock any Quantity

Widths and Lengths piled separately either Rough or Dressed.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

President and General Manager
D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg
Assistant General Manager
WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver
Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding
Large and Long Timbers
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—

Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE . Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B.C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

Pine

Selects
Shops
Commons
and
Mouldings

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY

Larch

Timbers
Yard Stock
Clears
and
Mouldings

The East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

Good Logs Make Good Lumber

Besides supplying our customers with "A I" lumber, we are able to ship promptly. Our mills and shipping facilities are unequalled in Canada. We have a complete stock of rough and dressed Hemlock, Spruce, Pine and Hardwood.

A Skid containing about four million feet of logs

Even if your present millman is supplying you with "good stuff" give us a trial—we may be better. Remember we have high-grade stocks, lowest market prices and we ship when we say we will.

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

Fassett, Quebec

GREENING'S

REFUSE

BURNERS

are in use to-day by many of Canada's leading Sawmills. They have a splendid reputation for long and satisfactory service. We are operating the oldest established and best equipped wire cloth weaving plant in the Dominion, and are able to quote the closest of prices and to make the promptest shipment. Get quotations also on

Greenings' Wire Ropes & Alligator Ropes

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES

The B. Geening Wire Co., Limited

Hamilton, Ont. - Montreal, Que.

STOP!

Have You Lumber to Sell?

Sell to the Retail Yard

WE CAN PAY YOU HIGHER PRICES

Mixed Cars, Carload Lots or More.
Wire or Write Us What You Have.

J. & W. DUNCAN, 1833 Ontario E.
MONTREAL

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

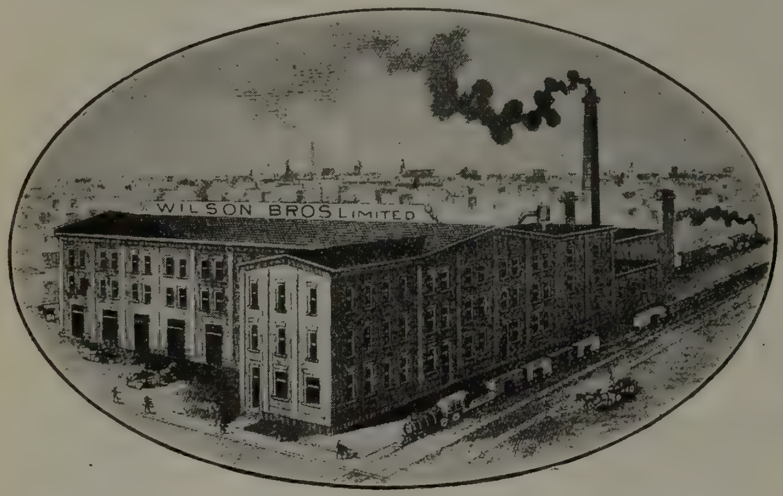
Yellow Pine Lumber

Capacity - 500,000 Feet Daily

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c

Address Enquiries to Canadian Sales Agent, FRANK H. HARRIS
32 Church Street, Toronto.



Send along your Orders

—FOR—

Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings
Interior Finish
Hardwood Flooring
Pine Flooring

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

Wilson Brothers, Limited

COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

The Elmitt Lumber Company

Limited

Ottawa, Ont.

Hardwood, White and Red Pine **Lumber** ‖ Yellow Pine, B. C. Fir Hemlock, Pine and Oak, **Timber**

N. B. LONG PILES IN LARGE QUANTITIES A SPECIALTY

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

THE PLACE TO LOOK

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

If You Have Any Wants in the Lumber Business

¶ It doesn't matter what you want the Wanted and For Sale Department of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker will get it for you.

¶ You probably have in mind now, some lumber you wish to sell or perhaps you need an employee —sit right down and write us an "Ad."

¶ Our rates are low and results come quickly.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

TORONTO - CANADA

For Manufacture We Claim

COLONIAL LUMBER

COLONIAL LUMBER CO. LIMITED.

View of Saw Mill, West Side.

TO BE SECOND TO NONE

NEW MILL
UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY
STOCK WELL CARED FOR

Result,
" Lumber That's Right."

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

We have a nice line of Dry Shipping Cull White Pine Strips, all stocked 1in., 1¼in., 1½in., and 2in., for sale. They are giving satisfaction to the trade. Let us quote you on one or more cars.

We want your Dimension and Joisting Enquiries. All sizes and lengths supplied

PLANING MILL IN CONNECTION

White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Etc.
Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Lath, Etc.

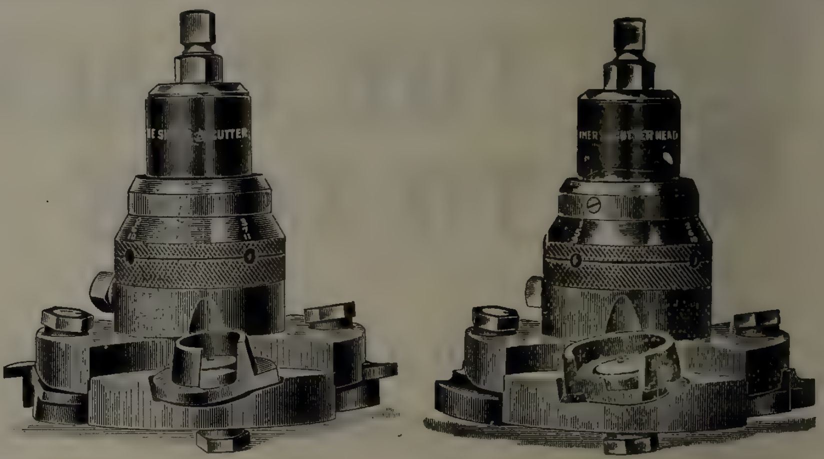
The Colonial Lumber Company Limited

Pembroke - Ont.

An Idle Machine
Earns No Money

Frequent shut-downs and other annoyances run away with a lot of money that could easily be saved by the use of

The Shimer Cutter Heads



There are many reasons for the popular endorsement of these tools, among which are the proven facts that TIME AND MATERIAL CAN BE SAVED BY THEIR USE.

The "make-ready" built into every Shimer Cutter Head saves filing the cutters to shape at each sharpening—because the Shimer cutters carry the exact shape of the tongue and groove or whatever mould they are to produce. They are filed or ground to sharpen and in an instant of time are moved around their centre holding bolt to a gauge, which insures that every cutter is in its exact position. The "make-ready" also saves taking the Heads off the spindles to make adjustments for tight or loose fitting of the tongue in the groove—a simple turn of the expansion ring enlarging one or making the other smaller as may be desired.

The Shimer Cutter Heads are made on the interchangeable plan and many of the best paying mills have Heads for all classes of work, which are slipped off and on the spindles in a minute's time. Some have duplicates for the same kind of work and one set is sharpened while the other is being used. In whatever way they are worked they will be found to be paying tools.

Our large Catalogue and Pattern Book shows styles for every class of work, besides giving much information of value to the mill man. Send for a copy.

We make a number of Heads for Special Purposes. For any design of material you get out in quantity let us give our estimate on the Head to do the work. Our prices are uniformly low—our goods of best quality.

Address SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS

Branch of MILTON, Pa. **GALT, ONT., CAN.**

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet** of **Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.

Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

Boss Line Lumbering Tools

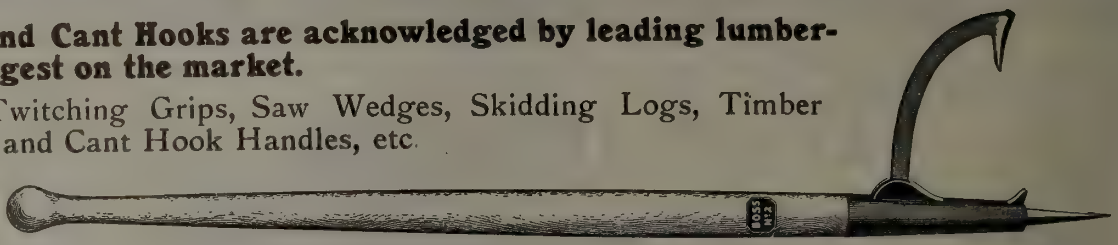
Manufactured by

The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Logs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc.

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application



W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

General Office, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky Hardwoods. All band sawed and manufactured at our own Mills.

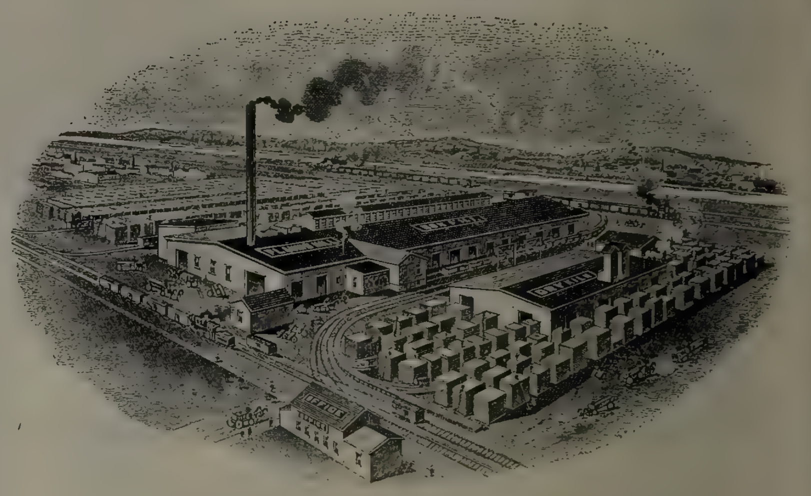
No Mixed Grades

We have ready for prompt shipment a nice assortment of soft yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak, Basswood and Chesnut, all grades and thicknesses.

WILL PRODUCE

During 1911 over 100,000,000 Ft.

NORTHERN OFFICE	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE
919 Fisher Building,	F. G. Wurzburg,
CHICAGO, ILL.	Charlevoix Hotel, DETROIT, MICH.

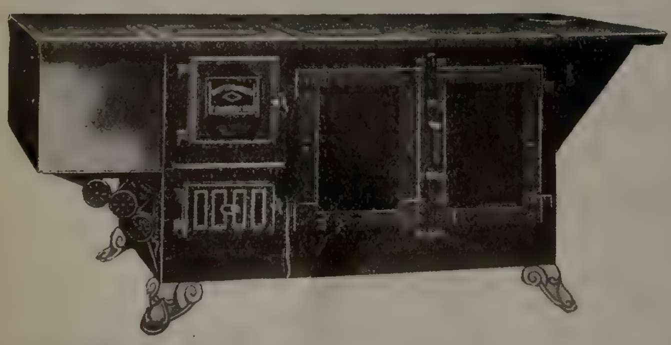


Large Stocks

Chestnut, Oak and Poplar

Geo. B. Breon, LUMBER

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.



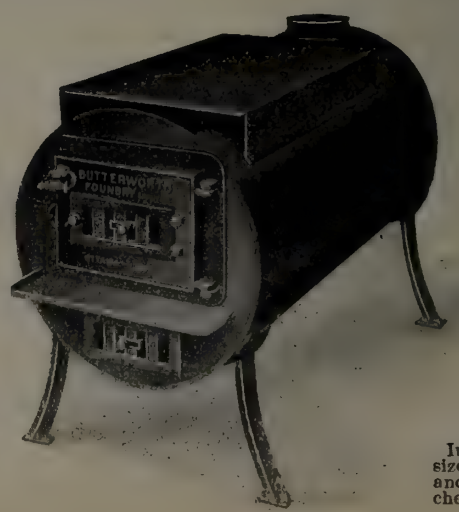
Diamond Shanty Steel Range—Six Holes. Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24 x 27 x 15 in. Flush reservoir as cut or high reservoir. Made of extra heavy steel closely riveted. Malleable oven door frame.

For the Camp

Camp Cooking and Baking with our Diamond Shanty is an absolute certainty, no guess work, meals always on time.

When you buy these goods you get our 30 years manufacturing experience.

A handsome Illustrated Catalogue is yours for the Asking



In three sizes 36, 42 and 48 inches long.

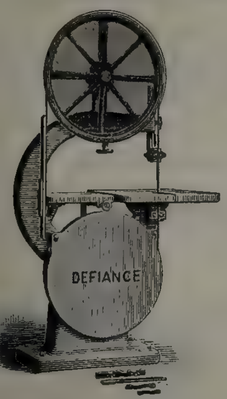
Butterworth Foundry, Limited Ottawa, Canada.

If you are not using any of the **"DEFIANCE" 500 Varieties** in your plant you are depriving yourself of a goodly share of this worlds' goods.

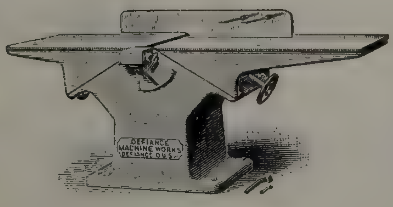
Our machines are built with character, having over 60 years of experience behind them, and the fact that the best of material and skilled workmen enter into their construction should convince you that there is some advantage in employing them as your idea of PROFIT PRODUCING.

We aim to give you more for the amount invested than by any other possible source.

Write us for Complete Catalog and Detailed Quotations.

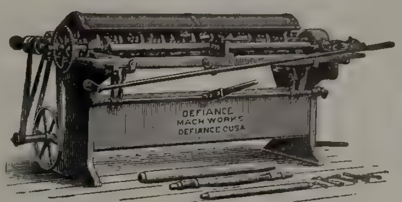


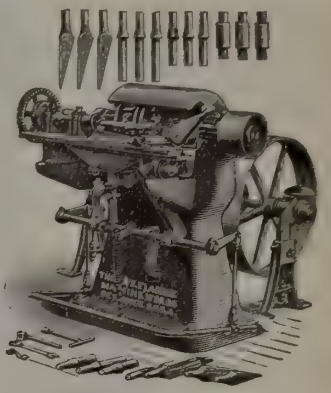
THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS - DEFIANCE, OHIO



Canadian Agents:

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, Agents for Ontario. Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec. A R. Williams Machinery Co. Ltd., St. John, N. B. (New Brunswick, P E.I.) Guildford & Sons, Halifax, N.S. The Angel Engineering & Supply Co., St. John, Newfoundland. W. L. Blake & Co., Portland, Me. (Maine, New Hampshire & Vermont.)


DEFIANCE MACH WORKS DEFIANCE O USA



Insulator Pin Lathe.

Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.
Limited.
Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILL
Long Lake, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE
Sudbury, Ont.

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

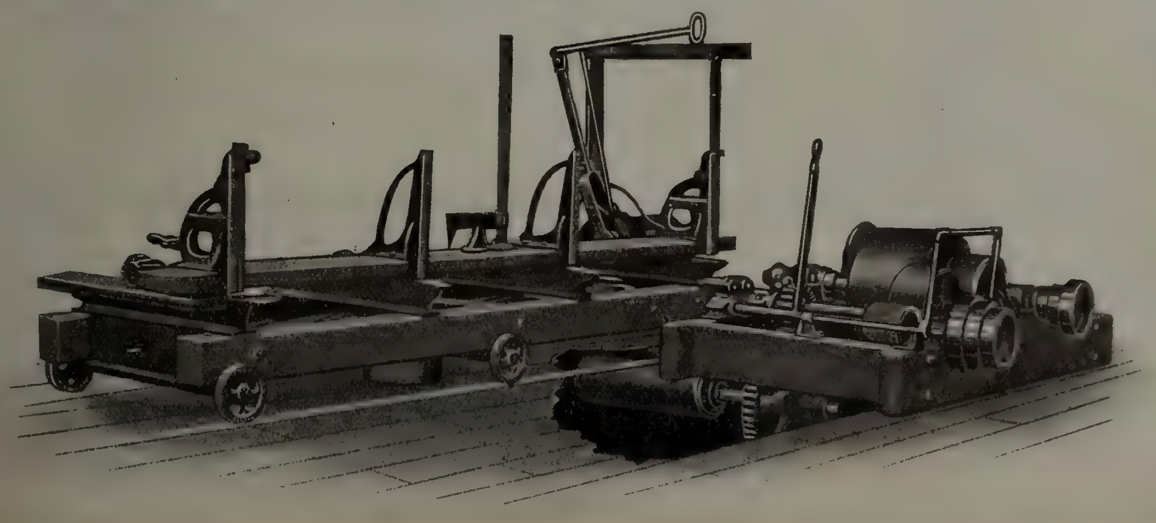
At Least 400 per cent. Profits!

A company is about to be formed to purchase the Canadian rights for the manufacture of "KULBA" patented in Germany, the United States and Canada, the great and only known preservative of Dry Rot Fungus in Building Material, the greatest preservative of wood in all its various forms of employment.

The advantage of "KULBA" over other similar wood preservatives are too numerous to mention. In future every Contractor will use "KULBA" and nothing else.

For particulars address

R. A. Lucht, 24 6th Ave. W.
Vancouver, B. C.



Look Here—

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**

It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing.**

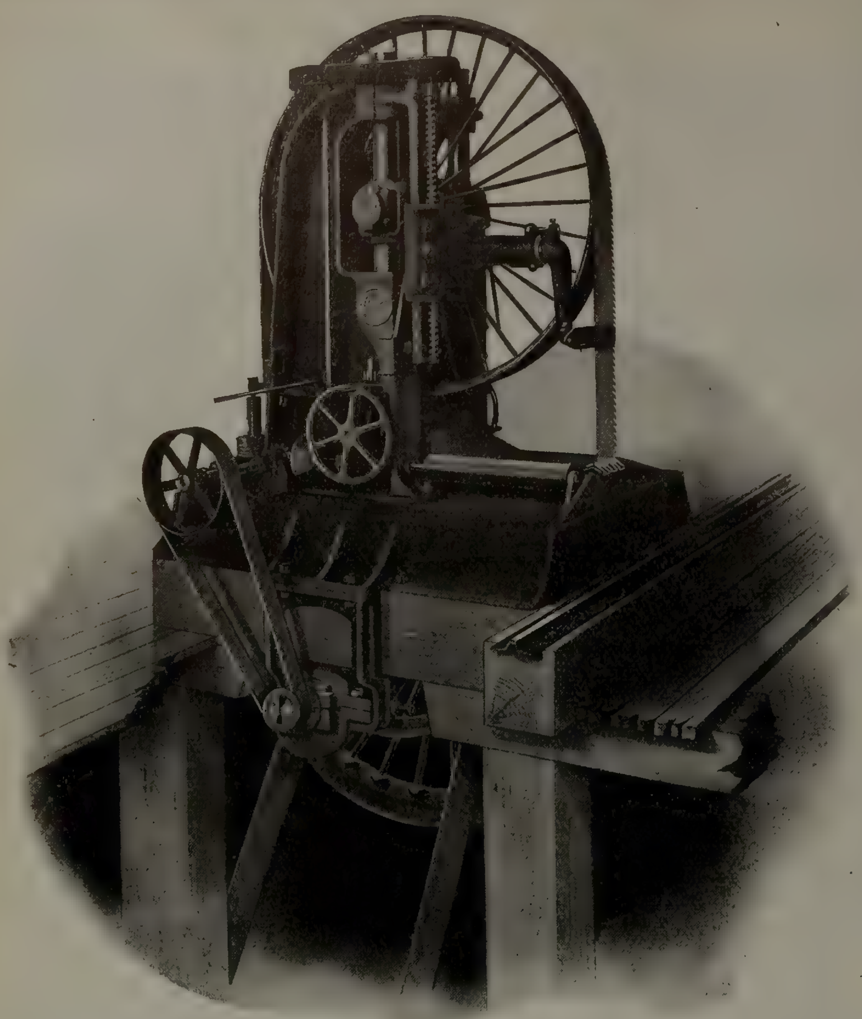
It **Increases** your mill **Output.**

It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never in the Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst
Coaticook, Que.



A Band Mill Without a Peer

Best balanced and most symmetrical band mill ever designed

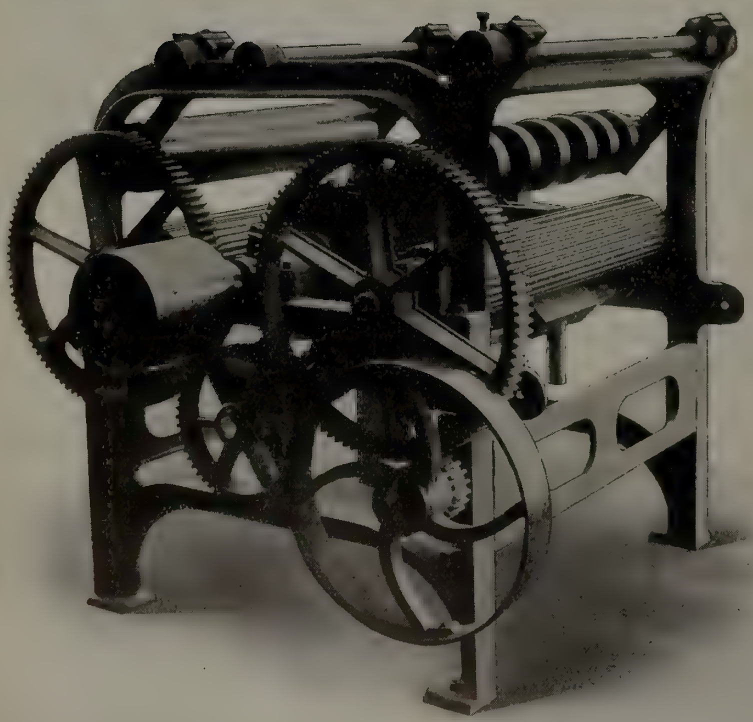
The despair of imitators
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels
Does not overhang its foundation
Is the heaviest band mill built
Also the perfection of simplicity
It holds all the cutting records
Has the greatest range of top wheel
Double spring cushion tension device
Steam straining engine when specified
Quick opening bottom guides
Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame
Safety upper guide
Steam controlled upper guide when wanted
Steel spoke V section bottom wheel
Chain oiling bearings
Hubs are longer than on any other brand
This insures a very rigid wheel
Wheels tilt from front and rear
The standard of excellence
Every feature original with us
We build every machine required in an up to date mill

Ask for Catalogs

Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N.Y.

Pacific Coast Office, 715 White Building, Seattle, Washington

Everything for the Saw Mill



Our Two Saw Edger

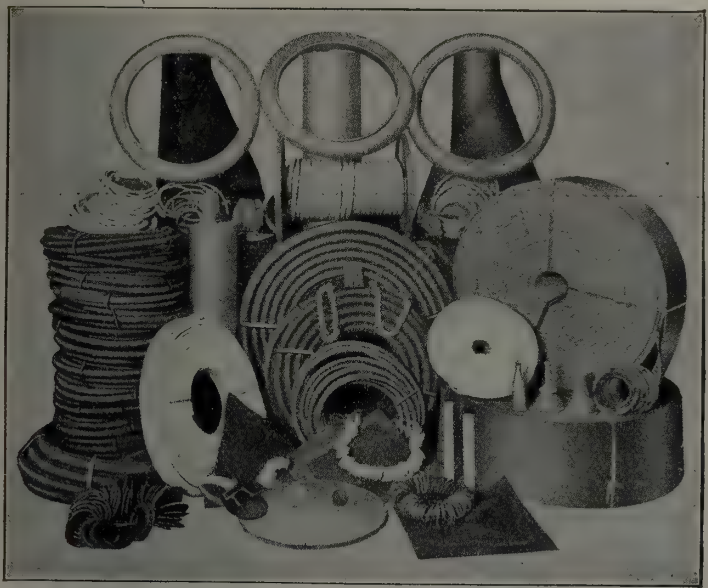
WE can equip your saw mill with everything from the motive power to the trimmer. Our complete line of saw mill machinery cannot be surpassed. Every machine is complete, simple and a model of good workmanship.

Write for our literature and prices they will interest you.

MOWRY & SONS - Gravenhurst, Ontario

Power-Saving, High-Efficiency Belts

For Planers, Dynamos, Generators, Fan Work, Etc.



A Few of the Lines We Manufacture

Make your power transmission an *asset* instead of a *liability*—a money saver instead of a power waster. Belt your machinery with

GOODYEAR

Imperial
High-Speed, Friction-Surface
Belts

"The Belt That Clings"

Built the famous Goodyear way, for high-speed pulleys where great tensile strength is demanded

The Imperial has the cling of rubber and the endurance of many plies of hard-twist, long-fibre *cotton fabric*, rubberized, cured and vulcanized into one solid, enduring piece.

Earns Cost—Costs Less

The Imperial Belt is a power saver. It earns its cost by turning into increased production the power and the time lost by slippery leather belting. And it costs less.

Wears Longest Without Stretching

Most economical because it wears longest.—First, because it doesn't slip. Secondly, because it is made by a process that abolishes *internal friction.* This soon wears the life out of best leather belting and is caused by internal *grinding* as the belt bends and whizzes around small high-speed pulleys.

Instead of a few plies of coarse fabric, we build up the Imperial with many plies of fine fabric. After the *stretch has all been taken out,* rubber is forced through and all threads are separated from each other. Thus they can't rub and chew themselves, and the cause of internal friction is eliminated.

These belts are built to suit the purchaser. Let us quote prices on this most durable and economical high-speed, friction-surface, wear-resisting belting.

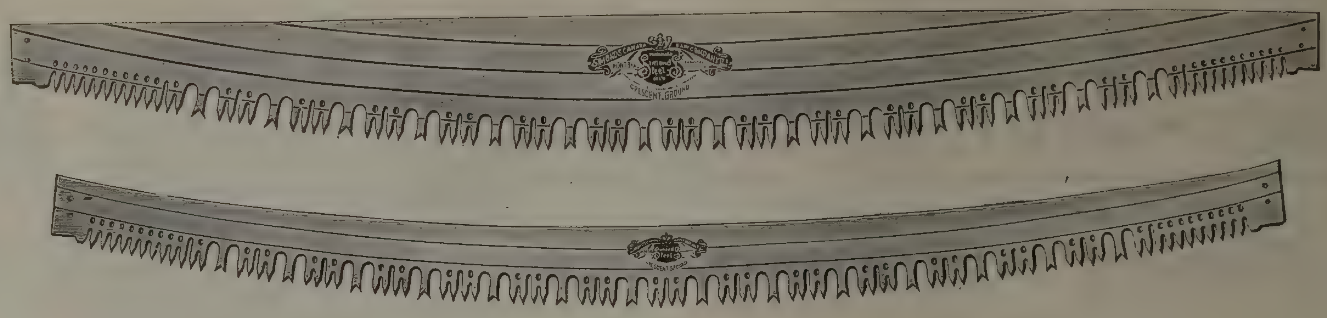
We also make other rubber products—Tires, Hose for all purposes, Sheet Rubber Packing, etc. Throughout, you get the same high quality materials, skillful workmanship and years of experience that have built such famous service into products of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, U. S. A. Write us at once.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

General Offices—Toronto **Factory—Bowmanville, Ont.**

Write Our Nearest Branch

BRANCHES: Montreal—Winnipeg—St. John, N. B.—Vancouver—Calgary—Victoria, B. C., 855 Fort St.—Regina, Sask., 2317-2318 South Railway St.—Hamilton, Ont., 127 King St. West



SIMONDS

Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saws

This is the identical Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saw which has for years been recognized as the best made or used in the United States. Since beginning the manufacture of these saws at our Canadian factories, we have found and are supplying a greatly increased demand throughout the Dominion. The Saws are made of Simonds Steel, and Simonds Steel is the best saw steel made. They run easy, cut fast, and give good results. Sold by the hardware trade or direct from our offices.

Every Saw Covered by an Absolute Guarantee

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

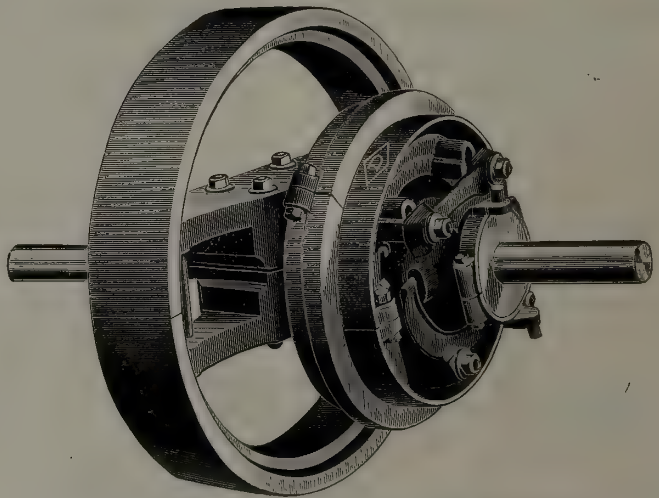
Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B. C. St. John, N. B.

DODGE Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS

POSITIVE - SIMPLE - DURABLE

All parts Interchangeable
Renewable Sleeve
Perfect Balance



Being Split
May be Installed Without
Disturbing Shafting

Made in all Sizes for any Horse Power

Can supply with Wood or Iron Pulleys, and with Babitted or Brass Lined Sleeve. In successful operation all over Canada. Sold under our fullest guarantee.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited

TORONTO - MONTREAL

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MacLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:

TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 - 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - Telephone 2010 - 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299 - B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - ?4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3,00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 **Toronto, October 15, 1911** **No. 20**

Lumber Production of Canada

The value of the lumber, timber, lath and shingle production of Canada, during the calendar year of 1910 was $83,989,197, according to a report which has just been issued by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. This total is made of lumber, to the value of $77,503,187, timber to the value of $985,255, shingles to the value of $3,557,221, and lath to the value of $1,943,544. Details of the production will be found in another part of this issue of the Canada Lumberman.

Several points of much interest are brought out by this report. One of the most significant features is the fact that there is shown an increase of 28.5 per cent. in the lumber output, amounting to 1,086,707,000 board feet, more than the output of 1909. This is in a measure accounted for however, by the fact that the Forestry Branch, which has been issuing these reports for a few years only, succeeded last year in obtaining statistics from 678 more firms than in 1909. Many of the newly reporting mills however, were small ones, as is shown by the fact that the average cut of the mills reported was reduced from $1,830,000 feet in 1909 to 1,774,000 feet in 1910. Another feature of much interest to the industry is the fact that the proportional increase in the cut of lumber in Canada, and that in the United States was practically identical. The cut of lumber in Canada during 1910 was a little less than 1/9 of the cut of lumber in the United States during 1909. The per capita lumber production in Canada was 653 board feet, or 170 feet more than the per capita lumber production in the United States during 1909.

The most significant fact brought out by the report is perhaps that which relates to the relative importance of the various provinces from a lumber production point of view. It is shown that Ontario still holds its place as the first province in point of lumber production, but that British Columbia will soon take the place of Ontario in this regard. The report upon the average value of the lumber produced, shows that for the whole of Canada the value was $15.81 per thousand feet. Of the various provinces Ontario stands head with an average value for its lumber product of $18.28 per thousand feet; British Columbia second with an average value of $15.32 per thousand feet, and Nova Scotia last, with an average value of $12.66 per thousand feet.

The trend of the industry is clearly shown by the fact that while spruce and white pine formerly made up nearly 3/5 of the total product, in 1910 they made up scarcely ½. This is due, not to a decrease in the cut of white pine and spruce, but to a great increase in the amount of Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, and yellow pine produced in British Columbia. The prediction made last year that white pine had reached its maximum cut is proven true, for in 1910 it decreased 4 per cent. as compared with 1909. The most remarkable increase was in the cut of British Columbia yellow pine which was 600 per cent. greater than in 1909.

Another feature of interest is the decrease in the price received for lumber during 1910, as compared with 1909. A drop of 60 cents per thousand feet is shown, caused principally by the lower price of spruce and white pine. The price of spruce is reported to have declined by $1 per thousand. The greatest decrease in the price of the important woods was that of birch, which dropped $1.49 per thousand feet, and the greatest increase was in the case of hickory, which advanced by $13.17, reaching the price of $39.61.

Interesting comparisons are given of the relative importance of the softwood, and hardwood industries in Canada. 94.3 per cent. of the total lumber cut in 1910, in Canada was soft wood, and only 5.7 per cent. was hardwood. We imported hardwoods to the value of $7,448,935, an increase of $2,250,000 over 1909. The total value of our hardwood cut was only $4,958,450.

Many other features of interest will be found in the report. Its general importance however, is not so much in the statistics of the total lumber production, as in the information which it affords, as to the trend of the lumber industry. The decreasing importance of the white pine cut, the increasing importance of the spruce, douglas fir and yellow pine of British Columbia, and above all the introduction of new species of wood upon the market, show clearly that the industry is rapidly undergoing an important change which indicates more than anything else, a growing tendency among the manufacturers to utilize everything in the form of wood, which can possibly be made into a marketable product. No less than 5 new varieties of wood are reported as having been manufactured during 1910, namely, chestnut, cherry, tulip, sycamore and alder. Valuable and interesting statistics are also given regarding the products tion of timber, lath and shingles. The timber export trade is shown to hav continued its decrease. Shingles show a slight increase in quantity, but a decrease in price, and the cut of lath showed an increase of 3 per cent., but a slight decrease in value.

The report is replete with interest to the lumber industry, and will be read with profit, by all who desire to obtain an accurate idea of the trend of the trade.

The Extra-Provincial Licensing Act

An interesting and valuable pamphlet on the operation of the Extra-Provincial Licensing Acts in force in the different provinces of Canada has just been issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The author of this work is Mr. F. W. Wegenast, LL.B., of the Ontario Bar, secretary of the legal department of the above body.

Something of a sensation was caused in the business world last year when the British Columbia Act came into force, but while a severe criticism of this enactment was heard on all sides, the period during which the Dominion Government might have disallowed the Act was suffered to elapse, and now, while many regard the Act as not being worth the paper upon which it is written—so far, at any rate, as it affects Dominion companies, it will doubtless continue to be enforced by provincial authorities until it has been established by either the Supreme Court or Privy Council that it was ultra vires of the British Columbia legislature. It is hoped that a test case will arise in the near future by which the invalidity of the provisions of the Act may be proven, and it is interesting and reassuring to note that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has undertaken to support such litigation.

It is not only in British Columbia, however, that such an Act is in force. Similar enactments have been passed during the last ten years, by nearly all the provinces. This fact is of the utmost importance not only to manufacturers but to every company in the Dominion carrying on inter-provincial business. The Acts of the various provinces have been analyzed very carefully by Mr. Wegenast, who cites a number of cases showing the arbitrary nature of their provisions. Be it understood that, in the majority of the provinces, a company doing business without a license is not only subject to a large penalty but is also held incapable of bringing action in respect of any contract made in that province. Concerning the manner in which these penalties operate we cannot do better than to quote Mr. Wegenast:—

"If the Acts were confined to the imposition of a tax or license fee and the general regulation of corporate activity, and if their requirements were enforced by penalties administered under a reasonable procedure, the effect might not be unduly oppressive, whatever might be thought of the wisdom and constitutionality of the legislation. But to the pecuniary penalties there is in most of the Acts added a provision denying to companies not duly authorized under the Acts the capacity to appear in the courts for the enforcement of corporate rights. A company which has not been alert to inform itself of the precise operation of the Acts may, therefore find itself deprived of an essential element of its corporate capacity. Thus a British company or a company from another province which has for years been carrying on business in Ontario through occasional commercial travellers or by correspondence may by the mere fact of appointing some person resident in the province to act as its representative, deprive itself of the right of suing in the courts of Ontario upon its business contracts or claims;—in other words it becomes, so far as business relations in the province are concerned, an outlaw. In the province of British Columbia the position is rendered still more serious by the fact that business through non-resident travellers or by correspondence is not excepted, so that even an isolated business transaction by a foreign company which has no representative or branch in the province is fraught with the risk of legal incapacity on the part of the company to enforce its rights. And this disability can be overcome only by compliance with very onerous formalities and the establishment of a head office in the province and the appointment of a resident attorney with extensive powers."

To the lay mind it is monstrous to think that a company under any circumstances should be unable to enforce its rights by legal action. How much more is this so when applied to a concern which has duly received its charter from the Dominion Government?

For the present there is no other course open to those concerned than to see to it that their business is adjusted to meet the requirements of the various provincial enactments. The only alternative to this appears to be to run the risk of a law suit in which there would be no chance of success without going to the Supreme Court and perhaps the Privy Council on the constitutional aspects of the case.

The constitutional point at issue is whether or not the provinces have in these Acts exceeded their powers under the British North America Act. The whole question is bristling with complications both on the legal and the practical side and presents one of the most serious constitutional issues that have come before the courts since confederation. The situation is such that an early decision of the issue in one way or another is in the highest degree desirable. Until such a decision is obtained there is no choice but to learn as much as possible about the provisions of the various provincial acts and comply carefully with their requirements. Herein the Canadian Manufacturers Association's publication will be of the greatest possible assistance to the commercial interests of the Dominion. The explanatory passages throughout are particularly lucid, and despite the ticklish nature of the subject discussed there is not enough legal phraseology in any portion of the text to make a thorough understanding thereof in the least difficult to the lay mind.

Lumber Prices in Canada and the United States

A special report which will be of much interest and value to the producers of natural products in Canada has been issued by the Department of Labor in the form of a 316 page volume giving comparative market prices for agricultural, fisheries and mine products in Canada and the United States during the past five and a half years.

On account of the practical absence of any uniform system of grading in the lumber trades of Canada and the United States the accuracy of such a report upon the lumber prices must not be taken as unfailingly complete. It may be taken for granted, however, that in preparing the report the government and all those who assisted kept this feature of the situation carefully in view and did their best to provide reports which could be properly made the basis of a useful series of comparisons.

In its introduction to the report upon the course of prices in the lumber trade of Canada and the United States the report takes up this feature at some length, as follows:

To obtain statistics of lumber prices on a basis admitting of direct comparisons between Canada and the United States offers peculiar difficulties. These difficulties arise chiefly from two sources, (1) the absence of any uniform system of grading lumber in either country; and (2) the general conditions prevailing in the trade between the two countries. Brief references to each of these features may be made in turn:

(1) Absence of uniform system of grading.—Notwithstanding repeated attempts to establish systems of grading on both sides of the international boundary, the trade is for practical purposes without recognized standards of quality. Especially is this true of pine, which constitutes a most important part of the Canadian export trade with the United States. This is largely the result of the varyind conditions which determine quality in lumber. Localities often within short distances of each other produce standing timber of different characteristics. Again, one tree in the same locality differs from another; log from the same tree differs from log; board from the same log differs from board. In a rough way the nature of the output of the different mills is known to the trade; but it remains true that almost every transaction between the mills and the wholesaler, and between the wholesale and retail trade, is highly individualized, and that the definition of grades becomes in the final resort a matter largely of personal judgment. Almost every millman and dealer has his own method of sorting and classifying boards, and even where the same terminology is employed, the quotations may be for widely different articles. Further, such distinctions as the following occur frequently: at Buffalo, boards designed for local consumption will be found to be quoted in certain instances at different prices from the same boards in the same yards when resorted for shipment to outside points. Printed records of lumber prices are accordingly somewhat rare, and where they exist are offered chiefly as approximations within considerable ranges requiring an amount of interpretation that renders direct comparisons hazardous.

(2) Features of trade in lumber between Canada and the United States.—It follows from the above that in an inquiry into comparative lumber prices reliance must be had chiefly on the opinion of those in business on both sides of the boundary. The consensus of opinion among several millmen and wholesalers in Canada and the United States was that the course of the lumber trade is at present affected but slightly by international considerations. The chief mar-

kets of the lumbermen of Ontario and Eastern Canada are three in number: the home market; the United States market; and the British market. The influence of these markets on current prices varies in different sections of the country. In the same section, moreover, at different times the flow into the markets in question fluctuates according to conditions therein of supply and demand. It frequently happens that most of the output from a particular section will go in one season to a particular market, while in the following season the main current may be in quite another direction. As a generalization, the United States offers a steady demand for the better grades of Canadian soft lumber, though the poorer qualities also find a market, more or less restricted and variable in character, south of the international boundary. The area within which Canadian lumber can be successfully marketed in the United States is largely determined by freight rates relatively to the situation of areas producing similar or interchangeable grades in the United States themselves. Georgian Bay pine, for example, can meet the pine of Wisconsin and Minnesota (which is generally of better quality) in the Buffalo market, but finds the pressure of competition increasingly powerful in markets further west. The products of the Quebec limits meet those of Georgia and the other southern States in the eastern cities of the United States. On the other hand, some southern pine finds its way north to Ottawa, turpentine, in the case of southern forests, yielding a return almost as valuable as the lumber. In all cases, of course, the special qualities of the products create a market for themselves. In the hardwoods, for example, most of the oak consumed in Ontario is received from the United States, owing to the superiority of the southern oak over that produced in many parts of Ontario. On the other hand, Ontario birch flows south, being generally superior in quality to that produced south of the line. In the west a considerable amount of low-grade lumber is shipped from Minnesota and Wisconsin to the Northwest Provinces, but the keen demand for the higher grades of pine in the United States keeps most of these qualities at home. Northern Ontario and British Columbia meet most of the demand in the Northwest Provinces, British Columbia being able to compete successfully with Washington and Oregon owing to lower stumpage rates and the less costly methods of logging which in many sections are possible.

In view of the above, it was the consensus that, quality for quality, and other things being equal, distance from the mills is the chief factor in determining prices of lumber in Canada and the United States. In most cases prices are higher in the United States than in Canada, seeing that the chief movement in lumber is from Canada to the United States. In a few cases, however, the opposite is true, and oak is ordinarily higher in Toronto than in Buffalo, though birch is higher in Buffalo than in Toronto. An example typical of many others is as follows : At Liverpool, N.S., surfaced hemlock boards (planed on one side) were quoted during June, 1911, at $12.25 per M., f.o.b. These landed in the Boston market would stand as follows:—

Cost f.o.b. Liverpool	$12 25
Freight	3 00
Duty	1 25
Commission (5 p.c.)	0 90
Interest	0 40
Insurance	0 45
Total	$18 25

In Boston at the same date this lumber was selling at $18.50 to $19.00 in competition chiefly with Pennsylvania hemlock which is generally somewhat inferior in toughness to the Nova Scotia product.

The tables of prices are given, not as affording direct means of comparison—though grades as nearly as possible corresponding to each other have been selected—but as of interest, subject to the interpretation which the trade will be able to give them, as showing the general tendency of lumber prices in the two countries during the past few years.

The Tariff Situation—Some of the Results

The most noticeable result of the defeat of the reciprocity proposal at the recent Dominion elections, so far as the lumber and paper making industries of Canada are concerned, is the fact, already apparent, that United States paper manufacturers are looking definitely to Canadian forests for the raw material for their paper mills. It has been freely predicted and speciously denied that this would be the case, but the test of the pudding is in the eating thereof, and it is to be noticed that the paper manufacturers of the United States are already coming forward for a share of the Canadian raw materials. If reciprocity had been passed, possibly the same results would soon have occurred on account of the irresistable force of natural and economic laws. But now that all uncertainty about the action of Canada has been removed, the United States manufacturers will be quicker to realize that for the perpetuation of their business they must have Canadian pulpwood. To have it they must now build their mills in Canada and manufacture the pulpwood into wood pulp or paper in Canada. The newspapers of the United States and Canada are now printing almost daily reports of the decision of additional United States manufacturers to follow this course. One of the most noticeable is the case of the Bayless Company of Austin, Pa., whose dam recently broke causing a great loss of life and property and destroying the company's mill. This company had already secured pulpwood areas in Canada and they will now, it is reported, build a mill in Quebec and manufacture paper there. Another instance is that of the Berlin mills, of Berlin, New Hampshire, which are arranging to build paper mills at Three Rivers, Que.

An interesting side light upon the situation is afforded by the recent act put into force by the Province of New Brunswick to prevent the export of pulpwood from that province in an unmanufactured state. This act will not be of real effect for another year to come, as it refers to licenses which have been renewed or transferred after the act came into force. The date for the renewal of most of these licenses is August 1st, and as the act came into force on October 1st, these licenses will not be effected until next August. In the meanwhile it will be possible to export pulpwood from lands held under such licenses.

Another feature of the situation which is of much interest is that which has to do with the Pike Law in the State of Maine. By means of this law, logs which were cut in the State of Maine and manufactured into lumber in New Brunswick could be exported into the United States free of duty. This act has recently been abrogated and such lumber will be subject to the same duty as all other lumber coming from Canada. If the reciprocity measure had carried and all rough lumber from Canada had been admitted into the United States free of duty, the manufacturers of lumber at St. John who use logs from the State of Maine would not have been effected by the abrogation of the Pike law. It now remains to be seen whether the reported threat of these manufacturers to greatly reduce the amount of their cut will be put into practice.

Still another feature of the situation which will be watched with keen interest in Canada is the possibility that the United States Congress may of its own motion remove the duty on rough lumber. If this were done, and there are those who profess to believe that it is quite probable, Canadian lumber manufacturers would be in possession of the advantages which they would have secured under reciprocity, and the country as a whole would have lost nothing. When the reciprocity measure was before the House of Representatives at Washington there was a strong movement on foot in favor of what was known as "the farmer's free list," which included lumber. The sponsors of this movement are reported to be determined to make a fight for it again when congress meets. Canadian lumber manufacturers, however, would be foolish to wait for any such doubtful movement to have effect. They should immediately go to Ottawa with a demand for a duty on rough lumber.

Hemlock Manufacturers Hold Meeting

Grading and Inspection Problems Discussed—Proposed Co-operation with Canadian Lumbermen's Association—Next Meeting in November

A meeting of the hemlock manufacturers of Ontario was held at the Queen's Hotel, on Monday afternoon, October 9, at which the principal subject of discussion was the proposed formation of an association, and the drawing up of rules for the grading of hemlock lumber. Mr. Norman Hocken, Otter Lake Station, Ont., presided, and Mr. W. J. MacBeth, Toronto, acted as secretary. Those present included Herman Weismiller, Bala; W. W. Carter, Fesserton; J. A. Detweiler, Longford; Chas. McGibbon, Penetanguishene; J. K. Muir, of Muir, & Terry, Toronto; J. P. Johnson, of Campbell & Johnson, Toronto; Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa; A. C. Manbert, of Graves, Bigwood & Co., Toronto; R. B. Elgie, of Elgie & Jarvis, Toronto; John Donogh, Toronto; W. J. Lovering, Toronto; J. G. Cane, Toronto; A. D. Gordon, of R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto; A. E. Eckardt, of R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.; Robt. Lee, of J. D. Shier Lumber Co., Bracebridge; T. S. Parkinson, Huntsville, and James Lauder, Toronto.

Mr. Hocken in opening the meeting referred to the previous meeting at which it had been decided that the questions of forming an association, and adopting definite grading rules for hemlock should be taken up, at a meeting to be held early in October. He then asked the members present to report upon the stock which they had on hand, and the amount which they had cut during the year.

In summing up after hearing the reports, Mr. Hocken said it seemed that the quantity of hemlock in the country was no greater than at the time of the last meeting, possibly somewhat less. Judging from the reports he thought that the market was holding its own.

Mr. A. P. Johnson introduced a discussion upon the advisability of averaging up the prices on the various lengths of hemlock. He found it a difficult matter to persuade the trade to pay different prices for the different lengths, and he thought it was a question whether it would not be better to make an average price all round, and have some arrangement whereby only a certain percentage of the desirable lengths, such as 16 feet, and up, would be included in a shipment.

The upshot of the discussion was a general belief that there was no good reason for advancing prices at present, and that conditions in regard to prices for the various lengths should be left as they are.

Mr. MacBeth then introduced a discussion upon the duty upon lumber. He claimed that lumber was about the only manufactured article in Canada, to-day, which was not protected. The only way in which they could secure fair treatment in this direction would be by making themselves a national institution with local organizations. Every lumberman should belong to the national organization—the Canadian Lumbermen's Association—and let a certain amount of the fees paid into that association be handed back to the local organization. Only in such a manner would they be able to give their opinions and requests sufficient force to have them respected.

The matter of adopting standard grading rules for hemlock was also brought up by Mr. MacBeth who suggested that representatives of the manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer should be formed into a committee of at least 5 members, who would draw up grading rules. These rules should be such, that whenever anybody made objection to a shipment, a decision should be given by a disinterested party appointed by the association.

Mr. Manbert asked what were the results of the efforts that had been made in the United States among the hardwood people to standardize their grades

Mr. MacBeth replied that nearly all hardwood lumber was bought and sold on the National Hardwood Lumber Association rules, and subject to their inspection. During the month of September last, these inspectors had passed judgment upon 11,000,000 feet of hardwood in the United States. There were some 8 or 9 salaried inspectors, and some 6 or 7 who were inspecting on a percentage basis. This went to show that even in these dull times the inspection of the association was largely used.

The discussion then reverted to the proposal that an association should be formed. After some consideration of this question the chairman called upon Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to address the meeting.

Mr. Hawkins commenced by stating that there seemed to be an impression among the members present that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was a pine association. It was not a pine association, or a spruce association, or a hemlock association. It was a lumbermen's association. Any manufacturer, wholesaler or exporter of lumber was entitled to membership. The association would be very glad to welcome any hemlock manufacturer as a member. A remark had been made by Mr. McGibbon about the advisability of having inspectors appointed by the government. Mr. Hawkins stated that this point had been brought before the deputy minister of trade and commerce about 18 months ago and the deputy minister had stated that the government would not under any circumstances consider the appointing of lumber inspectors. Of course this had been before the recent change of government. As to the grading and inspection of lumber there had been a great deal of discussion of late upon the question and the Canadian Lumbermen's Association had gathered a lot of information from the various associations in the United States about their rules and regulations. At the next annual meeting of the association in February he believed that the question would come up. He outlined the system as it exists in the United States and explained that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association from the first had been ready to appoint arbitrators to settle any disputes between members as to shipments. During the whole course of their existence however, they had not been called upon to appoint a single arbitrator.

Mr. Hawkins said that he had gone through the mill in the formation of the association and the Canadian Lumbermen's Association had now a strong representation from all parts of the country which was ready at any moment to take up any question in which the lumbermen were interested. They had already taken up a number of important questions and had been of great benefit to the lumber industry. Among the questions which had been handled was that of insurance, and the association with the assistance of other associations had been able to preserve for the lumbermen the right to insure in the mutual insurance companies of the United States which gave much lower rates than the old line companies. Other very important problems which had been handled by the association to the advantage of the industry were those regarding freight rates on lumber, allowance for car stakes provided by the lumbermen, allowance for absorption of moisture, ice and snow, etc. in the weight of a car, the theft of logs on the Pacific coast by poachers who at present were immune under the law, the uniform bill of lading, etc. Recently the association had organized a trade report bureau which was already proving of great value to its members and which if properly utilized by a large number of the trade would result in assisting not only those who were called upon to give credit but those who sometimes found themselves in financial difficulties. In the United States a number of firms had been saved from bankruptcy by the timely assistance of the trade report system as it had been possible to arrange the troubles of the men who were in difficulty before the crisis actually arrived.

The collection of debts was also one of the matters which the association had under consideration and they also hoped to secure more of the work of collecting claims from the railways for overcharges.

In conclusion Mr. Hawkins said he did not wish to say that the hemlock men would not accomplish great things if they formed an association, but he assured them that they would not accomplish much unless they had a much larger membership than was represented at this meeting.

The members listened with great interest to Mr. Hawkins' remarks and benefitted greatly by the suggestions which he made.

A discussion then developed as to the manner in which any system of grading and inspection could be enforced if it were adopted. Several of the members were at some variance about the details of such a proposition but there was a general consensus of opinion that any grading and inspection system would require the backing either of the government or of some important body such as the Canadian Lumbermen's Association if it were to be effective.

A resolution was finally adopted that the secretary should write to the secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association suggesting that he invite the Hemlock manufacturers to become members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. The purpose of this motion was to provide for the members a satisfactory means of taking up afterwards, the questions of grading and inspection.

It was also agreed that the next meeting of the hemlock manufacturers should be held about the middle of November and that some of the larger manufacturers should be asked to come to that meeting with their proposals for grading hemlock definitely prepared, to be submitted at the meeting. It was felt that in this way some definite step would be possible in the direction of adopting rules.

Progressive Lumbering at Fassett, Que.

Up-to-date Plant and Shipping Facilities Which Enable the Fassett Lumber Company to Maintain a Leading Place in the Industry

Fassett Lumber Co.—General View of Saw Mill

Among the numerous saw mills of Quebec Province none have a better reputation for quality of output, splendid and up-to-date operating facilities and businesslike management than the Fassett Lumber Company of Fassett, Quebec, under their efficient manager, Mr. J. R. Collins.

Ideally located on the main line of the C. P. R. from Ottawa to Montreal and practically on the bank of the Ottawa river, they possess excellent shipping facilities by both rail and water. The shortage of logs experienced by the lumbermen further up the Ottawa river this season did not affect the Fassett Lumber Company. From their limits over 14 miles up the country, their own railroad runs direct to the mill, conveying the logs from limit to log pond in a few hours. During the past year this roadbed has been extended several miles. One of the accompanying illustrations shows the method of loading logs at the limits, preparatory to conveying them to the mill.

The railroad equipment consists of three Shay-geared locomotives, one of 55 tons, one of 65 tons and one of 70 tons, besides one saddle tank switching engine of 25 tons, two Barnhart steam loaders, 45 logging cars and 26 flat cars.

The company claim with confidence that they are able to turn out lumber cheaper than any other company in Eastern Canada. An inspection of the plant will convince one that in making this claim the company have good reason to believe that they can back it up conclusively. The mill is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, and labor-saving devices known to the lumber industry. The equipment includes two Clark Bros. eight-foot single bands complete with steel carriages and steel niggers; one Clark automatic overhead trimmer, to trim from six to twenty-four feet; one heavy double edger and one overhead slab slasher with five saws. Attached to the saw mill is a planing mill and shingle mill equipped with the latest type of machinery.

The equipment in the engine room includes a 450 h.p. Clark engine which supplies the power for the saw mill and a Westinghouse 600-volt generator which supplies light for the mill and town and power for the planing and shingle mills. In the engine room is also located one of the latest model fire pumps which is connected with the mill pond by a twelve-inch pipe. The pump has a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute. On every floor, and at places within easy reach, coils of hose are placed and throughout the lumber yard a system of hydrants has been installed which can be turned on at a moment's notice in case an outbreak of fire should be discovered.

The sorting and grading table in the saw mill is 350 feet long and is equipped with live rollers running the full length of the table. The yard is fitted up with eight railroad docks and has a capacity of 15,000,000 feet which is constantly being enlarged. The shipping facilities are excellent, switches being laid between each row of lumber piles for standard gauge cars, by means of which lumber can be loaded on cars without any haulage. It is a remarkable fact that around the mill the company have no need for horses, their perfect rail system doing all the work.

All kinds of pine, spruce, hemlock and different kinds of hardwoods are manufactured and the company specialize in long timber, cutting lengths up to 40 feet. With their own railway system they are able to convey the timber to the mill at any time of the year for special orders.

The fiscal year of the company ended on September 30th, and proved to have been the most successful year in the history of the concern, the stockholders receiving a dividend of 10 per cent.

During the coming season the woods operations will be greatly extended and over 25,000,000 feet will be cut in 1912. To do this, a double tower is run, night and day, and with the hot pond in connection, the mill runs all winter without any shut down. The logs being taken from the limits for next season's cut, as seen by the representative of the Canada Lumberman, are a splendid run, and the company promise to have a specially fine cut of hardwood for next year's market.

The officers of the Fassett Lumber Company have long been connected with the lumber business. The president is Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, vice-president of the Second National Bank, Elmira, N. Y., who has long been identified with lumbering interests in the United States. The vice-president is Mr. A. E. Edgecombe, Knoxville, Pa., and the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Harry S. Thayer, Elmira, N. Y. Mr. John R. Collins, the efficient manager of the business at Fassett, is a native of Pennsylvania who has had a lifelong experience in the lumber business and much of the success of the Fassett Lumber Company is due to his splendid management.

Fassett Lumber Co.—Loading Logs on Cars for the Mill

The Meaford Manufacturing Company are contemplating the erection of a sawmill in the town of Meaford, with a capacity of 15,000 feet of hardwood per day.

Trade Conditions Throughout Canada

Reduction Probable in Woods Operations During Coming Winter— Opinions of the Trade Upon the Season's Business and the Outlook

The outlook for the lumber trade of Canada at present is undoubtedly encouraging. Reports which have been received by the Canada Lumberman from many parts of the country indicate this beyond any question. In many parts of the country the report is that trade is good. From other parts which have been affected more than others by the depression in the United States and by the reciprocity campaign, reports come that business has been dull but that stocks have been moving off steadily. In the Georgian Bay district of Ontario, especially along the North Shore, this is particularly the case. Reports from that part of the country indicate that although no immediate boom in the lumber business can be counted upon there is no reason for expecting a serious decline in trade. Most of the manufacturers in that district however are adopting conservative methods in their operations and will reduce the amount of their cut in the woods during the coming winter.

Regarding the situation in the Georgian Bay district the opinion of a well posted operator is as follows:—From conversation with other lumbermen we do not think that the woods operation on the whole will be as large as usual, there being a feeling of conservation throughout the trade. We do not look for a settled condition of business until after the elections in the States next fall, 1912. There is no doubt that there are a great many economical questions to be settled on the other side of the line and the most optimistic persons would not dare to venture an opinion as to what the result is going to be. We have great faith in the lumber business, but are decidedly hampered with the present conditions. Still we believe that the future has many good things in store for us.

A reduced cut is also indicated by the reports which have been received from Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick the season has been spoiled considerably by the lack of sufficient water in the rivers for driving operations. The high cost of freight to the old country has also been a serious drag. The indications therefore are that in this province also there will be a reduced cut. In British Columbia conditions have been rather uncertain and still continue so. The volume of business this year however, has been greater than in any previous year. The crop uncertainties and the competition of United States lumber however caused a good deal of unprofitable business.

Taking it all round it appears that the country has passed through a season of much uncertainty in rather a conservative manner and has entered the fall season in a much better condition than might have been expected. With the political atmosphere in Canada cleared, it is reasonable to expect that business will revive and that with careful woods operations and a somewhat reduced cut in most parts of the country, there will be a feeling next spring of trade buoyancy such as has not prevailed for some years past.

Following are some of the letters which have been received by the Canada Lumberman upon the subject:—

Lighter Cut Expected on Georgian Bay

The Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Little Current, Ont.—In our vicinity stocks on hand are a little lighter than they were at this time last year, possibly 10 or 15 per cent., but we cannot tell how much importance can be attached to this. Last year shipping as a general thing was very poor in August and the first part of September and became much more active the last six or eight weeks of navigation. This year shipping seems to have been fairly good in August and September, but unless it keeps up, stocks may be heavier at the close of navigation than they were last year. Our own stock on hand Sept. 15th was about ten million feet as against fourteen million feet at the same time last year, but we had more than usual on hand last year and less than usual this year.

The log cut on the North Shore the coming season will, in our opinion, be somewhat less than it was last year. Most operators are curtailing somewhat and one we know of is not operating at all. On the other hand, we know of one new concern which will operate this year to the extent of probably ten million feet, and one or two others who will increase their cut somewhat. Our own cut will be not far from what it was last year.

Prices just now seem to be substantially what they were last year, but sales we think are even slower, and we cannot see any upward tendency in prices, except possibly in Norway, which went off last fall and spring but has now come up a little bit, being higher than it has been since about Sept. 1, 1910, and substantially on a parity with the early summer of 1910. Wholesalers claim to be selling white pine for about a dollar less than they did a year ago. Before the season is over this is likely to be reflected in the prices paid in any further purchases this fall.

About the only special feature we have noticed in the trade this season has been the expectation of reciprocity and consequent removal of the United States import duty on lumber, which we think has had some stimulating effect on purchases made this summer for late fall and early spring shipments. With this stimulus removed we believe that trade is likely to quiet down a little. In fact we cannot see any features of particular encouragement in the outlook for next year. By far the greater part of Georgian Bay lumber is imported into the United States and general business in the United States is not undergoing any improvement. Some large lines being even duller than any time in the last two years. The Presidential nominations and election next year are likely to put a further damper on business there.

The writer has heard some Canadian manufacturers say that the new Government is likely to put an import duty on American lumber, which would help Canada, but we cannot see where this would be of any particular assistance to the Canadian manufacturers except possibly those who manufacture hardwoods. If Canada imported more pine than she exported, an import duty would of course help, but Canada is certain to have an exportable surplus of lumber, and if an import duty shonld prevent some American lumber from competing in Canada, there would be a greater amount to compete in the United States markets with the Canadian lumber which was exported there. Furthermore, it seems to us possible that if Canada should place any further duties on American goods it might re-open the entire question in Congress and possibly result in the application of the surtax of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Hardwood Trade Satisfactory on Georgian Bay

Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.—The trade in hardwood lumber is in first-class condition. The quantity and stocks on hand in our territory are, we believe, less than usual, although probably not less than at the same period last year. Heavy sizes are becoming very scarce. We think the general intention around this part is to cut the usual quantity during the coming winter, although we have in mind the fact that in every presidential year in the United States there is slackening of the lumber industry there, and our past experience has proven to us that a considerable quantity of it comes into Canada during that period to the detriment of our prices. As next year is presidential year, it is well worth keeping in mind, as a heavy stock here might be undesirable.

Prices have, if anything, been higher than last year, especially in thick stocks. The demaid has been excellent and we know of no reason why the prospects next season should not be good.

We have had the pleasure of receiving the Hoo-Hoo organization lately, and we believe that the trip which the members have taken on the Great Lakes bounding our country, will give them a better idea of Canadian resources than the most of them ever had before.

No Boom Expected for Some Time

Eddy Bros. & Company, Limited, Blind River, Ont.—The conditions of the lumber business at present are not very bright. Some of the mills on this shore will shut down earlier than usual on account of lack of dock room. Owing to the fact that this company is so closely associated with Mershon, Eddy, Parker Company, of Saginaw, Mich., however, we will have plenty of dock room this fall as that firm handle our entire cut for the season. In our own town here the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, Sheppard & Wallace, and the Midland Lumber Company, have stopped operating, and we understand the other firms along the shore are not going in as heavily this year as last. We have to depend entirely on the market in the United States for the lumber from this shore. The election here this year has kept the buyers back and as you know the presidential election on the other side next year will keep trade kind of dull. We do not now look for any boom in the lumber business for some time.

Trade Quiet But Steady

The Hope Lumber Company, Blind River, Ont.—Our mill has a full stock and is running day and night. We shall put in stock enough to supply our mill this coming season. No special market conditions are to be noted at this time, excepting that there is not a great deal of life to the trade, but we think the usual volume of lumber is being sold.

Smaller Cut Expected on Georgian Bay

The Sheppard Lumber Company, Waubaushene, Ont.—In regard to stocks on hand at present time, we think they are somewhat lighter than they were at this time last season. As far as we can learn, the cut in the woods during the coming season is going to be less, several firms are taking out nothing at all. We find prices to be about the same as last year, excepting norway, which has advanced considerably. The demand during 1911 has been good all season and has every prospect of remaining so for the balance of the season. The most noticeable feature with us has been the increased demand for mill culls. This class of stock is advancing in price and it apparently will not be long until box lumber, which has been slow for some little time, will again be called into use.

Logging Operations Reduced One-half

The Bruce Mines Saw Mill Company:—The stocks of lumber in this district are larger than we have ever seen them. Most of these stocks are sold in American ports, and everybody was waiting to see what was going to be done about the tariff. They have found out definitely now, but at present writing still have the problem of where to sell their stock at a decent profit. Prices have been so low all year in both pine and hemlock that the manufacturer's profit has been very small. Hemlock seems to be advancing the last few weeks and we think stocks are pretty well picked up.

We cannot see any prospect of improvement in white pine until spring. Logging operations during the coming winter will be probably about fifty per cent. of what they were last year in this vicinity.

Good Prospects at Owen Sound, Ont.

The Edward Hines Lumber Company, Owen Sound, Ont.—The regular trade in this part of the country is very fair. There is considerable building going on both in the town and country. The stocks on hand at the present time are about the same as a year ago, and the cut in the woods from the concerns in this district will be about the same as last year.

The prices of white pine are about the same, or maybe a little lower than in 1910. The norway prices have increased somewhat owing to the increased demand. We have quite an amount sold on order that is not in shipping condition at the present time, and the prospects for the balance of the season look very good.

Healthy Trade Conditions at Ottawa

The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, Ottawa, Ont.—Trade conditions in this district are in a fairly healthy condition. The stocks in the different yards are somewhat smaller now than they were this time a year ago, and would have been materially further reduced had it not been for the strike in England.

Most of the lumbermen will take out about the same quantity of logs this coming winter, with the exception of one very large operator in the Ottawa Valley, who expects to reduce his output by one-third. This, however, will not affect the quantity of lumber to be sawn for next season, as this particular manufacturer has enough logs in the river to keep his mills running full capacity next season, notwithstanding the curtailment in the bush this coming winter.

Prices in the box and mill cull grades are slightly easier than they were this time last year. As a consequence this lumber is moving rather more freely, partly for local consumption, but the greater portion of it finds its way into the United States market.

The export trade is rather quiet at the present time, and we do not look for anything startling in the American market for the coming year.

Prosperity Ahead and a Good Demand

Bartram Brothers, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.—We have nothing to complain of in regard to volume of business. Our sales up to the present time have largely exceeded our total sales of last year. The amount of lumber on hand at the various points in this district is much below what it was at this time last year. A noticeable feature is the general scarcity of low grade white pine. On account of this, the price of mill culls and box lumber is very firm, and a little in advance of last year's prices. The fall trade has every promise of being good, and we can see nothing ahead, in the future, but prosperity, and a good demand for lumber.

A Poor Season on the Miramichi

The J. B. Snowball Company, Limited, Chatham, N.B.—The timber trade on the Miramichi this year has passed through one of the worst seasons in the experience of the writer.

In March and April the prospects looked favorable for a good season, but prices commenced to drop at once, and as a result, shipping from this port has been very much reduced. The Miramichi Lumber Company, manufacturers of about twelve million feet, have not sold or shipped any of their this season's cut. The Lynch Lumber Company are in the same position, and will hold from eight to ten million feet. Messrs. D. Sullivan & Son, and Mr. John O'Brien, sawers of about three and a half million feet, have not sold anything, and have the whole season's cut piled up. W. A. Hickson has sold about one-third, and Messrs. Sinclair Bros., possibly a quarter, and the balance of their stock is piled on their wharf.

Driving conditions were very poor in the latter part of April and May, and as a result the logs did not come into the booms as early as usual, and sawing was delayed all over the river, mills being a month later than usual in starting. Some of the operators have large portions of their logs held up in the streams, principally Messrs. George Burchill & Sons, D. & J. Ritchie, and Sinclair Bros.

The labor conditions in the Liverpool-Manchester district in the month of August further demoralized the timber markets in Britain, and the increase in freight rates from 37s. 6d. on the Miramichi in June and July to 47s. 6d. the latter part of August, had the effect of stopping any market shipments that might then have been made. To-day it is almost impossible to secure tonnage unless 50s. or more would be paid.

So far, no move has been made for the woods in this section, or if any, on a very limited scale, but it is likely that all the mill owners will be again logging, but with the outlook for the future, it will probably be on a very limited scale. All the mill men here were looking forward anxiously to the adoption of reciprocity and are rather disappointed at the result.

Prospects Not Promising at Richibucto

R. O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B.—The stocks of lumber on hand here are about the same as at this time last year. The cut in the woods will probably be lighter. The prices this year were lower than last year, and prospects do not seem to be much brighter. Demand for hemlock during 1911 was fairly brisk, but spruce was not up to the ordinary. The lumber districts here are being fast depleted, and the lumber now cut is of very small dimension.

Reduced Cut Expected in Nova Scotia

The Campbell Lumber Company, Limited, Weymouth Bridge, N.S.—It is a little difficult to give you a complete list of stocks on hand at this time of year—our final accounts and all statements being carefully made up in December at the close of each year. However, we give you below an approximate idea of just how matters stand with us.

	Sept., 1911	Sept., 1910
Value of lumber	$7,500	$22,600
Lumber on hand, ft.	500,000	1,507,000
Logs on hand, ft	4,400,000	1,980,000
Value of logs	$44,000	$19,800

The cut in the woods this winter will not be as much as last year, 1910, when it was 5,000,000 ft. This year, 1911, it will amount to about 3,000,000 ft., this is on account of having so many logs on hand—as you see by above account.

Prices are about the same as last year as to South America lumber. A little better demand and prices exist for Cuban stock, while the United States markets have been even still worse than last year, both in demand and price, although the United States market seems now a little firmer. It is not so good with South America and Cuba, as it was at the first of this season. The demand as a whole has not been brisk right through. The special features to our estimation in the Argentine have been poor crops, especially in corn and maize—in United States the tariff, and political agitation seems to have had a bad effect there.

Drought Shortened Nova Scotia Cut

F. C. Whitman, Annapolis Royal, N. S.—In a general way South American business is dull and freight advance has curtailed shipments. Drought has shortened the summer cut and white pine is cleaned up principally on that account. Logs must await autumn rains. Cuba spruce boards are well cleaned up. West Indies Cuba demand is fairly active.

I cannot give you any idea of actual stocks on hand. Two South American cargoes taking over 2,000,000 feet are loading here now and two schooners about 700,000 feet are to load for Cubo. Suitable vessels for Cuba and Porta Rico trade have been difficult of charter and buyers are waiting cargoes sold but not yet shipped.

Business steady at Port Greville, N.S.

H. Elderkin & Company, Port Greville, N.S.—Stock in hand, there is none, and none this time last year. The cut in the woods will be about the same as last winter in this section. There was about three to four million feet. We look for about the same prices, averaging above $13 f.o.b. vessel our shipping port. We know of nothing special to affect prices. Our lumber mostly goes to English markets, some piling and scantling to American.

Good Trade in Cape Breton

Chappell Bros. & Company, Sydney, C. B.—The local lumber trade is good, and prices, especially of hemlock boards, have been maintained throughout the season, a little higher than last year.

There is not much lumbering done in Cape Bretton, and comparatively all is consumed locally, hence the fluctuations of the foreign market do not effect prices very much. There has been a little falling off in prices of framing material since early spring, when prices were higher than ever before. Stock to day is not heavy, but the dealers are bringing it in both by rail and water about as required, and prospects are favorable for a good fall trade.

The demand has been good owing to the great activity in building, chiefly in Sydney, and about the collieries. The lumbermen are planning on operations about as usual this fall, but at most, operations in this country are small.

Stocks on Hand in B. C. About Average

East Kootenay Lumber Co., Jaffray, B. C.—The stocks on hand to-day compared with the stocks on hand this time last year, are not any heavier. A good many of the lumber companies are now equipping outfits for summer logging so that the winter operations are becoming less every year.

The price of lumber maintained a fair average for the first two months of the year. Since then prices have declined owing to the American lumber being dumped into our western markets at very low prices. The volume of business this year was greater than any year previous to this. The prospects for the balance of the year are not indicative of any great improvement in conditions.

We have had a peculiar year. A late spring, problematic crop conditions during July, wet weather in August delaying the maturing of the crops and a general tendency among the buyers to curtail their purchases till the ultimate result of this year's grain crop was finally known. The general result of the crop will prove higher than an average crop, which result will be the means of securing a heavy immigration next spring to the Northwest and we look for a very large business to commence early next year. How long it will continue will depend on crop conditions and the development of the railway construction, all of which are problematic questions to deal with at the present time.

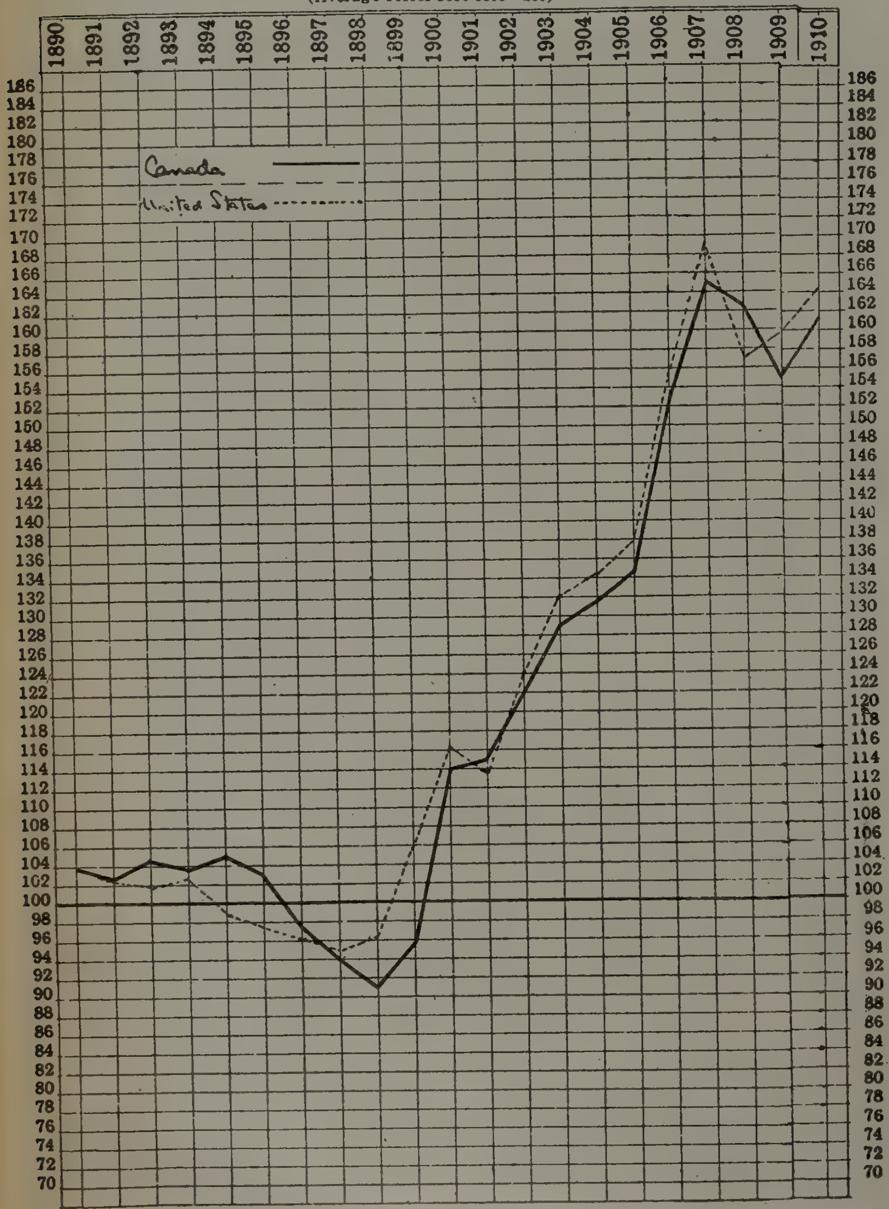
A few other interesting letters upon the trade situation have been received which were too late to be included in this issue. They will be published in the next issue.

Prices in Canada and United States

Interesting Comparisons of Fluctuations in Lumber Market During Twenty Year Period—Prices of Leading Grades

An interesting comparison of the prices of various classes of lumber products in Canada and the United States for the four years from 1908 to 1911 has been prepared by the Dominion Department of Labor. The most interesting feature of the comparison is the fact that the variation of prices in the two countries has followed largely identical lines. The following diagram illustrates this point:

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100)



The prices of spruce are given at St. John, Ottawa, Boston, and New York. At St. John the prices are shown for New Brunswick merchantable spruce deals, 3x7, 3x9, 3x11, and up, per M. superficial feet on the first market day of each month. The quotations were obtained from local dealers. Following are the St. John prices:

Prices of Spruce at St. John

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00
February	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.25
March	14.50	16.25	15.00	15.00
April	14.75	15.25	15.75	14.75
May	15.00	15.25	15.75	14.50
June	15.00	15.00	16.00	14.50
July	14.75	15.00	16.00	.....
August	14.75	15.25	15.75	.....
September	15.00	15.25	15.50	.....
October	15.00	15.25	14.50	.....
November	15.00	15.50	14.50	.....
December	15.00	15.50	14.75	.....
Average	14.81	15.20	15.30	14.833

At Ottawa, prices are given for spruce 1 x 4 and up per M feet, on the first market day of each month. These quotations were secured from the files of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Following are the Ottawa prices:

Prices of Spruce at Ottawa

Month	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	18-20	16-17	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.50
February	18-20	16-17	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.50
March	18-20	16-17	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.50
April	18-20	16-17	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.50
May	18-20	15-17	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.50
June	18-19	15-17	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.50
July	17-18	15-17	14.50-15.50	....
August	17-18	15-17	14.00-15.50	....
September	17-18	15-17	14.00-15.50	....
October	16-17	15-17	14.00-15.50	....
November	16-17	15-17	14.00-15.50	....
December	16-17	15-17	14.00-16.50	....
Average	17.96	16.17	15.48	15.25

At Boston, prices are given for spruce 9 inch and under, per M. feet on the first market day of the month as published by the Commercial Bulletin. Following are the Boston prices:

Prices of Spruce at Boston

Month.	1908	1909	1910	1911
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	21.50-22.00	24.00-25.00	23.50-24.00	22.50-23.00
February	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	22.50-23.00	22.25-22.50
March	21.00-21.50	24.00-25.00	22.50-23.00	22.50-23.00
April	21.00	24.00-25.00	24.00	23.50-24.00
May	20.50-21.00	24.00-25.00	24.00	23.50-24.00
June	20.00-20.50	23.50	23.00-23.50	23.50-24.00
July	19.50-20.00	23.00-24.00	22.25-22.50	....
August	20.00-21.00	23.00-23.50	22.00-22.50	....
September	22.00-23.00	23.00-23.50	22.00-22.50	....
October	23.00	23.00-23.50	22.50-23.00	....
November	25.00-26.00	23.00-23.50	22.50-23.00	....
December.	26.00	24.00-25.50	22.50-23.00	....
Average..	21.93	23.96	22.87	23.19

At New York, prices are given for spruce, 6 to 9 inches, cargoes per M feet, on the first market day of each month, as published by the N. Y. Lumber Trade Journal. Following are the New York prices:

Price of Spruce at New York

Spruce, 6 to 9 in., cargoes; price per M feet, on first market day of each month; quotations from N. Y. Lumber Trade Journal.

Month	1908	1909	1910	1911
	$	$	$	$
January	20-22	22-25	24-26	.....
February	20-22	22-25	24-26	.....
March	20-22	25-28	24-26	.....
April	20-22	25-28	25	.....
May	20-22	25-28	25	.....
June	18-21	25-28	25	.....
July	18-21	24-26		.....
August	18-21	24-26		.....
September	19-22	24-26	24	.....
October	19-22	24-26	24	.....
November	20-23	24-26	24	.....
December	22-25	24-26	24	.....
Average	20-79	25-25	24-69	.....

Tables showing prices of other varieties of lumber will be published in succeeding issues of The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.

Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

V. W. Tyler, representing the Manufacturers Lumber Company of New York, was in Fassett, Que., on Sept. 30th and spent the week end with J. R. Collins of the Fassett Lumber Company.

The Hon. J. Sloan Fassett, the well known lumber merchant of Elmira, New York, president of the Fassett Lumber Company, Fassett, Que., visited Fassett, Que., during the last week of September.

Mr. William Price, the former Conservative member for Quebec West, who was defeated by Mr. W. Power on September 21st, is reported to have decided to remain out of politics and to devote all his time to his numerous business interests

Mr. Frank G. Wurzburg, of Detroit, Mich., Canadian representative of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio, was a welcome visitor at the office of the Canada Lumberman recently. The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company is one of the largest manufacturers of hardwoods in the United States. They enjoy an extensive business in Canada.

Messrs. Smith & Tyrer, Liverpool, Eng., have appointed as their special representative for Scotland, Mr. John Henderson, 11 Bothwell street, Glasgow. With an active representative on the spot they will be able to increase and develop their business in Scotland. They are similarly represented in London and on the Bristol Channel and at the principal centres on the Continent.

John Donogh, of John Donogh & Co., Toronto, has returned from a month's trip to Nova Scotia. He states that business there is active and the mills shipping steadily. Large consignments of spruce are being sent to the Argentine republic, trade with which is increasing. Many mills on the south shore, however, have been compelled to close on account of being unable to get their logs down, owing to low water, which may result in a curtailment of the output.

At the invitation of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, members of the Board of Trade and other prominent business men inspected the harbor on Thursday, October 5th, being conveyed to various points by the new tug "Sir Hugh Allan." The lumber trade was well represented, among others by Mr. G. Scott, of the Argenteuil Lumber Company; Mr. W. Williamson, of the Laurentian Lumber Company; Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company; Mr. W. T. Mason and Mr. P. D. Gordan, of Mason & Gordan; and Mr. W. T. MacLaurin, of the MacLaurin Lumber Company. The Commissioners entertained the visitors at luncheon.

Edward Hines, of Chicago, president of the Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Company, visited Fort Frances, in western Ontario, recently. He was accompanied by Edward Hines, jr., Mr. Grice, his attorney, and Mr. Cousins, of Virginia, the general manager. The party visited the proposed site for a saw mill, just above the Shevlin-Clarke mills. It is understood that Mr. Hines has asked Fort Frances authorities for a bonus of $25,000 as an aid to the purchase of the site, and a flat assessment of $25,000, the same as the Shevlin-Clarke Company has. In regard to the bonus, Fort Frances can not comply, as the site is outside the town limits, in the municipality of McIrvine, but the authorities of the latter city may come to satisfactory terms with the company.

WELCOME AS AN OLD FRIEND

The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker prides itself more than anything else on the large number of old subscribers. The following, from a subscriber of sixteen years' standing, is an example of many similar letters which are sent to us from time to time:—

Lakefield, Sept. 25th, 1911.

Hugh C. MacLean, Ltd.

Dear Sirs,—The accompanying cheque will pay for my subscription as per the within account. I have not been in the lumbering business for the past two years, but the "Lumberman" is always like an old friend, Welcome. I understand that I am one of your oldest subscribers.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. Lillicrap.

Death of James Davidson of Ottawa

The Late James Davidson, Ottawa

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—Controller James Davidson, probably the best known of Ottawa's public citizens, died at his apartments in the Hotel Cecil shortly before noon yesterday, after an illness lasting only two weeks. He was seized with an attack of acute indigestion on Saturday, Sept. 23.

Deceased was one of the best known lumbermen in the capital, and had business connections throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain. He operated a large mill here for many years, having entered upon his career in the lumber trade when a boy. He served for many years as alderman in the City Council, was chosen mayor in 1901 to fill out the balance of the term of Mayor Morris when that official was disqualified, and on the establishment of the Board of Control he was elected to that body, being returned every year since.

The late Controller Davidson was for some years president of the Capital Lacrosse Club, and in this connection made many friends in Montreal, Toronto and other cities. His wife died several years ago, but two sons survive him. He was in his fifty-second year.

A private cablegram from Liverpool announces the death of David Jardine, of the shipping and lumber firm of Farnworth and Jardine, and a former New Brunswicker, at the age of 84. The firm at present control the Alex. Gibson Railway Company and lumber properties in New Brunswick.

Mr. Charles F. Smith, a director of the Laurentide Paper Company, died recently in Montreal, at the age of 71. He was one of the founders of the James McCready Company, now amalgamated with the Ames Holden Company.

B. C. Mills to Close Down till 1913

A press despatch dated Calgary, Oct. 9th, says:—Far-reaching changes were decided on at the conference held in Calgary over the week-end by the members of the Coast Mountain Lumbermen's Association. It was decided among the members that they should close down a large number of their mills this coming season and in some of the mountain mills not a wheel will turn until 1913. Horses are to be sold off, camp will be abandoned, and generally the lumbermen will mark time for about a year.

An important change which was agreed upon was that the lumber at present in stock in the various mills will be sold through one office, to be located in Calgary. Possibly the Mountain and Coast Associations will have separate offices, but there will not be more than two selling agencies at the outside. It is said that the dealers and mills are all pretty will stocked and the idea in selling through one office is that the mills will get cleaned out of their surplus lines. As the business has been conducted for the past year there has been some cutting in prices. If a mill had a large stock of one particular line on hand, it would tell its travellers to make a cut of $1 to $3 a thousand on this particular article.

Trade for the past year has been somewhat annoyed by the encroachment of the American mills. It was decided at the meeting Saturday that the association would meet all cuts that the Americans might make and put them out of business at all costs. In the meantime, an effort will be made to have the Government put a duty on American lumber that will give protection in the rough lines of lumber in which Canadians have to meet the keenest competition at present.

As a result of the placing of the lumber from one office alone there will be nearly 200 lumber travellers out of employment.

Appelton & Sewall Company, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City, have just secured a contract for the estimating and mapping of a large tract of timber land in Washington county, Maine. Maine timber land owners are beginning to realize the value of detailed and accurate information as regards their land. With topographic maps showing by fifty foot contours the elevation and other natural features, and with timber maps showing in colors the distribution of the timber, owners are able to economically handle their holdings.

Lumber, Timber, Lath and Shingles

Statistics of Production as Prepared by Forestry Branch Show an Output Valued at $83,989,197—British Columbia Making Rapid Increase

The following statistics of the lumber cut in Canada in 1910 are based upon reports made directly to the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior by 2763 firms operating nearly 3,000 sawmills. The reports are made on schedules furnished and cover the calendar year 1910.

As in the past, the co-operation of the secretaries of the different lumber manufacturer's associations has made possible the securing of lists of sawmill operators. This year, however, more careful and accurate work, based upon assistance given by trade papers, provincial and county and municipal officials, has enabled the Forestry Branch to give a better estimate of the actual lumber production than in any former bulletin. The total increase of 678 firms is chiefly due to the satisfactory and almost complete returns received from the small sawmill operators in Quebec. Ontario's number of reporting firms has decreased 84, owing to the shutting down of small operators, and to several important consolidations. In the West the number of mills has slightly increased, although the total cut has fallen off considerably, due to low water and other ungovernable causes, which have resulted either in the mills shutting down or running at much less than capacity cut.

This bulletin, including the lumber, square timber, lath and shingles produced in Canada during 1910, represents a total value of $83,989,197.

The products as reported for 1910 were as follows:

4,901,649,000 feet of lumber, worth $77,503,187.
37,962 tons of square timber exported, worth $985,255.
1,976,640,000 shingles, worth $3,557,211.
851,953,000 lath, worth $1,943,544.

Lumber Production of Canada

It will be borne in mind that where 1910 shows an increase over 1909 in the number of mills and the amount of lumber cut, this increase is in part due to the more complete reports secured in 1910.

For the whole of Canada there is an increase of 32.6 per cent. in the number of sawmill companies operating, there is a corresponding increase of 28.5 per cent. in the lumber output, or 1,086,707,000 board feet more than the cut reported for 1909. The average cut per mill reporting in 1908 was 2,376,000 feet; in 1909 it was 1,830,000 feet and in 1910 it was only 1,774,000 feet. This continual decrease in average mill output may be accounted for by the completeness of the reports received from small mills.

It is interesting to note that the increase in the lumber cut of Canada and the United States is about in proportion. This year, as before, the total cut in Canada for 1910 is a little less than one-ninth of the lumber cut of the United States for 1909, and a little less than the combined cut of the States of Washington and Maine for 1909. The per capita lumber production in Canada for 1910 was 653 board feet, or 170 feet more than the per capita lumber production of the United States for 1909.

Ontario, as in former years, holds its position as the first province in point of lumber production. Its forests are made up of diversified species which have enabled it to compete with other provinces in the production of every kind of lumber; but these limits are rapidly becoming consumed. Ontario has been Canada's greatest lumber producer for many years, although it is rapidly losing its supremacy. It still produces a little over one-third of the annual cut in Canada, but its percentage of increased cut per annum is decreasing. Ontario's 1909 cut was 17 per cent. greater than in 1908; it's 1910 cut was 7.5 per cent. greater than in 1909.

British Columbia Cut More Than Doubled

British Columbia will soon take Ontario's place and become the important timber province of Canada. This province, which in 1909 produced one-fifth of the total lumber cut, produced in 1910 one-third and lacked only 45,000,000 feet of surpassing the cut in Ontario. In 1908 Quebec was second in importance as a lumber province. Owing to a decrease in the cut in Quebec in 1909 and the rapid exploitation of the fir and cedar forests of British Columbia, the cut in the western province enabled it to usurp Quebec's position of second place. In 1910 this increase cut of fir, cedar, hemlock and spruce continued in British Columbia with the result that the 1909 cut was more than doubled in 1910.

Quebec increased its cut in 1910 by 23 per cent. over 1909, which is of interest considering the decrease in its 1909 cut from 1908. The 1910 increase, however, which was chiefly in spruce, was scarcely sufficient, owing to the great increase in British Columbia's cut, to maintain Quebec's 1909 percentage of 16.7 of the total Canadian production.

The statement that the small mills of Quebec have been reported better this year than in the past is proven by the fact that the average cut per mill in Quebec is less than half what it was in 1909. Consequently this province has the smallest annual cut per mill of any province in Canada—71,400 feet per year. British Columbia has an average annual cut per mill more than ten times as large—7,297,000 feet per year.

Due to an increased cut in spruce, New Brunswick had a 7 per cent. increase over the total cut in 1909. The next four provinces in importance, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba each had a decreased lumber production from 1909. Nova Scotia's cut decreased 4.6 per cent. while the western provinces decreased from 14 to 28 per cent. The western shortage of production is due to the bulk of water supply mentioned above. Alberta's cut did not fall off so much as Manitoba's, so that it moved up one place and stands seventh in importance among the provinces. The increase in Prince Edward Island, which nearly trebled the amount reported in 1909, is largely owing to more nearly perfect reports. In 1909 reports were received from this province for the first time.

Average Value of Lumber By Provinces

The value given for lumber is the value at the mill. The average in the several provinces and total average were as follows:

Canada	$15.81
Nova Scotia	12.66
New Brunswick	13.26
Prince Edward Island	13.48
Quebec	14.22
Alberta	14.28
Manitoba	14.33
Saskatchewan	14.38
British Columbia	15.32
Ontario	18.28

The average price of lumber in Canada for 1910 was sixty cents per thousand less than in 1909. The cost was lower in all the provinces except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which having comparatively small quantities did not effect the average price for Canada. The high average value in Ontario nearly $3.00 per thousand more than in any other province, is due to the large cut of white pine, which was over 50 per cent. of the provincial cut and was worth $20.83 per thousand.

The better quality of the lumber produced in Birtish Columbia as compared with the production of the prairie provinces may be seen by a comparison of prices. The average price at the mills of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan was $14.32 per thousand, the prices in these three provinces varying only ten cents per thousand. The price of lumber at the mills of British Columbia was exactly $1.00 more, or $15.32 per thousand. British Columbia lumber is shipped and sold in the prairie provinces along with the lumber produced at the seat of consumption, so that to give an accurate comparison of the prices which consumers are willing to pay for lumber from British Columbia and lumber grown right at hand, freight charges and cost of handling must be added to the cost of the western lumber.

Relative Production by Species

One of twenty-six native species of wood cut in 1910, the first nine in importance are coniferous or "soft" woods. Spruce is the most important lumber wood in Canada, constituting over one-quarter of the total cut. Spruce and white pine form hardly one-half of the 1910 cut, while in 1909 these two species made up nearly three-fifths of the total. This is due not to a decrease in cut but to a very great increase in the amount of Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar and yellow pine produced in British Columbia. One-quarter of the 1909 cut was formed by these four species, while in 1910 distribution on the former percentage they gained over 50 per cent.

White pine lumber is undergoing a gradual evolution in its importance to the lumber industry. Up to three years ago, white pine stood at the top of the list, when it was supplanted by spruce, although the actual cut of the former species had not decreased. The prediction of last year that white pine had nearly reached its maximum cut has proven true, for this year the 1909 cut was decreased by 4 per cent., namely 42,163,000 feet.

The increase of western species has been considerable. 47,000,000 and 51,000,000 more of Douglas fir and hemlock respectively were cut in 1910 than in 1909. Cedar, another wood cut largely in British Columbia, showed an increase of 114.8 per cent. or 217,430,000 over 1909, the largest actual increase shown by any species.

The cut of yellow pine, the most important lumber wood in the United States, increased nearly 600 per cent. in British Columbia during one year. This increase of 155,991,000 feet was sufficient to raise it from fourteenth to sixth place in importance. Thus it surpassed red pine, larch, balsam, and the four most important hardwoods. An increase of nearly 100,000,000 feet, or 140 per cent. in the larch cut was sufficient to give it eighth place over balsam which itself also increased over one-third.

Other woods showing increases larger than the average were birch, maple, jackpine, oak and walnut. Beech by an increase of 23.4 per cent. took fifteenth place from ash. Similarly oak usurped poplar's position. Hickory, owing to a falling off in Ontario's cut of 187,000 feet was the only other species besides white pine which did not have a total increased cut. Severel groves of walnut were cut last year which resulted in an increase of 435 per cent. over 1909. Six other species have been added to the list of native woods reported as cut in Canada. These are chestnut, butternut, cherry, tulip, sycamore and alder, together amounting to 771,000 feet.

Decreased Average Price of Lumber

The decrease of 60 cents per thousand in the average price of lumber in Canada during 1910, is mainly due to the lower price of spruce and white pine, which together form nearly one-half of the lumber output. The cost of spruce fell off $1.00 per thousand in 1910, the price being $14.55 in 1909. The price of Douglas fir in 1909 and 1910 was $21.55 and $20.41 or $1.14 less in 1910. The soft woods, particularly the western species, Douglas fir, cedar and hemlock, have increased in price. The price of hemlock, larch and jackpine increased slightly, and red pine prices remained the same. The hardwoods which were cut in any quantity also increased in price except birch, basswood, beech and poplar. The greatest decrease was with birch, the price of which fell off $1.49 per thousand. Hickory had the greatest increase in price of any species. The 1909 price was $26.47, and the 1910 price was $39.61 or $13.14 more. Walnut, a species of small importance to the lumber industry, had the greatest decrease in price of any species, the 1910 price being $8.58 less than in 1909.

There were two species of which Canada cut a larger amount in 1910 than the United States did in 1909—cedar and balsam. Nearly 60,000,000 feet more of cedar was cut in Canada in 1910 than in the United States in 1909. Similarly over 15,000,000 feet more of balsam was cut in Canada than in the United States. Comparing the Canadian figures for 1910 with the United States figures for 1909, the latest available, it is found that spruce is the only other timber in the output of which Canada nearly equals the United States. The cut of spruce for the United States in 1909 was 1,748,547,000 or 488,516,000 feet more than were cut in Canada in 1910. In other important timbers the cut in the United States was many times that in Canada, there being nearly four times more white pine, seven times more Douglas fir and hemlock, about ninety times more yellow pine, seventeen times more maple and nearly two hundred and fifty times more oak produced in the United States than in Canada.

Hardwood and Softwood Production Compared

Soft woods comprise 94.3 per cent. of the total lumber cut in Canada; hardwoods and most of them of the less valuable species, make up the remaining 5.7 per cent., which is exactly the same proportion as in 1909. In the United States during 1909 the softwoods contributed 76.2 per cent. of the total and hardwoods 23.8 per cent.

There were imported during 1910, railway ties and logs (nearly all hardwood) handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts and oak staves to a total value of $2,105,130. The total value of hardwoods imported into Canada during 1910, including hard pine (usually a substitute for Canadian hardwood) was $7,448,935, which is two and a quarter million dollars more than in 1909. The total value of the hardwood lumber produced in Canada in 1910 was $4,958,450—$952,930 more than in 1909.

The value of the hardwoods imported into Canada during 1910 exceeded by 50 per cent. the value of the hardwoods manufactured into lumber in Canada during 1910.

Nearly all these imports are from the United States for Canada is dependent on this country for the greater part of her supplies of such valuable hardwoods as oak, hickory, white wood (tulip or yellow poplar) chestnut, gum, walnut, cherry and all the hard pine which is so frequently used as a hardwood.

From these figures it is seen that we are becoming more and more dependent upon the United States whose available supply for export is surely and rapidly disappearing. It is evident that whatever can be done to improve the hardwood resources of Canada, particularly the small wood lots of Ontario, should be done with all possible speed.

Production of Spruce Lumber

Spruce:—Under this heading are included all the different species of spruce found in Canada. From Saskatchewan to the Atlantic, white spruce predominates with a small percentage of black spruce. In Alberta the cut is about evenly divided between white and European spruce. In British Columbia Engelman spruce predominates with a good percentage of tideland or Sitka spruce.

Mills to the number of 1652, or 60 per cent. of Canadian mills cut spruce, which is a greater number than for any other species. Over half of these are situated in Quebec and cut small amounts as do Ontario's mills, which although more numerous than in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia do not cut as much spruce.

As previously, Quebec was the chief spruce producing province in 1910, producing nearly one-third of the total spruce in Canada. New Brunswick ranked second with approximately one-third of a billion feet, which was an increase of 75,134,000 feet over 1909, and the greatest increase in spruce of any province. Nova Scotia produced 7,318,000 more feet than in 1909, while Ontario cut a little over a million feet more. British Columbia cut 74,919,000 feet more in 1910 than in 1909, and more than doubled the percentage of the total spruce cut in Canada. Saskatchewan and Manitoba fell back some twelve and nine million feet each. Alberta, like the other western prairie provinces, had a decreased cut, and Prince Edward Island had a slight increase.

The report shows a very small range of prices. Throughout Canada, the price of spruce lumber decreased $1 during 1910. It was not expensive in Ontario at $14.92, and cheapest in Prince Edward Island, as in 1909, at $12.49.

The 1910 cut of spruce in Quebec exceeded the 1909 cut in Maine, the important spruce state of the United States, by 1,264,000 feet. The average price in Maine was $17.25 per thousand, as compared with $14.28 in Quebec for 1909; the average price in the United States was $16.91, or 35 cents more than in 1908, while the average price in Canada was $14.55—$2.36 less than in the United States.

Production of White Pine

White pine:—This includes the eastern white pine and the western white pine of British Columbia. White pine was cut by over a thousand mills throughout seven provinces in Canada during 1910, of which about equal proportions were in Ontario and Quebec. Notwithstanding this, more than ten times as much was cut by the former province—851,757,000 feet, or 85 per cent. of the total. Like Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia cut less white pine in 1910 than in 1909. The decrease of 36,173,000 feet, or 4 per cent. in Ontario, is partly counterbalanced by an increase of 18,755,000 feet, or 30 per cent. in Quebec, and a report from Manitoba, for the first time, of 2,459,000 feet. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia cut practically the same amount this year, having fallen off approximately 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 feet respectively. The amount cut this year in British Columbia was less by 12,244,000 feet, or 47 per cent. of the 1909 cut.

The average price of white pine in Canada decreased $1.14 in 1910, which makes it 33 cents per thousand more than in 1908. It was dearest where only a small quantity was cut, in Prince Edward Island at $26.02, and cheapest in Nova Scotia, as formerly, at $15.18. The cause of the Canadian decrease in the price of white pine is seen in Ontario, the white pine province, which fell off by $1.50.

Minnesota alone of the American states exceeds Ontario in white pine production. The cut in Minnesota for 1909 was 1,308,861 feet, 235,248,000 feet more than Minnesota's cut of 1908 and 304,241,000, 23 per cent. greater than the cut in Canada for 1910. The average price in Minnesota in 1909 was $17.23, as compared with $22.33 in 1909 in Ontario, and the average price in the United States was $18.16, as compared with $21.55 for the same year in Canada.

Douglas Fir Production

Douglas Fir:—This in Canada is confined almost exclusively to British Columbia, where it is the chief timber. A small quantity is cut on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta.

The Douglas fir cut of 717,476,000 feet in 1910 was an increase of 32 per cent. over the 1909 cut. This was cut by 146 mills of which only two were in Alberta, so that Douglas fir has the second largest average mill run of any species—3,215,000 feet per mill, being exceeded by Yellow pine. The cut of fir in Alberta is almost negligible, forming only 1 per cent. of the total.

(To be continued)

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Make Orders Explicit—Concrete Foundations for Lumber Piles

How Mistakes Arise

The importance of being explicit in making out orders is continually being brought home to the trade by sad experience, and it is funny that so few profit by their experience. George Wilson Jones, writing on this point, in the Southern Lumberman, tells of a visit he once paid to a large manufacturer. He was one of the larger yellow pine operators and I thought it a fine opportunity to get his opinion on a matter that frequently comes up in a retailer's experience, says the writer. You have all had such experiences and what he said may help you to avoid them. In my talks with retailers, I am frequently told of exasperating delays caused by the stupidity of wholesalers in not understanding orders, or in shipping something the order does not call for.

"Why is it?" I asked, "that when a retailer sends in an order that is perfectly clear, the wholesaler botches it up and sends him stuff he didn't call for, Do you think they know better than the retailer what he wants, or are they trying to work off some truck that is accumulating but that they have no ready sale for? There isn't always so much of this, but when you don't want a thing, a few pieces are annoying."

"Can't agree with you Jones. You're wrong altogether. No wholesaler wants to send a single stick the order don't call for. He knows if he does, he's bound to stir up a hornet's nest, and we have enough trouble without hunting it. The fault's all with the retailer. No doubt, as you say, the order's clear enough to him, because he knows all the circumstances, but that's no sign it's clear to the wholesaler. You'd be surprised if I'd tell you how many orders come in that are either vague or absolutely wrong. This is especially annoying when it's marked 'Rush,' for we hate to take time to write and find out just what he means. When a man sends in a rush order and finds a letter from us in the mail next day or day after, he thinks it's an invoice, and when he finds only a letter asking for information, he gets hot."

"Well, you can't blame him, can you? It's your business to understand the orders even if a retailer doesn't use the technical terms."

"Let me give you an illustration and I think you'll see it differently. A man sells a barn bill, say, sits down and writes us the order, but don't put in just the point that is necessary to make the order plain. There's not one order in ten that's made out properly. Something is left to guess at, and if we guess wrong, we can't convince him it's his fault. For instance, an order comes in for some boards with the lengths written 10—20. Now does this mean 10 and 20, or 10 and all intermediary lengths up to and including 20? To be sure the man knows, for he's ordering for a special purpose, but how in blazes are we to know? If we jump at it and send 10's and 20's and find he wants all the intermediary lengths as well, you see we're in bad."

"Well, I can see the force of your argument, and as you've got your experience to back you up, you're probably right, but couldn't you avoid such a mistake by sending an acknowledgement stating just what your interpretation is?"

"We do, but how many retailers take the trouble to compare our acknowledgement with their order and see if we have the right idea? We find that these acknowledgements are taken as a matter of form and never looked at. If we make a wrong shipment and to defend ourselves refer the consignee to our acknowledgement, he comes back at us about this way: 'I write my orders plain enough and don't see why you can't understand them. I never bother with your acknowledgements.'"

"I suppose your salesmen use this as an argument to have a retailer give them an order rather than risk it being misunderstood if they mail it."

Maybe they do, but you'd be surprised how many salesmen make the same sort of mistakes. We instruct them to watch out for all these points, but they don't do it. They get interested and forget to clear up these ambiguous parts of an order. You see the customer has told them about the job and the salesmen fall in with their notions and make the identical mistakes. If we could educate the retailer to pay attention to the acknowledgements, a big source of trouble would be avoided. We find all these wholesalers up against the same proposition."

Now here's an idea worth thinking over. I really don't know how many of the Lumberman's readers have had an experience of this nature, and most may think it dull reading, but it's fair to presume it won't do any of us a great deal of harm to be a bit more careful both in the wording of our orders and in looking over the acknowledgements.

This matter of errors suggests another phase of the mistake question. How many employers do you suppose would tolerate a clerk who made the mistakes they themselves are guilty of? If the man in the yard lets some poor cuss get away with a bundle of lath without planking down the money, he's jacked up good and proper, but that same employer will himself sell a whole car of lath to another customer whose credit is not a whit better and pat himself on the back for being a good salesman. It is true that when an employee makes a sale which is sure to be a dead loss, he is robbing his employer, but what about the employer's responsibility to his men? The employee gets his living out of the business just as surely as the man who invests his money in it, and if by the accumulation of bad debts, the owner can't afford to raise his employee's pay, he is depriving them of what the investment of their time in his service entitles them to. Take for instance your bookkeeper. He has worked faithfully and feels he is entitled to a raise, but is informed that business won't stand it. Why won't the business stand it Simply because the proprietor has so many "lame ducks" on his books that it hurts him to buy a postage stamp, to say nothing of adding a hundred or two to the bookkeeper's salary. Then there is another sort of mistake the boss makes at times that he ought to take the blame for. I think I can illustrate this best by mentioning a case that came under my observation. While in an office one day I heard the stenographer get a stiff call-down I didn't think she deserved. Sure, she was an attractive young lady with fluffy blond hair, but really that did not make any difference. I'd have felt the same if she'd been homely as a rail fence. But I'm losing the point of the argument. The boss had dictated a quotation on some timber for a factory and told her to quote f.o.b. factory site, but she wrote merely "f.o.b.," and the contractor naturally enough interpreted this to mean that he would have to haul the stuff from the railroad, and as he had another quotation delivered on the ground, he accepted it. The girl defended herself by saying her employer had himself read the letter and signed it, but this was not taken as a valid excuse. Maybe it wasn't, but suppose one of the other clerks had o. k.'d that bid and not noticed this discrepancy, don't you think he would have "got his?" It's just such little acts of injustice that dampen the clerk's ardor and detract materially from his efficiency. Too many employers have the unhappy faculty of upsetting things generally whenever they are around, and my observation teaches me that martinets are not all confined to army officers.

A week or two ago I had something to say about the retailers' associations, and since then have had a very pleasant visit with the secretary of one of the associations in the middle west. He's a hustler, and one would think his lumber business would be all he wanted to burden himself with, but his enthusiasm is such that he does not neglect his association duties in the slightest degree. I don't know what salary attaches to his position, but I do know that the members are getting the services of a well-trained mind at bargain day rates. From some things he showed me, I am inclined to think the retailers of that state, or at least some of them, imagine they are doing him a mighty fine favor by letting him fight their battles and paying him in sarcasm. During our talk I asked him if he got a jolt when he thought he was doing his prettiest to serve his constituents.

"Well, I should say so;" and turning to his files fished out a letter from a man that read something like this: "About five years ago you refused to make a wholesaler pay me a commission. I'm done with you and you can go to H—l with your combination to help the wholesaler."

"What do you think of that for a lemon?" he asked, after I laid the letter down. "I don't know what he refers to, but that's a fine sort of a letter for a business man to write. I got that in reply to a letter inviting him to join the association. Well, I'm mighty glad he's not on our books. Here's another one," and he tossed over a letter that from its general appearance must have been written by one of the better grade of retailers. This letter informed him that they had better use for their money than to support him in idleness, smoking cigars, his feet on the desk, chatting with his stenographer. Still another one was from a man who said he would gladly join if he could guarantee freedom from competition.

"Well, you sure have some strange fish in this pond, but what about the man who really believes in the association; doesn't he treat matters more intelligently?"

"Here's a letter from one. It came this morning. I think it will answer that question for you." It was a complaint of a car shipped in by a wholesaler and requesting the secretary to visit dire punishment on the culprit, but he failed to give anything but the car number, excusing himself on the ground that he supposed the secretary had a way of finding out the consignor, point of shipment, etc.

"That's a sticker! What the deuce can you do?"

"Search me!" I can't get this information, and yet if I don't do something, he's apt to think I haven't tried. You see if this was a regular business, we could fire such a letter right back and tell the writer to fill in the omissions himself, but the association is after all something of a social organization, and we can't be abrupt with a member. This man didn't mean to write a foolish letter, and probably is honest in thinking we have some secret way of getting the information. Why, Jones, if we had the machinery to follow up the blind trails we are set on, we'd have the Secret Service skun a mile! There's hardly a day we don't get a request for information without a hint as to how to go about it. In most cases the man could get the information himself if he'd only use his wits. We have cases like these right here in our own business so I know what I'm talking about."

Adaptability of Second Grade Oak Flooring

Very often architects and contractors use the Clear Plain (first grade) of oak flooring in many rooms where the Select Plain (second grade) could be utilized equally as well, at a saving of about 25 per cent. in the cost. Select Plain (second grade) makes a floor just as serviceable as the Clear Plain and equally as durable. The principal defect in this grade being sap, which in oak is not considered as serious a defect as in other woods, on account of the tannic condition. The difference in the shading is easily lost sight of in the finishing, by application of a golden oak filler to blend the light and darker pieces. Such a finish would make it very difficult for even an expert to distinguish it from the Clear (first grade).

The Select Plain (second grade) will fill every requirement where a medium priced floor is desired, whether it be in apartment houses and such character of buildings, residences, stores, public buildings, club houses and hotels. This class of buildings requires a high class and serviceable floor. Select Plain is highly recommended, as it gives an artistic and durable floor at a very reasonable cost.

Some of the best homes, costing from $7000 and up, are now using the Select Plain in the upper floors and very often the entire residence uses this grade throughout.

A little care on the part of the floor layer, with this Select Plain (second grade) will insure a job almost as good as though the Cedar (first grade) was used. Bad discolored pieces should be utilized for places under the rugs, closets, and other out of the way places.

The Select Plain oak flooring is manufactured in the 13/16-inch thickness and ⅜-inch thickness. The ⅜-inch thickness Select Plain without a doubt makes the most economical floor that can be bought. It is tongued, grooved and end-matched. It can be secret nailed and when laid, has the appearance of heavy flooring. The ⅜-inch thickness should always be laid over a subfloor. In old homes it can be laid over the old floors and in new homes over a cheap subfloor. The 13/16-inch thickness makes the most substantial floor but is 30 per cent. more expensive than the ⅜-inch thickness. Oak flooring can be had in two colors, white or red. The preference for either, simply resolves itself into a matter of taste, as both have about the same lasting qualities. The white is often preferred, because it runs more uniform in color.

Concrete Foundations for Lumber Piles

One of the many uses to which concrete has been adapted is for foundations for piles of lumber, experiments having demonstrated that the use of such foundations tends to improve the stability of lumber piles, leaves the yards clear of debris, thus making a better fire risk and at the same time involves a distinct economy. In Hardwood Record an account was published recently of the manner in which concrete foundations were made by a United States firm. In the preparation of the mixture they used four parts of bank gravel and one part of cement, making the blocks of the following sizes:

16 x 16 inches.—4 inches thick.

16 x 16 inches.—6 inches thick.

16 x 16 inches at the bottom tapering to 12 x 12 inches at the top, 6 inches thick.

16 x 16 inches at the bottom tapering to 12 x 12 inches at the 6 inches thick.

In making these blocks they employed a plank platform made of dressed lumber laid on the ground on which the mixing was done, and a similar platform for moulding the blocks. These forms were made of dressed boards 4 in. and 6 in. wide, without any bottom to them, the forms being laid on the platform, filled with cement flush with the top edge of the forms and the surplus cement scraped off with a straight edge. As soon as the cement was firmly set the blocks were removed from the forms and stacked up for thorough seasoning before using them. It is well to paint the inside of these forms with common black lubricating oil, so the cement will not stick to them.

The bevel-shaped blocks will readily come out of the forms by turning them over, but the cement blocks with the straight edges are hard to remove without taking a hammer and drawing the nails slightly at one corner of the form. The forms for rectangular blocks could be hinged together at three corners and the fourth supplied with a hasp and staple, and readily be released from the concrete.

They discontinued using any planking for foundations, and eliminated the use of timber for blocking as fast as it rotted out. So far they have found the cement scheme very desirable. When the lumber is removed from the bottoms each time, they find there is no rotten plank to handle, and their yards are much more acceptable as a fire risk, as there is no debris to catch fire from sparks that fall from the mill or locomotive smokestacks. The object in making the rectangular blocks in two thicknesses was for building the foundations, as sometimes a 6-in. block will be thicker than will be required for an inner foundation, and they arranged their piling bottoms to slope three-fourths of an inch to the foot in length of pile.

In mixing the cement for these blocks, the mixing boards can be located anywhere that is handy for the delivery of the gravel, cement and a supply of water, and then carried on tramway cars or lumber trucks to the points where they are to be used.

Manufacturers and Retailers

The manufacturer and retail dealer should co-operate in the manufacture and distribution of forest products, to the end that the consuming public may be best served, and any unnecessary waste eliminated. The close association of the retail dealer with the consumer enables him to become familiar with the requirements and demands for the various kinds of building materials. To meet these requirements, as nearly as may be, and in a manner that will produce a reasonable return on the money invested and the effort put forth in his business, is the principal object of the retail lumberman.

The manufacturer is necessarily better informed regarding the economical manufacture of forest products and is in a position to take measures toward the elimination of wasteful methods in manufacturing. No actual saving results, however, unless the material we would save can be put to some beneficial use. The co-operation of the manufacturer and retail dealer, therefore, is important if the greatest good is to be accomplished in the introduction of new standards and in the more economical use of forest products.

Several questions have come up during the past year that retail lumbermen and lumber manufacturers were unable to see in just the same light. All of these questions are of mutual interest and should be discussed freely and candidly. I have always found the individual manufacturer such a good fellow that I am able to think of manufacturers collectively as desiring to take an unfair advantage; neither am I ready to believe that it is the desire of any number of retail lumbermen to ask for anything that is not fair and equitable. In my opinion it is only a question of conferring together.—C. B. Channel.

At a recent sitting of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners at Calgary the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association through their secretary, W. A. Anstie, asked an order directing the C. P. R. to provide a tariff schedule on lumber on shipments from the interior of British Columbia to points on the Grand Trunk Pacific via Camrose. A previous order of the board had directed the railroads to supply these through tariffs, but the two roads had been unable to reach an agreement. The commission ordered that the traffic managers should get together and attempt to reach an agreement.

MANY THANKS

A new subscriber has this to say of the CANADA LUMBERMAN:—

"Best journal and fairest in the land."

Panoramic View of Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company's Plant, Show

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co'y

Interesting History of Progressive Ontario Concern—Modern Plant Producing Forty Million Feet Per Year

Pictured for years upon the minds of every one of the thousands of men, women and children who pass up and down the St. Clair river during navigation season are the massive piles of lumber which extend nearly three-quarters of a mile into Sarnia bay, almost bridging the river between Canada and the United States.

To those initiated into the mysteries of the lumber business, the picture is all the more impressive because it at once conveys to their minds the unsurpassed location of this gigantic manufacturing industry from both a manufacturing and distributing standpoint.

This splendid property was selected in 1901 by the Cleveland Saw Mill & Lumber Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, to perpetuate the business carried on by them at Cleveland, Ohio, and Marquette, Mich., and the name chosen for the new Canadian enterprise was The Cleveland Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited.

It might appear an easy task on the face of it for a company with plenty of capital behind it to come along, buy up limits in Ontario and start a manufacturing plant on such a site—but difficulties lay in the way. In the first place the property was owned by parties in various parts of the country. Mr. J. M. Diver, the enterprising General Manager, had an interesting story to tell the "Canada Lumberman" representative about the countless troubles he had in rounding up the owners. He went all the way to Kentucky to follow up an actor to purchase from him a strip of eighty feet which he inherited.

The mill property and booming grounds occupy 276 acres with a frontage of 3,078 feet on the St. Clair river and a depth extending nearly 3,000 feet to the river channel. The lumber is piled two rows deep along the main tram, affording piling capacity for close to 25,000,000 feet. Slips on both sides afford easy access for loading lumber on vessels while a tramway underneath the main tram affords facilities for loading lumber on the cars.

The main mill, which is devoted largely to the sawing of the good end of the product into boards and planks, is 60 x 160 feet in size, with an L sorting house attached that is 40 x 140 feet. South of this mill is the company's timber mill, which is 40 x 204 feet in size and saws timber up to 65 feet in length. Between the two mills is a brick, stone and cement power house 50 x 136 feet. The center of this structure is occupied by a splendid battery of six boilers, of the Dutch oven variety of furnaces, which are automatically fired. On either side of the boiler room are located the two engine rooms, each of which contains Corliss engines of the most modern type and efficiency, the one running the larger mill being 24 x 42 inches in size. The entire power plant equipment was furnished by John Inglis & Sons, of Toronto, Ont.

The board mill is equipped with two Allis-Chalmers single cutting band mills. The general saw mill equipment is from the same company and comprises all its most modern saw mill equipment in the way of carriages, timber planers, log decks, live rolls, steam niggers, trips, edgers, trimmers, slashers, lath mill and curtain roll manufacturing equipment. The mill frame is of the most substantial character and is placed on a massive foundation, while the general equipment has strength enough to handle timber of the largest size.

This great plant is built on piles, 16,000 of them. The lumber is of course piled over the water, and the management claim they are repeatedly proving that the drying of lumber can be accomplished more quickly by piling it over water.

The mills run winter and summer. In winter the bay is kept from freezing by condensation from the plant of the Dominion Salt Works, Limited, a subsidiary concern, with plant adjoining the saw mills. This company operates one of the largest salt blocks in Canada.

The annual output of the mill is about 40,000,000 feet. The company have large quantities of standard grades of white pine and norway always in stock, but a specialty is made of special bills of norway, white pine and of Douglas fir timber brought from the Pacific Coast. These different classes of timber are available for

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.—92,000 Pieces Towed in One Raft.

the Splendid Yard and Shipping Facilities Possessed by the Company.

manufacturing special bills in any sizes and in lengths from 10 to 60 feet.

The company own large timber limits in the Georgian Bay district on the Spanish and Vermillion rivers, whence the logs are brought to Sarnia by water, being towed over the lake in large bag rafts that are made up at the present time at the mouth of the Spanish and Whitefish rivers, and towed down Lake Huron. The logs are put in bags of three million feet or more; one raft brought down in 1902 contained six million eight hundred thousand feet.

Large timber limits are also owned on the upper Ottawa river near the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, where the company own and operate the Diver & Ottawa River Railway, a standard gauge, from Diver Station, (on the T. & N. O. Railway south of Cobalt), running to the Ottawa river. From these limits long timber is brought by rail to Sarnia in specially constructed sixty-one foot cars as well as standard equipment, and in trains of twenty to twenty-five cars over the T. & N. O. Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway System, with an average delivery of a train a day. The railroad haul is four hundred and eleven miles, being, as far as known, the longest distance that logs are railed in America.

The plant of the Cleveland Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited, which is one of the largest cutting white pine in either Canada or the United States, is particularly well situated from a distributing standpoint both by water and rail. By vessel the plant is only twelve hours from the chief lumber distributing centers at the head of Lake Erie. By rail it has fine lines of outlet, including a chief trunk line from Chicago to Buffalo, with branches that cover all parts of Michigan and the Province of Ontario, and with connections that reach from the extreme east to the territory lying south of Michigan. By means of the Lake Erie & Detroit River railroad, sixty miles to the port of Rondeau and fifty miles by car ferry to Conneaut, the company has direct connection with several Ohio roads, which will give its product as quick access to all Ohio and western Pennsylvania points as can be secured from any of the lower lake distributing centers. Sarnia is, in fact, the center of the largest white pine consuming territory in the United States and Canada. One day will take lumber from this point to Buffalo and to almost all Michigan points, while two days will secure its delivery to nearly any Ohio point or to Pittsburg territory. Freight rates from Sarnia are low enough so that business can be satisfactorily handled throughout all territory in Michigan and east of the Indiana state line. The quick delivery possibilities from this plant are a great factor in securing a very large share of the rush order business of both Canada and the United States in white and red pine lumber and timber.

The president of this successful concern is Mr. A. F. Holden, the well known capitalist of Salt Lake City. Mr. Holden is a man of wide business experience and has large timber holdings in California and mining properties in the United States and Mexico.

Mr. F. H. Goff, of Cleveland, Ohio, is vice-president. He was one of the leading attorneys of Cleveland, and for several years connected with the firm of Kline, Tolles & Goff. He severed his connection to accept the presidency of the Cleveland Trust Co., one of the largest financial institutions of Cleveland, which position he now holds.

The active management of the company however is in the hands of Mr. J. M. Diver, general manager, and Mr. E. C. Barre, assistant manager, two lumbermen of long experience.

Mr. Diver, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, entered the employ of the Cleveland Saw Mill & Lumber Company at the age of 15. He started in as slab carrier and has filled almost every position in the mill up to sawyer and in the yard up to lumber inspector. In 1880 he went into the office as assistant bookkeeper and the following year took entire charge of the books and became secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1894 he was made general manager. In 1901 he moved to Sarnia, Ont., and organized the Cleveland Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been in successful operation ever since.

September 30th, 1879, Mr. Diver became a benedict, marrying Miss Ellen J. Bieder, of Ashtabula, Ohio, from which union were born two sons and one daughter. Mr. Diver is now the proud grandfather of five.

The assisting manager, E. C. Barre, is a native of Michigan, having been born in Reading, May 18, 1871. When he was 5 years old his parents moved to Greenwich, Ohio, at which place Mr. Barre received a common school education.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.—Towing a Raft to the Mills.

Home of Mr. J. M. Diver at Sarnia, Ont.

A Glimpse of Mr. J. M. Diver's Beautiful Garden.

At the age of 17 he began working in a small saw mill and lumber yard in Greenwich, Ohio. In 1895 he secured a position with the Cleveland Saw Mill & Lumber Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, as bookkeeper, which position he held until 1898, at which time he moved to Marquette, Mich., as manager of the Dead River Lumber company, a branch of the Cleveland Saw Mill & Lumber Company. He remained at Marquette until 1901, when the Dead River interest was disposed of. He then went to Sarnia, Ont., as assistant manager of the Cleveland Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited, and since that time has been of great help to Mr. Diver in building up the fine trade which the Cleveland Sarnia Company enjoys at this time. Mr. Barre married in June 1892 Miss Cora H. Healey, of Greenwich, Ohio. They have one daughter.

Like other men of large business capacity Mr. Diver finds time to give his attention to things outside of his business. Since coming to Sarnia he has taken a particularly active interest in promoting the welfare of the town. He held the position of president of the Board of Trade for three years, and is now First Deputy Reeve, to which position he was elected by acclamation. "He can have any office in this town that he cares to fill," was the way a leading Sarnia man expressed his appreciation of this lumber magnate.

Mr. Diver is also particularly fond of his home which is one of the finest in a town noted from one end of Canada to the other for its attractive residences. His beautiful lawns, flower gardens, and green houses are the envy of every big city man who visits them, and Mr. Diver always takes particular pleasure in showing them to his many visitors from Canada and the United States.

Readers of the Canada Lumberman and Wood-Worker will also be interested in knowing that Sarnia will soon have another flourishing industry. The Canadian Woodworkers Limited are now erecting a large modern plant for the manufacture of doors and interior finish. This new plant will be ready for business about the first of January next.

Hardwood Flooring Economics

In the race for business which determines the survival of the fittest, the flooring manufacturer who watches his plant and its workings considerably closer than the traditional hawk watches the defenseless chicken, will find himself amply repaid in the discovery of short cuts and will clip off a bit of useless expense here, increasing the output a little over there and then raising the standard of grade in his product when another opportunity offers, says Hardwood Record. Ultimately that establishment is going to work with the least possible cost of operation, the maximum degree of quality obtainable, and the largest output of which its proportions are capable. With the flooring market as it has been for the past several years this is a point worth considering.

Circumspection in plant management, like virtue in all things, is its own reward. Several years ago the owner of a big flooring mill in the South was walking through his stock yard and the thought came to him, as he noticed a gang of husky but lazy negroes unloading a car of lumber, that the lassitude of his help was costing him a big surplus in yard expenses. Then he noted with a sort of twinge that each of those half a dozen "coons" was commanding $1.50 per day and further investigation showed that it required by far the best part of a day for them to carry twelve or thirteen thousand feet of strips from the car to stack in the yards. "Nine dollars per day—all practically useless expense, for the stock has to be rehandled from the stack," mused the millman, and he set to work to devise a system which would cut out the unnecessary drain.

The result was that in short order a neighboring foundry firm received a contract to manufacture for the hardwood flooring man a "home made" conveyor, the first of its kind adopted in a hardwood flooring plant. Inasmuch as stock, in this case as in many others, could not be handled direct from car to drykiln, the conveyor system had to be easily portable and capable of extension to any portion of the mill yard where there was room for a stack to be erected. The system consisted of a series of 12-foot ladders, about a dozen in all, which afforded an entension of 150 feet from the railroad switch to any part of the yard. The ladders were very durable, with steel frames containing hardwood rollers, iron bound and mounted on roller bearings. The mill owner figured that a chain of such rollers extending from car to stack would enable strips to cover the intervening space in double-quick time, saving labor and consequently expense, and he was right.

Nowadays when a car of strips is received at that plant it is shunted onto the siding and before the yard boss can say "Jack Robinson" very many times, the roller ladders have been coupled and laid on a gentle slant supported by trestles. One man gets

Unloading Logs at the Mills, Sarnia, Ont.

J. M. Diver, General Manager
Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.

into the car and another one, or possibly two, get at the receiving end and a steady stream of strips moves over the rollers. No matter how a stick is placed on the conveyor, straight or diagonal, it will travel without falling off until the end of the line, for the gravity system is such that the rollers carry the piece in the same position in which it started.

And take notice: the flooring operator has figures on the following results from his "home made" conveyor. Two or three men are required to unload a car now instead of six as formerly when the strips were carried on the shoulders of the men. Three men working can dispose of an average car containing 13,000 ft. or thereabouts in half a day at $1.50 per day. The cost of handling into the yard with the conveyor, therefore, amounts to $2.25 per car instead of $9.00 as heretofore, and the work is done more satisfactorily than by hand. As far as the equipment is concerned those ladders will never wear out. And this comparatively simple contrivance, born of experience with useless expenses, is saving its inventor something over fifty cents on every thousand feet of lumber he handles in the yard by reducing car-to-stack handling expense from sixty-nine cents to seventeen and one-third cents.

The popular twentieth century demand is for a "wide assortment" in all kinds of trade. The hardwood flooring man found this out some time ago and accordingly he is preparing new styles of parquetry and fancy work, and is introducing new material and grading his stock more carefully all the time. But this feature, although elevating the standard of business because the public taste can be met in all of its vagaries with a suitable variety of flooring, tends to make more expense for the mill owner to bear, since he will find himself hopelessly "balled up" with a tangle of assortments, widths, lengths and grades unless he keeps his stock room thoroughly systematized.

Realizing this feature of the business which demands that quartered oak, plain oak, streaked oak, etc., must now be placed on the market where there were only general classifications a few years ago, a big flooring worker in one of the cities of the Ohio valley designed and constructed a big stock room contrivance which makes all processes of classification for grades and lengths as simple as A, B, C. The arrangement was installed in a roomy space behind the trimming saws and matchers, and is designed to receive flooring which is thus thoroughly classified until it is bundled and placed in the dry room. This system is now generally adopted by hardwood flooring manufacturers.

E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager
Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.

At a glance the affair looks like a wooden framework for a miniature skyscraper. It extends from ceiling to floor, the tiers being divided into compartments one foot square and each vertical set of apartments being one foot shorter than its neighbor. The tiers denote grades and classes of stock, while the vertical classification denotes length, the compartments being all the way from five to sixteen feet long, with one foot variance in each one. The invention is a wonder-worker for smoothing out snarls apt to arise in attempts to make up a shipment from a mass of badly assorted flooring, for in the numerous pigeonholes everything is in its place and quick selections as to exact grade and length are afforded. One of the most common and unfortunate proofs of poor plant management is evidenced in debris, odds and ends of all sorts scattered through the workshop and yard. Such disorder in mill maintenance offers more danger than is evident at first glance, for the rubbish not only interferes with operations of the workmen and causes considerable personal discomfort, but also possesses lurking menace because of the danger of spontaneous combustion and its propensity for clogging up machines and causing unnecessary expenses.

About four years ago a man started an up-to-date flooring plant not far from the Mason and Dixon line. Even though a beginner in the field he saw that debris about his establishment contained many dangers and an iron-clad rule went into force to keep waste material where it belonged. Accordingly the blower which emptied the sawdust from the establishment into the yard was pointed down at the ground and its flying particles were directed upon a steadily growing pile. Every fifteen minutes, by an automatic contrivance, a wire brush attached to the mount of the blower swept down and cleared away a little space for the stream of fine wood particles to continue without rising to clog the mouth of the pipe. All waste strip stock from that plant is cleared up after each day's work just as the janitors of a big office building clear the apartments of waste paper in the evening.

The strips are piled neatly in an unused portion of the yard for sale as kindling. Blocks and other short stock still available for parquetry and fancy work are tossed into a big bin by the clean-up force at the end of each day and one day or a portion thereof out of every week is set aside to work those odds and ends into whatever they may make. This painstaking system may seem too pedantic and "woman-like" to the flooring mill operator who does not utilize such methods of housekeeping, but the mill owner referred to asserts that it is one of the most important of plant-efficiency increasing methods which he has used and which has enabled him to run without a day's shut-down except on Sundays and holidays since he started four years ago, incidentally doubling the quantity of his output every year that he has operated.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.,—Logging at Nairn Centre, Ont.

At a meeting of the Lumber Merchants' Section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Montreal, held on October 9th the question of the inspection, grading and measurement of lumber was discussed. It was, however, decided that before any definite action be taken the secretary, M. Beaudry, should communicate with the Retail Lumber Merchants' Association of Toronto in order that the two associations may co-operate on the question.

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited, Hamilton, have obtained the contract for the pumps for the new pulp and paper mill of Price Bros. & Co., at Jonquiere, P.Q.

THE WOODWORKER

Making and Stiffening Brazes in Band Saws

Cleanliness is one of the first things to take into consideration; it increases human happiness in making successful brazes, says F. R. in The Wood-worker. In the first place, a saw must be cut off perfectly square. The laps should be either ground, cut or filed, but in either case they should fit exactly over one another. I prefer a lap-cutter, on account of its great accuracy. If the machine and the cutting burr are in good condition, it will cut the lap perfectly. Some filers don't like them on account of having to use oil on the burr. This should be threading or lard oil, for machine oil won't do.

It is no trouble to clean the lap and 2 or 3 in. farther back than the lap. Take muriatic acid and powdered borax ("Twenty-Mule-Team" borax is all right). Mix the two together in a glass or broken bottle, spread a thin coat on the lap and a little farther back. Let it remain there for a few minutes, then take a bunch of waste or rag and clean it off. Now take powdered borax and sprinkle over the lap, then take a clean rag or waste and rub till every particle of grease and dirt is off clean on both sides. Never touch the lap with your hands after you have cleaned it.

Your saw is now ready to put on the brazing bench. Clamp it down so the laps fit over one another, with the back edge straight. When you get ready to braze, I advise you to not use borax or acids; use some brazing compound, for instance, like Gebott's Brazine. Some filers say it is too expensive, but if you take into consideration how little it takes to make a braze, and the good results you get, it is not expensive. After you have clamped the saw down raise the upper lap, drop a little of the brazine on the lap, take a small white pine stick and spread it over the lap, then let the upper one down on it so that both laps are moist.

Now cut your silver solder the right length. If your hands are not clean or are perspiring, don't touch it with them. A nice way to handle it is to get a 10c pair of cotton gloves and use them for this purpose. After you get through, lay them away and keep them clean. Next take a piece of very fine emery cloth and clean the solder, then rub with a clean cloth or waste, and it is ready to go between the laps. Raise the upper end, start it between, then drop a few drops of brazine on it. Take your little pine stick and spread it, then push it between the laps.

You are now ready for the irons. They should be smooth and straight. If the corners are sharp, file them a little, rounding to keep from marring the saw. About ¾ x 1½ in. is nearly right for ordinary large saws. You should always start your fire early enough to give the coal time to coke a little, as you can get a better heat on your irons that way. Heat to almost a white heat, but be careful to not burn the irons. The condition of the weather has some to do with the way the irons appear when hot. On a dark and gloomy day they will appear hotter than they really are, whereas, on a bright day, they are hotter than they look to be. It is always well to take this into consideration.

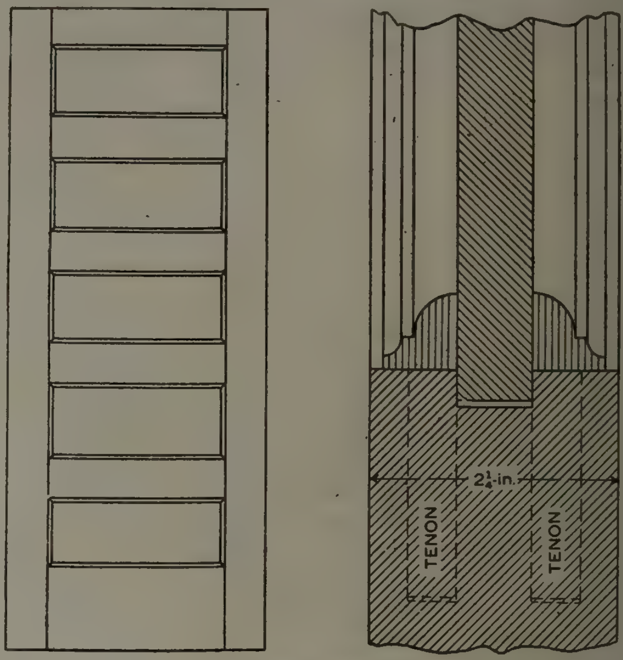
Having your brazing bench ready to receive the irons, and the irons hot, first scrape all the scale off; do this quickly as possible. Have a helper bring the lower iron to its place, then push the upper one over it, but don't touch the saw. Bring them straight over one another, centre over the braze. Now clamp them down and be careful that the saw remains in the same position you put it, or you will get your braze out of shape. Loosen your clamp screws on the end of bench a bit.

To stiffen the braze, have everything in readiness before you start the work. I have a small hand-bellows, about 20 in. long, 10 in. wide; I think they call them molders' bellows. In brazing a saw 16-in. gage and heavier, take a rag or bunch of waste, wet it and brush along each side of the irons three or four times as soon as you have them clamped on. Take the hand-bellows and blow on each side of irons, on the saw, as hard as possible. Note when your irons get dark or turn to a purple, then loosen up and take them off. Now pull the saw endwise, take your bunch of wet waste, run over the braze once, then take your blower and blow back and forth over the braze, and blow hard. It takes but a few seconds until your braze is cooled. This must be done in a hurry, or it won't amount to anything, and the irons have to be taken off at the right time. With saws thinner than 16-gage it is not necessary to use any wet waste; the blower is sufficient.

Now smooth the braze up with a file, a little on each side, and rub with a piece of coarse emery cloth. Then roll the braze from edge to edge by starting in the centre, lightly on the edges. Roll about 1 in. apart, then in between those points, not very heavily. Now finish dressing the braze, then roll, tension, level up, and see if the back is in line. If you have a braze that bends very easily, it might be well to roll it from edge to edge lightly. A few times over will stiffen it sometimes and help very much; then tension and level up.

A Problem in Door Tenoning

In the course of one's experience who follows saw or planing mill work, he runs up against a great many seemingly hard propositions. We received an order, some time ago, for a number of 3 x 7—2⅛ solid oak doors. Having only a small hollow-chisel mortiser, we decided to machine them with double tenon, like sketch. We tenoned full width and took center of tenon out with grooving saw; stuck square, and molded two sides.—W. W. in The Woodworker.



The Problem

Where the Foreman Fails

By W. H. Bradner

Say! did you ever go into a factory and notice how many of the small things are neglected?

I was in a large concern some days ago and noticed that it had just been belted and the leather belts were put on with point of lap on the outside pointed in the direction of its travel, and the man in charge claimed to be a "belt man." An experienced mill man knows a belt will open up in the lap on the outside nineteen times out of twenty if it opens at all, and if the point of lap is toward the opposite way of travel it will very seldom open at all.

I also saw an old experienced jointer man setting his knives in a two-sided head and he was using a two-foot rule. Now, that would be all right no doubt for some classes of work but a good jointer man who makes joints ready to glue does not set knives that way.

How does he do it? Why, he sets the knives by a straightedge on the rear or back bed, thereby bringing the cutting edges up to a line with the bed, so that if the belt has worn the bearings up or down, as the case may be, it does not affect the joint as it does when the knives are set by the rule from the head. You know how you feel when it is none of your business.

A 24-inch pony planer was running close by, and as I had to wait to see the manager on business I watched that planer. The stock they were dressing was 20 inches wide and 36 inches long. By the time they had dressed about twenty-five pieces, I noticed the pile kept leaning over farther and farther as each additional piece was put on by the boy off-bearer. I said to the planer man, "Does it not make a difference if those stand tops are 1-32 inch thicker on one endge than they on the other" He replied, "No, oh no; the big sander finds that and makes them all the same clear across."

Now, what do you think of that, and who is to blame? The foreman of this concern was the only man around the plant that knew the details and he was a very busy man. The management knew him to be a hard worker but how many managers know of the great number of small things that enter into the daily tasks of their foremen which could be avoided if some thoughtless employee would use his head.

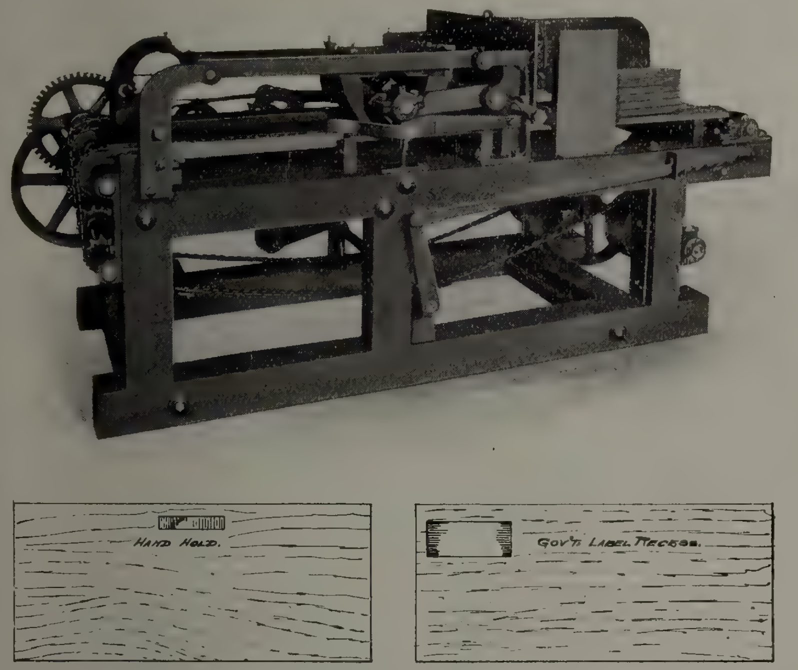
Verily, I say, the way of the transgressor is hard, but after twenty-eight years' experience I find the way of the superintendent and foreman hard, and ninety-nine per cent. of it is caused by some careless or thoughtless employee who is more fitted to carry mortar than to be engaged where accuracy is one of the greatest factors.—Woodcraft.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

The Mereen-Johnson Recessing Machine

The Mereen-Johnson Machine Company of Minneapolis, U.S. A., include among their products an interesting recessing machine (No. 420) which is illustrated herewith. Cutting a label recess by hand in the most dangerous operation in a box factory, while with this automatic machine it is accomplished with safety and dispatch. Two boys will turn out more work than four men can accomplish of a similar kind on the ordinary cutter-head most often used for the purpose. The machine will handle stock 20 in. wide by 30 in. long, composed of one or more pieces. Its feed rate is from 36 to 40 pieces per minute. The recess is 3½ in. wide by 5 in. long by 3/32 in. deep. Wider cutting-heads or cam for longer or shorter recess are furnished if desired. The depth is regulated on the machine, from 1/32 in. to 3/16 in.



Mereen-Johnson Recessing Machine No. 420 and its Product

The standard hand hold is ⅞ in. wide by 5 in. long by ½ in. deep. Grooving-head and cam are furnished for any length and width specified. The counter shaft has T & L Pulleys 12 in. by 5 in. and should run 677 revolutions per minute. It is mounted in the frame under the machine when the drive is below and at the side with a floor stand when the drive is above. The machine is operated by 5 h.p. It occupies a floor space 2 ft 11 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. The shipping weight of the machine is 2200 lbs. Its equipment includes one set of knives for cutter-head, one solid grooving head and countershaft which are furnished regularly with each machine. The machine has hopper-feed similar to that on most printing presses.

J. C. McLaren Belting Co. in New Quarters

The J. C. McLaren Belting Company, Limited, who formerly had their belting factory on St. James street and their card clothing and reed factory on St. Paul street, Montreal, have removed all to their fine new factory on Beaumont avenue. The building is 227 x 60 ft., two storeys, and is built particularly with a view to economy in production. It is well lighted on all four sides, the offices being situated on the ground floor.

Machinery of the latest type, both English and American, has been installed and the arrangement of this and of the various departments is such as to permit of the several processes being carried on with great facility, the idea being to obtain a continued process of manufacture thus eliminating loss of time in unnecessary handling of goods.

The sanitary features have been well looked after by the installation of a heating and ventilating system by which they get a complete air change throughout the building every twenty minutes.

The company retain their old warerooms at 292-294 St. James street as a down-town distributing office, and carry a full line of mill supplies including all kinds of leather, rubber, balata and cotton belting, hydraulic leather and perfection fillet.

A New Preservative for Wood

The firm Hartmann & Schwerdtner, of Grosschonau, Saxony, have taken great interest in the art of wood-preserving, with the result that they have succeeded in inventing a new preparation known as "Kulba." Scientific tests have proven this wood preserver to be of practical value and importance. "Kulba" is a solution of zinciferous sodium. The manufacturers claim that wood, when brushed twice with it, will be secured at once against all decay which would cause destruction of the fibres.

Hitherto it has been impracticable to use alkalic solutions in the impregnation of wood on account of their destructive effect on the wood fibre, but now the manufacturers of "Kulba" claim that a solution containing, besides zinc, much alkali apparently in surplus shows a neutral reaction and does not hurt the fibres, but makes them impervious to dry-rot and any other morbid matter. Consequently, they assert, the effect of "Kulba" is due to its absorption of the wood fibre, whereby the albumen of the latter serves as protecting colloids, i.e., prevents a precipitation of the oxyd of zinc. The colloidal alkalic solution of zinc clears all living cells of pernicious matter. From this fact the strong and lasting effect of the new wood preserver, "Kulba," can be easily appreciated. An important feature is the relative low cost of spraying wood with "Kulba," a circumstance of much importance for the building trade.

Arrangements for the largest timber sale ever undertaken by the U. S. government, involving approximately 600,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, nine-tenths of it yellow pine, are being made by the departments of agriculture and interior. The tract is claimed to be the largest body of good timber left in the southwest, comprising parts of the Apache and Silgreaves national forests and the Fort Apache Indian reservation in Western Arizona. It must be sold to the highest bidded. This sale will bring the government from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, as no bid of less than $2.50 per thousand will be considered for timber cut during the first five years of the contract, nor of less than $3 per thousand for the cut during the following four years. All the timber must be cut in ten years. Other large bodies aggregating 1,500,000 board feet, will be made accessible. All this will open up good coal lands.

"A GREAT PUBLICATION"

The Victoria Times, Victoria, B. C., referring to the Annual and Camp Supply Number of the Canada Lumberman says:—

"Perhaps no better compliment could be paid to the editors and compilers than to say the work could not have been done better or more effectively and pleasingly than it has been done. It is a great publication."

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted

Ten cars 2-in. Log Run Maple. State best price for cash. Box 330, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 18-23

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

Maple Wagon Axles

Wanted—ten car loads of Rock Maple Wagon Axles, principally 4x5—6 ft.; shipment to commence January 1st. Quote price. D. Ackland & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 20-20

Wanted

250 to 350 M. feet B.M. of spruce timber required, in the round, to be cut the coming winter, and delivered next spring. For particulars apply to J. Sheppard & Son, Box 309, Sorel, Que. 20-23

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Lumber Wanted

We are open to buy a few cars of good common and better dry Soft Elm, Birch and Hard Maple, in 1½ and 2 in. thicknesses. Also give us a list of any other dry Hardwood Lumber you have. Address, The London Lumber Co., London, Ont. 18-21

White Pine Pickets Wanted

We want at once 4-4 x 4-4 x 44 in. and 48 in., 5-4 x 5-4 x 44 in. and 48 in., and 6-4 x 6-4 x 48 in. White Pine Pickets. If you have anything in the above write, stating quantity, when cut and best prices. Will buy any quantity from a car to your entire stock. Box 58, Ogdensburg, N.Y. 20

White Pine

WANTED—White Pine trimmer ends in any quantity and any thickness. Write, stating what quantity you have, what you want for them per cord f.o.b. cars your station, and any other particulars such as how piled, if bright, etc. Address, The Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. 20-23

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

1,000,000 wooden clothes pins, 50c per 1,000 pins.

1,000,000 broom handles, $10.00 per 1,000 handles.

1,000,000 wooden butter dishes, 80c per 1,000 dishes.

1,000,000 wooden pie plates, $1.50 per 1,000 plates.

Everything in woodenware, will furnish at lowest prices. Write at once to Jos. Werner, Chicago, U.S.A., 1842 North Park Avenue. 20-20

For Sale

Our season's cut of White and Red Pine. We are desirous of disposing of same quickly and invite your inspection of the lumber which is mostly from large run of White Pine Logs. Pine Lumber Company, Pine, Ont., near Chapleau. 19-22

Hemlock and Hardwood

Hemlock, Birch, Maple, Elm, Beech, on C. P. R. near Bala. Private switch. Sawing just commenced. About 750.000 M. Box 345, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-21

For Sale
BIRCH

20,000 ft. 1 in. Firsts and Seconds.
20,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common.
15,000 ft. 2 in. Firsts and Seconds.
13,000 ft. 3 in. Firsts and Seconds.
4,000 ft. 4 in. Firsts and Seconds.
1,500 ft. 5 in. Firsts and Seconds.

will run good widths and lengths; can be shipped in mixed carloads, if desired

Mercantile Lumber & Supplies Co., Ltd.
20-20 Montreal, Que.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Do It Now

Another day gone, and probably the reason you have not sold that second hand equipment of yours is that you have not advertised it in the Canada Lumberman & Woodworker. 19-22

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Operating Saw Mill For Sale

at Uhthoff Station, G. T. R. Capacity 25 M. feet, containing stationary boiler, 80 h.p.; one engine, 50 h.p., and machinery outfit and building. Will accept $1,000 in full to close estate, as timber is done. Apply to W. B. Tisdale, Orillia, Ont. 17-t.f.

For sale at a bargain, one Cowan & Co. planer, matcher and moulder combined; also one combination lock taylor safe. For full particulars address Transient Department, Canada Lumberman. 20-20

Extraordinary Proposition Log Cars

Russell 50,000 lb. capacity standard guage, automatic couplers, airbrakes, 26 in. wheels, strictly first class condition in every respect. Phenomenal bargain, immediate shipment. Write or wire.

DULUTH IRON & METAL CO.,
20-23 Duluth, Minn.

Machinery For Sale

Band saw, 37-inch Clement.
Carver, 4-spindle Rohlman.
One cut-off saw, railway wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Engines and boilers, various sizes.
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.
Jointer, chair seat Jenkins.
Jointer, 16-inch White.
Moulder, 6-inch Houston.
Mortiser, hollow chisel, Greenlee.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, Bit.
Planers, 24-in. single belted.
Sander, double 24-in. Perry.
Sander, three drum 42-in. Boardman.
Sander, three drum 42-in. Columbia.
Saw gummers, Rogers.
Saw mill, band, 63-in. wheel.
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.
Variety lathe, Pringle & Brodie.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

Position Wanted

By man capable of taking full charge of logging operations, 50 M. up, stump to mill; married, sober and hustler; a good estimator and buyer of timber, would take charge and look after larger holdings and buy up small lots adjoining. Employed until October 1st; have had experience both north and south. Box 318, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 17-20

Experienced man in general lumber business, know from cutting logs to office work by experience. Can furnish the best of references and testimonials. Age 35, married, solid and strong as well as sober. Leopold Pepin, 521 Roy Street East, Montreal, Que. 20-20

Man of 12 years experience in saw mill, office and yard wants position with lumber firm Am an A1 accountant and familiar with the manufacture and grading of northern pine. Position must pay good salary to responsible man and must afford reasonable opportunities for advancement. Box 343, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-20

Situation wanted by a very practical and capable northern hardwood lumberman, 12 years experience in every detail of the industry from stump to market. Am first class mill manager, inspector, buyer and salesman. Broad acquaintance with both manufactures and consumers throughout New York, New England, Quebec and Eastern Ontario. Best of reference. Open Oct. 15th. Address, P.O. Box 133, Carthage, N.Y. 20-21

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

Wanted—Sash and door factory man with some capital to take interest in factory and lumber yard. Excellent opportunity for man capable of taking charge and estimating. H. J. H. Mathison, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. 20-21

WANTED—Good, steady, competent man, to take charge of small gang of men, sash and door department of planing mill, in one of the best towns in Central Ontario. Must do the laying out. State age and experience. Box 344, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-21

Wanted at once—an experienced mill man as shop foreman for sash, door and blind factory, where high class trim and odd work is a specialty. Must be capable of taking off quantities, laying out and billing. Apply with references, stating salary expected and how soon can come, to Box 334 Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 19-20

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Water Power Saw Mill For Sale

Sawmill water power, reason for selling, ill health and old age. John Lilie Shea, Ufford, Ontario. 20-20

For Sale

100 acres first-class hardwood timber and water power sawmill, 45 horse power, as a going concern. W. M. Tolton, Maple Valley, Ont. 17-20

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Circular Mill For Sale

For sale, practically new circular mill on Georgian Bay. Splendid shipping facilities. Suitable for cutting either pine or hardwood, and good market for all mill can cut for next five years. Apply Box 239, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-23

WANTED

Will finance a good mill to buy hardwood logs and manufacture into lumber coming season. Must have basis for at least half million, will contract up to two millions. State all particulars. Box 336 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22

Sawing Contract Wanted

Double Band Mill on Georgian Bay, open to contract for early spring sawing; lowest insurance and highest quality work.

Box 337 Canada Lumberman,
19-22 Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—A number of responsible mill men to contract for birch and maple for 1912 delivery. Either water or rail shipment. Apply Box 240, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-23

For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price $55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address, Box 332 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22

For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.
11 M. ft. 1¼ in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
Montreal, Que.

For Sale

Saw mill of 10 to 15 M. feet daily capacity, complete with planer and matcher combined, also lath machinery, with 400 acres of timber situated at Dillon Port, with a home market in the midst of a growing tourist section, which is just in its infancy. The P. S. L. Co. is offering for sale several berths of pine most convenient to this mill. For particulars write to Jacob Miller, Bright, Ont. 17-20

FOR SALE

Saw mill, capacity fifteen M. ft. per day. Two thousand acres timber, consisting of hemlock and hardwood. Mill limits located on Mary Lake, Ont. Timber scowed to Huntsville, G.T.R. Considerable timber to be bought. Reason for selling, the executors are winding up estate of the late W. Parker. For further particulars apply to F. H. & E. F. Parker, Parkersville, Ont. 20-23

Mill and Timber For Sale

1,100 acres, well timbered with birch, hemlock, pine, basswood, spruce and cedar, together with new lumber and shingle mill, steam feed, large frame boarding house close to mill, situated on railway siding. Must be sold to close a partnership. Excellent opportunity for small mill man whose supply of timber is cut out and is looking for a new location. Get busy, this is a snap for some one. For further information apply to Box 531, Orillia, Ont. 18-21

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

300 acres first class hardwood timber, easily logged, 2½ miles from Emsdale Station G. T. R. Good roads. For further information address Box 22, Emsdale, Ont. 20-20

For Sale

Several large timber tracts, pulpwood, yellow pine and hardwoods. Well located in the United States and Canada. Ask for particulars. S. A. Kean & Co., 5 N. La Salle street, Chicago, Ill. 20-20

WANTED—Block of first-class timber land (soft wood preferred) that can be operated at a reasonable cost, price not over $15,000. Principals only need reply; give fullest details in first instance; enclose map if possible. Box 326, Canada Lumberman. 18-21

For Sale—Valuable Timber Limits

Containing about 115,000,000 ft. of spruce and pine; good driving on the Highwood river and Sheep river to the yards at High River and Okotoks, which comprise 315 acres of valuable land, two mills in good condition, with daily capacity of ninety thousand feet. Complete logging and lumbering outfit, 40 horses, etc. Apply

Lineham Lumber Company, Ltd.,
17-20 **Okotoks, Alberta.**

WANTED — Block of hardwood lands within reasonable distance from transportation, give full details with map and lowest cash price.
Box 325, Canada Lumberman.
18-20

Broken Driving Belts

"Ignoramus" writes : "I have recently taken over a mill, and have been much troubled with the constant breaking of some of the leather driving belts, although they appear to be of good quality. Can any of your experienced readers suggest a probable reason for this?"

If, as you say, the belts are of good quality and properly tanned, stretched, and jointed, the breakages may probably arise from one of the following causes: (1) From constant overstrain, the belts being of insufficient width or thickness to easily transmit the power; (2) running at short centres; (3) allowing the belts to get hard and out of condition; but a very fruitful cause is (4) the use of pulleys of too small a diameter or width, or belts of too great a thickness for the diameter of the pulley. The question of the proper proportion of pulleys and width and thickness of belts suitable to them is a highly important factor in the economical transmission of power, and is one that usually does not by any means receive the attention it deserves, considerable loss consequently arising. If your belts that constantly break run over small pulleys we should recommend you to have the pulleys proportionately increased in size, and it is very probable your trouble will cease. — Timber Trades Journal.

Will the price of print paper be lowered in the near future by the substitution of jack pine for spruce as a result of experimental work at the United States Government station recently opened at Wausau?

The question cannot at this time be officially answered in the affirmative, but there is a report in circulation that discoveries have been made at the experimental station at Wausau, Wis., that will lead to the early adoption of jack pine in the manufacture of pulp for print paper. The report says that print paper is now being made at Wausau from jack pine, but that the product does not as yet combine the tensile strength that would warrant giving out the details of its manufacture, and until this is acquired nothing will be officially given out by those in charge of the Wausau plant.

It is said that the product manufactured from jack pine pulp lacks only a little of the tensile strength to carry it through the big presses of metropolitan newspapers. It is reported that absolutely no difficulty has been experienced in getting the proper color, the only thing left to be accomplished being the getting of the proper strength of the sheet so that it will stand the pull of the big presses. It is said that the percentage of hemlock used with jack pine is larger than it is when spruce is used for the manufacture of pulp.

Uses of Wooden Poles

The total number of wooden poles purchased by pole consumers in the United States in 1909 was 3,738,740, which is the largest total ever reported. The gain over the number reported for 1908 was 489,586, or 15.1 per cent.; and over that for 1907, 455,472, or 13.9 per cent. For the poles purchased in 1909 the sum of £1,414,765 was paid, which, although greater by £381,666 than the expenditure reported in 1908, was less by £335,980 than that in 1907, when the average cost of poles was greater than in other years. In 1909 the leading kinds of wood were cedar, chestnut, oak, and pine, and poles made of these species formed 92.7 per cent. of the total number purchased, and represented 95 per cent. of the total cost. As in previous years, cedar and chestnut were most important, supplying, respectively, 65.3 per cent. and 16.3 per cent. of all poles purchased in 1909. For cedar poles a steady increase is shown, but the number of chestnut poles purchased in 1909, though greater than the number in 1908, was less than that in 1907.—Pulp Wood Supplies.

Increasing efficiency by reducing the number of motions required to do a certain task is a theory receiving the attention of economists to-day. It is said that a student of bricklaying discovered that the average bricklayer uses eighteen movements in picking up and laying a brick, and he was able to eliminate something over half of these motions by careful attention to it. It is possible that in wood-working we may be able to do something of the same thing. Anyway, it will be an interesting subject to experiment with. That is, take the idea of making an analytical study of the different movements involved in picking up and working a piece of timber, with a view to seeing whether or not it is possible to eliminate part of it. It is a line of study that, of course, has its limitations, but it promises to be interesting and to offer some opportunities for improvement in efficiency.

The actual horse power of an engine can only be ascertained with absolute accuracy by means of a brake. A very useful guide, however, is obtained from calculating the indicated horsepower, which may be done as follows: Multiply the area of the piston by the average steam pressure upon the piston throughout the stroke and by the length of the stroke in inches, which gives the number of inch-pounds received by the piston from the steam during one stroke, but as there are two piston strokes to one revolution of the engine, we multiply by two. By multiplying this by the number of revolutions the engine makes in a minute we get the number of inch-pounds of power received by the piston in a minute. By dividing this by 12 we get the number of foot-pounds the piston receives per minute, and dividing this by 33,000 we get the horse power of the engine. The result will give the indicated horse power, and from this must be deducted the amount of power required to overcome the friction of the working parts of the engine, and the result will be (approximately) the actual power given out.

No hard and fast rule can be made as regards the speed of deal frame saws, as much will depend on the size and weight of the moving parts and the general construction of the machines, says the Timber Trades Journal. For instance, a machine with a light equilibrium or counterbalanced swing frame can usually be safely run at a higher speed than an ordinary swing frame. The speed of the saws may be anything from, say, 800 ft. to 1,200 ft. per minute.

LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Advertise in the
Wanted and For Sale
Department

BRITISH COLUMBIA
TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

For
Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
Mill Connections:
Cairo, Ill. Herndon W. Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio Helena, Ark.
Head Office and Storage Yards
DETROIT, MICH.
STORAGE YARD IN CONNECTION

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding
James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

The Fernie Lumber
Co., Limited
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber
Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty
Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles
We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment
FERNIE, B. C.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

So far as the actual amount of trade in Ontario is concerned there is practically no feature to mention. Orders are coming in at about the regular rate and there is a fair demand well spread over the various varieties and grades of lumber. There is however one feature which is causing disappointment and that is the scarcity of labor at the mills. A traveller who recently covered the Georgian Bay district reports that the situation is very bad, and that it is next to impossible to get cars loaded. "I don't think I ever saw it worse," said a prominent manufacturer."We have to beg of the men to come and help us get our cars out. Everyone is in the same position and we are afraid to take orders because there are so many that we cannot fill."

Stocks at Georgian Bay points are still large. Along the North Shore they are especially heavy. One manufacturer states that not more than 50 per cent. of the stocks which have been manufactured along the North Shore this year have yet been turned over. Trade in the United States where most of the North Shore cut is sold has been poor most of the year. Reports from Michigan points are to the effect that although there has been no important improvements in trade, conditions at present are about normal. Orders are reported to be filtering in at about the ordinary rate.

The trade at Ontario consuming points is about steady and fairly satisfactory. Shingles continue quiet. Prices generally are unchanged.

Reports from Ottawa are to the effect that the local trade has seldom been better than at present. There is a fairly active trade also with Great Britain, but the demand from the United States is still of a very dull nature. The trade with South America continues good.

The shortage of cars on account of the movement of wheat is, as usual at this tme of year, proving a serious handicap to the lumber trade. The labor situation is also a cause of much inconvenience to the industry as it is difficult to secure enough men for the shanties. It is hoped however, that as soon as the harvesters commence to return from the west there will be an improvement in the situation. Labor at the mills is also scarce and some of the mills will close down a little earlier this year than usual as a result. Prices in all lines are strong and unchanged.

Eastern Canada

The improved condition which has been noted in the Montreal lumber trade of late, continues unabated and gives promise of lasting for some time to come. In nearly every department good business is reported and prices generally have a stiffening tendency. The local demand at Montreal is greatly assisted by the strong building demand, caused by the large influx of population. Mills are experiencing a heavy demand for immediate shipment. Hardwood prices are well maintained and the demand is strong. As in other places there is a shortage of cars at Montreal. The trade in dimension stock is rather uncertain as a result, it is said, of doubt whether the new government will be as extensive a consumer for the erection of public buildings. The demand from Great Britain continues good and wide. The rush to complete shipments before the close of navigation is causing a great congestion at the wharves. This trouble has been aggravated by the recent railway strikes in Great Britain which caused a cessation of shipments from Canada for a time.

At New York the demand for eastern spruce is quiet, and rather unsatisfactory. An improvement however, is expected in the near future. All classes of hardwood are doing well, at New York, so far as the demand is concerned, although the prices show a small falling off, during the past month. At Boston the market for spruce frames is weaker at $23.50, as the outside price. There is so little demand that already rumors of $23.25 are frequent. Random lengths are dull. There is a slight improvement in the demand for shingles, at Boston, and the price of white cedar extras shows a tendency towards improving. Many manufacturers are holding out for $3.50. The lath situation is rather uncertain. Some of the mills are asking as high as $4.25 for 1⅝ inch. Retailers however, are sticking at $4.10, or $4.15, at the outside, while some of them state that they can buy at $4.00.

Great Britain

A slight improvement is reported in the spot demand, at London. Deliveries from the docks and yards are a little more encouraging, but there is still considerable leeway to be made up, if the figures for the present year are to equal those of last year, which in themselves were not very satisfactory. At Foy, Morgan and Company's recent softwood sale, Canadian spruce deals and battens sold at rather indifferent prices.

There is practically nothing new to report from the Liverpool timber markets. Trade in general is unaltered. The forwarding agencies are doing all in their power to relieve the congestion of traffic, and have been fairly sucessful. In the market itself the movement of lumber is a little more extensive. It is believed that there is in fact a general tendency towards improvement, though it is expected that the return to normal conditions will be slow. Spot values for spruce deals, etc., are not changed to any important extent. The demand continues rather fitful with no indication of decided improvement. Consumers are purchasing only for immediate needs, and cannot be pursuaded to enlarge their stocks, even by slight price reductions. No change is to be reported in the c.i.f. market, so far as values are concerned. Future shipments are quiet, most of the importers confining their speculations within narrow bounds.

At Bristol the imports of timber are still made up entirely of sundry parcels, per liners, for various consignees. There is a steady increase in the liner traffic. Riga vessels are bringing in increased quantities of timber, and these shipments are expected to continue increasing in favor. Importers expect this factor to have "a chastening effect on the Canadian spruce shippers, in the matter of price."

The Manchester timber markets show no noticeable alteration. Leading firms report a normal and steady demand along with a fairly satisfactory trade. No changes are to be noted in prices. The market is steady, and firm, for practically every description of wood goods, which is considered rather surprising, in view of the abnormal stocks in a few lines.

United States

Within recent weeks there has been a small increase in the demand for lumber throughout the United States, as a result of the opening up of the fall trade. In spite of this however, business at present in force is not by any means up to the usual Fall average. Markets are characterized largely by a "spotty" demand. Buying continues to be only in small orders, for quick delivery, indicating short and broken stock in many parts of the country. Dealers and consumers appear to be avoiding any danger of overstocking so long as there is any doubt about the market developing for the future. Labor troubles and car shortage are affecting the market to some extent and make it unlikely that any important decline in prices will occurr. Manufacturers in fact are inclined to hold out firmly for the present range of prices. In view of this it would seem to be the part of wisdom, for manufacturers to lay in sufficient stock at least to carry them through the fall and early winter. There is no indication however, of their doing so.

Chicago:—Building operations have increased considerably in volume, and have resulted in a largely increased movement of lumber. Prices nevertheless continue unsatisfactory, although they have not declined. With a continuance of the present demand, prices are likely to stiffen. In northern pine there is an indication that the volume of business will increase from now on. A few good orders are coming in from the country yards, and trade seems to be expanding gradually. The movement of upper grades is active at steady prices, and the lower grades also are fairly active. The box trade in northern pine is increasing, and there is a fair business in progress in sash, doors, siding, etc. The demand for hardwoods has improved slightly, although buying is not extensive. The increased activity is expected to continue, as manufacturing interests are coming upon the market.

Plain oak is in the lead, but quartered oak is in rather less demand. A fairly active trade is noted in unselected birch, as well as in 1sts and 2nds, in red birch. The trade in basswood is dull. The demand for hemlock is not quite so good. Fir is about steady. A steady demand continues for spruce yard stock. A fair volume of trade is reported in southern pine, although the trade is still rather unsatisfactory. Red cedar shingles continue unsteady. Clears and stars are not fluctuating much. The yard trade in red cedars is light. A fair demand exists for white cedars. Lath are active and unchanged.

Buffalo:—The trade in northern pine at Buffalo is fairly good, for this time of year, and has been improved somewhat by the settlement of the planing mill strike, also by an increased amout of dwelling house construction. There is a scarcity of the upper grades, and they are bringing fair prices. Building lumber is about steady. The box factories are busy, and prices of box lumber are about steady. The hardwood trade shows some improvement. Orders are fairly numerous, though not large. Prices are about steady.

A. F. Holden, Pres.
F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres.

J. M. Diver, Gen'l. Mgr.
E. C. Barre, Ass't. Mgr.

Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

The Place To Buy Lumber

is where you can get uniform grades the year round. We saw Winter and Summer and always have large stock of White and Norway Pine for immediate shipment.

We can also furnish with despatch RAILROAD, SHIP-BUILDING and HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS
Wire, Telephone or Write

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited
SARNIA ONTARIO

Plain oak, chestnut, maple and birch are quite firm. There is a fair trade in hemlock, at unaltered prices, local traders being in the market for an increased amount of lumber. Stocks are fairly plentiful, and receipts have been sufficient. There is a fair trade in low grade stock. Spruce continues quiet. Longleaf pine is steady, and in fair demand. Retail stocks are reported low, and many orders are received for immediate shipment. Shortleaf pine is in fair demand, especially on Nos. 3 and 4 flooring. Prices will probably remain firm. Red cedar shingles are very low. There is a fair demand at these prices, but no indication of advance. Receipts by lake have been plentiful. At North Tonawanda the trade in northern pine continues to improve. Shipments by canal and rail are increasing, and there is a tendency towards advanced prices. Prices for high grade stock show an indication of stiffening, and the demand is good.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Trade Active—Scarcity of Shantymen

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The lumber business in the Ottawa Valley remains very much the same as before the elections. The local trade has seldom, if ever, been better. The British trade is fairly good, but the American trade is still off. The depression across the line has resulted in very little buying by American dealers. There is practically no change in prices. The trade with South America is good.

Some difficulty has been experienced in getting cars. Most of the lumber to South America is shipped in bond through the United States. Most of the Canadian cars are engaged in carrying the wheat from the west. While it is reported that there are plenty of cars idle in the United States, the American companies do not seem anxious to send them to Canada, chiefly on account of the delays in loading. Very little lumber is shipped to South America by boat from Montreal or Quebec. At one time a fair quantity was shipped this way, the boats returning with cargoes of sugar. Since this trade has died out, the lumber trade via Montreal to South American countries has for the most part disappeared.

The lumbermen are experiencing great difficulty getting men for the shanties. Practically all the big firms are after more men and cannot secure them. Prices range from $28 to $32 a month, but in the competition to get more lumber-jacks, several gangs have been engaged at as high as $35 a month. The reason for the scarcity is the fact that few farmers' sons are going to the woods. Whether it is due to heavy crops in the Ottawa Valley necessitating them to stay on the farms later than usual, or that they are giving up lumbering as a winter occupation, the employment agents do not know. However as soon as the harvesters return from the North-west men will be more plentiful, as a great many of these at once engage for the shanties as soon as they return.

There is the same scarcity in help at the mills. The Fraser Lumber Company will close its mills at the Deschenes about October 15th which is earlier than usual. This is because of lack of help. For some time it has only been running about half capacity on account of this lack, and it is too expensive an operation so that the mill will be closed down early. The cut for the Fraser Company will accordingly not be as large this year as last.

The recent rains have raised the water in the Ottawa river somewhat. The mill owners at the Chaudier had to run half capacity for a long time as the result of low water. Low water in the autumn coming for two seasons in succession has given J. R. Booth a large surplus of logs that it will be impossible to cut before the winter. For this reason the operations in the woods this winter by this firm will be curtailed by about one-third in order that the mill operations may catch up next summer.

The Fraser Company which operated on the Petawawa river last winter will not cut any logs this winter. The other firms however expect to cut as much in the woods this winter as ever. They are pleased at the curtailment on the part of J. R. Booth as last summer there were so many logs in the Ottawa, that the sorting booms were scarcely able to handle all. This coupled with a great deal of head winds caused several mills to be short of logs on frequent occasions. However, with the curtailment this winter, this condition will be improved.

The Jas MacLaren Company of Buckingham has awarded a contract to Haney, Quinlan & Robertson of Montreal to build a concrete dam across the Tievre river above High Falls, 24 miles from Buckingham.

The dam will be 900 feet long and in places 40 feet high. There will be a log chute 300 feet long and from 6 to 10 feet wide; also of concrete. J. B. McRae is the engineer. The dam will be utilized at first for logging purposes and later for power development. It will cost about $200,000.

Cheerful News from Montreal Trade

Montreal, Oct. 7.—Almost without exception, dealers, wholesale and retail, are in a cheerful frame of mind. Business is very good in practically all departments, prices are strengthening, and everyone is looking for a continuance of brisk times.

The local market is again firm, with a large amount of business moving. This applies to all descriptions, owing principally to the building boom which has prevailed for many months and is likely to continue, for, on account of the large influx of population, houses in particular are in big request. There is a heavy demand on mills for immediate shipment. Hardwoods are still a good market with quotations maintained.

Dealers report a much improved trade on United States account, especially for spruce and hemlock, and the stiffening of prices is reflected in the Montreal market. There is the usual fall rush for shipment to New York from the St. Lawrence, in order to get the stuff away before the State Canals are closed on November 30. The Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Company are loading many boats of spruce for New York City.

There is a general complaint of shortage of cars, owing to the requirements of the West for shipping grain. The shortage affects the local markets as well as transactions for the United States, and naturally handicaps dealers in doing business. The C. P. R. has refused to allow the use of their ordinary cars for conveying lumber to U. S. points, and firms who want to ship goods to those points can only avail themselves of "foreign" cars.

The election has upset the business of houses dealing in dimension stock. Owing to the uncertainty as to whether the new Government will continue the policy of their predecessors in the matter of large public works, contractors naturally decline to commit themselves to any substantial expenditures. No doubt this condition of affairs will right itself, but in the meantime there is a slackness in this branch of the lumber trade.

One dealer expresses the opinion that prices of lath are bound to go appreciably higher, basing his view on the ground that owing to the Upper Ottawa Valley not getting its supply of logs the cut of lumber and lath will only be 60 per cent. of the normal.

Mechanical wood pulp is very high, prices being at top-notch for any pulp that can be shipped for the remainder of the year. There is no such thing as lots for immediate shipment, the mills having sold their present production. In newspaper descriptions all the big mills are sold up for sometime ahead, and newspaper is scarcer in Canada than it has been for a year past. The chemical pulp wood market is also very much better; the six weeks' lock-out among the Norwegian mills has shortened the supply from Europe to the United States, and Canadian mills have consequently been shipping there in larger quantities and at good prices.

There is a very fair demand for the British market, and prices keep steady. As is usual at this time of the year, the wharves are congested, owing to rush to ship lumber before navigation closes, and also in part to the tie-up which resulted from the recent strikes in England. The difficulty, too, is increased by the inadequate supply of cars.

The sawing of the Eagle Lumber Company, Montreal, will be completed about the 20th of October at the mill situated at Mont-Laulier, Quebec. The secretary, Mr. J. H. Poulin, states that there has been a marked improvement in business and a general rise in prices in all lines. The bulk of their material has already been disposed of for fall delivery. The company are preparing to double their capacity at the mill for next spring in view of the promising possibilities presenting themselves.

Timber Trade in the United Kingdom

Liverpool, Oct. 5.—The actual consumption of timber in the United Kingdom is the great main fact or factor of the trade to Canadian lumber manufacturers and exporters. The handling of timber at docks and yards, and by railway companies, might be at a standstill, and yet the consumption of timber be going on actively, and "trade," as far as such a consumption was concerned, be very good. To assume that such a consumption were in progress would, of course, mean a pre-supposition that stocks of timber, sufficient for present needs, were held by builders, joiners, cabinet makers, case makers and other woodworkers in the country, and that all of these users of wood were drawing on their supplies for the time being.

A stock of timber may be said to be held by every builder, joiner, cabinet-maker, case-maker and woodworker in the country. In many cases the stocks held are extensive, and are kept to their recognized compass with studious care, fresh timber being brought in to take the place of that withdrawn from drying-room or yard for use. In

PRUNES

We can now offer for immediate shipment Santa Clara prunes of the new crop at the following prices:

90/100	50 lb. Boxes	8
80/90	" "	8½
70/80	" "	9½
60/70	" "	10¼
EVAPORATED APPLES		
New Pack	50 lb. Boxes	10½
CANNED PUMPKIN		
Quaker Brand	3s	1.00
CALIFORNIA SEEDED RAISINS		
	1 lb. Packets	8¾
CAMP BLEND BLACK TEA		15

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers **Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO**

J. F. Eby
President

WAREHOUSE and MILLS:
Cor. Front and Scott Streets

Hugh Blain
Vice-President

Lumbermen's Contractors' and Mining Camp

SUPPLIES

We quote the following goods of guaranteed quality:

MINCE MEAT

Our own manufacture

Barrels, 6c lb. Tubs, 6½c lb.
Pails, 6½c lb.

TEA

A good camp blend, strong sweet drawing too, **15c lb.**

COFEEE

worth drinking. A fine blend worth 20c for **17c lb.**

WHITE BEANS $1.90 per bushel **CURRANTS** Good cleaned fruit **6½c** lb. **RICE** Fine Rorgoch **3¼c** lb.

SEND US A TRIAL ORDER

EBY-BLAIN, LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Grocers

most cases sufficient timber is held in stock to admit of a business being carried on for a few weeks without any fresh supplies being obtained. Obviously, therefore, consumption might go on at a rapid and satisfactory rate, at works and shops, for a time, and business at dock-yards and points of importation be at a standstill or nearly so.

It is desirable that these facts of the trade be kept in mind at the present time, otherwise erroneous views as to the consumption of timber may prevail. At the dock-yards, for a month past, business has been impeded, and things may be said to have been in disorder. At times receipts and deliveries have been suspended. Then they have been resumed and have gone on in a fitful sort of way. This irregular state of things at importers' yards has had absolutely no true relation to the state of things at builders' depots and joiners and cabinet-makers' shops in the country. It has been due to the effects of the transport workers' strikes in August. No one imagined that a stoppage of railway goods' traffic for about four days could have produced the glut and chaos in the goods departmtents of the principal companies, which business people have been contemplating for the last three weeks. Business was slowly righting itself, when another strike of transport workers, those connected with the Irish railways, was announced. This has added to the confusion caused by the English transport workers' strike, yet there is no ground for despair. Things will smoothen themselves out shortly and then timber will pass to and fro by rail freely again.

Meantime the using up of timber at works and shops has gone on steadily. The consumption of timber for general building uses is on a fairly large scale and joiners are more fully employed on this class of work. Pine and spruce deals are being used largely for building purposes and for the construction of scaffolds, derricks, stages and gangways, in constructional work of an extensive kind. The consumption of soft wood and deals in work of this class accounts for a steady movement of wood from builders' and merchants' yards.

Wagon Builders' Demand Active

Wagon building has lately made a well-sustained demand for wood of the kinds used for this work, chiefly oak planks and redwood and spruce deals. At the wagon building works of one of the principal English railway companies which I visited in September, I found a very large stock of deals, in stacks for convenient handling, which covered some acres of storage land at the works. The quantity of deals on view at this one place seemed to be enormous, but I had abundant evidence that the regular consumption of deals at these works was on a large scale. New wagons were, I learned, being made continuously, while wagons, trucks and vans came in to be repaired also, continuously. Train loads of timber, mainly deals, some coming in, some going out to other parts of the company's system, stood on rail, near the works. This wagon building branch extends much beyond the railway companies' own domains. In the United Kingdom there is a large and prosperous railway wagon building industry which is carried on by many companies and firms who make wagons and trucks, not only for the home railways, but for practically all countries possessing railways. For the last three years wagon builders have been well employed as railway companies have been increasing their stocks of wagons or replacing old ones. The consumption of wagon timber has, accordingly, gone on steadily and on a relatively larger scale in England and Scotland, and continues so at the present time.

London Demand Improving

At London business has improved, and the demands are in excess of those at the corresponding time last year. Quantities of first and second Montreal pine offered in the public sales have found ready buyers, at prices which were considered as on the easy side. Boards, planed and rough, have sold freely, and at prices which were regarded as "good." The main thing is that there has been a willingness to buy prime or sound stuff. This speaks well for the state of trade.

At Southampton more business is being done in builders' wood, the building trade having become more active. Joinery works and sawmills are well employed.

On the Tyne the demand for soft wood has improved slightly. The building trade keeps quiet, but joiners are more fully employed on general work and are using more material.

At Hull and Grimsby improved demands for spruce and yellow pine, and for oak for wagon work, are reported.

At Liverpool, business is more settled and orders from inland towns are coming in more satisfactorily. Quebec pine and spruce deals are in steady, though moderate demand. Sawn pitchpine has sold more freely, wood of good quality being most called for. Birch planks continue in demand, but prices have eased slightly.

At Manchester Quebec pine boards have been more inquired for. Spruce deals have sold steadily and on a satisfactory scale. Joiners, furniture makers and case-makers in the district round Manchester are evidently using more wood, sales being on an increased scale. What is most feared at the moment is a strike of workers in the building trade of the district, but every effort will be made to avert this new, and threatened labor trouble.

New Brunswick Cut May Be Curtailed

Fredericton, October 9th.—The lumbermen of the St. John river district are now preparing for next season's supply of logs. Many of the mill owners already have crews in the woods, and although the market at present is fairly steady, with fair prices prevailing, mill owners who hold timber limits seem inclined to curtail their cut considerably, especially those who are shipping principally to the American market. The repeal of the Pike law, which allowed logs cut on the American side of the line to be floated down the river to St. John, manufactured at the mills there and shipped back to the United States free of duty is likely to affect the St. John River cut considerably.

In view of the reciprocity agreement having been turned down on this side the line, it seems to be the general impression among mill owners that the surtax is likely to be placed on Canadian imports to the United States, and they are inclined to go carefully for the present, which, with the now rather overloaded condition of the market, may not be such a very bad scheme after all. There is a fair demand in the Boston market.

There has been a steady demand in the home market, especially in the lower grades of shingles.

The Liverpool and Manchester trade has been somewhat depressed owing to the recent strikes, though not nearly to the same extent as was the case with more perishable goods, and at present the demand is steady with usual prices prevailing.

Rafting operations on the St. John river are practically wound up for this season, for although there is several million feet of logs within the corporation limits in the vicinity of Grand Falls, with the low water which has prevailed for the past two months or more, it is practically impossible to bring it to the booms at Fredericton, and even should possible heavy rains raise the level of the river sufficiently to bring the lumber in, the season is so far advanced it is very unlikely that it could be rafted before the ice forms. It is estimated that there is in the vicinity of 20,000,000 feet B.M. of last season's cut for the St. John and Fredericton mills hung up.

Washington and Oregon Mills in Merger

The consolidation into one company of tide-water lumber mills of Oregon and Washington, controlling more than one-half the lumber output of the Pacific northwest, and its acquisition of timber lands sufficient to supply the mills for at least fifteen years, the whole representing an invested capital of approximately $200,000,000, is virtually assured in the near future, according to prominent Portland timbermen. It has been learned that mill owners representing more than fifty per cent. of the Columbia river cut have signed the agreement and have already joined the proposed merger. The project is being handled by Henry J. Pierce, of Spokane, who is representing eastern capitalists, whose identities he declines to disclose. The agreement provides that its conditions are binding only in event that 65 per cent. of the output of tidewater mills in the two states have become parties to the contract prior to January 1st, 1912, and that Pierce shall have until March 1 to organize the proposed company and take over the properties and timber holdings of the contracting lumbermen. Pierce is also bound to show that he has adequate backing to operate the mills at full capacity for fifteen years. The proposed merger will control approximately 1,560,000,000 feet.

Much discussion has been caused by the contemplated merger. Mr. Henry T. Pierce, who is promoting the company, has made the following statement regarding the proposal: "It is propsed to consolidate the Pacific coast tidewater sawmills of Washington and Oregon into one company, and to acquire sufficient timber to run the mills for fourteen to twenty years, and through reforestation for many years more. This consolidation will lift the lumber community from its present unsatisfactory condition, and place it upon a business-like basis. It will be the most practical move toward the conservation of the forests ever attempted. It will mean limiting the cutting down of the forests to the demand for lumber, and at the same time making the demand as large as possible by reaching out for new markets at home and abroad. The lumbermen of this coast will build up the finest organization of its kind in the world. It will mark the dawn of a new era in the conservation and preservation of agricultural and public interests."

A big negro and a small Italian were sawing a large timber, with a heavy cross-cut saw, each in turn pulling it back and forth. A pugilistic Irishman stopped to watch the operation. In a minute he hit the negro, saying: "Give the saw to the little fellow if he wants it."

More Power Means

More Profit

USE "AMPHIBIA" BELTS

¶ Anything making for more power or less friction is of much interest to all belt users.

¶ To get the most possible power, speed and economy from belts is a problem we have studied for thirty years, and now we produce a practically perfect belt.

¶ "Amphibia" Belts will do more than just ordinary belts and with less cost for up-keep.

There is an "Amphibia" belt for every purpose.

¶ "Amphibia" Belts are waterproof. They are not affected by steam, water, damp air or any similar adverse conditions. We guarantee them against opening of laps through exposure to water or steam.

Your Chance to Prove "Amphibia" Efficiency

¶ If you are contemplating the installation of any transmission equipment let us advise you more fully as to the efficiency of "Amphibia" Belts.

¶ Send us your enquiries. We can be of help to you. We agree that you first prove "Amphibia" merit before any cost to you.

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

Oak Leather Belting

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

The John Dulweber Co.

Capital Stock $225,000

MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.

Specialties

Oak and Poplar

Highest Grades —— Prompt Shipments

Send all inquiries to the head office:

McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

UPKEEP COST

A Vital Point to be Considered when Purchasing a

STEAM LOG LOADER

Only $2.50 a Year Spent for Repairs on the Above "American" Log Loader in Constant Use for Four Years

During that time it loaded 40,000 feet of logs daily, besides doing much outside work such as, Driving Piles,—Picking up Wrecks, — Moving Portable Camp Houses, and much Miscellaneous Hoisting Work. (Our next ad will interest you.)

AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

Farnworth and Jardine's Deal

Much interest has been aroused in timber circles in the United Kingdom and especially at Liverpool, by the announcement that Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine of Liverpool have purchased the business and trade interests of Mr. Alexander Gibson of New Brunswick, for the sum of £200,000. The Liverpool firm are one of the stronger "pillars" of the timber trade at that port and have, for many years. been in intimate relationship with most members of the trade, through the regular public sales of timber which they have conducted. These sales have become an institution of the timber trade in England and there can be few, if any, members of the trade in the midland or northern countries of England who are not interested in them. The firm have long held a front rank position in the commercial arena of Liverpool. They have extensive city offices in Dale street, Liverpool, and at Seaforth, to the north of Liverpool, and store yards, sheds and salesrooms within the timber trade's main storage area in the north part of Liverpool near the great docks. The acquisition by Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine of the valuable Canadian timber business named, has been of especial interest to many members of the trade, owing to the fear of a falling off in the importation of Canadian timber to England, which has prevailed of late. That Farnworth and Jardine should have taken over the Alexander Gibson interests, has restored confidence in the Canadian trade. The prospects of the trade are good, it is said, or this old Liverpool firm, with their intimate knowledge of the trade would not, now, have acquired so large an interest in it.

Pulpwood Export from N. B., Possible Till August 1, 1912

Practically all the wood pulp and print paper produced in New Brunswick until August 1, 1912, will enter the United States free of duty. This is made possible by a revised rule made by the Acting Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, under the only operative clause of the reciprocity agreement. The surveyor-general of customs of New Brunswick advised the Treasury Department that the new law of the province restricting the exportation of pulp wood did not apply to lands operated under licenses issued or renewed prior to October 1, on which date the act becomes effective. The lands are used under long term leases, governed by yearly licenses, and August 1 is the date for renewing these licenses. Consequently until that time there will be no American import tax on pulp wood or print paper originating from those lands.

Regulations have also been issued by the Treasury Department of the United States governing the taxation of Canadian pulp wood and print paper coming partially from Crown lands and partially from private lands. American customs collectors will insist upon sworn statements showing the percentage of origin, assessing duty on products of Crown lands where the importation is restricted and entering the remainder free.

Wood-using industries in Canada reported to the Forestry Branch for 1910 the use of $542,000 worth of yellow pine and $69,500 worth of Douglas fir.

From scientific investigation and experiment it has been ascertained that our native Douglas fir could in many instances replace yellow pine as at present used in Canada. Yellow pine is necessarily all imported from the United States, and if a species of native wood could be introduced to take the place of yellow pine. the change would be of great benefit in the development of Canadian industry. Douglas fir is a lighter wood than yellow pine and has a greater limit of elasticity, that is, stands more bending without taking a permanent set. Likewise, compression perpendicular to grain is resisted equally by both species. In the western states the uses of this wood are being rapidly extended and its recently discovered qualities are introducing it for purposes for which previously only yellow pine was thought fitted. Douglas fir is a light and strong wood easily worked. For railway cars and vehicles it is used throughout the United States, where its elasticity and durability recomment it for nearly all purposes except where a hardwood has to be used. Because of its beauty of grain and the attractive effects which may be obtained by staining, it is very popular for inside panel work, door and window frames and cheap classes of furniture, particularly "mission" furniture. Furniture, car and vehicle manufacturers would benefit if Douglas fir was used to a greater extent in Canadian manufacture.

A Bay City, Mich., lumberman who imports considerable lumber from Canada said that large stocks, bought in the Georgian Bay district for the Saginaw Valley and other American markets which were held back pending the result of the reciprocity election, will go forward at once.

C. Bache-Wing Pulp Wood Barking Drum

SEND FOR CIRCULAR SHOWING TESTS MADE AGAINST THE KNIFE BARKER.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland

Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Favorite Shanty Range

is specially constructed for use in Lumber, Railroad and Mining Camps

FAVORITE
SHANTY RANGE

This Range is substantially built of 14 and 16 gauge, specially prepared British Steel.

The top is large, the oven roomy and has the capacity to cook for fifty men.

The Fire Box is 31 inches long, being two inches longer than any other Shanty Range on the market. The Fire Door is unusually large to admit rough, coarse wood.

Size of oven, 25 x 27 x 16.

Capacity of Reservoir, 15 Gallons, Coal Linings, Water Front or Coil Water Back can be furnished with this Range when desired.

Camp Favorite

CAMP FAVORITE

This Stove is a powerful Heater. The body is made of extra heavy rolled steel in one sheet, rivetted and put together like a steam boiler. It is an absolutely safe Stove as there are no joints to get loose and leak ashes.

The adjustable shelves may be placed to give a level cooking top, or can be set down on the sides of the Stove to form foot rests.

Made in three sizes, 36, 42, 48 inches long.

Dimensions of Fire Door 13 x 15 inches.

Our prices are right and can make prompt shipment.

Findlay Bros. Co., Limited
Carleton Place, Ontario and Winnipeg

Forest Maps

The mapping of timber lands is recognized as a most important piece of work by Pulp Companies and timber land owners, in the economic handling of wild lands. We furnish topographic maps which show fifty-foot contours, or actual location of streams, ponds, lakes, roads, trails, and any other natural features of importance.

Accompanying this map is a so-called "Timber Map," showing in colors the distribution of timbers found. These maps, together with the detailed report and estimate, afford the owner of lands an intelligent system for the handling of same.

La Compagnie de Pulpe de Chicoutimi
Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada,
August 23rd, 1911.

Gentlemen :—

Replying to your favor of August 11th, would say that we have no objection whatever to your using the name of this company with reference to the quality of your work.

After a careful examination of the maps and reports which were the result of your work on the two hundred odd square miles in question, we take pleasure in complimenting you on their accuracy, neatness and generally satisfactory character.

With best wishes for your success in the future,

Yours very truly,
GEORGE C. W. LOW,
Manager Woodlands Department

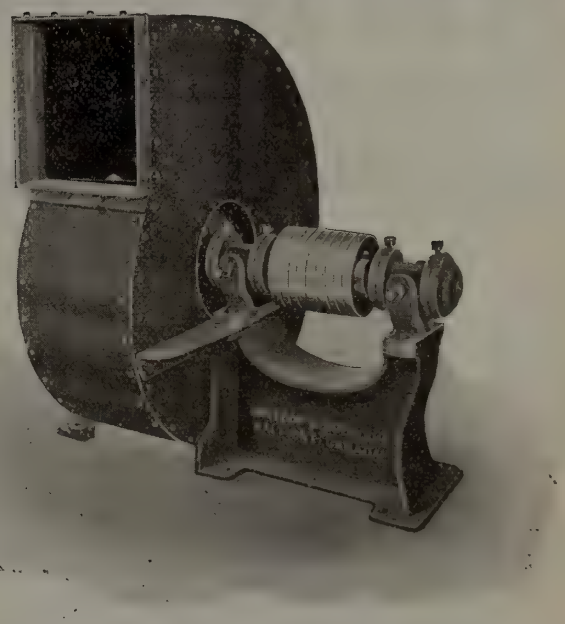
Messrs. Appleton & Sewall,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

We are PRACTICAL FORESTERS, make forest surveys, timber estimates, and abstracts, showing character and quantity of available timber, indicating the most approved methods of cutting each year, so that there shall be no unprofitable depletion, and appraise for present and future worth. Our Booklet F, "Applied Forestry," will be of interest to you. Mailed upon request.

We are pleased to refer you to The Great Northern Paper Company, Bangor Me.; H. S. Ferguson, Engineer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, Boston Mass.; Bonne Terre Farming & Cattle Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Chicoutimi Pulp Company, Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada.

Old Town Me. Appleton & Sewall Co Bangor Me.
INCORPORATED
156 Fifth Avenue - New York City

Sheldon Slow Speed
Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

ONEIDA,

The Steel Pulley of better belt contact, lightness, maximum strength.

Oneida Steel Pulleys differ from any similar produce made, And in this difference lies their strength,

In construction the Oneida Steel Pulley is ideal. It is strongly reinforced, is lighter than any other steel pulley by ⅛ to ½ and possesses greater strength. The perfectly oval crown face insures a 20% better belt adhesion.

They are built in the greatest range of sizes of any steel pulley in the world, from 6 in. to 126 in. with 2 in. to 40 in. face with ¾ in. to 8½ in. bore.

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N. Y.

CEDAR
Shingles

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg.,
Montreal.

Clark & Lyford,
Vancouver, B.C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The LeBel, Turnbull Lumber Company, Sarnia, Ont., is making application for leave to surrender its charter.

The stock of the R. E. Kinsman Lumber Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., is advertised for sale by tender.

The John Deere Plow Company, of Moline, Ill., has decided to erect a plant at Welland, Ont. The estimated cost of the plant is $1,000,000.

R. Laidlaw & Company, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, will erect a $2,200 storage building for lumber, at 1064 Dundas street. The building will be constructed of wood and iron.

Fire, believed to have been of an incendiary origin, completely destroyed the small planing mill on the Avey, O'Laughlin Lumber Company, Brantford, Ont., recently. The loss will be about $2,000, covered by insurance.

The contract for the erection of the cooperage plant for the Imperial Oil Company at Fort William, Ont., has been awarded to Barnett and McQueen. The building is to be two storeys, frame construction, 175 x 50.

Fire, which, it is thought, may have been of incendiary origin, completely destroyed the factory of the National Casket Company at Orangeville, recently. Mr. A. J. H. Eckardt, of Toronto, president of the National Casket Company, was in Orangeville at the time. He estimates the loss at about $10,000.

The Hocken Lumber Company, Otter Lake Station, Ont., will commence next month the erection of an additional sawmill about 5 miles east of Otter Lake. The object of this extension is to meet the increasing demand of the trade for bill timber. The mill will operate the year round, and will have a capacity of from 15,000 to 20,000 feet per day.

Berth No. 119 in the district of Sudbury, lying a few miles north of Webbwood, has been sold by Mr. Edward Tait, of Orillia, to the Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., whose mills are located at Little Current, Ont. The berth contains thirty-six square miles, and the price paid for it was in the neighborhood of $50,000.

J. B. McArthur, of Port Arthur, Ont., has given a contract for the erection of a match factory on Norah ave. The general contractor is George Otto, Port Arthur, and the architect, J. Antonisen, Port Arthur. The building will be one storey, 160 by 160 ft., of cement brick, and steel construction, with concrete foundation, and electric lighting.

The Dominion Wood & Lumber Company, of Trout Creek, Ont., has recently been formed. The officers have not yet been definitely determined, but will probably be as follows:—President, Jacob Kaufman, Berlin, Ont.; vice-president, Edward Clark, Toronto, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Gilbert Trussler, Trout Creek, Ont.; directors, W. S. Kelly, Bridgenorth, Ont., and W. J. Foster, Hawkestone, Ont. The object of the company is to build chemical plants, and other necessary buildings for the distillation of wood taken from limits in the neighborhood of Trout Creek, Ont. A meeting will be held in the course of a week or two, to confirm the appointment of officers. The capitalization of the company is $250,000. They hold the right to cut timber from 80 sq. miles of good forest, consisting largely of pine, and also containing a quantity of hemlock, spruce, birch and maple. The limits are heavily timbered, nothing having been cut except a portion of the pine.

The Board of Directors of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., recently declared the half-yearly dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of the company for the six months ending August 31st. The dividend will be payable October 15th. Reports submitted to the Board of Directors were of a very satisfactory character, showing, as they did, earnings for the six months, well in excess of those of the same period last year, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the company's mill was shut down for practically the whole month of April, owing to the improvements that were being carried out.

A boom at the foot of Bathurst street, Toronto, holding about 700,000 feet of squared timber, broke recently and the timbers were carried by the strong wind through the western gap and out into the lake. The Humber Bay was congested with the timbers, which are from 18 to 20 feet in length and 8 to 10 inches square. The timber was brought from Northern Ontario about two months ago for the new city docks at Ashbridge's Bay. Miller, Cummings, and Robinson, contractors for the new docks, put two tugs at work rounding up the lumber. The beach from Parkdale to Mimico was strewn with the timbers, and a patrol was maintained along the lake shore to prevent any of the material being carried away.

The Trout Creek Logging Company, Limited, with head office at Trout Creek, Ont., has been organized. The president of the company is Mr. Edward Clark of Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto, Ont. The vice-president is Mr. Jacob Kaufman, of Berlin, Ont, and the secretary-treasurer is Gilbert Trussler, of Trout Creek. The directors are W. J. Foster, Hawkestone, Ont., and W. S. Kelly, Bridgenorth, Ont. The object of the organization is to construct a siding in the limits of Trussler Bros., Ltd., and the Ballantyne Lumber Co., Ltd., for the purpose of logging by rail. The company have formed a working arrangement with the G. T. R., and are putting on their own engines. They have about 4 miles of track graded ready for the cars and rails. Two miles more will be completed this fall and they expect to have the rails on all the completed track before winter. The balance will be completed next spring. The company also intend to build a mill at Trout Creek, where their siding will join the Grand Trunk. The mill will have a capacity of 30,000 to 40,000 feet a day and will cut mixed hardwoods and softwoods.

Eastern Canada

The assets of Jos. Isabelle, lumber dealer, Armagh, Que., are reported for sale.

The McLaren Lumber Company, of Buckingham, Que., lost their mill at Lake Nominingue, Que., on October 4, by fire. The loss is placed at

$30,000. It is reported that they intend to rebuild. They will require hydraulic turbines, dynamos, steam power plants, saws, planers, hose, etc.

R. H. Scougall, May Island, Que., sawmill operator, is reported to have assigned.

Durocher & Company, Iberville, Que., have been registered to conduct a sash and door factory.

N. Roy and Freres, sawmill operators, Beauce Junction, Que., are reported to have assigned to J. P. E. Gagnon, prov. guardian.

The Bellerive Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., has been incorporated, with a capital of $50,000. The incorporators are L. Morin, John Kennedy and John Wilson, Jr., of Montreal.

The Standard Box Factory at Lennoxville, Que., was destroyed by fire recently. The building was totally destroyed, in addition to a large quantity of machinery and lumber. The loss is estimated at over $20,000, and the insurance was only about $5,000.

The West Valley Land Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of $70,000, to carry on a real estate business and sell and deal in timber limits, lumber, etc. The incorporators include E. R. Decary, J. B. Peloquinan and E. N. Herbert, all of Montreal.

The sawmill belonging to Geo. Letts and Sons, Campbell's Bay, Que., was burned to the ground recently. The fire had gained considerable headway before being noticed, but by hard work by the bucket brigade quickly formed the lumber in the surrounding mill was saved. The loss is about $6,000, with no insurance.

Blackadar's lumber mills near Weymouth, were destroyed by fire on October 4th, with a large quantity of lumber. The loss is estimated at $25,000. The mills were insured for $4,000. The Sissibo Lumber Company had $13,000 insurance on lumber and Blanchard & Company $1,500. A small portion of the lumber was saved.

An English syndicate in which John C. Mahon, Halifax, N.S., and P. J. A. Lear, Hotel Great Central, London, Eng., are interested, will erect a sawmill at Lake Ainslie, N.S. The mill will be commenced in about six weeks. They also intend to sink a large oil well to be in operation early in the spring, and to build a railway from Lake Ainslie to Orangedale.

James MacLaren & Company, Limited, of Buckingham, Que., have given to Haney-Quinlan and Robertson, of Montreal, the contract for the construction of a concrete dam at High Falls, Que., on the Lievre River. The dam is to be part of an electrical power development and will cost $200.000. Mr. J. B. McRea, of Ottawa, is the engineer in charge of the work.

The Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, whose dam wrecked the village of Austin, Pa., causing great loss of life and property, will transfer its plant from the Pennsylvania town to Canada, where the corporation has recently purchased a large tract of timber lands, according to a statement made by the company officials. The move was contemplated before the recent disaster, because of the elimination of Pennsylvania forests and a scarcity of wood pulp material. It was expected that the transfer would be made within the next five years, but the disaster has hastened the removal plans.

The long-talked-of by-law for the prohibition of the piling of lumber within the town limits, was presented and given its first reading at the meeting of the Aylmer town council recently. The measure was left on the table and will probably pass without the necessity of putting it to a vote at the next meeting of the council. Mr. T. Ritchie was present at the meetings and signified his willingness to remove his lumber piles, which are on the site of the recent conflagration which jeopardized the safety of the town, as soon as he can complete arrangements with the C. P. R. for the removal of the lumber. Mr. Ritchie will pile his cut on his farm situated opposite Fraser's mills, where there will be no danger to other property should a fire occur.

The sawmill of the Riordon Paper Company, Limited, at Calumet, P.Q., which was destroyed by fire on July 12th, is being rebuilt. The foundations are now about complete. The mill building will be all steel, sheathed in concrete, roofed and sheeted with corrugated galvanized iron.

The boiler house and engine room will be of brick with steel trussed roof. The boiler house will be roofed with corrugated galvanized iron and the engine room with wood covered with gravel roofing. There will be three return tubular boilers with a total capacity of about 500 horse power. The mill will contain a double cutting band saw with the necessary live rolls, edger, butting table, etc., and also shingle and clapboard machinery. The yard will be equipped with tracks. The steelwork and brickwork will be finished by the end of this month and the entire mill will be closed in by the middle of November and will be ready for operation next spring. The capacity will be about 100,000 feet per day.

Western Canada

The Globe Lumber Company, Limited, has been registered under the Foreign Companies Act in the province of Saskatchewan.

The Crown Lumber Company, Calgary, Alta., will erect a building costing $5,000. The building is to be 32 ft. x 125 ft. The company are in the market for mill machinery.

The Pincher Creek Mill and Elevator Company, Limited, Pincher Creek, Alta., has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to erect and own elevators, mills, etc., and deal in lumber and other building materials. The provincial office is at Fernie, B.C. Sherwood Herchmer, solicitor, is attorney.

The McLelan Lumber Company, 744 Hastings street west, Vancouver, are erecting a sawmill of 50,000 feet capacity, at Ladner, B.C. The mill is to be 250 x 60 feet. The specifications include a 60-foot inclined carriage, Pacific coast band saw, 21 trimmer saws, conveyor apparatus, blower, two 20 x 24 twin engines, 108 x 44 fly wheel to make 160 r.p.m., four boilers, Pacific coast five-saw edger, two grinders, one stretcher, brazing table, filing clamp, etc. Tenders are to be called for at once. The architect is Mr. E. F. Mitchell, of Seattle, Wash.

The recently organized British Canadian Lumber Company, has acquired a 50-acre site on Lulu Island for $200,000, the vendors being Joseph Crane, A. DesBrisay and A. Barnet, of Renfrew. Improvements to the property, including the sawmill, will represent an investment of half a million dollars. Work will be commenced at once and the mill is expected to be ready by spring. A box factory will be a feature. The company has 3,500 feet of water frontage.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WE will make especially low prices on the following Dry Stock for immediate shipment:

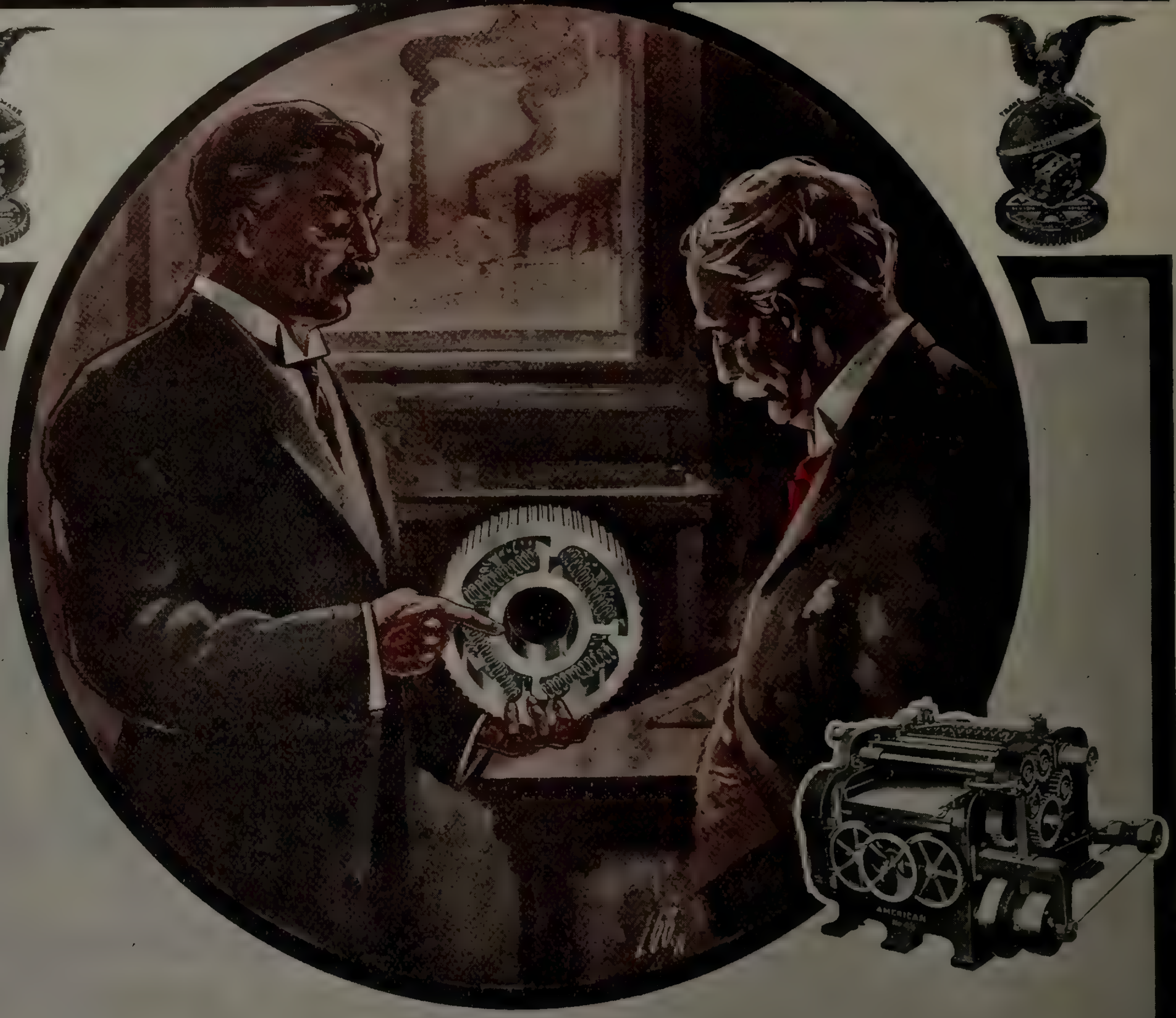
COMMON and DRESSING
WHITE PINE
(NO BOX)

50 M ft. 5/4 x 8-in. and up 12/8-ft.
60 " 6/4 x " " " "
250 " 8/4 x " " " "
65 " 3 x 4-in. " " 6/11-ft.
50 " 3 x 4-in. " " 12/18-ft.

Has to be moved to close an account. Bone Dry. Let us give you further particulars.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
Montreal Ottawa

AMERICAN
FIRST IN QUALITY



A Sectional Roll may be either a nuisance or a fine thing.
The "*American*" Sectional Roll can cause you no trouble. Let us tell you why.

Incidentally, no other Sectional Roll has ***eight springs*** to the section—can you read the value of that? Of course you can, especially so, if you've ever had any experience with four spring Sectional Rolls.

Do you want a Planer, single or double? Buy only the ***best***—an "***American.***"

AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO

SALES OFFICES
NEW YORK - 90 WEST ST.
CHICAGO - 917 FISHER BLD.
NEW ORLEANS-CANAL LA.BANK BLD.

EXECUTIVE
AND GENERAL SALES OFFICE
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SALES OFFICES
SPOKANE-314 W. PACIFIC AVE
PORTLAND, ORE-53-55 FIRST ST
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL-46 FREMONT ST.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES

AT RIGHT PRICES

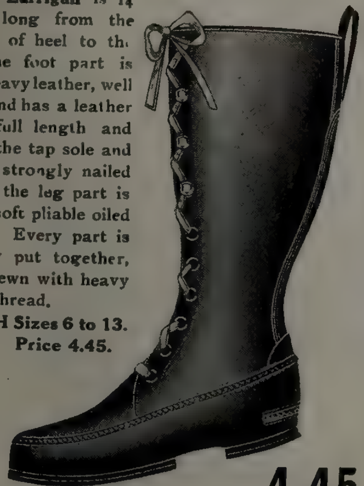
Deal Directly with headquarters — send your order to EATON'S where all middlemen's profits are eliminated. Our prices are positively the lowest when quality is considered.

You run no risk whatever when you send us your order. You are absolutely protected by the EATON guarantee of satisfaction or your money refunded.

ALWAYS A FAVORITE

This Larrigan is 14 inches long from the bottom of heel to the top, the foot part is good heavy leather, well oiled, and has a leather insole full length and width, the tap sole and heel is strongly nailed on, and the leg part is heavy soft pliable oiled leather. Every part is securely put together, seams sewn with heavy waxed thread.

C. L. 2H Sizes 6 to 13. Price 4.45.

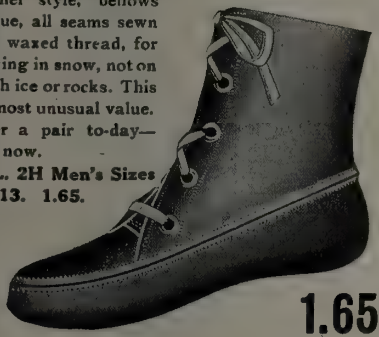


4.45

NOTE OUR LOW PRICE

Oil-Tanned Beef-Hide Shoe Packs, Blucher style, bellows tongue, all seams sewn with waxed thread, for wearing in snow, not on rough ice or rocks. This is a most unusual value. Order a pair to-day—do it now.

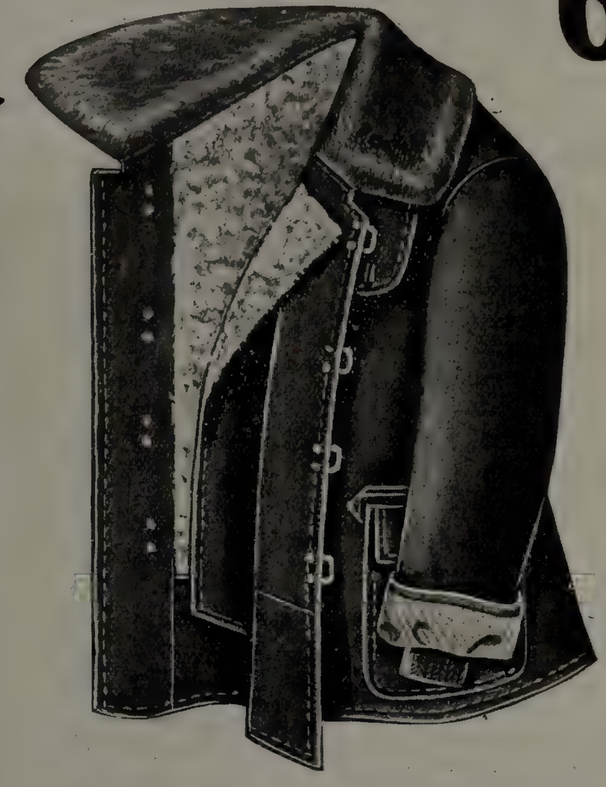
C. L. 2H Men's Sizes 6 to 13. 1.65.



1.65

A BIG VALUE

6^{25}



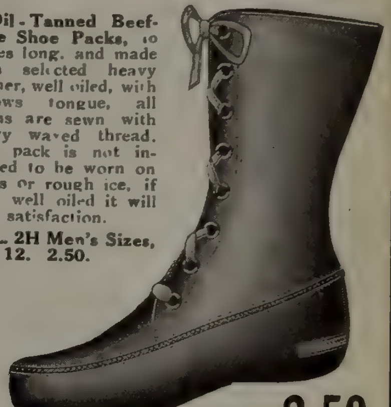
BROWN DUCK, LAMBSKIN LININGS

3E-401. A Special Value Lamb-lined Coat, made from a heavy 8-oz. brown duck, with first quality of lambskin linings, has 6-inch collar of beaverette, fly front, wind break, two pockets leather-bound, overshoe fasteners, knitted cuff in wrist, strongly sewn. Sizes 36 to 46. Price.............................. **6^{25}**

EXCELLENT WEAR

Oil-Tanned Beef-Hide Shoe Packs, 10 inches long, and made from selected heavy leather, well oiled, with bellows tongue, all seams are sewn with heavy waxed thread. This pack is not intended to be worn on rocks or rough ice, if kept well oiled it will give satisfaction.

C. L. 2H Men's Sizes, 6 to 12. 2.50.

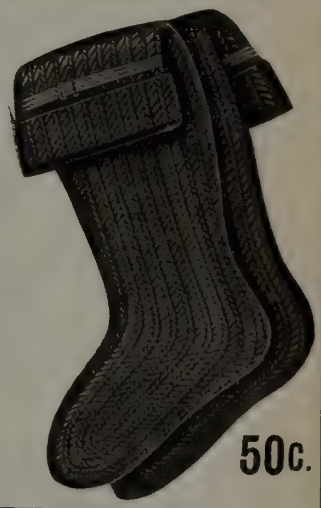


2.50

ORDER A PAIR TO-DAY

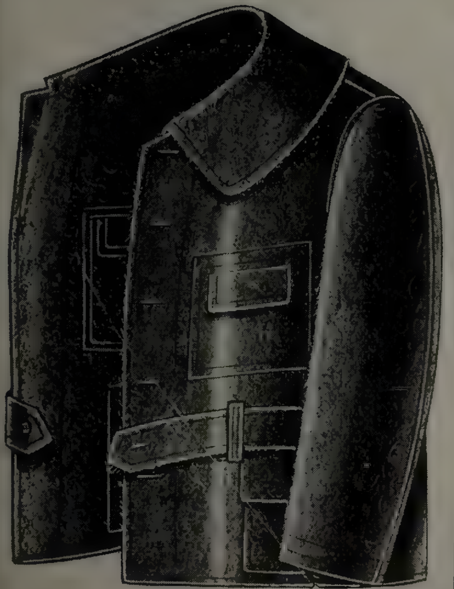
C. L. 2H Lumbermen's Heavy Dark Grey Wool Sox, for wearing with the heavy rubbers, extra long with a collar which can be turned up over the knee, fastens with strap and buckle around the leg, small, medium, and large sizes, extra good value.

Per pair........... 50c.



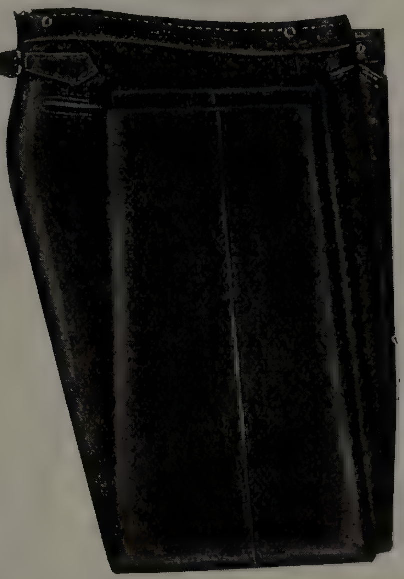
50c.

HEAVY MACKINAW JACKET



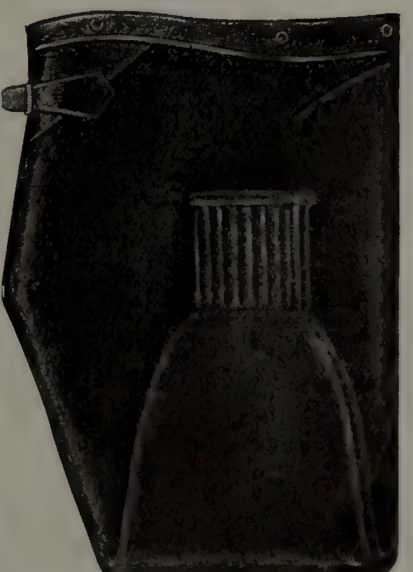
C. L. 3E The Coat specially gotten up for lumbermen, miners, teamsters, and those having to work outside in cold and rainy weather, made from a heavy 36-oz all-wool blue black mackinaw cloth of good wearing qualities, made unlined, has four patch pockets, belted waist, storm collar. Sizes 36 to 44-inch chest. Price **3 95**

LONG MACKINAW TROUSERS



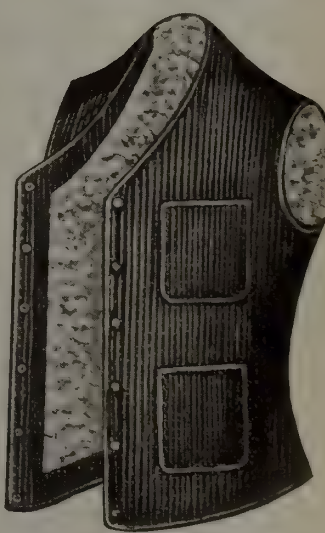
C. L. 3E Men's Long Mackinaw Trousers, made from heavy all-wool mackinaw to correspond with coat, made with two top and hip pockets, strongly tailored. Sizes 32 to 44-inch waist measure. Longest leg measure 34 ins. Price **2.75**

MEN'S SHORT MACKINAW PANTS



C. L. 3E Heavy All-wool Short Mackinaw Pants, with knitted cuff made from strong mackinaw cloth, has two top and two hip pockets, strongly sewn. Sizes 32 to 44-inch waist measure. Price.................................. **2.35**

MEN'S CORDUROY VEST, SHEEP LINED



C. L. 3E Men's Warm Corduroy Vests, with sheepskin lining, English corduroy in drab shade, four patch pockets, drill back, fastens with dome fasteners. Sizes 36 to 46. Price......... .... **2.49**

Write for our Fall and Winter Catalogue

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO - CANADA

Satisfaction or Your Money Back in Full

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1 ¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1X 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		35 00
" " 1½"		36 00
" " 2"		36 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1X14, 12 X 12,12 X, 014,14X14,14X16		34 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12,10x16,12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		34 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		35 50
10x20		36 00
6x18, 8x18		36 50
6x20, 8x20		37 50

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances; 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No.1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x8in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft.		9 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.		18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.		21 50
" " " 20 ft.		23 50
" " 22 ft.		25 50
" " " 24 ft.		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	38 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 0
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1 ¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	3 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s . Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' 1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7-8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 5	2 00
Basswood "	00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18"	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60

ASH.

13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	35
Average 16 inch	30	40

BIRCH.

14 inch	18	24
15 "	22	28
16 "	26	20
18 "	32	30

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments	"	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	"	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett	48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett	59 00
8/4 " " "	62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	48 00
8/4 " " "	50 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	57 00
1½ in. "	57 00
2in. "	59 00
2½ and 3' "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

COMMON AND DRESSING MILL RUN

1" x 4"	22 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	26 00
1" x 10"	28 00
1" x 12"	33 00
1" x 13" and up	33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1¼, 1½, 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 75
No. 3 48' Pine	2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock	3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft..	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 3 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	[illegible]

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobbe[illegible] buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 0

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00
1st and 2nd, soft.	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	14 00	22 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$99 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	90 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	70 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch		75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10		38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8		37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12		43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8		35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8		29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension	26 00	27 00
9 in. and under		24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft.. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s		19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths		4 10
1½" "		3 50

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$3 50
Clears		3 10
Second clears		2 50
Clear Whites	2 25	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	4 00
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 20
" Perfection, 5butts to 2¾		4 75

We have been asked:
"Are you interested in the carpenters and the Disston Saws they buy, even after you have their money?"

THIS is a question easily answered. Do you suppose for an instant that we could have retained our regular trade, constantly increasing it, built up and maintained the largest and greatest works of its kind in the world, over a period of seventy-one years, had we not seen to it that the articles we sent out were "making good" and satisfying the user?

LARGEST PLANT IN THE WORLD

We want to force home to you the important fact that our plant is by far the largest of its kind in the world, consisting of 58 buildings, covering 50 acres. We employ 3500 men, and during almost three-quarters of a century—the period we have been in business—very little time has been lost by the employees. You must realise that it requires "some orders" to keep an establishment of this magnitude going.

There surely must be more than ordinary merit in that brand of goods which creates and satisfies the demand over a long period of time.

PROTECTS THE USER

We certainly do want to know if any DISSTON BRAND SAW, TOOL OR FILE does not stand up to our guarantee. That guarantee is sufficiently broad to protect the user on every reasonable point. If you have a Disston Saw, Tool or File that has failed you through any cause of ours, let us know, and we will see that you bear no loss on our account.

Each and every article bearing the name DISSTON carries a full warranty as to material and workmanship.

And this guarantee has been in force since the first Disston Saw was made.

There are millions and millions of DISSTON BRAND SAWS, TOOLS and FILES in practical use all over the world, which are giving the highest satisfaction. Of course, you will appreciate that almost every individual has his own ideas and opinions and it is impossible to cater to each, particular in cases where they may be prejudice; so our only recourse is to satisfy the majority, and this we have been doing for over seventy-one years—making the goods of superior quality and after designs which have been demonstrated by practical use to be best adapted for the purpose.

It is noteworthy, however, that where we have one complaint, we receive thousands of letters voluntarily testifying to the superior worth and durability of DISSTON BRAND GOODS. This speaks for itself.

Neverless, we are always open to conviction, and if a man has complaint to make about any of the Disston Goods, it is but fair and just to us that he enter the complaint; for it is by considering, fully digesting and going into the cause of the trouble, in addition to our constant experimenting and investigations which enables us to so improve and perfect DISSTON GOODS as to bring them up to the highest point of efficiency. When a man has occasion to find fault with any of our goods we do not consider it "a complaint," but a stimulation and a reason for increased vigilance in looking to the safeguarding of the high prestige we have achieved for the name DISSTON.

MOST PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

We have the experience—and broad experience at that—extentending over seventy-one years, not only in the making but in the using of tools. Think of the enormous size of our plant; think of its many diversified departments and their ramifications—Steel making, Saw making, the making of various Tools. File making, Wood working departments, Machine Knife making, Machine Shop. Think of the enormous quantities of tools and materials we buy from the outside and think of the great quantity of tools of our own make that we use. When you consider all these points, it will give you some idea of our experience in the manufacturing and use of tools. And that experience we make COUNT in the perfecting of our manufacturing facilities and the increased efficiency of our own brand of goods.

MADE FOR EFFICIENCY

In the DISSTON BRAND Saws, Tools and Files you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Where the goods are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-six years—to the finishing operation; and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

We want to say to you, and say it positively, that DISSTON GOODS are made not merely to sell, **but for practical use.** All materials used are of highest grade; the steel is properly hardened, tempered, and ground under the Disston exclusive processes; each article carefully inspected at various stages of the work, and finished in a workmanlike manner. **We Fully Guarantee them to be of Highest Efficiency and Unequalled.**

WE ARE INTERESTED

Reverting to the question:—Yes, we are interested in the carpenters and all other users of our tools, as well as the tools themselves after they have been bought and put to use. For we take great pride in the successful results they have achieved in the working, and fully realise—have realized for years—that the world-wide reputation we have earned can only be maintained by furnishing goods of the highest efficiency.

Henry Disston & Sons

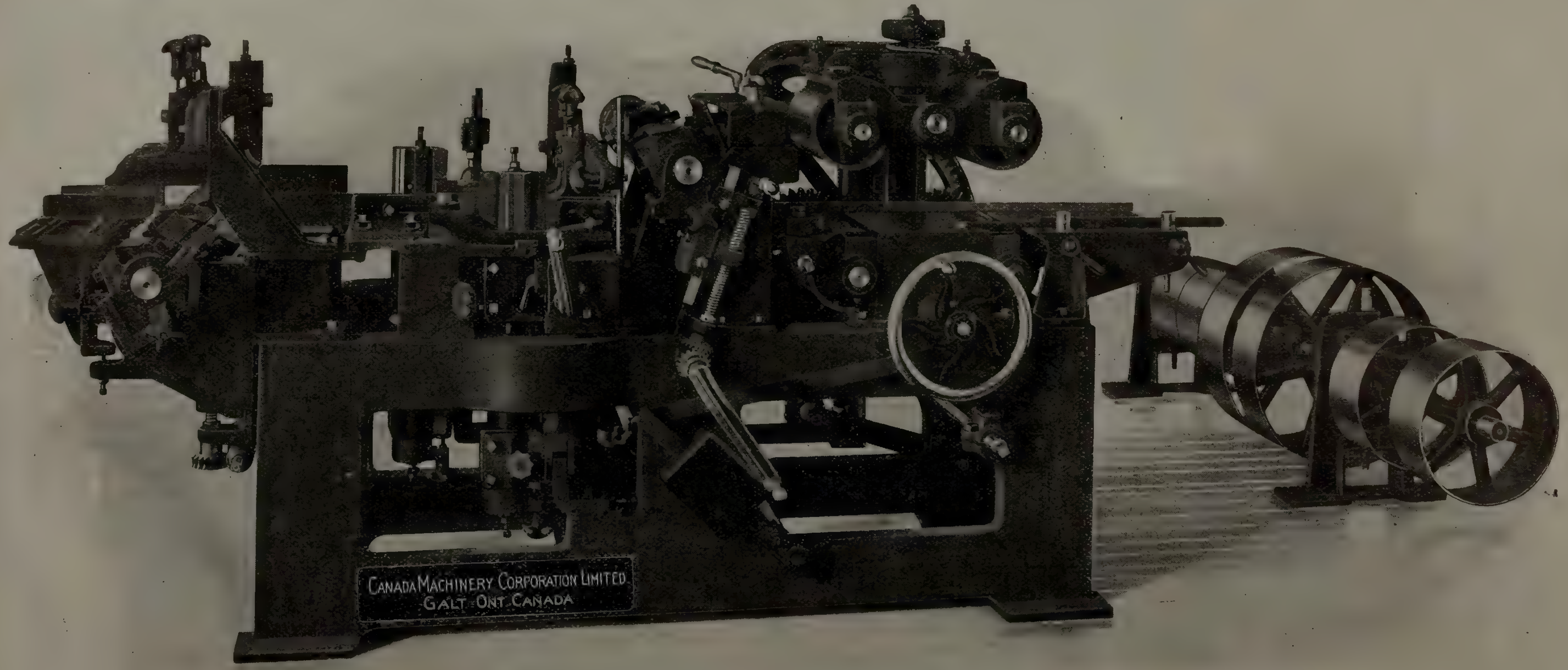
Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works
PHILADELPHIA

Number 301 Open Side Moulder

Are you making a profit on your mouldings?
May be YES? May be No?

It is worth your while to look into this question
We can probably DOUBLE your OUTPUT



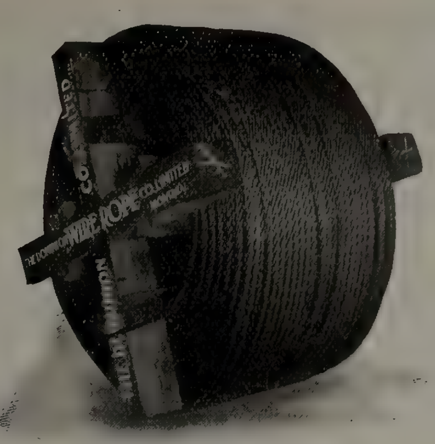
Does Excellent work at **75 feet** per Minute

Frame cast in one piece
Working parts free of access
Large feed Rolls driven with Cut Gear

Frame has no vibration from Countershaft
Cutter Head Spindles of large diameter
Combines all good points of an inside and outside moulder

Let us give you further particulars

Canada Machinery Corporation Ltd., Galt, Ontario


THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO. LIMITED MONTREAL

Wire Rope

We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes

Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions

Blocks — Clips — Thimbles — Shackles, Etc.

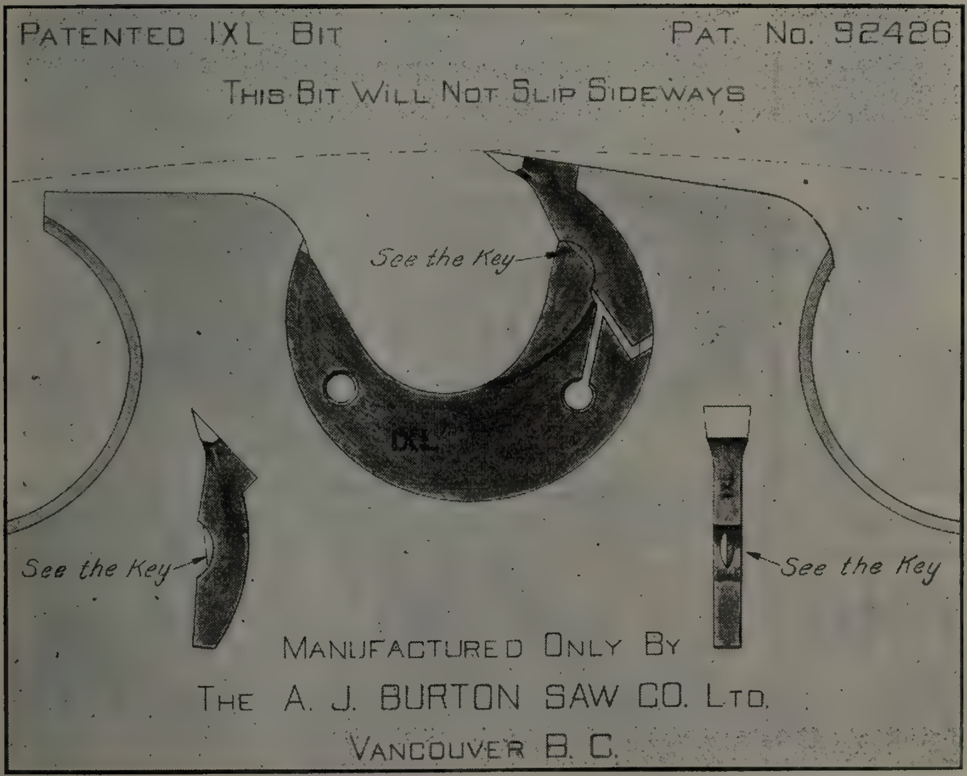
The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL
General Supply Company of Canada—Winnipeg Agents

Jeffrey Conveyer
Handling Refuse to Burner

Jeffrey Chains and Attachments are adapted for all practical Sawmill requirements, handling logs, lumber, refuse, sawdust, etc. Jeffrey Links are made exact, to suit the purchaser; either to replace old chains, or to work on Sprocket Wheel of any kind.

Let Us Figure on Your Requirements

JEFFREY MFG. COMPANY
COTE & LAGAUCHETIERE STS., MONTREAL, CAN.


PATENTED IXL BIT
PAT. NO. 92426
THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS
See the Key
IXL
See the Key
See the Key
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE A. J. BURTON SAW CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER B. C.

Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

Saws Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
BOX 848
Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND REPAIR WORKS
374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone 7458

Let us Furnish you with HEAVY WESTERN

Oats

Cleaned and Sacked at Port Arthur
Shipped from 135 Elevators
Located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta

WRITE OR WIRE FOR OUR PRICES

National Elevator Co., Limited

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, GA.

C110

WOOD DISTILLATION

and Recovery of all By-Products

We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date **Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings, Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery of all By-Products:— Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone, etc., etc. Full particulars from

The Pure Carbon Chemical Company
Limited
BIDEFORD - ENGLAND

GERMAN SAUER-KRAUT

PICKLES IN BRINE

Bulk Pickles in Pails or Barrels
Vinegar, Catsup, etc.

Carloads a Specialty. Camps Supplied.
We are the Largest Sauer-Kraut Manufacturers in Canada

Taylor & Pringle Co., Ltd.

Owen Sound, Ont.

"John Bull"

Larrigans

Wear Like Iron

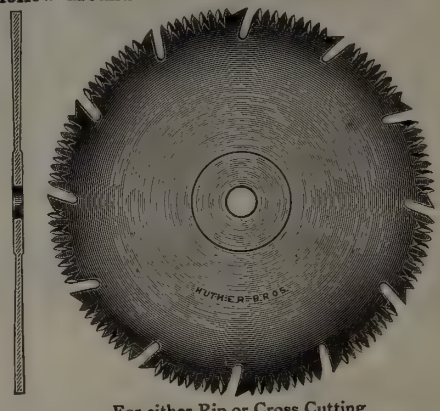
We tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co.
Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario

HUTHER BROS.

Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw

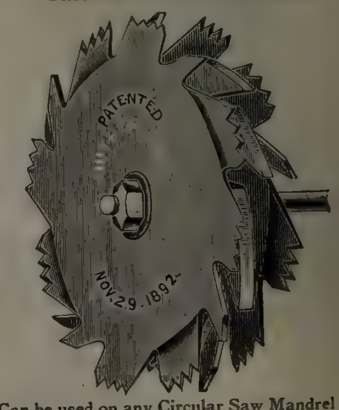


HUTHER BROS.

For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Crosscutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head



Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ENGINES and BOILERS

OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

HEATERS, STACKS, RETORTS, TANKS

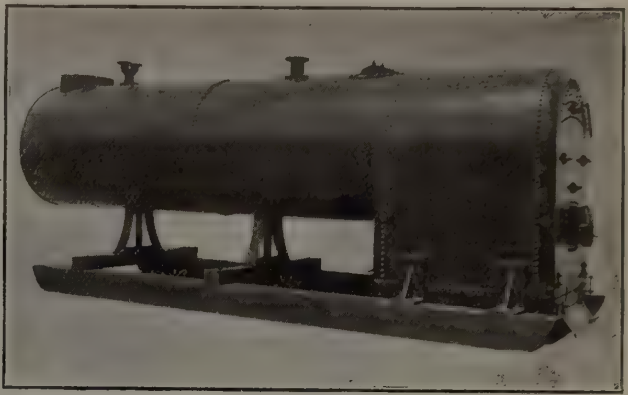
We cater specially to the lumbering industries

Write for Prices and Information

E. LEONARD & SONS

LONDON, CANADA

Agencies and Warehouses:—ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL, QUE. TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA. VANCOUVER, B.C.



Locomotive Boiler on Skids

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbent
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

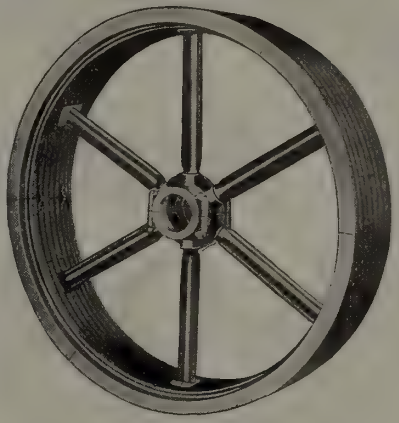
International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.



POSITIVE

Combination Split Wood Rim Steel Arm Malleable Hub Pulley

RAISING THE DUST

You know how disagreeable it is, how unhealthy it is, how it reduces the productive efficiency of employees in hazy and choky atmospheres where dust is being raised, and so costs you money.

Among the many advantages of POSITIVE Combination Pulleys is the fact that the narrow of the arms cuts the plane of rotation, thereby obviating fanning. In fact, the arms are totally invisible while running.

In your wood working shops, pattern shops and other dusty places, it means economy to use POSITIVE Pulleys, because they are built to avoid Raising the Dust.

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

American Works: Buffalo, N. Y.	Eastern Warehouse and Representatives Canada Ford Co. Limited, Montreal, Que.

OILDAG

(REGISTERED TRADE MAKR)

Deflocculated Acheson-Graphite, DAG, and oil.

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure and these qualities, added to the unctious softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, make Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes. The process of deflocculation takes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that 99% of it will go through a sieve having 44,000 meshes to the square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they cannot be seen with a strong microscope. Oildag is this deflocculated Acheson-graphite suspended in oil where it neither floats or sinks but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

Mr. Rob't. A. Ross, E.E. of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, writes:—

"As my firm are constructing and operating steam plants, we have wished to use a mixture of graphite and oil for cylinder lubrication, but have been prevented by the fact that the graphite settled out of the mixture. This difficulty you have overcome, and we are now assured of the best lubrication in the world, especially in super heated steam practice."

Write for Oildag booklet 77 E.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY
Factory at Sarnia, Canada - - Port Huron, Mich.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

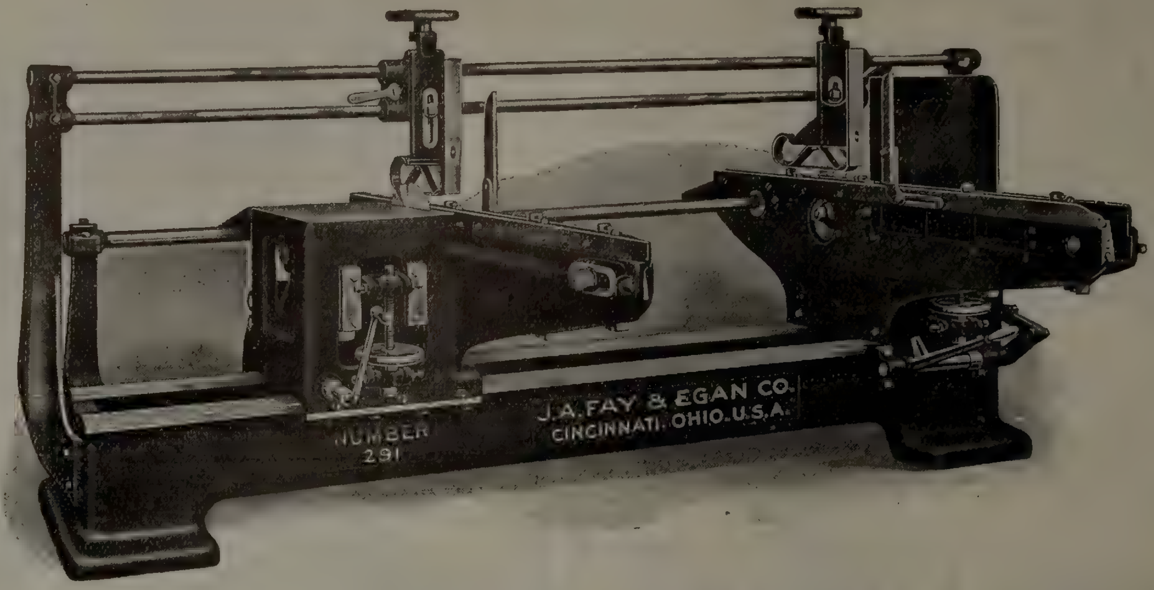
The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.



A New Automatic Double Cut-Off Saw with Hopper Feed

The **capacity** of this machine is practically **unlimited.** It will cut off both ends as fast as your operator can throw the stock by the arm-full into the hopper and the off-bearer carry it away.

A large factory cannot afford to be without a No. 291. It will **take the place of at least three** of the old style machines, and do better work.

The small shop too, will find it **a paying investment.**

No matter what kind of a double cut-off saw you are now using, **you will eventually buy a No. 291,** because—

It's the strongest and most simple in construction —**built like a machine tool throughout**—no chance for a breakdown.

It's the only **absolutely accurate** double cut-off saw made. The dogs that move the stock along the slides are screwed into a chain made of milled steel blocks, and each dog has separate **micrometer adjustment.**

The **saws** are **enclosed,** forcing the sawdust directly into chutes which are connected to the exhaust pipes.

The rack and pinion arrangement for changing to different lengths is **more accurate** and **twelve times as fast** as any other.

Countershaft is bolted on the rear of the frame, to give good belt length, insuring **greater driving power and minimum belt wear**—and belts are expensive.

Every **adjustment** is made **easily** and **rapidly.**

**You owe it to your business to investigate this new tool.
Write for details and price—it don't obligate you to buy.**

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
465-485 W. Front Street

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED EIGHTEEN THIRTY—81 YEARS

Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery—The "Lightning" Line.

—**SALES OFFICES**—

SEATTLE, WASH., 401-402 White Building.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., 1048 Jefferson Ave.
VANCOUVER, B. C., 532 Pender St. West.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 281 Niagara Street.
DETROIT, MICH., 97 Woodbridge Street.

Owners-Millmen-Filers

THORNTON CLANEY LUMBER CO

read our "BERLIN QUALITY" monthly

BULLETIN OF IMPROVEMENTS ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE BERLIN MACHINE WORKS.

Not a trade-paper, but a monthly bulletin of improvements made by this company in the wood-working field.

This little publication is being read by the most progressive owners, mill-men and practical men in all parts of the country.

The July paper contains articles by practical superintendents and operators on subjects of vital importance in the handling of machinery with announcements of new machines and new devices by the company.

This little paper is being read widely because it deals solely with the manufacturing side of wood-working and contains articles of intense interest to the mill man who is looked to for results.

A few of the articles in the July issue are as follows:

1. Article on "Band Saw Benchwork,"—C. Hapsburg Liebe.
2. Sanders and the right sandpaper—an article on the right sandpaper for different sanding.
3. The use of the Profiling Attachment—By Chas. Platt.
4. Successful use of thin knives—By Fred Cantin.
5. Resawing hardwood with the Horizontal Resaw—By W. B. Thompson.
6. New Hardwood flooring heads.
7. Development of the fast-feed flooring machine.
8. Slab Resaws and their uses.
9. Motor driven wood-working machinery.
10. Cutting ends automatically in the furniture factory.

A copy of this particular issue will be mailed FREE, to any millman, superintendent, foreman, operator or filer. In writing, state where you are employed. We aim to work with the practical millman by keeping him in touch with the improvements we are constantly making.

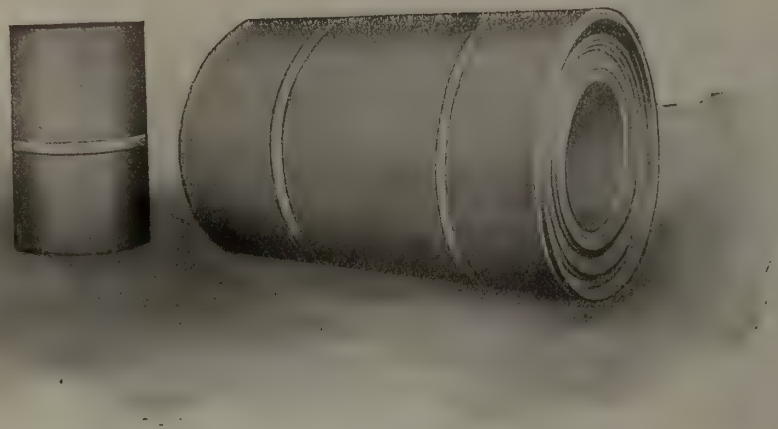
"BERLIN QUALITY" Should be Read by Every Man in every Plant.

BERLIN MACHINE WORKS LTD.

Largest Manufacturers of Wood-working Machinery in the World.

BELOIT, WISCONSIN. HAMILTON, CANADA

Beardmore Leather Belting



This belting is made from the best No. 1 packer steer hides, Oak tanned.

The leather is tanned and furnished by the Beardmore Belting Company and every belt is guaranteed as to quality of material and workmanship. The maximum of stretch is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

LARGE STOCKS CARRIED AT ALL BRANCHES

The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

Ottawa, Ontario

Market and Lousie Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN. - - 115-125 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES

The value of a locomotive lies in the length of the service and the proportion of time it is ready for use, as well as the work it will perform. We give as much attention to the building of our small locomotives for logging service as we give to our largest and most powerful engines.

Locomotives in this service usually operate away from shops or repair facilities. It is most important that they should be simple and sturdy.

Our engineers are specialists in this class of work with the widest and most varied experience in locomotive design. They have applied this experience in designing our small locomotives.

Our pamphlet No. 10040 illustrates our standard designs. Write for a copy.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstock.

THE "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

THE PETER GERLACH Co

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF

SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER

MACHINERY
STAVE—HEADING AND BARREL

TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following:

STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS
HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.

FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND O. U.S.A.

Information you MUST have. Which is the best—the probable, approximate and perhaps, or the actual, definite, pricise data about the proposed operation. MACLEAN DAILY REPORTS will give you the latter.

If we knew the exact nature of your business, the extent of your sales territory, the specific data required—we would tell you clearly and concisely how we can serve YOU, how we will do it, what it will cost.

MacLean Daily Reports Limited
220 King Street West, TORONTO

SILVER'S NEW JOINTERS

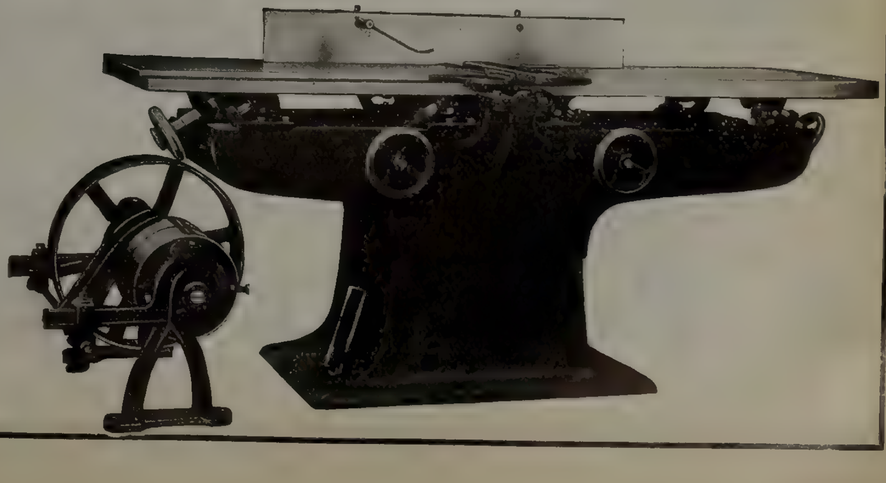
Band Saws, Saw Tables, Swing Saws

Thousands of Silver's Machines are earning big money in all parts of the world. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India are heavy buyers.

Silver's machines are designed for convenience and ease of operation and for rapid efficient service. Their moderate price recommends them to all wood workers.

Strong, durable, high pressure machines that will save you time and labor. Made in sizes to suit any need or any purse.

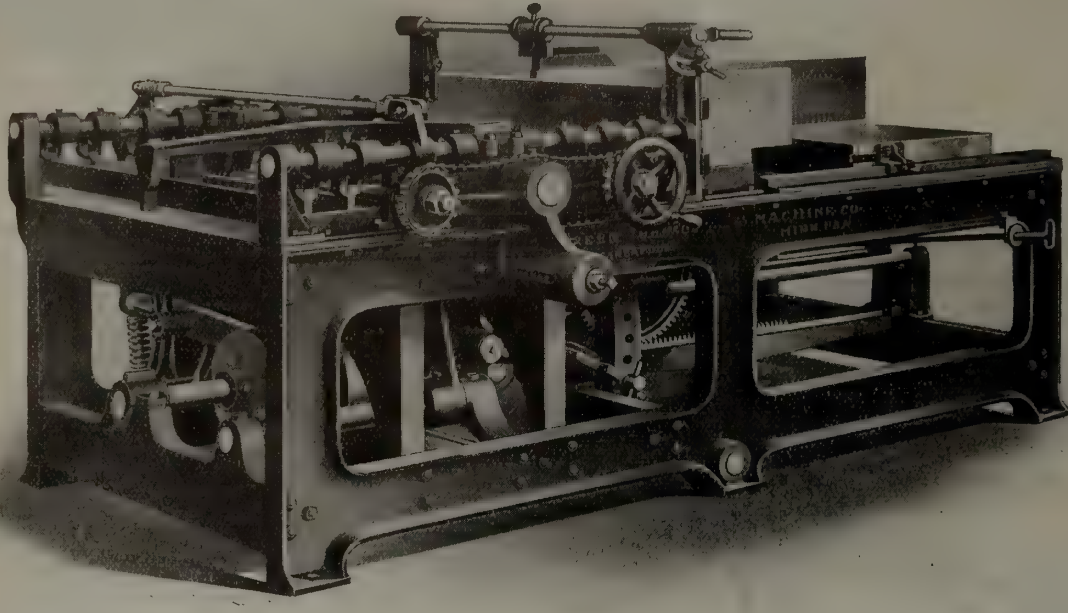
Ask for 1911 Machinery Catalog and special Canadian prices.



THE SILVER MFG. CO.,
375 BROADWAY SALEM, OHIO

Automatic Box-Board Squeezer

BUILT IN FOUR SIZES



Will assemble all kinds of matched stock used for packing boxes. Can be changed to handle entirely different sized stock in less than two minutes.

Saves labor and by making the tongues and grooves fit tight the finished product handles practically as one piece.

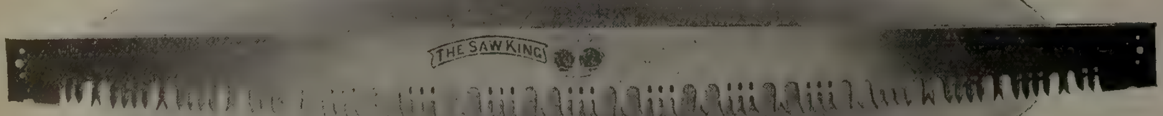
We also manufacture :
Horizontal Slab Resaws, Horizontal Hopper Feed Box Resaws and many other Special Box Factory Machines.

Mereen-Johnson Machine Company, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
U. S. A.

"SAW KING" Cross-Cut Saws

THE SAW KING

"SAW KING" specially adapted for British Columbia



"NARROW SAW KING" has no superior for small timber or a falling Saw

Leading Lumber Manufacturers throughout Canada are continually sounding the praises of the "SAW KING" Cross-Cuts.

No Cross-Cut Saws ever placed on the Canadian Market have enjoyed such widespread popularity.

Tempered by our new improved process, they have a Keener Cutting edge than any other Cross-Cut saws made and in addition they possess many exclusive advantages. Every saw warranted.

Send for descriptive circulars and prices

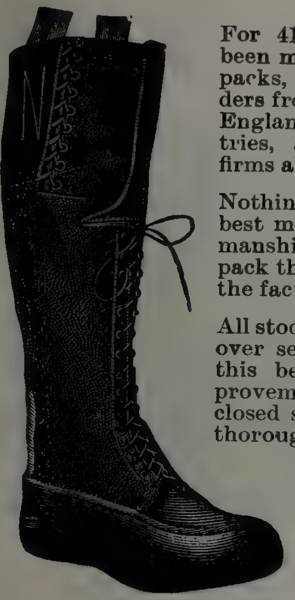
We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention

R. H. Smith Company, Limited

Saw Manufacturers **ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO**

The Penatang Shoepack

Acknowledged the Leader by Lumbermen from Coast to Coast



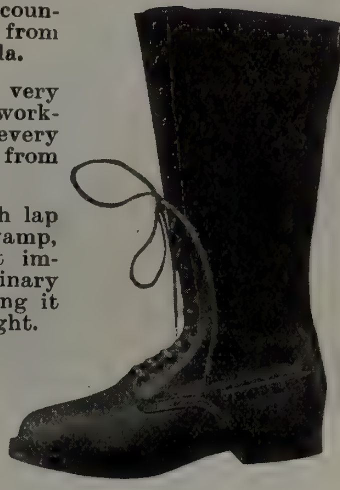
Sporting. Sample No. 5.

For 41 years we have been manfacturing shoepacks, and have filled orders from China, Mexico, England and other countries, as well as from firms all over Canada.

Nothing but the very best material and workmanship put into every pack that goes out from the factory.

All stock made with lap over seam at the vamp, this being a great improvement over ordinary closed seams—making it thoroughly watertight.

Every
Pair
Hand
Sewed



Prospectors. Sample No. 17

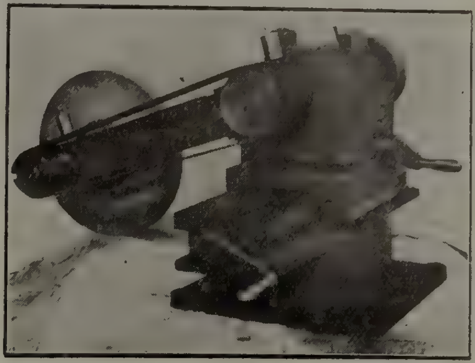
Made in over 20 different styles.
SEND FOR CATALOG No. 21.

The Gendron Penetang Shoepack Mfg. Co.

Successors to C. G. Gendron

PENETANG - ONT.

The "Midland" Band Wheel Grinder



After this machine has been attached to the Frame of the mill it can be adjusted and put to work in twenty minutes.

One Setting Grinds Both Wheels.

The whole operation done before you can get enough timbers together to rig up any of the Grinders now on the market. Every Sawmill man knows that Band Wheels should be ground oftener than they are, but with the heretofore existing appliances this operation meant a shut-down for two or three days. With **THE MIDLAND** you can grind up at any time, and by keeping your wheels in shape make and save money.

Further particulars on request.

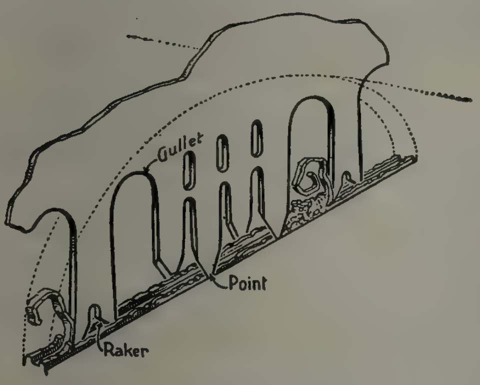
Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont.	Midland, Ont.	Londonderry, N.S.
Hamilton, Ont.	Fort William, Ont.	Three Rivers, P.Q.

The Canada Iron Corporation

Limited

Head Office : Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

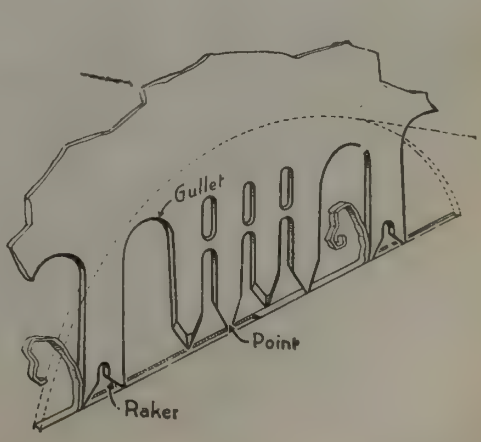


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General Trade Journal

THE COMMERCIAL
The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket

$2 per Year

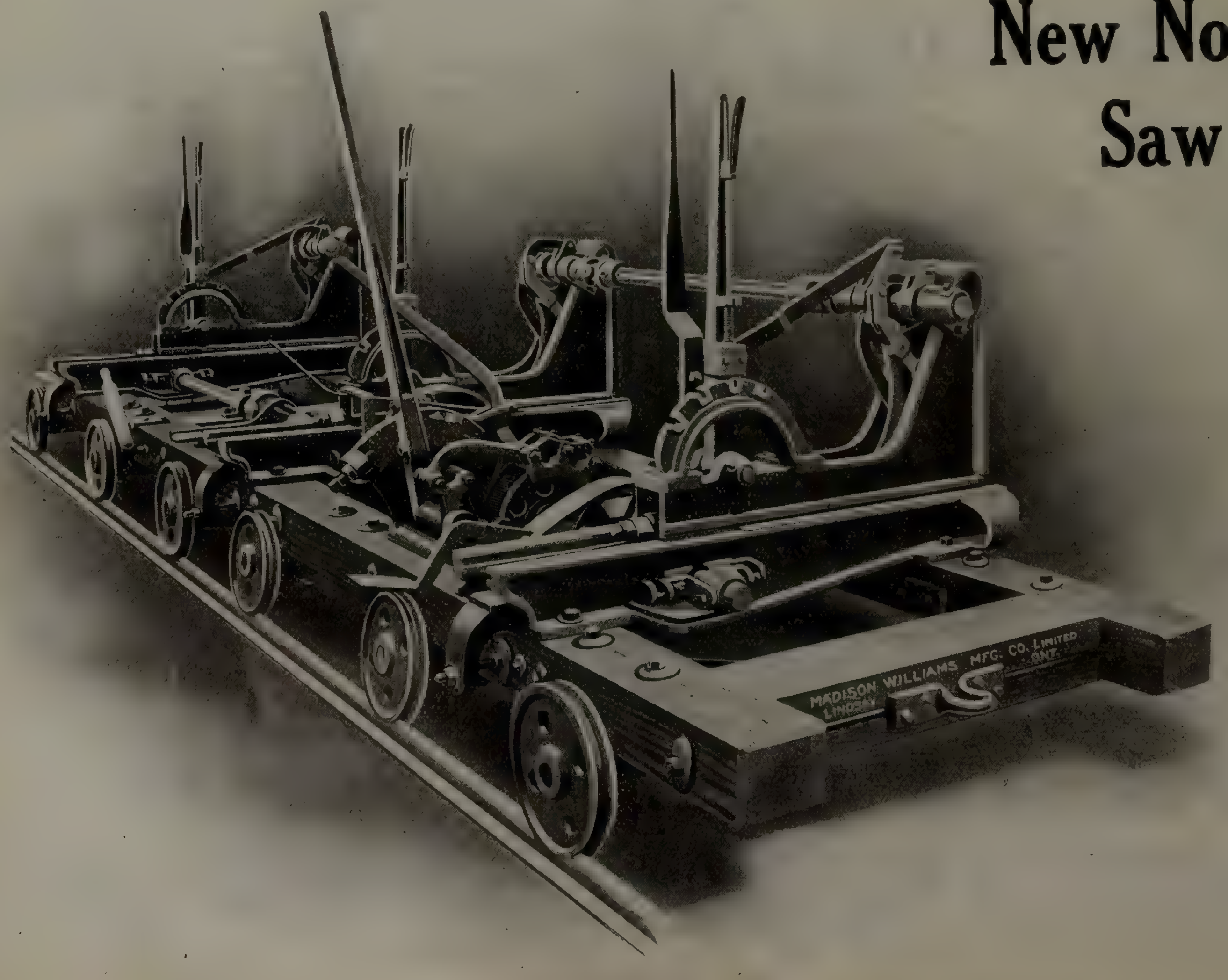
"TIGER" STEEL BUNKS

"TIGER"
BUNKS
BUG PROOF
CAN'T BREAK DOWN

"Bug proof—and can't break down." Built to stand all kinds of hard knocks, and yet a good comfortable bed. The frame is heavy angle, bolted and riveted. Spring is strong wire links and helical springs. The complete bunk with springs is coated with rust proof black enamel **baked hard.** Made either single or double deck ships K.D.

Write to-day for fully illustrated circular showing all styles and prices

Haggard & Marcusson Co. **Manufacturers**
1115 WEST 37th STREET, CHICAGO, U. S. A.


MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO. LIMITED
LINDSAY ONT.

New No. 4 Saw Carriage

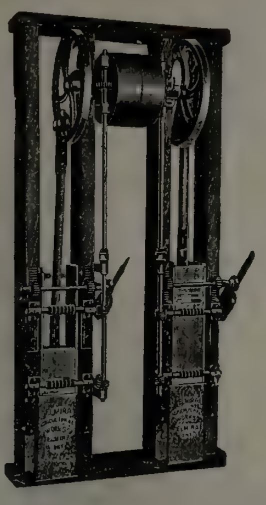
A Machine worthy of a place in the world's largest sawmill.

The Madison Williams Mfg. Co. Limited

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

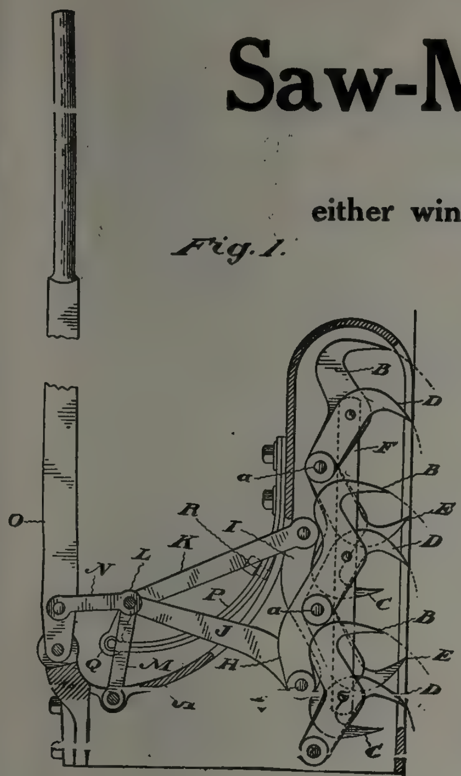
Write for Circular and Prices

P. Payette's New Patent

Saw-Mill Dog

for

either winter or summer



Will operate in soft or hardwood timber, or frozen timber of any kind, with perfect ease and safety.

Booklet and all information mailed free upon request.

Also ask for our booklet on our new High Grade Saw Mill **Carriage** and **Lath Mill Machinery**

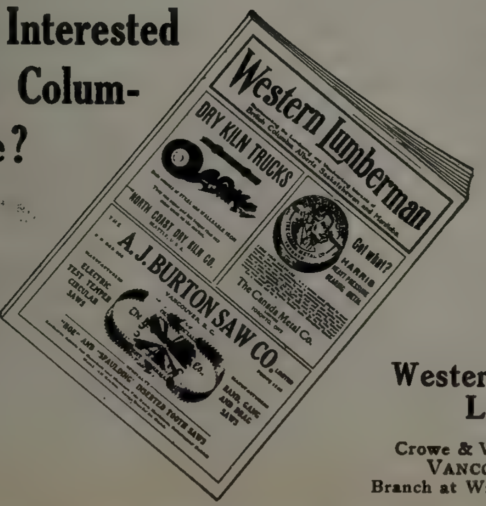
300 in use

P. Payette & Company

Engineers and Machinists
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.


Western Lumberman
DRY KILN TRUCKS
A. J. BURTON SAW CO.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

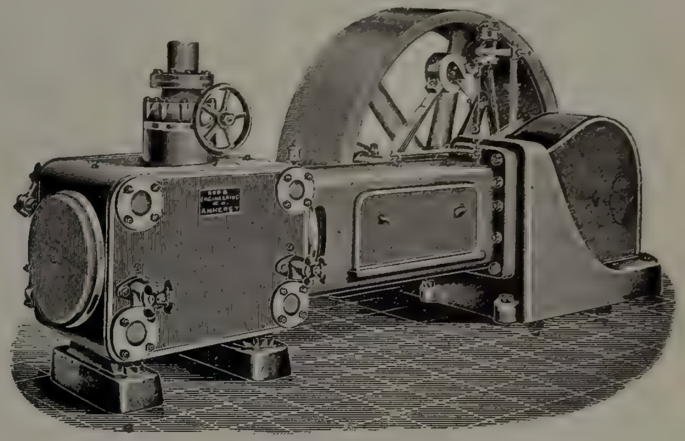
Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

Robb-Armstrong Corliss Engines for Factories and Mills

Continuous service with the least possible attention is secured by the positive valve gear and moderate piston speed.

Freedom from vibration is a result of a short stroke and compact frame.



Low steam consumption as in Corliss engines.

Close speed regulation is assured by the Robb governor controlling the cut-off directly.

Duplicates of parts always on hand for prompt shipment, for all Robb engines are made on the interchangeable system.

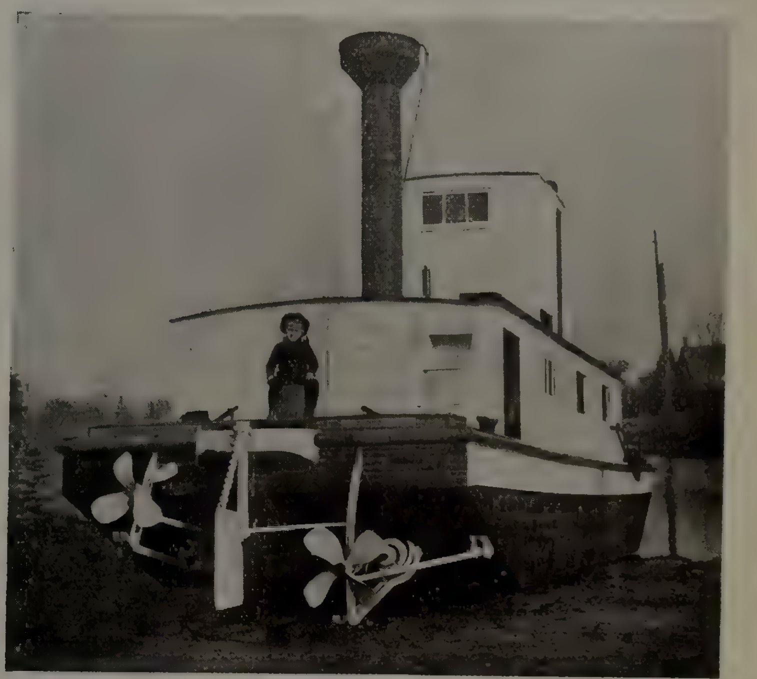
Robb Engineering Co., Limited

AMHERST, N. S. - SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

District Offices:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal	**R. W. Robb, Manager**
Traders Bank Building, Toronto	**Wm. McKay, Manager**
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg	**W. F. Porter, Manager**
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary	**J. F. Porter Manager**

39-8



Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

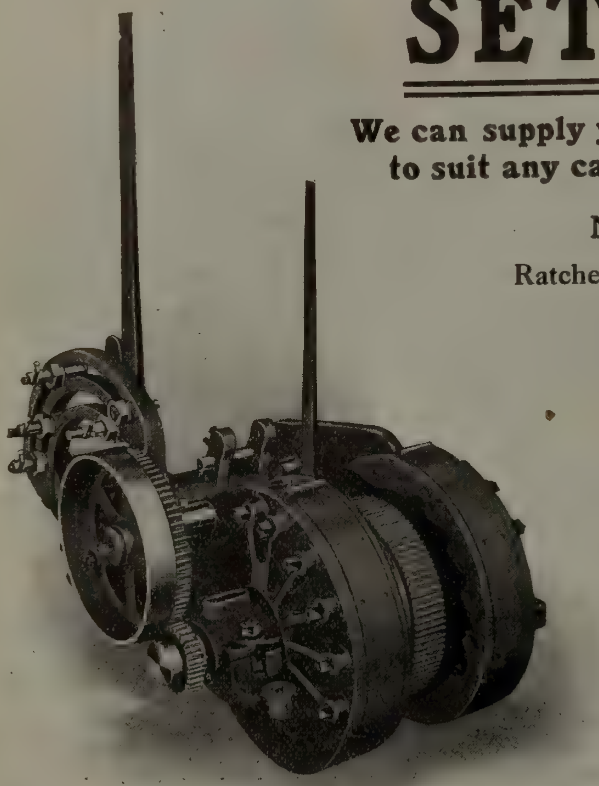
West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

The E. Long Mfg. Co. Ltd.

ORILLIA - CANADA

SET WORKS

We can supply you with the correct set works to suit any carriage you want or may have



NO. 3 ENCLOSED

Ratchet wheels and pawls protected.

Two Ratchet Wheels

Large and strong teeth

Lasting qualities in ratchet wheel

All working connections steel

Pawls stay up when lifted without holding lever

No. 3 Enclosed Set Works. Casing open showing ratchet wheels.

No. 3 Enclosed Set Works. Casing Closed.

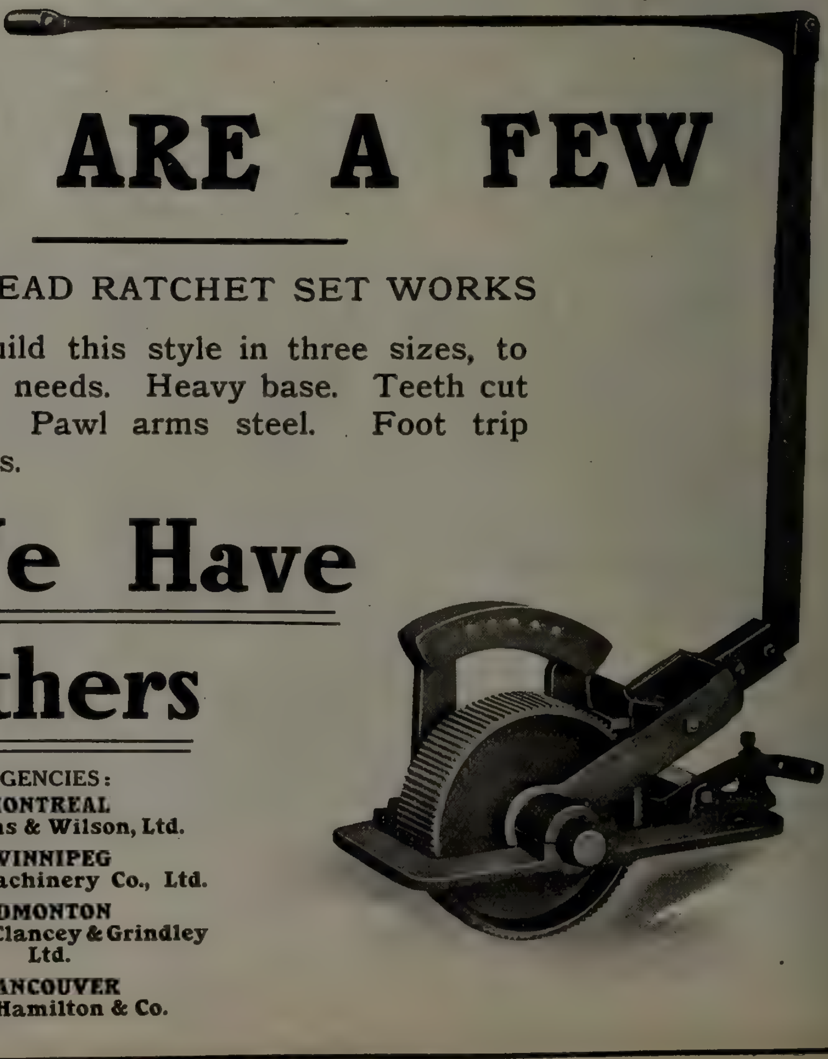
OPEN TYPE RATCHET SET WORKS

We build this style in two sizes. All working parts steel. Ratchet wheels 12" and 18" diameter. Slotted quadrant. Improved stop pins.

HERE ARE A FEW

OVERHEAD RATCHET SET WORKS

We build this style in three sizes, to meet all needs. Heavy base. Teeth cut or cast. Pawl arms steel. Foot trip for pawls.



We Have Others

AGENCIES:

MONTREAL
Williams & Wilson, Ltd.

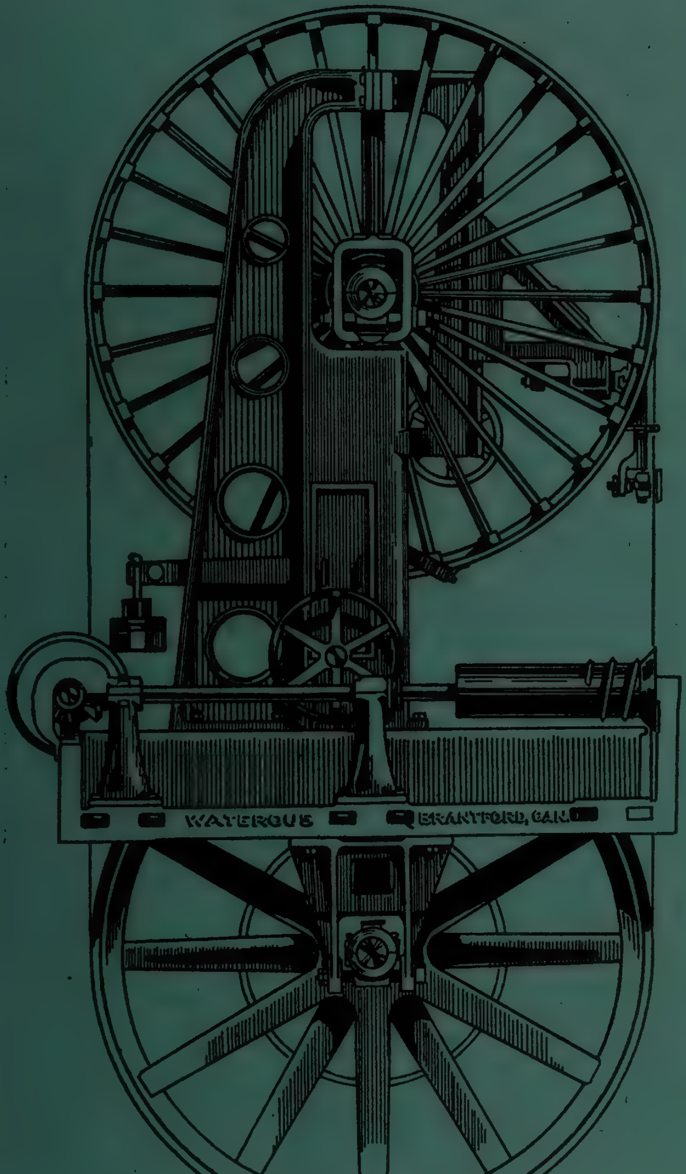
WINNIPEG
Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON
Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd.

VANCOUVER
Robt. Hamilton & Co.

"WHY" and "HOW"

We Build a 7 ft. Band Mill



It will take a saw up to 12-in. blade, will split a 36-in. log, has all the fast cutting features of the larger sized mills and yet represents a saving of several hundred dollars in initial expense, in up-keep in saws and in filing tool equipment.

Although containing all these fast-cutting features, we are able to build this, 7-foot mill cheaper than would be possible if we had not already done the expensive experimental work and tested these features out on our heavier mills. All you pay for is the cost of construction.

HOW—

The Waterous 7-foot Band Mill is built right and left hand for single or double cutting. **The frame** extends completely around the mill, is very wide and deep, carries on it all feed rolls, etc., to make the machine entirely self-contained. **Columns** are a combination of box and girder section, of graceful business-like design, have wide bearings on the frame and grip the mandrel supporting posts above and below the mandrel. The long recess in the columns permits an exceptionally long vertical adjustment of the upper wheel.

Both wheels are built on old designs that have proved themselves practically perfect in weight proportion and smooth running qualities. **Mandrel boxes** are adjustable in all directions, are extra long, babbitted with finest bearing babbit, and are chambered for water cooling.

Tension and tilting device and raising and lowering mechanism are those supplied on our heavier mills. They are completely enclosed within the columns where they are kept absolutely free of sawdust, slivers, etc. A large door in each column permits of ready overhauling. **The tension device** has been in use for several years and has proved itself second to none on the market. Every fulcrum point is double knife edged and weights are carried on self-cushioning springs which absorb sudden shocks and jars that might affect the saw. **The raising and lowering** is effected by means of a hand wheel and double threaded jack screw working in the bottom of upper mandrel supporting posts. Jack screws are connected to raise and lower upper mandrel in perfect line.

Both upper and lower guides swing exactly about the centre of saw blade, both are instantaneous opening, with wide space between jaws for quick removal of sawdust and slivers. **Upper guide** is particularly rigid, is provided with safety slide, has brass plug contact with saw blade and water lubrication. It is raised or lowered by a special steam raising device or by hand wheel and chain—both giving positive and rapid movement. **Lower guide** can be operated from front or rear of mill as desired. Live rolls are carried on the frame, a bevel ended worm roll as illustrated being supplied with double cutter, speed 400 feet per minute.

The bystanding cut made from the machine drawing itself, shows the graceful, clean-cut, business-like design of this mill. Every part is built to combine strength and rigidity, and the mill is put together by experts in this work. We test every machine before it leaves the shop.

WHY—

Because there is a demand for a mill that will handle logs of fairly large diameter—that, is larger than can be cut on a Pony Mill—that will cut faster than the Pony and at the same time will be less expensive than the heavy 8 ft., 9 ft., and 10 ft. mills on the market at the present time.

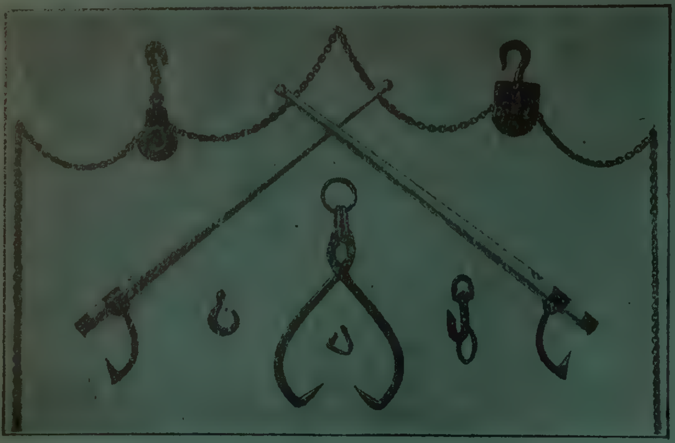
The Waterous 7 ft. Band Mill fills these requirements in every particular.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch—Winnipeg, Man.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited
PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada
Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

Staved Columns

We manufacture a strictly high grade column from well seasoned wood that will not check. Our "V" shape lock-joint held together with the best waterproof glue procurable enables us to market a colonial column without an equal.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT
AND SHIPMENTS PROMPT

BATTS, LIMITED
50 Pacific Avenue, WEST TORONTO

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN OUR "EXTRA"

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

H. Walters & Sons
Limited
Head Office and Factory HULL, CANADA

VANCOUVER, B.C.
Corner Powell and McLean Sts.
Branches:
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Corner Market and Louise Sts.

KNIFE DEPARTMENT

THE LARGEST FACTORY FOR LUMBERING TOOLS IN CANADA. :: :: ::

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives

Vol. 31 Toronto, November 1, 1911 No. 21

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

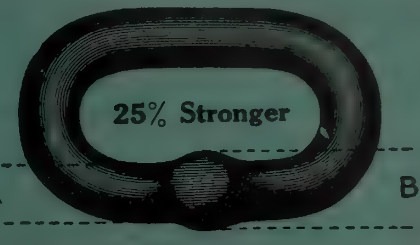
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Swell Weld

Note the increase of area at the weld as shown at "B" when compared to "A". Practically 25%.

Swell Weld

Added Strength at No Added Cost



Specify Swell Weld Chain for Quality

25 per cent. stronger than the same size of other makes.

Swell Weld

McKinnon Chain Company
BUFFALO, N. Y. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Swell Weld

CANADA
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys
Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

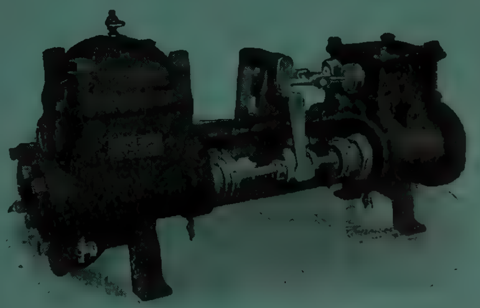
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water Sts. Peterborough, Ont., Can.



Write for Catalogue of

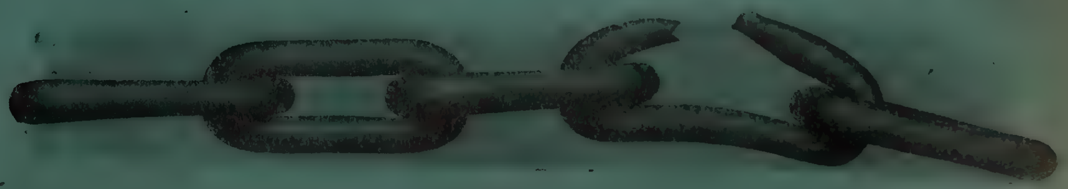
Steam and Power Pumps

We also manufacture TRAVELLING CRANES

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

"Weldless Steel Chain"



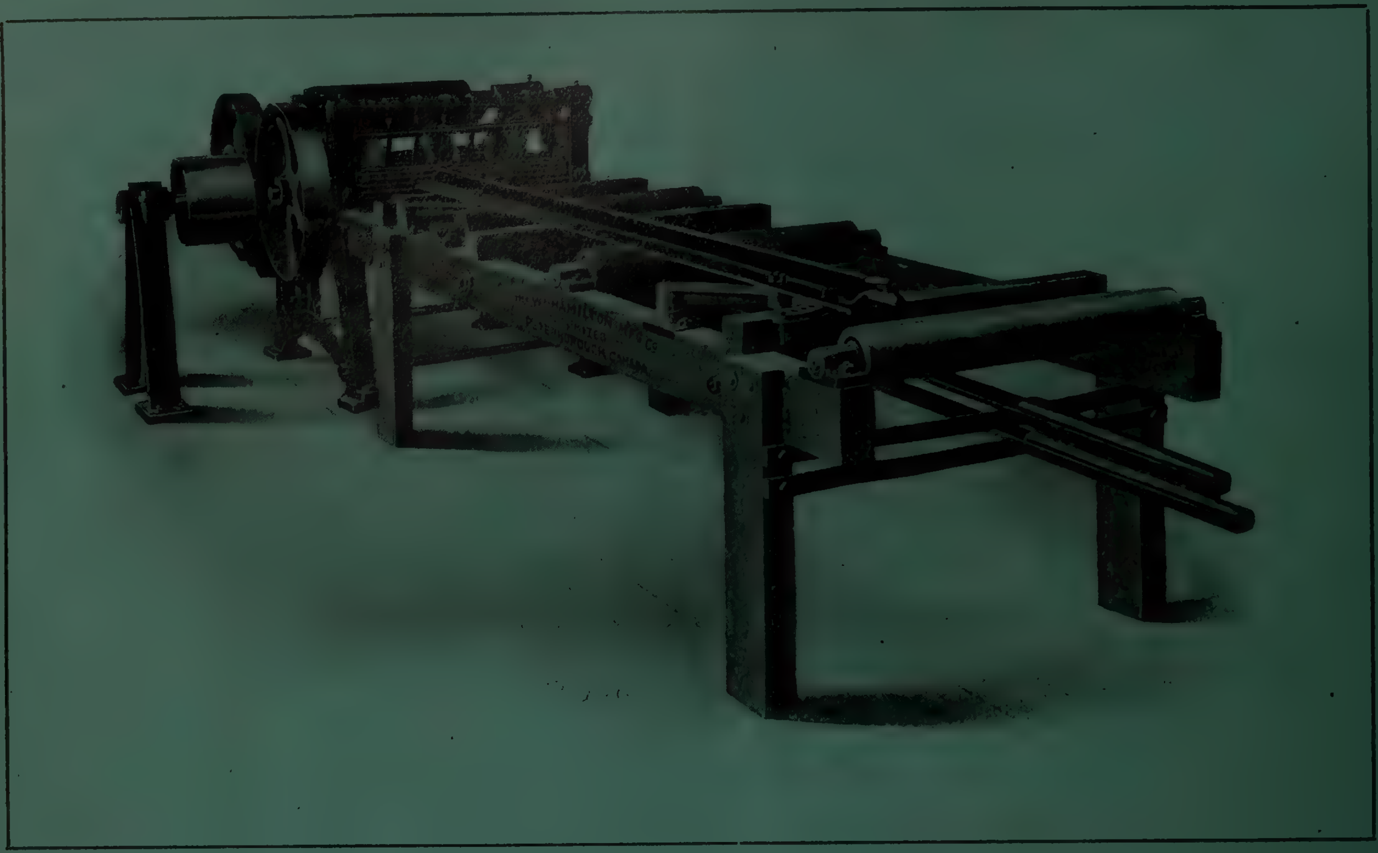
Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∴ ∴ MONTREAL

Edgers for Medium Size Mills



Our "Star" Edger has been designed and built specially for mills of medium capacity where a first class edger is wanted, but where it would not be economical to put in one of our larger and heavier "Garland" Edgers.

The frame is all cast iron of heavy section, the mandrel is large and stiff. The Edger has a heavy press roll behind saws and the fingers in front prevent the lumber coming back. The feed rolls are corrugated and made of steel and are driven. In fact this edger is as well constructed throughout as the edgers of larger capacity. It is in no sense a portable edger, but is built for the most exacting requirements.

Made in all sizes up to 40 inches

Send for Our Edger Catalogue

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

WRITE US FOR PRICES

When you are in the Market for

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad, and Bridge Timber

Quality, Grade and Price considered, we believe we can demonstrate our worthiness of your business.

George Gordon & Company, Limited
Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

The
**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. WALDIE, PRES. R. S. WALDIE, VICE-PRES. G. E. CLEMENS, SECY.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

SPRUCE

Large Stock of

1″ x 4″ 1″ x 5″ 1″ x 6″

also 2″ and 3″ Sidings

Can ship dressed to your order or in the rough.

White Pine

Mill Run Box Out

1″ stocks and strips 1″ 1-4 x 4-7 x 10-16 1″ 1-4 x 8″ and up x 10-16
1″ 1-2 x 4-7 x 10-16 1″ 1-2 x 8″ and up x 10-16.

Hemlock

All Sizes

Let us quote prices before you place your orders.

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

Yellow Pine Timbers
Finish, Flooring, etc.
White Pine and Hardwood

"WANTED: 3", 4" and 5" Birch."

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

The Argenteuil Lumber Co.
LIMITED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Dressed Lumber
Flooring, Clapboard, &c.

Specialty; Mixed Car Orders

Office:—136 Board of Trade Bldg.
MONTREAL

F. W. POWELL, Manager C. B. DOUGHERTY, Secretary

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, Etc.
Ottawa, Ont.

DRY

1 1-2 in. and 2 in. White Pine
Shorts, Strips, Sidings.

Our Different Grades of
HARDWOOD FLOORING
are creating a demand with the consumer that makes them a trade winner for the lumber dealer.

Production, Quality and Workmanship Second to None. Prompt Shipments.

Send us your enquiries and orders

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited
Huntsville, Ont.
Manufacturers of Hardwood Flooring,
Lumber, Hemlock, Bill Stuff, etc.

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

WHITE PINE LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
BLIND RIVER, ONTARIO

Manufacturers of
Pine Lumber and Lath
Railroad and Structural Timbers

Car and Cargo Shipments

Enquiries Solicited

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Long Lumber Company
Hamilton, Canada

Wholesale Dealers in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Posts, etc.

Sole Ontario Agents for
A. Cotton's B. C. Shingles

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.
For 5 and 8/4 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft. shipping cull shorts.
For 5 and 8/4 x 8 and up x 12/16 shipping cull sidings.
1910 cut and considered the best in Ottawa Valley for shop work.

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT

William H. Bromley

Everything in

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock
at Wholesale — car or cargo

Four million feet of prime Norway logs being sawn at Midland. Can supply dimension timber to sizes up to 24 ft., principally 16, 18 and 20 ft.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

We are open to buy

Dry Ash, Birch and Basswood

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Geo. Webster Lumber Co.

Swanton, Vt.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

HARDWOODS

ADIRONDACK BIRCH AND
MAPLE OUR SPECIALTIES

Send us your inquiries

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

130 M. 1½ x 3/8 x 32″ Mill Run Hemlock Lath
2 Cars 8 x 8 x 10/16′ Cedar
2 " 2 x 4 and up 10/16 Tamarac
1 " 1 x 4 and up 10/16 Tamarac
10 " 1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock
2 " 2 x 10 x 12/16 Mill Run White Pine
2 " 2 x 6 x 12/16 " " " "
1 " 5/8 x 4 and up 6/16 Common & Dressing White Pine
3 " 1 x 4 and up 6/16 Mill Cull Ash

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath, Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penetanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

THE
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.
Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff
And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

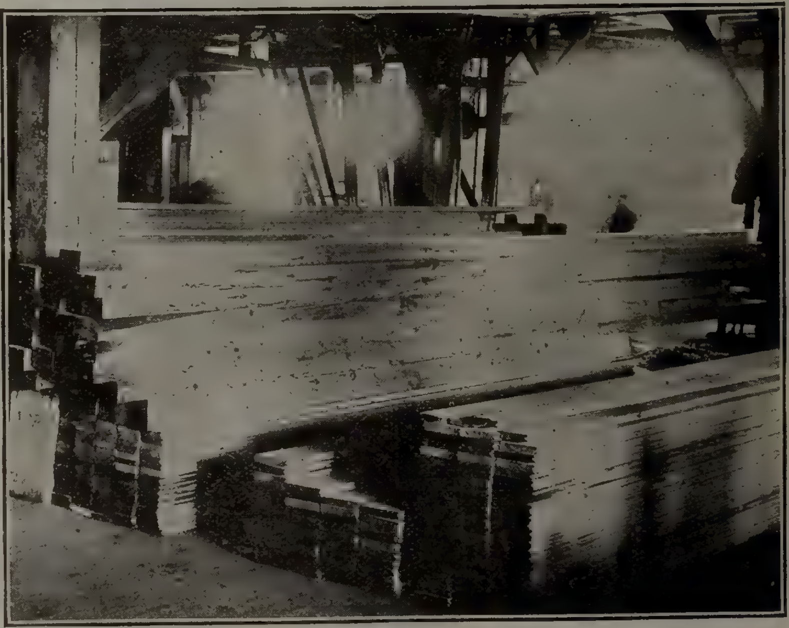
Advertise in the
Wanted and For Sale Department

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored, Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, and Factory Material
==Dimension Bill Stuff in==
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

TIMBERS
Long and Short



The illustration shows the interior of our mill, also some long timbers. We carry a large stock of long and short timber, in White and Georgia Pine, Hemlock, etc., and are well equipped to fill orders. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴
M. Brennen Sons Mfg. Co. Limited.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment
1 Car 3 in. Hard Maple
2 Cars 4-4 Basswood, M.R.
2 Cars 6-4 Beech, M.R.
1 Car 4-4 Beech, M.R.
1 Car 4-4 Elm and Bass Crating.
5 Cars Cedar Posts, 4½ top and up.
1 Car Cedar Posts, 5 top and up.
100,000 feet 2-in. Hemlock.
All the above stock is dry and in good shipping condition.
The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.
Wiarton, Ontario

WE have 500 M ft. 8-4 Common and Better and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common and Better White Pine that we want to move quick at bargain prices.
Write us
Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.
AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:
15 Cadogan Block,
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock, Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

Export and Domestic Shipments.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co.
Limited
Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well Bought is Half Sold"

To The Trade :-

We opened our Toronto office three years ago to serve the **Ontario Trade.**

Each year our sales have increased by one half or more. This year we expect to do the same.

Are we serving you?

If not, get on the "Live Wire."

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills : Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of
Hardwood Lumber
Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply) Handles (all descriptions)
Staves Hoops
Headings
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

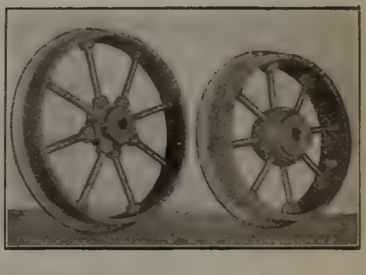
Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England



Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,

etc.

CHOICE DRY STOCK

4	cars	1 in.	1st and 2nds	Plain	Red	Oak
5	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"		"
2	"	1¼ in.	1sts and 2nds.	"		"
3	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	Plain	White	Oak
1	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Qtd.	"	"
1	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"	"	"
½	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Qtd.	Red	Oak
½	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"	"	"
4	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Sap	Gum	
3	"	1¼ in.	1sts and 2nds		"	
5	"	1½ in.	1sts and 2nds		"	
2	"	1 in.	1st. and 2nds	Red	"	
3	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"	"	

Send for Complete Stock List and Delivered Prices

The Hyde Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

**XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.**

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers
OFFER

WHITE PINE

2 x 8	1½ x 10	1¼ x 6
2 x 10	1½ x 12	1¼ x 8
2 x 12	1¼ x 12	1¼ x 10

No. 1 and 2 1½" WHITE PINE Lath

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

18 Toronto St., TORONTO Limited

Hemlock any Quantity

Widths and Lengths piled separately either Rough or Dressed.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers
TORONTO, ONT.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling.

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment
3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1886

Contract Record

A Weekly Journal of
Building, Contracting, Engineering, Public Works
Municipal Progress, Advance Information

There is a whole lot of profitable business waiting for some wide-a-wake dealer, in supplying Contractors, Builders and Architects.
The one sure way of reaching these parties is by advertising in the

Contract Record

Toronto, Ontario

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Pine THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY **Larch**

Selects
Shops
Commons
and
Mouldings

Timbers
Yard Stock
Clears
and
Mouldings

The East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."—

"KISO" YELLOW PINE

Short Leaf Finish: Lightest and Whitest, Soft and Clear Grain, Well Milled and Graded, Bright and Right, Get the Plump Kind.

Long Leaf Timbers: Longest and Strongest, Close Grain and Square, Rough or Dressed.

Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Quoted Duty Paid.
Long Joists to Order. Dry Dimension in Stock.

ASK FOR TRANSIT LISTS

Toronto Representative, W. C. Harwood. Main 4089. Telephone or Write.

The Harwood Lumber Company
Toronto, Ontario - - Cleveland, Ohio

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—

Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B.C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

SAFE!!!

If you buy your lumber from a firm with a reputation for delivering the goods.

Our **Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood** has been tried and proven. We can supply you in car lots and give you immediate shipment.

Hocken Lumber Company, Ltd., Otter Lake Station, Ontario

Modern Methods Do It All

Pine
Hemlock
Spruce
Hard-woods
Rough
and
Dressed

We
make
a
Specialty
of
Long
Timbers

Fassett Lumber Co.—Loading Logs on Cars for the Mill

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

FASSETT, QUEBEC

Mixed Carloads for Retail Yards

White Pine and Spruce
⅞ Clapboards
⅞ Flooring
⅞ V. Joint
⅞ Beaded Sheeting
⅜ " " Bundled
Feather Edge
1 x 12 M. C. T & G
1 x 7 Spruce T & G

Shingles
Lath
Roofing
Hardwood Flooring
Korelock Veneer Doors
Yellow Pine Finish
Fir Doors

Glazed Sash
Frames
Blinds
Mouldings
Turnings
Stairs

The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co, Limited

Write for Prices **Prompt Shipment Our Specialty**

Spruce Dimensions Cut to Order

55 DUKE ST. Phone 428 **OTTAWA, ONT.**

STOP!

Have You Lumber to Sell?

Sell to the Retail Yard

WE CAN PAY YOU HIGHER PRICES

Mixed Cars, Carload Lots or More.
Wire or Write Us What You Have.

J. & W. DUNCAN, 1833 Ontario E.
MONTREAL

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Long and Short Leaf

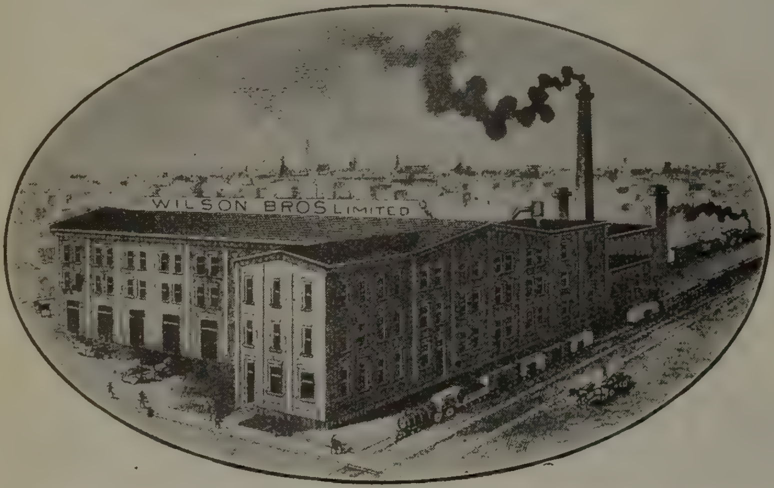
Yellow Pine Lumber

Capacity - 500,000 Feet Daily

SPECIALTIES FOR THE CANADIAN TRADE

Rough Steam Kiln Dried and Smoke Dried Finish
Long Leaf Timbers and Joists, Car Siding, Lining, &c

Address Enquiries to Canadian Sales Agent, FRANK H. HARRIS
32 Church Street, Toronto.



Send along your Orders

—FOR—

Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings
Interior Finish
Hardwood Flooring
Pine Flooring

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

Wilson Brothers, Limited
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

The Elmitt Lumber Company
Limited

Ottawa, Ont.

Hardwood, White and Red Pine **Lumber** || Yellow Pine, B. C. Fir Hemlock, Pine and Oak, **Timber**

N. B. LONG PILES IN LARGE QUANTITIES A SPECIALTY

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES

The value of a locomotive lies in the length of the service and the proportion of time it is ready for use, as well as the work it will perform. We give as much attention to the building of our small locomotives for logging service as we give to our largest and most powerful engines.

Locomotives in this service usually operate away from shops or repair facilities. It is most important that they should be simple and sturdy.

Our engineers are specialists in this class of work with the widest and most varied experience in locomotive design. They have applied this experience in designing our small locomotives.

Our pamphlet No. 10040 illustrates our standard designs. Write for a copy.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

For Manufacture We Claim

COLONIAL LUMBER

COLONIAL LUMBER CO. LIMITED.

View of Saw Mill, West Side.

TO BE SECOND TO NONE

NEW MILL
UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY
STOCK WELL CARED FOR

Result,
"Lumber That's Right."

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

We have a nice line of Dry Shipping Cull White Pine Strips, all stocked 1in., 1¼in., 1½in., and 2in., for sale. They are giving satisfaction to the trade. Let us quote you on one or more cars.

We want your Dimension and Joisting Enquiries. All sizes and lengths supplied

PLANING MILL IN CONNECTION

White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Etc.
Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Lath, Etc.

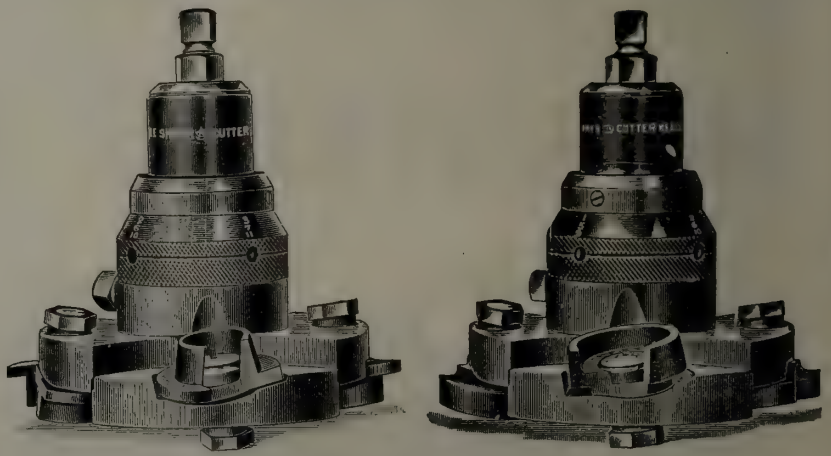
The Colonial Lumber Company Limited

Pembroke - Ont.

"Quality Finish"

on your Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, or on Door and Sash work, will pave the way to larger profits.

The Shimer Cutter Heads



Is the one only tool that makes it easy to do high class work, and that will put the "Quality Finish" on your product without curtailing the output.

Any planing mill can make Flooring if the owner so desires. The trick is in making it so it can be sold at a profit. You should keep ahead of competition by making your Flooring the best in your section. There is no reason why any man in the business should follow "out-of-date" methods when the actual "fit and try" of it and the "Quality Finish" are automatically arranged for in the construction of the Shimer Cutter Heads. Besides you save the time—the worry—the annoyance necessitated by hand fitting.

The Shimer Cutter Heads with the shearing or shave cut insure the "Quality Finish" and the profit, by their smooth cutting, easy cutting and fast cutting. The shearing cut obviates the tendency of the old style cutters to roll up fibers of wood when operating on soft or green lumber, or the burned and blackened edges so common on hard wood worked by "out of date" methods. The absence of the unsightly and troublesome fringe along the upper edge of a strip of Flooring, or of splinters and knots torn out, adds to the value of your product and gives your mill a reputation.

We would like to show you on your own machine just what the Shimer Cutter Heads will do. Write us about your wants today, giving make of machine, and let us quote prices on tools to do your work.

Address **SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS**
Branch of MILTON, Pa. **GALT, ONT., CAN.**

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

---

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet** of **Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.

Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.
Limited.
Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILL
Long Lake, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE
Sudbury, Ont.

W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

General Office, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky Hardwoods. All band sawed and manufactured at our own Mills.

No Mixed Grades

We have ready for prompt shipment a nice assortment of soft yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak, Basswood and Chesnut, all grades and thicknesses.

WILL PRODUCE

During 1911 over 100,000,000 Ft.

NORTHERN OFFICE
919 Fisher Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.

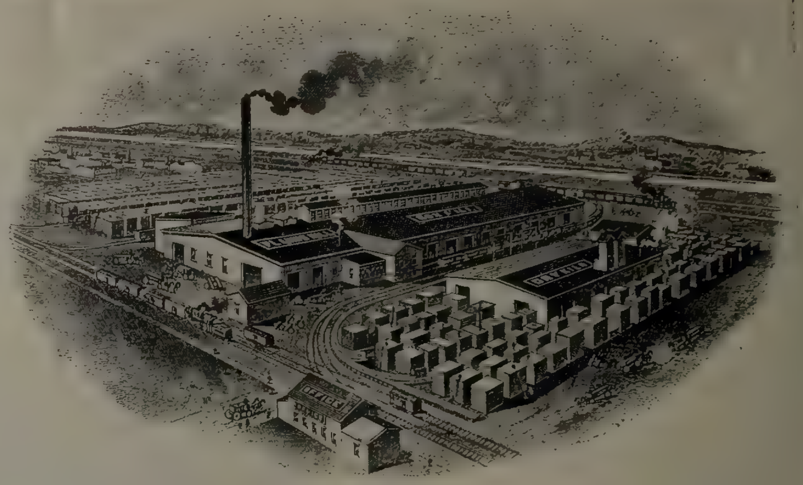
CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE
F. G. Wurzburg,
Charlevoix Hotel, DETROIT, MICH.

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO



Large Stocks

Chestnut, Oak and Poplar

Geo. B. Breon, LUMBER

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

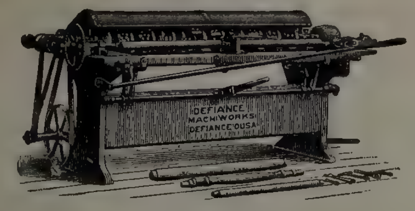
"TIGER" STEEL BUNKS

"TIGER" BUNKS
BUG PROOF
CAN'T BREAK DOWN

"*Bug proof—and can't break down.*" Built to stand all kinds of hard knocks, and yet a good comfortable bed. The frame is heavy angle, bolted and riveted. Spring is strong wire links and helical springs. The complete bunk with springs is coated with rust proof black enamel **baked hard.** Made either single or double deck ships K.D.

Write to-day for fully illustrated circular showing all styles and prices

Haggard & Marcusson Co. **Manufacturers**
1115 WEST 37th STREET, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



72" Handle Lathe

There are many sound reasons why you should buy

THE DEFIANCE LINE

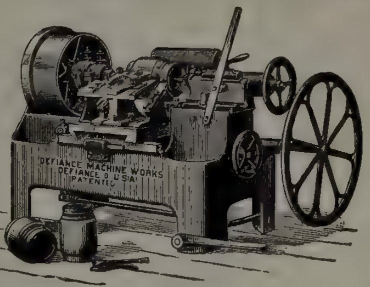
We don't make extravagant claims for our tools. We simply submit the perfected product of 60 years honest endeaver for your approval. Let us send you our catalog and detailed quotations. A postal card brings both.

Why minimize your merit with interior machines when you can have the world's best product.

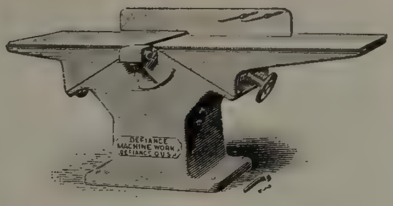
'DEFIANCE' Patent Woodworking Machines

are unrival'ed, unequalled, unapproached—the top of perfection·

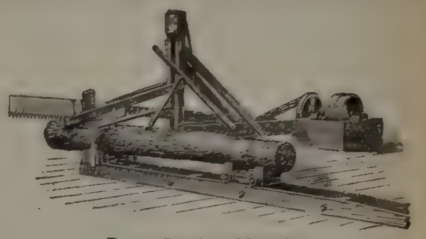
STRONG, DURABLE, POPULAR PRICED


DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS DEFIANCE O U S.A. PATENTED

No 1 Hub Lathe


DEFIANCE MACHINE WORK DEFIANCE O U S

24" Hand Planer and Joiner



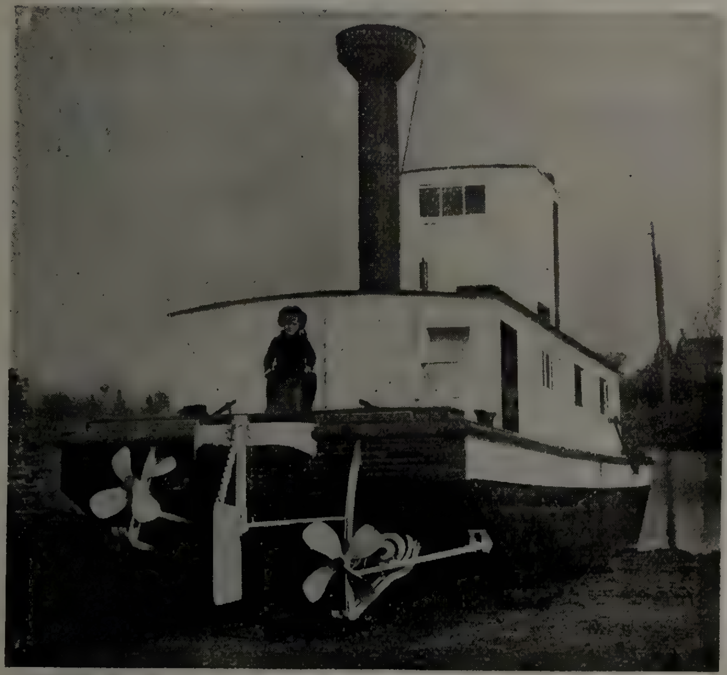
Drag Sawing Machine

Any of the following authorized DEFIANGE agents will be glad to give you any particulars you may require.

The A. R Williams Machinery Co., Toronto Agents for Ontario. Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec. A. R. Williams Machinery Co. Ltd., St. John, N. B (New Brunswick, P. E. I) Guilford & Sons, Halifax, N. S. The Angel Engineering & Supply Co., St John, Newfoundland. W. L. Blake & Co Portland Me (Main. New Hampshire & Vermont)

Every machine designed, patened, built and guaranteed by

THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS,
Defiance, Ohio., U. S. A.



Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

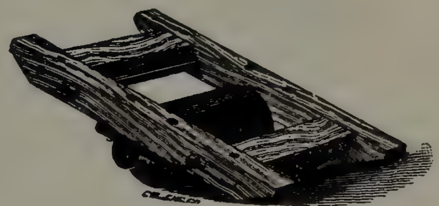
Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

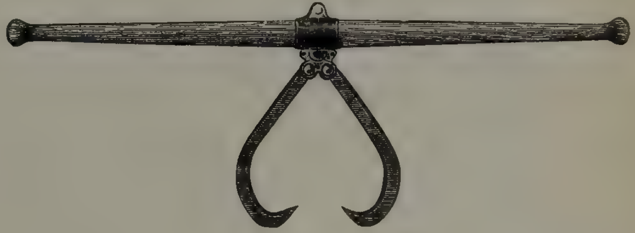
Lumbermen Save Money

by handling square timbers with

"Soo-Line" Timber Trucks and Timber Carriers

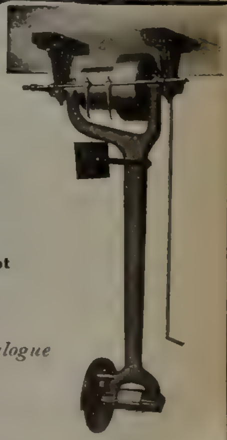


Our Timber Trucks are made of Heavy Hardwood frame with cast iron roller, guaranteed to hold five tons. Timber Carriers, with either duckbill or chiselbill hooks. Hooks hung on swivel to permit carrying timbers through narrow passageways. We manufacture a complete line of Lumbermen's tools. Write for catalogue and lowest prices.



Canadian Logging Tool Company, Limited
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

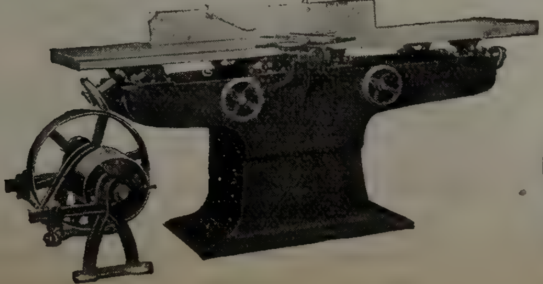
Band Saws, Jointers, Saw Tables, and Swing Saws

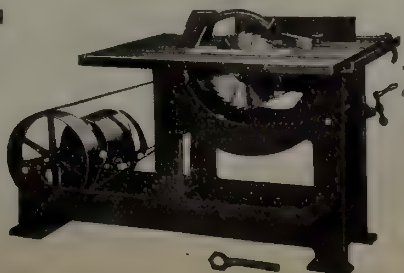


Silver's New Wood-working Machines are Newest, most improved tools on the market. The cuts give a slight suggestion of their neatness of design and construction. In rigidity, in ease and convenience of operation, in moderate price, they beat all others to a frazzle.

Silver's Machines are high-pressure machines
They will do your work to the limit and do it well

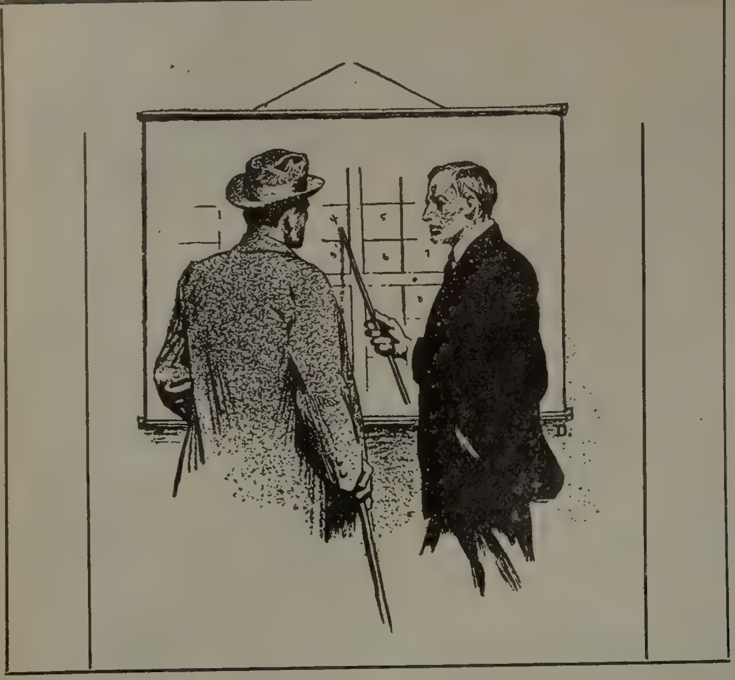
JOINTERS—8, 12, 16, 20 and 24-inch
BAND SAWS—20, 26, 32, and 36-inch
SWING SAWS—6½, 7, 7½ and 8-foot
SAW TABLES—Two Styles





Send for 1911 Machinery Catalogue and Special Prices at once.

The Silver Mfg. Co.
375 Broadway - Salem, Ohio



Locating the Selling Points

In building bridges, the engineer has to cross streams, cut embankments, remove obstructions—but he finally gets a short route for folks and goods from *here* to *there*.

Our reports are a bridge between the man who *has* and the man who *needs*.

The man who has and the man who *needs*—they are the parties of real importance in every commercial transaction. If you are the man who *has*, let us explain our facilities for constructing a bridge to the man who *needs*.

In other words; if you want to know where there are opportunities for your getting business, the short cut to wider markets—better prices—is by our service.

Our organization covers the nine Canadian Provinces like a blanket. In each town we have a man who knows how to get news—men who can locate sales opportunities for you.

It is worth while investigating.

Tell us what you sell and where you sell it. If we can serve you, we will tell you how.

It's up to you.

MacLean Daily Reports Limited
220 King Street West, TORONTO

ELEVATING
CONVEYING
POWER TRANSMISSION

SPROCKET CHAINS AND SPROCKETS

WE SAVE YOU MONEY IN BUYING

WE SAVE YOU TIME IN DELIVERING

Tell us your troubles—our Experts advise you FREE

THE
A. M. ELLICOTT CO.
301 James St., MONTREAL, QUE.

Keystone Gang Bolter

Durable

Compact

Reliable

Accurate

This cut illustrates our New Gang Bolter for sawing slabs for

Lath	Pickets
Kindling	Wood Bolts

Bolts for from 60,000 to 100,000 lath can be cut in one day

Other Keystone Machines :

Combined Bolter and Lath Mill
Circular Saw Tables
Pole Road Tram Car
Picket Header

Have You a Copy of Our Catalogue?
Wanted Reliable Canadian Representative

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works
Williamsport - Pennsylvania

How This Rubber Belting Cuts Production Cost

Don't let slipping belts waste power—drain away profits. Plug up the leaks—save time, money, ***power,*** by investigating—installing Goodyear Rubber Belting.

Goodyear Rubber Belting stands for SAVED ENERGY - ***economy.*** Built up of plies of rubberized fabric, cured and vulcanized into the solid piece. Neither slips nor stretches. Has the cohesiveness of rubber with the enduring strength of a specially woven cotton duck fabric from which all stretch has been taken out. It is steam, water, weather and rot proof.

The same high grade materials, the same skillful workmanship and the same years of experience that have built such famous service into the products of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., U. S. A., is doing the same for Goodyear Rubber Belting and our many other rubber products.

GOODYEAR Rubber Belting

High Efficiency Belting

Every size for every purpose—1 inch to 60 inches wide—2 plies to 8 plies thick.

Goodyear Quality Belting

The highest grade made. Heaviest duck, best rubber, seamless, tough, durable. The saving main-drive belt for **Paper, Pulp** and **Lumber Mills**—for ALL mills where the horse power transmitted is large and the demand for tensile strength is great.

Black Diamond Belting

Lighter in weight, lower in price than above, but same in QUALITY. Great quantities sold to Sawmill trade. Hundreds of mill owners say it gives better service than any other belt ever used.

Red Cross Belting

The ideal belt for **Thresher, Small Sawmill** and **Flour Mill** use. Built to meet competition, yet is far superior to all other third-grade belts because made of tougher rubber, heavier fabric (which means better friction) and better wearing service and cover.

Stitched Rubber Belting

We make this belting in **Quality, Black Diamond** and **Red Cross** weights for those preferring this type of belting.

Elevator Belts

We make a specialty of **Elevator Belts.** Our Leg and Lofter Belts used in hundreds of elevators. Give superior service because of greater strength. Buckets never pull out. Plies never separate. Long efficient service guaranteed.

Conveyor Belts

For conveying crushed stone, grain, coal, ore, etc. Made in all thicknesses of face to suit requirements. Great toughness of rubber face prevents cutting and chipping; insures longest service.

Imperial High-Speed Friction Surface Belt

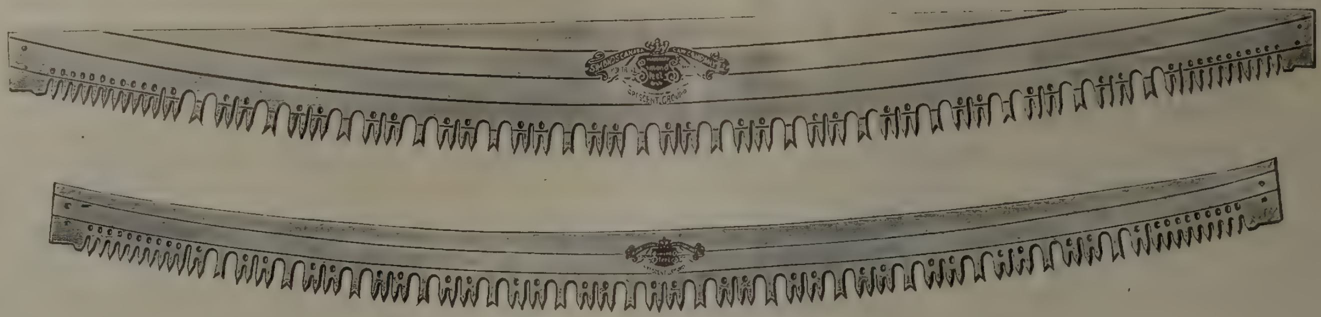
Specially designed for planer, dynamo, generator or fan work where pulleys are small and high-speeded. If we haven't what you want in stock, we'll *make* it—and *remember* **Goodyear Rubber Belts quickly earn their cost in pains and power saved—yet they cost less than the common kind. Let our expert solve your problem. Send requirements or write for Catalog tonight.**

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

General Offices—Toronto **Factory—Bowmanville, Ont.**

Write Our Nearest Branch

BRANCHES: Montreal—Winnipeg—St. John, N. B.—Vancouver—Calgary—Victoria, B. C., 855 Fort St.—Regina, Sask., 2317-2318 South Railway St.—Hamilton, Ont., 127 King St. West



SIMONDS

Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saws

This is the identical Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saw which has for years been recognized as the best made or used in the United States. Since beginning the manufacture of these saws at our Canadian factories, we have found and are supplying a greatly increased demand throughout the Dominion. The Saws are made of Simonds Steel, and Simonds Steel is the best saw steel made. They run easy, cut fast, and give good results. Sold by the hardware trade or direct from our offices.

Every Saw Covered by an Absolute Guarantee

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B.

J. F. Eby
President

WAREHOUSE and MILLS:
Cor. Front and Scott Streets

Hugh Blain
Vice-President

Lumbermen's, Contractors', and Mining Camp

SUPPLIES

We quote the following goods of guaranteed quality:

MINCE MEAT
Our own manufacture
Barrels, 6c lb. Tubs, 6¼c lb.
Pails, 6½c lb.

TEA
A good camp blend, strong sweet drawing too, 15c lb.

COFEEE
worth drinking. A fine blend worth 20c for 17c lb.

WHITE BEANS $1.90 per bushel CURRANTS Good cleaned fruit 6½c lb. RICE Fine Rangoon 3½c lb.

SEND US A TRIAL ORDER

EBY-BLAIN, LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Grocers

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MacLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 - 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - Telephone 2010 - 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299 - B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, November 1, 1911 No. 21

Autocratic Extortion by Railways

Attention has frequently been called in these columns to the tax upon the lumber trade, which results from the autocratic behaviour of the railway companies in the matter of settling claims for overcharges. It seems to have become a determined policy of the railways to harrass their customers to the last extreme in this regard. Something should be done by the Railway Commission to put a stop to it. This is the work which the Railway Commission was formed for. Unless it shows some inclination to do its duty there is certain to be an outcry which will result in radical changes. It is not common justice to the shippers of Canada that they should be subjected to the autocratic control of such a body as the Canadian Car Service Bureau which deals with such complaints. This bureau is supposed to be an impartial body sanctioned by the Board of Railway commissioners and working in the interests of the shippers and the railway companies alike. Instead of this, it is a buffer between the shippers and the railway companies and its entire energy is devoted to saving money for the railway companies and harrassing the shippers into subjection.

A year ago this past summer a strike occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway and traffic was badly tied up. Business was handed over to the C. P. R. wherever possible and that company's capacity was overtaxed to such an extent that it could not forward shipments on time. Claims for demurrage resulted and the shippers were thus caught between the upper and the nether millstone. They could not get their shipments forwarded on time to charge the shippers demurrage on the cars which were held up as a result of their own inability to deliver them. Bills were sent to the shippers of lumber and of all other commodities. The bills had to be paid—under protest—before delivery of the goods chould be secured. Claims from the shippers for refunds followed and they should have been settled promptly by the railway companies. But this is not the policy of the railways. They disputed the claims, stating in many cases that the delay in shipments was due to what they pleased to call "bunching in transit," the inference being that the shippers were to blame for shipping too many cars at a time from one place. This shows what flimsy excuses the railways will make, rather than part with money which belongs to someone else. Correspondence is under way to-day in which this is the exact and the Car Service Bureau complacently announces to the shippers that they cannot pay the claims.

The only step left is for the shippers to resort to law, a course which they dislike, but which in cases where there is much at stake, they are olbiged to adopt. Fortunately the railways also have a wholesome fear of the law and in cases where they believe that the shippers are strong enough to press their claims, they often climb down when their last bluff has been called. It should be unnecessary for the shippers to spend such a lot of time and money in this manner. The Railway Commission ought to take up the matter, or if they think they cannot do so, the government ought to do it themselves or give the commission power and instructions to do so. The situation is simply intolerable and the commerce of Canada should not be subjected to such a species of extortion. The Car Service Bureau ought to be forced to reason or else put out of existence.

The Yellow Pine Peril

The competition of yellow pine from the United States with Canadian lumber products, such as Norway pine, spruce and hemlock, has been referred to frequently in these columns and the increasing importations of this wood have led the Canada Lumberman to urge the claim of a large number of lumber manufacturers and wholesalers throughout Canada that a duty should be placed on rough lumber coming from the United States. We believe that it would be an excellent thing for the whole lumber trade, retail as well as wholesale and manufacturing, if Canadian lumber manufacturers were protected to the same extent as United States manufacturers are protected against Canadian lumber. That it is possible, however, for retailers to take a different view of the situation is shown in an interesting letter from a dealer which is published elsewhere in this issue. The writer takes those dealers to task who have objected to the importation of yellow pine. He claims that there is plenty of business for all, that all the manufacturers appear to have made money in recent years and that yellow pine does not compete with hemlock in Canada. So far as the first point is concerned there is at present fortunately, a fair amount of business for all. But the man who claims that there is "plenty" of business for all is either blind to the facts or is not willing to see them in their proper light. If there were enough business for all and if yellow pine were not competing strongly with hemlock, there would be no movement among the manufacturers and dealers in hemlock for the formation of an association, one of whose main objects is to prevent the competition of yellow pine. The hemlock manufacturers and dealers of Ontario who have recently held two important meetings at Toronto, are a unit in their belief that the competition of yellow pine in Canada is a serious cause of loss of business to all who handle or manufacture hemlock. At the first of these two meetings recently held, a long discussion took place regarding the necessity for educating the architects of Canada to a proper understanding of the relative merits of hemlock and southern yellow pine. The inflammability of yellow pine was discussed, and it was stated by several manufacturers—retailers, wholesalers and dealers—that Canadian architects could assist them greatly if they would advise their clients that yellow pine was so inflammable as to be a menace to a building, and if they would encourage the use of Canadian woods, chief among them being hemlock.

There is no proper comparison with the placing of a duty on yellow pine, and the formation of a combine to raise prices, as suggested by the writer of this letter. A combine would be an evil if it were completely effective and resulted in extorting a price from the consumer in excess of the cost of producing and selling lumber together with a reasonable profit. The placing of a duty upon yellow pine would be an altogether different matter. The object of the duty would not primarily be to raise prices. If prices at present represented a fair profit there would be no clamor for a duty. Prices, however, at present, and for a long time past, have permitted little or no profit, and have in many cases involved a loss. The desire of those who call for a duty on yellow pine is to secure a price that will enable them to manufacture hemlock at sufficient profit to induce them to continue in business. To-day practically every manufacturer of hemlock in Ontario is doubtful whether it will pay him to cut more than a very small portion of an average stock of logs during the coming winter.

As to the alleged discrepancies in the statements made in a recent editorial in the Canada Lumberman, the writer of the letter referred to does not understand the argument which was made. The point is simply this, that in New York state Canadian hemlock is favored by the architects because they have found that it is safer for large buildings than yellow pine, as it is not inflammable to anything like the same extent. In Ontario, however, architects from many parts of the United States, knowing that the building by-laws do not discourage the use of yellow pine, frequently specify it, and the result is that it finds its way into many of the large public buildings and manufacturing and business offices of the country. We believe that this is an evil which should be considered carefully by the government and my municipal authorities, and that a duty upon rough lumber from the United States should be imposed by the Dominion government equal to the duty of $1.25 per thousand feet upon Canadian rough lumber entering the United States; also that municipal authorities throughout Canada should make a study of the relative merits of Canadian hemlock, Norway pine and spruce and United States yellow pine, with a view to discouraging the use of the latter in public buildings.

If this course were adopted the writer of the letter referred to would find his trade in yellow pine seriously reduced, but if he is patriotic enough to wish for the success of his fellow Canadians he would make no complaint about this, because it would be possible and profitable for him to direct his attention to the sale of lumber manufactured in Canada, for which he would secure just as much profit as in the sale of yellow pine, and by means of which he would be keeping in circulation at home the large amount of money that now leaves the country, going to the southern cities to enable improvident manufacturers to meet their bonded indebtedness and to carry on for a little time longer their absurd over-production.

The Prairies' Interest in a Duty on Lumber

The views which have been frequently expressed in the Canada Lumberman regarding the increasing importation of United States lumber into Canada, and the urgent necessity for some measure of protection to prevent the dumping of surplus stocks from that country at a sacrifice, in Canada, are strongly backed up by the Victoria Colonist, of Victoria, B.C. In a recent editorial entitled "Dumping Lumber," The Colonist says:—"A meeting was recently held in Calgary to discuss the ways and means of preventing ruinous competition in the lumber markets by the sawmill owners in the United States. It was stated at the meeting that since May 1, 168,000,000 superfivial feet of lumber has been brought into the Prairie Provinces from that country. One of those present mentioned that ship-lap had been bought in Seattle for $5 per M., which is away below the cost of production. Even the mills of East Kootenay connot compete against this, although they have all the advantage of a shorter haul. The lumbermen of British Columbia recognize that conditions are exceptional and it is hoped only temporary in the United States, but while these continue they are exposed to a competition that they cannot meet. Temporarily the consumer on the Prairie gets a benefit from this low rate, but it is open to question if this is an advantage in the long run. Manifestly the Puget Sound mills cannot long continue to sell lumber for less than cost, and so such an exceptionally low quotation as that referred to might not justly be taken into serious account in determining the policy of the Dominion as to duties on lumber: but we invite the Prairie people to consider if it might not be to their advantage in the long run to have reasonable restrictions placed upon the importation of lumbed from the United States. The Prairies are at present a dumping ground for the unsaleable products of the sawmills of that country, and this operates to prevent the healthy expansion of the British Columbia lumber industry, which would tend to keep prices down to a moderate margin of profit. It might also be well for the people of the Prairies to consider that, if they bought British Columbia lumber to the exclusion of the United States products the money paid out would go to possible consumers of the products of the Prairies, instead of to people who do not buy those products.

"We have heard no suggestion as to the policy which Mr. Borden will propose in regard to the tariff on lumber, and we present the above considerations only because it seems as though they should be borne in mind in thinking over the matter."

The Curtailment of Operations in British Columbia

It is not surprising that evidences of an outcry are already plainly noticeable against the reported proposal of the lumber manufacturers of the province of British Columbia to close down a number of their mills during the year 1912, to reduce their logging operations during the coming winter and to conduct their selling business through one central agency. The public is always on tiptoe, ready to raise the cry of "combine" and a proposal of this nature was predestined to meet with an outcry of this nature. As in many other cases however it seems to be just as probable that the public is barking up the wrong tree.

At the time of writing we have only the press reports of the proposal to go upon. From their unanimity however, it appears that the manufacturers of British Columbia have at last decided to take a step which many of them have long believed to be necessary. Overproduction, and competition from the lumber manufacturers of the United States have reduced the lumber selling business of British Columbia and the Prairies to a state of chaos and if the lumber manufacturers of British Columbia are to continue in business it is necessary that some steps be taken to save them from the continual losses consequent upon these conditions. Canadian Governments have failed to protect Canadian lumber manufacturers against United States rough lumber and the manufacturers themselves must stop overproducing and do their best to reduce the selling costs, if they wish to sell their products in competition with United States lumber.

But the consumer must of course be considered and somewhere about this fact is to be found the kernel of the situation. It is more than doubtful whether the consumer of lumber is benefitted by the low prices which have been in force for the last few years. United States lumber which has been dumped upon Canadian markets has not in many cases been of a quality to compensate the consumer for the reduced price. That this is so, is indicated by the fact that some of the members of the retail trade have continued their demand for the Canadian products in spite of the allurements of the cheaper United States lumber. The consumer also, has not infrequently found it to his advantage to buy Canadian lumber, after he has found out by experience that the delays in shipment by United States mills more than offset any advantage which would have resulted from lower prices.

The issue is clearly defined and is simply this:—Is the Canadian lumber manufacturer justified in taking steps to protect himself against the competition of the United States manufacturer, seeing that the government refuses him the protection to which he believes he is entitled, and is he also justified in trying to reduce the cost of selling his lumber? Is he, in addition, justified in trying to prevent overproduction? We believe he is justified and our reasons are as follows:

The timber resources of Canada are not inexhausible. It is the duty of those who own timber in Canada to avoid cutting it in excess of the demand of the country for lumber. This alone should justify the manufacturers in curtailing their output under the conditions existing at present which clearly indicate overproduction during the last few years. The prices of lumber affords another reason. Apparently the proposal is not based on any idea of forcing from the consumer a price in excess of a fair profit over and above the cost of manufacturing and selling. The evil of combines, which the law seeks to prevent, is the taking of unreasonable profits from the consumer. The danger of an unfair price ever being secured for lumber is so remote as to be infinitesimal. The competition of the smaller mills not included in an agreement like the one under consideration, and also the competition of United States rough lumber which enters Canada free of duty will effectively prevent this.

It is humorous, for these reasons, to read in a paper published at Seattle, Wash., a caustic editorial article criticizing the alleged lumber combine in British Columbia. This paper professes to find in the proposal not only a menace to the trade of the United States manufacturers in Canada, but a danger that Canadian lumber producers will shortly destroy the markets in the western States. It makes a clamor against the alleged trust and seeks to incite public opinion against it. At the same time there is under way a full fledged movement among the mills of the Pacific Coast States towards something far more closely approximating a real live combine. This is aproposal for a merger of a large number of Pacific Coast mills into a single company, which will control for all time their output and their business policies. Such an organization would be able under present conditions to more than hold their own in the markets, both of the United States and Canada, and if it was thought wise, they could extort from the consumer an unfair price for lumber. This would not be possible for the manufacturers of British Columbia under the arrangement which is now proposed and which is being branded as a combine.

Reducing the matter to as brief a form as possible it does not appear that there is any menace against the public on the face of the proposal of the British Columbia manufacturers. It is scarcely generous, to say the least of it, on the part of the United States newspapers or lumber manufacturers to condemn the proposal as an unwarranted encroachment upon what them seen to consider as their own private reserve, the Canadian lumber market. It looks very much like a case of stone throwing by people who live in glass houses. The proposal of the British Columbia manufacturers may quite conceivably result in a benefit to the whole lumber trade of Western Canada without any injury whatever to the consumer.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

An interesting item of news is the reported sale of several million feet of the choicest stock to be produced by the Thessalon Lumber Company, Thessalon, Ont., to Mr. Robert Cox, of Ottawa, for shipment to England. The sale is looked upon as of considerable importance, as it is the first large sale of lumber from that district for the English markets.

That a logging camp operated under ordinary conditions does not constitute an engineering work, and that men employed there can not come within the scope of the Employers' Liability Act, is the opinion of Judge McInnes, in a judgment handed down in the case of Mr. George Weaver against Mr. Alexander Barber at Vancouver, B. C. Weaver brought action claiming $1,500 damages for injuries received at a logging camp at Bute Inlet, where he was employed by Barber. The plaintiff slipped on some logs, and one of them rolled on him injuring his back.

Ottawa has been selected as the place for holding the next annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association. The date is February 7 and 8, 1912, which coincides with the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and it is proposed that the two associations shall hold a joint banquet on the evening of February 7. Both associations expect an array of distinguished speakers, and the event will be one of the biggest of the kind ever held in Canada. Efficient committees have been appointed to look after the different features and Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and Mr. James Lawler, secretary of the Forestry Association, both of whose offices are in Ottawa, will co-operate in the work.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior is conducting an exhaustive statistical study of the industries in Ontario which in any way use wood in the manufacture of their products. This report will cover practically every manufacturer in Ontario, for besides those using wood directly, as in the manufacture of vehicles, cars, boats, automobiles, furniture and interior finish, it is also expected that reports will be secured from every industry consuming wood for boxes and shipping crates. Information forms will shortly be sent out and the data obtained will be published in bulletin form, including a classified list of co-operating firms, a technical discussion of the various woods used, as well as statistics on the consumption and cost of each species. All individual information will be held strictly confidential by the Department. Such a work will be of benefit to every producer and consumer of wood in the province. To the mill-owner, it will show the purpose for which certain species are used, the quality of wood required and the prices paid. The manufacturer can ascertain what is the relative importance of his class of industry, and the total consumption and value of wood used in manufacture. Every manufacturer reporting will receive a copy of the bulletin when published. All those receiving schedules are asked to co-operate by reporting fully and promptly.

The exportation of pulpwood in a raw form from Canada into the United States is increasing yearly, and by just so much does Canada lose the benefits to be derived from manufacture and the increased value of raw products. The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has compiled statistics showing that over a million and a half cords of pulpwood were cut in Canada during 1910, worth nearly nine million, eight hundred thousand dollars. Over sixty per cent. of this amount was sent out of Canada without further labor being expended on it. The United States manufactured it into pulp and paper. From United States Forest Products Bulletins, it is seen that approximately two-fifths of the pulpwood imported by that country is manufactured into mechanical pulp, and three-fifths into sulphite pulp, and that a cord of wood produces one ton of mechanical pulp or one-half ton of chemical pulp. This means that of the nine hundred and forty- three thousand cords of Canadian pulpwood sent into the United States in 1910, three hundred and seventy-seven thousand tons of mechanical pulp and two hundred and eighty-three thousand tons of chemical pulp were made. The value of this pulp, for which Canada received six million, two hundred and ten thousand dollars as pulpwood, was over thirteen and a half million dollars at the average prices paid in 1910 by United States importers of pulpwood. Thus Canada did not get one-half the amount she would have received if all the pulpwood were converted into pulp on Canadian soil. As the United States does not export two per cent. of what it imports, a certain and steady market would be found for all the wood pulp of Canadian production.

Lumber, Timber, Lath and Shingles

Statistical Report Upon Production of Various Classes During 1910 —New Species Entering Market—Interesting Price Comparisons

(Concluded from previous issue)

Hemlock:—Under this are included both the Eastern and Western species. Hemlock, cut in 1232 mills in seven provinces of Canada, makes the third of the trio cut in over 1,000 mills—spruce, white pine and hemlock. Each of the provinces increased its cut over 1909, so that the total cut for 1910, 435,168,000, is 50 per cent. more than last year. The greatest increase last year was in Ontario, and this year also the cut of this province increased 48,595,000 or 30 per cent. In 1910, however, the honor of the greatest increase is due to British Columbia, which cut 81,232,000 or 358 per cent. more than last year. Quebec with just 27 mills less than Ontario did not cut one-third of Ontario's amount, although it improved on its last year's cut by 12,511,000 feet, or 22.7 per cent. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island also had smaller increases. The price of hemlock increased 64 cents in 1910, making it one cent. per thousand dearer than in 1908. It was dearest in British Columbia at $14.34 and cheapest in Prince Edward Island at $11.16.

Four American states, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan and West Virginia exceed Ontario in hemlock production; whereas five did so in 1909. British Columbia cut a trifle more than the state of Washington. The average price of hemlock in the United States for 1908 was $13.95. In Canada it was $11.81 for the same year.

Production of Cedar

Cedar:—Under this heading are included the white cedar of the East, the red cedar of the Pacific coast and the cypress of the Pacific coast. Very little of the latter is manufactured.

Besides the amount listed as lumber, poles to the value of $1,000,000, cross ties worth $1,500,000 and shingles worth $3,262,000 were reported for 1910. This is a total for the 1910 cut of cedar of over $12,000,000.

Cedar is one of the species which made great advance in 1910. The 406,821,000 feet of this species, cut by 618 mills, is an increase of 217,430,000 feet, or 114 per cent. over 1909. British Columbia, with not one-sixth of the mills, cut over three-quarters of the total, and increased the 1909 cut in the province by 174,619,000 feet, or 124 per cent. An increase of 152,160,000 feet, or 365 per cent. in Ontario's cut of cedar raised it from fourth to second place, held last year by Quebec. The cut in the last named province is steadily decreasing, showing a drop of 36.5 per cent. in 1909 and a further fall of 1,187,000 feet, or 6.8 per cent. in 1910. New Brunswick's cut decreased over 50 per cent. no returns were received from Prince Edward Island for this species, and for the first time a fair sized cut was received from Manitoba.

The average price of cedar throughout Canada increased $1.51 in 1910, though it is still 32 cents less than the cost of cedar in 1908. British Columbia is the sole cause of the increased price, the cedar in this province being valued at $15.75 or $2.32 more than last year. The price in other provinces, except Manitoba, was less than in 1909, the cheapest cedar being found in New Brunswick at $10.16 per thousand.

No state of the Union equals British Columbia in cedar production, and the 1910 cut in the province alone was equal to 91 per cent. of the total amount of cedar cut in the United States during 1909. The nearest single approach to British Columbia is Washington which cut 183,952,000 feet. Idaho, the second most important cut was only 28,644,000 feet, which Ontario erceeds by 35,781,000 feet, or 125 per cent. The average price during 1909 was $22.88 in Washington, $13.43 in British Columbia, $19.95 for the United States, and $13.96 for Canada.

Production of Yellow Pine

Yellow Pine:—The only yellow pine cut in Canada is the western yellow or bull pine of southern interior British Columbia. This should not be confused with the hard yellow pine imported in large quantities into Eastern Canada from the Southern States.

This species has the largest average mill cut. The 42 mills cutting yellow pine are all in British Columbia and between them cut in 1910, 182,966,000 feet or 4,356,000 feet per mill. This is 155,991 or 578 per cent. more than was cut during 1909. By this remarkable increase yellow pine is raised from fourteenth to sixth place in importance as a timber species. Notwithstanding this increase, there are three states in the United States which each produce more yellow pine than British Columbia and consequently Canada. Yellow pine in 1910 had an average mill value of $15.95 which is $3.13 more than in Canada during 1909 and $3.26 more than in the United States for 1909.

Production of Red Pine

Red Pine:—This is confined to Eastern Canada. There was an increase of 14,202,000 feet or 8.6 per cent. in the red pine cut for 1910. This was not sufficient to maintain it in sixth place and in 1910 for the first time the red pine of the east was exceeded in output by yellow pine of the west. In 1909 red pine lost its position of fifth to cedar. Ontario, with approximately half of the 260 mills cutting red pine in Canada, produces over nine-tenths of the total cut. The cut in Ontario for 1910 exceeded that for 1909 by 13,375,000 feet, or 8.7 per cent. Quebec is second in red pine production and increased its 1909 cut by 428,000 feet or 5 per cent. This is still much below its 1908 cut. There was an increase in Nova Scotia of 352,000 feet; New Brunswick nearly doubled its cut, and for the first time a report was received from Prince Edward Island. The average price of red pine in Canada is almost constant, decreasing twelve cents per thousand in 1909 and one cent in 1910. The lumber from Prince Edward Island was reported at $22.00 per thousand, making it the most expensive in Canada. It was cheapest in Nova Scotia at $13.57.

The United States Government reports include red with white pine. Therefore a comparison cannot be made.

Tamarack:—This term includes both the Eastern and the Western species. The western species is manufactured in British Columbia only. Tamarack was also used as poles to the value of $240,092 in 1910. The cut of tamarack was 68,720,000 feet in 1909 and 165,122,000 feet in 1910, an increase of 96,402,000 feet or 140 per cent. British Columbia alone more than accounted for this increase with six mills cutting 97,737,000 feet or 218 per cent. more than in 1909. The cut in this province constituted 86.3 per cent. of the total, while Ontario with 166 mills made up only 10 per cent. of the total. Two additional provinces reported tamarack for this year.

The average price of tamarack advanced 26 cents from 1909 to 1910, while an increase of $1.01 is recorded for 1909 over the year previous. Among the four important tamarack provinces this species was dearest in Ontario at $14.86, and cheapest in Quebec at $12.67.

In 1909 the average price of western tamarack in the United States was $12.39, the price of eastern tamarack was $13.18. In Canada the prices were $15.38 and $14.58 respectively for the same year.

Balsam Production

Balsam:—The balsam reported by Canadian lumbermen is all the eastern species. Small quantities of the western species are cut in Alberta and British Columbia, but are not reported separately; they are probably mixed with and sold as spruce. Balsam lost its place to larch and now stands ninth in production. The 810 mills cutting balsam in Canada produced 123,920,000 feet, 32,855,000 feet, or 36 per cent. more than in 1909. Seventy per cent. of the total cut was in Quebec, which surpassed its 1909 cut by 17,512,000 feet, or 25 per cent. Ontario, with 183 mills, cut 15,307,000 feet, while 28 mills in New Brunswisk cut almost the same amount, which, for New Brunswick, was 9,778,000 feet, or 179 per cent. more than the cut of last year. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island also had increases, but together form less than five per cent. of the total.

The price of balsam lumber is gradually increasing as other species become more scarce. In 1910 it was $13.07 per thousand, 22 cents more than the previous year and 54 cents more than in 1908. As before, it was highest in Ontario, at $14.07, and lowest in New Brunswick, at $11.68.

The cut of balsam in Canada for 1910 was 15,218,000 feet more than in the United States during 1909. Maine producing more balsam than any other state, cut 36,801,000 feet or 42 per cent. less than did Quebec. The average price of balsam in the United States for 1909 was $13.99. It was $12.85 in Canada for the same year.

Birch:—This is the hardwood which figures most extensively in the lumber trade of Canada. All species of birch are included, the most important of which is yellow birch.

Birch was cut by 843 mills during 1910 and shows an increase of 18,165,000 feet or 34.2 per cent. over 1909. Over one-half the birch cut in Canada is produced in Quebec which last year held third place but increased 23,694,000 or 190 per cent. in its annual cut. There was a very slight increase in the cut of Ontario which was not sufficient to maintain it in the premier position. The birch cut increased 3,000,000 feet in Nova Scotia, fell off over 9,000,000 feet in New Brunswick, and was of small amounts in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia.

The price of birch decreased $1.49 in 1910, making it only 33 cents more expensive than in 1908. It was cheapest in British Columbia at $10.00 and highest in Ontario at $18.34.

More than six times as much birch is cut in the United States yearly as in Canada. Wisconsin produces annually more than all Canada, while Michigan and Maine produced more than did Quebec. Likewise the above three with Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania, cut more than Ontario. The average price in the United States in 1909 was $18.95; in Canada it was $18.68.

Maple:—All species of maple are included; nearly all the lumber manufactured is hard maple. In 1910, 736 mills in six provinces produced 60,547,000 feet which exceeds the 1909 cut by 17,475,000 feet or 40.5 per cent. In spite of this large increase maple is still eleventh in the list of Canadian woods and second in the list of hardwoods. The great increase in the maple cut was in Ontario where 86 per cent. of the maple was produced. 16,180,000 feet or 45 per cent. more was produced in Ontario during 1910 than 1909. Quebec with over half as many mills as Ontario produced about one-eighth the quantity of maple. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia both suffered severe set-backs, of which Nova Scotia's was the more severe, so that New Brunswick moved up one place in the 1910 output. The average price of maple increased to $17.35, 42 cents more than in 1909. As formerly it was lowest in New Brunswick at $10.87. It was highest in Ontario at $17.90.

The annual cut in the United States is about seventeen times greater than in Canada, in 1910 being 1,106,604,000 feet. Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and New York cut more maple per annum than Canada, and West Virginia cuts more than Ontario. The average of maple in the United States for 1909 was $15.77, and in Canada it was $16.93.

The Basswood Cut

Basswood:—One species of basswood is found in Canada. Basswood was cut by 846 mills, the greatest number cutting one species of hardwood. The cut of basswood in Canada for 1910 was a little greater than in 1908, showing an increase of 7,942,000 feet or 18.6 per cent. Ontario cut just half as much again as did Quebec, but the 1910 increase was nearly all in Quebec. The cut increased in this province by 7,347,000 feet or 58 per cent. Basswood was reported from New Brunswick for the first time. The price of basswood in 1910 took a considerable drop, being $1.34 less than last year and 92 cents less than in 1908. The price in Quebec dropped $4.12 during the year.

The United States produces annually nearly eight times as much basswood as does Canada. The cut in 1909 was 399,151,000 feet. Wisconsin and Michigan each cut more basswood in 1909 than Canada did in 1910, and New York State cut more than did Ontario. The average price of basswood for 1909 in the United States was $19.50, 16 cents less than in Canada.

Elm:—There are several species of elm cut in Canada, of which the most important is soft elm. Besides this amount of elm cut as lumber nearly three-quarters as much, or elm to the value of $563,713, was used in the 1910 cooperage industry of Canada.

Elm is another hardwood in the production of which Ontario leads. The total cut of 42,936,000 feet is produced by 662 mills. Nine-tenths of the elm lumber in Canada is cut in Ontario, which cut approximately 6,000,000 feet more in 1910 than in 1909. Quebec ranked second with 9.5 per cent. and increased its 1909 cut by 2,138,000 feet. Small reports, not received before, have come in from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The average price of lumber increased 88 cents to $17.97, which is five cents per thousand more than the amount paid for elm in 1908. The average value per thousand ranged from $10.91 for Prince Edward Island to $38.90 for Nova Scotia.

The annual production of elm in Canada and the United States is about in the same proportion as with basswood. Wisconsin and Michigan each cut more elm per year than is produced in Canada, and Indiana cuts more than Ontario. Elm had an average price in the United States for 1909 of $17.52; in Canada for the same year it was $17.09.

Jack Pine:—The eastern species of jack pine, sometimes called grey or scrub pine, or in Quebec, cypress, is known to botanists as pinus banksiana. The western species cut in British Columbia under the names of ledge-pole or black pine is known as pinus contorta. The cut of this small species of wood was carried on in 136 mills and amounted to 40,234,000 feet in 1910, an increase of 12,415,000 feet, or 42.9 per cent. over the cut of last year. Ontario contributed 55 per cent. of the total and to do so increased its annual cut nearly 9,000,000 feet. British Columbia, as in 1909, shows a small increase, but still makes up 15 per cent. of the total. Alberta, Quebec, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba each cut more jack pine than in 1909, while Nova Scotia's cut decreased by one-third, lowering it from fourth position to sixth. Jack pine does not grow to large size and is used chiefly for ties and mining props. The value of this inferior species is gradually increasing, being 12 cents more in 1910 than in 1909, and 72 cents more than the year previous. Nova Scotia supplied the cheapest jack pine at $10.52 and Quebec the most expensive at $16.72.

Jack pine is called lodge pole pine in the United States report of 1909, and grows only in the western states. Over 23,000,000 feet of this variety was cut for the same purpose as in Canada, costing $16.25, $2.79 per thousand more than in British Columbia for the corresponding year.

One Species Only of Beech

Beech:—One species only of beech is cut in Canada. The increase in the cut of beech, although nearly 200 per cent. in 1909, was this year a little less than the average increase for the Dominion. 18,565,000 feet were cut or 3,529,000 feet more than last year. Ontario produced nearly three-quarters of the total and increased the provincial cut by 5,229,000 feet or 64 per cent. The amount of beech cut in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was considerably less than in 1909. Quebec's cut, like Nova Scotia's, formed over 10 per cent. of the total, increasing the amount cut 1909 by over 50 per cent. The price of beech in Canada during 1910 dropped $1.89, owing to a decrease of $3.66 in the large amount cut in Ontario.

In the United States the annual cut is over 27 times as great as in Canada. Tennessee, a state eighth in importance for beech, produced approximately the same amount as did the seven provinces of Canada. The average cost of beech in 1909 was $13.25 in the United States; $11.00 in Tennessee; and $14.36 in Canada.

Ash:—There are two species of ash cut in Canada, white ash and black ash. The mills of Canada cutting ash, 651 in number, cut only 166,000 feet (not one per cent.) more in 1910 than in 1909. A little over one-half was in Ontario, while Quebec supplied most of the balance. The small increase caused beech to be raised one place in importance. The increase produced by the 336 mills cutting in Ontario was 106,000 feet over last year. The decrease in Quebec more than balanced this falling off 167,000 feet. Nova Scotia, the most important of the maritime provinces, cut 252,000 feet or 213,000 more than in 1909. This increase puts the province ahead of its record cut in 1908 of 236,000 feet. The average price of ash in Canada was 38 cents higher in 1910 than in 1909, and 22 cents less than in 1908. Ontario supplied the most expensive ash at $20.89 with New Brunswick a close second. Quebec, the cheapest of the three provinces, received $4.58 per thousand less for its ash than did Ontario.

Six states in the United States cut more ash than is cut in Canada. The total American cut in 1909 was 291,000,000 feet, costing an average of $24.44 per thousand; in Canada it was $18.40.

Production of Oak

Oak:—Only three species of oak found in Canada are sufficiently common to be of importance to the lumber industry. The small oak groves of the provinces are still being cut over with the result that Canada had an output of oak in 1910 amounting to 8,718,000, nearly one-third more than in 1909. Ontario supplied four-fifths of the total, Quebec more than doubled the cut of last year, producing exactly 1,000,000 feet, while the cut in Nova Scotia was greatly decreased. The average cut of only 22,000 feet per mill of oak indicates in what manner the oak is scattered throughout the country.

Excepting walnut and hickory, oak is the most expensive of native woods, costing $29.72 per thousand. In 1908 the price was $31.72.

Oak is the most important hardwood in the United States and is third in importance as a timber wood. Nearly four and a half million feet were cut in 1909, over 500 times as much as was cut in Canada for 1910. The average price for the United States was $20.50; in Canada for the same year oak was worth $9.47 more.

Poplar:—There are several species of poplar in Canada, some of them widely distributed in large quantities throughout the northern timber belt. None of them are yet cut in large quantities for lumber. Those most commonly manufactured into lumber are: large toothed aspen, aspen poplar, and balsam or black poplar. Ontario figures may include a small quantity of yellow poplar or tulip which constitutes the poplar cut of the United States.

There was only a small increase of 7 per cent. in the total cut of 8,000,000 feet in the 1910 cut of poplar. This increase was mainly in Ontario which produces more than the other provinces taken together. Quebec contributed over one-quarter of the total and six other provinces cut smaller amounts. Saskatchewan was the only province which did not report some species of poplar.

The average price of this unimportant species is advancing. In 1908 it was $12.45; in 1909 it was $13.57, and this year it reached $14.71, an advance of more than one dollar per year. Yellow poplar or tulip of the United States had an average price of $25.39.

Hickory:—This is another of our hardwood species which is nearly extinct in Canada and is in great demand. It is now confined to stray trees in farmer's woodlots. The chief trees of this species used are shag-bark and bitternut hickory. Considerable hickory is cut yearly and used by implement industries and for spokes, hoops and bent work which is not included in the returns. As the native supply of hickory is decreasing importations are increasing. It is the only other species besides white pine for which a decreased production was reported for 1910. Only 693,000 feet were cut, or 17 per cent. less than last year, which in turn did not amount to three-quarters of the 1908 cut. The decrease was altogether in Ontario. Quebec does not seem to have discovered all the trees of this species as yet, but the increase in the price of hickory will soon call them forth. In 1909 the average price of hickory was $6.45 greater than in 1908, and this year is become more expensive than walnut, $39.61 per thousand.

The following species, except butternut and walnut, have been reported this year for the first year and indicates in what manner the less used species are being developed to supply the increasing demand for lumber and the increasing difficulty of obtaining it.

Chestnut:—This is a hard, durable wood suitable for railway ties, and is very handsome in woodwork and furniture.

The first reported cut of chestnut amounted to 380,000 by nine mills in Ontario at an average cost of $21.84. This amount was in all probability used in furniture construction as over 940,000 feet of this species was imported by furniture and car industries.

Chestnut has just recently been cut on a considerable scale in the United States. Last year's cut was 663,000,000, worth $16.12 per thousand.

Butternut:—This is a species which grows sparsely in the lake region as separate trees. None was reported in 1909 and only 15,000 feet in 1908.

Eleven mills, of which six were in Quebec, cut 281,000 feet of butternut during 1910. Quebec supplied over four-fifths of the total, while Ontario with 45,000 feet, made up the balance.

Canada produced nearly one-quarter as much of this species as did the United States, and at a smaller price.

Walnut:—There is but a small quantity of walnut in Canada, which will be greatly decreased by this year's large cut.

Walnut lumber was produced to the extent of 273,000 feet by 20 mills. This is an increase of 400 per cent. over the 1909 cut and is mainly seen in Ontario's cut. The cut in this province was nearly nine-tenths of the total. Quebec by increasing its cut ten times made up 11 per cent.

The increased cut of walnut may be due to the high price in 1909, $47.84 per thousand. This year it lowered again to $39.26.

Cherry:—This is another species for which reports were received this year as a native wood for the first time, although many odd trees have been cut for furniture companies previously.

The cut of cherry in Canada for 1910 was 73,000 feet reported by seven mills. Six mills (mostly portable) cut 55 per cent. of this in small amounts averaging $30 per thousand. 25,000 feet was produced in Quebec, the price of which was $20.00.

Tulip:—This is known as tulip in Canada and yellow poplar to the south.

Twenty thousand feet of this wood was cut by one mill in Ontario and sold at $30 per thousand. Commercially it is of no importance as compared with the 1,600,000 feet imported from the United States during this year.

Sycamore:—Sycamore, or plane trees, grows very sparsely up into the southern part of Ontario.

Thirteen thousand feet of sycamore was cut in 1910 by two Ontario mills. The price given is $19.23 per thousand. The combined production of the United States was over 56,000,000 feet, worth $14.77 per thousand.

Alder:—This was reported to the amount of 4,000 feet from a British Columbia mill, at $9.25 per thousand, which is $6.68 more than was paid for 350,000 feet cut in the United States during 1909.

In variety of species Ontario is the centre of Canada's lumber industry, leading in the cut of 17 kinds of wood in 1910. Four of these were soft woods and 13 were hard woods—all woods of technical value and importance.

British Columbia had four soft woods in which it led, and this year alder was added to the list. Quebec made an addition to its list by cutting over half the total amount of birch produced in Canada. Last year Ontario cut the greater part of the birch lumber.

Year by year the export trade of square timber becomes less, due to the inadequate supply of clear timber suitable for squaring. The extent of the decline may be seen by referring to Bulletin 11 of the Forestry Branch, where the export trade of square timber is dealt with fully. The exports in 1910 did not amount to six per cent. of the quantities exported annually from 1871 to 1889.

During 1910 3,480 tons less were exported than in 1909. An increase in the price per ton of $2.03 partly compensated for the decrease in volume exported, and made the total value $985,255, or $6,236 less than in 1909.

White pine, always the chief exported species, this year constituted 57 per cent. of the total exports, 1,000 tons more of it being exported than in 1909. Birch was exported in 1910 to the extent of 60 per cent. of the 1909 amount, but still maintains its accustomed position of second in the table. The 6,095 tons of elm shipped is nearly four times as much as during 1909, and, considering the price, was of better quality. The above three species, white pine, birch and elm, make up 95 per cent. of the exportations in square timber. Nearly twice as much oak was exported this year as in 1909. Ash fell off considerably and maple increased. Red pine, last year an important species and amounting to over ten per cent. of the total, in 1910 was reported only as 3,000 tons, elm taking its place.

White pine was the most expensive species exported at $31.22 per ton, with elm next at $28.08.

Over 97 per cent. of the square timber exported is shipped to the United States.

Production of Shingles

There was an apparent decrease in shingle production during 1910. This, however, is due to an error made last year in returns from Prince Edward Island, which mistake made the total larger than it should have been. The total amount of 1,976,640,000, worth $3,557,211, is therefore more than in 1909. This amount is less than the value of each of the first five species of importance in the Canadian lumber cut—spruce, white pine, Douglas fir, hemlock and cedar.

British Columbia is far in advance of the other provinces as a shingle producer, and made up approximately half of the total amount. Over 100,000,000 more were cut this year, increasing the value of British Columbia shingles by $103,000. Over one-quarter of the shingles are manufactured in Quebec, where the 539,320,000 feet reported was an increase of 201,052,000, or 60 per cent. over 1909.

Nova Scotia increased its output by some 2,800,000, while the amounts reported from New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and Manitoba are considerably less than in 1909. Saskatchewan increased its cut of 50,000 in 1909 to 16,609,000 in 1910 and consequently is raised to sixth position in the table.

The price of shingles seems to be gradually becoming less. The 1910 price of $1.80 per thousand is six cents less than in 1909, which in turn was 21 cents under the price paid in 1908.

In 1909 the shingle output of United States mills was worth $30,000,000, or $2.03 per thousand.

Ten species are used in Canada, of which cedar is the great shingle wood. 1,817,995,000 or 93.5 per cent. of the shingles cut in Canada were cedar; probably about one-half of these were of western cedar cut in British Columbia. The consumption of spruce and white pine as shingle wood has decreased suddenly in 1910; 255,650,000 or 82 per cent. less of the former being used than in 1909, and scarcely one-fifth the usual amount of white pine being consumed. Nova Scotia and Quebec cut most of the spruce shingles. Pinus Monticola makes up most of the white pine and is cut in British Columbia. Nearly 3,000,000 more of hemlock were used in 1910 than during 1909. Of the total amount 14,866,000, over nine-tenths were cut in Ontario and Quebec.

Production of Lath

Lath to the number of 851,953.000 pieces were manufactured in Canada in 1910, worth $1,943,544,000, an increase of 29,829,000 pieces or three per cent., but a decrease in value of $35,490. Two-fifths of the total is cut in Ontario which increased its cut over 1909 by 56,692,000, or nearly 20 per cent. New Brunswick, by cutting 62,597,000 more than last yer, increased its proportion of the total from one-fifth to one-quarter. The cuts in Quebec and British Columbia during 1910 were considerably more than in 1909 and this year Prince Edward Island is in a true relation to the other provinces.

In 1910 the average price of laths was $2.28, 18 cents less than in 1909 and 7 cents more than in 1908. The price in the various provinces fluctuated over one dollar; in British Columbia it was $1.66 and in Prince Edward Island the price was $2.67.

Four additional species of wood were reported this year for lath—red pine, yellow pine, basswood and larch. Spruce and white pine, the two most important species for lath, show in 1910 a decrease but together form nearly 70 per cent. of the annual output. Some million and a half more pieces of cedar were cut this year. The principal gain was with Douglas fir, hemlock, balsam, and jack pine, which increased from 14,000,000 to 29,000,000 pieces each. In percentage of the total these four species nearly doubled their 1909 importance.

Prices ranged from $1.25 for yellow pine to $3.18 for poplar.

Sash and Door Manufacturers Busy

Building Activity Results in Plenty of Orders—Winter Outlook Excellent—Wages Higher than Last Year

The sash and door manufacturers of Ontario have enjoyed, during the present year, a welcome return of trade activity and are entering upon the winter season with a more encouraging outlook than they have had for some seasons back. Being so closely connected with the building trade, it is natural to expect that in a large measure the sash and door manufacturers will reflect in their own trade the conditions which exist in the building business. During 1911 building activity in Ontario, and in fact in every part of Canada, with but few unimportant exceptions, has been making new records and as a result the sash and door manufacturers have been unusually busy. They are at present, in almost every instance, filled with orders which will carry them well into the winter and the prospects are that business will continue for some time on the same satisfactory basis. The only unsatisfactory condition has been the scarcity of skilled labor and even unskilled labor has been hard to find in sufficient quantities. This had resulted in an increase of the cost of labor which varies from 5 to 10 per cent.

The opinions of the sash and door manufacturers upon trade conditions are well outlined in a number of letters received recently in reply to enquiries addressed to a number of the largest manufacturers in Ontario.

A typical reply says:—"Business to-day compared with a year ago is a great deal better. We are doing all we can and have all the business we can attend to. The outlook for trade is very bright."

Three-quarters of the replies stated that business was better than it was a year ago. One reports that it is better than ever. Another finds it improved to the extent of 10 per cent. Still another says that he has had 30 per cent. more business than a year ago and another places the increase at 40 per cent. Of those who do not report an improvement only one states that business is duller than it was a year ago. But he believes that the outlook is good. One report states that the business in doors is not so good as it was a year ago. Another finds that business in general is about the same as last year. One firm finds that although the volume of business has been steadily increasing, the profits are smaller on account of the increased cost of labor and materials and also because selling prices have not advanced proportionately with the increased cost of labor and materials.

Referring to the outlook everyone reports that it is good. Many do not stop simply at stating that the outlook is "good." One report says that the outlook is "very bright." Another manufacturer finds it "brighter than at any time." "Much better than a year ago," says another. A well known manufacturer reports as follows:—"the outlook for trade is fine—we have enough work ahead at present to run away into the winter." "We think the outlook is extra good" says another. A well known furniture manufacturing firm says:—"since reciprocity was settled there appears to be another solid boom."

The third question asked was as to the cost of operation. Four firms report that it is about the same as a year ago. Several report an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. One firm in Northern Ontario says that the costs of operation have increased "owing to the awful famine of skilled and unskilled labor."

Working hours and wages will probably continue unchanged this winter. None of the firms reporting intend to make any changes in wages. One firm reports its intention of making the usual reduction in the hours of work to eight hours a day on account of the cold weather and short daylight. Another firm reports that it intends to run full time, ten hours a day.

The enquiries made by the Canada Lumberman also dealt with the wages paid to the various classes of workmen at present. Summing up the replies under this head the following schedule of wages is secured; carpenters 20 to 25 cents per hour; bench hands 25 to 35 cents per hour; carpenter apprentices 10 to 25 cents per hour; machine hands 20 to 40 cents per hour; sticker and planer hands 20 to 40 cents per hour; teamsters and laborers 15 to 25 cents per hour.

These figures represent the outside range of wages reported by all the firms. In most cases the actual wages reported are about ten per cent. above those of a year ago.

Canada's Exports and Imports of Lumber

Canada's exports of forest products for the 12 months ending July, 1911, were valued at $42,992,252. In 1910 the value was $48,455,654. In 1909 and 1908 the values were $41,112,588 and $42,810,151 respectively. For the month of June, 1911, the imports of lumber and timber, planks, boards, etc., into Canada free of duty were valued at $1,074,038, as compared with $1,020,698 for the month of June, 1910. Similar imports of a dutiable nature for the month of June, 1911, were valued at $60,979, and for June, 1910, at $30,704. For the three months ending June, 1911, the free imports of lumber, timber, planks, boards, etc., were valued at $2,958,830. For the same period of 1910 and 1909 the imports were valued at $2,460,352, and $1,524,039 respectively. Total imports of wood and manufacturers of wood for the month of June, 1911, were valued at $1,894,316, as compared with $1,625,723 for the month of June, 1910. For the three months ending June the totals were as follows:—1911, $5,195,892; 1910, $4,260,052; 1910, $2,903,347.

The Competition of Southern Pine

Objections of Hemlock Men Criticized by a Yellow Pine Dealer—Analysis of Situation from Another Viewpoint

Toronto, Oct. 11, 1911.

Editor Canada Lumberman,—I have followed, with interest, the discussion as to consumption of yellow pine in Canada, as it appears in the Canada Lumberman, and it surprises me, the statements some persons will make, to uphold their argument.

Now the manufacturers are opposed to the use of yellow pine, and I do not blame them, but why the dealer should oppose it, is beyond my comprehension.

Some statements to the contrary, yellow pine is not displacing hemlock, in ordinary boards and joists, it is being used extensively, but not in place of hemlock, but in place of norway pine and spruce, but if such a thing should happen, as a prohibitive tariff being put on yellow pine, it would not be long until the dealer would have to pay as much for hemlock as he now pays for yellow pine, and in that way, they may claim it competes with hemlock. But I do not think any person will agree that this would be a good thing, except the manufacturer, as if it was, they may as well argue that a combine to raise the price 50 per cent. would be good for the trade, which I do not think any person will admit.

I notice one statement, that 2 x 6 in. and 8 in., No. 1 Com. Georgia pine can be bought at $19.50, and 1 x 10 in., No. 1 Com. at the same price. I dispute this. Some irresponsible party may have offered it at this price, I will not dispute that, but I am willing to bet that the goods are not delivered.

I sold, last year, over $200,000 worth of yellow pine, and my sales to date this year, exceed last year, and I cannot sell at any such prices, and I have to meet competition. The lowest price at which I can sell 1 x 10 in. delivered Toronto, is $24 dressed one side, and this is 13-16 in., which is American standard, and very few will buy it here, or rough at $25.50. Quite a difference between this and $19.50.

The fact of this matter is, that the demand cannot be supplied, for suitable construction timber, without using yellow pine, or fir, which is considerably more expensive, on account of freight.

Now the exports to the States increase each year, and that is put down to natural increase in business. The imports into Canada increase, and of course, it is attributed to the Americans "dumping."

The exports to the States decreased last year. The reason for that is, that it was a very bad business year, on that side of the line, and this same fact accounts for the decrease in average price of goods imported into Canada. Of course a person who is interested will say that in spite of this fact, they should still maintain prices, but we do not have to look far to see a parallel case here. A few years ago hemlock was selling considerably higher than at present, but when the panic struck the country, prices dropped more than yellow pine prices have done, as some dealers know to their cost.

Now here are two extracts from one of your articles, which I do not see how any sane man can reconcile.

"The situation is aggravated by the fact that in many cases the architects who are engaged for large business buildings in Canada are Americans. Much United States capital is being invested in Canada in branch factories and warehouses, and the American architects employed naturally specify southern pine."

"It will naturally occur to the enquirer to ask why it is that our woods can sell in the United States in successful competition with yellow pine when they cannot do so in Canada. The answer is that in the Eastern States the inflammable nature of yellow pine is so generally feared that it is greatly handicapped, and architects and builders, knowing the safer nature of Canadian woods, specify them in preference to the yellow pine."

All the manufacturers appear to have made money in recent years, and they should not judge the dealer too harshly who uses the wood on which he can make the most profit. There is lots of business for all.

Yours truly,
A Yellow Pine Dealer.

Rapid Erection of a Modern Saw Mill

Extensive Plant of Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited, at Fort Frances, Ont. Constructed in 104 Days—Description of Building and Machinery

New Mill of the Shevlin-Clarke Company, at Fort Frances, Ont.

It took just one hundred and four days to break ground, complete the building, install the machinery and start manufacturing lumber in the large mill of the Shevlin-Clarke Company, Limited, Fort Frances, Ont.

Considering the size of the mill this record is one of which all concerned may be justly proud. Remarkable, too, is the fact that so perfectly constructed were all the machines that after starting not an adjustment was necessary and the mill turned the logs into lumber without a hitch or delay of any kind.

Besides the sawmill, in separate buildings there are an extensive planing mill plant, a machine shop, blacksmith shop, oil house, engine and boiler house, offices and dwellings for officials and men. The engine and boiler house and oil house are of brick and concrete construction.

Besides having all buildings equipped with a sprinkler system, there are water tanks, pails, extinguishers, hydrants and fire hose liberally distributed about the various buildings and yards, and a fire brigade, under competent leaders, has been organized.

The owners of the mill have taken every precaution to protect their employees from injury in the machinery. Every chain, gear, sprocket and belt is covered with metal guards, while the saws and chain belts have protectors devised to prevent any one falling into or getting in contact with them through carelessness. Visitors, too, have had their interests provided for, for, through the big mill there is an overhead gallery running its entire length, from which point of vantage every operation on the sawing floor can be clearly seen.

The frame work and heavy timbers of the mill are built of fir brought from British Columbia. The floorings are substantial and have been carefully laid. A visitor is immediately impressed with the excellent appearance of the whole building. It is painted red outside with white trimmings, and the white corrugated iron roofing adds to the general appearance. The entire interior is painted white, which, with the many glass skylights and windows, adds to the brightness. Incandescent electric lamps are scattered about the roof and rafters, and at points where needed through the mill, and when the current is on these turn night into day with their blaze of light. Electricity is generated by two dynamos. One of 50 kilowatts, supplies current for the big sawmill exclusively, while the second, 30 kilowatt machine, does duty for the planing mill, yards, office buildings, club, men's sleeping quarters and dining hall.

The number of men employed when the full staff is on the pay roll, will be between 350 and 400, working night and day shifts.

To Joseph Dion is due much credit for the successful result of the building operations. Mr. Dion was in charge in behalf of the designers, and carried out the construction and plans in such a manner as to win not only the approval of his principals, but, as well, the confidence of the large staff under him. No serious accident occurred during the work. Added to this the fact that the equipment was efficient to a degree, he turns over, on behalf of the engineers and designers, a perfect work.

The designers and engineers were W. A. Wilkinson & Son, of Minneapolis, who have designed and supervised the erection of many mills in Canada and the United States.

The Planing Mill

The planing mill is in a separate building. It is also equipped with the latest machinery, and labor saving, including roller wagons, surfacers, matchers, siding saws, rip-saws, resaws, and the other equipment necessary to an up-to-date plant.

The machine shop is large and roomy and the machine tools indicate a modern plant. All nuts, bolts, screws and similar articles for the big structure were made in this shop, affording saving of time and expense, the equipment includes machine planer, thread and nut cutters, shaper, lathes, automatic hack saws, punches and chears, steam trip hammer. Double forges are included in the equipment. This portion of the works is aimed to provide repairs for many, and perhaps all, of the breakdowns which may occur.

The refuse burner is a mammoth one, as may be judged from the general view of the plant published herewith.

The office building is one and one-half storeys high, 50 x 58 feet. On the lower floor are the general and private offices of the executive. The upper floor is set apart for sleeping quarters for the officials who have not passed from bachelorhood. The building formerly used for the same purposes is to be "The Club," where those holding responsible positions may spend their evenings and leisure moments. A portion of this building, which is located on the opposite side of the plant from the new main office building, will also have bachelor quarters, and the house-keeping apartments.

Near the company's premises outside interests have erected a large modern boarding house for the convenience of the men who prefer to reside outside the premises of the company. The men's quarters, sleeping, dining and recreation, have been constructed with full consideration to the fitness of things generally.

The yard accommodation is planned on a large scale. The piling ground being naturally level, no grading was necessary, and the clearing of the scrub bush was not a difficult task. Through the yards run two Canadian Northern Railway tracks. The railway siding at the planing mill has accommodation for twenty-two cars; one of the tracks running through the centre of the yard.

Splendid Equipment of Plant

The equipment for the sawmill was furnished by the Diamond Iron Works, of Minneapolis, Minn., who devote their entire attention to the manufacture of modern sawmill machinery. The mill equipment consists of two eight-foot band mills, three edgers, and an eight-foot horizontal resaw.

The mill is replete with automatic and special machinery. The eight-foot horizontal band resaw installed in this mill has all the improvements gained from long experience. This machine has proved a great success from the start and the Diamond Iron Works report that it is unique in the fact that it is the first and only horizontal resaw with wheels eight feet in diameter operating in Canada.

The main feature is the large diameter of wheels, allowing a 14 gauge saw to be used, which stands up to a heavy feed, and as the saw is in the cut at all times it gives the machine a capacity of 50,000 feet per ten-hour day, and owing to the fact that it does not require high priced help, the cost of manufacturing lumber is greatly reduced. In the mill are two eight-foot single cutting band mills of heavy design, the base of each machine is cast in one piece and extends entirely around the machine, giving greater spread to the foundation and a central support to the weight, thus eliminating all vibration. The machines have a full sweep gravity tension which maintains a uniform strain on the saw at all times and is so sensi-

The Shevlin-Clarke Company's Mill on the day of Starting Operations tive that it compensates for the slightest variation in the saw blade. By the use of this full sweep tension, saws can be changed and the machines back in the cut in less than two minutes' time.

The top guides are of the yielding pattern, and will swing up out of the way if struck by a log, thus preventing breakage. They are raised and lowered by means of steam cylinder with the operating lever in easy reach of the tail sawyer.

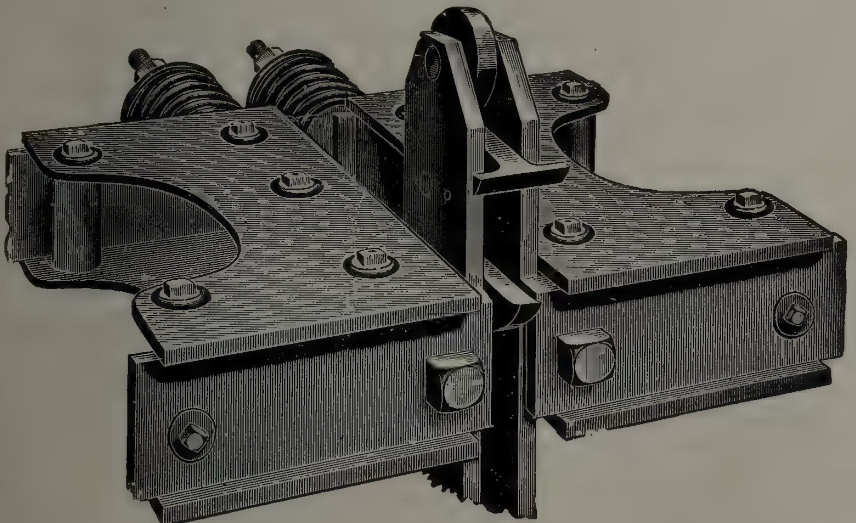
Another prominent machine is the Big Diamond combination bull and edger, which has a cluster of saws for making dimension stock from cants in connection with the standard machine. The cluster of saws have an independent variable feed and independent swinging press rolls supported by extra heavy intermediate bearings.

Type of Diamond Friction Clutch Pulley, installed in Shevlin-Clarke Mill

Other features are the Diamond Nigger Bar Cushion which takes the place of the ordinary floor plate, and permits the nigger to be operated with more freedom and greater rapidity, and without damage to the bar. It can readily be seen that a device of this kind is very desirable, as, in operating a nigger without one, the mill is liable to a shut-down due to the breaking of the bar.

The Diamond Lever Guard is claimed to be the only device made that protects the steam feed lever and the sawyer in case of accident. The sawyer knowing that he is thoroughly protected will give his entire attention to the rapid and accurate operation of the carriage, which improves the grade of lumber and increases the cut.

The main feature of the Diamond Hog is the overhead feed and the angle of the cut. The advantage in having the spout opening on top is the fact that the stock forces the feed with its own weight, giving the machine a greater capacity and making it practically impossible to choke up. The disc knives shear across the anvil knives at an angle making a clean cut against the grain of the wood, and thus eliminating any possibility of long slivers passing through the machine.



Diamond Nigger Bar and Cushion, installed in Shevlin-Clarke Mill

Every machine throughout the mill is driven by a Diamond Friction Clutch Pulley, so that they can be stopped independently of the balance of the machinery. This clutch is of extra heavy design for sawmill use, and is especially adapted to start and stop gangs, band mills, trimmers, edgers, slashers, electric and mining machinery, etc. The remarkable success of this clutch is due to its strength, simplicity, and ease of operation.

Shevlin-Clarke Company, Limited, is an international organization of well-known lumbermen. The officers of the company are: President, T. L. Shevlin, Minneapolis, Minn.; vice-president, James A. Mathieu, Rainy River, Ont.; secretary, George S. Eddy, Minneapolis, Minn.; treasurer, E. L. Carpenter, Minneapolis, Minn.; auditor, Wm. J. Lau; manager, George Beckwith; cashier, Maurice A. Malone; consulting engineers, W. A. Wilkinson & Son, Minneapolis; superintendent of sawmill, P. S. Dainert; superintendent of planing mill, yards and shipping, James H. Foss.

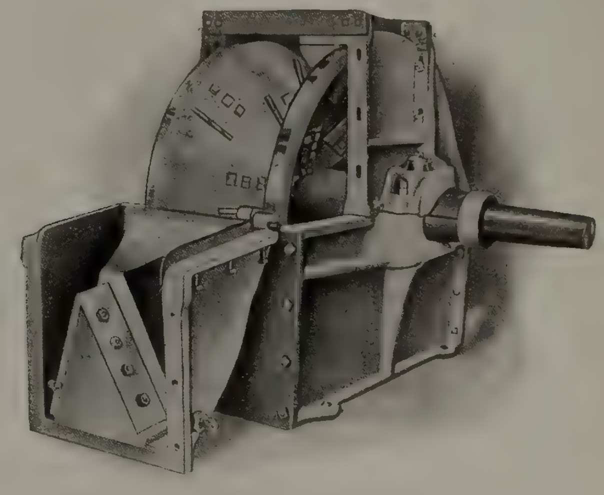
Secretary Anstie Explains Recent Meeting

The reports of the recent meeting of the Coast and Mountain Lumbermen's Associations at Calgary, which recently appeared in the press have given rise to a very mistaken view of the actual result of the meeting. Secretary W. A. Anstie of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association in an interview says:—

"It is a matter of great regret to me that I was unable to meet representatives of the press after the meeting and give a correct report of what transpired for the information of the public, as a wrong impression has been created which may be detrimental to the interests of the lumber industry.

"It is absolutely ridiculous to say that there is contemplated or that any central form of control is practicable or possible, which would permit of the undue enhancing of prices for lumber, and exploitation of consumers. I maintain, and am prepared to prove, if necessary, that there is more competition in the sale of lumber and also that it is generally sold by the manufacturers on the narrowest margin of profit of any natural product marketed in this country.

Now with regard to the report that a centralization of the entire selling departments of all the coast and mountain mills had been decided upon. I must emphatically deny that any such action was either contemplated or taken. The facts are that a number of the mountain mills whose geographical location and the nature of whose product would permit of their jointly marketing their lumber to better advantage through one organization than individually are considering the advisability of amalgamating for this purpose. This matter has not been definitely settled yet, but, in view of the economy which could be secured, I am in hopes that it may be successfully consummated before the first of the year. The production of the mills affected does not represent 20 per cent. of the source of supply of lumber for the prairie provinces, and in no sense could such a course be termed a combination in restraint of trade.



Diamond Hog installed in Shevlin-Clarke mill

"I think some reference was made to the number of travelling salesmen whose services would be dispensed with, the report stating that two hundred would be eliminated. If this plan should be adopted the selling force would not be reduced by more than twenty or thirty-five.

"With regard to American competition, it is quite true that the B. C. manufacturers are concerned, and justly so. For the past two years the lumber manufacturers of the western states, whose home market has been in a most deplorable condition, have been dumping their surplus product, principally the lower grades, which are unprotected, in the Canadian prairie provinces. The United States is closed to Canadian manufacturers by a protective tariff on all grades of lumber, and it is unfair that we should be at the mercy of their dumping tactics without having the right to retaliate. In the past the manufacturers of B. C. have represented this condition to the government at Ottawa, but without securing relief. Whether or not they will renew their efforts I am not prepared to say just now, but I think we should do so. I can say, however, that no action was taken regarding this question at the last meeting, as reported in the Calgary papers."

Maritime Operators Will Curtail Cut

Reports from Many Parts of N. B. and N. S. Indicate Probability of Reduced Output this Winter—A Better Feeling Prevailing in the Markets

Fredericton, Oct. 23:—The reduction of winter logging operations which is anticipated in many parts of New Brunswick this year is likely to occur also on the Upper St. John River on the Maine side of the boundary, according to latest reports. Some reports place the probable reduction in this district at as high as 70 per cent. It is not unlikely however, that as the season advances, various influences will tend to make the reduction considerably smaller than this.

The principal reason for the curtailment is the unsatisfactory state of the new York market which has been off all season. The general demand for lumber in the American market is dull and the mills will naturally not want to manufacture so much lumber with poor marketing prospects. Then again the operators on the St. John river and in other Aroostook county waters had a great many of their logs hung up on the drives, owing to the low pitch of water that came earlier than usual, and were unable to get them to the mills. It is estimated that over 10,000,000 feet of logs were held up by the low water.

One of the operators in Northern Maine is Arthur J. Nobles of Fredericton. He will operate on the Upper St. John river above Seven Islands and will cut about three million feet for the Stetson-Cutler Company, who will cut in all about 10 million feet on the Maine side of the river to go to their mills at St. John.

Albert M. Currie, of Seven Islands, an operator for the Stetson-Cutler Company, have an operation in the vicinity of Seven Islands and will cut about 3,000,000 feet to go down the river to St. John.

Nazarre Pellitier of St. Francis will cut less than a million feet for the Stetson-Cutler Company on the St. John this season. He estimates that he will take out in the vicinity of 700,000 feet.

W. H. Cunliffe's Sons of Fort Kent, operators for the Stetson-Cutler Company, will have an operation on the Allagash in the vicinity of Long Lake, and will cut about 3,000,000.

The St. John Lumber Company of Van Buren, which has usually handled from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 feet of lumber in the season will cut about 14,000,000 feet this year. Quite a number of the St. John Lumber Company's logs were held up on the drive by low water.

Joseph T. Mishou of Houlton who operates for the St. John Lumber Company, of Van Buren, is to cut in the vicinity of 5,000,000 feet for that concern on the Upper Allagash waters.

Robert J. Potts, of Hartland N. B., and formerly of Fredericton, another operator for the St. John Lumber Company, has an operation on Big Black, a tributary of the St. John River, and he will cut 3,000,000 feet.

Flavien Chouinard of St. Pamphile is also operating on the Big Black, and he will get out about 2,000,000 feet for the St. John Lumber Company.

Charles E. Jones of St. Francis is also operating for the St. John Lumber Company, and will take out about 1,500,000 feet on the Little Black.

The St. John Lumber Company has an operation of its own on the Little Black, where it will cut in the neighborhood of 2,000,000, making a total in all of about 13,500,000 feet which that company will handle this season.

The Ashland Company, which has a mill at Ashland, Me., and for whom local lumbermen have carried on operations in past seasons, will operate on the Aroostook river, and will probably cut from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet. This concern usually harvests from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of lumber in a season, but a great many of its logs like those on the St. John, were hung up last season.

The bulk of the cut in that section will be less than 28,000,000 feet this season, while in an ordinary year there is anywhere from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet cut.

Better Outlook for Trade

I. C. Prescott, Albert, N. B., referring to the present condition and outlook of the lumber industry reports as follows:—I believe the outlook is better than it has been for some months. As a matter of fact the past season has been a poor one for the lumbermen, generally. The spring of 1911 was the poorest one for river driving that I have ever seen, and a great many logs were hung up in the streams. Prices for deals were good in the early winter months, but in March and April they took a slump and you could hardly give them away. There is still not much change in those conditions. I believe, however, that a better feeling prevails now and as trade improves in the old land, it will improve here. There is one fact, however, that lumber manufacturers should not lose sight of, and that is the amount of sawn lumber and logs that will be held over until 1912. This lumber will in all probability, be ready to ship next summer and in order not to glut the market, care should be taken not to cut too many logs this coming winter. The United States market for lumber has been very poor this season, also, but it is brightening up a bit now. Our own local market seems to be the only one that has not been affected, and prices have been fully as good as they were in 1910.

Of course the Maritime Province lumbermen look upon Great Britain as their best market.

Reduced Operations on the Oromocto

St. John, N. B., Oct. 18:—J. P. Wetmore, manager of the Oromocto Lumber Company, Limited, reports that the lumber cut on the Oromocto river this winter will not be half as large as last winter. "The operations of the Oromocto Lumber Company this year were very much larger than usual," he said, "but the manufactured lumber has been piled and still remains in the yards."

In reference to the British market, he says: "The Baltic supply has always to be considered, for that territory has many advantages over Canada in the British market. The present slack will give British merchants a chance to get rid of their stocks which have been accumulating for years and it may in the long run prove to be of advantage.

"The fall rains may bring down considerable lumber which was hung up in Shin Creek, a tributary of the South Oromocto. Our company was caught with about half a million, and the L. B. Smith Company also had a drive of the same dimensions hung there. L. B. Smith has lately been cruising on the South Oromocto and he may start an operation in that vicinity. D. B. Smith, who has his headquarters at Oromocto, has already several parties in the woods preparatory to a fair-sized operation."

Randolph and Baker Will Curtail Slightly

Mr. A. F. Randolph, of the firm of Randolph & Baker, St. John, N. B., has recently been making arrangements in the northern part of New Brunswick, for his company's winter operations. He reports that the company will make a slight reduction in the amount of their cut, and that they will take out about 14,000,000 feet. Mr. Randolph also reports that from his observations he expects a considerable curtailment in the timber cut on the upper St. John this year. Similar reports came from the State of Maine. It is stated that in the eastern part of the state a curtailment of from 25 to 40 per cent. will be made on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the United States markets.

Dry Weather Affecting the Output

The American market is reported to be in a very bad shape just now, with the exception of laths, which were also dull, but have taken a spurt up lately, and are selling now at $3.50, delivered in New York, says "The Maritime Merchant." The hemlock market is very stagnant at the present time. Long spruce would command a good price, but unfortunately there is not much lumber of this call to ship. The English market has not yet recovered from the effects of the strike and things are not in a very good state over there. Another thing that militates against the lumber trade with the British market just now is the heavy demand for ocean freights, which has resulted in putting up the rates. This movement is very general and it affects us in the Maritime Provinces particularly on account of the large apple shipments that have to be cared for just now. In the course of a month of two things will improve on the other side. It is early yet to forecast much about local operations during the coming winter, but we are told that lumber people are not making preparations for as large a cut as usual. It seems that there are large quantities of logs held over from last winter in the woods that could not be got out on account of the dry weather. As one man in the trade expressed it, we have had no rain to speak of for a year. The pulp industry is also suffering on account of the dry weather. We are told that none of the pulp mills are working at the present time on this account and that no matter how good the pulp market might be it would do us no good as we have no pulp to sell.

One lumber operator on the St. John River and another on the Miramichi state that their cut of logs this winter will be only half as large as that of last year. Other operators also state that the general cut will be reduced. Should the season prove very favorable, however, it is generally found that the log cut turns out larger than the autumn predictions would seem to indicate. Beyond question, however, there will be a largely reduced cut this year.

The Penobscott Lumber Company have decided to greatly curtail their cut this winter. The total operations this year will be about seven millions. On one section of their property alone last year the cut was more than eight millions. The company, whose head office is in Maine, operate along the great Salmon River district in New Brunswick.

James Robinson, of Millerton, N. B., reports that the lumber market is very dull, and the winter's cut will be curtailed by half. A large stock of last year's lumber is still on hand, and the operation of the present year will be reduced to facilitate the disposal of the old stock.

An Eastern View of U. S. Competition

In an editorial dealing with a recent article published in the "Canada Lumberman," regarding the necessity for a duty upon rough lumber entering Canada, "The Maritime Merchant" says:—"We do not know the general feeling in the lumber trade of Canada regarding the value of reciprocity. Some prominent interests, we know, were against it, while others were in favor of it. We would gather from the Canada Lumberman's article, however, that the lumbermen would not so much mind the influx of American lumber into Canada if they had a fair chance to send their produce into the United States, in which country the duty is $1.25 per thousand upon rough lumber, while American lumber of certain descriptions pays no duty on coming into Canada. It would seem that many customs officials in Canada are not very strict in exacting such duties as we impose on American lumber, being careless about classifying the imports properly. This, of course, is a trouble which careful customs inspection would rectify, but many of the lumbermen feel that they are entitled to a fuller protection than they get. There is no doubt that imports of lumber from the United States have been growing, whatever that may signify. In boards, deals, planks, joists and scantlings, the imports into Canada from the States since 1909 advanced from 127,000,000 feet B. M. to 403,285,000 feet. In the same period our exports to the States amounted to only 18,389,000 feet more in 1911 than in 1909. The average value of the lumber imported declined from $26.09 per m. to $22.97. In 1909 the American duty was reduced from $2.00 per m. to $1.25, or 75 cents, but in the same time the average value of our exports declined 49 cents. The lumbermen claim that this establishes a very good case for a Canadian duty. We are not aware that the competition of American lumber is felt in these eastern provinces. It is chiefly in the prairie provinces, we fancy, that the importations take place, and that is due to certain local conditions of supply."

Trade Conditions at River Hebert, N. S.

Editor Canada Lumberman:—The deal market in this district is fairly good, but owing to the ship laborers' strike in England the deal higer has been left at the present time without any chartered tonage. This will force the manufacturers who ship through the buyer to hold their stock until a late shipment and, when navigation closes, to hold stock over until next year.

The American market has not been very brisk and even at this late date the prices are not what they should be.

The local trade has been fairly good, the usual fall trade is about the same as last year.

It is too early to tell how much stock will be carried over until next spring. The prices have not been any better than last year, taking it all around the markets.—Kelly Bros.

A prominent mill owner and shipper in the Annapolis Valley, N. S., reports that the local trade has been exceptionally good during the present season. He also reports that the demand from the South American markets will warrant a cut during the coming winter, quite up to, if not a little greater than the average.

Spruce is going into the winter in strong strategic position. Stocks of mill random are light at all points in the northeast, in the Adirondacks, and in West Virginia, and as many mills in the two former sections have already cut out their season's supply and have closed down, while many of the winter mills will be out of the market for sawing dimension schedules by reason of failure of log drives, the outlook is for light production and a high range of values right through the winter, despite the fact that this metropolitan market is not, and will not, be a heavy buyer.—New York Lumberman's Review.

United States Lumber Statistics

The statistical department of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has issued its report for August, covering the lumber cut, shipments and stock on hand at the mills reporting.

The statistical department has been at work only three months, so that the result is by no means complete for the country, but the number of mills reporting is sufficient so that fair deductions can be drawn from the report.

On an annual basis the August figures represent about one-fifth of the entire output of the United States and a much larger proportion of the ordinary structural and market woods.

The report indicates that during August the output of the mills of the country was only 3½ per cent. greater than the shipments from the mills, and as in some sections the mills are expected to pile up stock during the summer months in preparation for the winter demand, it seems that in the aggregate nearly a normal condition has been reported.

But while the lumber producing industry as a whole seems to have been approximately adjusted to the demand, it is not true as to certain sections. The excess of shipments over cut, which brings about the result, is to be found chiefly in the south, where labor troubles have seriously interfered with the production. In Louisiana, for example, the output was 15½ per cent. below the shipments. In Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia and Florida, the stocks decreased in varying proportions.

Mine Timbers of Douglas Fir

In a report by Messrs. McGarvey Cline and J. B. Knapp, on the "Properties and Uses of Douglas Fir," published as Bulletin 88 of the U. S. Forest Service, it is stated that Douglas fir is used as a mine timber, both in the square and round forms, to a large extent in the western states. Squared mine timbers of Douglas fir also go to Pennsylvania and to foreign countries. It is frequently preferred to all other available species, because of its durability and strength, and because of the desirable sizes in which it may be obtained. Where a supply of this timber is at hand, it also goes largely into temporary work, such as lagging, sills, posts and caps. When it can not be conveniently procured, substitutes are frequently found in lodgepole pine and western yellow pine.

In the square form, Douglas fir has no competitor for shaft and tunnel timbers in regions where it is plentiful. Few of the large western miners use any other wood for that purpose, especially in permanent work. Its particular and most common use in the square form is for caps, sills, and posts in tunnels, and for square sets in stopes.

The round form of mining timber seems to be most common in Colorado, where the local species of Douglas fir, commonly called "red spruce," is used. Even in this region the coast fir is preferred for permanent work. In the southwestern section of the country, where western yellow pine is the prevailing local species, mine operators think that Douglas fir is much better, and they bring the square forms sometimes from a distance of more than 1,000 miles.

Both square and round timbers of Douglas fir are in some cases treated when used in permanent mine work. The treatment generally consists in impregnating the wood with creosote, but carbolineum and zinc chloride have been used. Round timbers are easily treated, because the soft sapwood readily absorbs the fluids. The wood should be peeled clean of bark before treatment. In the square form, the impregnating of Douglas fir with preservative fluids has never been entirely successful, because the density of the heartwood hinders the penetration of the preservative. Of late years, however, considerable progress has been made in developing a successful treatment of Douglas fir heartwood by the boiling process, followed by pressure. When treated with zinc chloride, a three per cent. solution is generally used. The timber is first steamed for the purpose of seasoning, and is then impregnated with the solution.

Appleton & Sewall Company, 156 Fifth avenue, New York, recently completed the survey and exploration of 50,000 acres of Maine timber lands on the Allegash River. This is one of the first detailed surveys to be made on that watershed, and of considerable importance as setting a high standard to be followed hereafter. The land in question was first surveyed into mile squares and then thoroughly explored for timber. Topography was arrived at by use of aneroid barometers in combination with lines of levels, and stadia traverses were made of the rivers and driveable streams as well as the roads.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Ready Roofing Riddles—Selling to the Consumer

Mists and Mysteries of Ready Roofing

How many retail lumber dealers who handle ready roofings know definitely what it is that they are delivering to their customers? It may not be necessary for them to know the actual material contents of ready roofing, but how many dealers know whether they are handing out a good weather proof material or just a nice looking covering for the roof which will not stand the test of time and the elements?

There is only one way for the retailer to know that he is giving roofing value in return for his customer's money. That way is to deal with responsible firms who have something at stake besides a mushroom office and a roll top desk. They should insist that the manufacturers take them thoroughly into their confidence as to the value of the goods and that they do not simply try to sell them on the ground of some alleged secret process of manufacturing or some other "talking point" which if the truth were known it would be better to say nothing about.

The extensive way in which retail lumber dealers have taken up the sale of ready roofings of late years has made this matter of direct importance to the trade. So important has it become, in fact, that recently the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association of Minneapolis, Min., decided to find out for themselves just where they stood: They appointed a committee consisting of John W. Barry, President of the Hawkeye Lumber and Coal Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and W. G. Hollis, Secretary of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, who were assisted by Geo. Wilson-Jones, Secretary of the Illinois Lumber Dealers' Association. The duty of this committee was to visit the most important roofing factories in the United States and to learn all that they could about the manufacture and the materials used in making ready roofings.

After several months of careful investigation this committee has presented a report to the association which goes into the question in detail and from which retail lumber dealers will be able to gather information as to the important points in connection with ready roofing, which they themselves could not have secured by a whole life time of experience.

The committee first of all addressed a letter to the manufacturers whom they proposed to visit, setting out the object of their investigations and asking to be favored with their co-operation in making the results of the investigation thorough and practical. The letter was received with enthusiasm in nearly every case and the committee was received with open arms and afforded exceptional opportunities of securing the desired information. The letter referred to was sent to the following manufacturers:—Johns-Manville Co., T. F. Manville, president, 100 William street, New York city, N. Y.; J. A. & W. Bird, Boston, Mass.; H. F. Watson Co., Mr. Potter, manager, Erie, Pa.; Warren Chemical Company, 17 Battery Place, New York city, N. Y.; United Roofing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Geo. Crabbs, president, Lockland, O.; General Roofing Manufacturing Company, Geo. M. Brown, president, East St. Louis, Ill.; Paraffine Paint Company, South Chicago, Ill.; Lehon Roofing Company, Chicago, Ill.; Barrett Manufacturing Company, Mr. Childs, vice-president and general manager, 17 Battery Place, New York city, N. Y.; Standard Paint Company, Ralph Shanewald, president, 100 William street, New York city, N. Y.; F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass.; Keystone Roofing Manufacturing Company, York, Pa.; Ford Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; Patent Vulcanite Roofing Company, Mr. Glendenning, president, or Mr. Logan, manager, Chicago, Ill.; Barber Asphalt Company, Mr. Mack, president, or Mr. Powers, sales manager, Land Title Trust building, Philadelphia, Pa.; All Roofing Company, East St. Louis, Ill.; Mutual Rubber Roofing Company, East St. Louis, Ill.; The B. F. Nelson Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Heppes Roofing Company, Chicago, Ill.; Chatfield & Woods Company, Cincinnati, O.; Lincoln Waterproof Cloth Company, Boundbrook, N. J.; Usona Manufacturing Company, Aurora, Ill.

The report is in part as follows:—

"Don't take yourself too seriously, in the matter of being the commercial chaperone of your customers. Too many retail lumbermen, honestly believing that in the long run, everything considered, good shingles make the best and most economical roof covering, have systematically discouraged the sale of prepared roofings, with the net result of giving the mail order houses an opportunity which they have eagerly grasped, of building up their enormous trade in this commodity. These modern merchants cater to the public demand. They sell the people what they want. Why not the retail lumbermen? Persistent advertising by the manufacturers, jobbers, and the catalogue houses which have been the largest individual distributors, has made prepared roofings a staple. This being the case, what does the average retail lumberman know about this commodity, how it is made, of what materials it is composed, and the comparative merit and value of the thousand and one brands which are urged upon him, each claiming qualities and virtues not possessed by any other? The answer in plain English is Nothing.

The All Wool Argument

"The import duty under the McKinley law was ten cents a pound, and under the present law is six cents a pound on wool rags. Under date of April 20, The Paper Trade Journal gives the market price of the best grade of roofing felt rags as seventy-five cents to eighty cents a 100 pounds. Compare with the import duty on wool rags of $6 a 100 pounds for a faint suggestion why wool rags are not used in roofing. It must not be assumed that the absence of wool from felt is a detriment. On the contrary the proper kind of cotton fibre makes a better felt for roofing.

"For every ton of felt two tons of coal are required, even when every modern mechanical contrivance is used, and in the more poorly equipped plants more power in proportion to output is required. Labor is the second item in felt production, being $2.93 a ton. In the most efficient plants, the minimum cost of production exclusive of the rags, is about $11 a ton.

"Building papers are made in the same way and on the same machines as the roofing felts. While the papers are made in the same way as the roofing felts, they are not made from the same kind of stock. Building paper stock is old paper, the harder cotton rags, bagging and in general the class of rags that make hard product not adapted to take saturation.

"Some manufacturers have urged that the solid papers are better than the filled papers. The truth is there is no difference. Tear a piece of red rosin paper; if red through it is "solid," but if red only on the outside it is "filled." Whether filled or unfilled papers are produced, depends entirely on having a machine with three or more forming cylinders, and there is no difference in the quality of the paper. The color in a ton of red paper costs from about $1.50 to $2. In other words, building papers, if made without color, would sell for about $2 a ton less than at present. Will some dealer or some scientist please state of what use the color in paper is to building? On a twenty-ton car, this is $40 absolutely thrown away.

Some Mists and Mysteries

"While the making of the felt is by far the most expensive operation in the manufacture of ready roofing, yet no one now claims any secret process, but when it comes to the saturating and coating of the felt for roofing a few manufacturers still claim secret processes and special machines. In general such claims are matured rot with an odor that would fertilize the Bad Lands of Dakota. Any secret process roofing may justly be regarded as one made up of parts that builders would consider undesirable, if known —hence the secret. . . . It is time the manufacturers of ready roofings should realize that they are making a product as staple as shingles and further, that the retail dealers who sell and stand behind such roofings, are justly entitled to know as much about them as about shingles.

"There are two principal processes of roof making which may be called the single and the double process. Each machine has its "talking" points, just as one shingle machine has points not found in another, but each producing about the same product—so far as use on the roof is concerned.

Waterproofing Methods

"In addition to coke-tar, coal-gas-tar, water-gas-tar and other of the tars, there is a long list of water-proofing material which may be considered under the following heads:

1. Those extracted from non-metallic minerals as petroleum.
2. Those found in mines and in mineral lakes as solids and semi-solids.
3. Those made from animal fats and vegetable oils.

"No roofing manufacturer uses any one to the exclusion of all others—indeed, it would be wholly impractical to use any one alone in making ready roofing. Further, no one uses the same ingredients constantly or in the same proportions without variation.

"The question, "Is three-ply really more valuable than one-ply or two-ply " is often asked. . . . The coatings are usually the same, regardless of the ply of the roofing, therefore the greater value of the heavier weights is wholly in the larger quantities of asphalt they carry in the form of saturation in the felt itself.

"In the case of the asbestos, it is, of course, the asphalt that burns, leaving the asbestos fiber unburned. This, however, is hardly the right sort of test, as all these roofings may be described as "fire resisting" when laid on a roof. They will resist fire from large burning brands that may drop on them, and, being almost air-tight, they will often confine a fire within the building, but to say they are fire-proof would be untrue, for they will all burn under certain conditions. When it comes to resisting fire, the mineral surface roof and the asbestos roof are, of course, to be preferred. The insurance companies, after numerous tests, admit the various ready roofings as proper construction within the fire limits of cities, and regard them as much safer than shingles. Further, they are often more fire resisting than metal roofs, as they do not transmit the heat so rapidly as metal does. Fire under a composition roof melts the asphalt and makes the roof adhere to the boards, thus shutting out the air and smothering the flame. Fire under a metal roof makes the metal expand and bulge, thus making an open air space in which the fire burns more freely.

"The greatest difference between cost and material in the most expensive and the least expensive roofing does not exceed twenty-five cents a square. . . . The additional price on the dearer roofing is not represented by any apparent corresponding value in the roofing itself.

"As an additional safeguard a dealer should ask what the roofing is made of, by whom and where it is made. In the instance of the watch, if it bore an unknown or private brand and the dealer refused to tell him of what is was made or who made it, you would tell him to keep his watch. So with roofing, when refused specific information, the thing to do is to buy, directly or indirectly, from a manufacturer who is not afraid to tell of what his roofing is made. The principle of the pure food law could be applied to roofing with good results to all parties interested."

Wholesalers Selling to Consumers

Retailers Complain of Unfair Practice—Business Destroyed by Travellers Who Sell Direct to Contractors

The ethics of the lumber trade are many-sided, and although the wholesaler often complains of the business policies of his retail customers, the shoe is sometimes on the other foot. Complaints are by no means uncommon, on the part of retailers, that wholesalers go beyond them and sell lumber direct to consumers. One retailer in a letter to the Canada Lumberman says:—

I find the wholesale people have destroyed the retail lumber business. Any person who requires a car load of building material can get it just as cheap as the retailer can. Also several people will buy a car together and divide it. This leaves the retailer to sell at cost, especially in large lots, or not fill the larger orders. In other lines the same thing prevails.

The same evil is commented up vigorosuly by the Schultz Bros. Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont., in the following letter to the Canada Lumberman:—

We will attempt to show you how the unfair side of such transactions must appear to the legitimate retailer or supplier who has bought and stocked a full line of all kinds and sizes of material, summing up in value to say $75,000. Such a stock, of course, would not be required for a retail yard alone, but in this case all builders' supplies are manufactured and all standard mouldings and dressed stock, etc., are constantly on hand and such a complete variety of all classes of dry lumber gives the company the advantage to supply any and all classes of the best contract work calling for dry stock. This should be borne in mind, as all districts are not so well provided for in this way, but get their supplies from hand to mouth and in busy seasons have to be satisfied with green stock, besides having no guarantee of delivery, which often holds up contract work at great loss. The company referred to manufactures boxes, packing cases and shocks and several novelties, which side lines, independent of builders' supplies, use about one million feet per year.

We mention the above to show the amount of business enjoyed by the several wholesale men, all of whom get a civil reception and equal chance to sell stock; prices, grades and all other things being equal. This kind of fairness should be sufficient to satisfy the travelling man to encourage all those who are dependent upon and properly equipped to do retail business; not simply because they cannot always sell to those men, to call on the plasterers for lath orders and accidently get in touch with a number of contractors or direct users of building materials, considering it quite a prize to even get a small car order; even though they wanted a few door and window frames coupled with enough lath and shingles and a little cheap northern matched spruce flooring.

All of this kind of thing we cannot help, but we see it and even worse, plenty of it, too. There seems to be no protection for the retail lumberman, as any contractor can get his supplies, big or little, mixed or unmixed, sized or dressed. Good pay or bad, it makes no difference. There is no regard for the interests of those who certainly prove to be the largest, steadiest and best all-round-every-day-sure-pay-customers—the retail lumbermen.

Surely some practical understanding could be arrived at by which this can be overcome, if wholesalers and manufacturers would discontinue selling to every one who may write them for a price on a bill of material, and instead, refer them to the retail men of the section in which they propose to use material. This plan works well in the western provinces and we believe is a general rule in the American cities.

Only in this way can a high standard be maintained making good safe customers for the wholesale market.

We trust you may be able to make use of the above and that through the work of your journal some remedy may be launched for above conditions.

Yours truly

The Schultz Brothers Company, Limited.

Prospects of the Jobbing Planing Mill

What was once looked down upon as a forlorn hope and an expensive proposition in connection with the retail lumber business has lately become one of the best and most desirable undertakings in the woodworking world.

That thing which at one time was looked upon with suspicion by credit-rating people, and looked up carefully by wholesalers before the proprietor thereof was trusted with a few carloads of lumber, is the country or jobbing planing mill.

This industry has had a hard row to hoe for some cause or other and in times gone by has been known more as a money-loser than a money-maker. The tide has turned, however. To-day a modern jobbing planing-mill in a good locality is really a better thing than a lumber yard, notwithstanding the fact that the lumber-yard operators have long fought shy of running planing-mills.

It is pretty safe to say that during the past two years the planing-mill men have made better profits than the lumbermen and perhaps better than any other branch of machine woodworkers.

Planning and Running a Planing-mill

It must not be assumed from this that anybody can erect any planing-mill at any place and make money easily. It takes brains to run a planing-mill successfully and also requires a natural gift in that line. Those that have it, though, are making money to-day in the planing-mill business and there is perhaps no better calling that the young men starting out in life may follow than that of planing-mill work, of learning the business thoroughly with a view to entering into it in the future.

The amount of planing-mill work called for has increased not only with the increased population of the country, but also in its relation to the population. Moreover, it has broadened out in the scope of its work. Now a very good jobbing planing-mill includes not only the machinery necessary to get out frames and interior trim from solid wood, but also a veneering department for putting up veneered doors and panels for interior work. Often, too, there is included lots of cabinet work in the planing-mill.

One could elaborate to quite an extent on cabinet and furniture like work involved in getting out the interior trim for some of the modern apartment buildings, but the main subject in view right now is the planing-mill itself and the fact that it is at present in better shape than ever was known before.

Greater Scope of Mill-work

Part of the reason for this is in the increased scope of mill-work. A part of it is in the fact that lumber has become a more expensive article and the source of supply if farther away from the home builder. To get what he wants cut to special shape he must go to the planing-mill.

The awakening during the past few years to business methods and systematic accounting has in a way rejuvenated the planing-mill business has resulted in the planing mill men revising their mill cost and getting their estimates on a basis that insures them a reasonable profit.

They have found in this revision of the secrets of business, one of the good secrets, and that is that price alone has but little to do with influencing the quantity of millwork called for by the consumer. Of course, it does influence it a little, but it is such a minor factor that for all practical purposes it may be said that the planing-mills are able to get just as much work to do when charging a price for it that will leave them a fair margin of profit as they were when at the end of the year it was hard to bring the balance out on the right side of the ledger.—Wood Craft.

THE WOODWORKER

Snakes; or the Kink in the Rail

The snakes I have in mind are not the kind you kill with a stick, nor the kind acquired from a bottle, but the kind the mill man has to deal with.

The superintendent was feeling pretty peevish and said that such lumber was a disgrace to any mill. Also, he said that something would have to be done instanter, or words to that effect.

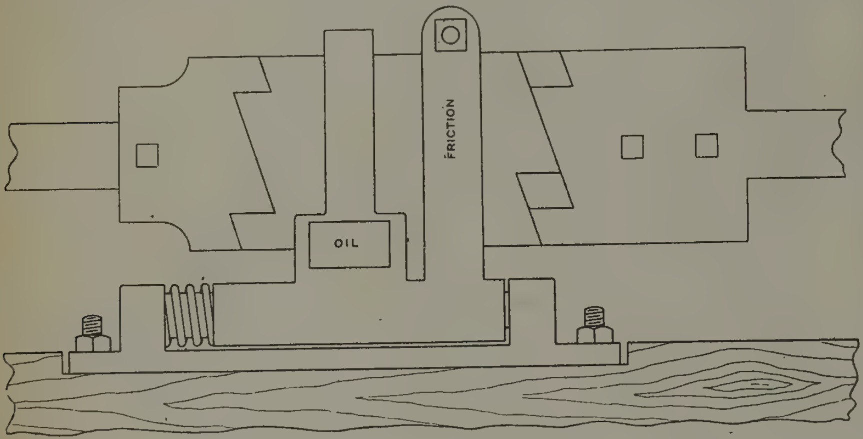
The main trouble seemed to be with the dog planks. They were thick at the ends and thin in the middle. The boards were a little snaky, but were generally fair.

The sawyer suggested that the saws were running into the log too much, so the filer hammered them out of the log a little. Result: bullheads, but the same dog plank.

As the filer declared that it was not the saws, because the rest of the lumber was good, the sawyer said it was not his fault, as he was particularly careful, and the setter was above reproach, it was up to the millwright.

It was observed that the thick part of the plank seemed to come in certain places, so that a short log had one thick end and 16-ft. logs had both ends thick, while logs that were carried over the front headblock would have the thick part back from the end.

Closer observation determined that the thick parts of the plank came over the offsets, so he—the millwright—took a day off and stretched a line along the edge of the "V"-rail. The result was that a kink was found where there was a joint of the rail opposite the saw. The carriage, of course, had to follow the trucks that had the offset, so that when the trucks passed over the joint the carriage was drawn away from the saw, and as the saw tried to follow a straight line, the result was a more or less regular board and the humps on the last plank or timber.



The Offset.

As the kink was short, two holes on each side of the joint were bored diagonally through the rail timber, so that the head of a bolt put through the hole from the outside would engage the edge of the rail, and tightening the nuts would draw the joint in line. The results were highly satisfactory.

Another time the front end of the board seemed to acquire a new style. Everything would be going along smoothly, then a board would come that was thin at the end. Maybe there would be two or three with thin ends, and then a thick end, or maybe one thin end and then a thick end. The thin end was wedge-shaped for about 20 in., and from there on the thickness ran normal.

Of course, the offset was blamed. The offset is composed of four principal parts. The principle is on the order of the spiral clutch; the two parts of the clutch are fast on the axle facing each other; but in between them is a sleeve that is loose on the axle, but fastened to the carriage by a collar that allows the sleeve to revolve but does not allow any end play. The ends of the sleeve form the other half of the spiral coupling to match the parts fast at both ends.

The operation is very simple. There is a friction on the sleeve that tends to keep it from revolving on the axle, but as the spirals on the opposite ends are in opposite directions and the end pieces are set so that the axle can make only part of a revolution without engaging the clutch, it is evident that the sleeve must follow the spiral endwise until the clutch engages. The sleeve being fast to the carriage by the collar, the carriage must follow. The carriage is shifted to the saw side when the axle revolves forward, and is pulled away when the axle runs backward.

It is evident that if there is too much slack between the end of the sleeve and the part that is fast on the axle, the sleeve can be shifted endwise without the axle revolving. It frequently happens that striking the log heavily with the nigger-bar will slip one end of the offset, leaving room for the sleeve to play endwise. As usual, the offset was examined, but it was tight. The filer pointed out that even if the saws were in bad shape they could not cut thick and thin on the front end.

The millwright was convinced that the trouble was in the offset, so when the mill shut down to change saws he took a lever and tried the carriage from one side then the other. He found by prying rather hard that the sleeve collar was loose enough so that the side motion of the offset would shift the carriage on the casting, and the saw would be in the log before it would settle back to place. A wrench vigorously applied was a quick cure.—The Woodworker.

Relation of the Lumberman to the Box Man

By W. L. Rice

When one uses the term "lumberman," the thought immediately occurs that it is that man who handles either by manufacturing or wholesaling or retailing, lumber, whereas I contend that a lumberman is a man who assists a forest product to reach its ultimate destination. Therefore, I will include as lumbermen the box manufacturers, the piano manufacturers, chair manufacturers and builders; for without these the man who manufacturers lumber from the stump cannot exist. What benefit to society is lumber? None, What benefit to society is a wharf full of mahogany logs? None. They must be manufactured into some article that the community can use that will benefit our present form of civilization before they have any value to advance our prosperity.

I do not remember the exact figures, but it occurs to me that it has been stated that 40 to 50 per cent. of all the lumber cut in the United States was transformed into a wooden package. Perhaps it is safe to estimate then, than 30 per cent. of all the lumber cut in the United States is cut into wooden boxes. Is not, then, the box maker essential to the life of the lumber manufacturer, and is not the lumber manufacturer essential to the life of the box manufacturer?

The Lumberman's View of the Box Man

It was my privilege a few years ago to attend a convention of one of the large hardwood manufacturing associations. The chief topic of discussion was the grading rules on certain classes of lumber, among them poplar. These people who were fighting and fighting hard for a more liberal construction of the rules were retail lumber dealers, men who simply moved the stock from the mills to the manufacturer who ultimately passed the finished product to the people. There was not one discussion by a man who manufactured this raw material into something useful, because they were not invited to be present at the association meeting, and neither were their opinions asked nor their opinions desired. The box maker has been considered by the lumber manufacturer in the past twenty years as that character of man who would be able to take anything that nobody else wanted and cut it into boxes. I say, gentlemen, the time has come when the economical features of manufacturing must be considered as a more potent factor in the conduct of our businessess; and the character of material that we attempt to put into boxes has a great weight with the cost.

A lumber manufacturer was in my office four days ago and had shipped me a carload of No. 3 common poplar. Among other things that this car contained was 1,200 feet of lumber which was bark edge. Some of the pieces were filled with bark. I had him come down and see the lumber, and his only excuse was that bark strips, if they were cut 25 per cent. clear cutting, were permissable in a No. 3 common board. Do you recognize what that means? It means that you pay for 100 feet of lumber and get 25 feet out of the board. If your price is $17 per 1,000. as ours is, delivered, then the lumber that you use costs you four times $17, or $68 per 1,000 feet. It requires just as much labor on the part of your mill men to cross-cut bark and throw it away, as for them to cross-cut the good lumber and turn out boxes; consequently your labor is four times as expensive as it should be on this class of lumber. Does the lumber man know this? No, he does not. Would he care if he did? No! Simply because the box manufacturer has allowed himself to be thought of as that character of individual who will take any grading that a lumber association wishes to foist upon him. The theories of grading lumber are too numerous and too technical for me to go into a discussion at this time, but I say to you that the theory of grading lumber should be influenced just as much by the box manufacturing industry as by the building trades. What is the remedy. Did you ever stand in a crowded street car and have a fat man stand on your toe? He was entirely unconscious of it until you very quickly told him; then he changed his position.

Should Get Together

I don't believe it is the idea or the theory of any reputable lumber manufacturing company to attempt to work a hardship upon any one who uses their product, but I say to you, how can they know they are working a hardship any more than the fat man in the trolley car, if you don't tell them. The box manufacturer very frequently might be able to assist the lumberman, but he don't do it. Why? Because they never get together.

Some months ago I had discussions with a pine manufacturer who was deploring the fact that he could not get a higher price for his low-grade lumber, and I told him directly why he could not get a higher price, and the reason is this: Boxes are used according to the amount of merchandise to be packed and shipped. The consumption of wooden boxes is not dependent upon advertising or upon personal tastes. The Gillette safety razor has had unprecedented sales because it has induced people to use a Gillette razor who have never used a razor before. But you can't get people to use boxes for the mere pleasure of being able to buy them. No amount of advertising, no amount of scheming, no amount of anything will make more boxes used than the merchandise shipped.

North Carolina pine used to grade 65 per cent. 3s. and better, and 35 per cent box. To-day the lumber that cuts 35 per cent. good grades is in the minority. This makes an overplus of low-grade lumber in comparison to the amount of lumber cut. In addition to this, some of the shook mills in the south have attempted to cut shooks from slabs. This also increases the low-grade production. A lot of mills in the south have commenced to manufacture shooks from their own low-grade lumber; the balance they were selling to northern markets for box factory use. The prices that they expected to get for their shooks are below a commensurate return for the investment; consequently there is a demoralization of the selling end of their business. They make money on the rough lumber they manufacture in shooks; they make no money on the shooks they manufacture, and they have decreased, by supplying part of the demand, the consumption of low-grade lumber in the northern markets. As an example, if A has an output of 10,000,000 feet of box lumber, and B buys this lumber from him to make into boxes and shooks in a northern market, then A decides to make shooks himself, and makes 5,000,000 feet of shooks; B's market is diminished to 5,000,000 feet, and also his buying capacity is diminished to 5,000,000 feet.

There has been a general reconstruction of theories of placing shooks on the market, but there has been no action to conserve the profits on the manufacturing of lumber into shooks. I do not expect to state that a shook manufacturer in the south has no rights; he has all the rights. What I do state, however, is that if this selfsame lumber manufacturer was present at our conventions and the box manufacturer and the shook manufacturer and the lumber manufacturer would come in close communion one with the other, their difficulties could be overcome. A proper and commensurate price could be had for all products without the interference of the present conditions of trade.

The lumber manufacturer doesn't want to put the box manufacturer out of business; neither does the box manufacturer want to put the lumber manufacturer out of business; they both need each other. The troubles of the box man are essentially the troubles of the lumberman, and these troubles I want pointed out to the lumberman. Some criticism was made some years ago against inviting lumbermen to be present at our convention and be members of our association. There was the fear that we would teach them the principles of box making and thus enable them to go into this much overcrowded industry. I say to you with all my strength, let's teach them, and when they know as much about the business as some of us know they won't touch it with a thousand foot pole. It's lack of knowledge that puts lumbermen in the shook business, and not acquisition of knowledge itself.

Wood-Using Industries in New Hampshire

The State of New Hampshire has entered into a co-operative agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture under which an exhaustive study of the wood-using industries of the Forest Service, and more than 700 New Hampshire manufacturers who use wood have been asked to furnish information. A major part of the timber cut in New Hampshire is used for general construction and for laths, railroad ties, poles, mine props, bridge timbers, and fence posts, but in addition a large quantity goes to meet the demands of the wood-using factories which convert material into commodities of many uses and many kinds. It is these factories which are to be studied in the New Hampshire investigation. Similar studies have been completed for other states—Massachusetts, Kentucky, Illinois, Maryland and others. One point which will be brought out by this study is the extent to which the forests of New Hampshire produce the woods used by the manufacturers, and the extent that their requirements have to be met from timber regions outside the State. In 1909 New Hampshire stood twenty-fourth among the lumber-producing States, but among the New England States it stood next to Maine. It is probable that New Hampshire holds a more important rank as a user of wood than it does in production.

Good Advice for Sawmill Insurers

Sawmill insurance is a matter of vital interest to all lumber manufacturers. Of late years the insurance companies have done a great deal in the line of encouraging the owners of sawmills to improve the nature of their risks. An educational campaign along this line has resulted in materially reducing the losses by fire and also in cutting down the premium costs of the insurers. A practical form of advice to sawmill owners is a "fire bulletin" issued periodically, which can be hung up on the walls of the mill and which serves to keep the employees and the owner of the mill continually mindful of their duties in the direction of guarding the mill from fire. Reed, Shaw and McNaught of Toronto commenced issuing bulletins of this nature, printed in large black type, last spring. In many of the prominent mills of Ontario these bulletins are now to be seen prominently displayed.

Bulletin No. 7, the last of the series to date, contains the following useful advice:

Hydrants: Have your foreman test your hydrants and hose once a week to see that the valves and pump are in order, and that the hose and nozzles are connected and properly hung.

Casks and pails: Have them inspected weekly. If your pails are being stolen, put in new metal pails with many nail holes knocked in the bottom and smeared with pitch or axle grease.

Dust: Accumulated dust on beams would probably start a conflagration from a short circuited electric wire. Recommend the beams and framing be swept down weekly.

Platforms and tramways: Have them kept cleaned off (preferably by hose). A spark lighting on the dust would start a quick fire.

Private locomotive: If you use such, keep an eye on the outside bonnet spart arrester.

Important Extensions to E. H. Heaps Concern

It is understood that $2,000,000 of English capital have been secured for the extension of the business of Messrs. E. H. Heaps & Company, Limited, lumber manufacturers of Vancouver, B. C. This result, after full investigation of the possibilities of the enterprise, followed Mr. Heaps' recent visit to London. The company has now in operation a sawmill, planing mill and sash and door factory on its waterfront site on Burrard Inlet in the east end of Vancouver. New mills of the same character, but of much greater capacity, will be erected alongside the existing plants. The sawmill will have a total capacity of 30,000,000 feet per annum. Plans of the proposed additions are now being prepared and construction work will be started shortly. The plants will represent the latest ideas in sawmill practice. Arrangements have also been completed for the erection on the same site of modern machine shops for the manufacture of internal combustion engines, motor cars, taxicabs, commercial trucks and motor fire apparatus. The machinery for this portion of the enterprise will be imported from England.

The programme of improvements also includes the erection of a sawmill plant at Ruskin at the mouth of Stave river, near the main line of the C. P. R., to replace the company's sawmill partially destroyed by fire last year. There will also be a new sawmill and a new sash and door factory and planing mill. The plant will have the same capacity as the proposed new plant in Vancouver, giving them a joint annual output of 60,000,000 feet. Construction work will start simultaneously with that in Vancouver and one year hence will see the new enterprise in operation. Meantime, the Vancouver mill will continue to run full blast.

Ruskin is tapped by a spur of the C. P. R. and is only a few miles distant from the power plant of the Western Canada Power Company. The company owns the townsite and purposes exploiting it for industrial purposes, as cheap power for manufacturing purposes is assured. Negotiations for the establishment of three English industries are nearing successful completion.

By the terms of the deal the British investors also acquire an interest in the timber limits of the Messrs. E. H. Heaps & Co., Ltd., situate at various points up the coast as well as within the Dominion railway belt. All holdings are vested in the one corporation.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Soda Water and Hot Drinks for Lumbermen

Something rather novel in the direction of service supplied by a general store in a lumber manufacturing town was suggested recently at the meeting of the National Commissary Managers Association at St. Louis, Mo., in an address delivered by R. R. Shuman, advertising manager of The Liquid Carbonic Company of Chicago. Mr. Shuman's suggestion was simply that the manager of these stores, "commissaries" as they are called in the United States, should install a plant for the manufacture and sale of soda water beverages, hot chocolate, etc. Although in the southern states there would probably be a better demand for such drinks in the hot summer months, than in Canada, there is much to be said in favor of such a proposition in Canada, as there are many such stores operating in this country at which a good profit could no doubt be made in this manner. Mr. Shuman's remarks were in part as follows:—In conversation with managers of Commissary stores, I often hear a note of complaint—a wail of protest against the "restricted conditions" and "narrowed opportunities" in which many of you think you work.

Why, men you don't know how lucky you are! Your very restrictions are largely to your benefit, because they permit you to farm your territory intensively, with less waste, less loss and less risk than confront the man who is fighting against competition on every side for his little bite of the general "pie" of his community.

You know what your company pays its men—you know how permanent the employment is—you know how the families surrounding your store are free from many of the temptations to spend money elsewhere—and you know that you have an advantage in securing and holding their business that no independent merchant possibly can have.

The Matter of Credits

I do not know what the average credit loss is to the average general merchant, nor do I know what his average collection expenses are, but whatever these expenses are—and they must be considerable—you, because of your relations with the employing company, are largely, if not wholly, absolved and insured against any such trouble.

In many ways the company store is misunderstood, and the company store system as a whole is made to answer for the sins of the few who have been extortionate; but the more I get to know the company store, the more I understand the policy of the men responsible for such stores, the more fully I am convinced, except in the case of a small minority —too small to be considered—that it is the aim and purpose of such stores to give the best possible values for every dollar they charge; and I do not believe that there is a man here who would try to prevent the people of his community from trading elsewhere by resorting to the power of the "big stick of the big boss;" for you know as I know, that the company store manager who follows the policy of giving the people the largest value and thus making them prefer to trade at his store rather than anywhere else, is the true manager, and that permanent success can come from no other policy.

But I have not come here to preach a sermon on merchandising or on company policy; my purpose here is a more practical one than that. I have come in order to show you in dollars and cents language that the charm of your store to your community can be wonderfully enhanced and strengthened and the temptation to trade elsewhere by mail or in person reduced to a marked degree by installing in your store an up-to-date soda fountain, an up-to-date carbonator, and up-to-date outfit for dispensing hot beverages.

Mr. Shuman then dealt in detail with the profits made from the soda water and ice cream fountains in large department stores and continuing said:

Some of you say, "Yes, you are probably right about the soda water business; but we have no room in our store for it."

My reply is, that land is cheap, and lumber is cheap and you have all of the out of doors to spread in. If there is no room in your present store, for the sake of your reputation as a far seeing man, start something in motion that will result in your either enlarging your store or building a new store to give room for this important, useful, economical, financial, and moral addition to your community.

My suggestion is that you have a store with two entrances or a double store, so that of an evening the wives and daughters of your community could find a comfortable and quiet place to sit down and enjoy their soda without being obliged to pass through a crowd of smoking, swearing men; and also on behalf of the men so they would have a place to enjoy a fizzing drink without feeling constraint that follows the presence of the fair sex.

Most of you sell bottled sodas, but most of you have poor, inadequate facilities for keeping them cold, and few of you realize the importance of this branch of soda water selling.

When you install an iceless soad fountain, get a fountain that has a large refrigerator in it, so that you can store quantities of bottled goods in it and keep them ice cold all the time. Keep a great variety of bottled sodas always on hand and give your customers a choice of either a bottled or draft drink. Display bottled sodas prominently about the fountain, put them on your menu, and you will find your soda fountain will not only cut down the sale of the bottled sodas, but will greatly increase it.

In this connection, let me suggest that you safeguard the interest of the bottler by seeing to it that he gets his bottles back. The more money he loses in bottles, the more he will have to charge you for his goods. Now, here's a scheme that will not only insure the return of bottles, but will stimulate your trade. Most of your customers are on the credit basis. Sell them bottled soda water at 10 cents a bottle on credit and give every fellow 5 cents in cash when he returns an empty bottle. When the fellow wants loose change in his pocket, the most natural thing to do would be to buy 50 cents worth of bottled sodas, having it charged to him, and when he returns the five bottles he gets 25 cents cash money to jingle in his jeans.

Show the bottler from whom you buy your goods that he gets his bottles back, and that you pay cash, and you can buy from him on the lowest, most favorable terms on which goods can be made.

And while I am on the subject of bottled goods, I want you to make a study of this profitable line of your merchandise—a study into its quality, purity, cleanliness. Go through the man's shop, making him show you what he uses in the preparation of the goods that you are to sell to your friends, neighbors and customers. And if he can't "make good" under this reasonable scrutiny, quit him and throw your business to some other bottler who will.

Costs and Profits in Soda Water

But my immediate subject is soda fountains, and not bottled sodas. Do you know what the profit is in a glass of soda water?

I'll tell you.

The average 5 cent soda without ice cream costs you 1 cent to 1½ cents. With ice cream, 2½ cents, and you ought to charge 10 cents for an ice cream soda. Fruit sundaes cost from 2 cents to 3 cents, according to materials used in them; and they sell at 10 cents or 15 cents, according to your courage and their goodness.

A complete soda water outfit consists of:

1—A soda fountain, costing from $175 to several thousand.

2—An automatic carbonator costing from $150 to $200 in combination with filter tank and filter.

3—A hot soda urn for winter dispensing of chocolates, bouillons, etc., costing from $25 up.

4—An equipment of silverware, glassware, chinaware, tables, chairs, and small tools, such as the dispenser needs—most of this material, however, you already carry in stock.

5—A percolator for making your own sugar syrup.

6—Supply of fruits, etc., syrups, for cold soda water, and cocoas, beef bouillon and other food products for making hot drinks.

This whole department can be installed in a small way for not to exceed $500, and the food products, that amount will include, will serve beverages for which you will take in from $100 to $200. You should average $10 to $15 gross profit a day from a department of this cost, winter and summer, or at least $100 a month clear above all expenses, labor included.

A one thousand dollar investment will give you a department that should earn at least $20 to $25 a day, or at least $200 a month clear.

For $2000 you should be able to equip a soda water parlor complete with a very handsome fountain, and this price will also include the whole cost of an ice cream factory sufficient to all your needs. If you have a population of 1,500 people, or say 500 adult pay envolopes, to draw on, this latter investment of $2,000 will be fully justified.

Six per cent. on $2,000 is $10 a month. Such a department in such a 500-pay envelope community should bring you in nearly $1,000 a month, of which 50 per cent. is gross profit, and $250 a month isn't bad, is it?

Now is a good time to add this money maker to your store. The soda fountain manufacturers all give spring dating on fountains and carbonators bought now, asking only a nominal payment at time of installation. Then, beyond that, they are willing to give two years' time at 6 per cent. interest. You can therefore inaugurate this new department very largely on the manufacturer's capital, on a basis where neither you nor your company will even feel the cost.

How shall a man know whether a soda water and ice cream business will pay in his locality?

It is all a question of averages, based on number and earning power of the population you serve. There are about 20,000,000 families in the United States. The whole country spends $20,000,000 a year in soda water and ice cream—$10 a family. The average for your community should exceed this because most of you are in "dry" territory, where your soda water is the only drink that can be readily obtained; and you are so far removed from the world's fruit markets that only for a very brief season will the sale of fruit interfere with the sale of either ice cream or soda water.

A "family" in my statistics may be one man unmarried—for the adult wage earner is the basis of a family. Every wage earner, therefore, in your community is good for at least $10 a year; and I am pretty sure that with most of you, your receipts from soda water and ice cream will amount to $25 a year per wage earner, young and old, black and white.

And remember that the money you make depends on the profit per cent. of the volume of your sales rather than on the gross sales. Even if your community is now spending at your store every dollar of its income that you could possibly hope to secure, and that soda water and ice cream will not increase your gross income by a single nickle, it will still increase your profit because every dollar spent for your soda water or your ice cream or your bottled sodas will show you at least 50 cents net profit; while your average net profit on all your other goods is somewhere in the neighborhood, let me say, of 20 per cent.

Thirsts Will Be Satisfied

Thirst is the most insistent of all appetites. People will satisfy thirst if they must go hungry to do it. Your soda water department properly housed, in cheery, inviting surroundings, will become the neighborhood club, not a few, but for the whole population. Its influence, physical, social, moral, and financial, is all good. The people must be amused. If you give them this harmless, this wholesome, this inexpensive form of amusement, they will have better health, more contentment, and more money than if they were forced to seek amusement in other directions, outside of your own little community. And yours will be both the honor and the profit.

Fewer Forest Fires in British Columbia

Mr. Wynward C. Gladwin, Supervisor of Fire Wardens for B. C., reports the number of forest fires for the season have been not more than half of last lear's. The decrease is attributed to the close patrol, to the frequent rains, and to the greater precautions on the part of railways, lumbermen and settlers. To judge from the reports already in, the loss this year is fully 70 per cent. less than it was last year. During the active part of the season the fire patrol have a busy time watching the settlers, and directing them in the clearing and burning operations. The danger period is now over for the year and the men are at present chiefly employed going over the rights-of-way of all the provincial railway lines. They do this to see and make a report in connection with debris on in the close vicinity of the rights-of-way. Many bad fires in the past have been caused by debris taking fire from the locomotives. Attention given to this phase of the work in the autumn greatly lessens the probability of fires from this cause during the ensuing year.

Timber Land Taxation in B. C.

Taxation on timber limits as at present levied by the provincial government was objected to by large operators at the sitting of the Royal Commission on Taxation which held a meeting in Vancouver recently. This commission was appointed by the provincial government to go into the whole question of taxation in the province. Timber is assessed at 2 per cent. of half of the value of the stumpage. E. J. Palmer, manager of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, under which name the Weyerhaeuser-Humbird interests operate at Chemainus, Vancouver Island, contended that the tax should be three-fourths of 1 per cent. of the full value of the stumpage. Under present conditions, he said, there was no appeal against the rate set by law. Under the proposed arrangement, if taxation should seem unreasonable, it would be possible to appeal against the full valuation. He showed that the stumpage tax over a period of ten years at 2 per cent. upon $15 an acre, half the valuation, amounted to $2.92 an acre, and this assessment, together with an estimated loss of one-half of 1 per cent. annually from fire, made it essential to the lumbermen to get their timber to market as soon as possible, allowing no opportunity for conservation.

It was argued also by Mr. Palmer that fire protection should be provided by assessment on limits in proportion to the value of standing timber. In addition, valuable by-products of the big timbering interests were left untouched in British Columbia. The government measure prohibiting the export of telegraph poles, when a ready market could be found in California and South America, made that phase of the business unprofitable.

Another protestant was A. D. McRae, of the Canadian Western Lumber Company. He declared that there was no reason for discrimination against the lumber interests, and suggested that the tax should be one-half of 1 per cent. He pointed out that lumber was doubly taxed, as an additional assessment of $2 a thousand feet of merchantable timber was imposed to insure that the logs would be manufactured into the finished material in this province.

Treating the Forest as a Crop

The progress of the Conservation policy of Canada, as applied to forest resources, depends more upon the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior than upon any other organization. Upon the technical knowledge and executive ability of the officers of the Forestry Branch depends the future of the forest on 16,000,000 acres of Dominion forest reserves, as well as upon the large area of non-agricultural forest land in Western Canada, which for the good of the country may yet be set aside as permanent forest reserves. In addition to looking after Dominion lands the Forestry Branch is now being asked by eastern land owners to furnish advice as to the best means of securing at the earliest date a profitable crop of timber on waste land or wood-lots. The proper administration of forest lands requires a special knowledge of the trees best adapted to each region, of their uses, and of the markets. Further there is needed knowledge of the habits of all trees, especially of the mercantile species, so that it may be known how rapidly they grow, how they produce their seed, when and under what conditions the seed germinates, and in what way the seedlings and young trees are affected by their surroundings. Such knowledge is gained only by long study and experience. In order that the new Rocky Mountain Forest Reserves may be administered according to the latest scientific knowledge and the best experience, the Forestry branch is now making detailed studies of the habits of the merchantable species of trees on the eastern slope of the Rockies in Alberta and has sent one of the men in charge of the work to study the systems of forest management practiced during the past few years by the highly developed United States Forest Service in the National Forests of Montana. The United States foresters have spent large sums of money and availed themselves of the experience of many men in developing plans of lumbering which do not inconvenience the lumbermen but which ensure the protection and reproduction of the forests. The Canadian Forestry Branch intends to benefit largely by their experience.

Hardwood Resources of Canada Diminishing

Canada is dependent for its lumber supply on the soft woods of the forest much more than is the United States, as seen from the 1910 Forest Products report compiled by the Dominion Forestry Branch and shortly to be published. Of the 1910 Canadian lumber cut amounting to nearly five billion feet, only one-twentieth consisted of hardwoods or broad-leafed trees, worth barely five million dollars; on the other hand almost one-quarter of the lumber cut in the United States consists of hardwoods, which country had far greater hardwood forests than ever Canada had. Canada is already feeling a shortage of the hardwood supply and makes up the national deficiency by importing annually from the United States, hardwood lumber to the value of seven and a half million dollars. Thus the value of the hardwoods imported into Canada during 1910 exceeded by 50 per cent. the value of the hardwoods manufactured into lumber. Nearly all of these imports are from the United States and consist of the most valuable species such as oak, hickory, tulip or yellow poplar, chestnut, gum, walnut, cherry and a large amount of hard pine which is so frequently used as a hardwood. From these above figures it is seen that we are becoming more and more dependent upon the United States whose available supply for export is surely and rapidly decreasing. Whatever can be done to improve the resources of Canada by the elimination of wood waste, and particularly by the development of the small wood lots of Ontario, Southern Quebec and the Maritime provinces, should be done with all possible speed.

The report of the Canadian Forestry Convention held at the city of Quebec, January 18th to 20th, which was convoked by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and which took the place of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Canadian Forestry Association, has been issued in book form by the Canadian Forestry Association. Copies may be secured from the secretary of the Association, Ottawa.

This Plant of the

Canadian Linderman Co., Limited

at Woodstock, Ont.

stands as a guarantee to the Canadian manufacturers of the economic efficiency of **glue jointing** by the Linderman method. The land, buildings, fixtures, tools and materials represent an investment of over $160,000 all devoted exclusively to the manufacture of the

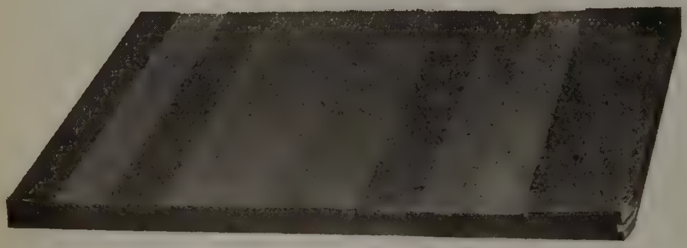
LINDERMAN
Automatic Dovetail
Glue Jointer

CANADIAN LINDERMAN COMPANY LTD.

Lindermanized Glue Joints

means economy in labor, lumber and glue, producing a stronger, better and more permanent joint than any other. In **dollars and cents** it means a saving of 60 per cent to 80 per cent over your present method.

The Method



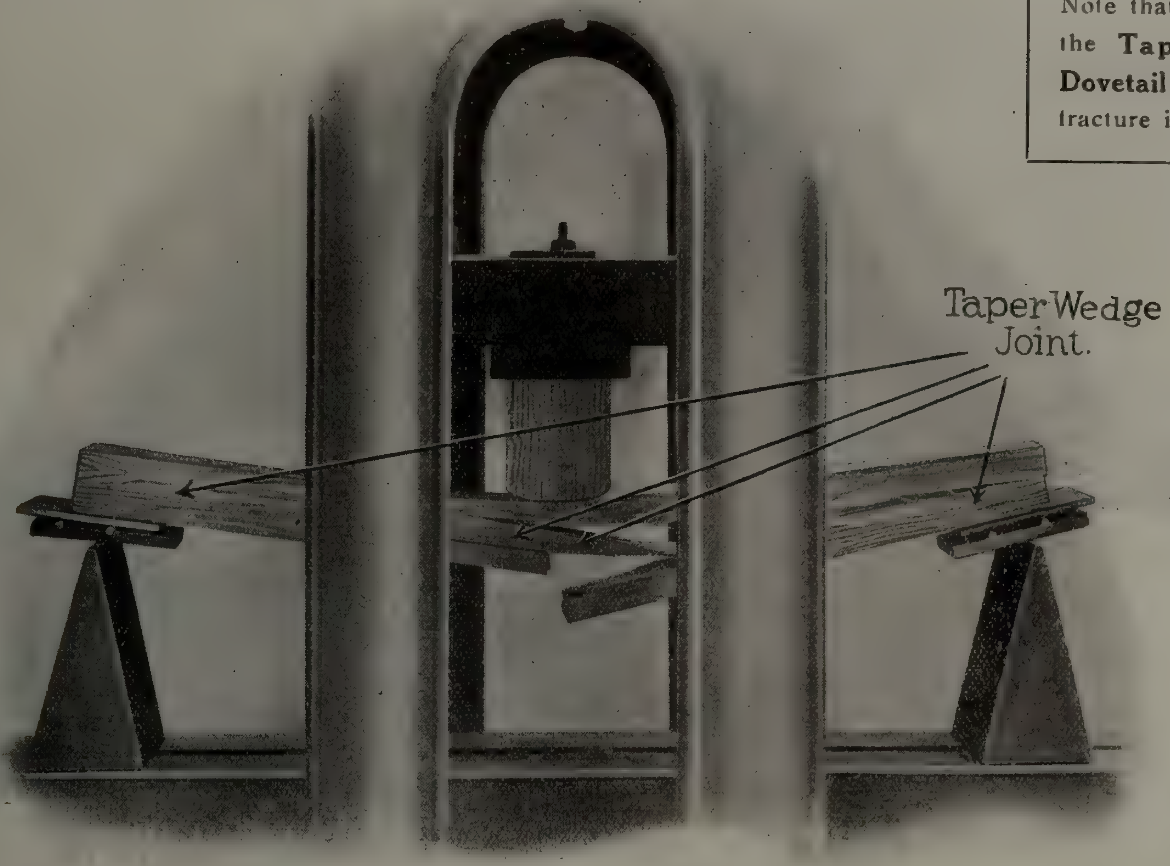
Two boards of equal length, of random widths, are fed into opposite ends of the machine. In one operation the dovetail is cut, the glue is spread and the pieces forced together, making a completed joint. This piece is passed back through the machine and another board is joined to it. This operation is kept up until a panel several inches wider than the desired width is obtained; then the operator rips it to size and the edging is passed through the Linderman machine and is joined to another piece.

Canadian Linderman

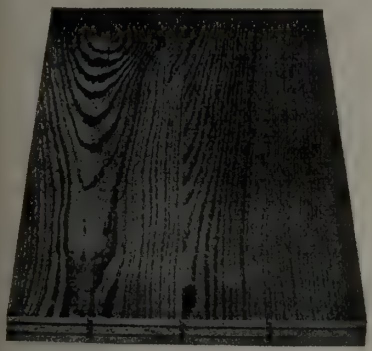
THIS TECHNICAL TEST

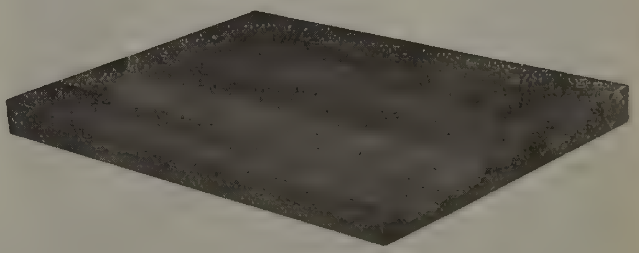
showing 2,700 pounds breaking load

Note that the Strength of the **Tapering Wedge Dovetail Glue Joint** forces fracture in the solid wood.



made at the Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., on the Tapering Wedge Dovetail Glue Joint proved that this joint was stronger than the natural wood, and this new way of dovetailing lumber together on a **Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer** gives the manufacturer an opportunity of producing from narrow lumber panels that are better than wide lumber.





Co., Limited

WORKS AT
WOODSTOCK, ONT.
MUSKEGON, MICH.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

Francis Hydraulic Veneer Press Equipment

A number of progressive Canadian Manufacturers are already using what is known as the Francis Hydraulic Veneer Press Equipment and it is certain that many others will, in the near future, find it to their advantage to install this equipment. In the United States it is in extensive use and is giving universal satisfaction. Among its important advantages, as claimed by the manufacturers, are its unlimited capacity, the satisfactory work produced, the large saving effected in time and labor, and the long life of the equipment.

Rolling Stock into Press

All who are interested in veneering and built up work will be consulting their own interests in investigating this equipment. It is claimed that it will pay for itself inside a few months.

One furniture manufacturer reports that by its use he is saving the services of six or seven men as compared with the presses he was formerly using. The accompanying illustrations are of a 42 x 108-in. Heavy Duty Hydraulic Veneer Press Equipment with new loading and unloading device, in use in the plant of the Conway Veneered Door and Mantel Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The following is a copy of a letter from this company regarding the equipment:—

"We have your letter of May 18th, inquiring how we like the Hydraulic Press Veneering Equipment, recently installed for us. We would say that we are very much pleased with the whole arrangement, which includes the hydraulic press, retaining clamps, roller truck and trestles, unloading device, together with two glue spreaders. We have the two glue spreaders set so that the man who takes away from the spreaders can load directly onto the roller truck from which it is pushed into the press onto the trestles, and after being pressed and the retainers put on it is pushed onto an ordinary factory truck from the same trestles. The arrangement works perfectly, allowing us to load and unload without the slightest hitch, and we could, if necessary, work another glue spreader with the same press, largely increasing our output. We are not only pleased with the whole arrangement, but we think it does more than you claim for it, as we could if necessary veneer a considerable amount of work more than we are arranged to take care of. We examined several arrangements of hydraulic presses before closing the contract with you, and we are satisfied with the selection we finally made, particularly as to ease with which the stuff can be handled with the press, both loading and unloading."

Pressure Applied, Retainers Tightened

Full information about this equipment may be secured from the manufacturers, Chas. E. Francis Co., Rushville, Indiana, U.S.A., who for many years have been making a specialty of glue room equipment.

Wire Goods of Interest to Lumbermen

The Canadian Wire & Iron Goods Company, Hamilton, Ont., have favored the Canada Lumberman with a copy of their new catalogue No. 3. The catalogue is attractively published on a fine quality of paper and the letter press and illustrations will appeal strongly to those who appreciate an attractive book of this nature. This company manufactures wire cloth and perforated sheet metal, ornamental and wire work, especially iron, brass wire work and wire goods of other descriptions, also elevator enclosures, wickets, window guards, brass tube rails, grilles, gates, clothes locks, jail cells, etc. Their office and factory are located at 182-186 King William street, Hamilton, Ont. One of the products of this company's factory which will be of interest to lumbermen is their excellent spark arrestor. This is made in two styles, one with a hinged lid and lever and the other with a stationary lid. On the former the operation of the lever acts as a hammer and a few pulls on the wire rope clear the meshes of soot. It is adjusted by means of clamps. Those who are interested in products of the above nature will consult their own interests by communicating with the above firm.

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited, Hamilton, are supplying the Intercolonial Railway at Sydney, N.S., with a duplex pot valve pump. The Smart-Turner Company have also received an order for a duplex plunger pump with pot valves from The International Harvester Company, of Hamilton, Ont.

The Design of the Raker Tooth

An interesting and valuable explanation of the importance of the raker or cleaner tooth of the cross-cut saw has been issued by Henry Disston & Sons, Incorporated, Philadelphia, one of whose important branch factories is located at Toronto. The article is in the form of a four page folder with a large illustration on the front page showing how the raker tooth does its work. Other illustrations also help to explain the points made. The article has the merits of brevity and clearness and will convince everyone of the importance of proper methods in the design of these teeth.

Referring to the question regarding the proper length of the raker tooth the article says:—"The importance of this can be gathered when we tell you that some rakers are left but 1/100 of an inch shorter than the cutting-teeth and from that anywhere to 1/32 of an inch, a gauge being used to insure uniformity. The length, however, is determined by the kind and class of timber to be cut; for the very hardest and driest woods the rakers should be 1/100 of an inch shorter than the cutting-teeth, while for hard, green woods the rakers should be 1/64 of an inch shorter and, graduated from that to 1/32 of an inch according to conditions and timber when cutting softer woods.

"The rakers absolutely should be shorter than the cutting-teeth, for if they are too long they will not allow the cutting-teeth to come in proper contact with the work and the saw will not cut freely. Even if a slight fraction too long they will prevent the saw from doing good work and the sawdust or thick shavings will have what the woodsmen term "whiskers," which prove the rakers are too long, for they go below the scoring of the cutters, breaking the wood and tearing it out.

"Rakers in this condition make the sawing difficult and the saw so hard to pull through the cut that a sawyer could not keep it up long, whilst on the other hand, where a long raker is required, if it just cleans out the cut, leaving a faint mark of the scoring teeth, it is then the proper length and the saw will cut faster, with the least exertion.

It is well to understand that extra weight is of no benefit in a cross-cut saw. The chief points are the cutting-teeth, the rakers and the grinding or taper, not considering the quality of the steel which, of course, is the foundation upon which rests all subsequent work. But irrespective of all other points and referring again to the rakers, **they are the controlling power of saw cutting,** for if too long they cause the saw to ride or jump and prevent the cutters from scoring, while if properly fitted they steady the blade and draw it into the wood, bringing the cutting-teeth into more active work."

P. Payette & Company's Excellent Plant

One of the oldest and best known industries of the Georgian Bay is that of P. Payette & Co., established some thirty-two years ago by Mr. P. Payette as the Penetanguishene Foundry & Machine Shop, whose different lines of saw-mill machinery have become popular with the lumber trade from coast to coast.

From the first Mr. Payette has had active oversight of the concern and the several very important inventions in the line of saw-mill machinery under which the company manufacture are his own design. Mr. Payette is one of Penetanguishene's representative and influential citizens. In the town he has held a number of official positions and is at present a member of the Board of School Trustees.

Among the many lines of machinery manufactured by this firm, especial mention may be made of their New Heavy No. 2B Three-Head-Block Carriage, which when equipped with the "P. Payette Patent Mill-Dog" and their Duplex Frictional Grip Set-Works which will set to one-thousandth part of an inch, makes a carriage that is up-to-date in every respect and which is fast finding favor with the saw mill trade.

Of the P. Payette Patent Mill Dog very little need be said, as it is used so successfully and extensively by many large firms from east to west. A recent test cut with their Lath Mill & Bolter showed 128,350 four-foot laths, 1½ in. by ⅜ in., counted, tied and piled in ten hours.

P. Payette & Co.'s Plant, Penetanguishene, Ont.

Other lines of machinery turned out are steam-feeds, steam lifters and loaders, steam canters, light and heavy duty edgers, combined gang circulars and edgers or independent gang circulars, and a general line of saw-mill machinery, detachable sprockets and castings of either Gray iron or semi-steel and brass castings for general use.

The plant is modern in every respect. The floor space of the office and show-room is 30 x 66 feet, the second storey of which comprises the pattern shop. The machine shop is 30 x 100 feet. The foundry is 33 x 40 feet and the cupola room is 18 x 14 feet. The pattern store room is 20 x 40 feet. All these buildings are of brick, steam heated and electrically lighted and are complete with up-to-date machines and tools. The warehouse is 25 x 100 feet with a cement floor all through. Splendid shipping facilities both by rail and water are enjoyed by the company.

Beal Bros., Limited—Specialists in Harness

Every lumber manufacturer in Canada is interested in harness and it is natural therefore, that many of them visited the exhibit of Messrs. Beal Bros., Limited, at the recent Canadian National Exhibition, in Toronto. This was the first time the firm had exhibited their harness and the results were exceptionally gratifying. The illustration accompanying this article gives a good idea of the splendid manner in which the exhibit was presented and accounts largely for the success with which it was attended.

Messrs. Beal Bros., Limited, have been in business some thirty years and have continually extended their trade during that time. They have recently placed upon the market a new line which is known as the "Empire Brand." The exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition included at one end of a splendid assortment of horse collars embodying every line in use from Atlantic to Pacific.

BEAL BROS
LEATHER &
BEAL BRO

Unique Exhibit of Beal Bros., Limited

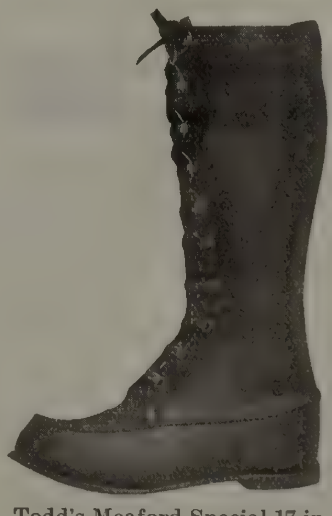
At the other end was displayed a half dozen sides of Round Knife Brand harness leather. In a glass case were arranged a splendid line of housings and fronts (all manufactured by Messrs. Beal Bros., Limited), and an excellent line of sporting boots and moccasins.

As a result of the success of the exhibit and the widespread attention which it attracted, Messrs. Beal Bros., Limited, will be represented again next year at the Canadian National Exhibition and are already making plans to greatly surpass the splendid showing that they made this year.

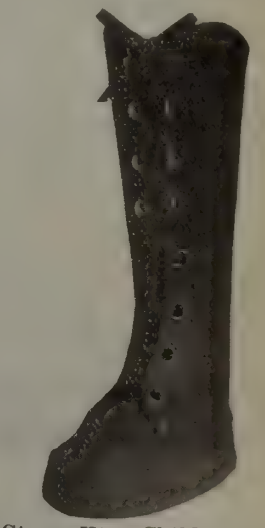
Manufacturing Shoepacks in Meaford

For over 30 years the name of A.C. Todd, of Meaford, has been prominently connected with the shoe and harness trade of Canada through the manufacture of his well-known line of oil-tanned leather. Mr. Todd is a pioneer producer of oil-tanned leather, having introduced this system about 20 years ago. Since then he has specialized in oil-tanned stock which has become very popular. His aim has been to turn out a grade of leather second to none and that this has been attained is attested by the approval of the trade at large. Only the purest ingredients enter into the manufacture of his stock. Hence the leather is always in a pure preservative state, and it is claimed by the maker that it is the only leather manufactured in Canada that will not spue out, and that will absolutely resist water.

Realizing that this leather was specially suitable for the manufacture of shoepacks, Mr. Todd decided last year to use the whole product of his tannery in the manufacture of these lines and erected a large factory which he has had fitted with the most up-to-date machinery, employing expert workmen, so that he bids fair in a short while to make his shoepacks as popular as his leather has been in the past. The packs are all made of oil-tanned leather, both in foot and leg, no splits being used, and are all hand sewed. Back



Todd's Meaford Special 17-in.
Draw String Shoepack.



Artic Storm King Child's Sporting
All sizes and lengths of legs.

(Continued on page 52)

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted

Ten cars 2-in. Log Run Maple. State best price for cash. Box 330, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 18-23

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

Spruce Wanted

We can use short spruce 4-4 and 5-4. Describe what you have to offer and lowest price delivered here. The Rathbun Company, Deseronto, Ont. 21-24

Wanted

250 to 350 M. feet B.M. of spruce timber required, in the round, to be cut the coming winter, and delivered next spring. For particulars apply to J. Sheppard & Son, Box 309, Sorel, Que. 20-23

Wanted

Cash paid for green clear maple axles, 4¼ in. x 5½ in., 6, 12 or 18 ft. long. If you can get out a car load or more, write us. Warren Ross Lumber Company, Jamestown, N. Y. 42-42

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Lumber Wanted

We are open to buy a few cars of good common and better dry Soft Elm, Birch and Hard Maple, in 1½ and 2 in. thicknesses. Also give us a list of any other dry Hardwood Lumber you have. Address, The London Lumber Co., London, Ont. 18-21

White Pine

WANTED—White Pine trimmer ends in any quantity and any thickness. Write, stating what quantity you have, what you want for them per cord f.o.b. cars your station, and any other particulars such as how piled, if bright, etc. Address, The Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. 20-23

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Maple and Beech

For Sale—One and two common and cull maple and beech cull. Also about 70,000 feet of S. G. Pine. Apply to B. G. Sawyer, Fennells, P.O., Ont. 21-21

Beech for Sale

For sale, two carloads Beech lumber, bone-dry, one and one-half inches, running high percentage clear stuff. B. Bell & Son Company, St. George, Ont. 21-24

For Sale

Our season's cut of White and Red Pine. We are desirous of disposing of same quickly and invite your inspection of the lumber which is mostly from large run of White Pine Logs. Pine Lumber Company, Pine, Ont., near Chapleau. 19-22

Hemlock and Hardwood

Hemlock, Birch, Maple, Elm, Beech, on C. P. R. near Bala. Private switch. Sawing just commenced. About 750,000 M. Box 345, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-21

Camp Equipment

For sale—Equipment for lumber camp, including 25 sets sleighs with bunks, beams, etc., 2 sets tank sleighs, 1 Wilkinson Snow Plow, cooking ranges, stoves, etc., etc., making complete outfit for one small camp. Detailed list on application to the DeLaplante Lumber Company, 512 Continental Life Bldg., Toronto. 21-21

We Want a "Want Ad" From YOU

¶ Just an opportunity to prove to you what a quick purchase or sale you can make by advertising in this department.

¶ The page is before you—read what the other fellow wants, or has for sale.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto - Canada

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Do It Now

Another day gone, and probably the reason you have not sold that second hand equipment of yours is that you have not advertised it in the Canada Lumberman & Woodworker. 19-22

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Operating Saw Mill For Sale

at Uhthoff Station, G. T. R. Capacity 25 M. feet, containing stationary boiler, 80 h p.; one engine, 50 h.p., and machinery outfit and building. Will accept $1,000 in full to close estate, as timber is done. Apply to W. B. Tisdale, Orillia, Ont. 17-t.f.

Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindle, Rohlman.
Cut-off saw, railway, wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Engines and Boilers, various sizes.
Floorer, 9-inch Berlin.
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.
Jointer, 16-inch White.
Moulder, 6-inch Houston.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, Bit.
Planers, 24-in., single belted.
Sander, double 24-inch Perry.
Sander, three drum, Columbia, 42-inch.
Sander, three drum, Boardman, 42-inch.
Saw Gummer, Rogers.
Saw-mill, band, 63-inch wheel.
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.
Variety lathe, Pringle & Brodie.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Boilers For Sale

For sale, six 54 in. Tubular Boilers, 14 feet long, in good condition. Tested to 100 lbs. steam pressure, complete with all regular fittings and sawdust grates. Can be seen at Calumet, Que., or apply Riordon Paper Company, Limited, Montreal. 21-24

Extraordinary Proposition Log Cars

Russell 50,000 lb. capacity standard guage, automatic couplers, airbrakes, 26 in. wheels, strictly first class condition in every respect. Phenomenal bargain, immediate shipment. Write or wire.

DULUTH IRON & METAL CO.,
20-23 Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. e cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

Situation wanted by a very practical and capable northern hardwood lumberman, 12 years experience in every detail of the industry from stump to market. Am first class mill manager, inspector, buyer and salesman. Broad acquaintance with both manufactures and consumers throughout New York, New England, Quebec and Eastern Ontario. Best of reference. Open Oct. 15th. Address, P.O. Box 133, Carthage, N.Y. 20-21

Young man, 25, with ten years' experience in the lumber trade of Germany, Austria, Bosnia, Egypt and Argentina, having connections with the importers of these countries, speaking English, French and German, first class bookkeeper, very quick and accurate at figures, forest estimator and also possessing technical knowledge of sawmill plants, etc., desires position. Very best of references furnished. Address: Fritz Martius, care L. Betz., 789 Elton Ave., Bronx, New York, N.Y. 21-21

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—Immediately, two competent lumber inspectors with thorough knowledge of Ontario grades. Steady position to right man, Apply Thessalon Lumber Company, Nesterville, Ont. 21-21

Wanted—Sash and door factory man with some capital to take interest in factory and lumber yard. Excellent opportunity for man capable of taking charge and estimating. H. J. H. Mathison, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. 20-21

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Circular Mill For Sale

For sale, practically new circular mill on Georgian Bay. Splendid shipping facilities. Suitable for cutting either pine or hardwood, and good market for all mill can cut for next five years. Apply Box 239, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-23

Business Opportunity

WANTED—A man with $15,000 to $20,000 to buy and run a mill business in the Province of Quebec, with sufficient capital to buy every year 40,000 to 50,000 logs. Lumber may be exported by vessels to England or United States, or by rail to the United States. A wharf 400 feet long will be built in the locality by the government and could be contracted. Tenders asked. For particulars, apply to Box 346, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 21-21

Sawing Contract Wanted

Double Band Mill on Georgian Bay, open to contract for early spring sawing; lowest insurance and highest quality work.

Box 337 Canada Lumberman,
19-22 Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—A number of responsible mill men to contract for birch and maple for 1912 delivery. Either water or rail shipment. Apply Box 240, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-23

WANTED

Will finance a good mill to buy hardwood logs and manufacture into lumber coming season. Must have basis for at least half million, will contract up to two millions. State all particulars. Box 336 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22

For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price $55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address, Box 332 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22

Wanted

A stock of logs to cut for the season of 1912, or a partner having from $10,000 to $15,000 to take an interest in a well equipped circular sawmill at Wiarton, for making lumber, lath, shingles and boxes, with lots of power to run all at once, or will sell the mill at a reasonable price. Railway and boat connection. Box 177, Wiarton, Ont.

For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.
11 M. ft. 1¼ in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
c Montreal, Que.

For Sale

Shingle, Lath and Planing Mill, and Pulp Wood, Rosser, on siding of T. & N. O., and on lake convenient to timber. Several good lots, also Boiler and Engine and other machinery suitable for mill with capacity of 25,000 feet per day. Waggons, Sleighs, Blacksmith out-fit, Store, Dwellings, Stables, suitable for carrying on operations. For further particulars apply P. O. Box 109, North Bay. 21-22

FOR SALE

Saw mill, capacity fifteen M. ft. per day. Two thousand acres timber, consisting of hemlock and hardwood. Mill limits located on Mary Lake, Ont. Timber scowed to Huntsville, G.T.R. Considerable timber to be bought. Reason for selling, the executors are winding up estate of the late W. Parker. For further particulars apply to F. H. & E. F. Parker, Parkersville, Ont. 20-23

Mill and Timber For Sale

1,100 acres, well timbered with birch, hemlock, pine, basswood, spruce and cedar, together with new lumber and shingle mill, steam feed, large frame boarding house close to mill, situated on railway siding. Must be sold to close a partnership. Excellent opportunity for small mill man whose supply of timber is cut out and is looking for a new location. Get busy, this is a snap for some one. For further information apply to Box 531, Orillia, Ont. 18-21

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Block of first-class timber land (soft wood preferred) that can be operated at a reasonable cost, price not over $15,000. Principals only need reply; give fullest details in first instance; enclose map if possible. Box 326, Canada Lumberman. 18-21

For Sale

300 acres first class hardwood timber, easily logged, 2½ miles from Emsdale Station G. T. R. Good roads. For further information address Box 22, Emsdale, Ont. 20-20

The British Version of Drying

It is a fact that neither doors nor windows will close properly after a building has been put up for a few months, and it is due to the timber, when worked up for this purpose, having been insufficiently or otherwise improperly dried or seasoned.

Although it does not seem to be a matter of cost to the manufacturers of these articles, as so-called yard drying—that is, by the action of the atmosphere—is far more expensive than artificial drying, owing to the enormous space required, which necessitates capital being locked up during storage, and the enormous insurance rates required by the fire offices.

On the continent and in America, it has been recognized for a long time that the installment of a suitable artificial drying apparatus is by far the cheapest and the best method of avoiding complaints from customers, and to save money, but in this country it seems that artificial drying has not made the progress it deserves, or should reasonably be expected; still, the causes are not quite so obscurely hidden as may be imagined.

About two decades or so back some trans-Atlantic firms, who since have retired from business in this country, furnished instances of these plants, which had been well adapted to the conditions of their own country, but did not suit the altered circumstances under which we have to labor, which is partly due to the variations of the humidity of the air, and partly to the fan construction being then in its infancy, and the functions of fans then being but partially understood. Positive gales were created in the drier, where a very gentle ventilation rather than actual draught, is the ideal state of air movement.

Then the draught tunnel drier system only was experimented with; but although this answered in some respects, especially where common whitewood was required, it did not appeal to the public, owing to the high fuel consumption and their inability to deal with the choicer timbers.

Of late years, however, a very great improvement has taken place in the construction of drying plants, and it is now an accomplished fact that where the very best results are required an artificial drying plant is provided in preference to natural drying.

Working Automatic Sharpeners

The first time use of an automatic sharpener by a man unfamiliar with its operation or special adjustments demands no more care than the most highly skilled man must bestow on the process. The grinding wheel employed must be of suitable thickness and shape on edge. The saw must be adjusted on crosshead to suit its diameter and the hook of the teeth. The belt should be pulled by hand to see that the wheel movement corresponds properly to the gullet outline, and if the saw has previously been filed or ground by hand, producing teeth of uneven length or otherwise lacking in uniformity, the wheel should be allowed to contract at first only with the high spots on the saw, and if the teeth are unevenly spaced, the feed pawl should be adjusted to feed the tooth ahead of the one being sharpened, as a means to equalize the spacings, and ultimately produce a perfect uniformity of the teeth. Lack of familiarity with the operation of one of these sharpeners is not a serious handicap. Perhaps the majority of saw filers are unfamiliar with the automatic circular sharpeners; but reports of trouble are infrequent, and easily overcome. In operating any new machine, the adage, "The more haste, the less speed," applies with force.

Sawing Timber in Cold Climates

Both saws and timber are largely affected by frost, and certain precautions are necessary in cold climates to secure effective working. As regards circular saws, when subjected to severe frost, they become "slack" or weak in the center, and appear more or less "tight" or rim bound at the periphery. This arises from the rim being larger—and having more metal—than the center of the saw, its contraction is greater, and the tension of the saw is thus considerably altered.

Before commencing to saw frozen timber the frost should be taken out of the saw by means of hot water or friction. Select a stout, well-supported tooth adapted to the wood and run it with as little set as may be.

Give the saw a little more lead than is usual in sawing softwood, as it is more apt to run out with frozen timber, and heat the body of the saw, which may become slack.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
Mill Connections:
Cairo, Ill. Herndon W. Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio Helens, Ark.
Head Office and Storage Yards
DETROIT, MICH.
STORAGE YARD IN CONNECTION

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills Limited
1st Morgage 6% Sinking Fund Bonds
Price 98 and Interest to yield 6⅛%

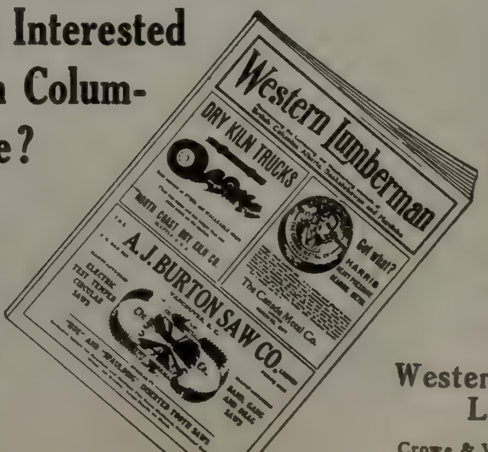
Conservative value of property and concession $13,512,184.00. Original bond issue, $1,300,000. Now being issued, $800,000 to pay for paper mill which it is expected will be completed in December next.
Earnings from Pulp Mill alone for 1911.......... $250,000
Estimated earnings from Paper Plant alone.. ...... $450,000
We offer these bonds and recommend them as an excellent investment.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
John Stark & Co. 15 Toronto St. Toronto

The John Dulweber Co.
Capital Stock $225,000
Mills—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.
Specialties
Oak and Poplar
Highest Grades —— Prompt Shipments
Send all inquiries to the head office:
McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Life Saver!
Patent
Car Stake Rocket
for Logging Cars and Slips
Money Saver!
The Western Steel & Iron Works Co.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
Winnipeg - Canada

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.


Western Lumberman
DRY KILN TRUCKS
A.J. BURTON SAW CO.
The Canada Metal Co.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western
Lumberman
Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The lumber trade is reported active at practically all Ontario consuming points, so far as the demand for stock is concerned. This applies to practically all lines. Wood consuming industries of all kinds are looking for stock and the building trade is still active. There seems however to be some fly in the ointment at all times, and now when the demand is good manufacturers and wholesalers are finding the outmost difficulty in securing cars and men. The same report comes from all parts of the country and it seems that the scarcity of cars for shipment and of men to load what cars can be secured is greater than it has ever been before.

In most of the Ontario towns retailers are busy and many of them report a better business than they have had at any other time during the present year. Trade on the whole is very satisfactory and promises to continue so for some time. Everything however, is dependent largely upon the weather. The pleasant weather which has prevailed so far this fall has been an important factor in the improvement of trade, as it has enabled farmers and others to continue making additions and putting up new buildings.

Across the international border on the other hand, the same dull trade continues which has been in progress for many months. The wholesaler and the retailer in that country seems to have no confidence in the immediate future and the result is that when a man needs lumber to fill an order he buys it, but never anticipates.

Operators on the North Shore report an off season and expect a falling off in the output this winter. An interesting development has been the shipment of a large amount of board timber for export to England. The scarcity of men for the woods is growing more pronounced. Wages are from $28 to $35 per month and even at that the men are scarce. Stocks of white pine at North Shore yards are large and sales are slow.

Eastern Canada

The improvement which was reported in the montreal trade in our last issue still continues and has taken on a permanent appearance. It is generally believed to be the result of a widespread improvement in all classes of business. The activity in the Montreal building trade is of course one of the important factors so far as the lumber business is concerned. So strong has been the demand of late that wholesalers report they are unable, in cases, to accept orders as they cannot secure sufficient stock to fill them. This is caused to some extent by the shortage of cars and boats. Reports from some of the Quebec mills are to the effect that there may be a reduction in the cut of lumber on account of the low water which is prevailing. Montreal planing mills are working to their full capacity and cannot fill all the orders they are receiving. There is a good demand for hardwoods, especially oak and chestnut. The demand for quartered oak is a little slower and a slight decline in the price of birch is reported. Hemlock is very dull. Cedar shingles are in good demand. Lath continue firm with a decreased output.

The demand for spruce continues strong and prices at New York are reported to have advanced a dollar or two for some lines. The cooperage trade at Montreal is also enjoying a good business. The export trade with England is excellent but is hampered by the shortage of cars and by the congestion in the Old Country which followed the strikes. A strong market exists for ground wood pulp.

The Nova Scotia deal market is active but the scarcity of chartered tonnage for England is hampering exports. The export trade with the United States continues dull. Local trade is steady.

Prices for eastern spruce, at Boston are unchanged but the demand continues fairly steady. Dealers are selling frames, at $23.50, and plenty of lumber is being offered. There seems to be no likelihood of any advance in prices. There is a moderate sale of random. The demand for spruce boards is small. Shingles and lath are improving at Boston, Both as to price and demand. The best cedar extras are bringing $3.50 in some cases and $3.20 is being asked in most cases for clears. Extras can be had however at $3.40. Lath are firmer and in better demand. Prices for 1⅝-inch range from $4.00 to $4.15 and for 1½-inch from $3.45 to $3.50.

Trade in eastern spruce at New York, is rather quiet, but stocks are low. Prices are holding rather firmly by the mills, but wholesalers are fighting for the trade and the buyer is getting the benefit.

Great Britain

A welcome change for the better is reported in the work of unloading the lumber laden vessels at Liverpool and trade commences to take on a much more normal appearance than it has had for some time past. There is a satisfactory consumption in progress of Quebec pine deals and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals at most of the English ports. In spite of the improvement in the unloading conditions at the ports there is still a congestion along the railway lines to the inland points and it will be sometime before this has been relieved. There is a better demand at London for Canadian spruce and pine deals. This is accompanied by light stocks and firm prices, so that prices are expected to stiffen. High freight rates are interfering somewhat with the export business. At public sales there has been active buying.

There is an increased output from the Liverpool yards. Stocks of New Brunswick spruce and pine deals and of yellow pine deals are light. Oregon pine deals are also moving well and stocks are builders are using a large amount of oak logs and there is also a good market for birch logs.

A better demand is noted for spruce at Manchester and stocks are light. There is also a good demand for Quebec board pine. The demand from the shipbuilding and coal mining industries in the North East is active and is strongly reflected in the lumber industry.

Stocks of pine at Glasgow are light as a result of a better demand. There is also a better demand for spruce deals. Wagon builders are using a large amount of oak logs and there is also a good movement of elm logs.

At Foy Morgan & Company's recent London Auction sale 3 x 11 4th Montreal pine sold for £11 for 13 feet. and £10 15s. for the longer lengths. 3-16 x 1 in. brought 9¾d. and 9½d., and ¼ in. sold at 9½d. and 9¼d. The Timber Trades Journal speaking of the London situation says:—"There is leeway to make up, owing to the strike period, and this is gradually being made good. Matters at the docks show much improvement, and the accumulation of goods for piling is now being rapidly dealt with, and in another week will have disappeared if the weather holds fine.

"All branches of consumption are showing well without any sign of rush, and this is as much as can be expected at present. The great difficulty of attracting capital into building properties continues as acute as ever, and the cases of mortgages being called in continue to be numerous. Until there is a notable alteration in this direction we can hardly hope for much improvement in the building demand, but a hopeful feature is that more of the older empty property in the nearer suburbs is being let than has been the case for some months past."

United States

The most frequent report heard nowadays of the lumber trade in the United States is that only the necessary movement of stocks to meet the fall demand is going on. During the season, stocks have been kept low and the indications are that these conditions will continue at least until the end of the present year. Without any expectation of advance in prices between now and next spring, it is not likely that dealers will be in a hurry to increase their stocks. With the approaching period for the taking of inventories, the tendency will naturally be in the opposite direction.

Chicago:—Excellent weather has recently prevailed, at Chicago and building operations continue quite active. The demand for the upper grades of northern pine has slackened somewhat, but prices are unchanged. Low grade stock is moving well and a noticeable improvement is reported. Better prices are being secured for No. 4 and 5. The receipts of the better grades have been rather light. There is a good demand for pattern lumber with steady prices. The demand for hardwood is active, but rather spotty. Buyers are taking stock more for their immediate requirements than for any future trade. Prices as a rule are steady. The furniture manufacturers are a little more active in their buying, but it all seems to be for immediate use. The demand from the piano manufacturers is almost dead. The leading hardwood is plain red oak, for which there is a good demand. All grades of basswood are rather quiet. Birch and maple are selling well. No change is to be noted in the hemlock market, except that perhaps business is somewhate more quiet and orderly. The retail demand for hemlock is fair. Prices still vary greatly as a result of manufacturers having little regard to current conditions. The southern pine situation continues uncertain. Orders have not been very heavy, as buyers are looking for a considerable reduction, consequent upon business depression. Manufacturers however, are of the opinion that the conditions of stocks will enable them to maintain present prices. The yellow pine situation is being watched keenly, as upon it depend so much of the course of the other lines of lumber. Red cedar shingles are very weak. Clears are selling at $2.97 and stars at $2.44, Chicago basis. At these prices, sales have been unusually heavy. White cedar shingles are steady and quiet. The demand for lath is unchanged and prices are steady. Cooperage trade conditions continue unsettled.

Buffalo:—The trade in northern pine is of fair volume, but prices continue low and buyers seem to be in control. In spite of this however, there seem to have been more sales recently than during the

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

J. M. DIVER, Gen'l. Mgr.
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

The Place To Buy Lumber

is where you can get uniform grades the year round. We saw Winter and Summer and always have large stock of White and Norway Pine for immediate shipment.

We can also furnish with despatch RAILROAD, SHIP-BUILDING and HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS
Wire, Telephone or Write

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited
SARNIA ONTARIO

month of September. At North Tonawanda the trade in northern pine is reported to be improving, the greatest activity being among the low grades, especially box. Prices are unchanged and show no tendency to advance. It is expected that the supply at the close of navigation will be about as usual. An improved demand is noted for hardwoods, though trade is by no means brisk. One of the best selling lines is maple, the upper grades of which are firm and the lower grades quiet. There is a good demand for birch and prices are firm. Plain oak is strong but quartered oak still remains dull. There is a fair trade in elm, ash, and chestnut. A fair movement is reported in hemlock, but prices do not improve. Most of the buying is for immediate use. Southern pine is firm, at slightly improved prices. It is very difficult to secure deliveries, on account of the shortage of cars and this is assisting the price in its firmness. Shingles and lath still continue weak and stocks are heavy.

Bay City and Saginaw:—An improvement in the northern pine trade is reported. Enquiries are a little more numerous, for certain lines, but prices have not strengthened. Considerable strength is noted among the better grades.

Market Correspondence

Marked Improvement in Montreal Trade

Montreal, October 26.—On every hand one hears continued reports of good business. Some put this down to the rejection of reciprocity. One dealer reports that trade has improved since the change in government, but others declare it is a mere reflex of the general satisfactory conditions, and, locally, of the activity in building. Whatever the cause, there can be no doubt that a good business is being done and is looked for for some time to come. One wholesaler states that he has refused orders—he could not obtain the lumber—being strictly a seller's market, he also anticipates an advance in prices. The one drawback is the great scarcity of cars and boats, which is handicapping trade to an extent which is calling forth general complaint.

Some wholesalers anticipate a large shortage in the cut of lumber, on account of the low water at the mills; in Quebec a few mills have already closed down.

An indication of the good times locally is that planing mills are working to their fullest capacity, and that it is difficult to get work done for immediate necessities. Hardwoods are in request, particularly oak and chestnut; but quartered oak is a trifle slow and birch a little easier in price. Cedar shingles are also enjoying a good market, while hemlock finds practically no buyers. Prices of lath continue firm, in consequence of the demand and a lessened output.

There are many buyers for spruce, and the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company report that in the New York market 1-in., 1¼-in. and 2 in. x 9 in. x 13 ft. has advanced a dollar to two dollars per 1,000 ft. On account of the scarcity still higher prices are expected before spring.

Cooperage firms are sharing in the general prosperity; most of them are exceptionally busy, some working day and night. There is, however, a lack of skilled workmen. Most of the British coopers who came to this side have to be trained in Canadian ways, and when this is done, many of them go West.

Dealings in dimension timber are still few, and are not likely to increase until the new government settles down. The holding-up of certain contracts given just before the Liberals went out of office has restricted transactions, and those who are working on old contracts find themselves hampered owing to the fact that funds have not yet been voted by the new Parliament. For the time being, therefore, things are to a large extent at a standstill.

Exporters are still rushing lumber to British ports, and find themselves faced by the shortage of cars and the congestion which followed the strikes on the other side. With prices keeping steady, a fair number of orders is coming to hand.

Ground wood pulp is a very strong market, owing to its extreme scarcity. There is practically no ground wood pulp available at any of the mills, and the production is sold ahead until the first of January. Water power is very low—lower in fact in Quebec province than for many years, and appearances point to a continued shortage in pulp unless there are heavy rains for a long period. News paper in Canada seems to be sold up for a considerable period. Representatives of big paper brokers in the United States have been on visits to Canadian mills recently, but find that there is no unsold paper to be obtained for at least six months. Chemical pulp is also scarce, owing to the low water conditions. There is a good demand throughout the country, and mills shipping to the United States are sold right up to the present production. Consequent upon these conditions, the price of sulphide has risen a dollar per ton since our last issue. The general outlook for the paper and pulp business of Canada is distinctly promising for the fall and winter.

An Off Season on the North Shore

Thessalon, Ont., October 25.—This is an off season on the North Shore. There will be a heavy falling off in the output this coming season. Some of the firms are not doing anything this season, and everybody to-day is curtailing. The large mills of Waldie Bros., at Spragge, has closed down for the season and has cut more lumber for the time running than ever it has. The remainder of the mills will run till the ice stops them. The Thessalon Lumber Company have not put in any camps yet but reports say they intend to organize shortly.

The great difficulty in operating this season is scarcity of men for the woods. It is almost impossible to get wood men at present. Wages are from $28 to $35 per month, which makes the cost of production very high. The price of lumber is off and it is hard to sell. The yards on the Shore are filled with white pine lumber and there are prospects for any rush of orders this season.

There will be considerable board lumber got out on the Shore this season. There is good demand for timber in England. The Thessalon Lumber Company have cut some very fine board timber out of their stock at the mill this season and shipped by rail to Quebec.

The Lumber Trade in the United Kingdom—Improvement General

Liverpool, Eng., Oct. 17.—The consumption of Quebec pine deals, and of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals is proceeding on a satisfactory scale in the principal English ports. A great change for the better has taken place since the work of unloading ships was resumed on something like normal lines after the strikes, but the transportation of timber from the ports, to towns inland, is still being done with difficulty. The railway companies have not recovered from the effects of the transport workers' strike, and are only moving goods, at the present time, at about three-quarters of the scale and rate which importers and manufacturers require, so that dock guays, yards, stations and sidings are still in a state of glut and confusion. But as regards the "trade" which is behind it all, this is in a fairly satisfactory condition. An improvement in trade has taken place at all of the large ports and at most of the large cities, since the railways and dock workers' strikes came to an end.

At London, Canadian spruce and pine are in more demand. Stocks are very light and prices are very firm, and a hardening is confidently looked for. The export branch has been more active, but business in this branch is impeded by the high freight rates which are now asked. The public sales have been well attended, and bidding has been brisk enough to indicate that consumption was going on satisfactorily.

At Liverpool the output from yards has been on an increased scale and stocks of yellow pine deals and of New Brunswick spruce and pine deals are still light. Oregon pine has moved more freely and the stocks of this wood are much smaller than at the corresponding date in 1910 or 1909. Birch logs are in good demand and wood of prime quality is advancing in price.

At Manchester, spruce is more called for and stocks are below the normal compass. Quebec board pine has passed more freely into consumption and is still in good requset. On the north-east coast, ship-building and coal-working are active and the condition of these main industries is reflected by the timber trade. Deals have been in more demand, and spruce for case-makers' uses, has sold very freely. Pitwood has been taken in large quantities and is still passing steadily into consumption.

At Glasgow, pine and spruce deals have been more inquired for and stocks of pine are now light. Oak and elm logs continue in good demand, the former being taken largely for wagon work. Shipbuilders are actively employed and are making a good and steady demand for wood of the kinds used by them.

The packing-case makers of London have now been actively employed for a long period. In view of the increasing cost of coal and other commodities and of labor, the case makers have decided to increase their prices for cases, from 5 to 10 per cent. This particular branch of the trade is making a very large and continuous demand for spruce, though it is not stated that the advance named is being made on account of the price of this chief raw material of the industry but on account of the other items spoken of.

Canadian, U. S. and English Situation

The failure of the Canadian Liberal Government to carry through their projected reciprocity agreement with the United States, was a matter of great interest to timber importers in England, especially to those engaged in the Canadian timber trade. Since the reciprocity scheme was broached, importers in the U. K. have been wondering

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. G. FIR FLOORING

Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA }	A. Montgomery,	Travelling Representative
Sask. }	P. Hasselfield,	" "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B. C.

how the importation of Canadian timber to the U. K. would be affected if the scheme were carried into effect. The general belief has been that it would have proved almost fatal to the trade in Canadian timber with the United Kingdom, as the trade in such timber with the United States would, it was believed, have increased so greatly that Canada would have had little timber to spare for the U. K. or for anywhere else, when the United States had got from her all they were prepared to take. The nearer the conditions of trade between Canadt and the United States approached to free trade, as England understands it, the smaller, it is believed, would the trade in timber between Canada and the United Kingdom have become. It will be seen therefore, that the situation possessed elements of great interest to importers of Canadian timber in the United Kingdom as they found themselves confronted with a probability that they would shortly be without supplies of Canadian timber, and without a prospect of being able to obtain further supplies of such timber. To importers in England this would have meant a temporary inconvenience. If they had found their supplies of Canadian wood stopped, they would have turned to Baltic or North-sea ports for white wood and to the United States for pitch-pine and other woods. English importers would not have been losers, when once the re-adjustment of the stream of supplies had been made. Presumably, also, the Canadian exporters would not have been losers either, for though they had stopped the supply of lumber to England, they would have been sending the timber, and probably more of it, to the United States. Apparently no loss would have been sustained by anyone, whereas, a gain would have occurred to Russian or Scandanivan exporters of timber, as they would have had to make up the shortage caused in the United Kingdom by the witholding of the Canadian timber. The present situation, in view of the failure of the reciprocity scheme possesses interesting possibilities. It is believed in England that an effort will now be made to obtain the removal of the American tax on Canadian timber and so to establish free trade in timber between Canada and the States. Should this be done, Canadian timber will, it is said, cease to be sent to the United Kingdom as the United States will be able to take as much lumber as Canada can let her have. The question importers are asking is, whether the Canadian branch of their trade is about to be taken from them. The answer will depend on the course which the United States and Canada pursue in view of the fruitless attempt to carry the reciprocity treaty into law. English importers who have been for many years in the Canadian timber trade, would regret to see that branch of their own trade slip away from them but they will be powerless in the matter. It is for Canada herself to say whether or not she will continue to make a steady and valuable contribution to the supplies of timber received by the United Kingdom from overseas, or under a system of free trade, confine her dealings in timber with her next door neighbor. For the present, things will, presumably, remain as they have been. Canadian exporters will continue to make contributions to the supply of spruce and deal, oak, birch and elm required by the United Kingdom, and the English importers will continue to receive and handle the goods to the advantage of all concerned.

The Late David Jardine

On October 7 Liverpool was shocked by the announcement that Mr. David Jardine had passed away suddenly at his residence, High Lee, Woolton. The deceased gentleman was in his eighty-fourth year, and for nearly half a century had occupied a prominent and distinguished position in the arena of public and mercantile life at Liverpool. For many years, prior to a comparatively recent date, Mr. Jardine was senior partner in the firm of Farnworth and Jardine, probably the oldest firm in the timber trade in the United Kingdom, and a firm with a world-wide reputation. The business of the firm was established about 120 years ago by a Mr. Dempsey, who was joined by a Mr. Frost, the style of the firm becoming Dempsey, Frost & Co. Mr. Jardine entered the service of the firm as a youth, in 1842. In 1848 Mr. Dempsey, the founder of the firm died. About this time the late Mr. John Farnworth became a partner in the firm. A man of strong religious convictions and with a large sense of public duty, he entered freely into church and philanthropic work in the city, and became Mayor of Liverpool. Meanwhile Mr. Jardine had acquired a thorough knowledge of the timber trade, and of the firm's business, and had shown ability and probity which greatly impressed Mr. Farnworth. When therefore, the public service which he was doing in the city made large claims on his time, Mr. Farnworth intrusted much of the responsible work of the business to Mr. Jardine. Mr. Frost died shortly after, whereupon Mr. Farnworth admitted Mr. Jardine to a partnership in the business. Mr. Peter Owen, who attained celebrity in the timber trade was also admitted to the firm in 1861. For many years the business was carried on at offices near the Brunswick,dock, Liverpool; the great timber dock of the port at that time. Later, offices and yards were taken at the Canada-dock, which had become the seat of the timber trade at the north end of Liverpool. The business now attained vast dimensions and became really world wide. Public sales by auction were established and were held at regular intervals, and were attended by buyers from all parts of the kingdom, and often from distant parts of the world. Timber from all parts was sent to the sales and the sale-room of Farnworth and Jardine at the Canada-dock, Liverpool, became of world wide note, as a resort of representatives of the timber trade. The business done by the firm, as selling brokers, became of enormous proportions.

Mr. David Jardine entered largely and heartily into the mercantile life of Liverpool. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, a position which is regarded as the premier mercantile honor—the "blue-ribbon" honor, it is termed—of the Port of Liverpool. While a member of the Board he served on the Works, Docks and Quays, Finance, Parliamentary and other committees. From January 1884 until December 1890 he was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board. He also enjoyed the distinction of being one of the first directors of the Cunard Company, joining the board in 1880 and serving for many years on the board of this famous steamship company. For several years Mr. Jardine was deputy chairman of the company, and also chairman of the Executive Committee of the company. On the death of the first Lord Inverclyde, Mr. Jardine became chairman of the Cunard Company. This position he held until his retirement from the board of the company in 1902. Mr. Jardine was connected with several other companies in Liverpool, among them being the Royal Insurance Company, the Standard Marine Insurance Company, and the Pacific Loan and Discount Company; of each of which he was a director. Though so far advanced in years, he attended every day, practically to the last, to his own business and to the duties of his different directorships. Since 1879 he had been a Justice of the Peace of the City of Liverpool, and give much valuable service as a magistrate.

The remains were interred at Smithdown road Cemetery, Liverpool, on Tuesday afternoon, October 10; in the presence of a large gathering representing almost every branch of public and commercial life in Liverpool; the timber trade and the Presbyterian Church, of which he had long been an honored member.

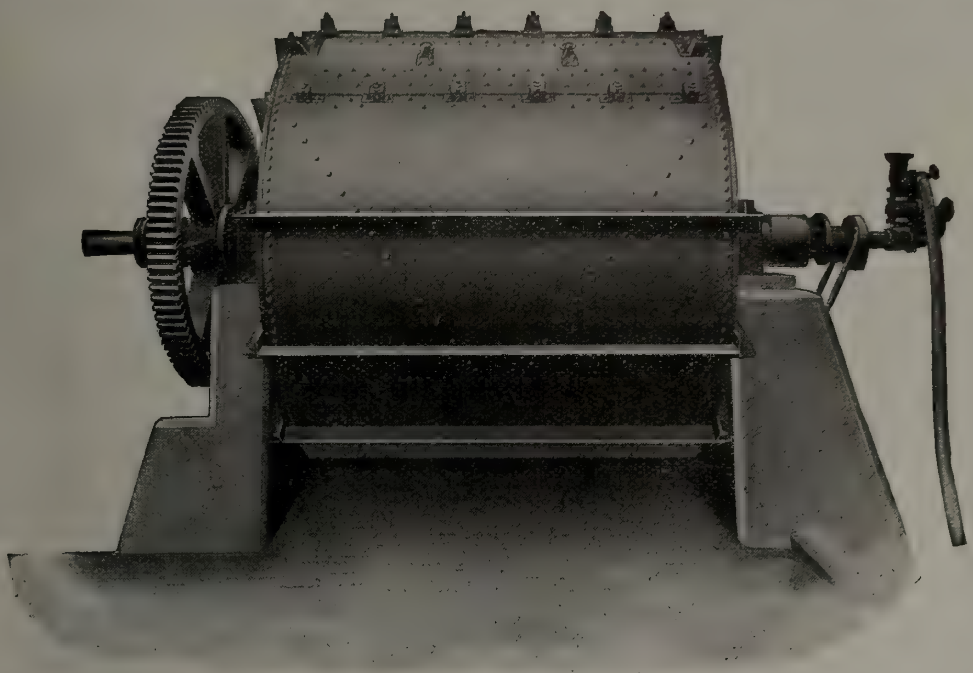
A Bay City lumberman, operating a mill plant in the Georgian Bay district, reports that lumbermen there already have their camps established. He estimates the log output this coming winter at about 80 per cent. of the average. Some manufactured lumber is accumulating there on the mill docks, but much of this season's cut was contracted for early in the season. Nearly all Saginaw valley buyers secured their stocks last winter by contract. The market is steady and the better grades of lumber are exceptionally firm in price. Reports from lumbermen operating camps are that a fair amount of help is available, and more will be offered when crops have been harvested. Experienced men are scarce, however.

Gordon, Grant & Company, of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, report as follows under date of Oct. 2:—

Lumber and cooperage materials.—No further arrivals of pitch pine have taken place, and a cargo or two of suitably assorted quality should be saleable. We expect the schr. Rhoda from Liverpool, N. S., at any time, with a cargo of pine, spruce and hemlock boards, for which class of lumber there is a constant demand at full rates.

S. P. Musson, Son & Co., Barbados, report under date of Sept. 30 as follows:—**Lumberstuffs.**—We have no landings of white pine or spruce to report since our last. There is a good opening for a couple of cargoes which would meet with ready sale. White Pine—We value at about the same as recent prices, viz.: $31.50 per M. for merchantable, and $24 per M. for second quality. Spruce—We value at $25 per M. for shipping and $21 to $20 per M. for second quality. P. Pine—We note the arrival of about 163 m. ex S.S. "Tyrm" from Mobile, which was placed to arrive, at $33.25 per M. for merchantable, all heart, and $26.50 for second quality. Shingles—No arrivals since our last. We have recently sold a cargo of one million and a half Extra No. 1 Extra Cedar Laying at $2.05, and we understand a cargo of about 2 million have since been sold at $2 per M. Shooks—We have to report the arrival of the 4-mstd. Schr. "Augustus H. Babcock" from Portland, Me., with a cargo comprising 22,930 bdls. Hhd. Shooks, and 2,350 bdls. Brl. Shooks—about half for selves. The Hhd. Shooks were sold sometime ago at $1.95 per bdl. for oak, and $1.85 per bdl. for hardwood. We also note the arrival of 1,089 bdls. Hhd Shooks ex Stmr from Halifax, on importer's account. Wood Hoops—No arrivals.

The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will hold its next annual meeting on Wednesday and Thursday, March 6th and 7th, 1912. The place has not been decided upon.

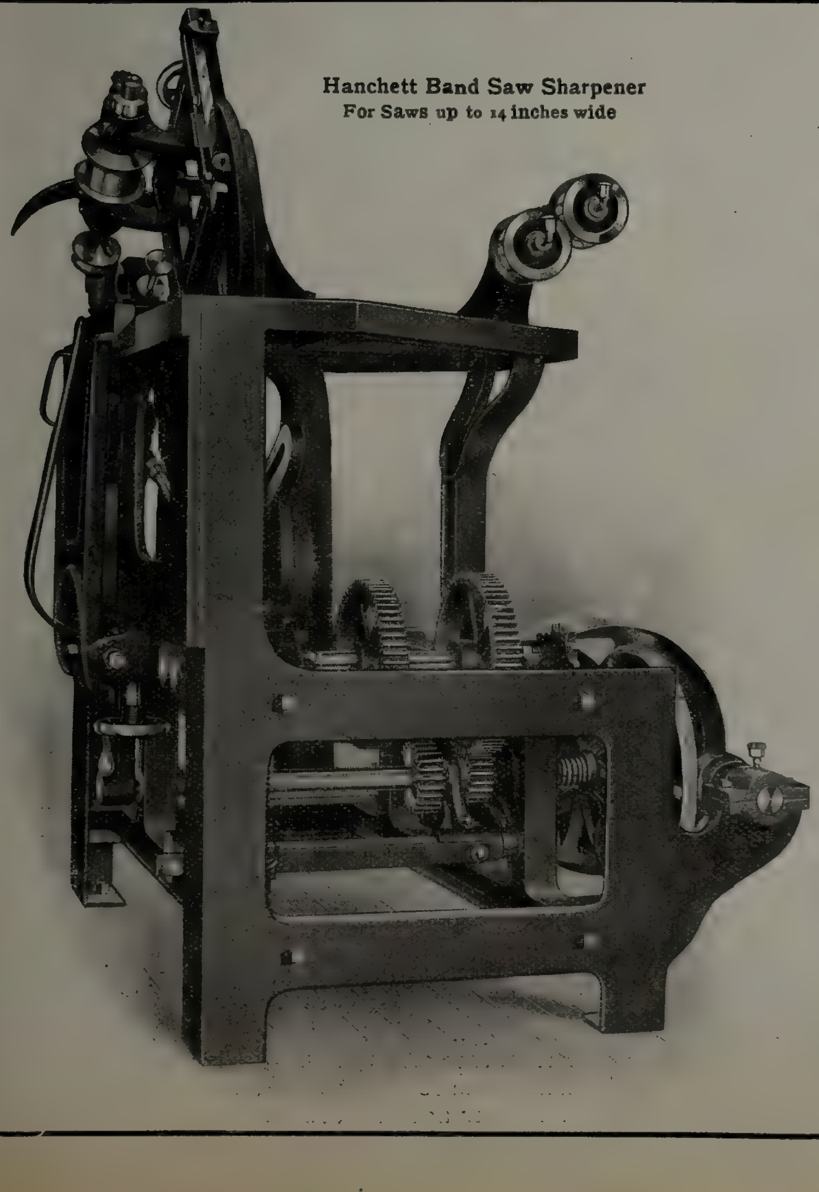


C. Bache-Wing Pulp Wood Barking Drum

SEND FOR CIRCULAR SHOWING TESTS MADE AGAINST THE KNIFE BARKER.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.



Hanchett Band Saw Sharpener
For Saws up to 14 inches wide

The Filing Room

Look at this new band saw sharpener. It isn't exactly new, for a good many of them have been in use for some time in some of the largest and best mills in the United States. Besides, it is our same old Hanchett No. 2 band saw sharpener, fitted with internal gear drive. By simply shifting a lever several different speeds may be instantly had while the machine is in operation, or the machine may be instantly started or stopped by the same lever.

It is fitted with either friction or gear drive without extra cost, and changes from gear to friction or vice versa may be made at any time at a trifling cost.

It is solid, rigid and free from vibration. Weight 1800 lbs. Send for Circular No. 5.

MAKERS:

HANCHETT SWAGE WORKS
Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

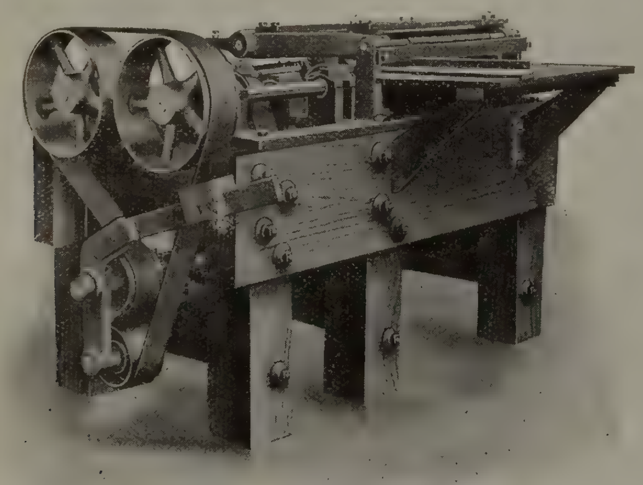
(Continued from page 43)

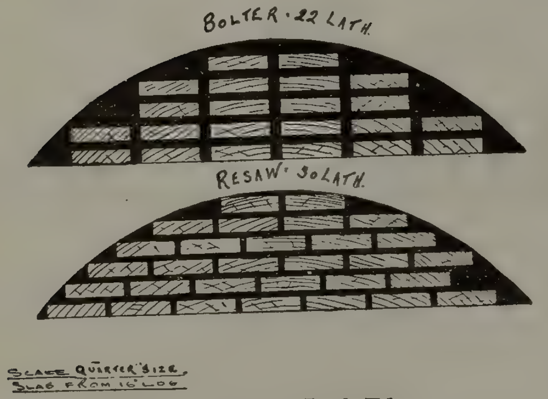
stays and tips are sewed by double lock-stitch wax thread machine. Among the many new improvements are found those sizes from 10 to 17 inches which have solid tram hooks on all high cut shoes which enables the user to remove the shoe in one half the time.

With excellent shipping facilities by both lake and rail and a large staff constantly employed, Mr. Todd is in a position to fill orders on shortest notice. He does not confine customers to the ordinary styles, models or sizes, but can turn out anything in the shoepack line promptly, on a customer's order. He makes a specialty of shoes for the harvest field for Western Canada, in russett or oil-tanned stock, manufacturing also leggins, shoepacks and larrigans, sheaths and belts and complete outfit in leather for hunters, prospectors, sportsmen and lumbermen. The "Polar Bear" brand which Mr. Todd's lines will be known by, bid fair to become very popular from coast to coast.

The Mereen-Johnson Lath Edger

A lath edger of exceptional merit is illustrated herewith, which is the product of the Mereen-Johnson Machine Company, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A. A study of the diagram also reproduced will show the great economy of labor and material obtained by manufacturing lath on a slab resaw and lath edger. It permits the use of cheaper labor, less men per thousand lath and gets more lath out of every slab handled, besides getting number one lath out of thin slabs which would be worthless under other systems.





The Mereen-Johnson Lath Edger

A cast-iron frame completely encloses all working parts, and all the boxes except one are cast in this frame, which insures perfect alignment. This frame is bolted to a heavy wooden frame which is securely bolted together and completes a very substantial construction.

The saws are spaced to rip one and one-half inches wide. The first saw cuts one and one-half inches from the guide so there is no waste on straight edge stock, while stock without a straight edge is fed through at random.

The arbor has three boxes, one on each side of the drive pulley and a moveable box at the opposite end. The frame at this end being in the shape of a "U," the saws will pass off without moving the arbor. The box has a fitted seat and can be removed by hand in a few seconds which enables saws to be changed in a few minutes without opening a single box.

The saws are 16 gauge, 10 inches in diameter, 2 7-16 in. hole, 50 teeth. The arbor pulley is 7 inches by 6 inches and should run 3,000 r.p.m. Spacing collars are furnished to set 9 saws to cut 1½-in. lath. The machine uses 5 h.p. and occupies 3 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 1 in. of floor space. Its shipping weight is 1,400 lbs.

A Practical Store Coupon System

An ingenious and useful coupon book system for the use of lumber firms and in fact for all who conduct a store at which their employees purchase supplies, is manufactured by the Southern Coupon Company of Birmingham, Ala. The basis of the system is a small book of coupons representing five cents each or in some cases one and two cents each. These books are issued to the employees who sign a note for them or pay for them in cash. In the latter case it is possible to offer a small discount for cash payments. By the use of this system it is possible to place the business of a company store immediately on a cash basis, and at the same time to reduce greatly the intricacies of account keeping. An employee making a purchase presents his book to the clerk who detaches coupons to the amount of the purchase. When a book is issued to an employee the value which it represents is deducted from his next time check. In addition to placing the store business on a cash basis this system will please employees as it does entirely away with any possibility of his being improperly charged with accounts which have been run by other employees. It also induces employees to bring all their business to the store and not trade anywhere else. An interesting advertisement of the Southern Coupon Company appears in this issue.

Death of Burk's Falls Lumberman

The death occurred recently, at Toronto, of Mr. Wm. Train, for many years a resident of Burk's Falls, Ont., who was well known as a lumberman, in Vaughan township, Parry Sound district. Mr. Train who was living with his son, Mr. G. T. S. Train, in Toronto accidentally left the gas turned on in his room and was found unconsciousness the next morning. Being 74 years of age he was unable to overcome the effects and succumbed a week and half later. Mr. Train was born in Vaughan township, in 1838, and owned and operated lumber and flour mills at Thompsonville, Simpson county.

New Mills for Port Alberni

It is reported that a sawmill with a cutting capacity of 75,000 feet per day is to be established by the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company in Port Alberni. The machinery is under order and will begin to arrive shortly. It is expected that the new mill will be in operation before the first of February next. A shingle factory, with three machines, will also be operated by the same company. The present Barclay Sound mill, which is slightly out of date, will be almost entirely removed. The plant and buildings will cost the company $50,000. There is no shingle mill attached to the company's plant in Vancouver, and shingles for the Vancouver trade are to be manufactured in Port Alberni.

Lumber Market Overworked

A Spokane, Wash., despatch says:—Salesmen returning from the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba, report that the lumber market is being overworked. Better conditions are looked for there later in the season following the harvesting of crops. However, considerable lumber is moving into the provinces at the present time, several million feet of which is produced in the Inland Empire mills. Stocks are heavy in Calgary at the present time. They also say that the action of the mountain mills in reducing the price of lumber $2 per 1,000 feet with an extension of credit by invoicing the shipments November 1, is having an effect on local shipments. The object of the mountain mills in making this concession is to cut down the shipments from the American mills.

Richelieu Lumber Company Elects Officers

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Richelieu Lumber Co., Limited, held at their offices, 52 St. James street, Montreal, October 19th, the new permanent Board of Directors were elected and officers appointed for the ensuing year. The following were elected:—Mr. J. H. Rainville, M.P., president; Mr. Samuel Tarrante, merchant of Montreal, first vice-presiden; Mr. J. S. Beauregard, broker, Montreal, second vice-president; Mr. G. A. Fowler, lumber agent, C.P.R., Montreal; Mr. Jno. R. Flynn, contractor, St. Agathe; Mr. Ulric, St. Jean, merchant, Contrecoeur, P. Q., and Mr. J. B. Dupuy, M.P., manager of the Caisse d' Economie, Contrecoeur. Mr. Flynn was appointed secretary. The general superintendent of the mill at Bonaventure River will be Mr. Marcoux, formerly proprietor of a large saw mill and sash and door factory at Berthierville, who suffered a complete loss of his plant by fire in July last. Mr. Marcoux has had a wide experience, and will have charge of operations representing a cut of 15 million feet of spruce and pine and between 40 and 50 million shingles. The selection of a general manager has been left open for a short time pending the acceptance of proposals to the board of a well known Montreal lumberman. The company has already taken large contracts for next spring for lumber and railroad ties.

Power Saved

Time Saved

Money Saved

Scientific Efficiency

Thirty Years of Study Has Evolved the Perfect Belt

"AMPHIBIA"

WATERPROOF

Guaranteed Against Opening of Laps Through Exposure to Water or Steam

A Belt for Every Purpose

Lasts Longer, Costs Less for Upkeep

If You Are Not Satisfied With Our Belts After A Fair Trial We Will Refund Your Money

Write for Information To-Day

SADLER & HAWORTH

Tanners and Manufacturers of

Oak Leather Belting

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

Algonquin Steel Shanty Range

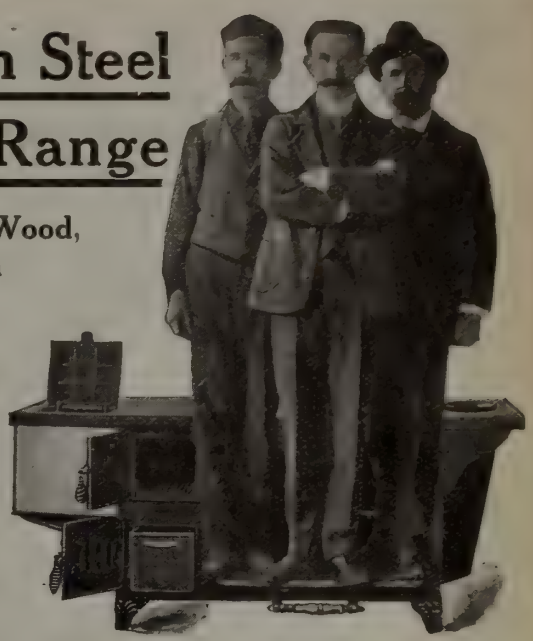
For Coal or Wood, or Both

Built for the big capacity and rough usage required in

Lumber and Mining Camps,

Railroad Construction or Boarding Houses,

Threshing Outfits and Ranches



Big cooking surface.
Big Oven—Big Reservoir—Big Fire Box—Big Ash Pit.
Heavy Steel Body—Extreme Heavy Cast Iron Top and Lids.
Duplex Grates and Fire Box Linings—all of heaviest design and construction.
Double Steel Wall on top and bottom of oven, interlined with heavy Asbestos Board, ensuring quick and even baking.
Top Cooking Surface, 53 x 28 in.
Six 10 in. Cooking Holes.
Oven 24 x 26 x 14. Fire-door 9 x 9. Ash Door 9 x 9.
15 Gal. Capacity Reservoir.
Note what the Shelf made by the Big-One Piece-Drop-Oven Door means to the cook when baking.
Oven Thermometer supplied at small extra cost if desired.
Sold Direct from Factory to User.
Quick delivery from Edmonton, Regina, Brandon Saskatoon or Ottawa

National Manufacturing Co., Limited
OTTAWA, - - CANADA

Your Choice of a Steam Loader

Is sure to be an "AMERICAN" if you compare closely the important feature of durability.

The loader shown above, which has been operated constantly for six years in rough country and has passed through several wrecks, is practically as good as new to-day.

It's an "AMERICAN"

This result is only possible with a loader that is **correctly** and **substantially** built.

Send for full information.

AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.

STRENGTH

Oneida Steel Pulleys

have won favor among all pulley users because of their great strength, combined with light weight.

The **Oneida** is so constructed that it is practically indestructible, therefore can be run at high speed without flying to pieces as with cast iron.

Write for catalog and address of nearest Agent

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N. Y., U. S. A.

LATH

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg.,
Montreal.

Clark & Lyford,
Vancouver, B. C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The Preston Furniture Company of Preston, Ont., are building a new dry kiln.

Thomas McKee, Toronto, is advertising his planing mill and lumber business for sale.

A woodworking and sash and door plant will be established by Mr. Smith at Walkerton, Ont.

The Montrose Paper Mill have decided to erect a log conveyor for their new stock yard at Thorold, Ont.

The Foster Armstrong Piano Company, Berlin, Ont., are planning to double their factory in the near future.

The New York and Pennsylvania Pulp & Paper Company of Johnsonburg, Pa., are considering the erection of a pulp wood and paper mill at Cobalt, Ont.

Rankins, Limited, with a capital of $30,000, and head offices in Falding, Ont., has been incorporated to acquire, own and lease timber lands, licenses and limits, as well as logs and hemlock bark.

Neil Watson's stave and lumber mill, at Blenheim, Ont., was destroyed by fire, on Oct. 18th. The loss is placed at $6,000, and the insurance amounted to $1.500. Mr. Watson has not yet decided whether to rebuild.

J. W. Dalton, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of $150,000, head office at Stoney Creek, Ont., to manufacture and deal in logs, timber, wooded lands, machinery appliances, &c. The provisional directors are T. H. Burcher, W. J. Quirmbach and H. T. Canniff, all of Toronto.

Eastern Canada

Lacasse and Frere, Montreal, have been registered as sash and door manufacturers.

The saw mill of Dosithe LeBlanc, at St. Louis, Que., has been destroyed by fire. No insurance.

Jos. Bourgouin, lumber dealer, Cairnside, Que., is reported to have lost his stock by fire.

Laurence and Robitaile are reported to have dissolved partnership in their lumber business and Joseph Laurence is registered.

M. M. Tracey of Connecticut, has a proposition before the council of Cookshire, Que., for the establishment of a large match factory in the town.

The Nova Scotia Lumber Company with headquarters at Walton, N.S., are receiving tenders until Nov. 15th for the purchase of their lumber property near Economy in Colchester and Cumberland counties, N. S.

The Meyer-Thomas Company, manufacturers of wood boxes of all kinds have rented premises opposite their present factory at Granby, Que., and will probably be in the market shortly for new box-making machinery.

N. Mercier, Sr., Deziel street, Levis, Que., has nearly completed the erection of a 20 ft. x 25 ft. building in connection with his saw factory. The building, which is costing $,3000, is to be used for tempering steel. Mr. Mercier is now in the market for machinery.

Stanley Douglas, of Fredericton, N. B., has purchased the Fleetwood Block, near Stanley, on the Nashwaak River, in New Brunswick, which comprises aboue 3,000 acres of valuable timber limits, containing a large quantity of both hard and soft woods. The limits belonged to the Salvation Army.

Canadian Lumber Yards, Limited, Montreal, Que., have been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000 to carry on business as manufacturers of lumber, timber, etc., proprietors of saw mills, lumber yards, etc. The incorporators are G. T. Penny, Geo. V. Cousins and S. T. Mains, all of Montreal.

The Gatineau Industrial Co., Limited, Hervey Junction, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of $200,000 to carry on business as lumberers, saw and planing mill owners, dealers in timber and timber lands, logs, etc. The incorporators are Thos. Malone of Three Rivers, Hugh Doheny of Montreal, Que.

The Canada Gazette reports charters granted to the following concerns: The Gatineau Industrial Company, Limited, to carry on the business of sawing, planing and manufacture of all sorts of wood goods, and also the manufacture of paper, at Hervey Junction, Que.; capital, $200,000; Canadian Lumber Yards, Limited, to carry on a general wood business, sawing, and manufacturing of wood articles of all kinds at Montreal. Capital, $1,000,000.

The formation of the Quebec Pulp & Paper Company, with a capital of $15,000,000 is announced. Mr. Rodolphe Forget, M.P., is prominently connected with the financial end of the company, which will include the Wayagamack and East Canada plants. It is also understood that negotiations are being conducted for the absorption of other paper and pulp companies, together with big timber limits. It is further stated that additional mills will be erected in the Province of Quebec.

The loss by fire at Blackader's mills at Weymouth, N.S., on October 4, is reported to have been in the neighborhood of $25,000. The insurance on the mills amounted to $4,000. The Sissiboo Lumber Company, which had a large quantity of lumber at the mills, carried insurance upon it to the extent of $13,000. The Blanchard Lumber Company also had a quantity of stock at the mills upon which they carried insurance amounting to $1,500. Only a small portion of the lumber was saved.

According to the annual report of the Laurentide Paper Company (now known as the Laurentide Company) for the year ended June 30th last, the profits after bond interest and other charges had been paid, was $713,539, compared with $516,304 the previous year. From the profits have been paid four quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. each on the preference stock, and five quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. each on the common stock, and $20,000 has been added to the depreciation reserve, leaving a balance of $362,171.14 to be carried forward. The gross profits were $909,582, of which $831,507 came from the ground wood, sulphite pulp, paper and cardboard departments, and $78,075 from lumber and miscellaneous. The authorized capital of the Laurentide Company, Limited, is $10,000,000, of which $7,200,000 is now issued, leaving $2,800,000 for the future purposes of the company. The exchange of all the issued stock of the new company for the shares of the old company gives the shareholders of the Laurentide Paper Company exactly the same proportionate interest in the issued stock of the new company as in the old. The first quarterly dividend on the new basis is 1½ per cent. at the rate of six per cent. for the year, but as the capitalization is now doubled the dividend is really at the rate of 12 per cent. on the old stock.

Western Canada

The Mostyn Lumber Company, Lestock, Sask., has been burnt out.

J. S. Grant, lumber dealer, Osler, Sask., has sold out to The Monarch Lumber Company.

The Renfrew Lumber Company propose to erect a new saw mill on Silver Creek near Hope, B. C.

H. H. Goertzen, lumber dealer, Morse, Sask., is reported to have been succeeded by Dewey Gardner Lumber Company.

The McLellan Lumber Company, 744 W. Hastings street, Vancouver, B.C., have commenced the construction of a saw mill.

The Schaake Machine Works, 325 Front street, New Westminster, B.C., have secured the lease of several water lots on Lulu Island as a site for machine works.

The Lindsley Brothers Company, Spokane, Wash., specialists in cedar poles, have opened an office in Calgary, Alta., with Mr. G. U. Bacon in charge as resident manager.

The planing mill belonging to Mr. T. A. Burrows, at Birch River, Man., was recently destroyed by fire. Several cars of lumber were also destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance.

The James Richie sawmill plant at Bridesville, B. C., have been offered for sale. Tenders were received by J. R. Martin at Bridesville until Oct. 20th. The result has not yet been reported.

Indications are that over 150,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut in the woods of the Prince Albert, Sask., district during the coming winter. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 men will be required.

The Arkansas-Vancouver Timber and Lumber Company Limited, Vancouver, B. C., has been incorporated with a capital of $2,000,000 to carry on a general saw mill, logging, shingle mill and lumbering business.

Victoria Shingle Mills, Limited, Victoria, B. C., have been incorporated with a capital of $10,000 to carry on business as lumber operators, timber merchants, and general contractors for public and other works.

A large new sawmill is to be established on the banks of the Fraser river in the near future by the British Canadian Company, a new corporation. The new mill will represent an investment of about half a million dollars, and it is said that the work will be hastened so that the mill will be ready for cutting in the early spring. The new plant will be run by electricity, and every modern appliance known to lumbermen will be installed. There will also be a large box factory in connection with the sawmill.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry.

926. **Veneer crates.**—A Cuban importer would like to correspond with exporters of veneer crates.

927. **Box Shooks.**—A firm of commission merchants would like to hear from manufacturers of box shooks.

932. **Lumber.**—A commission merchant in Havana would like to correspond with Canadian exporters of lumber.

939. **Broom sticks.**—A commission firm can handle large quantities of broom sticks on commission.

941. **Lumber.**—A leading firm of commission merchants would like to correspond with Canadian exporters of lumber.

993. **Lumber.**—A Bristol firm wants hardwood lumber planks, deals and boards, or cut to sizes; also dowels, blinds, rollers, etc.

1019. **Wood pulp boards.**—A Yorkshire firm are in the market for wood pulp boards and would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers.

1058. **Lumber.**—A firm of commission merchants in Havana would like to correspond with exporters of lumber.

1059. **Box shooks.**—A Cuban firm would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers of box shooks.

1037. **Lumber.**—A Cuban firm is in position to handle lumber on commission.

1070. **Wooden crate material.**—A firm of lumber dealers in Bermuda would like to hear from Canadian lumbermen supplying wooden crate material.

1083. **Wood pulp boards.**—A Lancashire firm dealing direct with English slipper makers, wants quotation on wood pulp boards suitable for slipper making.

1088. **Canadian pine.**—An importing timber firm in Carlisle and Glasgow would like quotations on what is there called yellow pine, but is known by either white or Norway pine in Canada. Specifications will be furnished on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

1089. **Canadian pine.**—An important timber firm in Carlisle and Glasgow would like quotations f.o.b. Montreal or Quebec on white or Norway pine 3rd deals and 2nd or mill run sidings.

1109. **Wood working machinery.**—A South African manufacturer's agent wishes to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of wood working machinery.

1171. **Lumber.**—Canadian exporters of lumber are requested to correspond with Cuban commission merchant.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WE will make especially low prices on the following Dry Stock for immediate shipment:

COMMON and DRESSING

WHITE PINE

(NO BOX)

50	M ft.	5/4 x	8-in.	and up	12/8-ft.
60	"	6/4 x	"	" "	"
250	"	8/4 x	"	" "	"
65	"	3 x	4-in.	" "	6/11-ft.
50	"	3 x	4-in.	" "	12/18-ft.

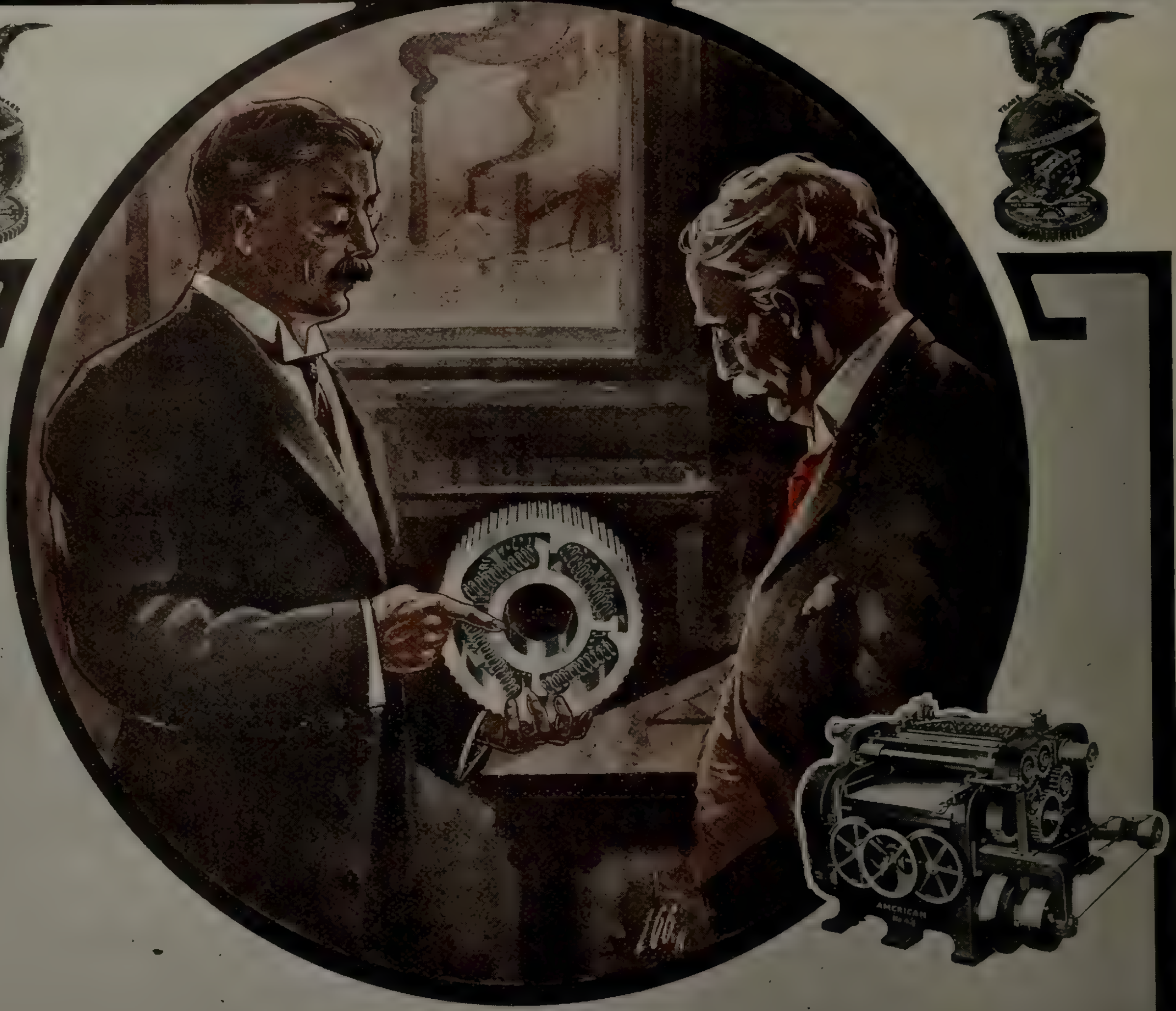
Has to be moved to close an account. Bone Dry. Let us give you further particulars.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

Montreal Ottawa

AMERICAN

FIRST IN QUALITY



A Sectional Roll may be either a nuisance or a fine thing. The ***"American"*** Sectional Roll can cause you no trouble. Let us tell you why.

Incidentally, no other Sectional Roll has ***eight springs*** to the section—can you read the value of that? Of course you can, especially so, if you've ever had any experience with four spring Sectional Rolls.

Do you want a Planer, single or double? Buy only the ***best***—an ***"American."***

AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO

SALES OFFICES
NEW YORK - 90 WEST ST.
CHICAGO - 917 FISHER BLD.
NEW ORLEANS - CANAL LA. BANK BLD.

EXECUTIVE
AND GENERAL SALES OFFICE
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SALES OFFICES
SPOKANE - 314 W. PACIFIC AVE
PORTLAND, ORE - 53-55 FIRST ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL - 46 FREMONT ST.

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Security

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

Economy

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Dominion License

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

Canadian Deposit

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast
Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency
609 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN

NO PAINT Ever Needed on this Roofing
ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
HANNIBAL, MO. covered with over
200,000 Sq. Ft. of J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

The need of paint or gravel on a roofing is positive proof of its weakness—positive proof that the materials in the roofing would dry out, rot, rust, decay or otherwise deteriorate without such protection—positive proof that the roofing itself can't last long unless protected with a **mineral.**

Instead of a perishable animal or vegetable material only **temporarily** protected with a **thin layer of mineral,** such as paint, slag or gravel, J-M Asbestos Roofing is **one solid mass of minerals.** Not a particle of perishable material in it.

J-M Asbestos Roofing consists of layer-on-layer of pure Asbestos Felt securely cemented together with genuine Trinidad Lake Asphalt. Asbestos is a rock, or stone, and of course, stone needs no paint to make it last. And the Asphalt Cement between these stone layers is the same mineral that has withstood the severe duties of street paving for forty years.

So J-M Asbestos Roofing is an **all-mineral** roofing.

J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

is the **only** ready roofing that never requires a single cent's worth of paint or other protection. Its first cost is its **only** cost.

Other ready roofings are a continual trouble and expense—for the paint and gravel wash and blow off and have to be renewed every few years.

Because of its mineral or stone construction, J-M Asbestos Roofing is also rust-proof, rot-proof and acid-proof. And fire that will melt iron won't burn this roofing.

If not at your dealer's, our nearest Branch will supply you with J-M Asbestos Roofing.

Write now for samples and Catalogue No. 303.

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.

Manufacturers of Asbestos and Magnesia Products | ASBESTOS | Asbestos Roofings, Packings, Electrical Supplies, etc.

TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE. WINNIPEG, MAN. VANCOUVER, B. C.

1364

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

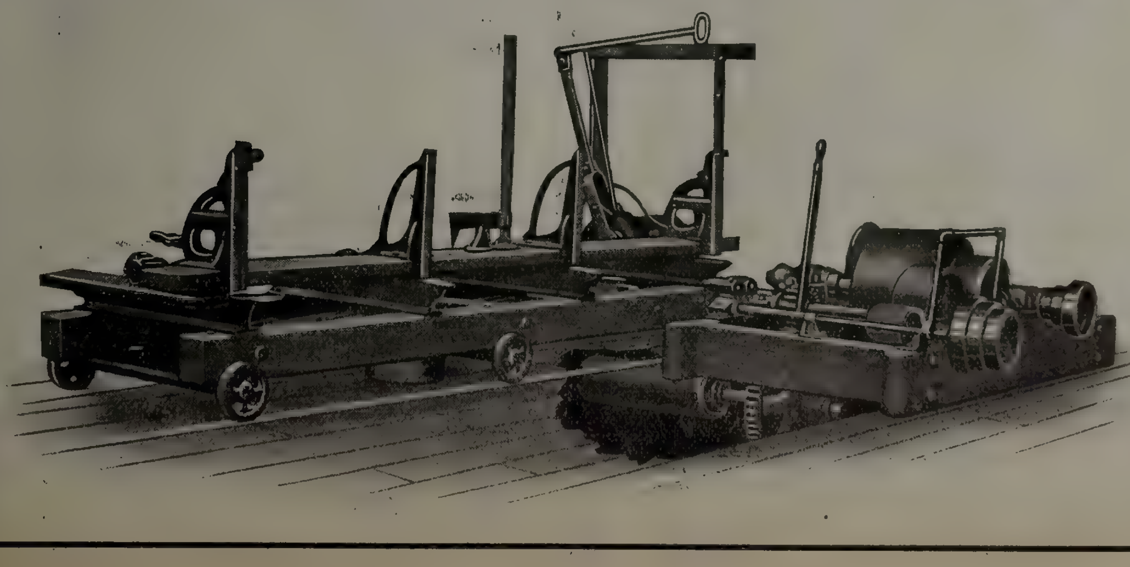
Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND
WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, GA.

G110



Look Here

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**

It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing.**

It **Increases** your **mill Output.**

It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never** in the **Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst
Coaticook, Que.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:

1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	40 00	42 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1X 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run siding	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"	33 00	34 00
" " 1½"	35 00	36 00
" " 2"	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00

Douglas Fir
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:

8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16..	34 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20...	31 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20	35 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20	35 50
10x20	36 00
6x18, 8x18	36 50
6x20, 8x20	37 50

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		4 00
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX		3 75

Hemlock No. 1:

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft	14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.	17 50
1 x8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft	19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft	17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'	12 50
2x 4 to 12", 10 and 16 ft	9 50
2 X 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft	18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft	21 50
" " " 20 ft	23 50
" " " 22 ft	25 50
" " " 24 ft	28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width 6 to 16 ft.	12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. [illegible] common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds. 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	38 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2 ds	90 00
1 /4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 0
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 14/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	3 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine . Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s c. and better 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	25 00
x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up. 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6". 12' 16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"& 2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	[illegible]	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run.	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 45	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 5	2 00
Basswood "	00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18' average, according to lineal..	80	85

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60

ASH.

13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	3
Average 16 inch	30	4

BIRCH.

14 inch	18	24
15 "	22	28
16 "	26	20
18 "	32	3

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett	48 00
6 4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett	59 00
8 4 " " "	62 00
6 4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	48 00
8 4 " " "	50 00
6 4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	57 00
1½ in. "	57 00
2in. "	59 00
2½ and 3' "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		3 . 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

COMMON AND DRESSING MILL RUN

1" x 4"	22 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	26 00
1" x 10"	28 00
1" x 12"	33 00
1" x 13" and up	33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1¼, 1½, 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 75
No. 3 48" Pine	2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock	3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 8 to 16 2 x 8 }	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in..	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 0

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobbe buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00			
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 0

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00	1st and 2nd, soft.	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00	Common and culls.	14 00	22 00

BOSTON, MASS.

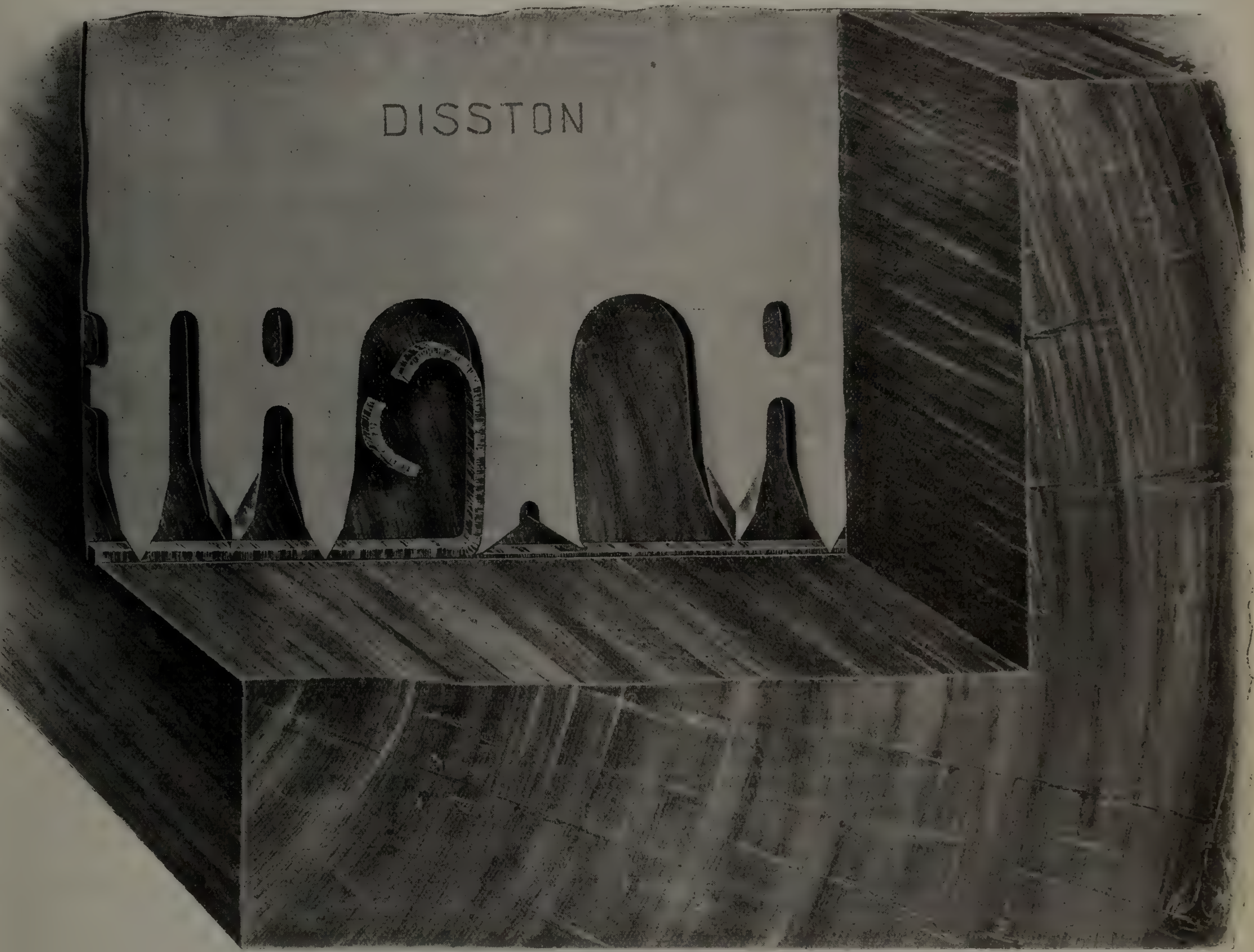
WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$99 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	90 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	70 00	72 00
1½ to 2 inch		75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch..		45 00
1½ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1½ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10		38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8		37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12		43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8		35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8		29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension	26 00	27 00
9 in. and under		24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft.. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 12		19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p. 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths		4 10
½" " "		3 50

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$[illegible] 50
Clears		3 10
Second clears		2 50
Clear Whites	2 25	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	4 00
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 [illegible]
" Perfection, 5butts to 2¼		4 75

The RAKER

is the controlling power in Crosscut Sawing



"The question of length of "Rakers" or Cleaner Teeth is brought up from time to time by someone who has not been through the mill of experience, also the statements that the Rakers DO ALL THE WORK, should be on line or even with the cutting-points of the saw, etc., etc. This latter, of course, will appear ridiculous to experienced crosscut saw users, but, nevertheless, as new men are coming on the field all the time and do not possess the knowledge, an explanation is worth while, for quick progress can be made only in profiting by the experience of others."

The above is a quotation from our four page circular on "The Raker Tooth," the most complete article ever written on the subject. It's free for the asking—just drop us a postal giving your name and address, mentioning this journal.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS
INCORPORATED
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

Branch Houses: Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Memphis, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Toronto, Vancouver

A grade test on No. 2 stock

Any matcher can be made to do good work at slow rates of feed on straight grained lumber.

But any old machine will not produce perfect work on knotty or cross-grained stock.

There's where the science of thin knife use comes in as used on Berlin fast-feed matchers.

Yet you would expect an ordinary machine to produce as much No. 1 stock at 30 feet as a Berlin fast-feed matcher at 160 feet.

Still here's a comparative test sent to us by an enthusiastic user who found out the difference by a simple test.

He put through 150 pieces 1x8-16 all No. 2 grade in the rough which manufactured up as follows:

The old-style	**1 pc.**	**No. 1**
machine handled ——	**111 pcs.**	**No. 2**
it in 47 minutes	**38 "**	**No. 3**

Then he put through a Berlin fast-feed matcher 150 pieces No. 2 in the rough as follows:

The Berlin	**31 pcs.**	**No. 1**
machine handled ——	**103 "**	**No. 2**
in 16 minutes	**16 "**	**No. 3**

You can figure out the saving for yourself. What would it amount to in a YEAR'S time?

Go and see for yourself

The above figures came to us from a Montana plant. They will be gladly verified upon request.

Go and see one of the late Berlin fast-feed matchers running—see the quality of work it will turn out.

Photographs may secure your order—enthusastic letters from your friends may hasten your buying—go and see.

Then you will come back absolutely satisfied because you have seen our machines produce perfect flooring, perfect profile work at fast feeds.

There's nothing so convincing as one's eyes—then you know what a Berlin fast-feed matcher will save for you.

What the new Berlin Matchers do

One Berlin fast-feed matcher will raise your grades by not tearing out knotty and cross-grained stock.

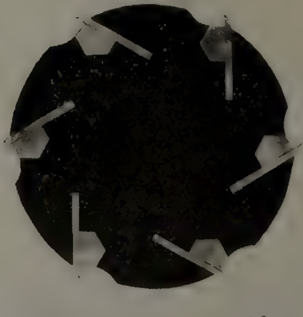
This not only applies to flooring, ship-lap and four-side work, but to your profile work as well.

Drop-Siding ordinarily run at forty to fifty feet per minute can be manufactured at 150 to 250 feet per minute.

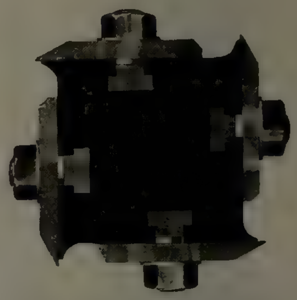
At 150 feet, consider the enormous saving in labor cost alone which, added to a splendid saving in grades, makes a Berlin fast-feed matcher a fine investment.

With the profiling attachment, simple and perfected as we have it, your drop-siding work is dependent on the machine, not on the operator's skill with soft steel.

He has heads fitted with milled steel bits for producing your various patterns and he has only to grind their beveled edge.



This head carries six steel knives set at an angle which will not tear out knotty and cross-grained stock.



You cannot "joint" or true these knives and the angle of knife cut must always remain the same. This head spoils an immense amount of lumber.

The securing of perfect work is not entirely left to the operator as before.

How Grades are raised

Above we illustrate the new Berlin Six Knife round head and the ordinary four size square head.

About 70% of the plants still use the older method of working both plain and variety work.

The square head tears out because each knife is set at a right angle. The knife strikes the stock, cuts, tears up and would rip the board to pieces were it not for the chip breaker.

The angle of the round head knives may vary. The thick knife angle is always the same. The thin knife "scrapes"—it does not tear out.

Hardwoods and soft woods may be planed with the correct angle for the hardness or softnes of the wood. Knots and cross-grained places are planed as readily as straight lumber.

Our booklet, "Thin Knife Use," covers the subject quite thoroughly. Copy sent gladly upon request.

Go and see a Berlin fast-feed matcher in operation

Branch Offices:
NEW YORK.
CHICAGO, BOSTON.
NEW ORLEANS.
SAN FRANCISCO.
NORFOLK, VA.,
ATLANTA, GA.

The Berlin Machine Works

Largest Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery in the World

Beloit, Wisconsin. :: Hamilton, Canada

Branch Offices:
SPOKANE, SEATTLE.
MONTREAL, QUE.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Kilindo

WIRE ROPE

For
Cranes
Derricks
Elevators
Mines
Cargo Falls
Etc.

WIRE ROPE

Does not Rotate With or Without The Load
All Sizes In Stock

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited

MONTREAL
General Supply Company of Canada—Winnipeg Agents

Jeffrey Refuse Conveyer

350 feet long; handles the offal from an 8 foot band and gang mill with daily capacity of 75,000 feet of lumber.

Jeffrey Chains and Attachments are made to suit all requirements for handling Logs, Lumber, Refuse, Sawdust, etc.

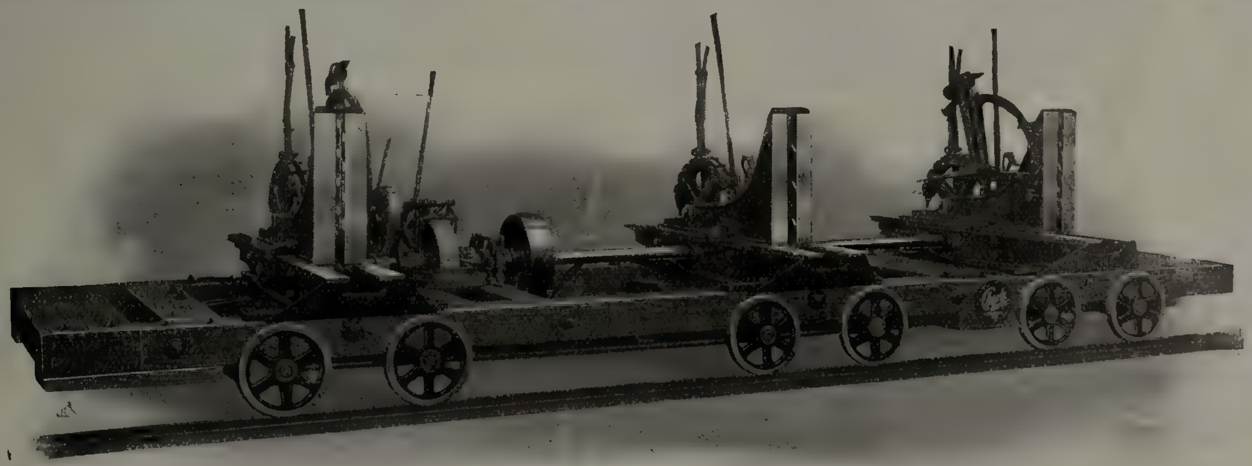
Catalogs mailed upon request

Chains, 81 Conveyers, 57 Industrial Locomotives, 13

JEFFREY MFG. COMPANY

COTE & LAGAUCHETIERE STS., MONTREAL, CAN.

THE QUICKEST, STRONGEST AND MOST ACCURATE CARRIAGE EVER BUILT



THE CLARK CARRIAGE HAS:

Wrought steel bases. 30" base bearing on carriage timber. Cast steel knees. Hammer dogs. Inserted tooth board dogs. 3" taper movement each way. Cut steel racks and pinions. All steel set works. 4" round nosed pawls. Lost motion in set works. Cannot affect accuracy of lumber. We guarantee this.

3" set shaft. Friction recede. Recede lever lifts pawls. Guaranteed nigger proof. Cast-iron corner braced frame. Standard diameter, wheels 16". Special diameter, wheels 14" or 18". Life in fast mills, 10 to 15 years. Every feature original with us. We build cast-steel carriages. Also cast-iron carriages. The best ever.

We Build Every Machine Required in an Up-to-date Saw Mill. - - Ask Us for Catalogs.

The Clark Bros. Company, Belmont, N. Y.

Coast Office, White Building, Seattle, Wash.

OILDAG

(REGISTERED TRADE MAKR)

Deflocculated Acheson-Graphite, DAG, and oil.

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure and these qualities, added to the unctious softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, make Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes. The process of deflocculation takes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that 99 of it will go through a sieve having 44,000 meshes to the square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they cannot be seen with a strong microscope. Oildag is this deflocculated Acheson-graphite suspended in oil where it neither floats or sinks but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

Mr. Rob't. A. Ross, E. E. of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, writes:—

"As my firm are constructing and operating steam plants, we have wished to use a mixture of graphite and oil for cylinder lubrication, but have been prevented by the fact that the graphite settled out of the mixture. This difficulty you have overcome, and we are now assured of the best lubrication in the world, especially in super heated steam practice."

Write for Oildag booklet 77 E.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY

Factory at Sarnia, Canada - - Port Huron, Mich.

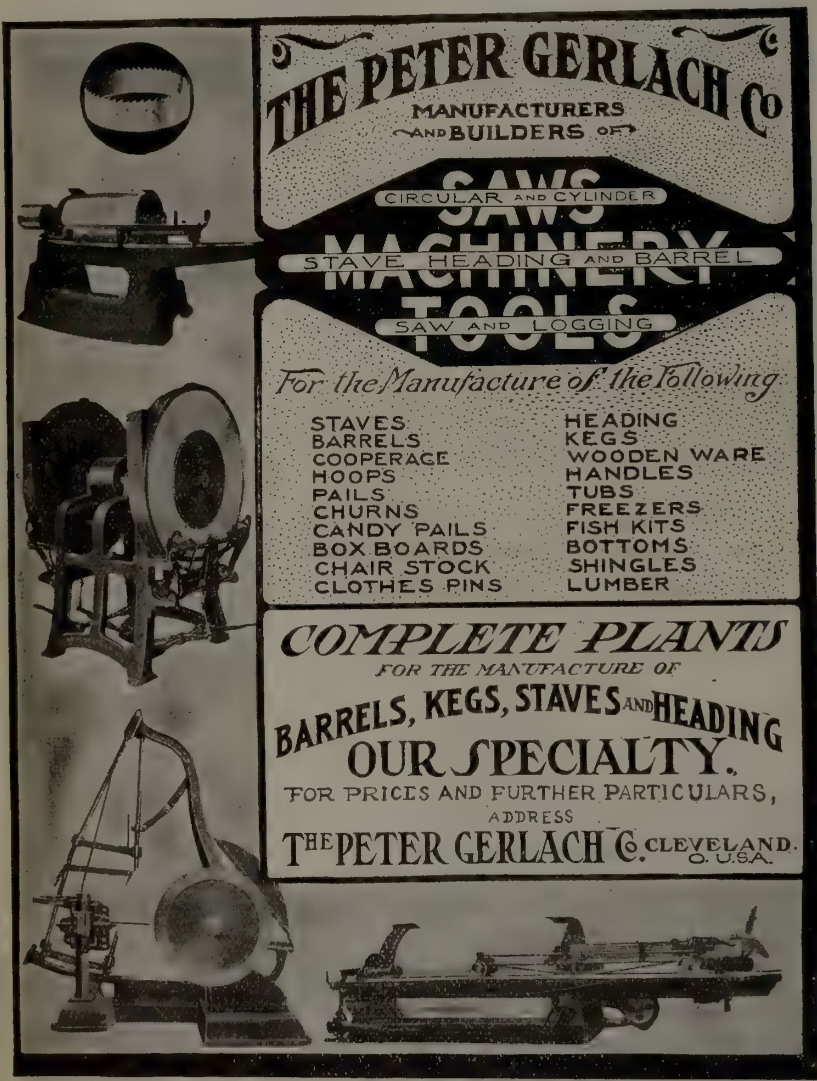
GERMAN SAUER-KRAUT

PICKLES IN BRINE

Bulk Pickles in Pails or Barrels
Vinegar, Catsup, etc.

Carloads a Specialty. Camps Supplied.
We are the Largest Sauer-Kraut Manufacturers in Canada

Taylor & Pringle Co., Ltd.
Owen Sound, Ont.



THE PETER GERLACH Co
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF

SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER

MACHINERY
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL

TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following

STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS
HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND. O. U.S.A.

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

Plants at
St. Thomas, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.
Midland, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Londonderry, N.S.
Three Rivers, P.Q.

The
Canada Iron Corporation
Limited
Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange
Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on
Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING
Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

ENGINES and BOILERS

OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

HEATERS, STACKS, RETORTS, TANKS

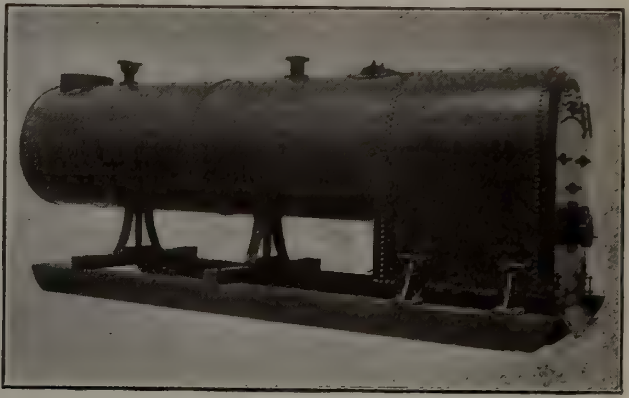
We cater specially to the lumbering industries

Write for Prices and Information

E. LEONARD & SONS

LONDON, CANADA

Agencies and Warehouses:—ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL, QUE. TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA. VANCOUVER, B.C.



Locomotive Boiler on Skids

WE ARE THE SOLE OWNERS OF

and are prepared to manufacture at our Factory in Hamilton, Ont., and to supply the Canadian trade with any of the devices covered by the following patents of the Dominion of Canada

CANADIAN PATENTS

No. 79,896—Mar. 24, 1903, Improvement in babbitting devices.
No. 107,380—Sept. 10, 1907, Cutter Head Knife Sharpener.
No. 108,490—Nov. 12, 1907, Band Saw Tensioning Device.
No. 109,194—Dec. 19, 1907, Adjusting Means for Planer Heads.
No. 109,345—Jan. 24, 1908, Adjusting Means for Planer Heads.
No. 110,216—Feb. 11, 1908, Variable Speed Mechanisms.
No. 110,217—Feb. 11, 1908, Variable Speed Devices.
No. 113,311—Aug. 4, 1908, Driving Mechanism for Planers.
No. 113,478—Aug. 11, 1908, Sanding Machines.
No. 115,919—Jan. 5, 1909, Knife Holders for Cutter Heads.
No. 117,680—Mar. 9, 1909, Multiple Board Gauges.
No. 120,467—Sept. 14, 1909, Multiple Guages.
No. 120,468— Sept. 14,1909, Locking Mechanism for Gauging Devices.
No. 120,610—Sept. 21, 1909, Feeding Mechanism for Saws.
No. 121,235—Oct. 12, 1909, Feeding and Adjusting Mechanism for Saws.
No. 121,236—Oct. 12, 1909, Adjusting Means for Saws.
No. 122,023—Nov. 23, 1909, Adjusting and Grinding Planer Knives.
No. 122,172—Nov. 30, 1909, Feed Rolls for Planers.
No. 122,341—Dec. 7, 1909, Holding Device for Planer Head Bits.
No. 123,041—Jan. 4, 1910, Cutter Heads for Grooving Machines.
No. 123,239—Jan. 18, 1910, Fastening Means for Planer Knives, etc.
No. 127,643—Aug. 23, 1910, Bearings.
No. 128,664—Oct. 18,1910, Holding Devices for Planer Heads.
No. 128,665—Oct. 18, 1910, Grinding and Jointing Appliances for Planers.
No. 128,797—Oct. 25, 1910, Planer Heads.
No. 128,918—Nov. 1, 1910, Saw Mill Carriages.
No. 129,089—Nov. 8, 1910, Double Acting Set Works.
No. 129,200—Nov. 15,1910, Abrading Cylinders.
No. 129,343—Nov. 22, 1910, Planer Knife Sharpeners.
No. 129,489—Nov. 9, 1910, Improvements in Lathes or Turning Machines.

Berlin Machine Works Limited

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Built for Service

Elmira Wood Split Pulleys

The Elmira Pulley is built to stand the hardest service and most severe conditions. The rim is nailed throughout. The arms are tenoned into the rim and dowelled there. The pulley is guaranteed to run wherever a leather belt will give satisfaction.

Send for our Illustrated Catalog "B"

Large and Complete Stocks carried at Elmira, and by

The A. M. ELLICOTT CO. 301 St. James St. MONTREAL, QUE.
Sole Eastern Agents

Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co., Ltd.

ELMIRA, CANADA

WOOD DISTILLATION

and Recovery of all By-Products

We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date **Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings, Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery of all By-Products:— Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone, etc., etc. Full particulars from

The Pure Carbon Chemical Company
Limited

BIDEFORD - ENGLAND

Let us Furnish you with HEAVY WESTERN

Oats

Cleaned and Sacked at Port Arthur

Shipped from 135 Elevators

Located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta

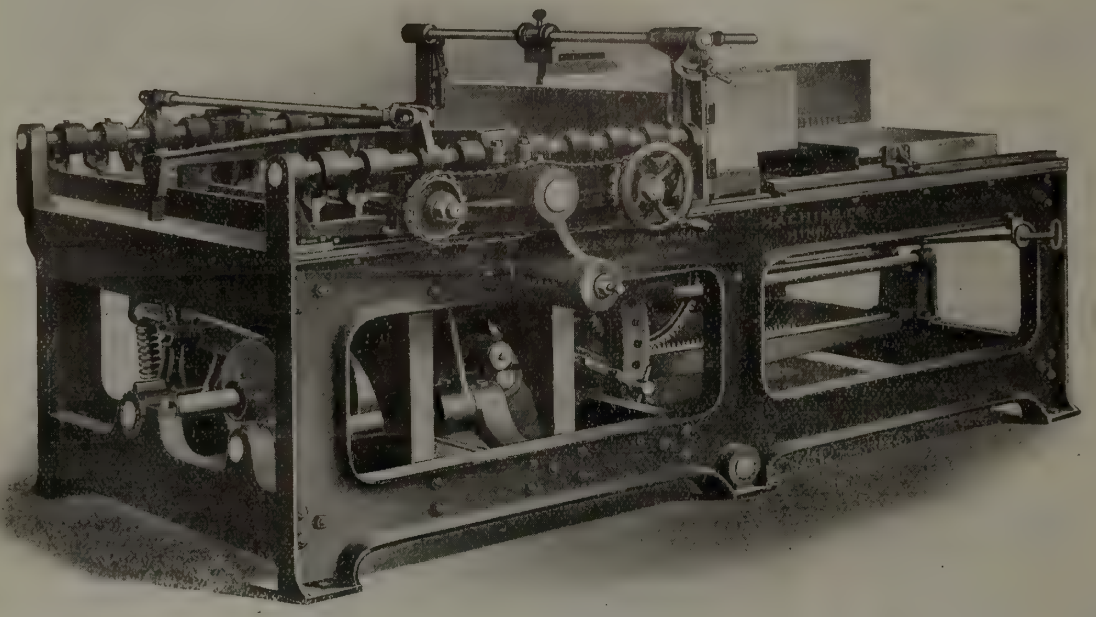
WRITE OR WIRE FOR OUR PRICES

National Elevator Co., Limited

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Automatic Box-Board Squeezer

BUILT IN FOUR SIZES



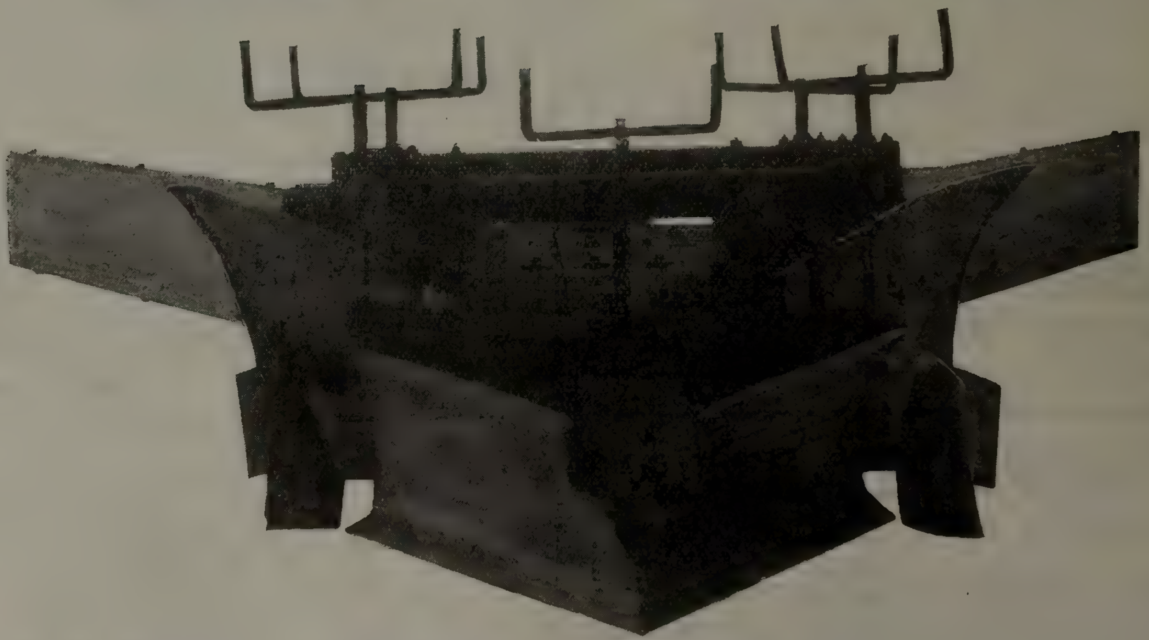
Will assemble all kinds of matched stock used for packing boxes. Can be changed to handle entirely different sized stock in less than two minutes.

Saves labor and by making the tongues and grooves fit tight the finished product handles practically as one piece.

We also manufacture :
Horizontal Slab Resaws, Horizontal Hopper Feed Box Resaws and many other Special Box Factory Machines.

Mereen-Johnson Machine Company, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
U. S. A.

SNOW PLOWS



A careful examination of the above illustration will demonstrate to you what a complete and practical snow plow this is.

IMPORTANT POINTS

Rutter attachment for cutting into the ice to make track for the sleigh.

Nose Piece is cast with steel points and may be raised and lowered by screws shown in illustration.

Wings of hardwood on back may be set to shove the snow back 7 feet on each side of the road.

Weight about 1,800 pounds.

We have sold over 75 of these Snow Plows.

Send us your enquiries.

MOWRY & SONS - Gravenhurst, Ontario

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Liniment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**

CONSERVATION

NOT FOR SENTIMENT BUT FOR PROFIT

With the increased value of timber lands to-day, owners are beginning to realize the need and importance of systematically handling their lands. Forest holdings can be made to bring a financial return in a remarkably short length of time and for an indefinite period thereafter, by using our methods of mapping, estimating and surveying.

A Large Land Company's Opinion of Our Work

"Just the Information Wanted"

Samuel F. Hersey Land Company,
Bangor, Maine.
Branch Office, St. Paul, Minn.
St. Paul, Dec. 22, 1909.

Gentlemen,—

In reply to your inquiry of the 15th inst., we desire to say that the forestry work you did for us this year is entirely satisfactory to us. Your report and map were comprehensive and gave us just the information we wanted.

We shall undoubtedly call upon you again for further services of this character.

Very truly yours,
Samuel F. Hersey Land Co.,
D. A. Mudge, President.

Messrs. Appleton & Sewall,
Bangor, Maine.

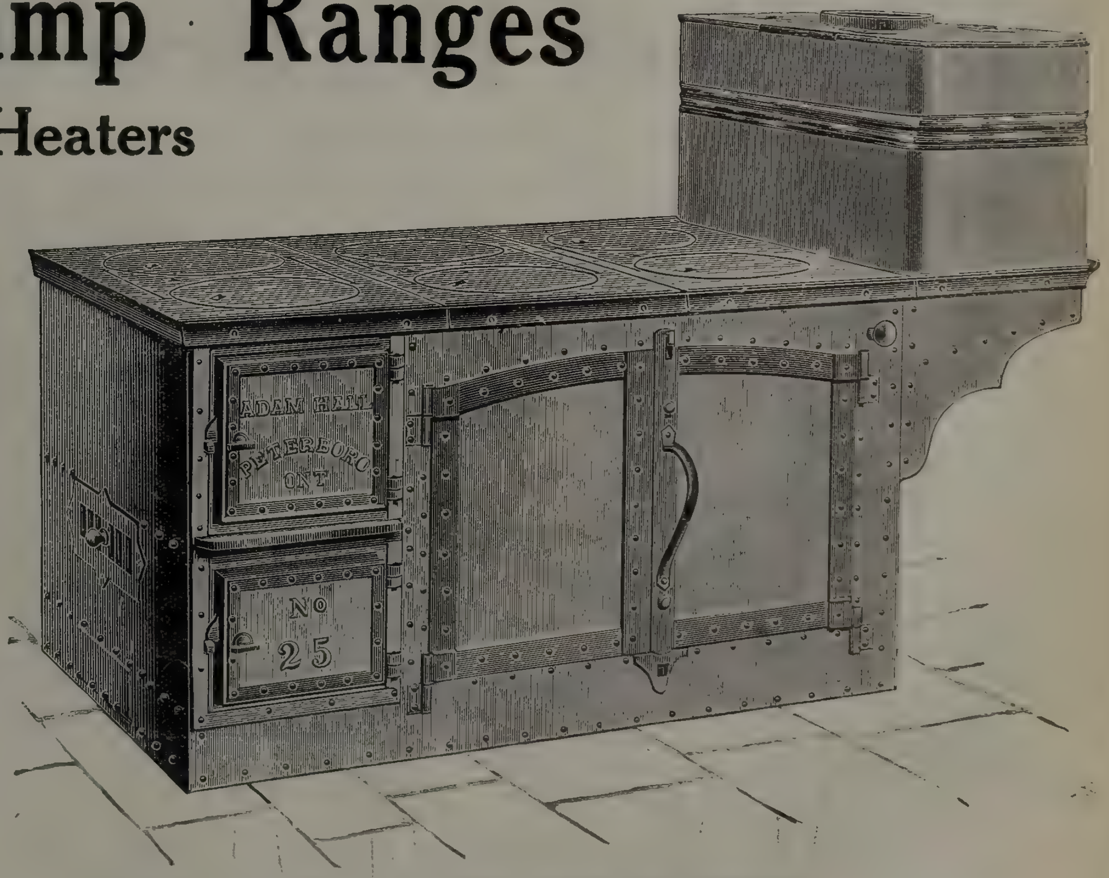
We are PRACTICAL FORESTERS, make forest surveys, timber estimates, and abstracts showing character and quantity of available timber, including the most approved methods of cutting each year so that there shall be no unprofitable depletion, and appraise for present and future worth. Our Booklet F, "Applied Forestry," will be of interest to you. Mailed upon request.

We are pleased to refer you to the Great Northern Paper Company, Bangor Maine; H. S. Ferguson, Engineer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Chicoutimi Pulp Company, Chicoutimi, P. Q., Canada; Kathdin Pulp & Paper Company, Boston, Mass.

Old Town Me. **Appleton & Sewall Co** Bangor Me.
INCORPORATED
156 Fifth Avenue - New York City

Lumber Camp Ranges

and Heaters



NO. 10-25 SIX HOLE RANGE AND RESERVOIR

All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps

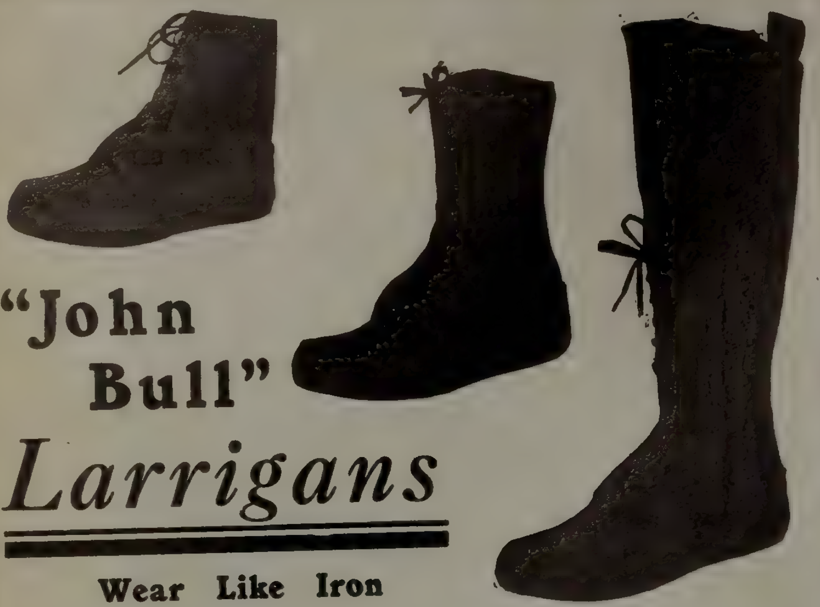
With our enlarged plant we are now in a better position than ever to make prompt deliveries.

Our aim is to maintain the same high quality of workmanship and materials, which has given such satisfaction in the past.

If you are interested in the purchase of a new Camp Stove—Write for our Catalogue.

ADAM HALL, Limited - Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



"John Bull" *Larrigans*

Wear Like Iron

WE tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co.
Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbent
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

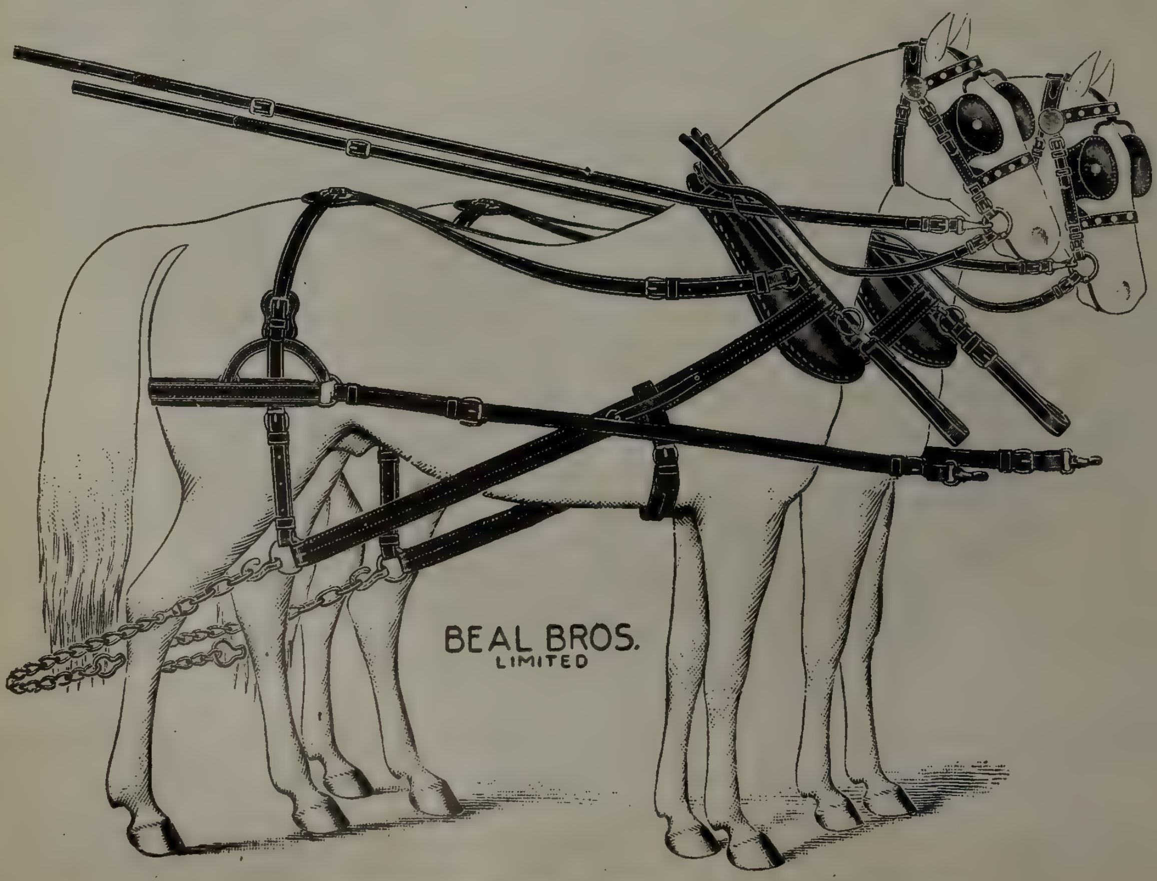
International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

Makers of Harness of All Kinds



One of our heavy Lumber Harness, with Side Backers.

Your first order will convince you that:—

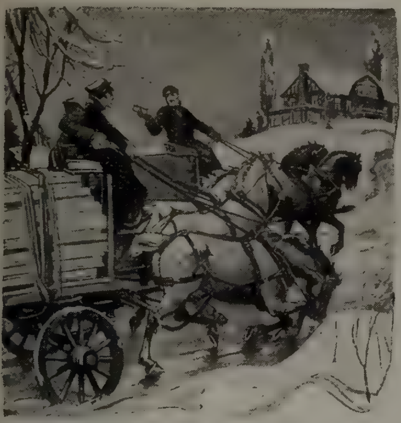
Round Knife Brand Harness Leather **is the best.**

That harness made from it has **no equal.**

That you are getting the best on the market.

Beal Bros.
(Limited)
Tanners — Harness Mfgs. and Saddlery Hardware.

Office and Factories
52 Wellington St. E.
Toronto, Ont.



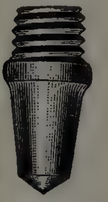
NEVERSLIP
Red Tip
HORSE SHOE CALKS

are the best for Heavy Hauls on Steep Grades

Neverslip Red Tip Calks are peculiarly adapted for use in Lumber Camps and Lumber Yards, where deep ruts make footing uncertain and steep ice covered mountain grades make a fall a serious accident.

A horse that is continually sliding and floundering loses confidence in itself, becomes nervous, and generally incapable of the work expected of him under less adverse circumstances.

Neverslip Red Tip Calks overcome all such conditions of winter travel, makes the horse secure of footing and in that security fully able to cope with sleet and storm and do the average day's work.



The horse shod with Neverslip Red Tip Calks can negotiate any hill however slippery and circuitous routes, taking valuable time of men and teams are unnecessary.

In preventing accident the Neverslip Calk preserves the usefulness, perhaps the life of your horse, and pays for itself many times over.

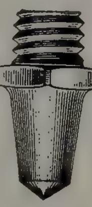
RED TIP

Every owner of horses knows the loss in time occasioned by having men and horses waiting around a blacksmith shop to have horses sharpened. It may be a matter of an hour, sometimes the best part of a day, before your turn comes and when business is pressing such delay means loss of money.

A new set of Neverslip Red Tip Calks can be inserted by your shoer in 20 minutes and once in are firm, secure and an integral part of the shoe itself, absolutely proof against wobbling or wearing loose and never breaking off.

Do not confuse the name Neverslip with cheap inferior calks that may be offered by unscrupulous dealers as just as good.

To protect you against fraud the genuine Neverslip Calks and Shoes have a RED TIP, which is a mark of quality and a guarantee that you are gettinge the best.



Look for the RED TIP and refuse substitutes.

Neverslip Manufacturing Co. Send for Catalog A
25 St. Peter St., Montreal, Can.

The Penetang Shoepack

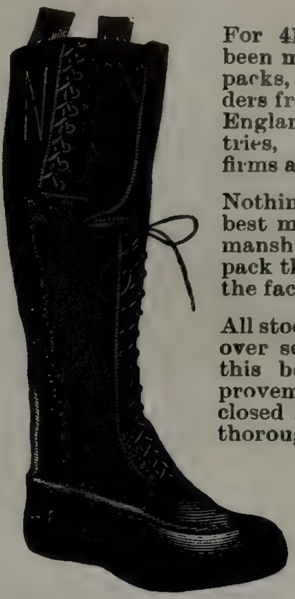
Acknowledged the Leader by Lumbermen from Coast to Coast

For 41 years we have been manufacturing shoepacks, and have filled orders from China, Mexico, England and other countries, as well as from firms all over Canada.

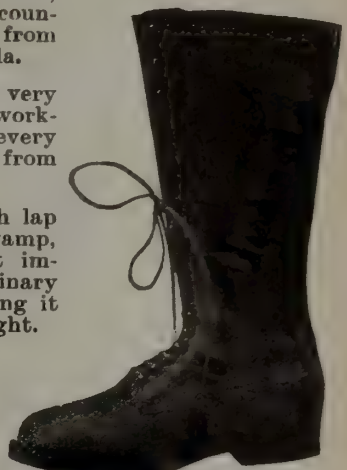
Nothing but the very best material and workmanship put into every pack that goes out from the factory.

All stock made with lap over seam at the vamp, this being a great improvement over ordinary closed seams—making it thoroughly watertight.

Every Pair Hand Sewed



Sporting. Sample No. 5.



Prospectors. Sample No. 17

Made in over 20 different styles.
SEND FOR CATALOG No. 21.

The Gendron Penetang Shoepack Mfg. Co.
Successors to C. G. Gendron
PENETANG - ONT.

"POLAR BEAR" SHOEPACKS

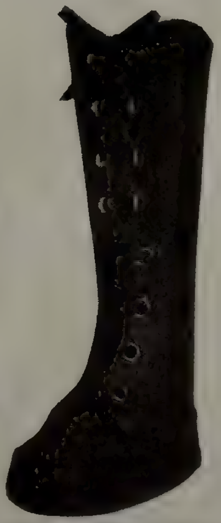
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The only all oil-tanned, hand sewed, absolutely water-tight pack manufactured in Canada

We use nothing but oil-tanned leather in both leg and foot, no splits. We tan our own leather and our 20 years' reputation in the manufacture of oil-tanned stock stands back of every pair we put out.

Todd's Meaford Special 17 in. Draw String Shoepack.

Todd's Meaford Special 10 in. Draw String Shoepack.



Artic Storm King Child's Sporting. All sizes and lengths of legs.

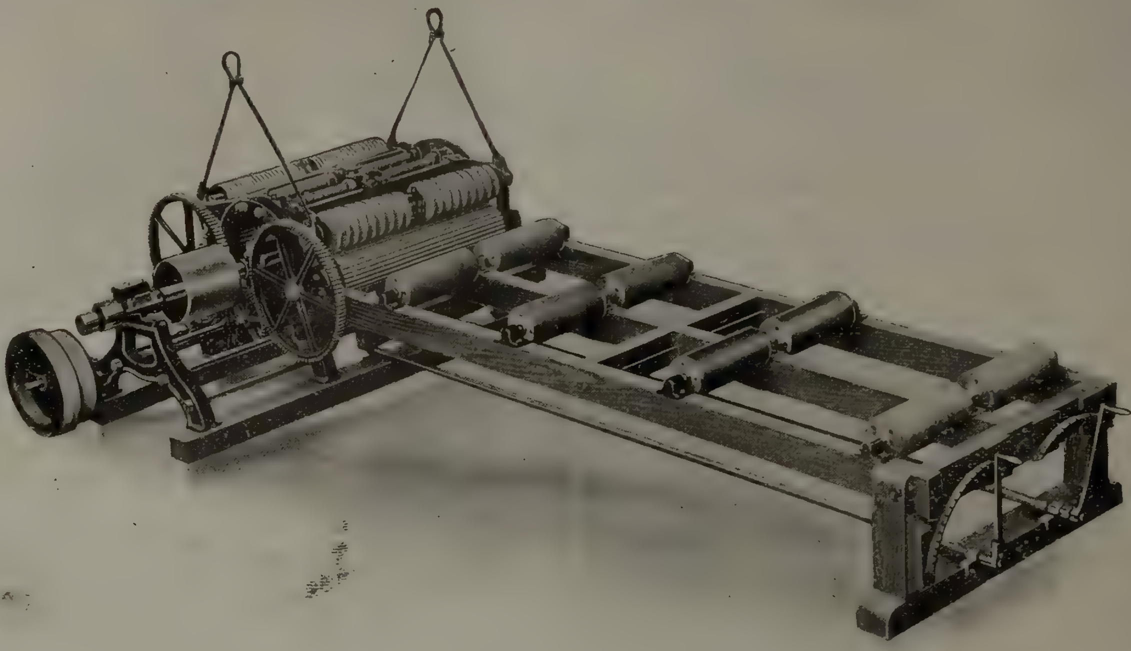
Quick shipments our specialty. Our large factory, up-to-date appliances, good shipping facilities makes this possible. No order too large or none too small but that we can take care of on shortest notice.

We make shoepacks in any size or style from customer's order. Send for our price list.

A. C. Todd - - Meaford, Ontario

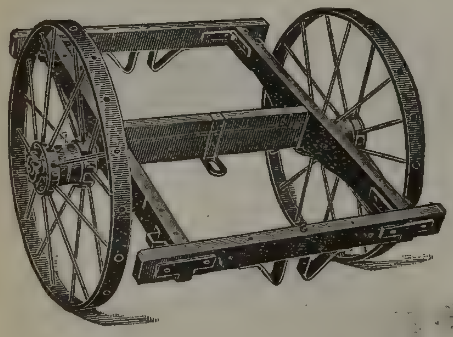
Oxford Foundry & Machine Company, Limited
OXFORD, NOVA SCOTIA

Manufacturers of all kinds of Saw Mill Machinery

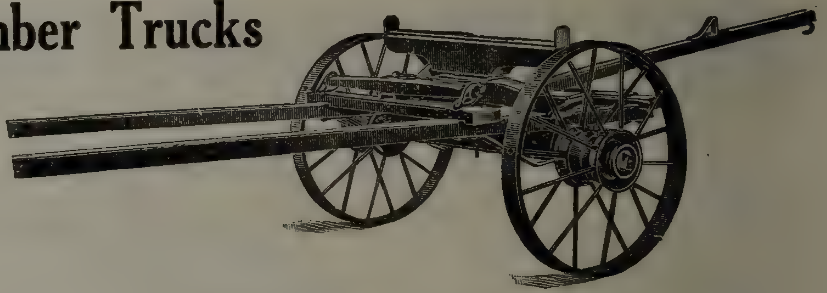


HEAVY DOUBLE EDGER

This Edger will edge for a gang on one side and rotary on the other, cutting any different thicknessess of stock on either side, and going through Edger at same time. Both tables are Supplied, back one not being shown in photo. Write for Quotations.

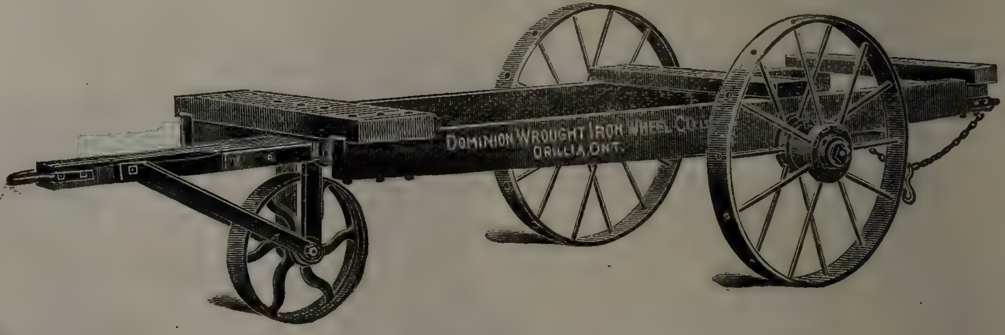


Detachable Lumber Trucks
with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels
for Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.

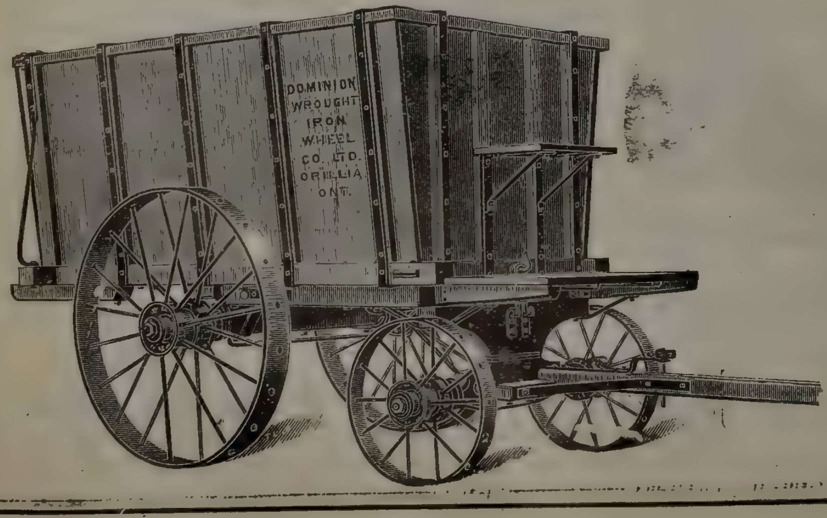


Dump Carts for Saw Mills
with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout



DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
ORILLIA, ONT.



DOMINION
WROUGHT
IRON
WHEEL
CO. LTD.
ORILLIA
ONT.

Three Wheel Lumber Cart
with Wide Tire Steel Wheels
Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited
ORILLIA - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

A

Auger & Son 8
Amer. Woodworking Mach. Co. 56
Amer. Hoist & Derrick Co. 53
Appleton & Sewall Co. 65
Adam Hall, Limited 65
Acheson Oildag Co. 62
Atkins Co., E. C. 76
Argenteuil Lumber Co. 6

B

Bartram Brothers, Limited 5
Bromley, William H. 7
Brennen & Sons Co., M. 8
Bruce Mines Sawmill Co. 8
Bamberger, Louis 9
Breon, Geo. B. 18
Berlin Machine Works, Ltd. 60
Beal Bros. Ltd. 66
Beal Leather Co., R. M. 66
Burton Saw Co., Ltd., A. J. 73
Butterworth Foundry, Limited 75
Batts Limited 79
Brockville Lumber Co., Ltd. 8

C

Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd. 1
Coghlin Co., B. J. 1
Cameron & Co. 7
Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd. 8
Campbell & Johnson 11
Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. 18
Colonial Lumber Co. 16
Canadian Logging Tool Co. 19
Canadian Linderman Co.. Ltd. 41
Cant & Kemp 9
Canadian Western Lumber Co., Limited 49
Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited 47
Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Company, Limited 57
Clyde Iron Works 57
Campbell-MacLaurin Lum. Co. 54
Canada Iron Corporation 62
Clark Bros. Co. 61
Can. Mach. Corporation, Ltd. 71
Commercial Oil Co., Ltd. 75

D

Diamond Iron Works 70
Dominion Belting Co., Ltd. 9
Duncan, J. & W. 9
Davidson, James 15
Duhlmeier Brothers 17
Defiance Machine Works 19
Dom. Wire Rope Co., Ltd. 61
Disston & Sons, Henry 59
Donough & Co., John 11
Donald Fraser & Sons, Ltd. 10

E

Eyer, John H. 11
Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. 11
East Kootenay Lumber Co. 12
Eaton & Sons, Ltd., J. R. 18
Eby-Blain, Limited 22
Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co., Ltd. 63
Ellicott Co., A. M. 20
Elmitt Lumber Co. 14

F

Findlay, J. S. 8
Fassett Lumber Co., Ltd. 13
Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company 17
Farnworth & Jardine 9
Frampton, A. T. 45
Fay & Egan Co., J. A. 74
Findlay Bros. Co., Ltd. 77
Fraser Bryson Lum. Co. Ltd. 4
Francis, Chas. E. 79

G

George Gordon & Co., Ltd. 3
Gillies Bros., Ltd. 4
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd. 4
Gillespie Lumber Co., W. M. 6
Golden Lake Lumber Co., Ltd. 7
Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co. 8
Gartshore, John J. 9
Graves, Bigwood & Co. 9
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited 21
Goodyear Lumber Co. 55
Gendron Penetang Shoepack Manufacturing Co. 67
General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited 72
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Limited 73

H

Hamilton Co., Ltd., William 2
Hurdman Lumber Co., Ltd. 7
Hyde Lumber Co. 10
Heaps & Co., Ltd., E. H. 12
Hocken Lumber Co., Ltd. 12
Haggard & Marcusson Co. 18
Hanchett Swage Works 51
Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co. Inc. 77
Harrison & Sons Co., John 8
Harwood Lumber Co. 12

I

Imperial Timber & Trading Co. 9
International Stock Food Co. Ltd. 66
Inglis Co., Ltd., John 80

J

John Dulweber Co. 45
Jenckes Machine Co., Ltd. 51
Jeffrey Mfg. Co. 61
Johnson, A. H. 65
Jones Safety Device Co. 75

K

Knowles & O'Neill 6

L

Long Lumber Co. 6
Leak & Co. 11
Lucht, R. A. 12
Logan-Maphet Lumber Co. 17
Lumber Insurance Co. of N. Y. 57
Lyford & Co., C. A. 54
Leonard & Sons, E. 63
Long Mfg. Co., Ltd., E. 78
Laidlaw Lumber Co., R. 8

M

McKinnon Chain Co. 1
Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co. Ltd. 6
McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd. 7
McGibbon Lumber Co. 8
McLennan Timber Lands & Lumber Co., Ltd. 8
McClure, Geo. I. 45
Midland Engine Works Co. 9
Mason, Gordon & Co. 10
Morse Lumber Co., Fred S. 12
Milne & Son., Ltd., Wm. 14
McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company, Limited 13
Mowbray & Robinson 17
Mackarell & Co., Thos. 55
Madison Williams Mfg. Co. 72
Mereen-Johnson Machine Co. 64
Mowry & Sons 64
Mont. Locomotive Works, Ltd. 15
Mershon & Co., Wm. B. 73
McLaren Belting Co., J. C. 80

N

Nicholson File Co. 1
New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd. 7
North Channel Lumber Co. 9
National Mfg. Co., Ltd. 53
National Elevator Co., Ltd. 63
Neverslip Mfg. Co. 67

O

Oneida Steel Pulley Co. 54
Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Limited 68

P

Parry Sound Lumber Co., Ltd. 5
Playfair & White 6
Pembroke Lumber Co. 8
Papineauville Lumber Co. 9
Peter Gerlach Co. 62
Peter Hay Knife Co., Ltd. 62
Pure Carbon Chemical Co., Ltd. 63
Pink Co., Thomas 80

R

Rideau Lumber Co., Ltd. 6
Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd. 10
Ritter Lumber Co., W. M. 18
Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works 20

S

Smart-Turner Mach. Co., Ltd. 1
Siemon Bros., Ltd. 8
Spears & Lauder 11
Stark & Co.. John 45
Samuel J. Shimer & Sons 16
Silver Manufacturing Co. 19
Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd. 22
Sleeper & Akhurst 57
Sadler & Haworth 53
Shurly-Dietrich Co., Ltd. 76
Still Mfg. Co., Ltd., J. H. 77
Sessenwein Bros. 9
Southern Coupon Co. 75

T

Todd, A. C. 67
Turner & Sons, J. J. 1
Taylor & Pringle Co., Ltd. 62
Tudhope-Knox Co., Ltd. 68

U

Union Stock Yards Horse Exch. 62

V

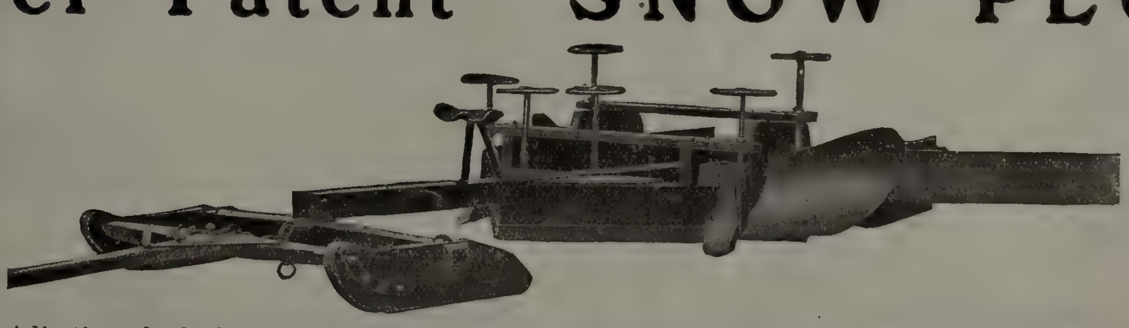
Victoria Harbor Lumber Co 4

W

Waldie Brothers, Limited. 4
White Pine Lumber Co., Ltd. 6
Williams Lumber Co. 7
Webester Lumber Co. 7
Wilson Brothers, Ltd. 14
West & Peachey 19
Webster & Bro., Ltd., James 9
Wistar Underhill & Co. 77
Wilkinson Plow Co. 69
Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited 79
Western Steel & Iron Co. 45

"Brazel Patent" SNOW PLOWS

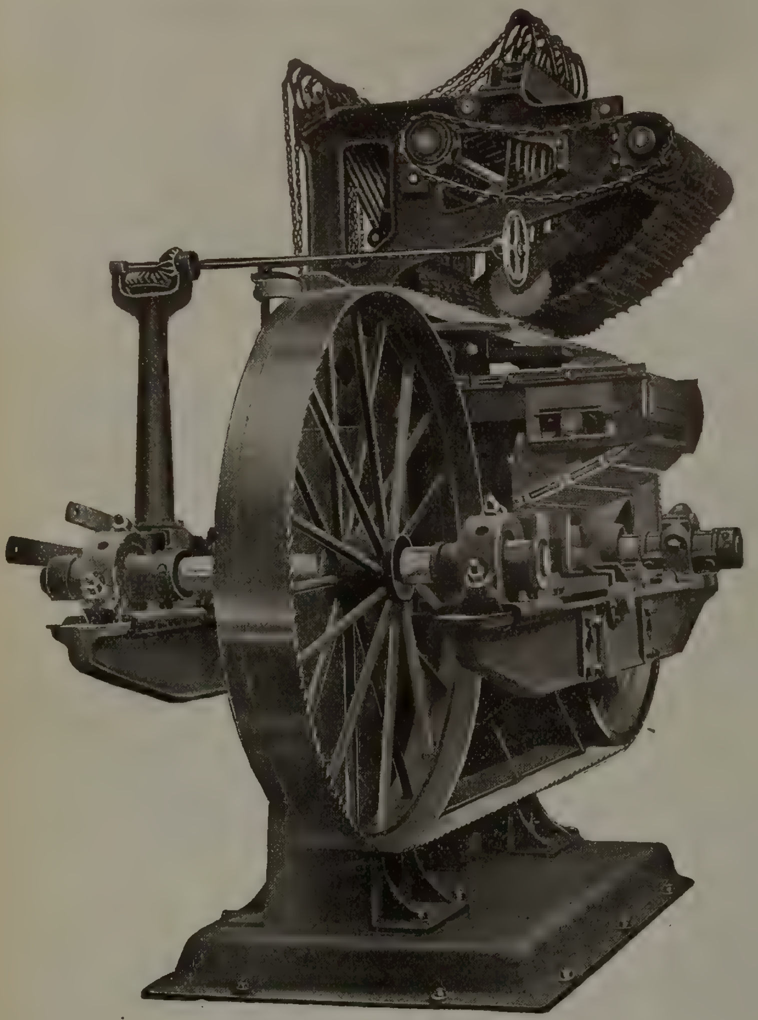
Known in every Camp from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the most satisfactory Snow Plow made.



Combination Model, Lumberman's Snow Plow, can be used either with or without Ru Cutter.

One man to operate. Adjusting wheels close together make change for light or heavy work in an instant. Wings placed to throw snow 9' wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. Height of Mouldboards prevent snow falling back on track. **Brazel Plows** cut 6" wider than logging sleighs, roll snow outside track and away from roadway. Cut off knolls, fill up holes and leave a perfectly level road. Cut off dirt and manure from an ice road leaving a clean roadbed. Roll up and push entirely away from the road, 12" of loose snow each time the plow passes over.

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, LIMITED :: Catalogue and Prices on application :: **TORONTO, CANADA**



A Diamond Horizontal Resaw

Will

Increase your Output
Lower your Cost of Production
Better your Grade of Lumber

LET US CONVINCE YOU THAT
IT IS A REAL MONEY SAVER.

IMPROVEMENTS HAVE MADE DIAMOND MACHINERY all the more desirable

We manufacture everything for the Sawmill and are prepared to furnish complete plans and specifications to meet your requirements.

DIAMOND IRON WORKS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, U. S. A.

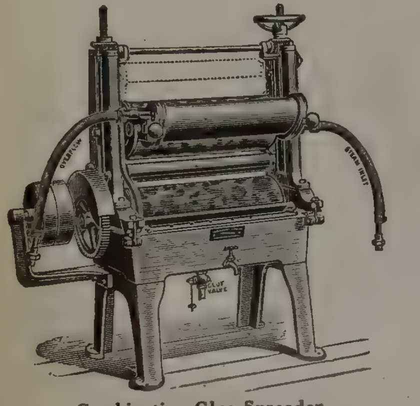
Western Representative:
F. HILL HUNTER
623-4 Realty Bldg., SPOKANE, WASH., U.S.A

Francis Glue Room Equipment

Do you do, or contemplate doing — Gluing, Veneering, and Built-up Work? Do you realize the possibilities it holds out to you? Are you prepared for the necessarily large and increasing demand for this work?

What is your Glue Room Equipment, is it old, slow cumbersome, expensive?

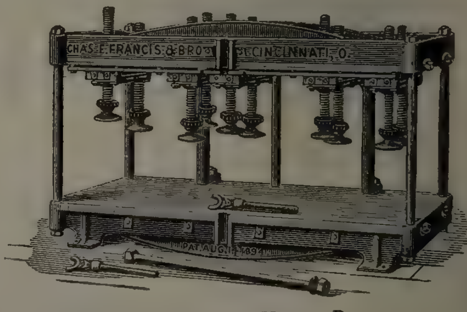
If so, change, make a clean sweep, and the quicker you do so the better it will be for you. The cost of installation will soon be forgotten, but the improved equipment will create and hold business and be a constant source of profit and satisfaction.



Combination Glue Spreader
(12 in. to 84 in wide.)

Wrestling with makeshift or obsolete equipment doesn't pay; sooner or later the change must be. Look, inquire, take note of the Francis Modern Outfits and you will want to do what leaders in your own line have done—install a complete Francis Glue Room Equipment.

Glue Heaters, Joint and Panel Glue Spreaders, Iron and Steel Hand Screw Veneer Presses, Clamps, and the Open Side Hydraulic Veneer Press with Single Beam Retainers (also adapted to Hand Screw Presses) and quick loading and unloading arrangement for practically unlimited capacity.


CHAS. E. FRANCIS & BRO.
CINCINNATI, O.
PAT. AUG. 14 1894

No. 23 Complete Veneer Press
(30 in. x 8½ ft.)

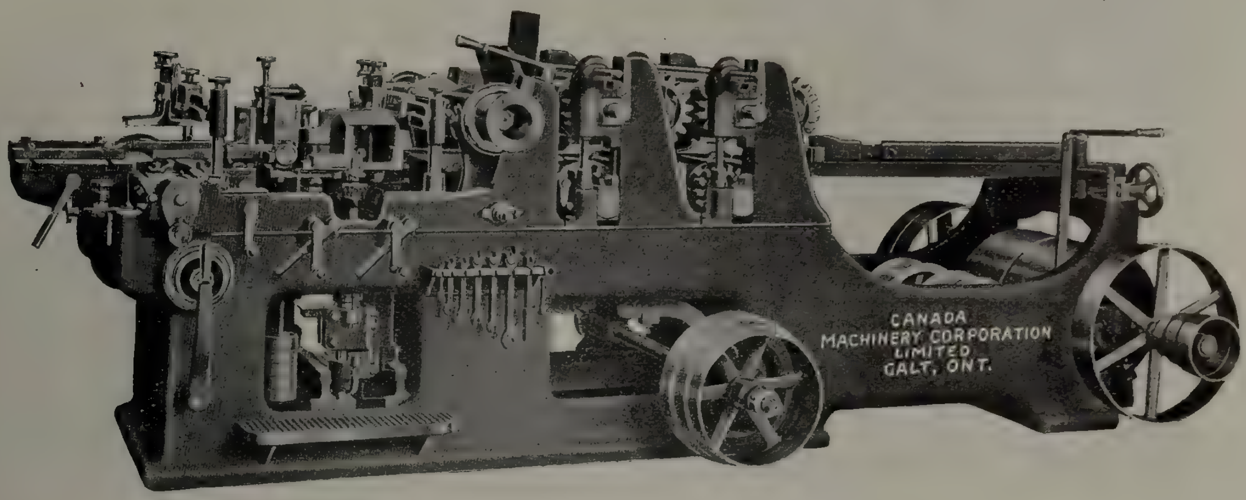
(A popular size and style press for general planing mill use.)

LET US KNOW YOUR WANTS

Chas. E. Francis Co. Main Office and Factory, **Rushville, Indiana**

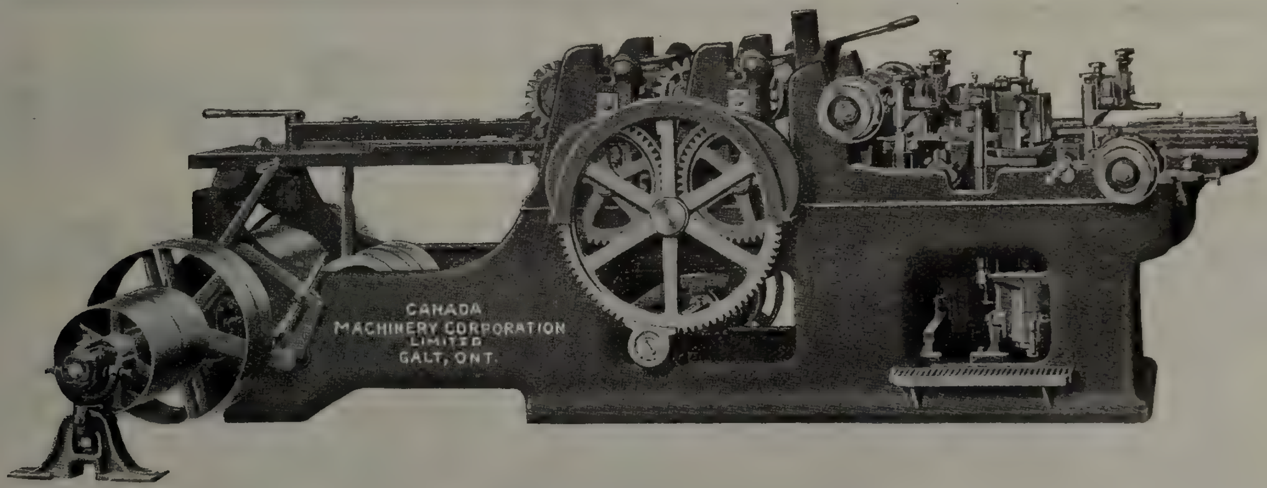
Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

Galt, Ontario



No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder

The advantages of a Moulder and a Planer and Matcher are combined in the machine illustrated above. Ease and speed in adjustment are insured through special unique features, not contained in any other type of machine. The method of lubrication is perfect. The general construction is after the plan of the planer and matcher, having heavy sides connected by heavy girths which in combination with a series of platen plates form the bed.



No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder

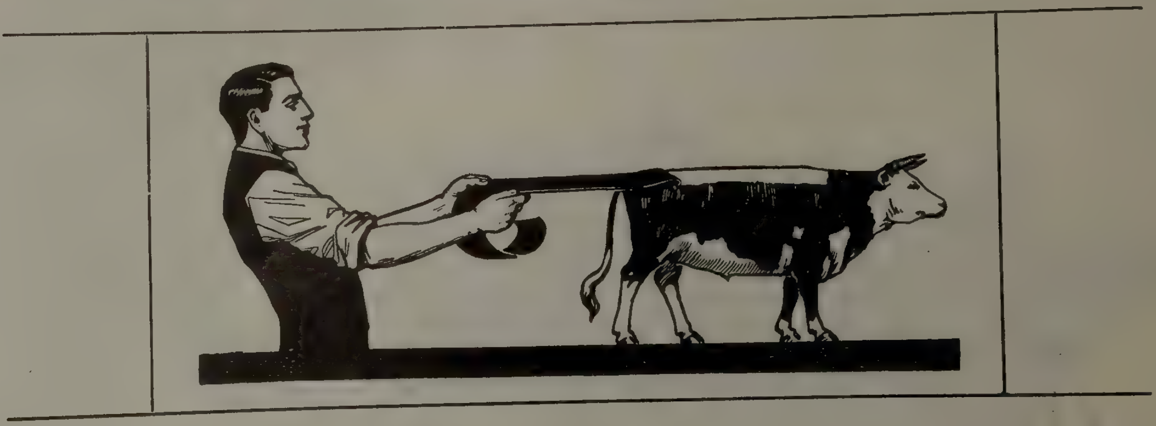
The special features of this model machine include truing devices for top, bottom and side heads, which insure all knives doing an equal amount of work. Six speeds are furnished through friction feeds. Top rolls are made with pull-out shafts, and extra rolls are supplied, all interchangeable. Matcher frames swivel, ample expansion for all bars and chipbreakers. Made in two sizes 15 x 6 and 12 x 6.

Catalogue and Prices on application

Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

Galt, Ontario

THE BEST OF THE BUTT FOR BEARDMORE BELTS

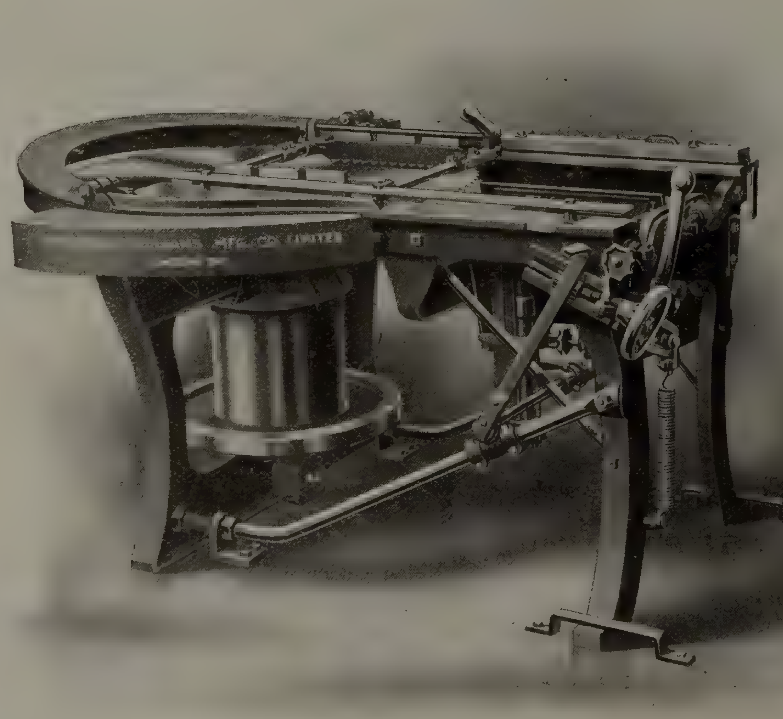


In Beardmore leather belt you get the best part of the best hides. All our leather is tanned in our factory by the old fashioned and thorough method. It is impossible to produce better leather belting than "Beardmore's Extra." Large stocks at all branches.

The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Market and Louise Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN. - - 115-125 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO



Perkins' Shingle Machine

Hand Feed

THE FRAME of this Machine is Cast Iron heavily ribbed. All parts securely bolted together.

TO GIVE saw lead shift the screws in rear and front of arbor bridge pot box. No danger of heating box or disturbing alignment of frame in so doing.

TO TIGHTEN main drive belt turn the nuts on outside of L shaped standard fastened on to foundation skids. This draws the machine away from the line or counter shaft. Machine must be placed on and fastened to a level and solid foundation, one that is straight and out of wind.

BALANCE WHEEL PULLEY. Experience teaches that a pulley of this design enables the machine to be driven full capacity with a belt two inches narrower than where the balance wheel is omitted. It also maintains a more uniform motion, as the intermittent strain thrown on the arbor and driving belt in the act of sawing is overcome by the momentum of the mass of metal in the balance wheel. Pulley is turned inside and out, securing a perfect running balance. A Removable Cast Iron Cover keeps all refuse and sawdust out of the pulley.

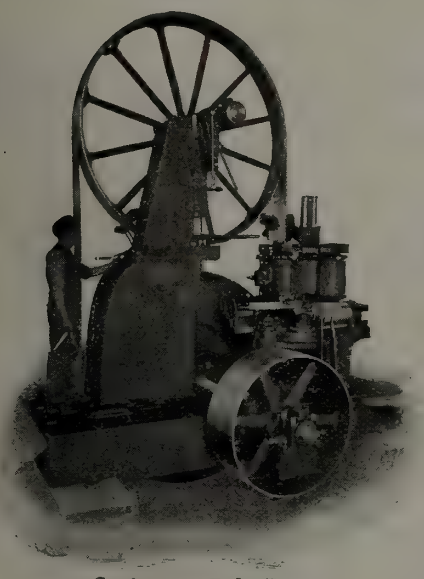
The Madison Williams Manufacturing Co., Limited

LINDSAY, ONTARIO

SPECIALISTS

IN

Band Sawing Machinery



Saginaw—7 ft. Resaw

Band
Resaws
and
Band
Rip Saws

Wm. B. Mershon & Co.
Saginaw, Mich.

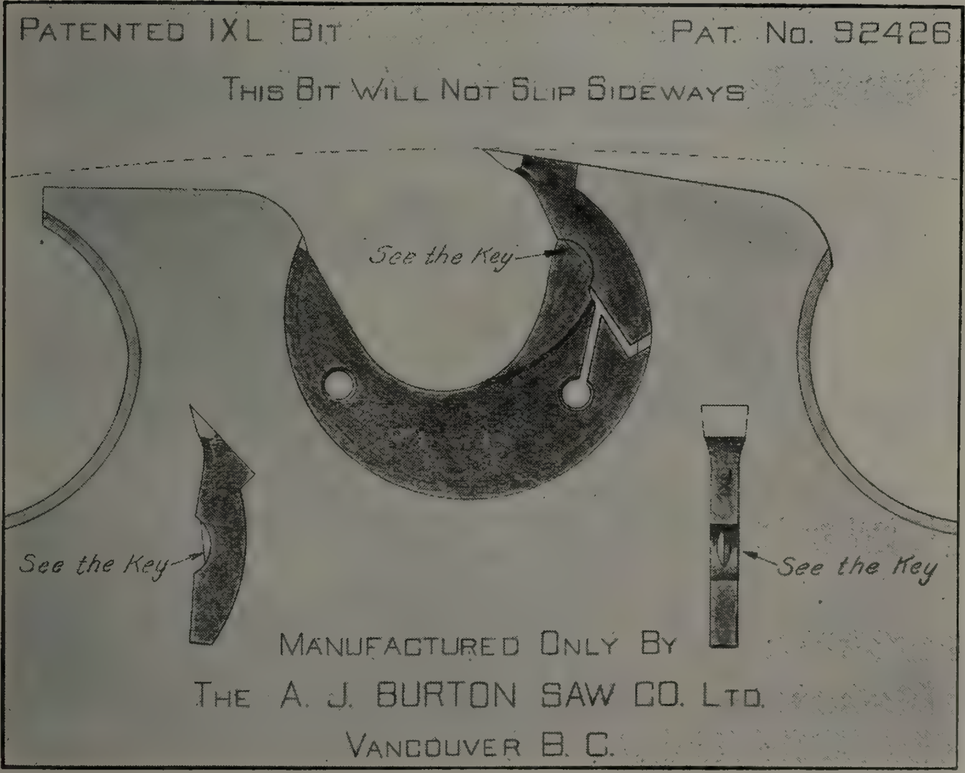
RUBBER BELTING

for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
of Toronto, Limited
Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver


PATENTED IXL BIT
PAT. NO. 92426
THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS
See the Key
See the Key
See the Key
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE A. J. BURTON SAW CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER B. C.

Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

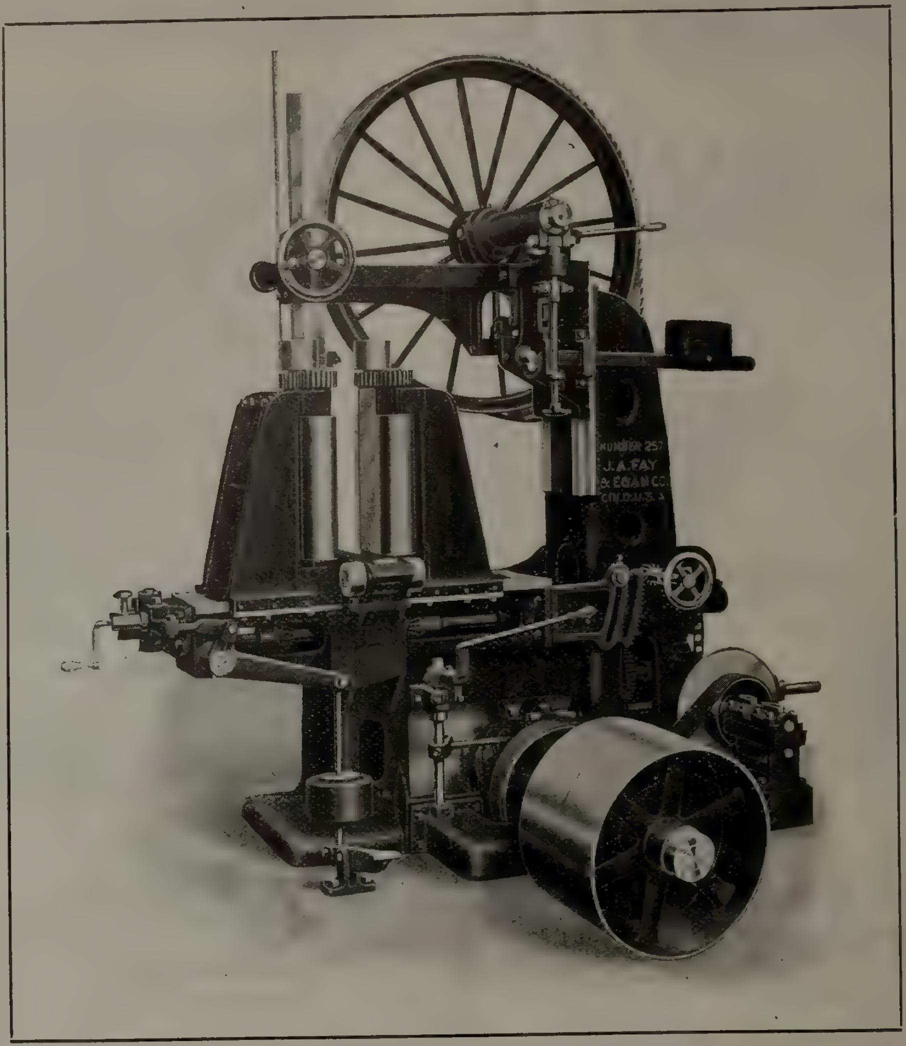
Saws Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
BOX 848
Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND REPAIR WORKS
374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone 7458



Number 257

A Band Resaw with Service Built Into Its Every Line and Part—

The new No. 257, like all other Fay & Egan Band Resaws, is built to stand hard work, and lots of it. That's one reason why Fay & Egan Band Resaws are running in every part of the world. There are other reasons too—we'll be glad to tell you about them upon request. A special reason for the great success of the No. 257 is its wide range, resawing stock up to 28 inches wide and 20 inches thick, and doing it on High Speeds.

WRITE FOR DETAILS OF

The Newest Band Resaw——Always a Fay-Egan

SALES OFFICES:

ATLANTA, Candler Bldg.
BUFFALO, White Bldg.
BALTIMORE, 306 Presst'n St.
CHARLOTTE, N.C., Box 1070
CHICAGO, Com. Nat. Bk. Bld.
DENVER, COLO.
DETROIT, MICH., 97 Woodbridge St.
GRAND RAPIDS, 1048 Jefferson Ave.

J. A. Fay & Egan Co.

Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery
THE LIGHTNING LINE.
465-485 W. Front Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SALES OFFICES:

164 Los Angeles St., LOS ANGELES.
Hib. Bk. & Tr. Co. Bldg., NEW ORLEANS.
120 Broadway, NEW YORK.
Bk. of Com. Bld., ST. LOUIS.
139 Townsend St., FRISCO.
White Bldg., SEATTLE.
532 Pender St., VANCOUVER.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

COUPON BOOKS

Merchandise
The Operative Stores

Will Save You Time, Labor and Money

No chance of overrunning credit limits; no room for wrangles or disputes.

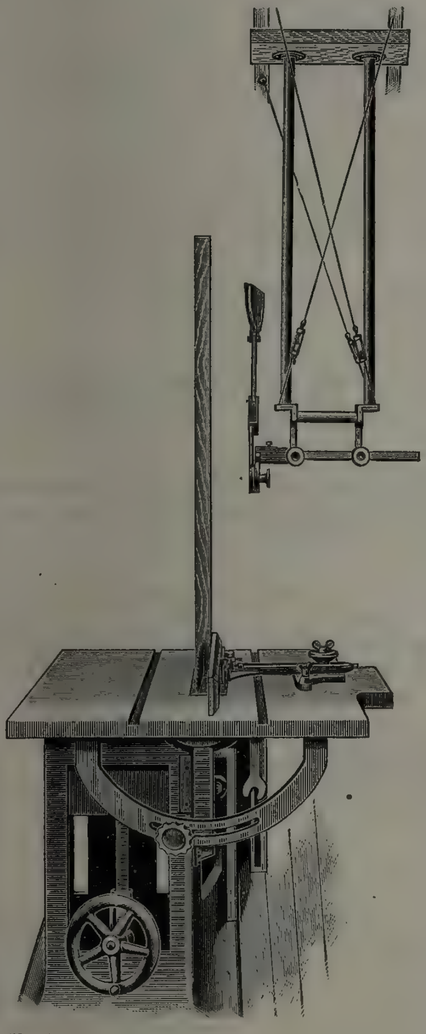
The easiest method of discharging obligations between the store and its employees.

An automatic system of accounting without bookeeping or red tape.

Used by all Progressive General Merchants and Commissaries.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Southern Coupon Company, Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A



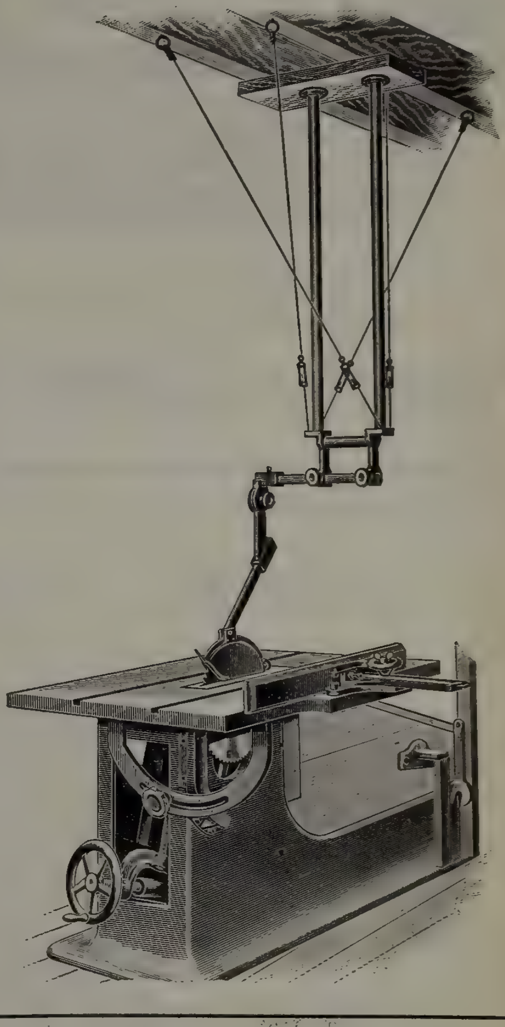
ACCIDENTS AVOIDED

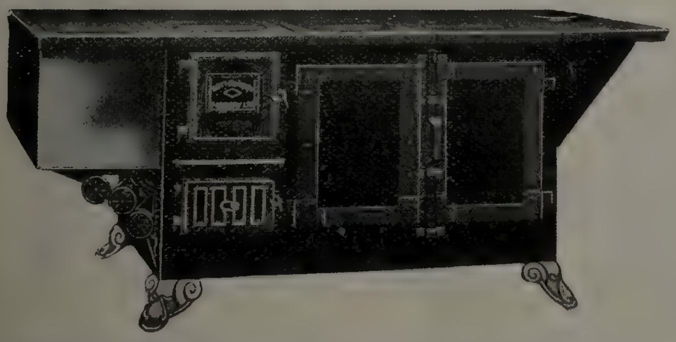
If you could save your men from injury in their work for you, would you?

Then send for particulars of our SAFETY DEVICES.

Don't delay, or it may be too late.

JONES
Safety Device Co.
Hamilton, Canada





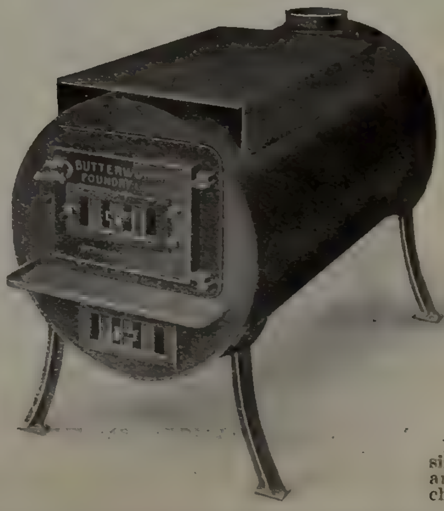
Diamond Shanty Steel Range—Six Holes. Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24 x 27 x 15 in. Flush reservoir as cut or high reservoir. Made of extra heavy steel closely riveted. Malleable oven door frame.

For the Camp

Camp Cooking and Baking with our Diamond Shanty is an absolute certainty, no guess work, meals always on time.

When you buy these goods you get our 30 years manufacturing experience.

A handsome Illustrated Catalogue is yours for the Asking

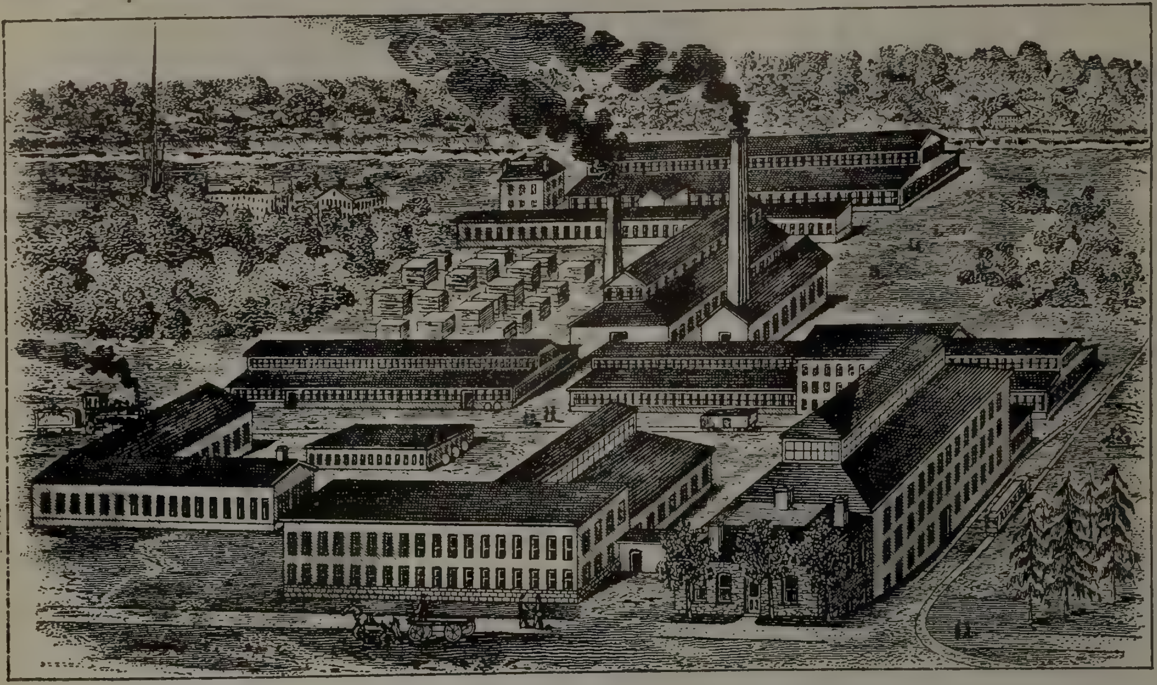


In three sizes 36, 42 and 48 inches long.

Butterworth Foundry, Limited Ottawa, Canada.

MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made

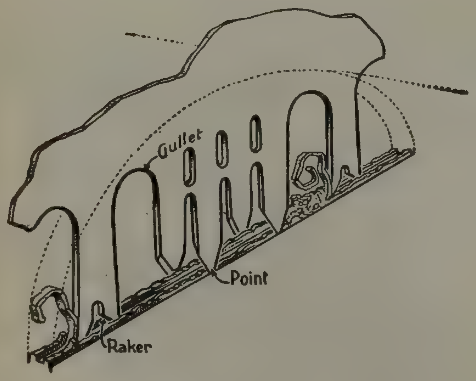


The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited Galt, Ontario

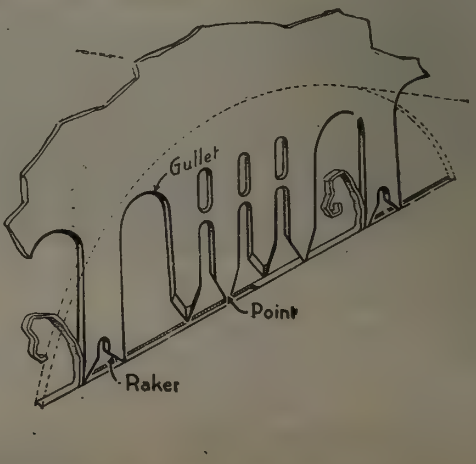


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General Trade Journal

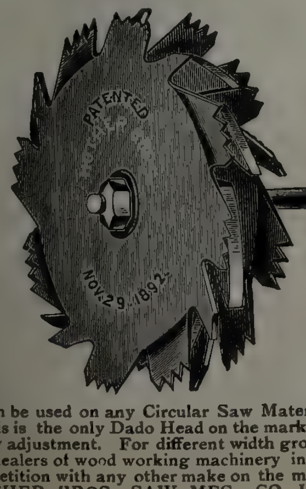
THE COMMERCIAL
The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

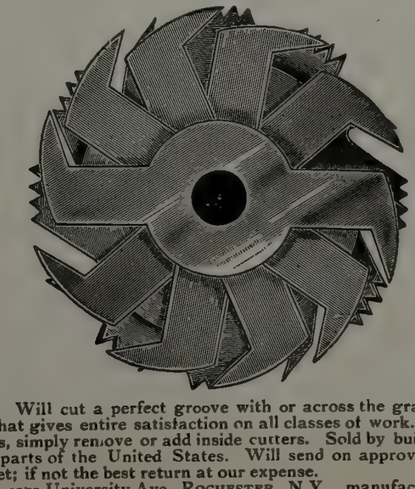
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD
For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over

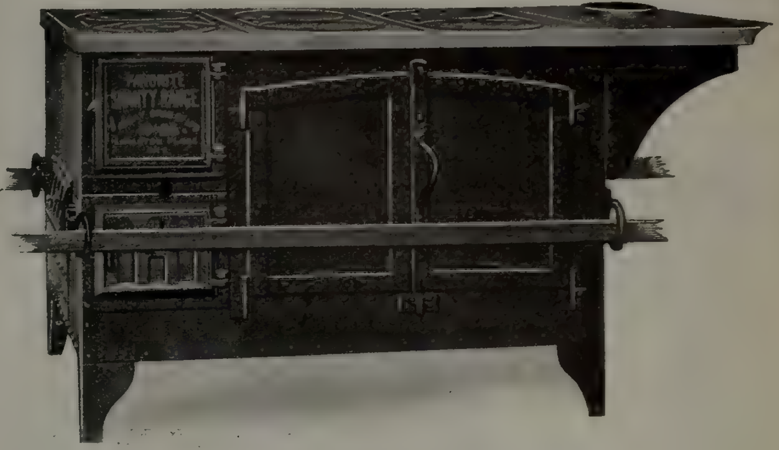




Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain.
This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

Favorite Shanty Range

is specially constructed for use in Lumber, Railroad and Mining Camps



This Range is substantially built of 14 and 16 gauge, specially prepared British Steel.

Note the malleable lift rings to accomodate poles for the portaging of the Range. This is a handy feature only found on the Favorite Shanty Range.

The top is large, the oven roomy and has the capacity to cook for fifty men.

The Fire Box is 31 inches long, being two inches longer than any other Shanty Range on the market. The Fire Door is unusually large to admit rough, coarse wood.

Size of oven, 25 x 27 x 16.

Capacity of Reservoir, 15 Gallons, Coal Linings, Water Front or Coil Water Back can be furnished with this Range when desired.

Camp Favorite

CAMP FAVORITE

This Stove is a powerful Heater. The body is made of extra heavy rolled steel in one sheet, rivetted and put together like a steam boiler. It is an absolutely safe Stove as there are no joints to get loose and leak ashes.

The adjustable shelves may be placed to give a level cooking top, or can be set down on the sides of the Stove to form foot rests.

Made in three sizes, 36, 42, 48 inches long.

Dimensions of Fire Door 13 x 15 inches.

Our prices are right and can make prompt shipment.

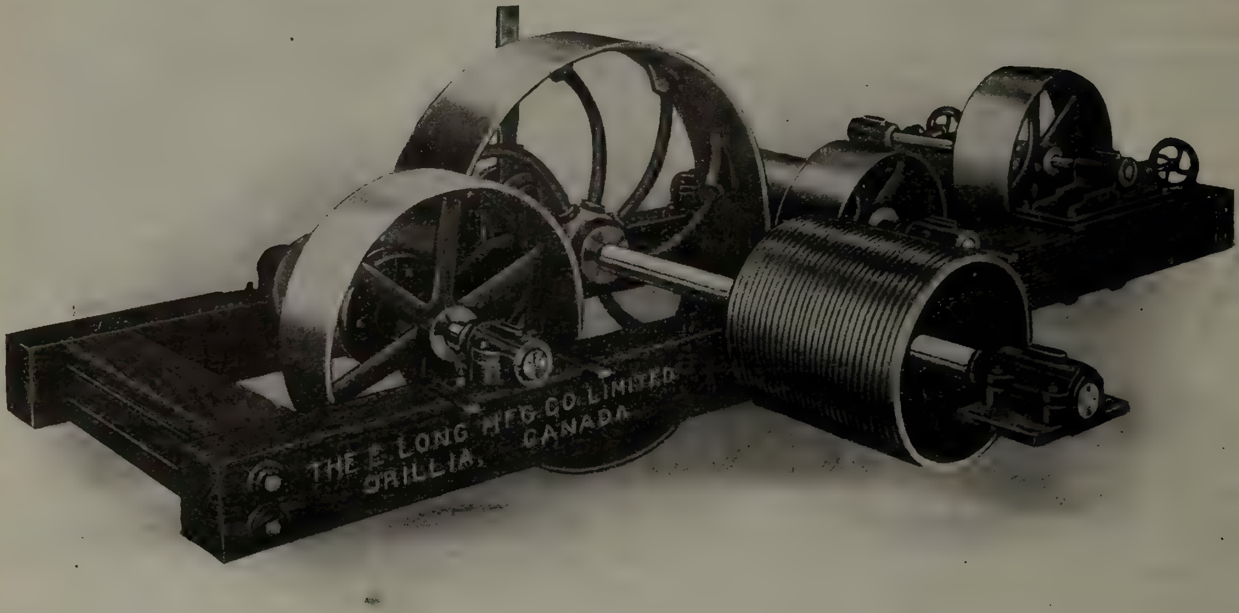
Findlay Bros. Co., Limited
Carleton Place, Ontario and Winnipeg

The E. Long Mfg. Co. Limited

"EVERYTHING USED IN SAW MILLS"

Orillia, Ont.

Independent Friction Feed Works



FEED WORKS WITH WOOD FRAME

Heavy Frame

Single Belt Drive

Friction Has Wrought-Iron Arms

Heavy Eccentric Bearing

Drum Grooved for Cable or Manilla Rope

Standard Return Twice The Speed of Feed

Friction Shafts Very Rigid

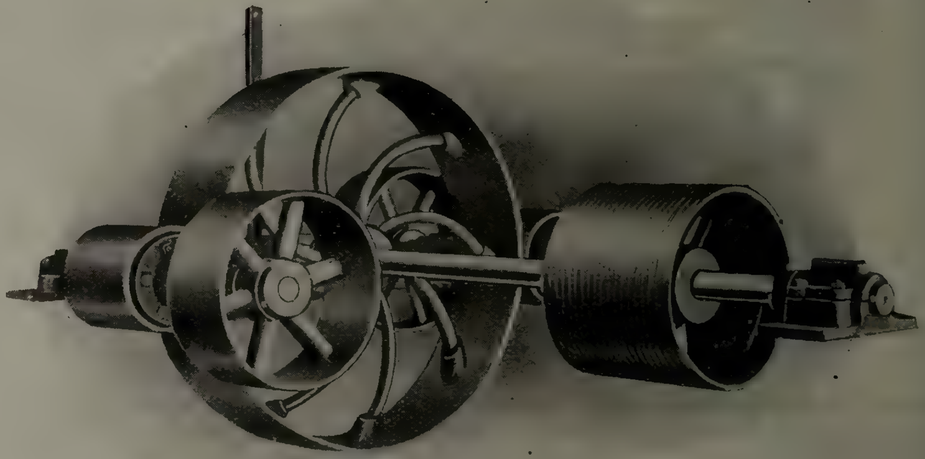
24" Dia. Tightening Pulleys

FEED WORKS WITHOUT WOOD FRAME

All Sizes

Single or Double Belt to Suit Mill

If Single Belt Used We Supply Pulley Tightener



All Sorts and Sizes of Friction and Steam Feed for Carriages

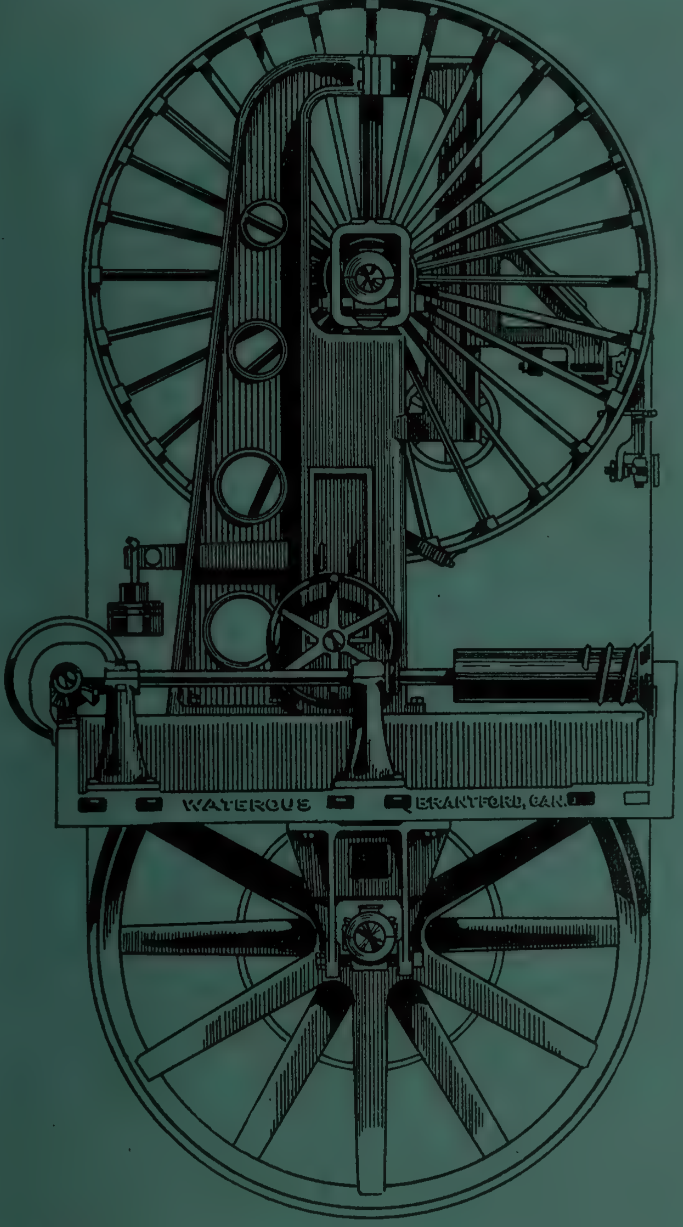
Let Us Know Your Requirements

AGENCIES:

MONTREAL,—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.
WINNIPEG,—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.
EDMONTON and CALGARY,—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd.
VANCOUVER,—Robert Hamilton & Co.

"WHY" and "HOW"

We Build a 7 ft. Band Mill



It will take a saw up to 12-in. blade, will split a 36-in. log, has all the fast cutting features of the larger sized mills and yet represents a saving of several hundred dollars in initial expense, in up-keep in saws and in filing tool equipment.

Although containing all these fast-cutting features, we are able to build this, 7-foot mill cheaper than would be possible if we had not already done the expensive experimental work and tested these features out on our heavier mills. All you pay for is the cost of construction.

WHY—

Because there is a demand for a mill that will handle logs of fairly large diameter—that, is larger than can be cut on a Pony Mill—that will cut faster than the Pony and at the same time will be less expensive than the heavy 8 ft., 9 ft., and 10 ft. mills on the market at the present time.

The Waterous 7 ft. Band Mill fills these requirements in every particular.

HOW—

The Waterous 7-foot Band Mill is built right and left hand for single or double cutting. **The frame** extends completely around the mill, is very wide and deep, carries on it all feed rolls, etc., to make the machine entirely self-contained. **Columns** are a combination of box and girder section, of graceful business-like design, have wide bearings on the frame and grip the mandrel supporting posts above and below the mandrel. The long recess in the columns permits an exceptionally long vertical adjustment of the upper wheel.

Both wheels are built on old designs that have proved themselves practically perfect in weight proportion and smooth running qualities. **Mandrel boxes** are adjustable in all directions, are extra long, babbitted with finest bearing babbit, and are chambered for water cooling.

Tension and tilting device and raising and lowering mechanism are those supplied on our heavier mills. They are completely enclosed within the columns where they are kept absolutely free of sawdust, slivers, etc. A large door in each column permits of ready overhauling. **The tension device** has been in use for several years and has proved itself second to none on the market. Every fulcrum point is double knife edged and weights are carried on self-cushioning springs which absorb sudden shocks and jars that might affect the saw. **The raising and lowering** is effected by means of a hand wheel and double threaded jack screw working in the bottom of upper mandrel supporting posts. Jack screws are connected to raise and lower upper mandrel in perfect line.

Both upper and lower guides swing exactly about the centre of saw blade, both are instantaneous opening, with wide space between jaws for quick removal of sawdust and slivers. **Upper guide** is particularly rigid, is provided with safety slide, has brass plug contact with saw blade and water lubrication. It is raised or lowered by a special **steam raising device** or by hand wheel and chain—both giving positive and rapid movement. **Lower guide** can be operated from front or rear of mill as desired. Live rolls are carried on the frame, a bevel ended worm roll as illustrated being supplied with double cutter, speed 400 feet per minute.

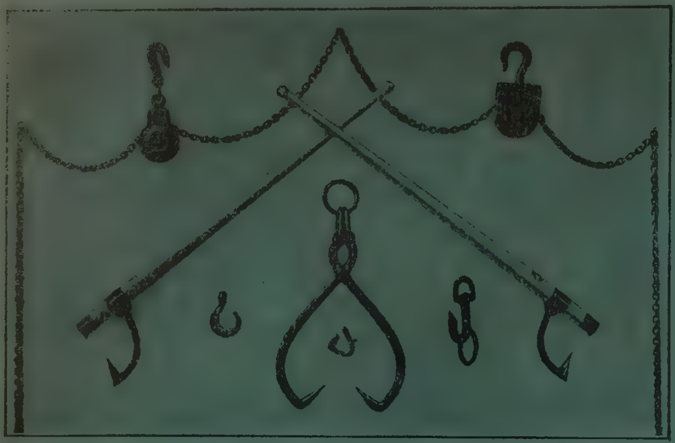
The bystanding cut made from the machine drawing itself, shows the graceful, clean-cut, business-like design of this mill. Every part is built to combine strength and rigidity, and the mill is put together by experts in this work. We test every machine before it leaves the shop.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch—Winnipeg, Man.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

BATTS LIMITED
WEST TORONTO

Door No. B. L. 309

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

Veneered Doors

Newel Posts

Sashes - Flooring

Trim

Pine Doors and Frames

Turned Newel Posts and Balusters

Cypress Greenhouse Material

Write for our Catalogue

BATTS LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
WEST TORONTO - ONT.

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN

OUR "EXTRA"

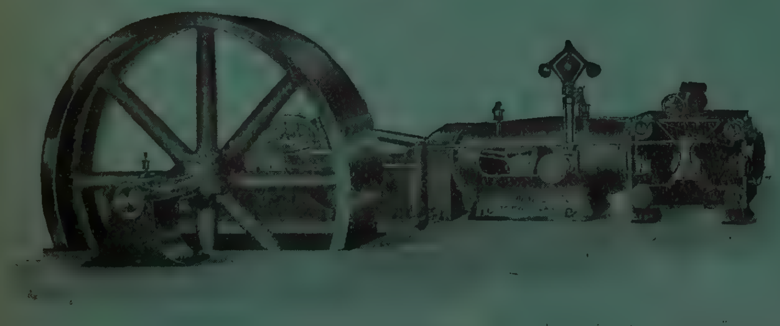
THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
OAK
EXTRA
TANNED
EST
1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited

General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

Sawmill Machinery



"Inglis" Corliss Engines

We make Engines and Boilers of all kinds, also special machinery for Sawmill use. Fifty-two years practical experience in Engine Building.

The John Inglis Company, Limited

Engineers and Boiler Makers

14 Strachan Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

Vol. 31 Toronto, November 15, 1911 No. 22

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

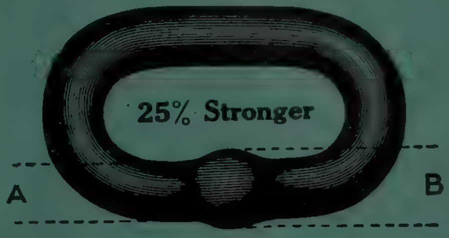
are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Swell Weld

Note the increase of area at the weld as shown at "B" when compared to "A". Practically 25%.

Added Strength at No Added Cost



Specify Swell Weld Chain for Quality

25 per cent. stronger than the same size of other makes.

McKinnon Chain Company
BUFFALO, N. Y. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

DICK'S BALATA
CANADA
UNIVERSAL
RING OILING BEARINGS

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LTD.
Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults
Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

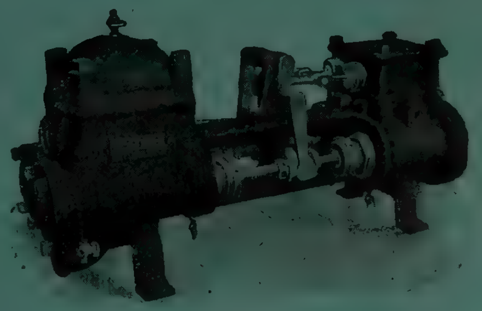
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water Sts. Peterborough, Ont., Can.



Write for Catalogue of

Steam and Power Pumps

We also manufacture
TRAVELLING CRANES

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

"Weldless Steel Chain"

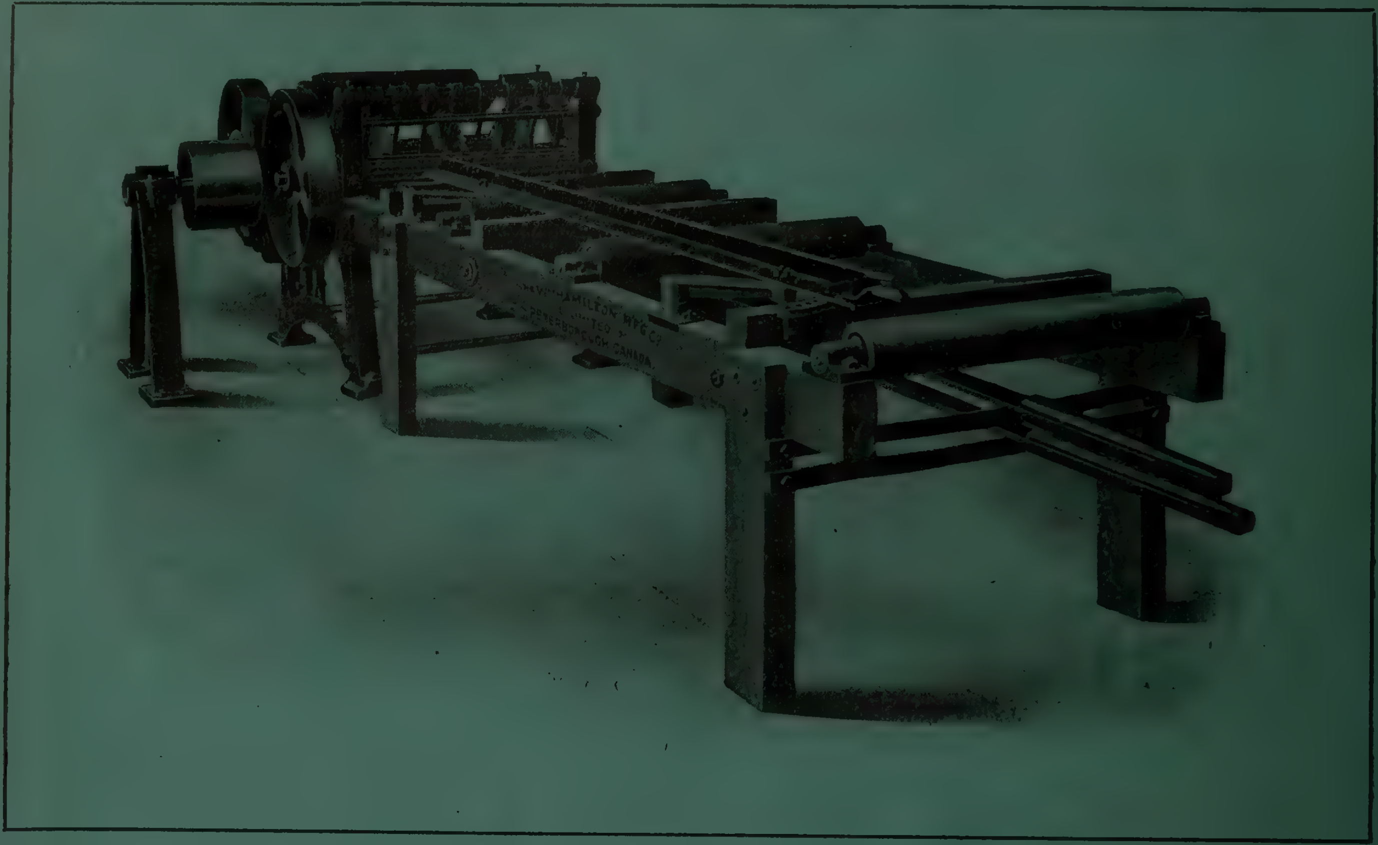
Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∴ ∴ MONTREAL

Edgers for Medium Size Mills



Our "Star" Edger has been designed and built specially for mills of medium capacity where a first class edger is wanted, but where it would not be economical to put in one of our larger and heavier "Garland" Edgers.

The frame is all cast iron of heavy section, the mandrel is large and stiff. The Edger has a heavy press roll behind saws and the fingers in front prevent the lumber coming back. The feed rolls are corrugated and made of steel and are driven. In fact this edger is as well constructed throughout as the edgers of larger capacity. It is in no sense a portable edger, but is built for the most exacting requirements.

Made in all sizes up to 40 inches

Send for Our Edger Catalogue

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

WRITE US FOR PRICES

When you are in the Market for

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad, and Bridge Timber

Quality, Grade and Price considered, we believe we can demonstrate our worthiness of your business.

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The
Georgian Bay Lumber Co.
Limited
Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
Lumber and Laths

Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. WALDIE, PRES. R. S. WALDIE, VICE-PRES. G. E. CLEMENS, SECY.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

SPRUCE

Large Stock of

1″ x 4″ 1″ x 5″ 1″ x 6″

Can ship dressed to your order or in the rough.

White Pine

Mill Run Box Out

1″ stocks and strips 1″ 1-4 x 4-7 x 10-16 1″ 1-4 x 8″ and up x 10-16
1″ 1-2 x 4-7 x 10-16 1″ 1-2 x 8″ and up x 10-16.

Hemlock

All Sizes

Let us quote prices before you place your orders.

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers

---

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

Yellow Pine Timbers
Finish, Flooring, etc.
White Pine and Hardwood

"WANTED: 3", 4" and 5" Birch."

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

F. W. POWELL, Manager C. B. DOUGHERTY, Secretary

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited
WHOLESALE
TRAFALGAR BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONT.

DRY

2 x 6 M. R. Spruce. Even lengths 12" 14" 16"
5-6 Merchantable Red Pine. Even widths 4" to 10"
1 1-4" 1 1-2" 2" Strips, Shorts, Sidings, White Pine.

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE
PLAYFAIR & WHITE
Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

The Argenteuil Lumber Co.
LIMITED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Dressed Lumber
Flooring, Clapboard, &c.

Specialty; Mixed Car Orders

Office:—136 Board of Trade Bldg.
MONTREAL

'RED DEER'
Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

We specialize in prompt shipments

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited
Huntsville, Ont.

WHITE PINE LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
BLIND RIVER, ONTARIO

Manufacturers of
Pine Lumber and Lath
Railroad and Structural Timbers

Car and Cargo Shipments

Enquiries Solicited

Long Lumber Company
Hamilton, Canada

Wholesale Dealers in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Posts, etc.

Sole Ontario Agents for
A. Cotton's B. C. Shingles

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Ash, Birch and Basswood

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited
Wholesale and Retail
31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

**Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles**

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.**

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to
New Michel, B. C.
or to
THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

**White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath
ROUGH OR DRESSED**

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.
For 5 and 8/4 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft. shipping cull shorts.
For 5 and 8/4 x 8 and up x 12/16 shipping cull sidings.
1910 cut and considered the best in Ottawa Valley for shop work.

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

Geo. Webster Lumber Co.

Swanton, Vt.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

HARDWOODS

ADIRONDACK BIRCH AND
MAPLE OUR SPECIALTIES

Send us your inquiries

William H. Bromley

Everything in Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, at Wholesale Car or Cargo. An excellent stock of Shop and Better 1 to 2″. Also a good percentage of Mill Run 4-5-6-8 and 10″ and 6/4″ and 8/4″ Sidings at Midland. All White Pine; the product of an excellent lot of logs. Also at Collingwood, Ontario - 1910 Cut, 1 x 6-8 and 10″ - 5/4″, 6/4″ and 8/4″ Sidings. A nice line of 6/4 and 8/4″ Cuts at Pembroke.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

130	M.	1½ x 3/8 x 32″ Mill Run-Hemlock Lath
2	Cars	8 x 8 x 10/16′ Cedar
2	“	2 x 4 and up 10/16 Tamarac
1	“	1 x 4 and up 10/16 Tamarac
10	“	1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock
2	“	2 x 10 x 12/16 Mill Run White Pine
2	“	2 x 6 x 12/16 “ “ “ “
1	“	5/8 x 4 and up 6/16 Common & Dressing White Pine
3	“	1 x 4 and up 6/16 Mill Cull Ash

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,
Shingles, Wood, Etc.

Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment

Phone us your requirements

Penetanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!

It is just possible I can furnish you with the

Hardwood Lumber

that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.

J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL. CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
J.L.JONES-TOR.

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring

End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled

Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL

C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.

Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario

Manufacturers of

Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash,
Doors, and Factory Material

—Dimension Bill Stuff in—

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

DIAMOND SASH

particularly suited for Gothic and Queen Ann style windows. It is impossible to successfully manufacture these sash without the proper machinery, but we have it. Every light is uniform, the joints are perfect and all the lines are absolutely straight where they should be and uniformly curved in the curved parts.

Stock a few of these sash and see how they sell, you'll be surprised.

M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment

1 Car 3 in. Hard Maple
2 Cars 4-4 Basswood, M.R.
2 Cars 6-4 Beech, M.R.
1 Car 4-4 Beech, M.R.
1 Car 4-4 Elm and Bass Crating.
5 Cars Cedar Posts, 4½ top and up.
1 Car Cedar Posts, 5 top and up.
100,000 feet 2-in. Hemlock.

All the above stock is dry and in good shipping condition.

The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.
Wiarton, Ontario

WE have 500 M ft. 8-4 Common and Better and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common and Better White Pine that we want to move quick at bargain prices.

Write us

Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Oak. Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders

Orillia, Ont.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:
15 Cadogan Block,
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock, Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

Export and Domestic Shipments.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.

Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

FOR SALE

Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co.
Limited

Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well Bought is Half Sold"

To The Trade :-

We opened our Toronto office three years ago to serve the **Ontario Trade.**

Each year our sales have increased by one half or more. This year we expect to do the same.

Are we serving you?

If not, get on the "Live Wire."

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply) — Handles (all descriptions)
Staves Hoops
Headings

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

Louis Bamberger

Importer of

Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

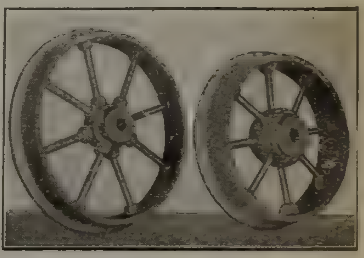
Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool
En



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,

etc.

NOTHING ELSE!

CUSTOMER:— "Say, Hocken! have you got any good lumber to sell?"

HOCKEN:— "Yes sir! we have nothing else but Good Lumber and lots of it, Hemlock, Pine and Hardwoods."

HOCKEN LUMBER COMPANY Limited

OTTER LAKE STATION, ONT.

"The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality."—

"KISO" YELLOW PINE

Short Leaf Finish: Lightest and Whitest, Soft and Clear Grain, Well Milled and Graded, Bright and Right, Get the Plump Kind.

Long Leaf Timbers: Longest and Strongest, Close Grain and Square, Rough or Dressed.

Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Quoted Duty Paid.
Long Joists to Order. Dry Dimension in Stock.

ASK FOR TRANSIT LISTS

Toronto Representative, W. C. Harwood. Main 4089. Telephone or Write.

The Harwood Lumber Company

Toronto, Ontario - - Cleveland, Ohio

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

Box 1600 **SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Send us your enquiries for

Fir Timbers, XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

WHITE PINE

2 x 8	1½ x 10	1¼ x 6
2 x 10	1½ x 12	1¼ x 8
2 x 12	1¼ x 12	1¼ x 10

No. 1 and 2 1½" WHITE PINE Lath

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

18 Toronto St., TORONTO Limited

Hemlock any Quantity

Widths and Lengths piled separately either Rough or Dressed.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers
TORONTO, ONT.

Wanted—HARDWOODS of all kinds, also PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, dry or to be cut. Advise us what you have and get our prices before selling.

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.
For Quick Shipment
3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1886

Contract Record

A Weekly Journal of
Building, Contracting, Engineering, Public Works
Municipal Progress, Advance Information

There is a whole lot of profitable business waiting for some wide-a-wake dealer, in supplying Contractors, Builders and Architects.
The one sure way of reaching these parties is by advertising in the

Contract Record
Toronto, Ontario
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

President and General Manager
D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg

Assistant General Manager
Wm. Robertson, Vancouver

Secretary-Treasurer, Wilson Bell, Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B.C., and Harrison River, B.C.

THE B.C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—

Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B.C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

Pine

Selects
Shops
Commons
and
Mouldings

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY

Larch

Timbers
Yard Stock
Clears
and
Mouldings

The East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

Modern Methods Do It All

Pine
Hemlock
Spruce
Hardwoods
Rough
and
Dressed

Fassett Lumber Co.—Loading Logs on Cars for the Mill

We
make
a
Specialty
of
Long
Timbers

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited
FASSETT, QUEBEC

GREENING'S

REFUSE

BURNERS

are in use to-day by many of Canada's leading Sawmills. They have a splendid reputation for long and satisfactory service. We are operating the oldest established and best equipped wire cloth weaving plant in the Dominion, and are able to quote the closest of prices and to make the promptest shipment. Get quotations also on

Greenings' Wire Ropes & Alligator Ropes

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES

The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited
Hamilton, Ont. - Montreal, Que.

HELP!

We Must Have Lumber

We can pay you higher prices

We Are Retailers

Mixed Cars, Carload Lots or More.
Wire or Write Us What You Have.

J. & W. Duncan, Limited, 1833 Ontario E.
MONTREAL

Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.
Limited

Sudbury, Ontario

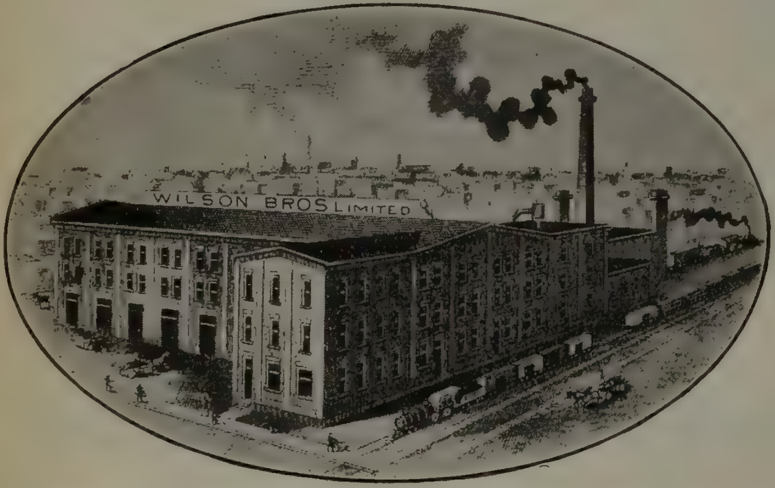
Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILL
Long Lake, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE
Sudbury, Ont.



Send along your Orders

—FOR—

Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings
Interior Finish
Hardwood Flooring
Pine Flooring

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

Wilson Brothers, Limited
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

The Elmitt Lumber Company
Limited

Ottawa, Ont.

Hardwood, White and Red Pine **Lumber** || Yellow Pine, B. C. Fir Hemlock, Pine and Oak, **Timber**

N. B. LONG PILES IN LARGE QUANTITIES A SPECIALTY

WE WANT TO MOVE 150 M 5/4 BASSWOOD

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

DAVIDSON & THACKRAY

Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

THE PLACE TO LOOK

If You Have Any Wants in the Lumber Business

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

¶ It doesn't matter what you want the Wanted and For Sale Department of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker will get it for you.

¶ You probably have in mind now, some lumber you wish to sell or perhaps you need an employee —sit right down and write us an "Ad."

¶ Our rates are low and results come quickly.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

TORONTO - CANADA

We Want to Move Quick

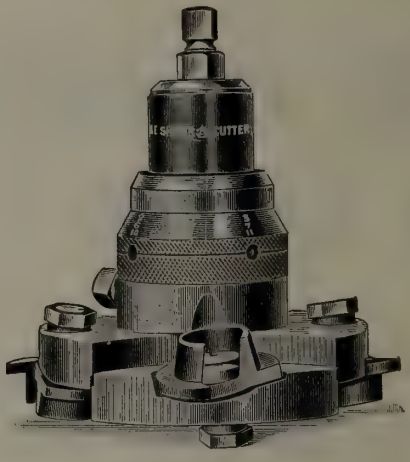
View of Sorting Table.

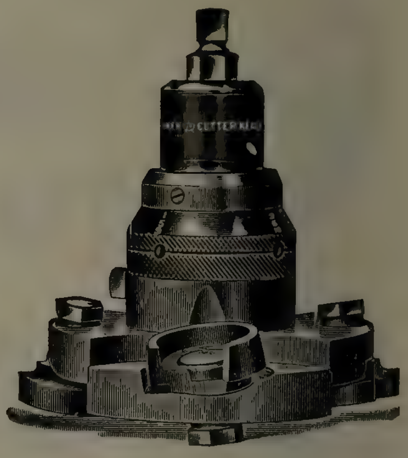
a small quantity of 5/4, 6/4 and 2 inch No. 1 White Pine Mill Culls. Write for prices.

We can also offer nice red knotted 5/4 and 6/4 Common Strips, just what a factory man wants.

The Colonial Lumber Company Limited
Pembroke, - - - - Ontario

MILL MEN,
STOP
THE
LEAKS!





You would not tolerate leaks in your boiler and system of steam pipes because you burn coal without receiving value therefor, and sustain not only inconvenience and absolute loss, but deterioration of property through neglect as well. Yet you permit a good workman to labor earnestly and faithfully, but unsuccessfully, in an endeavor to make things count by sharpening and fitting Straight Bits day after day, resulting in needless waste of time and effort when The Shimer Cutter Heads and Bits will save all of the fitting. Do you see the force of this comparison.

Stop the little Leaks that Curtail your Output. Use the Shimer Cutter Heads

It has been demonstrated many times that monies invested in a small outfit of the Shimer Cutter Heads will save their cost within a few weeks use. They are, therefore, GOOD TOOLS TO DEPEND ON year in and year out. They are built for business, having within their make up the principles required to reduce to a system the routine of keeping the knives in perfect order.

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

Address **SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS**
Branch of MILTON, Pa. **GALT, ONT., CAN.**

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet** of **Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.

Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

Boss Line Lumbering Tools

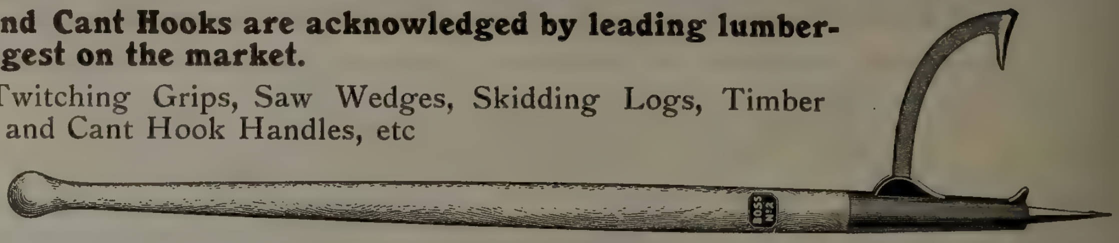
Manufactured by

The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Logs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application



W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

General Office, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quartered Sawed White and Red Oak, Chestnut and Basswood our Specialties.

No Mixed Grades

We are also equipped for cutting White Oak Timbers any size 6 x 6 to 14 x 14, 8 to 30 ft. lengths.

All of our stock is band sawed and we ship the product of our own mills only.

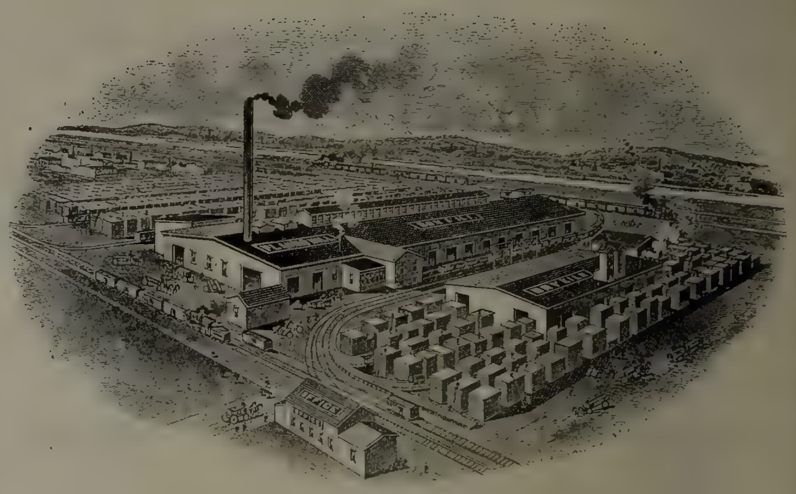
WILL PRODUCE

During 1911 over 100,000,000 Ft.

WRITE US FOR PRICES

NORTHERN OFFICE
919 Fisher Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.

ONTARIO REPRESENTATIVE
F. G. Wurzburg,
c/o Charlevoix Hotel, DETROIT, MICH.

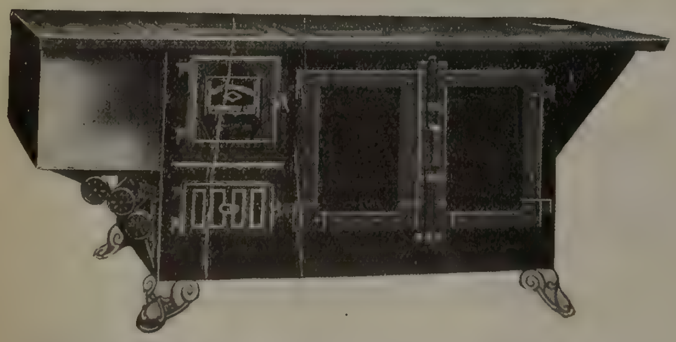


Large Stocks

Chestnut, Oak and Poplar

Geo. B. Breon, Lumber

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.



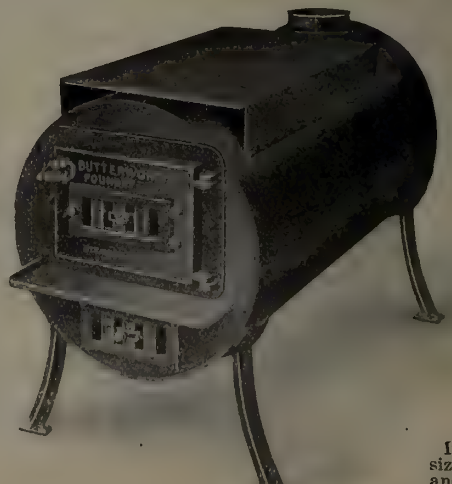
Diamond Shanty Steel Range—Six Holes. Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24 x 27 x 15 in. Flush reservoir as cut or high reservoir. Made of extra heavy steel closely riveted. Malleable oven door frame.

For the Camp

Camp Cooking and Baking with our Diamond Shanty is an absolute certainty, no guess work, meals always on time.

When you buy these goods you get our 30 years manufacturing experience.

A handsome Illustrated Catalogue is yours for the Asking



In three sizes 36, 42 and 48 inches long.

Butterworth Foundry, Limited Ottawa, Canada.

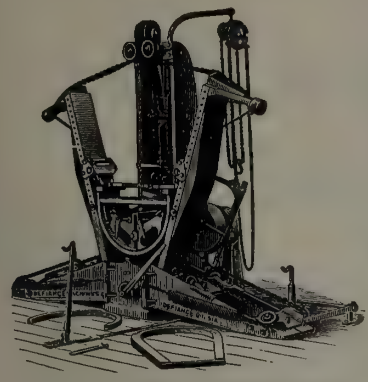
"DEFIANCE" PATENT WOOD-WORKING MACHINES

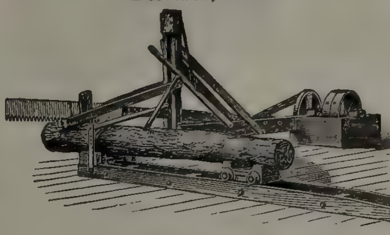
THE TEST AND PROOF OF SATISFACTION

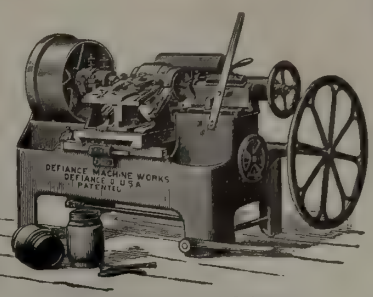
We are able to fill orders promptly upon their receipt and guarantee each and every one of the "500 DEFIANCE VARIETIES" to be thoroughly tested and ready for work immediately upon installation. All machines POSITIVE and CAPABLE of the hardest class of labor. Write us for Catalog and Prices.

THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS
Defiance, Ohio

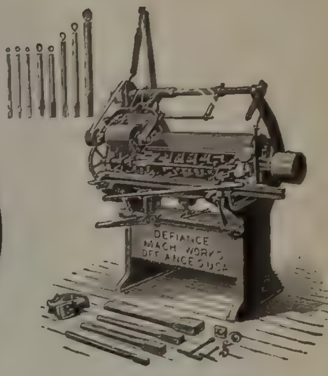
Canadian Agents: The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, Agents for Ontario. Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec. A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., St. John, N B. (New Brunswick, P. E. I.) Guildford & Sons, Halifax, N.S. The Angel Engineering & Supply Co., St. John, Newfoundland


12" Rim Bender

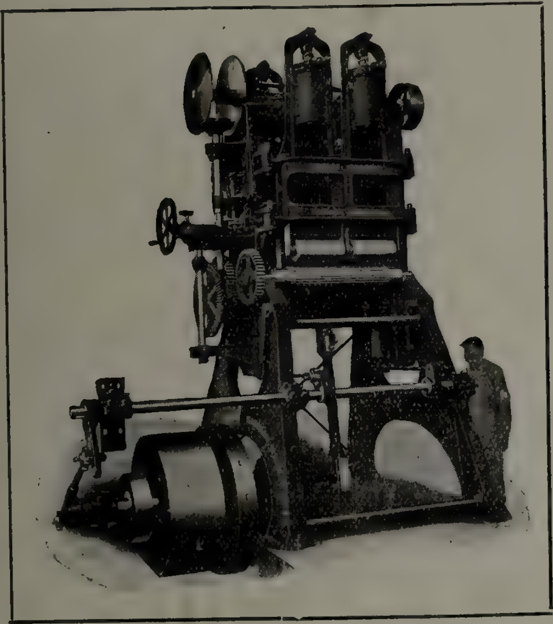

Drag Sawing Machine



12" Hand Planer and Jointer



32" Spoke Lathe



LIGHT SAW KERF

The Wickes Gang takes out a minimum of saw kerf, hence gives yon the maximum of lumber from the log.

Sawdust pays you nothing; make as little of it as possible.

Twenty gauge saws in hardwood, eighteen and sixteen in fir and pine, these are everyday records made possible by the patented perfectly equalized saw tooth action of the new models of Wickes Gang. This means more boards from wide cants, boards instead of slabs from the sides of narrow cants.

THE GANG LEADS IN ECONOMY

WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.
Seattle Office, 410 White Bldg.

ELEVATING CONVEYING POWER TRANSMISSION

SPROCKET CHAINS AND SPROCKETS

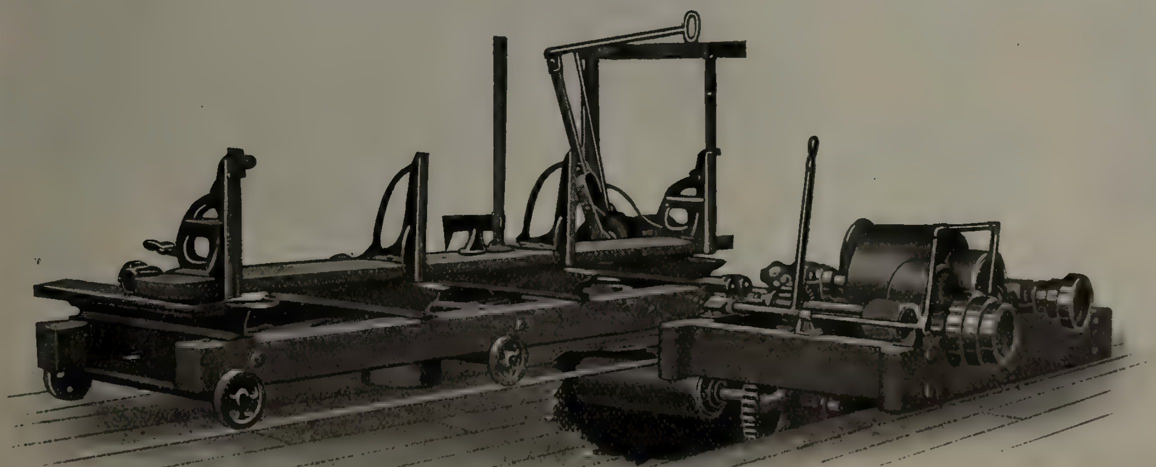
WE SAVE YOU MONEY IN BUYING

JEFFREY
JEFFREY

WE SAVE YOU TIME IN DELIVERING

Tell us your troubles—our Experts advise you FREE

THE
A. M. ELLICOTT CO.
301 James St., MONTREAL, QUE.



Look Here

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**

It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing.**

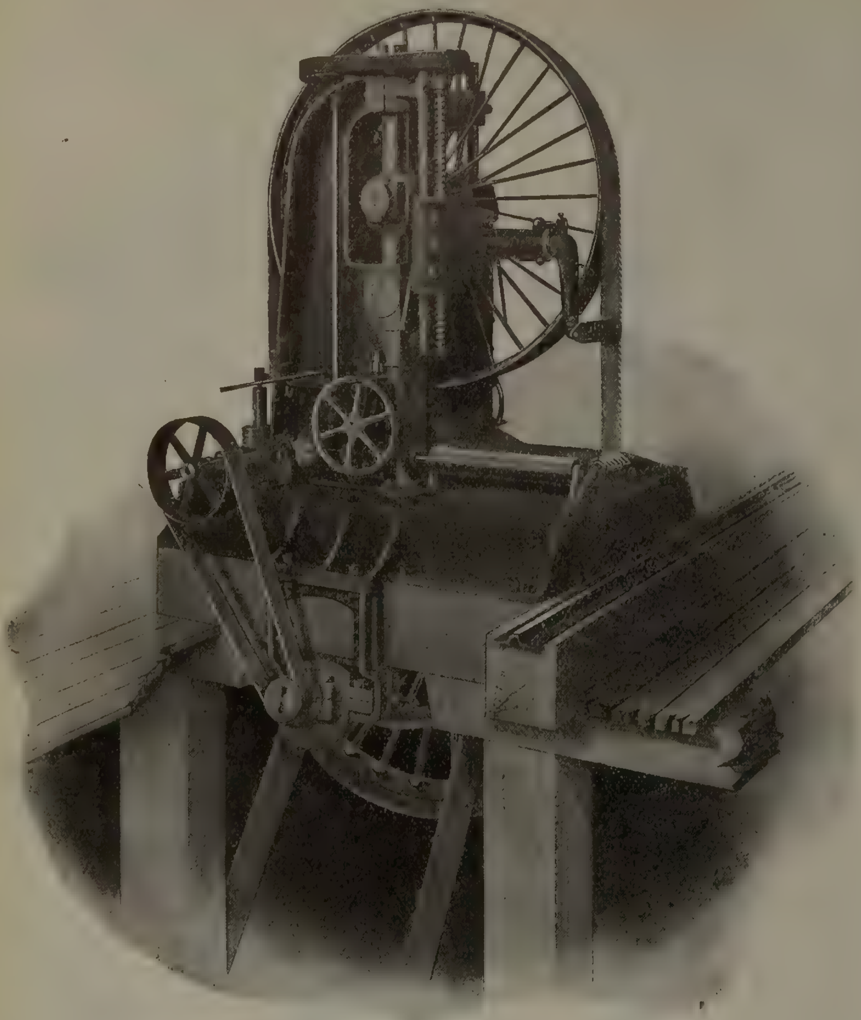
It **Increases** your mill **Output.**

It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never in the Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst
Coaticook, Que.



A Band Mill Without a Peer

Best balanced and most symmetrical band mill ever designed

The despair of imitators
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels
Does not overhang its foundation
Is the heaviest band mill built
Also the perfection of simplicity
It holds all the cutting records
Has the greatest range of top wheel
Double spring cushion tension device
Steam straining engine when specified
Quick opening bottom guides
Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame
Safety upper guide
Steam controlled upper guide when wanted
Steel spoke V section bottom wheel
Chain oiling bearings
Hubs are longer than on any other brand
This insures a very rigid wheel
Wheels tilt from front and rear
The standard of excellence
Every feature original with us
We build every machine required in an up-to-date mill

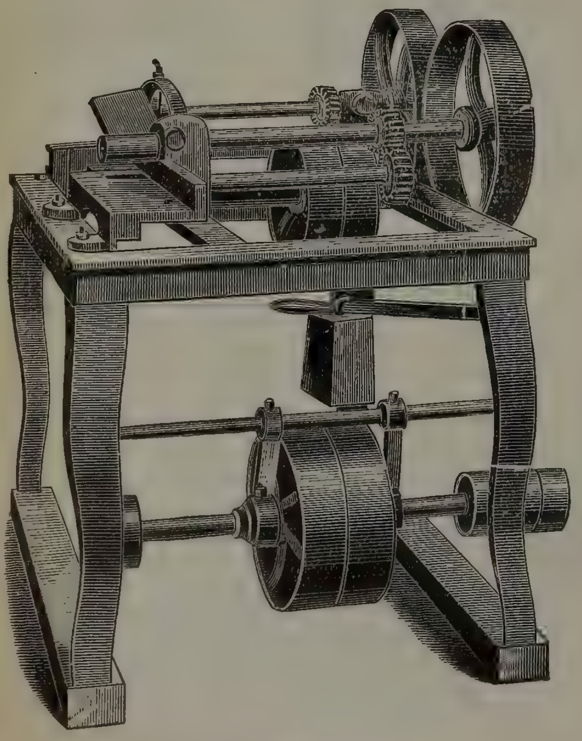
Ask for Catalogs

Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N.Y.

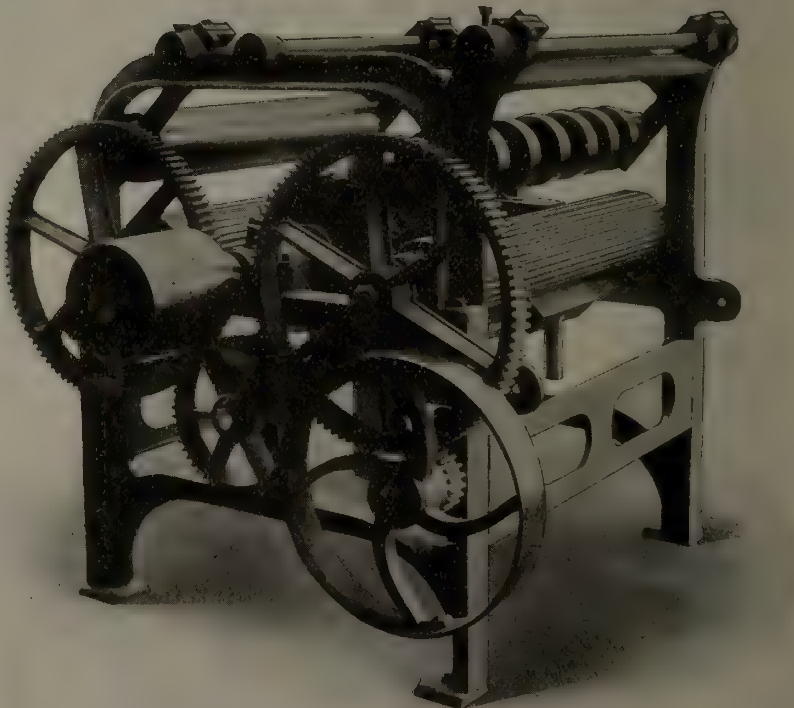
Pacific Coast Office, 715 White Building, Seattle, Washington

---

Everything for the Saw Mill



Our Lath Mill



Our Two Saw Edger

We can equip your saw mill with everything from the motive power to the trimmer. Our complete line of saw mill machinery cannot be surpassed. Every machine is complete, simple and a model of good workmanship.

Write for our literature and prices, they will interest you.

MOWRY & SONS, - Gravenhurst, Ontario

GOODYEAR

Power-Saving Rubber Belting

Goodyear Rubber Belting stands for power saved and money saved. It is built up of plies of rubberized fabric cured and vulcanized into one solid piece. It neither slips nor stretches. It has the cohesiveness of rubber with the enormous tensile strength of close woven, long fibre cotton fabric from which *all stretch has been taken out.*

Goodyear Rubber Belting is manufactured by a process that makes it proof against steam, water, weather and rot. Made in all three grades and all sizes. For Pulp, Paper, Saw Mills—*all* mills where horse power transmitted is large and demand for tensile strength great. Used by biggest lumber mills and manufacturing plants in the Dominion. ***Outlives, outlasts*** all other belts.

Rot-Proof Mill Fire Hose

Goodyear Underwriters is a hose built to meet the specifications of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Tube used of highest grade NEW rubber. ***Won't*** harden or crack with age. Special circular woven fabric with least expansion or elongation under pressure. Antiseptically-treated to make it rot and mildew proof.

The strongest, most reliable hose for all mills and factories. Insist on ***Goodyear Underwriters, the hose with the black and yellow stripes.***

Non-Chipping Conveyor Belts

Built for all purposes. For conveying crushed stone, grain, coal, ore, etc.

Made in all thickness of face to suit requirements of buyer. Rubber face made of toughest stock possible, to prevent cutting and chipping. Gives longest, most enduring service.

We also manufacture other rubber goods such as tires, all kinds of hose and belting, rubber packing, etc.

Write us tonight for catalog and prices.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

General Offices—Toronto **Factory—Bowmanville, Ont.**

Write Our Nearest Branch

BRANCHES: Montreal—Winnipeg—St. John, N. B.—Vancouver—Calgary—Victoria, B. C., 855 Fort St.—Regina, Sask., 2317-2318 South Railway St.—Hamilton, Ont., 127 King St. West

(1)

Do You Know Why Simonds Wide Band Saws Are the Best?

SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY LTD
TRADE MARK
VANCOUVER B.C.
Simonds Steel
ST. JOHN. N.B.
REGD
UNEQUALED IN QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY
MONTREAL, QUE.

Any regular user of them will tell you. Any Simonds Salesman will tell you. Or we will gladly write the facts to interested parties. It's a wise plan to pay the price and get the Best.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B.C. MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N. B.

In the United States **Simonds Mfg. Co.**

J. F. EBY
President

CAMP SUPPLIES

HUGH BLAIN
Vice-President

If you are looking for QUALITY in your Camp Supplies, you should specify:

"ANCHOR" brand—

BAKING POWDER
JELLY POWDERS
EXTRACTS, SPICES
COFFEE — TEA
(In sealed air tight packages)
Sweetened MILK Unsweetened
CANNED—
SALMON, FRUITS
and VEGETABLES

The Quality Is Guaranteed The Best It Is Possible To Produce

WE CARRY A FULL RANGE OF CAMP SUPPLIES

Wholesale Grocers **EBY-BLAIN, LIMITED** Importers and Manufacturers

TORONTO

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MacLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:

TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 - 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - Tel. 2010 - Hutchison Block, 429 Pender Street
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299 - B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3,00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, November 15, 1911 No. 22

Lumber Imports Greatly Increased

The foreign trade of Canada in forest products for the month of July and for the four months ending with July 1911, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce shows some unusually interesting developments. Chief among these is the great increase which has occurred in the imports of wood and manufacturers of wood from the United States. The total imports under this heading from the United States for the four months period were valued as follows: 1911, $6,713,222; 1910, $5,465,154; 1909, $3,687,981. As compared with 1909 therefore, the increase for the four months period was no less than 82 per cent.

The total value of imports of wood and manufactures of wood for the month of July was as follows: 1911, $1,385,553 of free goods, of which $1,374 was from the United States, and $455,933 of dutiable goods, of which $384,767 was from the United States; 1910, $1,120,755 of free goods, of which $1,102,298 was from the United States, and $341,374 of dutiable goods, of which $288,090 was from the United States.

For the four months ending July, the imports of wood and manufactures of wood were valued as follows: 1911, $5,202,898 of free goods, of which $5,136,181 was from the United States, and $1,834,480 of dutiable goods, of which $1,577,041 was from the United States; 1910, $4,310,332 of free goods, of which $4,255,750 was from the United States, and $1,411,849 of dutiable goods, of which $1,209,404 was from the United States; 1909, $2,808,098 of free goods, of which $2,776,042 was from the United States, and $1,051,854 of dutiable goods, of which $911,839 was from the United States.

Turing to the exports of wood and manufactures of wood the government statistics show that during the 4 months ending with July Canada exported these products as follows: 1911, $14,975,791; 1910, $17,287,492; 1909, $16,405,168. For the month of July the exports of wood and manufactures of wood were valued as follows: 1911, $5,669,328; 1910, $6,140,699. There has been therefore a marked decrease in the exports of wood and manufactures of wood during the four months ending July 1911, as compared with both 1910 and 1909.

The exports of wood and manufactures of wood for the United States for the four months ending July were valued as follows: 1911, $9,736,186; 1910, $10,930,484; 1909, $10,384,066. The exports of wood and manufactures of wood to the United Kingdom, for the four months ending July were valued as follows: 1911, $3,637,909; 1910, $4,627,993; 1909, $4,421,335. The exports under this heading to both the United States and the United Kingdom therefore show a decrease as compared with those of the corresponding months of 1910 and 1909.

For the month of July, Canada's exports of forest products were valued as follows: 1911, $5,157,959; 1910, $5,703,238; 1909, $5,964,863; 1908, $4,917,686. For the four months ending July, Canada's exports of forest products were valued as follows: 1911, $13,277,229; 1910, $15,749,503; 1909, $14,806,225; 1908, $13,432,481.

Canada's imports of lumber, timber, planks, boards, etc., for the month of July were valued as follows: 1911, $1,128,496 of free goods, and $43,800 of dutiable goods; 1910, $830,852 of free goods, and $27,791 of dutiable goods. For the four months ending July the imports of lumber, timber, planks, boards, etc., were valued as follows: 1911, $4,087,326 of free goods, and $208,791 of dutiable goods; 1910, $3,291,204 of free goods, and $78,047 of dutiable goods; 1909, $2,083,096 of free goods and $34,110 of dutiable goods.

Canada's exports of forest products for the twelve months ending with August 1911 amounted in value to $42,504,086, as compared with $48,247,176, for the twelve months ending August 1910; $42,607,983 for the twelve months ending August 1909, and $41,898,191 for the twelve months ending August 1908.

Among the individual items it is interesting to note that exports of pulpwood to the United States for the four months ending July decreased from $2,409,818, in 1910 to $1,862,944 in 1911. The latter figure is smaller even than the total for the same four months of 1909, which was $1,991,391. The exports of pulpwood on the other hand show a small increase amounting in value to $1,394,604 for the four months ending July 1911, as compared with $1,292,730, for the corresponding period of 1910 and $1,369,825 for the corresponding period of 1909.

Exports of timber for the four months were valued at follows: 1911, $255,933; 1910, $397,806; 1909, $284,940. Exports of lumber for the four months were valued as follows: 1911, $10,553,545; 1910, $12,180,602; 1909, $11,945,228.

The exports of shingles for the four months show a considerable falling off amounting in value as follows: 1911, $543,848; 1910, $608,613; 1910, $282,908.

Striking Example of Wasted Timber

A report which has recently been made by Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, upon the forest conditions in the northern parts of Peterborough and Victoria and Haliburton Counties, is of much interest to lumbermen because of the fact that the country reported upon was in its earlier days similar to much of the lumbering country of Northern and Western Ontario. "The first impression that would strike an observant person in travelling over this country," says Dr. Fernow, "is the utter lack of rational management of the original timberlands which has given rise to these waste areas. For, the creation of these wastes, produced entirely by the inconsiderate use of the axe and carelessness in permitting fires repeatedly to run over the slashed areas, could have been avoided without foregoing any of the advantages which have been derived from the timber by lumbermen or government from their exploitation. I mean, all the timber could have been cut and yet the producing power of the land not be reduced. Where there are now hundreds of square miles of valueless brushlands and naked rock desert there could have been left a valuable forest, by this time nearly ready for a new harvest, the basis of a thriving lumber industry.

"This part of the country, the townships of Harvey and Galway, is located on Laurentian rock. This statement is significant for it pictures at once to the initiated the soil conditions, which are typical not only for this country but for a large part of Northern Ontario and Quebec, so that the problems in Peterborough county are also the problems for thousands of square miles, East, North and West. It means a meagre and thin soil overlying the rock, with only here and there pockets of larger and better soil accumulations where farming is practicable. If there is such a thing as 'absolute forest soils,' this is the place to look for them. Practically, at least 75 per cent. of the country under consideration is fit solely for timber growing. Abandoned farms and others that ought to be abandoned, testify to the correctness of the diagnosis that this is for the most part not farming country. Trees can grow in fissures between the rocks, where tillage is precluded and grasslands are apt to dry out.

"This was originally a forest country, all over more or less of the same type, a mixed forest of hardwoods with pine, hemlock and spruce; the hardwoods prevailing on the better, loamier soils, the conifers on the poorer, sandier soils. Practically the whole area is robbed of its values, fires have repeatedly swept over the slash denuding the soil of its vegetable mould, and rainwaters have washed away the unprotected soil, in many places creating real rock deserts. A growth of almost useless aspen and birch has established itself where the fire has not run through for a number of years, and a small crop of pine or spruce conifers has come in by natural seeding, wherever the cutting of old timber of the kind had not been too close and seed trees had been left—not by design, but by accident. There is still the possibility of reclaiming most of this area, but the story of the Sibylline books may repeat itself: each year's delay means a decrease of the chance of recovery."

Dr. Fernow then deals at considerable length with the problem of rendering these vast areas productive. His proposal, briefly, is that the Dominion Government, through the Conservation Commission should take up the work of reforestry.

To the lumbermen of Ontario the lesson of these counties is contained in the utter ruin and waste resulting from methods of operation which permit of ruthless cutting and devastation by fire. The methods of operation have fortunately undergone much improvement since the days when these countries were laid waste, but there is even to-day the utmost necessity for conservative methods of lumbering and above all for the adoption of a really effective method of fire protection on Crown lands. The matter is of concern to the province as much as to the Dominion and is in fact one of the most serious duties confronting the governments to-day.

From Wholesaler to Consumer—A Menace to the Trade

When it comes to a question of ethics, the lumber trade can furnish probably a more varied assortment of difficulties than any other known to modern commerce. From the time a lot of lumber leaves the mill yards until the time it is hauled over to the consumer it carries with it an infinite range of possibilities in the way of misunderstandings, and unfortunately also in the direction of unfair business behavior. Each branch of the lumber trade and industry—the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer—comes in for its share of trouble and of blame from time to time, and any efforts which are made in the direction of smoothing out these difficulties are deserving of sympathetic attention.

The retail dealer is the butt of a large share of the complaints which are made, yet he has also his own share of the troubles which surround the sale of lumber. He is, in fact, more deserving of sympathy in this connection than any of the other branches of the trade. What with long credits to grant his customers and the urgency of his wholesale supply houses for payment for their stocks, he is often between two pretty fierce fires. There is, therefore, a good deal of excuse for the retailer if he complains when he finds a wholesaler coming into his territory and selling large orders to big consumers. Sometimes it is not even the large orders which are filched from his trade, as often a small consumer will secure his supplies direct from the wholesaler.

There is no intention in this statement to criticize the wholesalers as a body. Fortunately many of them—the majority of them, in fact—conduct their business upon strictly reasonable lines and realize that in avoiding the trade of the consumer they are to that extent strengthening the financial position of the retailer and making him an all the more desirable customer for themselves. The retailer is generally quick to appreciate the methods of such firms and to reward them with his trade whenever possible.

In spite of the evident folly of a wholesaler selling direct to the consumer, there are cases—all too numerous—in which the opposite course is adopted. Some wholesalers are a discredit to their trade, and go out after every sale, large or small, which is to be had anywhere within reach. They wonder then, why the retailer who has sized them up, gives them a cold reception. When they are turned down for some such reason they redouble their efforts in that district. They seek out everyone they can who may need a supply of lumber and they sell it to them at wholesale prices and sometimes at prices a little lower even than they would give to the retailer. It sometimes happens, of course, that the shoe is on the other foot, and that the retailer, by persistently playing off one wholesaler against another, merits the displeasure of the wholesale trade. A wholesaler, exasperated at last by this sort of thing, or perhaps by persistent delay in payments, decides to seek this retailer's trade no more, and naturally picks up other orders which he can in that district.

Taking it on the whole, however, the retail lumber dealer in Canada is deserving of the most reasonable and generous treatment possible. Upon him depends in a large measure the prosperity of the trade. He regulates in no small degree the demand of the consumer. By adopting proper and energetic business methods he sustains the demand, stimulates it when it is sluggish, and by keeping in close touch with the general economic situation of his district is able to put on the brakes or increase the speed of the trade whenever necessary. As a commercial safety valve he is an all-important factor of the trade. There are other reasons, however, for which the reputable retailer deserves the utmost confidence of the wholesaler and should be allowed to handle all the retail trade which may arise in his district. A retailer goes to a heavy expense to lay in a stock sufficient to meet the demand of his district. In most cases he gives the wholesale travellers a civil reception and an equal chance to secure his trade. The expense which he is at may properly be considered as having been incurred for the purpose of furnishing the wholesaler with an efficient means of supplying the material needed in the district. The retailer is the legitimate and natural sales agent of the wholesaler and he should be treated like all other sales agents —i.e., be given exclusive control of the territory.

Sometimes it happens that the wholesaler who has been able to sell an order to a retailer goes about the district approaching the consumer and prejudicing him against the retailer. The wholesaler who adopts this practice may make a better showing on his week's sales, but if he keeps a careful record he is certain to find, at the end of the year, that his sales in a district where he has done this, show a decided falling off. Common sense and ordinary honor should lead a wholesaler to avoid selling to consumers, and in most cases they do have this effect, but there are black sheep in every fold, and the wholesale lumber trade unfortunately is not an exception to the general rule.

There is another inference to be drawn from the practice of selling direct to the consumer. The wholesaler who does this may not be exactly of the class above referred to, but of even a lower class. This type of man is aptly described in a letter which was received by the Canada Lumberman recently. The writer says, "our opinion of a wholesaler who would do this is, that either he is entirely incompetent as a business man, or that the goods which he handles are so poor in quality and manufacture that no self-respecting retailer would handle them. Consequently he is forced to unload his junk wherever he can. A wholesaler whose stock is right in every way and whose business methods are clean and straight, need have no fear about being able to sell his goods to the regular trade. The fact that he has to peddle out his stuff in small lots to consumers proves conclusively that either he or his goods are below the mark."

Demurrage Charges—A One-Sided Rule

An article which was published in the Canada Lumberman of November 1st drew attention to the absurd situation prevailing in connection with claims by shippers for recovery of unjust overcharges and improper demurrage charges on the part of the railway companies. The railway companies are supposed to be in existence for the purpose of transporting freight and facilitating the expansion of commerce. It has become a policy of most of them, however, to do a great deal to hamper the development of trade and to place upon it many unreasonable drawbacks. The matter of demurrage, under its present conditions, is so entirely one-sided that it is strange that it has not long ago been altered. The railway companies are able to charge for any delay in the unloading of a car, but when, through their own negligence or inability, freight is delayed in delivery, the shipper has no redress. If he loses trade because he cannot get the railways to deliver his goods in time, he must suffer, and if he uses one of the railway company's cars a little longer than a stipulated time he must pay demurrage.

Either a system of reciprocal demurrage or one of average demurrage should be adopted so as to make the situation reasonable. If average demurrage were encouraged, it is more than likely that shippers, knowing that they would benefit by unloading their cars quickly, would see to it that there was no avoidable delay. The carriage of the country's freight would be facilitated and the railway companies would find that the earning power of their equipment had been increased considerably. But whenever the matter has been proposed before anybody competent to make the change, the railway companies have opposed it and have produced some of their employees to testify that average demurrage would result in delay to traffic. There may be some peculiar intricacies about the railway business which the lay mind is unable to grasp, yet the most natural tendency of a business man is to seize any method of saving expenses which presents itself. With the privilege of average demurrage it is inconceivable that a great majority of shippers would deliver up their cars unloaded at the first possible opportunity, so as to be credited with the time saved, on some future shipment which they might find it difficult to unload within the stipulated time.

Instances of the unfairness of the railway companies are continually being brought to the attention of the Canada Lumberman. Since the appearance of the article in the last issue of the Canada Lumberman a dealer advised us that he had many such difficulties to contend with and a typical example was as follows: He had two cars of lumber on order and they had arrived in his town, but had not been placed on the siding where he could unload them. It was six days after the arrival of the cars in the town before they were placed on the siding. All this time he was begging the railway company to place the cars and telling them that he was losing orders for the stock which the cars contained. He had to grin and bear it. Shortly afterwards another car was forwarded to him and he left it loaded a few hours after the time permitted. The railway sent him a bill for $1 for demurrage. This man however was the kind who does not allow himself to be intimidated without making a fight for it. He told the railway company to go about their own business and probably heard the last of the matter then and there. As the amount was small, the railway company probably did not think it worth while to make any fuss about it. Had the sum been a larger one, or had the shipper been a man of less backbone, the railway company would doubtless have pursued him to the end and either have obtained the money or have made it so uncomfortable for him that he would have been the loser. Apparently it is not a matter of principle with the railway companies, so much as one of getting from the shippers every cent that they can, by hook or by crook.

Shippers of lumber are as great sufferers from this as any other class of manufacturers and they should make some combined stand against it. They have fought out individual cases so often in vain that they should try now whether they cannot secure redress by a combined effort. The Railway Commission ought to be approached and an effort made to have them bring the railways to a state of reasonableness. If redress cannot be had from the Railway Commission it will be time to see whether the parliament of Canada will come to the relief, not only of the lumber shippers, but of the shippers of every article of commerce. The railways were intended to be efficient servants of the public. They are subsided and assisted in many ways with public money. Instead of being the servants they are fast becoming the masters.

A Question of Building Up Canada—Protection for Lumber

The Manitoba Free Press, considering it a sacred duty to criticize any efforts of the lumber manufacturing industry which would enable to to make as fair a profit as other industries, sees danger ahead in the discussion of a duty on lumber entering Canada which has been awakened by the rejection of reciprocity. No one will ever gainsay the propriety of protecting the consumer, the farmers above all else, from the extortions which follow upon the creation of a trust. But the opponents of a duty on lumber are at sea when they try to make the public believe that it would enable the manufacturers of lumber to extort an unreasonable profit from the farmers. The opponents of a duty would themselves be far from content in their own business enterprises if they did not produce any more profit than lumber manufacturers have been making during the last three years. The Manitoba Free Press infers that, any "invasion" which means cheaper prices for a commodity which is a necessity, is most welcome to the mass of the people of this country. This is true enough, but there is a reasonable limit to all kinds of protection and to the protection which the farmer secures at the cost of some of the most important industries in the land. It will be far from welcome to the mass of the people of this country if the lumber industry has to go through three more years like a few of those which has just passed, and the communities which profit by the demand created by the lumber industry for their own products would suffer likewise. The situation is not one to be discussed on the theoretical basis of free trade or protection. It is a question of the building up of Canada. Those who are in touch with conditions know that the lumber industry has lately had more to contend with in the form of demoralized markets than almost any other industry in Canada, and that it requires protection for its existence. To-day, in all parts of Canada, lumbermen are arranging their woods operations for the coming winter on a greatly reduced scale as compared with former years. Many who formerly found employment in the woods will thus be idle or be forced to look for work elsewhere. If a concrete example were needed of the results of the dumping of United States lumber in Canada, it could be furnished right in Winnipeg where The Free Press is published. Prices of dimension pine, spruce and tamarac have lately fallen $2.50, and pine timber $2 per M.

The Lumber Trade in Eastern Canada

News of the Markets in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec—Good Logging Weather in New Brunswick—The English Demand Improving

Ideal Logging Weather in New Brunswick

Fredericton, N.B., Nov. 8th.—The season so far has been an ideal one for the lumbermen. With an exceptionally dry October, the portage roads have been in much better condition than usual, making it possible to move camp supplies at less expense than usual, and also making it possible to pick up logs along the streams and smaller brooks where the ground is inclined to be boggy, and over which, with the ordinary season, it would be impossible to take horses.

A few of the St. John River mill owners seem inclined to take advantage of the lower wages prevailing for woodsmen this season, to cut quite as much as when the lumber market was in a much better condition than at present. The Fraser Lumber Company, especially, with mills at Cabano, P.Q., Baker Brook, P.Q., and at Plaster Rock and Edmundston, N.B., are doing this, they having splendid opportunities of holding logs safely from season to season.

This energetic and up-to-date firm made their first start in the lumber business in the year 1889, cutting that winter about 700,000 feet of spruce, cedar and pine logs on the Odell—a tributary of the Tobique river—which, with about 300,000 feet of logs bought from farmers along the river in that vicinity, they manufactured in a small mill at the mouth of River de Chute—a small tributary of the St. John river. From this small beginning the Fraser Lumber Company have rapidly grown, until the present time, when, with the Jas. Murchie Sons Company milling property at Edmundston, consisting of an up-to-date water power mill with capacity of about 40,000 feet of long lumber, and at least 60,000 of cedar shingles daily, and with upwards of 100 square miles of timber limits lying along the easterly side of the Temisconata river, in the Province of Quebec, just above the New Brunswick boundary, which they purchased early this year, they have handled upwards of 60,000,000 feet of lumber.

The British market is still in a rather sickly condition and values are unsettled. There has been some inquiry for special sizes, however, especially from ship-building centres.

Most of the local mills have finished sawing, and with the cold weather so near there is little doing in building and the local market is very quiet.

A Quiet Season Expected in New Brunswick

St. John, N.B., Nov. 4.—Prominent lumber operators report that the outlook in this province for the next year is not particularly encouraging, and unless a change for the better presents itself, it is not expected that the season of 1912 will be recorded as an active one. All lumbermen agree that the cut this year is to be greatly reduced, and various reasons are given for the decrease. The strike in England some weeks ago practically paralyzed business for a time. Stocks of Canadian spruce are excessive in England, it is reported, but the consumption for the last month was disappointing.

Operations on a small scale have been begun in New Brunswick woods, and several lumbermen have sent crews into the woods, but the work will be limited as compared with other years. Since they have quite a supply of logs already piled it is expected that the mills of Stetson, Cutler & Company will be about the last to cease operations this year. Early in December will probably see the close of the mills owned by Murray and Gregory, Charles Miller, John E. Moore & Company, Hilyard Bros., Messrs. Warner and others.

Backward Trade in Eastern Quebec

While the lumber business in many parts of Canada has been gradually improving during the past year, there are in some eastern parts of the Dominion, districts which have suffered seriously from a combination of untoward conditions and have come through the season with an actual loss. A report upon conditions in Gaspe, Que., from the Cascapedia Manufacturing & Trading Company, Chaleurs, Que., gives a gloomy view of the situation, but there is good reason to hope that the curtailment of operations this winter will place the industry again on a prosperous basis. The report is as follows:—

Editor Canada Lumberman:—The past year's operations in the lumber line down this way have been far from a success or profitable. The logging last winter was very expensive, owing to the extremely deep snow. Then, to follow that, the drives were very expensive, owing to the extremely low water all the spring and early summer, so that it is safe to say the logs gotten out in this part of the country for this year's cutting, cost on an average of $1.50 to $2.00 per M. higher than the normal. Then all season through, we have been selling our stock at very low prices, so that the lumber business in most instances in this part of the country this year will show a positive loss. This has had the effect of very seriously curtailing the bush operations this fall and winter. In our own logging here on the Gaspe Peninsula, we think nearly fifty per cent. of the lumber concerns are doing absolutely nothing, not taking out a log.

The small shingle operators through here who usually run from five to seven shingle mills all winter, are doing nothing, as the shingle market is so dull that they cannot get any returns for their shingles.

The outlook for the coming season, we consider anything but promising, although the serious curtailment in the production may have some effect on the market.

In this part of the world what is needed for our lumbermen, farmers and fishermen is reciprocity with the United States, and had we succeeded in getting reciprocity measures through, it would have been a great boon and would have meant thousands of dollars in the increased value in the holdings of lumber, lath and shingles ready for the market, as well as the prospects of better business and increased prices for the coming year.

At the present time, it is practically impossible to put our cedar shingles, which form a large part of the production in this part of the world, into the United States market, owing to the high tariff and until this thing is corrected, we do not see any hope whatever for the shingle trade in this part of the world.

The manufacturers down this way are unable to reach the markets of Western Quebec, Ontario or the great Northwest, and we are practically dependent upon the United States market for fully sixty per cent. of the output of our mills, so you can easily understand what a serious thing it is for us not to be able to get into that market, except on the payment of the present duty.

Reduced Cut in Northern Maine

A report from Bangor, Maine, says:—Lumber operators in northern Maine, on Aroostook, Allagash and St. John waters, have generally decided upon a great curtailment in their log harvests this winter, while some will not cut any logs at all. A Bangor man, who is agent for one of the largest land owners in Arostook county, recently returned from that region and reports that in most localities the reduction of cut will be 60 to 70 per cent., the total output being now figured at 28,000,000 to 35,000,000 feet, as compared with 80,000,000 to 110,000,000 normally. The St. John Lumber Company, which usually cuts in excess of 10,000,000 feet, will cut 15,000,000 feet this winter, while Stetson, Cutler & Co., will reduce their operations from the average amount of 25,000,000 to about 10,000,000 feet and smaller concerns will curtail proportionately.

There are several reasons for this great shrinkage of the Aroostook log cut. The lumber market has been very dull this year, the New York demand, especially, having been slack, and a great many millions of feet of logs have been "hung up" or stranded, on the way to boom, so that there will be a lot of old stock available for next year's sawing. The falling off in the operations of concerns sawing Maine logs in New Brunswick mills is chiefly accounted for by the repeal of the Pike law, under which, for forty years, the product of such logs was admitted free into American markets. The lumber now has to pay a duty of $1.25 per M.

Canadian Lumber in the West Indies

S. P. Musson Son & Company, Barbadoes, report under date of October 28 as follows:—Lumberstuffs—White Pine—There have no arrivals of this description of lumber during the fortnight, but a small cargo has been sold to arrive at $31 for merchantable, and $23 for second quality, and we value first arrivals in the vicinity of these prices. Spruce—We note a sale of 56 m. ft., thin and narrow boards, ex Trn. Schr. "Adriatic" at $18.13 and $14.13, and 10 m. ft. hemlock by same vessel at $15.13 round. We ourselves have sold a cargo of spruce to arrive at $25 for merchantable, and $20 for second quality. P. pine—No arrivals during the fortnight, the last two steamer cargoes having filled present requirements. Shingles—The Trn. Schr. "Arkona" arrived from Gaspe on 25th inst. with 1,102,750 laying shingles, which had been sold to arrive sometime ago at the following prices: 751,750 Extra No. 1 at $2.10, and 151,000 No. 1 at $1.90, 100,000 Clear Whites $2.75, and 100,000 2nd Clears at $2.50. The Trn. Schr. "Annie E. Banks" arrived on the 27th from Hantsport to our address with 1,500,000 Extra No. 1 which we had sold at $2.05. Long Gaspe are in good demand.

Lumberman Drowned while Shooting

Mr. George Scott, prominent among Montreal Trade, Upset from Canvas Boat while in Pursuit of a Deer

The Late Geo. Scott, Montreal

Montreal has lost one of its most prominent lumbermen by the death of Mr. George Scott, president of the Gambo Lumber Company, of Gambo, Newfoundland, secretary-treasurer of the Argenteuil Lumber Company, Montreal, and vice-president of the Montreal Lumber Association. He was drowned on Tuesday, October 31st, while a deer shooting party at Long Lake, 2 miles north of Montfort, in the Laurentian Mountains. The party included Mr. J. E. Seale, vice-president of the Argenteuil Company; Mr. A. S. Cleland, Mr. Christie, Mr. Herdman (his brother-in-law), and Mr. Dewar.

From statements made by members of the party, it seems that Mr. Scott was heard to fire at a deer across the lake, and was immediately seen to put out in a folding canvas boat, disappearing towards the other shore. This was at 8.45 in the morning, and as Mr. Scott did not reappear, his friends organized a party and searched the lake in a boat. They found the upturned boat, with his cap underneath. The next morning a further search was made, and the body was found in about 30 feet of water.

There were no actual witnesses of the tragedy, but Mr. Scott's friends believe that while rowing he caught a crab, and fell back against the side of the boat, which overturned. Mr. Scott was able to swim.

The body was brought to Montreal, where the funeral took place. A large number of members of the Montreal Lumber Association and representatives of the trade attended.

Mr. Scott was born at Cambria, Que., and was 38 years of age. During the early part of his business career he was book-keeper in the Montreal Board of Trade. He then became connected with the Morin Mills Company, which he represented in Montreal. The interests of the mill were merged with those of the Laurentian Lumber Company, and later Mr. Pergley, M.P., Mr. Scott, Mr. Seale, and others bought the Morin mill and limits, and formed the Argenteuil Lumber Company, of which he had the management.

For many years he was a member of the St. James Methodist Church; also a past grand master of the Montreal district of the Canadian Order of Oddfellows, and a very prominent member of the Mount Royal Lodge of that order.

Reduced Stocks of Canadian Woods at London

Messrs. Churchill & Sim, London, in their wood circular dated October 4, report the following stocks of timber from the St. Lawrence, as compared with those of a year ago: Pine deals, 1911, 271,000 pieces; 1910, 431,000 pieces; spruce deals, 1911, 625,000 pieces; 1910, 625,000 pieces; birch planks, 1911, 236,000 pieces; 1910, 243,000 pieces. From New Brunswick the figures are as follows: Pine deals, 1911, 45,000 pieces; 1910, 51,000 pieces; spruce deals, 1911, 384,000 pieces; 1910, 468,000 pieces; birch planks, 1911, 221,000 pieces; 1910, 282,000 pieces.

Regarding trade conditions they report as follows: "There is no change to report in the pine deal market during September, the importation has continued on a small scale, the stock has scarcely altered, and prices remain quite as high as in the foregoing months of the year. There has been a larger importation of spruce deals from the St. Lawrence during the month than for some time past, with next to nothing, however, from the lower ports. The deliveries have been rather freer than in recent years, but there has been no animation in market rates, which are something below those of the last month or two. Oak, elm and birch timber and birch planks have been much neglected during September. The eleven logs of ash timber in the docks at the beginning of the month remain there at the end of it. Yellow pine timber has perhaps been a little more enquired for log by log."

The Bronson Lumber and Saw Mills Company, Limited, Ottawa, have taken out a permit for the erection of a pulp mill to cost $30,000 at the Chaudiere. Work has already been commenced.

Canadian Wood Goods at Glasgow

Messrs. Cant & Kemp, Glasgow, in their timber market report dated October 3, say:—The stock of Quebec yellow pine waney board wood is moderate with a fair demand. Prices are firm, parcels arriving going largely into consumption. The stock of Quebec square yellow pine is light and quotations are firm. The stock of Quebec red pine is nil, with hardly any enquiry. The stock of Quebec oak is moderate, with a fair demand for first class lots. Prices are very firm. The stock of Quebec elm is light, with a fair enquiry, which seems likely to continue for some time. Prices are firm.

The stock of ash is very light and enquiry is chiefly for first class parcels of Canadian timber. Quotations are firm, with an upward tendency. The stock of birch in both logs and planks is not heavy, and scarcely equal to the demand, which continues good. First class parcels command a good price, and quotations are as follows:—Logs, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.; planks and boards, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., all per cubic foot, according to quality and specification.

Regarding Quebec yellow pine deals, etc., they report as follows: The stock is very much lighter than at this time last yer. The demand has been moderate and largely for the better grades. Wide deals and sidings have met with a fair response and command good prices. Sidings of wide average are frequently enquired for. Quotations are as follows:—Firsts—Broads, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; regulars, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; undersized, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. Seconds—Broads and regulars, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; undersized, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. Thirds—Broads and regulars, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; undersized, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d. Fourths—Broads and regulars, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d.; undersized, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. Good sidings—3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.—all per cubic foot, according to specification.

Stocks of Quebec red pine deals are light, with a very moderate enquiry, and prices are firm. Stocks of Quebec spruce deals are moderate, with a limited enquiry, and prices are steady. Quotations are: 9 inch and up, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; and 6 to 8 inches, 11½d. to 12½d.—all per cubic foot.

Timber Trade in the United Kingdom

Normal Conditions Returning—Railway Traffic Catching Up to Arrears — Liverpool Trade Improving

Liverpool, Nov. 2.—At London and at the larger ports in the United Kingdom, the timber trade again wears its normal aspect. Arrears of business caused by the dislocation of railway traffic through the transport workers' strikes, have had to be worked off and this has kept office and yard staffs busily employed. At London and at other ports, accordingly, fairly large quantities of timber have been delivered for consumption and a more hopeful tone pervades the markets. The demand from the building trade keeps quiet, but joiners who do a general trade are busy and are taking supplies of timber steadily. Yellow pine of all but the poorest quality, has been in good demand by this branch of the trade. Packing case makers are busy and are using whitewood freely. Any lengths and breadths of this wood, of ⅞-in., ⅝-in., or less in thickness, can be used up readily and a large consumption of the wood is now in progress. Floorings have been in more demand and a very fair total quantity has been sold. Stocks are now in a small compass and prices are tending upwards.

At Liverpool, business has improved slightly. Spruce has been in more request and is now very firm, little of the wood being offered. In pitch pine, sawn wood is in more demand, but values are unchanged. Lumber, also, has been more called for, and recent prices are firmly held. The outlook at Liverpool has been much brighter.

At Manchester, timber is moving more freely, and prices are hardening. The talk is of raising the price of spruce, 5s. per standard. Deals 11-in. x 3-in. have been in more inquiry and red-wood has sold more freely. The outlook has much improved, and a good winter trade is being counted upon.

On the Tyne, joiners' wood is in somewhat larger consumption. Shipbuilders are still busy and are making a steady demand for spruce deals and for red-wood. The coal mining industry is in active progress and a large consumption of pitchwood is going on.

At West Hartlepool, a very fair demand for sawn wood exists. Saw mills are well employed and joinery works have more orders in hand. At this port also, a large demand for pitwood is in progress. As showing the extent of the trade in this wood, it may be mentioned that in the third week of October no fewer than fifteen cargoes of mining timber came to hand.

At Glasgow, a very fair business is being done in spruce; in sawn pitchpine, and in wood for shipbuilders' uses. Wagon builders continue to take oak and ash, and a steady trade of fair extent is being done in these woods.

In London and in the provinces there is more inquiry for wood blocks for street paving. In some towns wood paving projects are now under consideration by town councils and orders for blocks will shortly be put in hand. At Southampton, instructions have lately been given to the borough to obtain some 10,000 hardwood blocks for paving. At Southport, Lord street, a magnificant boulevard thoroughfare, is to be re-paved with wood blocks but a controversy has arisen as to whether the blocks shall be of deal or of one of the harder Australian woods. When this point has been settled the re-paving of the thoroughfare will be carried out.

Enforcing the Shorter Credits

The long credit question continues to occupy the attention of timber importers and merchants at London. In accordance with the decision at the special meeting of members of the London trades, on July 12 last, and of the recommendations of the sub-committee who had been inquiring into the matter, the trade as a whole has been notified of the decisions come to at the meeting in question, with a view to putting an end to the abuse of the credit system, which has become so common in the trade. A further meeting of the importers' section of the Timber Trade Federation has been held and the subject has been brought, as it were, quite up-to-date. Mr. George H. Lindsey Renton, who presided, explained what had been done to give effect to the resolutions passed at the July meeting. A number of firms in the country had, he said, endorsed the resolution passed at that meeting that the terms of credit should be uniformly: "Cash less 2½ per cent. on or before the end of month following delivery," or, "acceptance at four months, in lieu of six, as at present prevailing." The prospects of securing a general concurrence in the adoption of these resolutions by the trade, was considered. It was felt to be highly desirable that the full concurrence of the trade should be obtained, as, unless it were so obtained, the attempt which had been made to improve the practice with regard to the payment of bills, might be frustrated or but partially successful. It was decided that a meeting of the sub-committee should be convened, at which the position of the question could be reviewed and such further action be determined on as might promise to be most effectual in bringing about the change which the sub-committee and the Federation had in view.

It may be mentioned that the resolutions quoted above, which were adopted by the trade in London at the meeting on July 12, represent a very moderate request to be made of members of the trade at large. The rule: "Cash, less 2½ per cent. on or before end of month following delivery," is really the standing rule for payment, in common mercantile use. In asking the trade at large to observe it, the Federation will not be asking for anything out of the ordinary, or for any special concession, but simply for a fresh recognition of that which has long existed and been observed in most trades. The proposal regarding the payment of bills errs if at all, on the side of liberty. It asks for acceptance to be at four months instead of six. An old and well-established mercantile practice recognizes three months as a sufficient time to allow for meeting bills. Four months ought therefore to satisfy, and it has been shown that a large part of the trade thinks so. The sub-committee will no doubt be able to obtain the concurrence of most, if not all, of those who have not yet given their assent, formally to the proposed changes. One can hardly imagine that there will be any real withholding of assent, seeing that each will enjoy alike the advantage which will be gained.

Protest Against Increased Rates

The Timber Trade Federation of London has decided to lodge a protest against the action of the Port of London Authority, in increasing the dues, rates and charges on vessels, lighters and merchandise, by 7½ per cent: The Federation protests, in view of the hardship on the timber trade, owing, amongst other things, to the fact that rent is charged from the date of breaking bulk, in the case of timber cargoes and not from the date of the landing return. The Federation will be able to make out a good case for timber, and, it is to be hoped, will succeed in their plea on behalf of the trade.

Mr. C. E. Paynter, of the old establisher Liverpool firm of Alfred Dobell & Co., timber brokers, has been chosen as a representative of the timber trade of the port, on the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board. It is many years since the trade had a representative on the Board. Through the past seven years it has been felt that the trade ought again to have representation on the Board, in view of changes which have taken place in accommodating the trade at Liverpool. The return of Mr. Paynter as a member of the Board is consequently a matter of much satisfaction to the trade.

Railway Wagon Building

Satisfaction was caused in the Birmingham district and in the west of England in the last week of October by the knowledge that the Great Western Railway Company had given out orders for 3,000 new wagons; about two-thirds of the number to be built at Birmingham, the other third in the West. Iron under-frames are specified for. The upper parts of the wagons will be of wood, so that a considerable demand for side and bottom planks will reach timber merchants in respect of the building of the wagons in question.

The Late Mr. W. L. T. Foy

The timber trade of London has lost a prominent and greatly respected member by the death of Mr. W. L. T. Foy, senior partner of the firm of Foy, Morgan & Co. The deceased gentleman was seventy-six years of age, and may be said to have died in full harness as he passed away almost in the whirl of activities of a business of great magnitude. For many years he had conducted the fortnightly sales for his firm, and on Wednesday, October 18, he conducted the day's sales at the Cannon street Hotel, London, as usual, and with his accustomed energy and precision. After leaving the hotel he went to his office and attended to the day's business. Shortly after five o'clock Mr. Foy left his office for Southend. On the following day he was walking up a hill at Westcliffe, when a failure of the heart occurred. He was carried into the house of a friend but expired shortly after.

Mr. Foy was educated at Chatham House School, Ramsgate, and in 1858 he entered the office of Henry Clarke & Co. Here he learned the timber trade and was for a time in charge of the noted Maimax stock. A few years later he joined Mr. Johnson as a timber broker. This partnership lasted three years, at the end of which time Mr. Foy began business on his own account. In 1876 he joined Mr. Charles J. Morgan, the firm taking the style of Foy, Morgan & Co. Mr. Foy did the selling for his firm at the auction sales, first at the Baltic sale-rooms and afterwards at the Cannon Street Hotel. He was a director of the Surrey Commercial Docks from 1887 until 1908, when the docks were taken over by the new Port of London Authority, and was chairman of the Docks Committee in 1896, and vice chairman in 1895 and 1908. When the Surrey Docks were taken over by the Port of London Authority, Mr. Foy's co-directors presented him with a silver cup in recognition of his services as deputy chairman, with the chairman, Mr. Borills, in carrying through the negotiations for the transfer of the docks to the new Authority. Mr. Foy took a very warm interest in the Timber Trade Benevolent Society and was the first president of the society, from 1897 to 1901, and again in 1905-6. On attaining his 50th year, Mr. Foy was presented by the trade with a valuable service of plate, as a mark of respect. In civic as in business affairs he attained much distinction. He was deputy lieutenant of the City of London, and a Juctice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. He was a widower, and has left four sons and three daughters. The interment took place at Old Highgate Cemetery, London, on Monday, October 23, and was largely and influentially attended.

Waney Pine Moving Freely at Manchester

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, Liverpool, England, in their wood circular of October 2 report as follows:—Canadian woods—Pine timber—Of waney first class there has been a considerable import to Manchester, the greater portion having gone direct into consumption; stocks are moderate, values rule high and unchanged. Second Class—There are no transactions to report; stocks are moderate and values firm. Square pine has not been imported; demand continues very limited and stock is light. Red pine has not been imported; there is very little enquiry for this wood and small stock on hand is quite sufficient for any probable requirements. Oak—The import of 6,000 cubic feet has been to Manchester, the bulk goes into stock; there have been no imports to Liverpool during the past month, but considerable deliveries have been made from the stocks which were on the quay at the end of August; there is no change in value to report. Elm has not been imported during the past month; there has been a fair demand, and stock is small; values remain high. Pine deals have been imported moderately; there has been a fair demand, stocks are ample and values unchanged. Red pine deals have been imported moderately but sufficient quantity for the requirements of the trade; stocks are not excessive. Siberian pine has not been imported during the past month; some progress has been made with the shipment which arrived in August.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals—The import to the Mersey during the past month (including Manchester) amounted to 7,540 stds. compared with 20,570 stds. during the corresponding month last year, largely discharged at Manchester; deliveries have been satisfactory, amounting to 10,830 stds. against 10,590 stds. last year, but c.i.f. value have so far not responded to the strong advance in ocean freights shippers are now paying. Pine deals—There is little change in the position to report; values are practically unchanged.

Birch—Logs—The import during the past month, both to Liverpool and Manchester, has been light. Fair progress has been made with deliveries; stocks, although not excessive, are quite sufficient for the present, and values are unchanged. Planks arrived to about an average extent, demand limited, values are steady.

Personal News of the Trade

Mr. F. N. McCrea, M.P., president of the Sherbrooke Lumber Company, has just returned from a visit to the West.

Carl Riordon, managing director of the Riordon Paper Company, Montreal, was in Toronto and Merritton recently on business.

Geo. I. McClure, Detroit, Mich., has recently opened a large storage yard in West Detroit, at the corner of Clark and Plummer, on the main line of Michigan Central. Four tracks, each 350 feet or more in length, enter the yard, and there is storage comfortably for about 300 cars. In the near future Mr. McClure intends to put up sheds, for the storage of flooring, ceilings and kiln dried stock.

Mr. R. Harcourt Smith, of W. & J. Sharples, Quebec, made a business trip in Ontario recently, and while in Toronto favored the Canada Lumberman with a visit. Mr. Smith reports that trade with Great Britain is improving, but that it will be some time before the effects of the recent labor troubles in England will be overcome. From reports which the company have secured they believe that the output of waney timber in Canada for export to the Old Country will be increased this winter.

The Export Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., are moving their offices to those of Woods & Spicer, Limited, Vancouver. Mr. H. H. Spicer, for so many years associated with the lumber business of British Columbia, is resigning his position as manager of the Export Lumber & Shingle Company, and is retiring from the lumber business in order to give his whole attention to his personal affairs. The active management of the company is being taken over by Mr. J. G. Woods, who has been its president for several years. Mr. Spicer's retirement from the lumber business will be much regretted by all who have been fortunate enough to have business dealings with him.

Fisher and Bryant, consulting foresters, 141 Milk street, Boston, Mass., have taken into their firm Mr. Frederick Erskine Olmstead, who had been connected with the United States Forest Service since 1900. After a training including two years practical experience under the forest officers of Germany and India, he began government work on timberland examinations and working plans in southern and eastern United States. He was then assigned by Mr. Pinchot to direct the field investigations which led to the creation of many of the United States National Forests, and for the past four years he was in administrative charge of the National Forests in the State of California. The firm's business will hereafter be conducted at the above address under the name of Fisher, Bryant & Olmstead.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fassett Lumber Company, Limited, held at their office at Fassett, Quebec, on October 18th, at the close of the most successful year in the history of the company, the following board of directors was appointed, to the unanimous satisfaction of the stockholders, of whom a large number were present:—Messrs. Chas. Adsit and F. P. Merrill, of Hornell, N.Y.; J. Sloat Fassett and Harry S. Thayer, of Elmira, N.Y.; A. E. Edgcomb, of Knoxville, Pa.; J. Newton Peck, of Philadelphia, Pa.; W. J. Humphrey, of Warsaw, N.Y., and J. R. Collins, of Fassett, Que. Mr. Collins was retained as manager of the company, the officers also remaining unchanged as follows:—J. Sloat Fassett, president; A. E. Edgcomb, vice-president; Harry S. Thayer, secretary-treasurer, and J. R. Collins, manager.

Walter L. De Witt, for several years associated with the sales department of the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company, Fisher building, Chicago, has accepted the position of buyer and general representative in the United States for the firm of Seaman, Kent & Co., of Meaford, Ont. This company handles large quantities of northern and southern hardwoods, and Mr. De Witt will make its purchases of lumber produced in the United States. He has secured offices in the Steger building, at Jackson boulevard and Wabash avenue, and starts in this week ready for active work. Mr. De Witt is a northern lumberman, and has had many years of experience in the trade at Traverse City and in northern Michigan generally, and has also had considerable to do with southern products, so that he enters his new field well equipped for the business.

The shipments of timber, which rank second among Russia's exporting commodities, are increasing yearly. The quantity of timber exported in 1910 was 6,696,338 tons, valued at $70,879,450, compared with 6,872,161 tons, worth $65,066,645, for the preceding year. Of this total, $43,239,915 worth consisted of deals, battens, and boards. The principal recipients were Great Britain, $29,914,805; Germany, $19,934,620; Netherlands, $5,297,290; France, $2,869,065; and Belgium, $2,505,990.

Lumbermen Complain of Evasion of Duty

Reference was made recently in The Canada Lumberman to the improper entry into Canada of a class of finished lumber which is permitted to escape the payment of duty. A delegation of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association has now laid the matter before the Customs Board at Ottawa. While the point is largely technical, considerable interest is involved in its interpretation. Under the Customs Act rough lumber and edged is dutiable. The allegation is that United States manufacturers joint and edge their product, afterwards adopting a roughening process. The lumber is then shipped to Canada and classified as rough, where really it is claimed to be dutiable as a finished product. It appears that there have been extensive importations of this class of material, and the Customs Board is asked to declare it subject to duty. The matter was not decided, but taken into consideration.

Among those present, representing the lumber industry, were the following:—P. D. Roe., Emerson Lumber Co., Port Moody, B. C.; E. S. Home, East Kootenay Lumber Co., Jaffray, B. C.; A. C. Flumerfelt, Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Co., Vancouver, B. C.; Gordon Edwards, W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa; W. J. MacBeth, Parry Sound Lumber Co., Toronto; Mr. Ross, representing J. R. Booth, and Mr. Egan, representing the Hawkesbury Lumber Co.

The recommendation of the lumber manufacturers was summed up in the following clause which it was proposed should be placed in the Customs Tariff to take the place of clause 504.

Joists, scantling and similar dimension lumber planed or dressed on one or both sides and jointed on one or more edges by saw or plane, and being suitable for use in buildings without further manufacture (sawing to length not considered a further process of manufacture)—25 per cent. ad valorem.

Duty on Lumber will be Enforced

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—As a result of the representations made by lumbermen regarding the evasion of duty upon finished lumber entering Canada from the United States, Hon. J. L. Reid, Minister of Customs, issued the following statement to-day: "A deputation of lumbermen has been in the city for the last few days, laying before the Ministers of Customs the claim that American lumber is being shipped into Canada free of duty when it should be liable to duty if entered upon the proper item of tariff. Their claim was that rough lumber planed on one side only was free of duty, while in the cases mentioned the lumber so imported had not only been planed on one side, but tampered with, and further manufactured than is provided for under the item of tariff free. The Minister referred the claims of the deputation to the Board of Customs and on the evidence submitted they advised the department to notify all collectors of customs to more carefully scrutinize and examine importations, and where the the lumber being imported had been tampered with, and did not fall under the grade of that on the free list, that the requisite duty should be collected."

Governments Helping Yellow Pine

If the lumberment of Canada who feel so keenly the effect of competition of yellow pine, would co-operate to fight it in their own markets they could probably bring about a great improvement in the situation. Educating the consumer to the superiority of Canadian lumber is the most promising method. Educating the retailer to push Canadian lumber is almost as promising, and last, but by no means unimportant, comes educating Canadian governments to a reasonable understanding of their duty both in the use of Canadian products and in the protection of Canadian lumber against foreign lumber, manufactured by cheap labor, under conditions which can not and ought not to be reproduced in Canada. The Canada Lumberman has published many articles on this subject. Regarding one which appeared in the issue of November 1st, Mr. Charles McGibbon of Penetanguishene, writes in part as follows:—"I have read your article in the Canada Lumberman re southern pine, and I must say I am much pleased and consider it a very able production and I hope to see the daily papers copy it, as it interests every one, especially any one contemplating the erection of a home. The railways are great sinners, as they have been using large quantities of this wood, notwithstanding the fact that a very large portion of their revenue comes from the lumbermen of Canada.

"The local government is also a strong rival along this line, many of the timbers and lumber used on the T. & N. O. are out of southern pine. This seems extremely foolish, as this road passes through timber equally as good as any timber on this continent, either for bridge building or for the erection of stations."

The Lake Megantic Pulp Company will build a dam on the Chaudiere river at Lake Megantic, Que., to develop 1,500 horse power.

A Great Saskatchewan Spruce Saw-Mill

The New Plant of the Big River Lumber Company at Big River is the Largest Spruce Mill in Canada. The Men, The Mill, The Machinery

It is only during the past few years that lumbermen have begun to realize the importance of the great tracts of spruce timber which lie to the north of the prairie provinces. The idea of building plants for the manufacture of lumber in Saskatchewan and Alberta is, comparatively speaking, a new one and the possibilities of the proposition have only recently commenced to be brought home to those who have the necessary capital to invest in saw-milling projects.

A striking illustration of the possibilities of the country is found in the operations of the Big River Lumber Company, of Big River, Saskatchewan. This concern has spent or is spending three millions of dollars in buying timber limits and erecting a saw-mill plant, offices, dwellings and other buildings. The circumstance is an indication of what the future may bring forth.

The project recently completed by the Big River Lumber Company is a huge one, conceived on generous lines and carried out on a big scale. Here in the heart of the wilderness, the company has erected and is now operating the largest spruce mill in Canada. The community is a new one the virgin forest was cleared from the site of the mill only a few months ago. During that period a little town has sprung up, the whizz of many saws and the roar of ponderous machinery has taken the place of the primitive stillness and the choppers are already making inroads upon the clean, thick-growing forests of spruce. The mill is farther north than any other stationary plant in Canada and is located in a country that is entirely unsettled and little developed.

The Saw-mill

The equipment provided for the sawing of the lumber is the most complete obtainable and includes all that is newest and best in the way of improved gear and machinery. Nothing has been left undone to provide the maximum of convenience and rapidity in all portions of the plant and its contents.

The village of Big River, where the plant is located is situated eighty-eight miles west of Prince Albert on a branch of the Canadian Northern railway. Work was started on the mill in July, 1910, and was completed in September, 1911. The material for the mill and the other buildings was sawn on the spot by a portable mill which was taken in for the purpose.

The project is one of big results and big figures. The possible output per day is from five hundred to six hundred thousand feet running day and night. Five hundred and fifty men men are employed at the saw-mill and 2,500 men in the bush. The winter's cut of logs will total to 90,000,000 feet. Logging operations were started last year in the vicinity of the mill. This year the logging operations will extend back a distance of twelve miles.

The plant includes a planing mill of an up-to-date type, and a box manufacturing plant. The main building of the saw-mill is 84 ft. by 272 ft. with an addition on one side 32 by 145 ft. for the lath mill and an addition on the other side 36 by 163 ft. for a slab re-saw and other machinery. The power house is a solid brick building 80 ft. by 152 ft. with a metal roof. The fuel house is 24 ft. by 48 ft. and of the same material.

The Machinery

The logs are manufactured into rough lumber by three single-cut band saws, a vertical and a horizontal re-saw. There are two lath machines which have a capacity of 100 thousand lath every ten hours. The box-making equipment consists of a small re-saw, an edger and trimmer.

The principal machinery on the saw floor consists of three band mills with 8-foot wheels for 14-inch saws; one horizontal band re-saw for slabs, having 8-foot wheels for 12-inch saws; re-saw for slabs having 8-foot wheels for 12-inch saws; one vertical band re-saw with 8-foot wheels for 12-inch saws. These band-mills are of the Filer & Stowell manufacture.

All the band mills are equipped with steam operating guides and steam balancing cylinders for convenience in changing saws.

Col. A. A. Davidson, President Big River Lumber Co., Limited

H. W. Racey, General Manager Big River Lumber Company, Limited

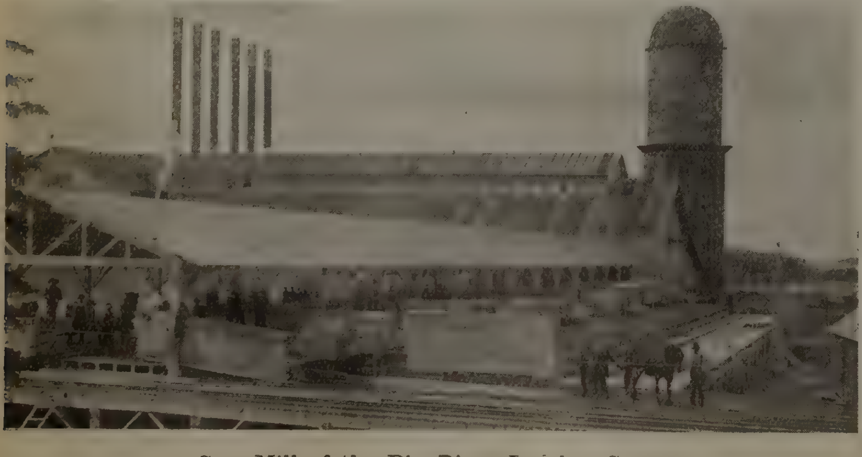
The vertical band re-saw is equipped with automatic steam set works. The three carriages are provided with steam setting devices and are handled by 12-inch shot gun steam feeds.

The equipment includes four gang edgers, two of which are 72 inches wide, and two 54 inches wide respectively, all carrying saws 26 inches in diameter. Each of the two trimmers is 26 feet long.

The power plant for the Big River Lumber Company's mill is in a fireproof building, 84 feet 6 inches by 155 feet. The engine furnishing power for the saw-mill is a Filer & Stowell "1900" heavy duty rolling mill type, Corliss, capable of developing 2,000 I.H.P., having 38 x 60-inch cylinder, with wheel 24 feet in diameter and 68-inch face, weighing 75,000 pounds. It is what is known as the built-up type wheel, with hubs, arms and sections of rim cast separately, and machined and bolted together. The crank shaft of the engine is 19 inches in diameter.

Besides this engine, the power plant includes two other Corliss engines of the same type and make. One has a 30 x 48-inch cylinder, and is coupled direct to an 800 kw. or 12,000 h.p. Crocker Wheeler alternating current generator, which furnishes the power for operating motors in the planing mill.

The third engine has 16 x 30-inch cylinder, and is coupled di-



Saw Mill of the Big River Lumber Company

Another View of the Mill

rect to a 200 kw. alternator, which furnishes power for the lights for the saw-mill, planing-mill, and other buildings.

Steam is provided by twelve 72-in. by 18 ft. horizontal tubular boilers built for 150 lbs. of steam. These boilers were furnished by the Muskegon Boiler Works, of Muskegon, Michigan. The boilers are arranged in six batteries, two boilers in a battery, built for overhead suspension, Dutch oven setting with Ashley steel casings, for independent combustion chambers. A steam drum extends over each three batteries and is connected to the boilers by means of pipe bends, and a gate valve located on each bend so that each boiler may be fired or shut down independent of the others. The two steam drums are connected together by means of a 12-in. semicircular pipe bend. Each battery is provided with a center draught breeching, and stack 52 in. in diameter by 100 ft. high. Each stack is provided with a double spark arrester.

A steel sawdust deck 14 ft. long extends across the entire length of the boilers in front of same. The boilers are fed automatically by means of steel conveyor systems, the entire installation is of steel throughout and makes a much neater and much more efficient setting than the old style brick setting. This installation is one of the best yet used, and is a credit to the manufacturers.

In connection with the plant there was installed one of the finest water space burners obtainable. This structure is 34 ft. inside diameter by 37 ft. outside diameter, by 72 ft. high of water space, same being surmounted by a stack 50 ft. high, which in turn is surmounted by a double spark arrester 21 ft. high, making a total height over all of the steel, 143 ft. The burner was also furnished by the Muskegon Iron Works.

The entire planing mill equipment of the company consists of Berlin high speed machines, supplied by the Berlin Machine Works, Limited, Hamilton, Canada, including one No. 16 sizer and matcher, one No. 186, double surfacer, seven No. 90 fast feed planers and matchers, two band re-saws and the additional requirements of outside moulders, trim saws, edgers and self feed rip saws.

The sizer, surfacer, matchers, moulders, trim saws and band re-saws are all connected direct to electric motors through flexible couplings.

The logs are brought to the saws by means of a Clyde log loader built and supplied by the Clyde Iron Works, of Duluth, Minnesota. The electrical equipment was built and installed by the Canadian Crocker Wheeler Company, of St. Catharines. Ontario.

The Limits

The limits of the company cover an immense tract of 500 square miles. The land is thickly timbered with a growth consisting of, approximately, 90 per cent. spruce and 10 per cent. jack pine. The average size of the logs run 20 pieces to a thousand feet.

When the logging operations extend further back into the woods the logs will be driven down Otter Creek and Big River.

River Co
SASK

Loading Logs on Cars on C. N. R. Main Line

The driving is good for the entire season of open water. The river will be improved with dams and by other means to facilitate driving.

Another feature in connection with the operations of the company is a fully equipped yard for the manufacture of bricks. The bricks used in the building of the power house and in other portions of the plant were manufactured at this yard. The plant has a capacity of 4,000 bricks per day.

The railway accommodation consists of a spur of the Canadian Northern, which has a terminal at Big River. The lumber will all be shipped by rail and will be marketed at the prairie cities.

The Company's Town

The company's mill-site and town-site is situated on the head of Crooked Lake just where Big River empties into the lake. The land raises gradually from Crooked Lake back to Ladder Lake, about one mile distant, and the town is built on this slope, the resultant natural drainage coupled with the fact that the ridge is covered with natural springs reduces the sanitary arrangements (which are vigorously and efficiently looked after by the company's doctor, a graduate of McGill University), to a minimum; thus making the place, for a sawmill town, unusually healthy and picturesque. The houses are all lighted by electricity supplied by the company's plant. Telephones are being installed as well as waterworks and sewer systems.

A hospital, shown in one of the illustrations herewith, has been erected, is thoroughly fitted up, has fourteen beds and is superintended by a trained nurse.

The company has taken every measure possible to provide comfort, health and convenience for their employees, and the little town which has sprung up in the midst of the forest might truthfully be described as a model one.

The Men at the Head

The Big River Lumber Company was organized in 1909. The officers of the company are as follows: Col. A. D. Davidson, of Ottawa, president; A. M. Nanton, of Winnipeg, vice-president; R. J. Mackenzie, of Winnipeg, John H. Munson, K.C., of Winnipeg, and William Cowan, of Prince Albert, directors.

Planing Mill, Hospital, Tenement Houses

The executive staff consists of H. W. Racey, general manager; Oscar Sharpe, sales manager; George Luckhurst, secretary, and T. R. S. Fenton, accountant. William Graham is mechanical superintendent of the plant. Mr. Graham made the designs according to which the mill was built and superintended the work of construction.

Col. Davidson is chief of the Canadian Northern industrial department, president of the firm of Davidson & McRae and of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited, of Fraser Mills, B. C. Mr. McKenzie is superintendent of construction of the Canadian Northern Railway and one of the best known capitalists of the West. William Cowan is senior partner of the firm of Cowan & Co., lumber manufacturers, of Prince Albert, and Mr. Nanton is a member of the firm of Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg.

Mr. Racey, the general manager of the company, has had a wide experience in the lumber business and has occupied a number of positions of much executive importance. He is well-known along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries as a lumberman of ability. He entered the employ of Price Bros., of Quebec, a number of years ago. He subsequently occupied the position of manager with Henry Atkinson, a prominent lumberman of St. Romauld, P.Q., for a period of four years. He again entered the employ of Price Bros., in the capacity of manager of the Saguenay district. Later he was for two years inspector and five years general manager of the Monimee division for Price Bros. At the time he was handling the Saguenay district, Mr. Racey also looked after the management of a pulp company in which his firm were largely interested, and while managing the Monimee division, he attended to the executive affairs of the Basin Electric Light and Power Company, in which Price Bros. were also the controlling interest.

Mr. Racey, therefore, is thoroughly at home in handling the affairs of the Big River Lumber Company and is well fitted both by nature and experience to fill this important position.

Mr. Sharpe, the sales manager, is well known to the lumber trade of the central provinces, having filled a similar position with Cowan & Company, of Prince Albert.

Mr. Wm. Henderson, one of the missionaries of the Shantymen's Christian Association, who devotes his time to missionary work among the lumber camps of Northern Ontario, reports that his work is meeting with encouraging success. They have now six men in prospect to assist in the work among the camps, during the coming winter. Mr. Henderson and one of his assistants have been visiting a number of the camps during the last few months and have met with considerable success. A drawback in previous years has been the lack of a French-speaking missionary for the work. The association is now in touch with one who they believe will be able to fill this need. Financial assistance has been received from many quarters, but little from the lumber industry.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Salesmanship—A Definite Practical Science

Salesmanship and the Art of Making a Sale

By B. R Vardaman

If we had time to thoroughly analyze this subject we would discover that our commerce is the real "power behind the throne." The law making bodies of the nations meet and spend long months in making laws, not primarily for the moral uplift but to better the relations between men as they exist in the field of trade, in commerce, and if we go behind the scenes we will discover that all back along the way great battles, sieges and conquests have been brought to pass largely through the commercial conditions.

I will go a step farther and say that the world's commerce is and has been one of the chief factors in our civilization. I know that we think of our civilization as a sort of spontaneous growth, springing up from somewhere, but our great civilization is largely an outgrowth of commercial conditions. As these conditions have made customs these customs have been crystallized into laws and step by step we have arrived at our present state of civilization.

As an illustration I will cite just one case. In an early day the great Hudson Bay Company went into the wilds of the Northwest Territory to establish a trading post, a little store, to trade with the trappers and hunters living in that great wilderness. The thought was not to civilize but to trade—to barter and exchange products with the trappers and hunters.

The post was established; a hunter came and built his cabin near in order to be close to a supply base; other hunters came and soon they brought their families. After that came the teacher to educate the children, the preacher to teach morality, and the lawyer to establish civil government, and, behold, here was a little plant of civilization in the wild, springing from the trading post.

Selling a Science

Now, I mention these things in passing with the hope that these broader thoughts of our business may lift some man to a higher plane of appreciation of his own business. I well realize that we are apt to think of our own particular business as a form of drudgery. We think of commerce as the great things outside our own particular line of business, the great industries, but our own phase of the great systems is merely business, a drudgery, going to the store or office day after day to perform a certain routine grind.

But now I want to talk with you about "making a sale," the real art and science, and making that sale. But I well realize that when I approach an audience of business men with this subject of "science" many are exceedingly apt to feel that such a subject is entirely out of place. We are accustomed to think of science as a thing emanating from the class room of the university and fit indeed only for consideration within the great educational institution.

However, I wish to state right now that the science that I am going to talk about is not that weird, mysterious and impractical thing that you might be led to think of. I am here to talk to you about the practical things in your business and I want to talk to you about the science of your business in the most common and practical words that I can command.

The definition of the science that I wish to discuss was given to the world by Herbert Spencer when he said "Science is organized knowledge." Now, don't go away from here and say that I said that "all organized knowledge is scientific." I am not saying such a thing; in fact, there is a whole lot of pretty thoroughly organized knowledge that is far from scientific. That is the very reason that so many business men are having such a hard time keeping their heads above water—they are going on the theory that the knowledge they possess is scientific.

Now, there is certainly nothing of greater moment to you as business men than a thorough knowledge of the organized knowledge of your business; in other words, "an understanding of the science of your business."

You know so well what science really means when viewed from this angle that I am not going to take time to analyze the term for you. If we were to go out here to a high school or college we would find some person in that institution who would be designated as the "professor of mathematics," which would mean to us that this man thoroughly understood the "organized knowledge" of the subject of mathematics. We know that he could easily demonstrate very complex problems so that they would be perfectly clear to us. He knows the science of mathematics.

Here is a young man who would like to become a doctor, but the laws of the land will compel him to spend long years in critical study of the subject before he is permitted to practise medicine. He must thoroughly understand the organized knowledge relating to the subject. He must know the human system, every tissue of it; he must closely study; he must know the different disease germs; he must know what remedies to apply to counteract their work. He must know the science or organized knowledge of the subject.

Then how about your own business—your business of making sales? Do you know the organized knowledge of your business as thoroughly as the professor must know his before he can even get a position, or as the doctor must know his business before he is given permission to practice?

I often think that the business man is about the only one left who does not make a close study of his business. In every profession the law comes in and takes a hand, compelling us first to prepare, first to learn the business. Even the farmer in this day and age is going to school to learn how to farm, but too often we find business men who say "What's the use? You must learn it." Of course you must learn it, and thousands are paying an awful price for learning simply because they have started at the wrong end to learn.

You would not think of letting your child attend school where you knew the teachers were "just picking up" the knowledge along that line. You would not go to a doctor who did not know the great science of his business. You should not try to do business without making a close study of the principles underlying.

Organized Knowledge in One's Business

Then how about the organized knowledge of your business? I met a real estate dealer and asked him how he happened to sell a certain house and lot. He said: "Well, I had the place listed for sale and a man came along who wanted that kind of a house and we simply made out the papers. It was simple."

Yes, it was simple; so simple that there was little to the transaction. But it was not the little superficial things that I wanted to know about. I wanted to know the great "how" of making people want that sort of a house and lot; I wanted to know how to reach out and take hold of people and develop a desire for that kind of property. I wanted to know how that I might reach out in the country and create a desire for the property that I might want to sell, and I would say to the real estate dealer that he does not know great science in his business if he can not tell me how to do some of these things. He can not write an advertisement that will appeal to people, that will sell real estate, if he does not know some of the great principles.

Follow such an investigation along various lines and you will be struck with the fact that few business men have gotten down to the real bottom of the things; we are apt to deal entirely with the little exterior things instead of getting right down to the principles, instead of grasping the great science of leading and persuading people.

Mentality in Sales Making

The thing we call "sale" is a mental science. I ask the merchant how many sales he has made to-day and he goes to the cash drawer and counts the money, or he turns to the sales book and counts the list and then he tells me the number. He says "Here are my sales." But he is mistaken. These tickets in the cash register drawer are only evidence of sales having been made; they are not the sale. The money is only evidence that some one has bought, that you have made a sale.

Every sale you make, I care not whether you are selling watches, real estate, diamonds, groceries or what not, you must lead the mind of the customer through a certain series of steps or stages. If you fail in this you will fail in making a sale.

There are a large number of these steps, but they are all founded upon four primary stages. First of all you get the attention of a customer; second, you must lead him from the stage of attention to the place where he becomes interested in your goods; third, you must arouse within him a desire, and, fourth, cause him to resolve to have the thing. Fail on one point and you have lost the sale.

Now, I say that the mind always passes through these same steps or stages. Sometimes the change from one to the other is as rapid as the thought of the human mind; other times the process is extended out over a period of weeks, months and even years, as is the case in the insurance business.

It is an interesting study to watch the development from one of these stages to the next, but the thing you as business men are interested in more than anything else is to see these things applied to actual business transactions—the things that come more closely to you.

I will repeat the statement that there are three principal factors entering into every sale, the salesman, the customer, the goods.

The Influence of Personality

No man is properly qualified to engage in business who has not first of all asked himself, honestly and candidly, "Am I fit for this thing?" Many and many a poor man has gone down in defeat in the great battle of business simply because he has not stopped and asked himself whether he was personally fit to handle the thing he was undertaking. I once heard an old white haired judge say to a class of graduates in an eastern law school: "Young men, as you go out in the world in practice in your chosen profession first of all learn how you look in the eyes of the people of your community," and I would repeat that same admonition to the man who would learn to become a great salesman or a successful business man—learn how you look to the people upon whom you must depend for your business.

In other words, learn what your personality is like; go down the street and watch yourself; see how you appeal to people. The world of business to-day wants strong, winning magnetic men; and I am going to take a little time to show you how the ordinary man can make himself more winning, more magnetic, more attractive. We sometimes get the idea that we have to rely upon old Dame Nature for all our personality. The fact is, we have had to develop most of it.

You can learn the things that appeal to people, the things that cause them to follow you and develop your own personality, just as easily as you can develop the muscle of your arm. You can make your individual personality felt in your business, on the street; you can make people feel the personality of your store, of your town. You can learn to appeal to people through the magnetism of your bearing, through your countenance, through your memory, the use of your eye, your voice, etc., and it should be the first great step in making a sale.

Knowledge of Human Nature

Again, I would say that the salesman must know something about human nature, about the things that cause people to act. He must be able to "size up" people, to read the faces, to know something of the life of the people he meets.

If you were to call an expert in to inventory your business you would find that the most valuable asset in your business, if you are a real successful merchant, is not in the goods you have or the building in which you transact your business; it is your ability to size up people.

If you do not know how to appeal to the people of your community you can not prepare an advertisement that will bring them into your place of business. If you do not know how to appeal to people you can not touch their emotions, their prejudices, their likes and dislikes in a manner to make them respond as you would have them respond when you are trying to make a sale.

I know that we are apt to think of this subject being a deep and mysterious thing, something that we can not comprehend, something fit only for the consideration of the wise professor. But the human nature that I am going to talk to you about is a very simple thing. It is the nature of the people right about you, the common everyday people we are all acquainted with.

Now, there are twenty more things that I would like to discuss about the people that I know you are meeting every day, their particular actions, and the things that make people act as they do, and how we can learn these things, but I am merely going to repeat that it is absolutely necessary for the salesman to know these things in leading the human mind through the various steps and stages in making a sale.

But the most casual observer has noticed that you can not drive people; you can lead them. You can not argue a man into a thing, but you can lead him to change his opinions, his politics and his religion.

Another noticeable characteristic of human nature is the fact that people are all more or less lazy. People will follow the channel offering the least resistance. Then if you would control people if you would make a sale, make it easy for the people to patronize you. Do not attempt to make them do the work—reach out.

People are universally proud and selfish; never a man but is proud of something. Touch that streak and he will respond—he will follow your suggestion.

But I would impress upon the mind of every salesman the fact that no two people are alike. Men are so many Yale locks; each must have a particular key to unlock his nature. You cannot make a sale by learning a little song by note and repeating it to all kinds and classes of people without thought of their individuality.

The great criminal attorney has learned that he must know the nature of people before he can hope to be able to win and persuade and lead a jury. He must know men and women, he must know the things that enter into the lives of people and make them what they are.

The great evangelist must know people. He must be able to look into the faces of the people before him and see the things away back in their lives. He must know where to look for the tender spot and then he must know how to strike that spot with the most telling effects.

Then I say to you as a salesman, as a business man, you too must know people. You must know their strong and their weak points. You must know how to touch them to get the right response to your actions, your words and your suggestions.

Power in Suggestion

Then I would not feel like leaving this phase of the subject of making a sale if I did not say to you that every normal man and woman you meet is subject to the mighty force that we call "suggestion," and I am going to take a little time to show you how people will respond to that mighty force that is back of the power of the hypnotist, though I would not have you gather from this remark that I want to talk to you about hypnotizing your customers —far from it—but I do want to show you how you can and must employ the same identical principles in writing an advertisement, in leading a person, in making a sale as the professional demonstrator uses when he causes a subject to become rigid before an audience.

You can cause people to look for the things you wish them to see in your goods by proper suggestion, and on the other hand you may often cause people to look for the very things you would rather they would not see if you are not careful, if you do not know how to distinguish between the negative and the positive in your suggestions.

Not only can you induce people to look for the thing but you can make them see about the thing you want them to see.

If the shoe dealer tells people he is right there to make good every deficiency they find in the shoes he sells the people will be looking for holes to come in the shoes; if he tells them the shoe will wear well, it will be a neat comfortable shoe, these are the positive things they will be looking for.

Lessons in Application

Then if you would make a sale—really be able to make the sale—I would say to you first of all know yourself; know how to develop a strong, winning and magnetic personality; learn how to make people feel your suggestion.

Learn to "size up" people. Learn to appeal to the nature of the people about you. Learn what it is that causes people to act, to do things they do. Then learn how to touch these things.

Then learn how to analyze your proposition, your goods, in a manner to appeal to the reason, in a manner to touch the emotional nature, in a way to touch the prejudices of the people.

A pretty cheap man can sell goods to a limited extent if he thoroughly knows his proposition, if he knows all about the thing he is trying to sell, but it takes a mighty keen man to sell a thing that he knows nothing about.

You can never afford to lose sight of the great human element in making a sale. After all is said, we must come back to the place where we started and say that your business is resting upon the people about you. A sale is a mental action; it is the action of the mind, and back of that mind is the imperial individual, the man.

To make a sale you must know yourself, human nature and the great commodities of modern commerce.

Any man with the money can buy goods; it requires knowledge of the art to successfully sell.

The average merchant spends more effort in trying to solve his problems through learning to buy than in trying to learn how to sell.

There is a great art and science in making a sale. It is just as thorough, just as complete as the science of chemistry, but we have not taken the time to delve to the bottom of it.

There are three prime elements entering into every sale: the salesman, the customer, and the goods.

Sale is a mental action. The sale is always made in your customer's head, not in the cash drawer or the order book.

When a salesman fails to make a sale he should know exactly why he failed; there is always a reason. He should not guess the reason—he should know.

We sometimes think of the salesman as a trickster.

The merchant or the salesman who resorts to the little tricks of the trade to get business is a coward. He is afraid to approach people on an equal footing because he knows he does not understand the great art and science of making a sale.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

An Ideal Logging Superintendent

By J. T. Holloway*

The logging superintendent of to-day is the foundation upon which rests the great structure of lumber manufacturing. Upon his department rest all of the departments of the business. When everything goes well with him, all other departments move merrily along, but when the cry of "no logs" goes up, there is sorrow in the camps from the sawmill to the sales office.

There is no department of the business so dependent upon the logging superintendent as the sales department. No mill, it matters not how large its capacity has sufficient stock at all times to fill all mixed orders, so it is necessary to call upon the logging superintendent to rush in logs suitable to make stock to supply items on which we are short.

I believe that the logging superintendent should be as well versed in the grades and manufacture of lumber as in the cutting, hauling and loading of logs. He should also know the actual value of each grade, width and length into which the different grades and sizes of logs should be cut to secure the greatest values when the logs are made into lumber.

The logging superintendent for the long leaf mill, cutting largely for export, cuts his logs to fit the orders on hand. When an order is received by the sales department, a memorandum is handed to the logging superintendent and he cuts logs suitable for the order. The logging superintendent for the export mill comes nearer being "The Ideal" from a sales office standpoint than any other, for, not only must he keep the mills in logs, but he must be a grader of lumber and timber also.

The logging superintendent for the mills cutting for interior or retail trade goes on the even tenor of his way unhampered by instructions from the sales office. Maybe he occasionally receives an order to cut a few long logs from twenty-two to twenty-eight ft., but this only happens once in a while, and for months at a time he cuts his logs twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty feet (with an emphasis on the sixteen-foot lengths.)

Not only do I believe that the logging superintendent should be a thorough lumberman and fully acquainted with values, but he should also post himself as to the percentage of lengths required in the general run of orders, and cut his logs accordingly. If this was done, we would always have an evenly balanced stock, and not always be "long" on some items and "short" on others. It is true that it is the business of the sales department to keep the logging superintendent posted as to how the stocks are running, but it is usually the case that, when you tell him you are short on 1 x 8—12 No. 1 common and must have some logs quick, he is forced to cut more or less timber that is not suitable for this item.

At Smallest Cost

In this day of competition, I fully realize that "the ideal logging superintendent," from the viewpoint of the president, general manager and stockholders, is the man who can get the logs from tree to pond at the smallest cost to the company. This is not only true with regard to the logging, but with all other departments of the business, and will, no doubt, remain the standard by which all department managers will be judged, until the bulk of our lumber has disappeared.

For many years I have contended that we were sacrificing value on the altar of cheapness in all departments, but, being hopelessly in the minority, I do not anticipate my ideal with regard to this being realized until the manufacture of lumber reaches its last stages, nor would I pluck one laurel from the brow of my "ideal logging superintendent" on account of him not taking independent action for value against cheapness for being "a Roman," he must of necessity do as "Rome does."

The sales manager and the logging superintendent should have more than a speaking acquaintance; not that I flatter myself by presuming that, by forming my acquaintance, the logging superintendent would be a more ideal man or citizen, but I do believe that, if the logging superintendent would visit the sales office and plant often and post himself as to the general run of orders and conditions of stocks and discuss market conditions with the sales office, the information thus obtained would be of great benefit to both, and, especially, to the sales office.

I also believe that the sales manager should pay return visits to the logging superintendent and post himself as to the class of timber on which the sales office must depend for stock with which to fill orders and acquaint himself with the conditions under which the logging department is laboring.

I do not believe that absolute perfection will ever be attained in any of the departments, but, with the mills catering exclusively to the interior trade, I am fully convinced that, with these suggestions put into practical use, a long step toward the "ideal logging superintendent" from a sales manager's point of view will be attained.

In conclusion, allow me to refer to one thing that has been a nightmare to me in the long years that I have been in the sales department, which is: not a sufficient amount of twelve-foot common logs in proportion to other lengths. When I shall form the acquaintance of that gentleman, who will supply this deficiency, I shall certainly pronounce him my "ideal" and shall crown him prince of logging superintendents.

If I have said anything in these rambling remarks which has, in any way, offended you, I must humbly beg your pardon, and will ask that you charge it to an amateur, who is unaccustomed to the preparation of "state papers."

Sanitary Fundamentals for the Camp

By Dr. Oscar Dowling

Since the most important factor in efficient service is the health of those employed, it is scientific management to control environment by constructive measures. More specifically, to do everything possible for the promotion of the health, comfort, and contentment of the force and to use means to ward off disease.

In a camp, the general features are sanitary conditions, including situation, water supply, sewerage, and waste disposal; more particularly, with reference to the individual, food, medical care, and sanitary discipline.

The camp should be placed on high ground near an adequate and healthful water supply. The situation of sanitary conveniences is important that odors may not be carried by prevailing winds towards the sleeping quarters. Kitchen refuse and all other objectionable waste should be burned or buried and at some distance from the water supply. There should be provision for bathing. Even in the most primitive camps a tent, or hut, should be set aside as a bath room. This is practicable and necessary, even if the daily bath is only a rubbing with a wet towel.

Plain food, well cooked is generally provided, but variety is lacking. It is a mistake to confine the diet almost entirely to meat and bread.

Perhaps the two most difficult features of management are medical preventive measures and sanitary police supervision. Recklessness and ignorance on the part of the majority make both obnoxious, yet both are necessary for the inauguration and maintenance of hygienic conditions. Stringent rules should be enforced relative to use of sanitary conveniences for the protection of all, and as far as possible the men should be taught the dangers of excess in eating and drinking and the more imminent danger of all classes of communicable diseases. A man with tact and some knowledge of these things should be known as a sanitary police officer and should be given a definite, if limited authority, over the men in these matters. These measures should obtain in both temporary and permanent camps.

Where men are gathered together in working crews, vigorous efforts are essential to make conditions livable. It is a hard life at best, the tendency being toward the expression of the lowest appetites and impulses. Therefore, those in charge have great opportunity not only for the amelioration of hardships but for the development of higher standards of thought and habits.

Many Ties to be Cut in North Western Ontario

A large quantity of ties will be taken out in the woods this winter east and north of Fort Frances, Ont., for the Canadian Northern Railway Company. The largest single contract is that of Mr. P. P. Elliott who has a contract for getting out 300,000 ties. In addition to this, Mr. Elliott has a contract to take out 250,000 for the Grand Trunk Pacific along the line of that road north and east of Kenora. Mr. James Harty will take out about 50,000 while H. H. Wood of Mine Centre and A. M. Struve will also take out a large number for McKenzie & Mann. The lumber companies such as the Northern Construction Co., Shevlin,Clarke Co., and Lockhart & Co., will take a number as usual in order that their limits may be cleaned up as they go along. The Rainy River Lumber Co. will put in only one camp this season while the Shevlin-Clarke Co. will put in 9. The Rat Portage Lumber Co. will take out a few logs. The cut of lumber will be somewhat curtailed as the yards are pretty will stocked up and the markets are dull.

---

*Address delivered before the Southern Logging Superintendents' Association

Logging in a Cypress Camp

"Cypress Logging from Stump to Car," was the title of an address delivered by F. S. Booksh before the first annual meeting of the Southern Logging Superintendents' Association at New Orleans on September 27th. As an example of the difference in logging methods in the south, compared with Canada, the address is of much interest. Mr. Booksh spoke as follows:—

We build our main line railroad with a piledriver, the driver has four drums, two for the hammer lines, two for the lines we use in pulling dunnage logs, etc. We also have a boom on the driver that fits in between the leads and projects out twenty-four feet in front of the machine. We have two blocks on end of this boom through which our dunnage ropes pass. We use lines 250 feet long, and can pull dunnage and logs 150 feet each side of track, in this way we get all the material we need using anything that will not make a saw log. We place a crosstie every thirty inches and spike to them only. At stated distances or every low place where it is necessary, we leave an opening for drainage purposes. We pile the distance we think necessary for the opening to be, using crossties from one pile to the other and drift bolting ties to the piling. In crossing bayous and sloughs we do the same. Building road in this way we average 180 feet per day, at a cost of the work of eight men. This puts the road in condition to receive the dirt. Our dirt cars are made thirty feet long, and eight feet wide with 2 x 6 lumber for flooring put on loose, and we load them with a small steam shovel, at the nearest point to the work that we can find a sand pit. In this dirt outfit we use two men on this steam shovel, and two men on locomotive. It costs us in the neighborhood of seventy-five cents a car delivered at the unloading grounds for labor. The unloading is done with our section crew by removing the loose flooring which lets the dirt fall in the track where it is needed, and saves rehandling. We fill in the track to the top of the rail. One car usually fills in thirty feet. When cars are all unloaded and gone for another load, the section crew of five men proceed to distribute the dirt. They do this by jacking up the track with two track jacks placed opposite each other, and raising same as high as possible, the men then get in between the ties with shovels and distribute dirt as evenly as they can. Dirt must be dry so that it will run in between logs and dunnage, and fill in all crevices. As a rule this puts the iron about eighteen inches high and covers all logs, etc., previously put under the track. After this dirt becomes settled and solid we put another coat of about eight inches on the road. Ordinarily this is high enough for our swamps, and the road is complete. In very low swamps we use piling altogether, seven bents to the rail of thirty feet and puts the track just above the water mark. In building this kind of road we build from ninety to one hundred and twenty feet per day with same crew.

How to Build Branch Roads

We place our branch roads 1,000 feet apart and build them with what we call jumbo (a hoisting engine and boiler placed on a good strong flat car thirty feet long with a boom thirty feet long projecting in front to pull in dunnage, logs, etc., and also to clear the right of way of saw logs or any other obstruction that might be in the way). We use logs for ties on all branch roads, anything that is not fit for a sawlog. When we have finished pulling timber from these branches we take up iron and leave all logs used as ties behind. We try to get our mast trees from 750 to 800 feet apart. In this way we never have a line over 650 or 750 feet to pull, even at the corners. Experience has taught us that it does not pay to pull long lines for the reasons that it is much harder on the machinery, wire lines, slower, and harder to keep up the proper amount of steam. In selecting mast trees we should try to get them as tall as possible; it is a drawback to have a low rigging; the main cable especially should be placed as high as possible. This will aid you in lifting the logs being skidded above any obstruction that might be in the run. Tree chains for main cable and skidding block should be very strong. One and a half inch steel with five inch links we find to be very satisfactory. Black spars should not be over 150 feet apart; this will give a side pull of seventy-five feet at the furthest point; anything over that distance will cause too much loss of time. It is cheaper to change lines oftener than to make long side pulls, with a good rigger lines should be changed in from twelve to twenty minutes. We use a Lidgerwood skidder and eighteen men in a crew as follows: One skidder man, one loading lever man, one fireman, one tong shaker, two ground loaders, two tong hookers, one line cutter, four slack pullers, and five in the rigging gang. For a great number of years we lost considerable time by breaking piston rods on our skidder and to overcome this, two years ago we increased the size of same from one and a half inches to two inches, and since that time we have not broken one. We use the following size wire rope for rigging, one inch for cables and guy lines, three-quarter inch for skidding line, three-eights inch for receding line, and one-half inch for transfer line. These smaller ropes with constant use will last eight or nine months, and should pull 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of logs. Cables will last from fifteen-to-eighteen months or longer. In making our skidding and loading tongs we use round edge Titon tong steel thirty-six inches long, one and three-eighths inches thick and two inches wide for skidding tongs. Loading tongs are made of same material thirty-four inches long, two inches wide, and one and one-eighth inches thick. This steel does not break. We have been using several for more than one year and they appear to be as good as ever.

Our log cars are built witih eight-foot bunks, and if the timber is sound will hold from 2,500 to 4,000 feet of logs.

Pointers for Log Cutters

By Thomas Laffin

Different log jobs require a certain number of changes in one's system, but there are some rules that all can follow in cutting timber.

First of all a scaler or saw boss should have authority to hire and discharge his sawyers as he sees fit. It is this man's business to see that each sawyer has his saw properly filed.

Timbergrowing very close should be cut to fall one way as much as possible. By doing this you do away with much unnecessary swamping and make it much easier for the teams. Trees that fall across others should have a prop placed under the higher end before it is cut into logs; if this is not done the weight of a log falling that distance would more than likely split the end.

Sawyers should be cautioned to cut logs clean. Splinters are sometimes carelessly left between them; this makes work for the bunching team and should be avoided.

Not more than a twenty-inch stump should be left in felling a tree. It is then measured from butt to top, allowing two or three inches for trimming, to each log.

Unfortunately all trees are not perfect. We find some with defective butts. These must have enough cut off to make sound logs. It is a useless expense to haul defective butts to the track. Leaning trees should be heavily notched on the lower side. Saw deeper at the ends of this notch than at the back. It is well to cut all butt logs sixteen feet long. Then if you should discover a defect there would be enough log left to cut saleable lumber.

Small trees should be cut twenty feet long. This saves unnecessary labor with a useless top. Usually there is but one log to a tree of this kind.

Logs cut by the thousand should be scaled with a caliper rule. Every night the scaler should figure cuts of each sawyer and deduct bark from the average scale.

It is impossible to log one piece of timber just like another; because if one man does not have his work done as you do is hardly proof enough that he is not using the best system. One rule for all: "Find a system to suit conditions of each job."

Suing for Destruction of Timber

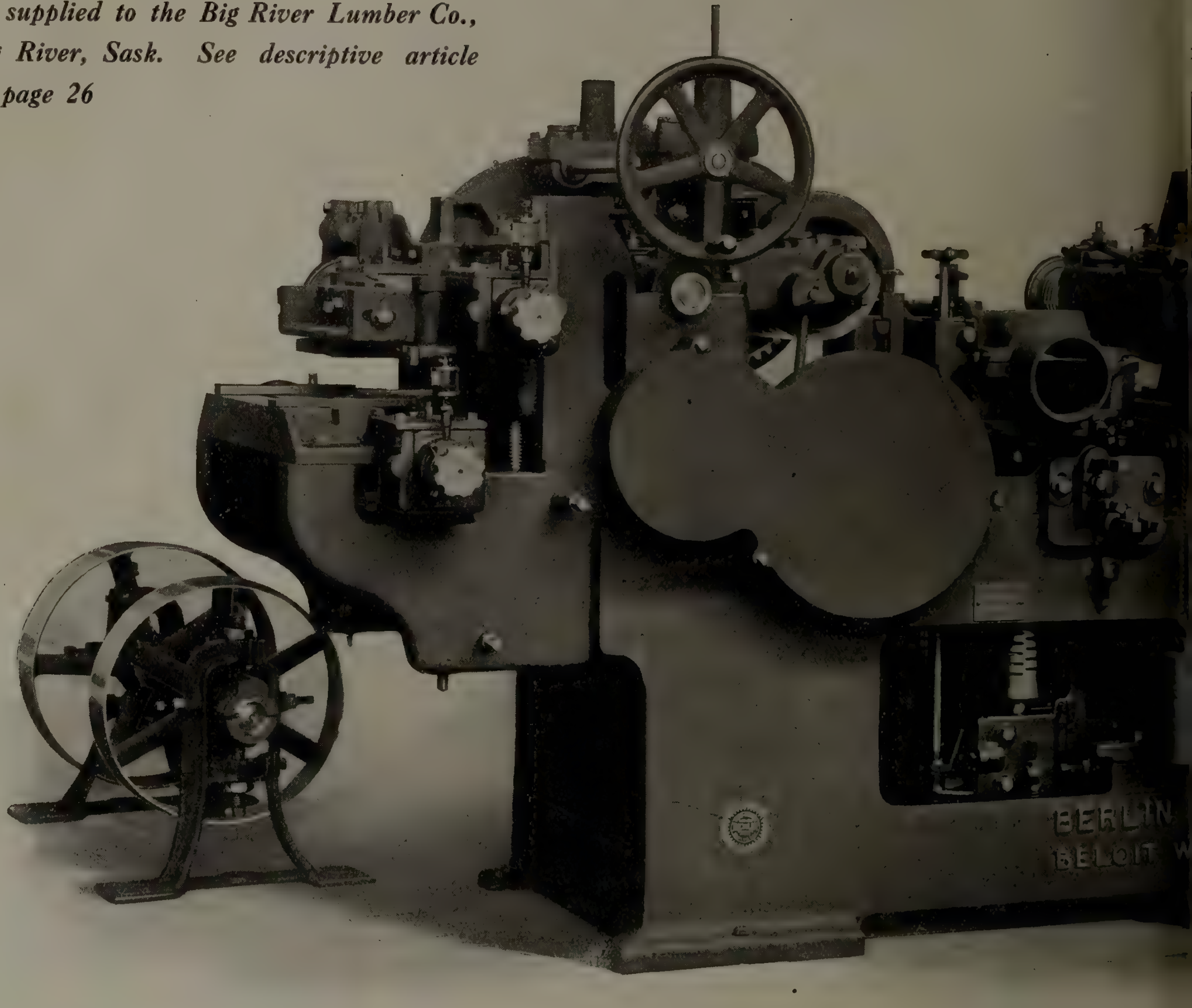
The case of Clarkson vs. the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway will again occupy the attention of the B. C. courts in the near future. Last February, after a four days' session, Mr. Justice Morrison of the Supreme Court decided that the responsibility for the fire which destroyed the timber on 208 forty-acre tracts lay with the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway, a branch of the Great Northern Railway. The case now to be argued before the courts concerns the amount of the damage. The plaintiffs are E. R. C. Clarkson and the Clarkson Brothers of Toronto, and John Ryan and Felix Donnelly. The amount of their consolidated claims is between $500,000 and $600,000. It is expected that the evidence to be presented before the court will occupy about 40 days and that the case will therefore be one of the longest on the records of the British Columbia courts.

In the pioneer days of Ontario nobody considered it wasteful to cut down and burn the standing timber in great quantities. This was really a part of the essential expense of procuring a clearing from which to obtain a living. To-day the situation is very different yet it is claimed by many of the people of the newer parts of Ontario that they are obliged to pile and burn much of their valuable pulpwood, simply because there are not requisite roads for getting it to a market. At present it is said that the roads do not extend to within reach of one-fifth of the land which has been taken up. Under the new Minister of Lands, Mines and Forests it is hoped that a progressive policy of road building will be commenced. It would be a wonderful day for all of New Ontario if this were the case.

The Colonial Wood Products Company, of Thorold, have ordered a centrifugal pump from the Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited, of Hamilton.

Berlin "NINETY" Matche

As supplied to the Big River Lumber Co., Big River, Sask. See descriptive article on page 26



CYLINDERS

Berlin fast-feed cylinder heads cannot be ruined. The gibs used are of hardened steel. There are no wearing parts that form a part of the head itself. The size of the spindle next the head shows that it will not spring under the cut. The gib forms the lip for the under side of the knife, thus forming no place for chips to wedge in.

SIDE HEADS

12-bitted ship-lap or 6-bitted round jointer heads may also be furnished if desired. These heads as well as others may all be sharpened on our Pedestal Side-head Grinder. We have the only 12-bitted side-heads ever manufactured. Side-head jointer is also furnished.

BELT TIGHTENERS

There are two features about our automatic belt tightener construction that stand out prominent. In a recent test covering a period of nine months, night and day run in one of the largest plants in the world, a Berlin "90," a stock-model as above, ran night and day for over nine months and d
that entire period **not a single belt was taken up.** Every tightener is
matic, works on the slack side of the belt, and the belts may be release
lifting up the tightener pulleys. These flexible tighteners as compared
the screw method by which terrific pressure and friction is applied to
belt, make a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in the horse-power required to
the machine. Belts may be put on endless and run for months and y
without being taken up. There is no unnecessary strain on the belts and
heads will handle the heaviest cuts. The life of the belts is tripled.

CHAIN DRIVE

In place of the great number of gears which are found on any
matcher, the number of which run up to 30 to a machine, we designe
automobile chain drive consisting of a power automobile chain running
hardened steel sprockets. This applies to both front and rear rolls, redu
the number of gears on the entire machine to a minimum and affordi
drive that is positive and will never give trouble. The chain drive use

Branch Offices :

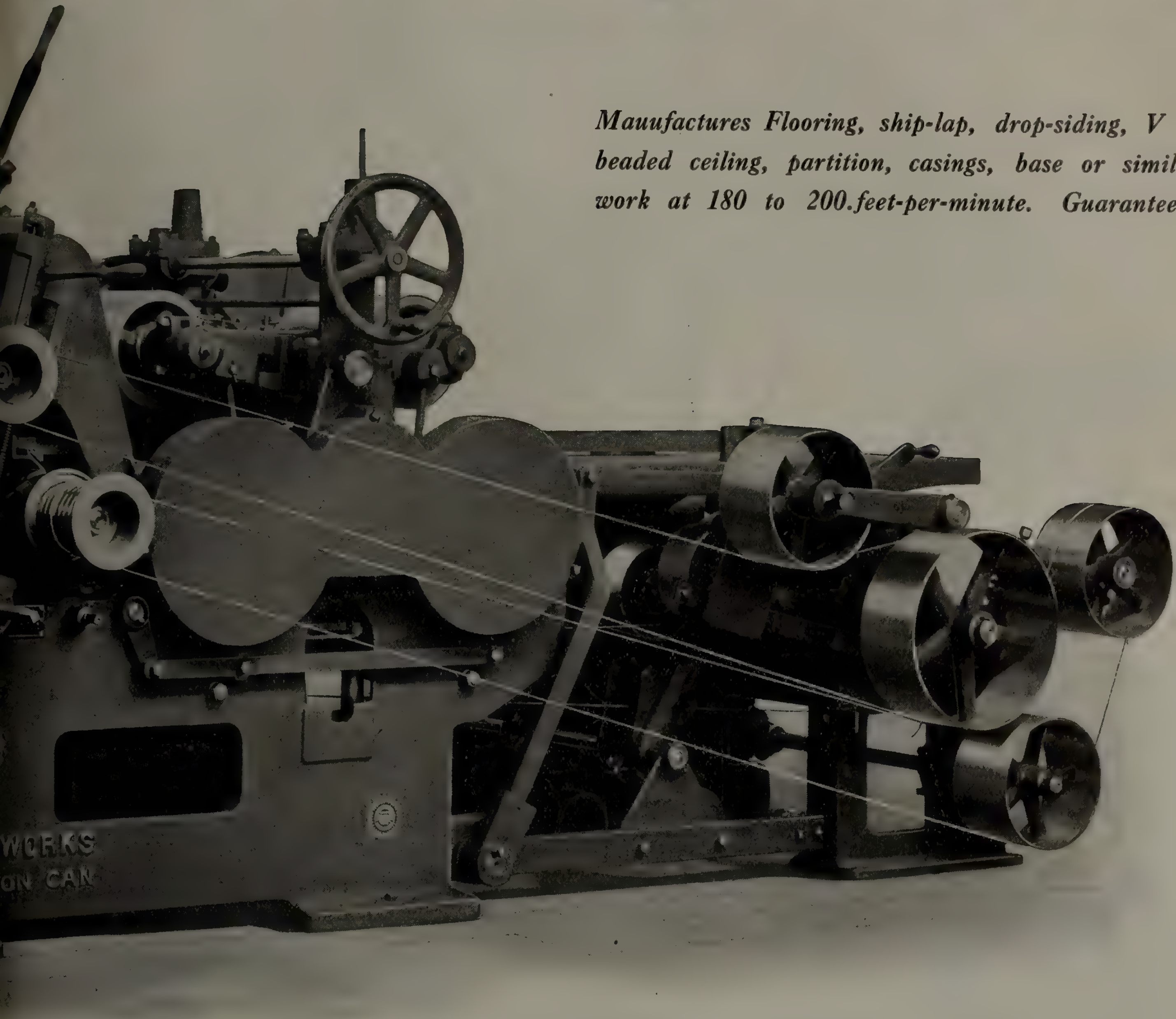
New York **Chicago** **Boston**
New Orleans **San Francisco**
Minneapolis, Minn. **Columbus, Ohio**

Berlin Machin

Plants : **Hamilton, Can**

ith Profiling Attachment

Mauufactures Flooring, ship-lap, drop-siding, V or beaded ceiling, partition, casings, base or similar work at 180 to 200.feet-per-minute. Guaranteed.



n fast-feed matchers, by actual test, is capable of transmitting seven the work required of it. It is practically noiseless in operation and mits no vibration to the working parts. Every part is protected from ngs but is instantly accessible. Belt with tightener connects the in- ng and outfeeding rolls.

PROFILING ATTACHMENT

he most simple device on the market of its kind. Consists of two heavy les at out-feeding end of machine, driven by one belt, with tightener. spindles are carried between double bearings, exactly like that of the der heads. End play in spindles is automatically kept out all of the and wear does not effect our device in any way. Cross-adjustment is provided. The profiling heads are 6-bitted and may be furnished for all of work and the tightening operation self-centers them on the spindle. ges for different runs may be made in a few moments time. Jointing es for top and bottom heads are furnished and the knives may be ed no matter what form they take.

FRAME OF MACHINE

Cast-in-one solid piece, affording the sturdiest foundation a machine could run on. While some say there is no advantage, the real reason is that no other wood-working machine foundry has the facilities to cast matcher frames in one piece. Any practical man can see that with the one-piece frame and the weight properly proportioned, the vibration is considerably lessened and the machine will always be in line even if the floor sags a little.

FEED-ROLL POWER

Spring tension on all feed rolls, thus automatically regulating the pressure on stock as well as feed power consumed and removes all jar so common on weighted roll machines by the entrance of heavy stock under the rolls and again when they drop off. Springs are adjustable to suit any weight of stock of varying thickness.

SPEEDS OF FEED

Guaranteed to turn out perfect flooring and ship-lap at 200-feet-per-minute and handle formed patterns such as drop-siding, partition, base, casings, etc., at from 150 to 180-feet-per-minute.

Works Limited

Beloit, Wisconsin

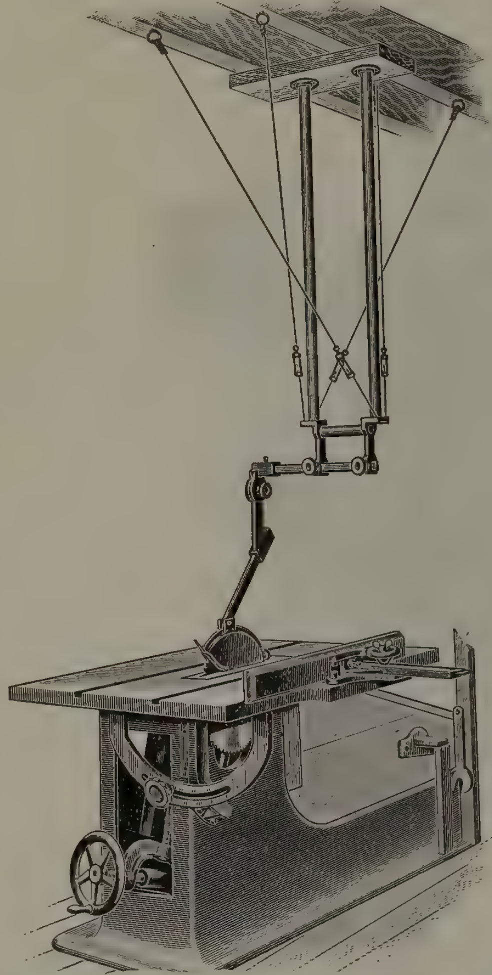
Branch Offices :

Seattle Spokane Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va. Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B. C.

THE WOODWORKER

Safeguards in Woodworking Plants

A valuable publication entitled "Woodworking Safeguards," written by David Van Schaak, Director of the United States Bureau of Inspection and Accident Prevention, has been published at the price of $1.00 by the Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. As indicated by the title the book deals exclusively with the various types of safeguards for the prevention of accidents in lumbering and woodworking industries. Beyond question it will be of practical value and will aid in impressing upon manufacturers, the wide range of possibilities in safeguarding, which with some variation, will be applicable to many of the special machines and operations that cannot be even touched upon in a book of such limited extent. The book opens with a general discussion of the necessity for adopting every possible precaution for the safeguarding of employees. Chapters then follow upon the various branches of the lumber and woodworking industry and the types of safeguards which may be adopted for the prevention of accidents to employees engaged therein. The various chapters include the following: logging, sawmill, planing mill, circular saws, band saws, jointers or buzz planers, shapers, sanders, handles, lathes, wagons, and cooperage; veneer, furniture and chairs; pattern shop and box factory; power generation and transmission; grinding wheels and elevators, etc.



The Jones Saw Guard.

An example of the valuable and interesting information contained in the book is afforded by an excerpt. The chapter upon circular saws contains the following:—"The circular saw is at the same time about the most convenient and the most dangerous of woodworking tools. The variety of uses to which it is applicable is only equalled by the variety of accidents which it can cause. A very large percentage of saw accidents is attributable to the carelessness of workmen, but it is only natural that men working in close proximity to danger should come in time to lose the constant sense of it which is present with them at first. This is bound to happen even in the case of men who are naturally very careful. As for a new man on a saw, he may get dangerously near the teeth despite his utmost care. When a saw is revolving, the space between the teeth shows up much lighter than the solid part of the blade, sometimes seeming to be hardly more than a light blur. Again, a sawyer's attention is open to distraction by innumerable things, any one of which may cause that only slight displacement of the hand which will result in an accident. And, too, there are many dangers connected with the operation of saws which the utmost carefulness cannot surely avoid. Such a dangerous tool demands that every effort be made to guard it."

Dealing then with rip saws the writer refers to the form of guard known as "splitter" which is illustrated and described minutely. Then follows a description of the various hood types of guard in which reference is made to one of the products of the Jones Safety Device Company of Buffalo, N. Y., and Hamilton, Ont. Dealing with this type of guard the writer says "Some prefer hood guards, supported from above or from a standard at the side of the table, to splitter ones, on the ground that, in addition to keeping wood from climbing, they prevent such kicking as may result from a knot or change in grain being struck or a piece jamming between saw and guide or being dropped on the teeth, guard an operator better against being cut by the saw teeth, keep slivers, loose knots and pieces of knots from striking him, and protect him against blinding sawdust. It is always best, however, to use a splitter in connection with a hood guard, whenever possible.

A hood guard should be kept down as close as possible on the material. To enable the sawyer to see the line of his cut well, the hood can be turned up a little in front, or the top or all of it can be made of wire mesh. The Germans often leave the top open save for enough cross-pieces to hold it together, and frequently their hoods have slatted sides also. A hood should always be wide enough to allow for vibration, which should be guarded against by having the supports substantial, keeping taut any guy wires used, and having adjustment joints tight enough to avoid lateral vibration. A hood should also be deep enough not to touch the crown of the saw if it should fall.

The illustration shows a hood guard, made by the Jones Safety Device Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., which automatically adjusts itself to different thicknesses of material. It is furnished with either sheet steel or wire hoods, and they can be of closed variety or with open front. The hood is equipped with a steel dog at the rear."

Planing Mill Cost-Keeping

It seems to me that all planing mills should know the exact cost of all articles they manufacture. There are a great many different systems for arriving at net cost of production; but what's the use unless the whole concern, manager, superintendent, foreman and workman, all co-operate in arriving at the cost? No set of office men, with all of the system in existence, can compute the cost of an article without the co-operation of all concerned in its manufacture.

I think the time card system a very good one, and to convey my idea, herewith give a sample card:

All orders are billed by superintendent or foreman, and given a number, beginning with the first of the year. The workmen must be accurate in giving amount of lumber, kinds of lumber, and actual time on each job.

Educate your men up to a standard of efficiency. Do not try to drive them. Get them interested in their work. This can be done in many ways. If an employee is not interested in his work and has not his employer's interest at heart, he is no profit to him. How nice it might be if we would all live and let live, and all pull together!—Washington in The Wood-Worker.

The Foreman and His Quallifications

Qualifications of an ideal foreman are many and varied. It is true that no one individual can expect to possess all of them, perfection is a thing unknown in this workaday world, but their consideration may help to bring some of us a little nearer the desired goal. Like the requirements for success in all occupations, some are natural, but more can be acquired by earnest and persistent effort.

It is generally supposed that a man is chosen for advancement because he possesses what might properly be called the natural qualifications for leadership in larger measure than his fellows. In this connection, I am reminded of Shakespeare's "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." The first class are represented by those who owe their positions to family influence and "pull," the next are those who have risen through ability and sustained effort, and the last hold their position by force of circumstances even if they are not particularly well fitted for the place they fill.

In many places I think that managers do not consider the position of foreman sufficiently important to pay the wages that a man who can fill it ought to commmand. It is often considered that an advance of twenty-five, or, at most, of fifty cents per day over the wages of the ordinary workman, coupled with the honor (?) of the name, is sufficient remuneration for faithful and efficient service as head of a department. Of course, much depends on circumstances and local conditions, but there are many places where brains can be used to as good advantage in the factory as in the office. The requirements of the factory position may be different in kind, but no less in degree, and the compensation should be fixed accordingly.

One of the first requisites of a good foreman is what is known as executive ability, the art of handling help so as to obtain the maximum of output with the minimum of expense. Though it might be counted in some measure a natural gift, it can undoubtedly be greatly developed by study and careful cultivation. Oftentimes there are ways of getting much greater results from men without driving or overworking them. Careful planning of one's work goes a long way. The foreman whose men always have to follow him up to get another job, can never equal the one who makes it a point to keep the work continually ahead of his men. Most of them are in a hurry to look up work but if something else is waiting for them every time they have no excuse for being idle. It is a truism that men will accomplish more when the work is pushing than when they don't know where the next job is coming from or whether there will be any next job.

In order to obtain the best results from each man, the foreman needs also to be a fairly good judge of human nature and be able to size up the individual workman. While he should be strictly impartial, it is often necessary to employ different methods with different men. Most of them can be led more easily than they can be driven, yet firmness without obstinacy should be the foreman's guiding principle in dealing with his help. He should also remember that he is not infallible and be willing to listen to suggestions from any source, albeit he is not obligated to adopt them. It is quite possible that valuable ideas may emanate from humble sources. The wise man is always ready to profit by any that come in his way. It is, however, the most contemptible kind of thievery to draw out another's ideas and pass them off as one's own, as is too often done by unscrupulous people.

System and Red Tape

If satisfactory results are to be obtained, a certain amount of system in one's work is not only desirable but necessary. Nevertheless, it must not be carried so far as to degenerate into red tape. System is a useful and valuable servant but when positions are reversed and the man becomes the slave of his methods, the results are as disastrous to economy as an entire lack of system. Differing conditions and kinds of business call for varying plans and a careful study of the requirements of one's own line, coupled with a knowledge of what others are doing in similar circumstances, will enable the intelligent foreman to devise a serviceable and economical system for his own use. Ideas are often met with in the various trade journals which can be adapted to local conditions so as to improve them. Eternal vigilance is the price of success.

Between the management and the foreman is often a wide difference of opinion as to how much manual labor he should perform besides attending to his other duties. The first duty of the foreman is to see that all of his help is efficiently employed all the time. In many cases, where there is a large territory to cover, that is all that he can possibly do. The head of a small department may often be able to accomplish considerable at odd times or even to keep employed a large share of the day. It certainly is poor management for a $4 foreman to be doing a $2 man's work and then have two or three of the latter chasing around after a job or killing time because the foreman is too busy to look after them. The ideal whom we are considering will not make the mistake of neglecting his own work to do another's, neither will he be too proud or too lazy to do anything that comes to his hand whereby the efficiency of his department can be increased.

The idea is often advanced that the foreman should be able to perform any part of the work which those under him are doing and it would be a desirable condition of affairs if such were always the case. It is not absolutely necessary that it should be so. That he should be competent to judge the quantity and quality of the work each man should accomplish is self-evident. Yet that does not mean that he must be able to do it himself, or even be conversant with each step of the process. Here, as elsewhere, an absolute rule as to qualifications cannot be laid down except the general one of capability. There are those in authority who are never satisfied with any amount of work that a man can do, simply because they do not know how much he ought to accomplish. On the other hand, some may be hoodwinked by the unscrupulous workman for the same reason. All of which goes to show that the ideal foreman must possess the best judgment and be always prepared to exercise it.

"Manners Maketh the Man"

One who has the confidence of his employer in such measure as to be placed at the head of a gang of men naturally has some reason for thinking that he is in some respects better than those over whom he has authority. Yet he can do nothing that will detract from his efficiency quicker than to show any feeling of that kind, especially in an offensive way. On the other hand, he should not allow any undue familiarity on the part of his men as a reasonable discipline must be maintained. Outside of working hours, there is no reason why he should carry his authority with him and look over the heads of those who may be his superiors in some respects though working under his direction. The golden rule is especially applicable here, and there can be no better motto for the foreman to hang over his desk—and live up to. From the modern cynic's point of view, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," (i.e., when similarly situated) is a precept too old-fashioned for these days, but the practice of it is nevertheless good business policy, to say nothing of it from the standpoint of ethics.

In order to accomplish the best results, a foreman must have full authority in his department. Unless this is given, it is an injustice for the management to hold him responsible for his output. If he does not actually hire his own men, he should be supplied with those who are competent and be allowed to discharge any who do not conform to his ideas. No man with independence enough to qualify him for a responsible position will assume the burden unless he can handle the help in his own way. There are a few managers who will insist on looking after all details personally (when they feel like it) and even change men from one job to another without consulting the foreman of the department, but I am glad to believe that their number is small. No foreman worthy of the name would submit to such treatment very long.

Even temper is another requisite for success in leadership. Foremen who are passionate and flare up on slight provocation certainly cannot retain the respect of their workmen and may lose the best of them when most needed. People try to excuse their bad temper on the ground that it is a matter of temperament for which they are not responsible but there is no doubt that it can be controlled to a great extent by constant watchfulness. At any rate, he who either cannot or will not restrain himself is not fitted to direct the work of others.

Harmony and Loyalty

A frequent cause of loss and non-efficiency is a want of harmony between the heads of different departments. Personal feeling takes precedence of duty to the employer and his interests suffer in consequence. The man who can rise above prejudice and do his duty regardless of any private opinion he may have of the other fellow is the one whose merit ought to be recognized by his superiors, and in all probability will be. Undoubtedly many such differences could be smoothed out by the use of a little tact on the part of manager or superintendent, but the fact remains that there are many factories where the work is seriously hampered and the output lessened by the lack of team work.

That the foreman should be loyal to his employer and keep to himself any matters of business of which he is cognizant by virtue of his position goes without saying. The blabber cannot expect to be selected for any place of importance. In short, the perfect foreman must possess all the virtues and none of the vices and also be especially adapted to his work. The proverb has it that the leopard cannot change his spots and it is probably true that an efficient foreman cannot be made of a man who lacks certain natural qualifications but it behooves all who are occupying such positions to see that their work does not suffer because they lack others that can be acquired. Being but human, we are all poor enough at our best.—Wood Craft.

Canadian White Spruce for Navy Oars

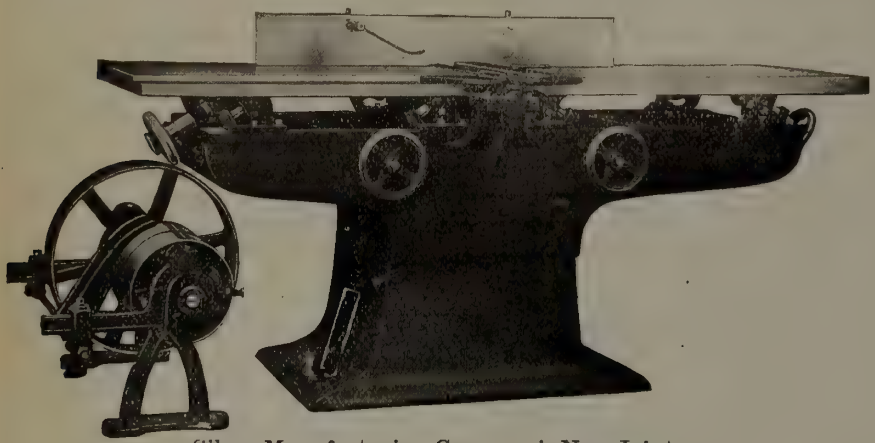
The Canadian Pacific Railway announces that the British Admiralty has placed an order for 200,000 feet of Canadian white spruce to be used in the manufacture of oars for the rowboats of warships. It is perhaps not generally known that the superior quality of the white spruce grown in the Queen Charlotte Islands, off the coast of British Columbia, was discovered years ago by British naval officers of the North Pacific station. The kind of timber was found to be ideally adapted for making oars, and it is now used exclusively for that purpose by His Majesty's vessels throughout the world. The timber will be shipped via the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

An Excellent Catalogue

The Silver Manufacturing Company, Salem, Ohio, U.S.A., have just issued a new catalogue of their numerous and excellent productions. The catalogue is attractively prepared and embraces all the articles manufactured by the company, together with a complete repair list. Splendid illustrations accompany the reference to each article and give the reader a practical idea of the importance and their possibilities. The catalogue contains cipher words in addition to the price list, so that customers finding it necessary to telegraph may do so conveniently. For the accommodation of their foreign customers a special discount sheet is included, embracing cost of boxing goods for ocean shipment, etc. This information, together with the export weights and measurements, which are also given, enables the buyer in a foreign country to figure the cost of the goods laid down at their own port.



Silver Manufacturing Company's New Jointer

The Silver Manufacturing Company's products embrace several distinctive lines. All of the articles are standard makes, the merits and efficiency of which have been established by years of practical use. The various tools and machines are kept well abreast of the times by improvements which are made from time to time, as necessity warrants.

The factory of the Silver Manufacturing Company was practically rebuilt and greatly enlarged during 1909, upon the most approved factory designs. Since that time the rapid expansion of their business has necessitated very large additions to various departments, in some cases doubling their capacity. The factory is commodious and convenient, and is equipped with every facility for the proper and economic manufacture of goods.

It is equipped with modern and especially designed machinery adapted to its particular work. Switch connections with the Pennsylvania and Erie railroads enable the company to secure fuel and all materials at their works and to send out carload shipments in the most expeditious manner. The company make a specialty of carrying full stocks of goods, so that they may be able to give prompt execution to orders.

In the manufacturing department great care is exercised in seeing that each part is correctly manufactured and that the tools are properly constructed, and put together, so as to insure accurate operation. The company are now shipping to every state in the Union and also to every civilized country.

Among the products of this company which are of especial interest to woodworking institutions, are the "Silver's new Jointers," an illustration of which is shown herewith. These jointers are built from entirely new designs and patterns, and are made in five sizes with 8, 12, 16, 20 and 24 inch knives. The frames are made in column form, of the most substantial construction with large floor base. The cylinder heads are milled from solid forged steel and are T slotted on two sides for moulding, rabbetting and other cutters. For the protection of the operator, a movable guard covers the unused portion during work. The pulley is four inches in diameter and of ample width for a 4-inch belt. One 8-inch machine is manufactured with a 3½-inch diameter pulley for a 2½-inch belt. The journals are of good length and diameter and are lined with the best copper-hardened babbitt. They are provided with large oil chambers and self-closing oilers. The journal on the pulley side is 7 in. long; the one on the operating side is 5 inches long and capped to prevent the escape of oil. The vertical and longitudinal adjustments of the table are simple and unique. They are independent of one another and can be regulated while the machine is at rest or in motion, to suit the thickness of cut or to close the gap over the head.

The steel pin inclines on which tables are mounted are a decided improvement over the old slides or grooves. They are absolutely uniform and have split bearings, clamped with set screws, to take up wear and keep tables always firm. The vertical movement of the table on these pins is controlled by hand wheel, at the end, and an auxiliary handwheel rigidly locks tthe table at any desired level. Without disturbing this level, the tables, and attached sliding frame can be rapidly withdrawn from knives, making the same easy of access for sharpening, adjusting or substituting special cutters. This movement of the table is governed by hand wheel on the working side of the machine, by means of cog rack and pinion—totally different from the ordinary construction. The same hand wheel by clutch device, firmly locks the whole. This device is new and "patent applied for." The sliding frame is dovetailed into the main frame, with adjustable gibbs on the side to take up wear.

The tables are of iron planed perfectly smooth, are about 32½ inches from the floor and the rear table is constructed for rabbetting. The front table is 42 inches long and the rear table 36 inches. On the 8-inch machine the front table is 36 inches and the rear table 30 inches. When desired a special rabbetting table to attach to the regular table is furnished at extra cost.

The fence can be tilted to any angle from 90 to 45 degrees and can be moved to cut full length of knives. A pressure spring is provided for holding the work to the table.

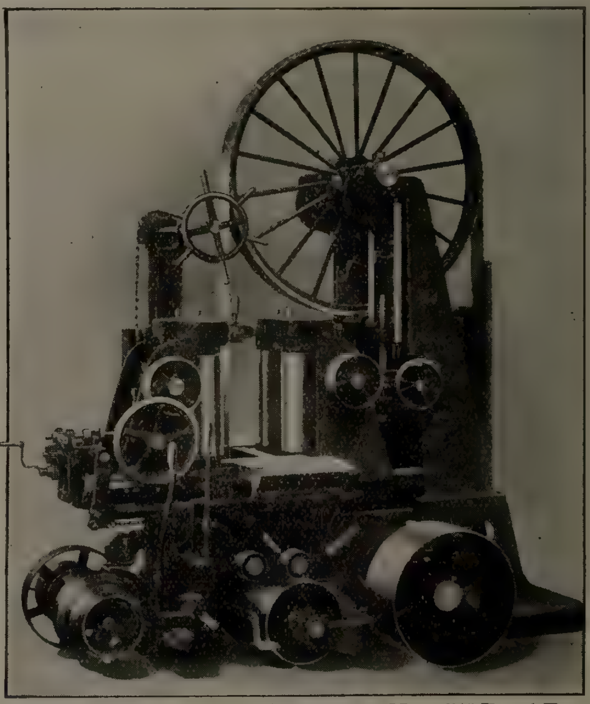
The countershaft has tight and loose pulleys 10 inches in diameter by 5 inch face. It should be speeded about 800 revolutions in order to give the machine a speed of 4,000 revolutions per minute. The loose pulley is self-oiling.

Among the other machines manufactured by this company which are of particular interest to woodworkers may be mentioned Silver's planetary combination foot and belt power band saw; Silver's improved power band saw, with Wright's patent non-friction roller saw guide; Silver's new saw table with safety guard and pivoted auxiliary frame for vertical adjustment of saw, and Silver's new swing cut-off saw. All of which are excellently described in this interesting catalogue.

A New Ball-Bearing Re-saw

Readers of the Canada Lumberman & Woodworker will be interested in a new 54-in. band resaw recenly added to the American line. The illustration shows a view of this machine from the operator's side.

The manufacturers call this tool their No. 111, and claim it to be the heaviest 54-in. band resaw on the market. In a circular they set forth the following points of merit.



American Woodworking Company's New 54" Band Re-saw

The upper wheel is hung on a straight-line-knife-edge balance, and runs between bearings. This form of construction, they claim, makes a very sensitive strain and a well-balanced rigid support for the upper wheel.

The feeding mechanism is driven by open belt and cone pulleys, operated by a friction clutch. The only gears used are the ones on the top of the rolls which are encased. This makes a very strong feed, which the makers claim is far more durable and more effective than any variable friction feed can be; and accommodates six changes, each of which can be thrown into operation instantly.

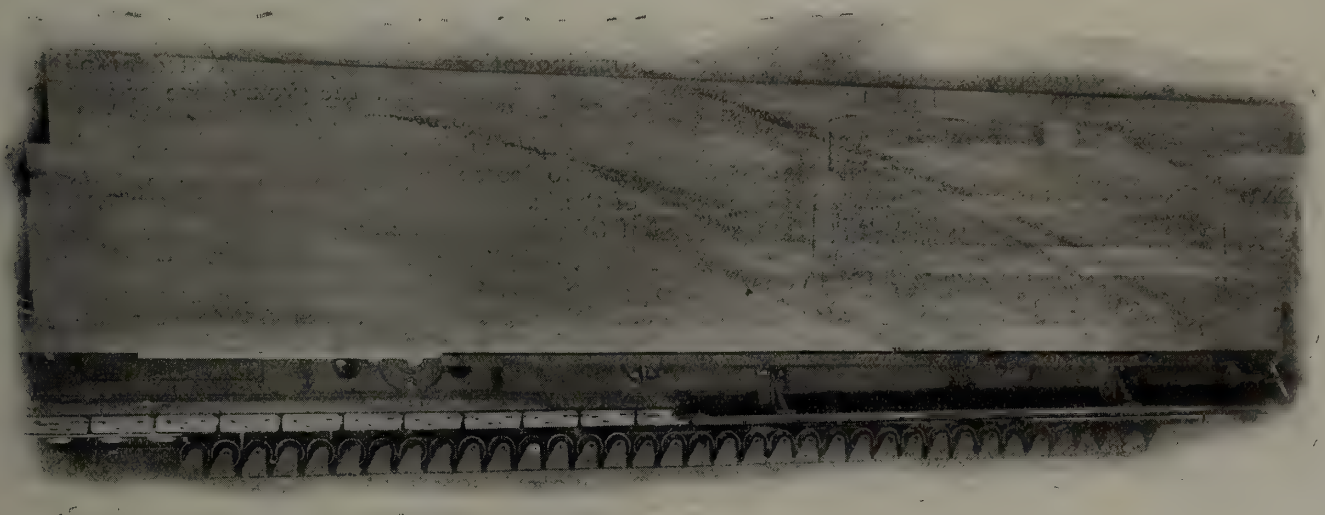
Although the illustration does not show it, the machine, if desired, can be equipped with Hess-Bright ball bearings for both the upper and lower wheels, which insure a light running tool which will accommodate ordinary babitted bearings used on band resaws regularly.

Other points of merit are mentioned in the circular, and persons interested may obtain full information by addressing the American Woodworking Machinery Company, Rochester, N.Y.

Making Narrow Lumber Wide

To anyone unacquainted with the actual working of the Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer, the title of this article, "Making Narrow Lumber Wide," has no real significance, yet to-day there are hundreds of Linderman machines running in all parts of the world, doing this successfully, day in and day out.

The illustration shown is a panel that is thirteen feet long, forty inches wide, by two inches thick, composed entirely of two-inch elm that was as crooked and warped as could be found. This panel was put together in testing out the first fourteen foot 1911 Linderman Model built. Some of the lumber had a curvature along the edge of over one and a half inches, but with the use of the compressed air side roller pressure, the plank was forced against the gauge rigedly, holding it firmly, while the dovetail was being cut and slid into the groove of the piece coming from the opposite end of the machine. It is not the intention to give the idea that an elm panel forty inches wide, thirteen feet long, and two inches thick, built up in this manner, would be for all purposes as good as a one-piece plank, could it be procured, of this dimensions, for the reason that the curvatures which were pressed out of the lumber were too great to give positive assurance of a permanent joint, which would not open, should it be sawed into smaller pieces and given a chance to spring back into its natural shape, but it is possible, and is done every day by a large number of manufacturers, to build up panels or boards of any dimension, from narrow stock, making them better in every way, than the wide lumber.



Panel of Crooked and Warped Elm, 13′ x 40″ x 2,″ Made on Linderman Automatic Dovetailer

For box shooks, partitions, shelving, sheathing, etc., take your narrow lumber, it can be used, even if it is waney and crooked, and built up into ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen inches, or wider boards, securing a product that is claimed to be equal to the wide lumber, and yet many dollars cheaper. On the more valuable woods, to be used in interior trim, furniture, etc., the edges of the lumber should be very nearly straight, and if the lumber be waney, it should be surfaced at least on one side, in order to break the case hardened surface to allow the pressure rolls on the machine to straighten it more easily.

Aside from the economic benefit of joining up narrow lumber into wide, there is less danger of such a composite piece checking, and it will retain its shape better, so that the product is better than the wide lumber, from every standpoint.

There is a Linderman machine built to work any desired length from three feet up to sixteen feet, and the largest machine will work down to the smallest piece, namely, eight inches in length. In the box factories where the machines are used they are working on the lowest grade lumber procurable, and in many of the furniture factories, the identically same machine is making the finest joint ever obtained in mahogany and other valuable woods.

The cost of making narrow lumber wide varies according to the different conditions. From fifty cents to $1.25 per thousand board feet, assuming that there is not more than three joints or four pieces to the foot. Even by the use of the latest improved machines, in scientifically run factories, where the cost is reduced to the lowest minimum, it is not possible to join lumber in any other manner, less than $2, and frequently it runs to double this amount per thousand board feet.

The Linderman Automatic Dovetailer is built in Woodstock, Ont., and anyone interested is invited to call and inspect the machines in operation. If readers will send samples of stock to the Canadian Linderman Company, Limited, they will be glad to joint it up, so that they can have an actual sample of their own line, joined, for criticism and testing purposes.

Fisher and Davis Company's Sawmill Machinery

The Fisher and Davis Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of general machinery, 1024 North First street, St. Louis, Mo., include among their products many machines of interest to saw mill owners. Their catalogue contains a large section devoted especially to saw mill machinery, which will appeal to lumbermen on account of the numerous practical features. In addition to saw mills the catalogue contains descriptions of their head blocks, lumber dials, steel saw mandrels, gang edgers, hand-feed edgers, trimmers, carriage feeds, live rolls, friction log turners and haulers, set works, ets., as well as their widely known and popular line of saws and saw setting and sharpening tools. The catalogue will prove most valuable to all who manufacture lumber.

The "Lightning" Line—A New Trade Publication

"The Lightning" Line is the title of a handsome new monthly publication which is being produced by the well known manufacturers of woodworking machinery, J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

"The Lightning" Line will be distributed free to owners and operators of woodworking machinery and will, beyond question, become a welcome monthly visitor at all up-to-date plants. In the first issue there is, in addition to the article already mentioned, an instructive article dealing with the construction of a high speed planer. Another article illustrates and describes a modern planing mill, which was erected in two weeks. A practical article entitled "How to get the best results from round cylinders with air hardened thin steel knives," is also included. From these articles it is easily seen that the publishers are intent upon producing a paper which will be of thorough practical interest to the readers, and that, in the first volume they have set themselves a high standard to maintain. That they will do so admits of no doubt, when one bears in mind the excellent record of achievement which the company have already made in connection with everything they have undertaken. The company will be glad to send this paper to any one not already receiving it, upon receipt of their request.

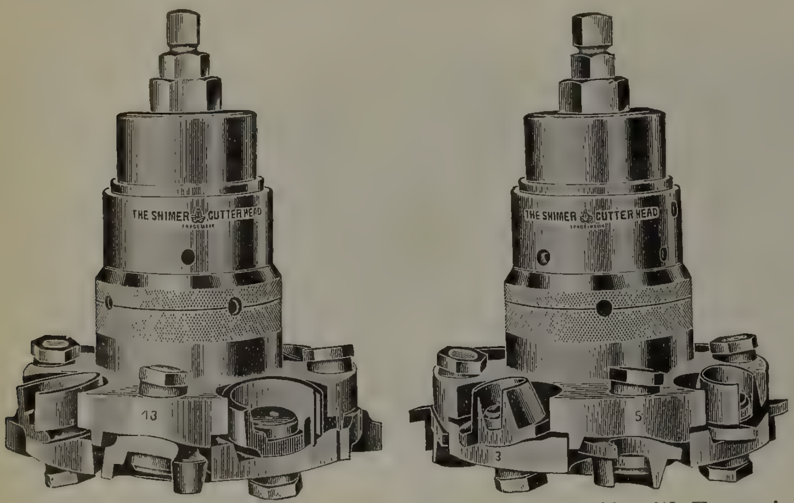
New Shimer Tools

To match flooring at the rate of 150 to 170 lineal feet per minute requires side heads of special construction. They must have great strength to stand the enormous centrifugal strains, must have a perfect balance and the bits must all do their share of the cutting.

These special points of requirements are all incorporated in the new "Shimer Limited" cutter head recently put on the market by Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Milton, Pa. In constructing this new design of head the essential principles and vital points of the regular Shimer cutter heads have all been retained. The new head differs from the familiar patterns in the method of attaching them to the spindle; in the construction of the bit seats and of the bit designed for faster cutting; in the greater strength of the holding bolts, and especially in the self-centering device which clings to the spindle when drawn up, securing it firmly thereto.

The spindle gripping device is positive and effective in its purpose of holding fast to the spindle, as also in centering the head for a more uniform action of the cutters. This is accomplished by having the central bore of the head tapered and having a rotatable cap and nut fitted in the upper portion. Into this bore a taper collet projects, having an upper threaded portion fitting the rotatable nut. When the top nut is drawn up the collet contracts and binds itself firmly to the spindle. This device is simple and effective and one not likely to get out of order. The various parts are made of good steel forgings and the collets are hardened and ground true to size. The entire construction of this tool is the finest, both in workmanship and material.

The bit seats in these new heads carry a larger surface, and the bit chambers are of greater depth, to compensate for the new acute angle given to the bits for greater relief to the parts coming in contact with the lumber. The holding bolts have been strengthened several times over by the use of a high grade steel especially made for the purpose.



The "Shimer Limited" Cutter Heads, Figures 627 and 628, with Expansion

These heads are made either solid or with the expansion feature as may be preferred. All cutters are preferably made of high quality tool steel tempered to file. They hold an edge for any hard lumber for five hours and in many instances for a ten hours' run.

In connection with these new heads the makers have also brought out a cutter head jointing machine, which is not only suitable for the new heads, but which has been adapted to their other makes as well. This machine, with the use of files, joints the edge of the bits to bring them within a common cutting radius, so that each knife edge does an equal share of the cutting. Its careful use will improve the quality of work done and enable the operator to increase machine feeds if desired. The machine is also made with tracking attachment for setting the bits before jointing and it can be used as a filing stand for holding the heads while being sharpened with a file. The stub is ground to exact size of matcher spindles and all parts are carefully tooled, making the machine a very useful adjunct to the planing mill.

Further information and literature describing these tools will be sent upon application to Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Milton, Pa.

Indications are that 150 million feet of lumber will be cut in the woods of the Prince Albert, Sask., district during the coming winter. The Big River Lumber Co. is the largest operator, followed by the Prince Albert Lumber Co. Small companies will also make a large cut this winter. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 men will be required in the woods to do the work of the lumber companies and the cordwood and tie contractors. It is a little early yet to determine the relation of the demand for labor to the supply, but it is certain that all comers who are willing to work can now secure employment in the woods.

Use of Douglas Fir for Piling

Long, Straight Trunk, Fits it Especially for This Use—Advantages of Chemical Treatment

Douglas fir is manufactured into almost every form known to the sawmill operator, and much round or hewed timber is used which never passes through a sawmill, says a report recently published by the U. S. Forest Service. A list of such forms and uses would represent many industries and would include piling and poles; mine timbers, railway ties, and bridge and trestle timbers; timbers for car construction; practically all kinds of lumber for houses, material for the furniture maker and boat builder; special products for cooperage, tanks, paving blocks, boxes, and pulpwood; fuel, and a long line of miscellaneous commodities including wood for distillation.

Piling is extensively employed in harbor-improvement work and in preparing foundations in soft ground for bridges, trestles, and other heavy structures. The long, straight, slightly tapering trunk of Douglas fir fits it for this use, and it is strong, resilient, and fairly durable. It has no important competitor as a pile timber in the western part of the United States, and is used almost exclusively for marine and railroad work on the Pacific coast. The wood is sufficiently hard to penetrate readily most soils, and it acts well under the hammer. It is occasionally necessary to band the tops of piles to prevent brooming and splitting, but bands are used only where hard subsoils must be penetrated.

Untreated Douglas fir piling is fairly durable, though its durability will vary, of course, according to the place where it is used. West of the Cascade Mountains, in trestle construction, the average life of the untreated pile is about 8 years; east of the Cascades, when not affected by alkali, it is expected to last 10 years; but an alkaline soil or sitpation may cut its period of usefulness to 6 years. The first indications of decay in untreated fir piling are usually seen about 3 inches below the ground line or just under the cap. When the piling is to be creosoted it is best to wind 6 or 8 feet of the top of the pile with 15 or 20 turns of telegraph wire, and to put on a ring to lessen its tendency to split and shatter under the impact of the hammer. The sapwood contains most of the preservative, and if this is split in driving the effect of the treatment is in part nullified. In driving creosote piles the best results are obtained with a steam instead of a drop hammer, as there is less likelihood of shattering the stick and thereby opening seams through the casing of treated wood to the untreated interior.

Untreated piling lasts from 3 years to 6 years on the California coast. The teredo and other marine borers attack it, as they do nearly all timbers exposed in salt water. On Puget Sound, piling has been destroyed by marine borers in 6 months. When intended for permanent work, fir piling should always be treated with a preservative to repel marine borers, or it should be protected in some other way against attacks. Creosoted Douglas fir piling has remained sound for 20 years in salt water on the Pacific coast. Fir piles find wide use as far east as the Mississippi River. A set of standard specifications for fir piling follows, in order to show the requirements for this use is as follows:—

Piles must be straight with not more than 1 inch deviation per 10-foot length of pile from a true line drawn from butt to tip; for instance, a pile 60 feet long can deviate 7 inches from a straight line drawn from butt to tip.

They must be stripped of bark and be not less than 9 inches diameter at the tip or small end. At the butt they must be not less than 13 inches nor more than 17 inches diameter.

They must be sound, free from large knots, wind shakes, felling checks, rot, or other defects.

All limbs and knots must be cut flush.

All piling is subject to inspection at point of delivery.

Railroad and telegraph companies use a limited number of Douglas fir poles in regions where this timber is cut. Usually the poles are logged from forest land where clean cutting is practiced, but occasionally second-growth stands are logged for poles alone. The young tree's long, tapering trunk gives it an admirable form for this use, but it can not compete with the abundant and more durable western red cedar, and to that fact is due the limited use of Douglas fir for poles in regions where the cedar may be had. Its use for poles is restricted chiefly to country telephone and telegraph lines and to lines for carrying block-signal wires, in regions where the cedar is more difficult to obtain. As the supply of cedar poles diminishes, and a satisfactory but preservative treatment is developed for Douglas fir, it may be substituted for cedar. Large and attractive sawed poles of fir are in use on many electric car lines in cities where utility and handsome appearance are combined. Some of the street car lines in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., are equipped with Douglas fir poles.

Changing Conditions in Sawmills

Necessity for Keeping Abreast of the Times—Mechanical Apparatus Continually Being Improved

By J. Crow Taylor

There are some wonderful changes going on and in prospect in the mechanical conditions around the average sawmills, so that a man fairly conversant with sawmilling a few years ago will be out of date in a few years more unless he keeps step with the changes and takes into consideration the conditions that bring them about.

It is not merely changes in the mill proper in the way of more up-to-date equipment and finer manipulation and electric transmission that are in progress, though these do come first in many instances, and are very important, as they make for a higher order of mechanics all round. But, in addition to these there are other changes that will come in the way of side lines or extra institutions surrounding the sawmill for the purpose of working up material that heretofore has been going to waste. In short, it looks like the average sawmill may soon become merely a nucleus about which will gather various manufacturing institutions and that the old days of haphazard sawmilling will almost entirely disappear and be replaced with modern manufacturing institutions calculated to do something near what it is claimed the French are already doing, and that is, utilize all of the tree but the wind that blows through the leaves.

Waste Material Utilized

It is not only side institutions for manufacturing small dimension stock and special wooden articles in small size from offal, and from slabs, from culls and from short lengths of timber that heretofore has been left in the woods, but to all the multitude of these comes also the development of ideas along the line of converting waste into various side products, or by-products, we might better say. The making of turpentine, wood alcohol, and various other chemicals from all manner of refuse that can not be worked into wooden articles. Some of the dreams connected with these include not only rendering out stumps and sawdust, but also even the limbs and the leaves.

It all reminds one a little of what has happened in connection with the cotton industries. It is well known there was a time not so long ago when cotton ginning was a simple operation and cotton seeds were a burden, while to-day though cotton ginning is still a comparatively simple operation, the seeds, instead of being a burden, furnish the material for an enormous industry, and the product is considered among the valuable acquisitions of the country. We may not go quite as far as all that with the timber working industry, and yet it is no more impossible nor impracticable when measured up theoretically to have that part of the timber which has been going to waste, become fully as valuable, comparatively, as that part of the cotton crop which in the early days went to waste, and is now a conspicuous feature of the cotton industry.

The Sawmill of the Future

The main idea here, however, is not to theorize so much as to point to what is coming and stir up a little awakening as to what it may mean in the way of changed conditions from a mechanical standpoint. It means getting the mechanics of the sawmill and its subsidiary institutions not only down to a finer point scientifically, but spreading out to an infiintely wider scope, and must include many things not dreamed of in the earlier days of sawmilling.

Generally, the first thing to get attention is the equipment of side institutions for working up a part of the offal of the lumber product into something saleable, and to refine low grade lumber so as to make it worth more and save the burden of freight on waste material. All of these things are not mere theory any more. They have been put into practice and it means the taking in by sawmills, lots of the lighter machinery and also the need of skilled operators for handling this machinery.

Special Training Required

Operators will be trained somewhat differently from the usual training in sawmill work. It is about the same difference as that between training for handling lumber proper and handling shingles and other light products. Though the operators and their training really come afterwards, and the first problem that confronts those who have to attend to the mechanical affairs in sawmilling is that of selecting machinery and laying out plans and putting it up so as to accomplish the work of refining cull lumber and working up odds and ends in the most economic and practical monner. They are problems, too, that though they may look simple, really involve a lot of study and experiment. And there is probably nothing that the average millwright or mechanical man working among the sawmills can give attention to with the promise of better results than that of planning such institutions. There will be involved, of course, many different products and different conditions, and what is needed is such a thorough grasp of the situation under all varying conditions that a man can take any given mill and its product and plan out a side institution that will give the best results in the way of handling the offal and culls and converting them into the most saleable product. In some places there may be need for veneer machinery to mix in with the lot; at other places simply a combination of ripsaws and cross-cuts to refine certain culls. At other places, there may be need for making slack barrel staves and pail staves. Some may call for one thing and some another. Here and there it may be advisable to install machines for club spokes, for getting out hickory handle billets, or for making various things in the way of scall dimension material and hardwood. And altogether there is a chance to include as a part of the different sawmills some feature of practically every branch of woodworking. This opens up practically an unlimited scope for study and work, and what is needed and will be well paid for when it is once established, is men with the knowledge and ability to comprehend any given situation and suggest a machinery equipment that will best utilize the timber resources, then lay out the institution and put it to work successfully.

Improved Machinery Needed

It is not meant that those having charge of the mechanical operations of the sawmill itself should neglect their calling, for instead of being neglected there will be need for even finer manipulation among the mills. Both saws and carriages must do better work. It is not a matter of quantity, but of getting quality of manufacture and getting the most out of a thousand feet of logs. There will not be the same call for rushing things, but there will be need of better workmanship all the time, both in the sawmill and in the planing mill, with probably the greatest stress for refinement laid on the planing mill. There are some planing mill plants where the work of refining cull lumber and working up scraps and things of that kind may be easily carried on as part of the planing mill work with the addition of a machine or two here and there just as in the past they have put in lath machines and things of that kind, only the scope will be somewhat widened.

Small Mills Interested

It is among the smaller mills, however, where seemingly there is room for extensive development in these side issues, the mills that heretofore have not thought of doing anything much, but just sawing logs into lumber. This sawing of logs into lumber and leaving slabs and cull timber and cull lumber at the mills going to waste and leaving in the woods tree tops, large limbs, and things of that kind, that seemed worthless under the old regime, will soon be a thing of the past, and to get a proper return for stumpage even the small mills must plan to clean up the tree closer. Some will need portable equipments here and there that can be taken about in the woods to work up the short lengths, some will need equipments that, though a part of the sawmill itself, will not make it too burdensome to move from time to time, while in some cases the addition of an equipment will enable the sawmills to take on more permanency itself and get its logs over a longer haul. But whatever form it takes, there is coming as a part of nearly every modern sawmill equipment some means for converting timber that in the past has been going to waste. And what it means in the way of enlarged and altered mechanical conditions is a whole lot.

There will come as special features the distillation of waste wood products involving a certain amount of chemistry and scientific study, and mechanical problems not common to the average sawmill or woodworking institution, and incidentally there may be involved eventually the conversion of lots of wood waste into pulp and from that into paper. The ideal thing if it can ever be attained right is to distill and render out the saps and chemicals and then take the residue of distillation and convert it into pulp.

Also, in addition to all these things there is entering as another scientific problem that practice developed somewhere recently of treating lumber to prevent stain. This matter, though comparatively simple, involves some changes in the mechanical surroundings that must be taken into consideration in the sawmill equipment. There is no question but what an enormous lot of good lumber has gone to waste in years gone by through sap staining and rotting. And it is about the worst form of waste imaginable to cut down good timber, convert it into lumber, pile it up on the yard, and then let it go to waste through rotting. This kind of waste is too flagrant to be continued, and if dipping into some solution will check the rot, the dipping should be become general in the next two or three years, and some mechanical means for handling lumber through dipping vats should form a part of even the smallest and simplest milling operations.—The Lumber Trade Journal.

The planing mills of Robert Conkle at South Clinton, Ont., were completely destroyed by fire recently. The loss amounted to $10,000.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Want To Buy

Wood, Slabs and Edgings; any quality. Fizette, 265 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont. 22-22

Wanted

Ten cars 2-in. Log Run Maple. State best price for cash. Box 330, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 18-23

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

Basswood Wanted

WANTED—inch No. 2 common and mill culls, winter cut Basswood. Apply Firstbrook Box Company, Limited, King street east, Toronto. 22-25

Spruce Wanted

We can use short spruce 4-4 and 5-4. Describe what you have to offer and lowest price delivered here. The Rathbun Company, Deseronto, Ont. 21-24

Wanted

250 to 350 M. feet B.M. of spruce timber required, in the round, to be cut the coming winter, and delivered next spring. For particulars apply to J. Sheppard & Son, Box 309, Sorel, Que. 20-23

Wanted

Cash paid for green clear maple axles, 4¼ in. x 5½ in., 6, 12 or 18 ft. long. If you can get out a car load or more, write us. Warren Ross Lumber Company, Jamestown, N. Y. 42-42

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Wanted

500,000 feet 4 in., 4½ in. and 5 in. Birch Firsts and Seconds for shipment as soon as sawn, green or dry. Quote best price on cars, giving amounts you can furnish. Box 353, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-5

White Pine

WANTED—White Pine trimmer ends in any quantity and any thickness. Write, stating what quantity you have, what you want for them per cord f.o.b. cars your station, and any other particulars such as how piled, if bright, etc. Address, The Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. 20-23

Lumber Wanted

1 in., 1½ in. and 2 in. Black Ash; 1 in. to 4 in. Hard Maple; 1 in. and 1½ in. Soft Maple.
1 in. to 2 in. Basswood; 1 in. to 3 in. Soft Elm, and 1 in. to 4 in. Birch.

Send particulars to James Lauder, 501 Kent Building, Toronto.

Wanted

two carloads 4-inch firsts and seconds, Hard Maple, dry, 6 inches and up wide, 10 ft. and up long, for immediate shipment. Quote price and point of shipment to Box 360, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. Ont. 22-tf

White Pine Logs Wanted

Wanted, sound, green, white pine logs (small second growth preferred) for immediate or winter delivery. State what quantity, where they are, and price by piece or by the thousand. Write The Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. 22-1

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Cedar For Sale

Square Cedar for sale; 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 feet, for next winter and spring delivery. Auger & Son, Quebec, Que. 22-1

Beech for Sale

For sale, two carloads Beech lumber, bone-dry, one and one-half inches, running high percentage clear stuff. B. Bell & Son Company, St. George, Ont. 21-24

For Sale

Our season's cut of White and Red Pine. We are desirous of disposing of same quickly and invite your inspection of the lumber which is mostly from large run of White Pine Logs. Pine Lumber Company, Pine, Ont., near Chapleau. 19-22

Hardwood For Sale

We are prepared to cut under contract:—
250 M. to 500 M. feet Hard Maple.
100 M. to 200 M. feet Basswood.

Also some Black Ash, Birch, Soft Elm. Correspondence invited. The Pearce Company, Limited, Marmora, Ont. 22—tf

White Pine

2 cars 3 x 6 10-16 Common and Dressing.
2 cars 4 x 6 10-16 Common and Dressing.
2 cars 5-4 x 4-9 in. x 10-16 ft. C. and D.
2 cars 6-4 x 4-9 in. x 10-16 ft. C. and D.
2 cars 6-4 No. 2 and 3 cuts Com. and D.

The Atlantic Lumber Company,
National Life Chambers,
22-22 Toronto, Ont.

For Sale

60 M. ft. 1¼-in. Common and Better Basswood.
16 M. ft. 1¼-in. Mill Cull Basswood.
28 M. ft. 1½-in. Common and Better Basswood.
22 M. ft. 2-in. Common and Better Basswood.
70 M. ft. 3-in. Common and Better Elm.

All winter-cut stock piled in Toronto yard.

THE WILSON LUMBER Co., Ltd.
22-22 Toronto, Ont.

We Want a "Want Ad" From YOU

¶ Just an opportunity to prove to you what a quick purchase or sale you can make by advertising in this department.

¶ The page is before you—read what the other fellow wants, or has for sale.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
Toronto • Canada

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Do It Now

Another day gone, and probably the reason you have not sold that second hand equipment of yours is that you have not advertised it in the Canada Lumberman & Woodworker. 19-22

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Operating Saw Mill For Sale

at Uhthoff Station, G. T. R. Capacity 25 M. feet, containing stationary boiler, 80 h.p.; one engine, 50 h.p., and machinery outfit and building. Will accept $1,000 in full to close estate, as timber is done. Apply to W. B. Tisdale, Orillia, Ont. 17-t.f.

Boilers For Sale

For sale, six 54 in. Tubular Boilers, 14 feet long, in good condition. Tested to 100 lbs. steam pressure, complete with all regular fittings and sawdust grates. Can be seen at Calumet, Que., or apply Riordon Paper Company, Limited, Montreal. 21-24

Extraordinary Proposition Log Cars

Russell 50,000 lb. capacity standard guage, automatic couplers, airbrakes, 26 in. wheels, strictly first class condition in every respect. Phenomenal bargain, immediate shipment. Write or wire.

DULUTH IRON & METAL CO.,
20-23 Duluth, Minn.

Equipment You Can Swear By, Not At

16 miles 56 lb. relay rail with angles, gross ton $25.00.
25 standard gauge 60 M. capacity log cars, guaranteed, $175. (Located near Toronto, duty paid).
42 Ton Shay, 10 x 12 cylinders, standard gauge, Port Arthur, $3,500.
31 Ton Shay, 10 x 10 cylinders, standard gauge, guaranteed, $2,300.

JONES PURCHASING AGENCY,
507-508 Andrus Building,
22-1 Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain, the following goods, as we have no use for them: Full line of woodworking machinery, suitable for planing mill, furniture factory or any other kind of woodworking establishment. Also Exhaust or Hot Air Fan; one Sturtevent Pressure Fan or Blower; two Shaving Fans; one Drum Sand Papering Machine; also Wood and Iron Pulleys, Shafting and Hangers, in all dimensions. Also Drop Hammer and Dynamo, and a full outfit for silver plating. Also 70 h.p. steam engine, and 80 h.p. boiler, both as good as new. Also brick factory, equipped with engine, boiler and dry kiln, for sale in good live town, centrally located in Ontario. Great snap. Apply

NATIONAL CASKET CO.,
107 Niagara Street,
22-22 Toronto, Ont.

The Munn Lumber Co.

Whitney, Ontario

Whitney Saw Mill, fully equipped, three single cutting band saws and band re-saw with first class machinery throughout; nine steam boilers, 30 x 30, Corliss engine, machine shop, lighting plant, sprinkler system, refuse burner, blacksmith shop, etc.

1 Alligator Boat.
6 Pointers and Driving Boats.
1 Gasoline Launch.
Driving Outfit, including Warping Lines, Boom Chains, Pike Poles, Peavies, etc.
6 Camp Outfits, including Heaters, Cooking Ranges, Dishes, Cant Hooks, etc.
60 sets Heavy Log Sleighs.
6 sets Tank Sleighs.
1 only 50-ton Locomotive.
12 only 30-ton capacity Flat Cars, 37 ft. long.
1,500 tons 56 and 60 lb. Steel Rails.
100 tons 16 and 20 lb. Steel Rails.

We offer any portion or the whole outfit at a bargain. If interested write us for particulars and prices. 22-tf

Whitney, Ont., Nov. 8th, 1911.

For Sale

One 7 in. Planer and Matcher in good condition. Address, Box 359, Canada Lumberman, Toronto Ontario. 22-21

Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindle, Rohlman.
Cut-off saw, railway, wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Engines and Boilers, various sizes.
Floorer, 9-inch Berlin.
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.
Jointer, 16-inch White.
Moulder, 6-inch Houston.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, Bit.
Planers, 24-in., single belted.
Sander, double 24-inch Perry.
Sander, three drum, Columbia, 42-inch.
Sander, three drum, Boardman, 42-inch.
Saw Gummer, Rogers.
Saw-mill, band, 63-inch wheel.
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.
Variety lathe, Pringle & Brodie.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Position wanted by experienced stenographer with lumber firm, with knowledge of book-keeping. Box 368, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-22

Position wanted as filer in a factory where there are band re-saws, first class references. Box 366, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-23

Wanted

Position as Retail Yard Manager. Fourteen years' experience, can give best of references. Address, P. O. Box 356, White Lake, South Dak., U.S.A.

An expert salesman and inspector with good connection throughout Ontario, at present employed, but will be open for a situation January first. Address, Box 365, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-22

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

Educated Swede, with ten years experience in the lumber business, competent bookkeeper and knowing English, French, German and Swedish, desires to change position. J. K., Canada Lumberman, Board of Trade, Montreal, P.Q. 22-23

WANTED—Position as manager of a combination electric and steam heating plant or either one separate. Have had ten years experience in all branches of the business. Am thirty years old. Employed at present, but wish to go to Canada. Box 350, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-22

Situation Wanted

By an experienced man to represent a lumber firm in New Ontario. To buy, sell, scale, grade or load and look after their interests generally. Age 35 years, sober, know the district thoroughly. Will furnish best of references. Apply Box 335, Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 22-22

Young man, 25, with 10 years experience in the lumber industry of Europe, speaking English, French and German, first class book-keeper, quick and accurate at figures, desires position at anything in the lumber business. Moderate salary to start. Fritz Martius, care L. Betz, 789 Elton avenue, Bronx, New York City. 22-t.f.

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—Two log scalers, having Ontario Government License. Apply to the Sheppard Lumber Company, Limited, Waubaushene, Ont. 22-23

Don't answer this ad. unless you are fully competent to accept a position as manager of Double Band Mill cutting from thirty to forty million feet white pine per year. Give experience, reference and salary wanted. Address Box 354, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-24

WANTED—A first class Lumber Salesman for Wholesale House. One familiar with Quebec and Eastern Ontario trade. State salary expected. This is a good opening for a man who can show results. Replies treated confidentially. Apply Box 367, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-22

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Commission connection by reliable Yellow Pine concern who can furnish all items. Ship only first class grades. Box 358, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-22

WANTED—A number of responsible mill men to contract for birch and maple for 1912 delivery. Either water or rail shipment. Apply Box 240, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-23

Yard and Mill For Sale

Planing mill and lumber yard for sale, one of the best locations in Toronto, near Broadview and Danforth, price $8,000; terms easy. Address Box 363, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-22

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Circular Mill For Sale

For sale, practically new circular mill on Georgian Bay. Splendid shipping facilities. Suitable for cutting either pine or hardwood, and good market for all mill can cut for next five years. Apply Box 239, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-23

Saw mill and timber limit for sale, capacity of mill 15 to 20 thousand feet per day, with lath and shingle mill. Timber enough to keep it running for two or three seasons. Price $5,000; inspection invited. A bargain for some one. Write W. J. Mohr, Barry's Bay, Ont. 22-23

Sawing Contract Wanted

Double Band Mill on Georgian Bay, open to contract for early spring sawing; lowest insurance and highest quality work.

Box 337 Canada Lumberman,
19-22 Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

Will finance a good mill to buy hardwood logs and manufacture into lumber coming season. Must have basis for at least half million, will contract up to two millions. State all particulars. Box 336 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22

For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price $55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address, Box 332 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22

Wanted

A manager for a saw mill in Northern Alberta, must be prepared to take stock to the amount of $10,000, or one having a saw mill with a capacity of from 50,000 to 60,000 a day who wants location; timber will last 15 or 20 years. Manager to take full charge from stump to market. Apply Box 369, Canada Lumberman. 22-1

Wanted

A stock of logs to cut for the season of 1912, or a partner having from $10,000 to $15,000 to take an interest in a well equipped circular sawmill at Wiarton, for making lumber, lath, shingles and boxes, with lots of power to run all at once, or will sell the mill at a reasonable price. Railway and boat connection. Box 177, Wiarton, Ont. 21-24

Business Opportunity

WANTED—A man with $15,000 to $20,000 to buy and run a mill business in the Province of Quebec, with sufficient capital to buy every year 40,000 to 50,000 logs. Lumber may be exported by vessels to England or United States, or by rail to the United States. A wharf 400 feet long will be built in the locality by the government and could be contracted. Tenders asked. For particulars, apply to Box 346, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 21-21

For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.
11 M. ft. 1¼ in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
c Montreal, Que.

Operating Saw Mill and Timber for sale at Kalapore, Ont., Stationary boiler, 60 h.p., 2 engines, 50 h.p., double edger and trimmers. Best mill buildings in section; two dwelling houses, stable, blacksmith shop and office; 125 acres hardwood, chiefly maple. 25 acres heavily timbered cedar. Plenty of timber close at hand for sale. First class road to Thornbury station. For quick sale $7,500.
22-22 W. R. Devins, Heathcote, Ont.

A Going Lumber Business

In the Republic of Panama

We offer for sale at a very low figure, one of the choicest mill and timber propositions in the Republic of Panama. It is a going proposition and consists of mills, railroad and equipment, logging outfit, buildings, boat, barges, etc., and a tract of the finest hardwoods to be found in that country, which will cut from 1½ to 2 billion feet. This proposition is located on navigable water. The entire cut can be contracted at good prices. This proposition is worthy of attention and will stand the closest investigation. Shall be glad to furnish further data on request.

J. W. ROBINSON,
Wells Building,
22-1 Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

For Sale

Shingle, Lath and Planing Mill, and Pulp Wood, Rosser, on siding of T. & N. O., and on lake convenient to timber. Several good lots, also Boiler and Engine and other machinery suitable for mill with capacity of 25,000 feet per day. Waggons, Sleighs, Blacksmith out-fit, Store, Dwellings, Stables, suitable for carrying on operations. For further particulars apply P. O. Box 109, North Bay. 21-22

FOR SALE

Saw mill, capacity fifteen M. ft. per day. Two thousand acres timber, consisting of hemlock and hardwood. Mill limits located on Mary Lake, Ont. Timber scowed to Huntsville, G.T.R. Considerable timber to be bought. Reason for selling, the executors are winding up estate of the late W. Parker. For further particulars apply to F. H. & E. F. Parker, Parkersville, Ont. 20-23

MISCELLANEOUS

I have a Newfoundland limit for sale about one hundred square miles, well watered and close to railway; price moderate; chiefly spruce and pine. Write B. T. R., care Canada Lumberman, B34 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que. 22-1

WANTED—Block of hardwood lands within reasonable distance from transportation, give full details with map and lowest cash price. Box 325, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-22

At a recent meeting of the B. C. Tax Commission held in Fernie, interesting evidence was presented by Manager Duboise, of the Elk Lumber Company. Mr. Duboise presented startling figures about the large amount of United States lumber which had been sold in the prairie provinces during the past season and suggested that some relief might be afforded by a reduction of the taxes levied upon lumber.

Mr. Miller, of Miller & Seim, lumber dealers, Hampden, Ont., was a welcome visitor recently at the offices of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding
James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

WANTED
100 m ft. clear hard Maple axles 4"x5"-6" and 12" long.
Also all thicknesses Common and Better Birch.
For Sale
All grades and thicknesses of Cherry and Mahogany lumber. Also Mahogany, Circassian Walnut and Quarted White Oak veneer all thicknesses. Please let us hear from you.
WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO.
Jamestown, N. Y.

For
Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
MILL CONNECTIONS:
Cairo, Ill. Herndon W. Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio Helens, Ark.
Head Office and Storage Yards
DETROIT, MICH.
STORAGE YARD IN CONNECTION

LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

WE ARE THE SOLE OWNERS OF
and are prepared to manufacture at our Factory in Hamilton: Ont., and to supply the Canadian trade with any of the devices covered by the following patents of the Dominion of Canada,

CANADIAN PATENTS

No. 79,896—Mar. 24, 1903, Improvement in babbitting devices.
No. 107,380—Sept. 10, 1907, Cutter Head Knife Sharpener.
No. 108,490—Nov. 12, 1907, Band Saw Tensioning Device.
No. 109,194—Dec. 17, 1907, Adjusting Means for Planer Heads.
No. 109,845—Jan. 21, 1908, Adjusting Means for Planer Heads.
No. 110,216—Feb. 11, 1908, Variable Speed Mechanisms.
No. 110,217—Feb. 11, 1908, Variable Speed Devices.
No. 113,311—Aug. 4, 1908, Driving Mechanism for Planers.
No. 113,478—Aug. 11, 1908, Sanding Machines.
No. 115,919—Jan. 5, 1909, Knife Holder for Cutter Heads.
No. 117,080—Mar. 9, 1909, Multiple Board Gauges.
No. 120,467—Sept. 14, 1909, Multiple Gauges.
No. 120,468—Sept. 14, 1909, Locking Mechanism for Gauging Devices.
No. 120,610—Sept. 21, 1909, Feeding Mechanism for Saws.
No. 121,235—Oct. 12, 1909, Feeding and Adjusting Mechanism for Saws.
No. 121,236—Oct. 12, 1909, Adjusting Means for Saws.
No. 122,023—Nov. 23, 1909, Adjusting and Grinding Planer Knives.
No. 122,172—Nov. 30, 1909, Feed Rolls for Planers.
No. 122,341—Dec. 7, 1909, Holding Device for Planer Head Bits.
No. 123,041—Jan. 4, 1910, Cutter Heads for Grooving Machines.
No. 123,239—Jan. 18, 1910, Fastening Means for Planer Knives, etc.
No. 127,643—Aug. 23, 1910, Bearings.
No. 128,664—Oct. 18, 1910, Holding Devices for Planer Heads.
No. 128,665—Oct. 18, 1910, Grinding and Jointing Appliances for Planers.
No. 128,797—Oct. 25, 1910, Planer Heads.
No. 128,918—Nov. 1, 1910, Saw Mill Carriages.
No. 129,089—Nov. 8, 1910, Double Acting Set Works.
No. 129,200—Nov. 15, 1910, Abrading Cylinders.
No. 129,343—Nov. 22, 1910, Planer Knife Sharpeners.
No. 129,489—Nov. 29, 1910, Improvements in Lathes or Turning Machines.

Berlin Machine Works Limited
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The market for pine and for hemlock in Ontario shows little or no alteration. Prices as a rule are stiffer. Conditions however, are not what could accurately be called normal, as the retailers throughout the province are playing safe. Travellers who have visited Ontario retailers recently, find them in a very conservative frame of mind. The cause of this is generally set down to the small crop which Ontario farmers have harvested this year.

Norway pine is quite stiff, in fact it is one of the best commodities on the market to-day. A year or two ago stocks of Norway pine were very plentiful and prices had been good for some time. The result was a heavy overproduction and a bad break in prices. Since then manufacturers have not been producing Norway to anything like their ordinary extent. This has gradually brought about a decided improvement and to-day good prices prevail, while there is a shortage of stock. The spruce market is quiet and featureless. Shingles also are unchanged. There is an excellent demand for lath and some of the grades are rather scarce. The shortage is most noticeable in No. 2 and 3 white and red pine. No. 1 white and red pine is plentiful.

A number of representatives of Western Canada mills who were recently in Ottawa complain bitterly of conditions in the West. They reported that prices are bad and that competition from the other side of the boundary is unusually keen. To account for this condition they stated that so much timber had been burned in Wisconsin and Idaho of late, that it had been forced on the market and in order to save the timber sacrificed prices had been accepted.

The lumber trade at Ottawa has been in a much more satisfactory condition during the last month than during any previous part of the season. The settlement of the election uncertainties gave a decided fillip to business. Actual buying commenced after the elections on a much more extensive scale than before and has kept up well ever since. The most promising feature is the improvement in the demand for the lower grades. Ottawa producers have found a good market both in western and eastern Ontario for the lower grades. The trade in the United States has also improved and retailers across the line are reported to be well cleaned up, so that they have to buy for their immediate requirements. This keeps up a good steady trade. Ottawa Valley manufacturers are reported to be practically cleared out of the cheaper grades.

Eastern Canada

The lumber trade at Montreal continues active and fairly satisfactory, although from some quarters there is complaint of a slight falling off in volume. The building activity continues in an encouraging manner and real estate transactions indicate that the extensive building operations of the past summer will at least be equalled next year. Many of the retail lumber dealers in Montreal report that October was the best month they had had for some years.

Good prices are being secured for the lower grades of lumber. The scarcity of lath continues and prices are firm. A good grade is reported in hardwoods and prices are stiff. Birch and maple are rather scarce. There is not much of a demand for dimension timber at present and it is not thought that the demand will increase until the Government comes actively into the market. A slight improvement is reported in hemlock. Shipments to Great Britain are heavy, on account of the approaching close of navigation. The car scarcity continues.

There is a good demand for spruce for the United States, although the small stuff is not quite so active. Stocks of spruce along the Ottawa river are pretty well cleared. Lack of water power has interfered with the production of ground wood, in Quebec Province. Chemical wood is in good demand and scarce, and prices have risen.

The market for eastern spruce at Boston continues fairly firm. The retail yards have been enjoying a good volume of business but are unwilling to lay in stocks ahead. Frames 9 inch and under are bringing $23.50, but some buyers assert that stocks have been offered to them at less. Some of the manufacturers are holding firmly at $24, but are reported to be doing very little business. There has been a fair volume of business in the random market, with the asking prices varying about $1.

At New York, orders for eastern spruce are more numerous but the prices show no improvement. Fairly good stocks are held by the yards. Mill stocks are held firmly and manufacturers express satisfaction with price conditions.

The New York market for hemlock is quiet, but prices are firm. Stocks at mill points are reported low for this season of the year. The country trade is fair but yards are buying only for their immediate requirements.

At Boston, a firmer and higher market for eastern boards has materialized. Sales of clipped boards have recently been made at $19.50 and one manufacturer has been asking $20. Offerings of stock are light and no immediate increase is expected.

Shingles at Boston are in fair demand. A few of the choice brands of extras are held at $3.60 but few sales are made at more than $3.50, while some lots are selling at $3.40. Clears are offered at $3.10 to $3.20. A moderate demand for lath continues with prices for 1⅝-inch ranging from $4 to $4.15, while 1½-inch bring from $3.45 to $3.50. Few sales are reported at the top prices.

Great Britain

There still continues to be a much more optimistic opinion in London regarding the outlook of the winter trade in lumber. Batten sizes are quite strong. Floorings have improved considerably and stocks are reported rather light, especially in the standard widths. It is quite possible that another advance will be made before the end of the year. Deal sizes are being held firmly. For the week ending October 21 the London deliveries amounted to 5,612 loads, as compared with 7,476 for the corresponding week of 1910.

At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale, prime unsorted Oregon 6 x 12/20 inches sold at 1s. 8d. and 1s. 5d. and 4 x 16 brought 1s. 6d.; three-inch only brought 1s. 3d. Some 3 x 8/16, 6 to 18 feet brought £9. A lot of 2½ and 3 x 7, 6/20 brought £8 5s. For 3 and 4 x 5 and 6, 10/19, and 2½ x 5 and 6, 10/19. The price secured was £7 5s. Another lot of pine, 3 x 11, 12/14 sold at £10 5s. and some 11/13 brought £10. In pine a shipment from Quebec of 3 x 10/20, 5/9 sold at £10 and 3 x 7 and 8, 4/9 sold at £9 5s. A lot of 3 x 6/12, 5/16 spruce from St. John was sold at £6 10s.

No improvement can be reported in the Liverpool timber market. Shippers of hardwood from the Southern States to Liverpool are sending over extensive stocks and taking whatever they can get for them, as a result of the unsatisfactory trade in the United States. This is one of the chief causes of the dullness in Liverpool trade. A slight improvement is noticed in the spruce deal market for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shipments. This is expected to continue until the close of the season. Montreal shipments are now nearing their end and under these conditions there is no possibility of pine of any description falling below its present prices.

Liverpool prices for the spruce spot market have been improving slowly. The wide variety of shipments however, is retarding the movement. For Miramichi or St. John deals, prices have been raised slightly. At present however, the demand seems to have fallen off and a number of consumers taking advantage of the decline have laid in sufficient stocks for the time being. This is not a very pleasant situation for the importers. It is considered certain that at the end of the year stocks will show a material decrease and that a scarcity is likely to develop before the commencement of the next season.

Liverpool stocks of hemlock are rather large, but the indications are that the demand will continue good for some time, as a result of increased prices for spruce. Birch is steady on the spot market and stocks of logs are gradually declining. Planks are in short supply.

Manchester trade is reported to be quite encouraging. The advanced prices which have recently come into force seem to have persuaded merchants that the cut-throat competition of recent months has come to an end. Practically all of the timber using industries are working all on full time. Builders and contractors are unusually busy for this time of year. The railway companies are buying extensively. Prices generally are in favor of holders. Stocks of spruce and in fact of most wood goods are fairly light and in strong demand.

United States

The United States lumber trade in general shows but little alteration and is apparently on a current consumption basis, with stocks at the mills and in the dealer's hands quite sufficient for immediate requirements. There has been however, in the New England States a moderate improvement in the dmand, which has been felt especially by those who handle Canadian products. Dealers at Ottawa and Montreal report an encouraging improvement during the past month. The trade along the Ontario border has however, continued to be only of a hand-to-mouth nature. Retail dealers, at North Tonawanda for instance are not ordering white pine in excess of their immediate requirements and any carrying of future stocks is left to the wholesalers. In spite of this a moderate in-

A. F. Holden, Pres.
F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres.

J. M. Diver, Gen'l. Mgr.
E. C. Barre, Ass't. Mgr.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

The Place To Buy Lumber

is where you can get uniform grades the year round. We saw Winter and Summer and always have large stock of White and Norway Pine for immediate shipment.

We can also furnish with despatch RAILROAD, SHIP-BUILDING and HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS
Wire, Telephone or Write

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited
SARNIA ONTARIO

crease of enquiries is reported, although no strength has been added to the market. The general consumption of lumber at Buffalo is fair.

Chicago:—The city demand continues active, with a fairly large enquiry from the country. Excellent weather conditions have encouraged building operations, and the prospect is that the present volume of trade will continue during most of the winter. There is a fairly satisfactory demand for northern pine and prices for all grades are firm. Extensive purchases have been made by the box and crating trades and stocks of No. 4 and No. 5 boards are quite low. The hardwood situation continues satisfactory, with a fairly large quantity of business. The volume of business is greater than at this time last year and also greater than it has been during the few previous weeks. Hardwood prices are stiffening slightly, and the lower grades are in better demand. Plain red oak in firsts, seconds and common, is strong and the demand is good. There is a moderate demand for white ash. Basswood is dull. A good demand and firm prices prevail for unselected birch, in firsts, seconds and number one common. A good enquiry is noted for hemlock and prices are steady. The demand in the city has been good throughout the season. Country trade is fair. Stocks at mill points are rather badly broken and a smaller input is expected this winter than last, so that better prices are rather to be expected. Southern pine prices are being firmly held on timbers and factory flooring, and it is not unlikely that slight advances may occur a little later on. Wholesalers expect improved conditions about the first of the year. Shingles and lath remain about stationary, although orders show a slight increase. Clears are selling at $2.95 to $2.97 and stars have been bringing $2.45. Lath continues strong. The cooperage situation continues changeable.

Buffalo:—The local trade in northern pine is slightly increased. Prices, however, are not strong for building lumber and cheaper grades, competition being very active. The customary scarcity of upper grades continues, and prices remain firm. The box business is fairly active, some of the large factories being busier than they were a year ago. Hardwoods show a slight improvement but no real increase in activity. The best demand is for the better grades of maple and birch, both of which are scarce. Beech flooring is being used considerably. The demand for plain oak is about as usual at this time of year, and the price is firm. Building activity has improved the demand in hemlock. Yards are carrying fair stocks, and prices have not shown much change recently, as competition has kept them low. A moderate improvement is shown in the fir trade, although it is not so active as dealers expect. Spruce continues quiet. Shortleaf pine trade is fair and prices are firm. Red cedar shingles are dull and prices are low. The market is well supplied.

Bay City and Saginaw:—The trade in northern pine is fair compared with a year ago. The prices of the lower grades continue steady, and there is a good enquiry. A large quantity of lumber is being taken by the box trade, but prices are rather low. The sash and door trade is fairly active, and building operations are extensive. Prices generally are fairly steady.

Opposition to Pacific Coast Merger

The proposed merger of most of the important sawmilling companies of the Pacific Coast of the United States, although making good progress, is meeting with considerable criticism. This criticism is not confined to those outside of the lumber industry, as is evidenced by a note of warning sounded by E. G. Griggs, of Tacoma, Washington, president of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. At a recent meeting of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association Mr. Griggs declared that the amalgamation of enormous capital in the lumber business would not be a panacea for the troubles now besetting the trade. "Any trust proposition is not the right way to remedy conditions nor is it the quick and effective method," said Mr. Griggs. "We have the brains necessary to remedy the situation ourselves. If we would confer more; get together often to discuss conditions; cut down the production in two months we can commence to feel the benefit of curtailment. We must not run our mills at nights as a few manufacturers persist in doing." At the meeting at which Mr. Griggs spoke in this manner, a resolution was adopted proposing a shut-down for 30 days of all lumber mills, in Oregon and Washington, commencing December 15, so as to enable plants to be overhauled and at the same time to reduce the supply of lumber. It is reported that the curtailment movement which was inaugurated a few months ago has already resulted in taking approximately 334,000,000 feet of lumber off the market.

The bulk of the import from Canada into the Argentine is of timber, spruce, white and pitch pine in the order mentioned.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Lumber Trade Greatly Improved

Ottawa, November 9.—The lumber manufacturers report business very much better during the past month than at any other time this season. Since the elections, business has steadied down, as far as the American market is concerned, and there is much more actual buying.

A noticeable feature is the strong tendency in the prices of the lower grades. The Western Ontario market has been particularly good for the past few months, for the Ottawa Valley producers. The eastern market is also very fair, and accordingly what might be termed the local consumption, has been heavy, as this falls more particularly on the lower grades, it is to a large extent responsible for the increased activity. The American market is better than it has been for some time, much better than at this time last year. Last year the American retail firms were well stocked up, and therefore there was no reason for buying. now, however, the smaller companies on the other side of the line have sold out fairly well, and must buy for their trade. While they are just buying as they need, and not stocking up by any means, still, this furnishes a pretty brisk demand.

It is claimed that the manufacturers of the Ottawa Valley are practically cleared out of the cheaper grades, mill culls and box lumber. They sold out at from $15 to $16 for sidings and stocks, while strips went from $13 to $14. While, of course, the lumber has not yet been moved away, there is scarcely a firm in the Ottawa Valley which has not sold out its supply of these grades.

A number of the mills have closed down. Among those still running are John R. Booth, W. C. Edwards Company, Gilmour & Hughson, Shepard & Morse, the Colonial, and R. and T. Ritchie. The other firms, for the most part, closed down for lack of logs. In the case of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company the water was so low that it interferred with operations.

The water in the Ottawa is much higher, having been rising almost continually for some weeks past. It went up some four inches in a few days. This allows much more vigorous work at the Chaudier.

Wages remain steady for men for the shanties. Prices range up to $32 a month with board and transportation. There is not as great a scarcity as last month. It is stated that the operations in the woods will be greatly reduced this winter. It is estimated that 800,000 less pieces will be put into the Ottawa river next spring than last spring. Notwithstanding this it is believed that next summer's cut will be larger than any summer in the past, under normal conditions. There is so great a surplus of logs in the river, that the reduction in the number of logs cut in the woods this winter will not be felt at the mills. There is little or no change in the cost of operations in the woods.

The Bronson Company has taken out a permit to erect a pulp mill to cost $30,000 at the Chaudier. Work has already been started on it.

The planing mills are having a good trade in this city. Not only are there more small houses being erected now than at any other time this season, but there is also a heavy demand from the country. The general prosperity of the farmers is evidenced in improving their buildings.

Activity Continues at Montreal

Montreal, Nov. 10.—There has not been much change in conditions since the last report. Inquiries indicate that business is good—"very good," said one wholesaler—but occasionally there is a complaint that things have slackened off a little. The general feeling, however, is that there is likely to be a continuance of satisfactory trade, making, of course, due allowance for the dullness which occurs in the winter. There have lately been large transactions in real estate at increasing prices, and apparently everything points to the building boom being resumed next spring. This will mean an appreciable consumption of lumber, and a consequent renewal of the excellent times which local dealers have already experienced. Some of them report that October was the best month they had for years.

The cheaper descriptions of lumber are very stiff in price, and will probably still further advance. Lath continues scarce and firm owing to the Ottawa mills closing down early. In hardwoods, trade is good with quotations likely to rise; there is however, a scarcity of birch and maple. Dimension timber is still in poor request, and until the Government comes to some decision as to contracts is likely to remain in this position. Hemlock has picked up a trifle.

Shippers to Great Britain have been exceedingly busy, not ex-

Power Saved

Time Saved

Money Saved

Scientific Efficiency

Thirty Years of Study Has Evolved the Perfect Belt

"AMPHIBIA"

WATERPROOF

Guaranteed Against Opening of Laps Through Exposure to Water or Steam

A Belt for Every Purpose

Lasts Longer, Costs Less for Upkeep

If You Are Not Satisfied With Our Belts After A Fair Trial We Will Refund Your Money

Write for Information To-Day

SADLER & HAWORTH

Tanners and Manufacturers of

Oak Leather Belting

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

The John Dulweber Co.

Capital Stock $225,000

MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.

Specialties

Oak and Poplar

Highest Grades —— Prompt Shipments

Send all inquiries to the head office:

McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

ECONOMY OF OPERATION

is ONE of the Essentials to be considered when comparing initial cost of a steam LOG LOADER

Average cost of loading Logs with above "AMERICAN" LOG LOADER" purchased nine years ago 10½c. per 1000 feet, everything included.

(Watch for our next ad)

AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

ecuting fresh orders, but in trying to get their lumber away before the close of navigation.

General complaints are heard of the scarcity of cars, especially by those wishing to rush lumber before the higher rates come into force on November 15 at competitive points. A prominent firm was short of four hundred cars, and in a second case an order was not executed for six weeks. So badly off are the railways that in one instance where goods were consigned to a point on another line the officials, in order to get the cars, wanted to tranship into the cars of the second company, although the goods had been booked on a through rate.

A good demand for spruce, except for small stuff, is in evidence for the United States. Lately the iqnuiries have been more frequent, and as navigation neared its close, all the available barges were chartered. A considerable amount of lumber was left over owing to this difficulty of obtaining transportation; on account of the New York State canals closing on November 15th, barges could not load after November 4th. Although stocks were well cleared along the Ottawa River, there were still a good deal to go by the Williams' line, which closes on November 15th.

With regard to the pulp situation, water power conditions in the Province of Quebec are still disappointing and in consequence the production of ground wood has been curtailed. There does not appear to be any material on hand or any to be purchased for immediate shipment. One of the largest mills in the country has sold its entire output for next year. On the subject of the tariff the head of a prominent firm referred to President Taft's speech to the Fox River paper-makers, when he said that section 2 of the tariff would remain, and that the question of allowing European pulp and paper to go into the U. S. free under the favored nation clause was a matter he and the state department would take up when he returned to Washington. "If," said the gentleman spoken to, "the U. S. allow European products to go in free under this clause it will be discrimination against Canada, as freedom from duty is only extended to pulp and paper manufactured from wood cut on private lands in Canada, all other products paying full duty." Chemical pulp continues a strong market and prices have again advanced owing to scarcity.

Wrapping and manilla papers are still low in price in Canada, but with a good demand there are hopes that quotations will be put on a more remunerative basis. In news descriptions the mills have been exceedingly busy, but the low water power at some points has made running difficult; any buyer not protected in his supply finds it hard work to get immediate shipment. Prices have advanced for home consumption. In 49 mills reporting to the Government at Washington on the first of October the production for September showed 1,000 tons more than in the previous month, the quantity on hand decreasing by 5,466 tons. At the end of September the quantity on hand was 48,120 tons.

Nine Months Timber Import

The sawn timber imported into Great Britain during the first nine months of this year is less than during the corresponding period of 1910 by 357,000 loads, and that the total value of the whole import of the nine months of this year is approaching a million pounds less. The following analysis of the imports to the end of September compared with the corresponding period of last year gives the position with regard to the most important descriptions of goods:—

	Quantity Loads	Value £
Hewn	* 36,051	x 55,011
Pitprops	* 162,345	* 137,713
Sawn	* 357,731	* 986,113
Staves	x 537	x 49,474
Mahogany (tons)	x 12,556	x 122,620
Unenumerated (tons)	* 3,051	x 46,218

x Increase; * Decrease.

B. C. Log Supplies Unusually Large

As the British Columbia logging operations for the season of 1911 draw towards a close, Provincial Timber Inspector G. D. McKay finds, by figures secured by his officers, that the sawmills and logging camps of the coast of British Columbia, which includes both Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, have a total store of 250,000,000 feet, log measure, of logs. This amount is far in advance of any winter's store of logs in British Columbia since 1907, which was the record year of the province. The year's output of logs for the province is under one billion feet. The amount then of logs stored for winter milling about twenty-five per cent. of the entire year's output.

"It is necessary for the mills," said Mr. McKay to-day, "to have on hand at all times a large supply of logs. This is due to the uncertainty of an even log supply. During the winter months, November, December and January, the loggers can not work more than half the time. The mills, however, are running full handed and require the raw material just the same as usual. In order to meet this constant demand it is necessary to have a large supply of logs on hand at all times, more particularly, however, in the winter."

Owen Sound's Great Lumber Industries

An excellent booklet entitled "Owen Sound On-the-Georgian-Bay, Canada," has been published by the department of publicity of that town. The booklet is profusely illustrated with views of the town and of various features of the lumbering industry of Georgian Bay, from which Owen Sound draws a large measure of its prosperity. The booklet was prepared especially for the recent visit of the Hoo-Hoo to Owen Sound, and for this reason special reference is made to the lumbering industry. A chapter devoted to this subject states that the quantity of lumber, lath and shingles cut during the season of 1910 on Georgian Bay was 478,871,000 feet, this including, of course, the North Channel to Sault Ste. Marie, the Canadian shore of Lake Huron, and all mills tributary to Owen Sound by water haul. The cut of lath for the same district totalled 162,330,000, and the cut of shingles, 15,286,000.

"A cursory glance over the map of Ontario shows forcibly," says the booklet, "why the Georgian Bay district holds so great an attraction for the lumberman and woodenware maker." Tributary to its waters are the uncut forests of the north, east and west. In five hundred years these forests, standing as they do now and with treble the ratio of this year's cutting, will not be depleted. The Georgian Bay resources for the lumberman are inexhaustible, for the policy of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments is to husband our natural resources, and preparations are now under way to preserve for all time to come a timber supply in the region mentioned. Sixty per cent. of the timber along the Georgian Bay is pine; the balance is maple, birch, basswood, ash, soft and rock elm, beech, etc.

"The facilities for supply, for manufacturing, for selling and for shipping these wooden articles cannot be surpassed, and the manufacturers of Owen Sound, knowing the great market demand assured of the ease in the handling and distributing, say to the woodenware-makers-of-the-world, 'Come, we have more than we can handle; combine with us to make Owen Sound the biggest woodenware manufactory of America.'"

Reports from Seattle, Washington, are to the effect that the lumber trade is showing encouraging improvement. Stocks of lumber, at Oregon and Washington mills are now below normal. A large percentage of the lumbermen are now shipping direct from the saw.

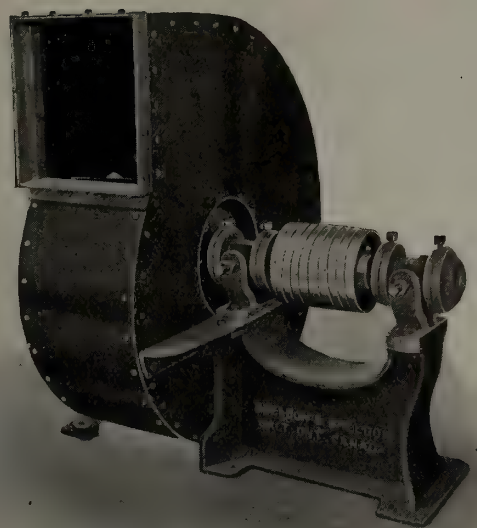
Colorado Ranger Course

The Colorado School of Forestry conducts a "Ranger Course," which will open this year on December 13th and continue for ten weeks. The course is specially arranged for the benefit of rangers, guards and others engaged in forest work who desire to increase their efficiency, for those who wish to prepare for such work and for cruisers, logging superintendents, timberland owners, and others who wish to acquire a knowledge of the general principles of ferestry. Those wishing to attend should address the Director, P. T. Coolidge, Colorado School of Forestry, Colorado Springs, Colo., not later than December 9th.

Assistant Secretary Curtis of the United States Treasury Department is preparing a ruling to clear up the status of wood pulp and paper made from wood cut on Crown lands in Canada, which has actually escaped payment of any tax, although theoretically subject thereto under Canadian law. It has been claimed by importers of paper that, if the tax has not actually been paid, the pulp and paper are not subject to duty while if it has been paid they would be. Domestic paper interests take the view that, whether the wood did or did not actually pay the tax, the paper made from it should pay duty at a higher rate, provided the wood was theoretically subject to duty. In some provinces a considerable amount of wood is affected, which was cut prior to the date when the tax went into effect, and this, it is supposed, will be covered under Curtis' new ruling.

Great Britain's imports of wood and timber for the first nine months of 1911 were valued at £18,880,008 as compared with £9,730,511 for the corresponding period of 1910 and £17,025,268 for the corresponding period of 1909. These figures are on a c.i.f. basis.

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

Timber Estimates

With increasing values in timber land, accuracy in estimates of standing timber is all important. We are practical foresters and make all estimates according to the most approved methods, assuring the smallest margin of error. We furnish forest maps showing the character and location of timber and the average stand in each, as well as the topography; also the blocking of townships in one mile blocks, a most necessary piece of work in the economic operating of timber lands.

A Large Paper Company's Opinion of Our Work

Great Northern Paper Company,
Spruce Wood Department.

Bangor, Maine, Dec. 24, 1909.

Dear Sirs,—

Your work in blocking and estimating of approximately forty thousand acres, owned by the Great Northern Paper Company, this summer, was most satisfactory. The results of such work are unquestionably of value to us in handling timber lands.

Very truly yours,
F. A. GILBERT.

We survey wild lands for the renewal of lines to prevent encroachment and to get actual acreage, the old surveys often being faulty.

We appraise for present and future worth—of particular importance to Bond and Banking Houses in connection with purchases and sales.

Our Booklet F, "Applied Forestry," will prove of interest. Mailed upon request.

We are pleased to refer you to the Great Northern Paper Company, Bangor, Maine; H. S. Ferguson, Engineer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Kathdin Pulp and Paper Company, Boston, Mass.; Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Chicoutimi Pulp and Paper Company, Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada.

Old Town Me. **Appleton & Sewall Co** Bangor Me.
INCORPORATED
156 Fifth Avenue - New York City

The LOMBARD Steam Log Hauler

Consider what a valuable saving over the use of Horses.

Do not take our word for it, let us refer you to some of the many users.

First Cost only Cost.

We have in stock one of these Haulers ready for immediate shipment, also two more could be completed in four weeks.

Ask for Further Particulars

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

STRENGTH

Oneida Steel Pulleys

have won favor among all pulley users because of their great strength, combined with light weight.

The **Oneida** is so constructed that it is practically indestructible, therefore can be run at high speed without flying to pieces as with cast iron.

Write for catalog and address of nearest Agent

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N. Y., U. S. A.

Everything in Spruce

Dressed and in the Rough

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

C. A. Lyford & Co.
FOREST ENGINEERS

Forest Surveys Logging Maps
Timber Estimates
Water Power Water Storage

We are prepared to examine and report on forest property anywhere.

Board of Trade Bldg.,
Montreal.

Clark & Lyford,
Vancouver, B. C.

EDGINGS

Ontario

A. Fisher & Son, Paisley, Ont., is advertising his grist and saw mill business for sale.

Joseph Collard's saw mill at Gormley, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire.

The headquarters of the DeLaplante Lumber Company, Limited, manufacturers and wholesale lumber dealers, has been transferred from Toronto to Tomiko, Ont.

The Mount Joy Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000. The provisional directors are G. A. Grover and D. W. O'Sullivan, both of Toronto.

Lewis Cann, saw miller, East Luther, Ont., is reported to have assigned to John M. Kearns.

Coquitlam Lumber Company, Limited, Coquitlam, B.C., has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000.

The Lumbermen's Trust Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000.

The Alberta British Columbia Lumber Company, Limited, Cranbrook, B.C., has been incorporated with a capital of $500,000.

The plant of the Thomas Pink Company, Limited, Pembroke, Ont., manufacturers of lumbering tools, was almost entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour on November 2. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $35,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

Grant, Holden, Graham, Limited, Ottawa, Ont., have been incorporated with a capital of $100,000 to manufacture and deal in lumbermen's and railroad contractors' supplies, &c. The incorporators include Hugh Grant, S. S. Holden and G. Murray, all of Ottawa.

It was reported at Thorold, Ont., that a million dollar pulp and paper mill is soon to be located there. The entire output will be shipped to the States to be used at paper mills there. The plant will probably occupy several acres near Lock 25 on the new canals.

The Wilson Lumber Company, 1 Spadina avenue, Toronto, will erect a factory costing $3,000 on the south side of Lake street. The contract for the building has already been let. It will be of frame construction with brick foundation, and will be covered with galvanized iron with tar and gravel roof.

Windsor, Ont., has carried a by-law to assist the A. E. White Machine Works, of Eau Claire, Wis., who are establishing a $6,000 factory at Windsor, for the production of sawmill machinery. The building is to be one storey, of steel and concrete, 100 x 30 feet. The company manufacture filing room specialties.

The Avey O'Laughlin Lumber Company, Brantford, Ont., will shortly commence work upon erection of a planing mill to cost $2,000. The building will be two storeys, 40 x 60. The mill is to be of brick construction, with concrete foundation and electric lighting. The equipment will include planer, jointer, turning lathe and general equipment for a planing mill, none of which has yet been purchased.

Frequent reports have been published regarding the proposed establishing of various lumber plants, at Fort Frances. The latest is a report to the effect that the Edward Hines Lumber Company, of Chicago, who own extensive timber limits in the neighborhood of Fort Frances under the name of the Seine Lumber Company, will build a large sawmill, at or near Fort Frances. The company already have several camps, at Banning, which will take out a large quantity of timber this winter and it is said that the proposed mill will be ready to manufacture lumber from these logs next spring.

A saw mill with a capacity of 30,000 feet per day, operated by 135 h.p. engines has recently been erected at Timmins Landing in New Ontario, by the Porcupine Power Company Limited. The mill is to take the place of a smaller one which was destroyed by fire a short time previous. The plant is driven entirely by electric motors, each machine having an independent drive. Power for running these machines is transmitted from Sandy Falls, 5 miles distant, on 12,000 volts, 25 cycles. The machinery consists of a complete sawmill plant, built by the E. Long Manufacturing Company, of Orillia, and a Berlin No. 108 matcher.

The ratepayers of Dryden, Ont., have passed a by-law to exempt the Dryden Timber and Power Company from taxation for ten years, to fix their school assessment at $60,000 for ten years and to grant the company by deed a public park of 250 acres. The company are making rapid progress with their pulp plant. The buildings will all be of brick and concrete and will cover 50,000 square yards. The mill will have a capacity of 10,000 tons per annum, which will require the use of 20,000 cords of wood, 4,000 tons of salt cake, 1,000 tons of lime, and 7,000 tons of coal, in addition to the utilization of all available sawmill waste. From 150 to 200 men will be employed, and the pay-roll will amount to over $200,000 per annum. The park voted to the company is the site of the plant.

Eastern Canada

Stanley Douglas has purchased 3,000 acres of hard and soft timber, at Stanley, near Fredericton, N. B., and will erect a mill.

The Chaudiers Mill Store Company Limited, Breakeyville, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000 to carry on business as general lumber merchants. The incorporators are G. Breakey, M. Begin and G. D. Anderson, all of Breakeyville.

The Rothesay Lumber Company, Montreal, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000 to carry on business as timber merchants, saw mill owners, &c.; incorporators, H. S. Ross and R. Taschereau, advocates of Montreal, represent the company.

The Gatineau Industrial Company Limited, Hervey Junction, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of $200,000 to carry on business as manufacturers and dealers in lumber, timber, paper, &c. The incorporators are Hugh Doheny, contractor of Montreal; D. S. Scott of Hervey Junction and M. J. O'Brien of Renfrew, Ont.

The Canadian Timber Yards Limited, Montreal, Que., have been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000 to carry on business as manufacturers and merchants of timber, lumber, &c., saw mill proprietors, lumber yards, mills, storehouses, &c. The incorporators are Geo. V. Cousins, G. Penny, and S. T. Mains, all of Montreal.

Western Canada

The Crown Lumber Company of Calgary, Alta., will erect a lumber yard in the C. P. R. Industrial District.

A. E. Watts, of the Wattsburg Lumber Company, Wattsburg, B. C., has applied to the city of Calgary for a site, near the junction of the C. N.R. and C.P.R. for establishing a plant.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Company report that Canadian patents have been granted to F. Henschell, Strathcona, Alta., for saw setting machines, and to H. A. Underwood, Stettlin, Alta., for band circular saws.

The Riverside Lumber Company, who already employ about 200 men in their plant, at Calgary, Alta., are applying for a site in the Manchester sub-division on which to build a sash and door factory and also a box factory.

The Bellingham Bay Lumber Company, of San Francisco, Cal., has secured an Extra-Provincial license to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia. The head office for British Columbia will be at Vancouver. Bruce M. Farris is attorney for the company.

The Phoenix Lumber Company, Limited, Transcona, Man., has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000, to carry on business as timber, lumber and pulp manufacturers, general contractors, etc. The incorporators are J. W. Morrison, L. J. Carey, J. Suther, and E. J. Tarr, all of Winnipeg.

The Westholme Lumber Company have secured a contract for forty miles of grading for the extension of E. & N. Railway to Union Bay, B.C. The company are now sending in their camp along the right of way. They are providing for accommodating between 500 and 600 workmen whom they will have on the line before Christmas.

The McLelan Lumber Company, of Vancouver, have taken tenders for the general contract on their new mill at Ladner's Landing, near New Westminster. The general contract includes wharves, mill, planer, dry kilns, decks, all machinery, in fact everything with the exception of one boiler. A small mill is located on the company's property, which will furnish all necessary lumber.

M. Kellie, of Revelstoke, reports that a syndicate of Montreal and Ottawa capitalists have purchased for $1,000,000 the timber holdings of the British Columbia Timbers, Limited, on the south fork of the Fraser river above Fort George. The right of way of the Grand Trunk Pacific is said to pass through the timber. It is reported that the amount of timber on the Fraser river licenses is estimated at 4,000,000,000 feet.

The formal opening of the Powell River Pulp and Paper company's plant at Powell River, B. C., is expected to take place during the present month. As soon as the plant is in operation it is reported that the company will commence the erection of an addition which will double its capacity. The addition is expected to cost about $1,000,000. It is the intention of the company ultimately to increase the plant till it has eight machines.

It is reported that a transfer of the large holdings of the Red Cliff Lumber Company, of Duluth, Minn., in the Alberni district of Vancouver Island, to a syndicate of German investors, has been completed. The transfer, which had been in process of consummation for some time, involved a purchase price of considerably more than $2,000,000. The property contains some of the largest and most prolific timber in the world, and lies in the heart of the famous timber district along China creek, Ash river and Sproat lake. The deal was arranged with the German syndicate through Mr. Alvo von Alvensleben by Messrs. E. O. Weston, R. Wilson Clark and Morse Davis of Victoria. The vendors' end was handled by Mr. Walter H. Prescott, of Alberni.

Bloedel, Stewart & Welsh, Limited, who were recently organized with $500,000 capital under the laws of British Columbia have acquired the holdings of T. L. Shevlin amounting to 7,800 acres and the Gulf Lumber Company 4,000 acres additional. They are building five miles of standard logging railway from Myrtle Point into their timber. They are equipping the railway with one Shay Geared locomotive and a number of donkey engines purchased from the Vancouver Iron Works at Vancouver, B. C. All of the material except the locomotive was purchased in Canada. For the present the corporation will operate as loggers only, selling their product to the saw mills of British Columbia located on tide water. At a later date it is their intention to build a saw mill at some convenient point on the British Columbia coast with a view of supplying the rapidly increasing demand for lumber from the prairies and also exporting lumber to foreign countries. The company maintain headquarters in the Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C., with main works at Myrtle Point near Van Anda, B. C.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce and stating the number of the enquiry.

1227. **Box shooks and boxwood cases.**—A South African firm of indent merchants desires to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of box shooks and boxwood cases of all descriptions.

1251. **Lumber; cedar shingles.**—A lumber firm in Speightstown, Barbados, would like to hear from exporters of lumber generally; and cedar shingles in particular.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WE will make especially low prices on the following Dry Stock for immediate shipment:

COMMON and DRESSING

WHITE PINE

(NO BOX)

50	M ft.	5/4 x	8-in.	and up	12/8-ft.
60	"	6/4 x	"	" "	"
250	"	8/4 x	"	" "	"
65	"	3 x	4-in.	" "	6/11-ft.
50	"	3 x	4-in.	" "	12/18-ft.

Has to be moved to close an account. Bone Dry. Let us give you further particulars.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

Montreal Ottawa

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

A

Auger & Son 8
Amer. Woodworking Mach. Co. 55
Amer. Hoist & Derrick Co. 49
Appleton & Sewall Co. 51
Acheson Oildag Co. 61
Atkins Co., E. C. 67
Argenteuil Lumber Co. 6

B

B. C. Lumber Mfrs. Agency 12
Bartram Brothers, Limited 5
Bromley, William H. 7
Brennen & Sons Co., M... .. 8
Bruce Mines Sawmill Co. 8
Bamberger, Louis 9
Breon, Geo. B. 18
Berlin Machine Works, Ltd. .. 36-45
Beal Leather Co., R. M. 67
Burton Saw Co., Ltd., A. J. 59
Butterworth Foundry, Limited.. 18
Batts Limited 72
Brockville Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 8

C

Canadian Office & School Fur. Co. 8
Can. Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd. 1
Coghlin Co., B. J. 1
Cameron & Co. 7
Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd. 8
Campbell & Johnson 11
Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. 14
Colonial Lumber Co. 16
Cant & Kemp 9
Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited 47
Clyde Iron Works 60
Campbell-MacLaurin Lum. Co... 52
Canada Iron Corporation 67
Clark Bros. Co. 20
Can. Mach. Corporation, Ltd. .. 58
Commercial Oil Co. Ltd. 61

D

Diamond Iron Works 63
Dominion Belting Co., Ltd. 9
Duncan, J. & W. 9
Davidson, James 15
Duhlmeier Brothers 17
Defiance Machine Works 19
Dom. Wire Rope Co., Ltd. 59
Disston & Sons, Henry 57
Donogh & Co., John 11
Donald Fraser & Sons, Ltd. 10

E

Eyer, John H 11
Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. 11
East Kootenay Lumber Co. 12
Eaton & Sons, Ltd., J. R. 12
Eby-Blain, Limited 22
Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co., Ltd. 69
Ellicott Co., A. M. 19
Elmitt Lumber Co. 14

F

Fernie Lumber Co. 68
Findlay, J. S. 8
Fassett Lumber Co., Ltd. 13
Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company 17
Farnworth & Jardine 9
Frampton, A. T. 45
Fay & Egan Co., J. A. 63
Findlay Bros. Co., Ltd. 68
Fraser Bryson Lum. Co., Ltd. .. 4

G

Greening Wire Co., B. 13
Gerlach Co., Peter 65
Gillespie, James 45
George Gordon & Co., Ltd. 3
Gillies Bros., Ltd. 4
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd. 4
Gillespie Lumber Co., W. M. .. 6
Golden Lake Lumber Co., Ltd... 7
Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co. 8
Gartshore, John J. 9
Graves, Bigwood & Co. 9
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited 21
Goodyear Lumber Co. 53
General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited 64

H

Haeberle Lumber Co. 9
Heisler Locomotive Works 65
Hamilton Co., Ltd., William 2
Hurdman Lumber Co., Ltd. 7
Hyde Lumber Co. 10
Heaps & Co., Ltd., E. H. 12
Hocken Lumber Co., Ltd. 10
Haggard & Marcusson Co. 68
Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co. Inc. 69
Harrison & Sons Co., John 8
Hardwood Lumber Co. 14

I

Imperial Timber & Trading Co. 9
International Stock Food Co. Ltd. 61

J

John Dulweber Co. 49
Jenckes Machine Co., Ltd. 51
Jeffrey Mfg. Co. 59

K

Knowles & O'Neill 6

L

Long Lumber Co. 6
Leak & Co. 11
Logan-Maphet Lumber Co. 17
Lyford & Co., C. A. 52
Leonard & Sons, E. 61
Long Mfg. Co., Ltd., E. 70
Laidlaw Lumber Co., R. 8

M

MacLean Daily Reports 60
McLeish, W. 65
McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co. 18
McKinnon Chain Co. 1
Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Ltd. .. 6
McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 7
McGibbon Lumber Co. 8
McLennan Timber Lands & Lumber Co., Ltd. 8
McClure, Geo. I. 45
Midland Engine Works Co. 9
Mason, Gordon & Co. 10
Morse Lumber Co., Fred S. 10
Milne & Son., Ltd., Wm. 14
McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company, Limited 13
Mowbray & Robinson 17
Mackarell & Co., Thos. 53
Mereen-Johnson Machine Co. .. 66
Mowry & Sons 20
Mont. Locomotive Works, Ltd. 64
McLaren Belting Co., J. C. 72

N

Nicholson File Co. 1
New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd. .. 7
North Channel Lumber Co. 9
National Elevator Co., Ltd. 60
Neverslip Mfg. Co. 69

O

Oneida Steel Pulley Co. 52

P

Payette & Co., P. 63
Positive Clutch & Pulley 61
Parry Sound Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 5
Playfair & White 6
Pembroke Lumber Co. 8
Papineauville Lumber Co. 9
Pure Carbon Chemical Co., Ltd. 60
Pink Co., Thomas 72

R

Robb Engineering Co. 69
Rideau Lumber Co., Ltd. 6
Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 12
Ritter Lumber Co., W. M. 18

S

Superior Mfg. Co. 45
Sheldons Limited 51
Smith Co., R. H. 66
Smart-Turner Mach. Co., Ltd. .. 1
Siemon Bros., Ltd. 8
Spears & Lauder 11
Samuel J. Shimer & Sons 16
Silver Manufacturing Co. 54
Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd. . 22
Sleeper & Akhurst 19
Sadler & Haworth 49
Still Mfg. Co., Ltd., J. H. 68
Sessenwein Bros. 45

T

Todd, A. C. 65
Turner & Sons, J. J. 1

U

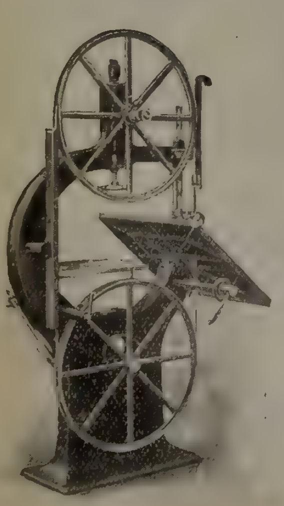
Union Stock Yards Horse Exch. 49

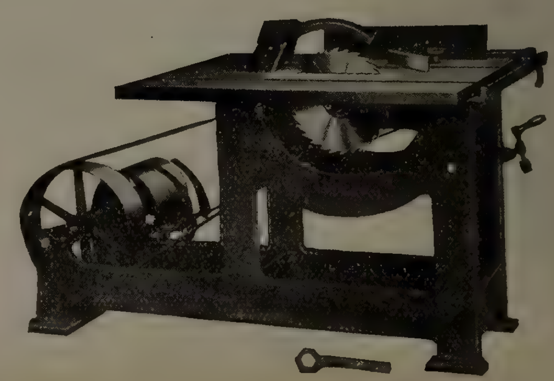
V

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. .. 4

W

Wickes Bros. 19
Walters & Sons, H. 72
Waldie Brothers, Limited 4
White Pine Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 6
Williams Lumber Co. 7
Webster Lumber Co. 7
Wilson Brothers, Ltd. 14
West & Peachey 69
Webster & Bro., Ltd., James .. 9
Wistar Underhill & Co. 12
Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited 71
Western Steel & Iron Co. 65





Silver's New Woodworking Machines

Saw Tables, Jointers, Swing Saws, Band Saws—tools of good, honest construction, newest improvements and conveniences; patterns fresh from the designers.

JOINTERS—8, 12, 16, 20, and 24-inch.
BAND SAWS—20, (foot or belt power) 26, 32, and 36-inch.
SWING SAWS—6½, 7, 7½ and 8-foot lengths
SAW TABLES—Two Styles

Silver's machines are high pressure machines. They will do your work and do it well, save you money and labor, suit you in sizes and in prices too.

Post up on these tools. Ask for our 1911 catalogueand special prices at once.

THE SILVER MFG. CO.

375 BROADWAY **SALEM, OHIO.**

AMERICAN
NUMBER
111

First in Quality

A New Band Resaw. A 54″ Machine of the AMERICAN type.

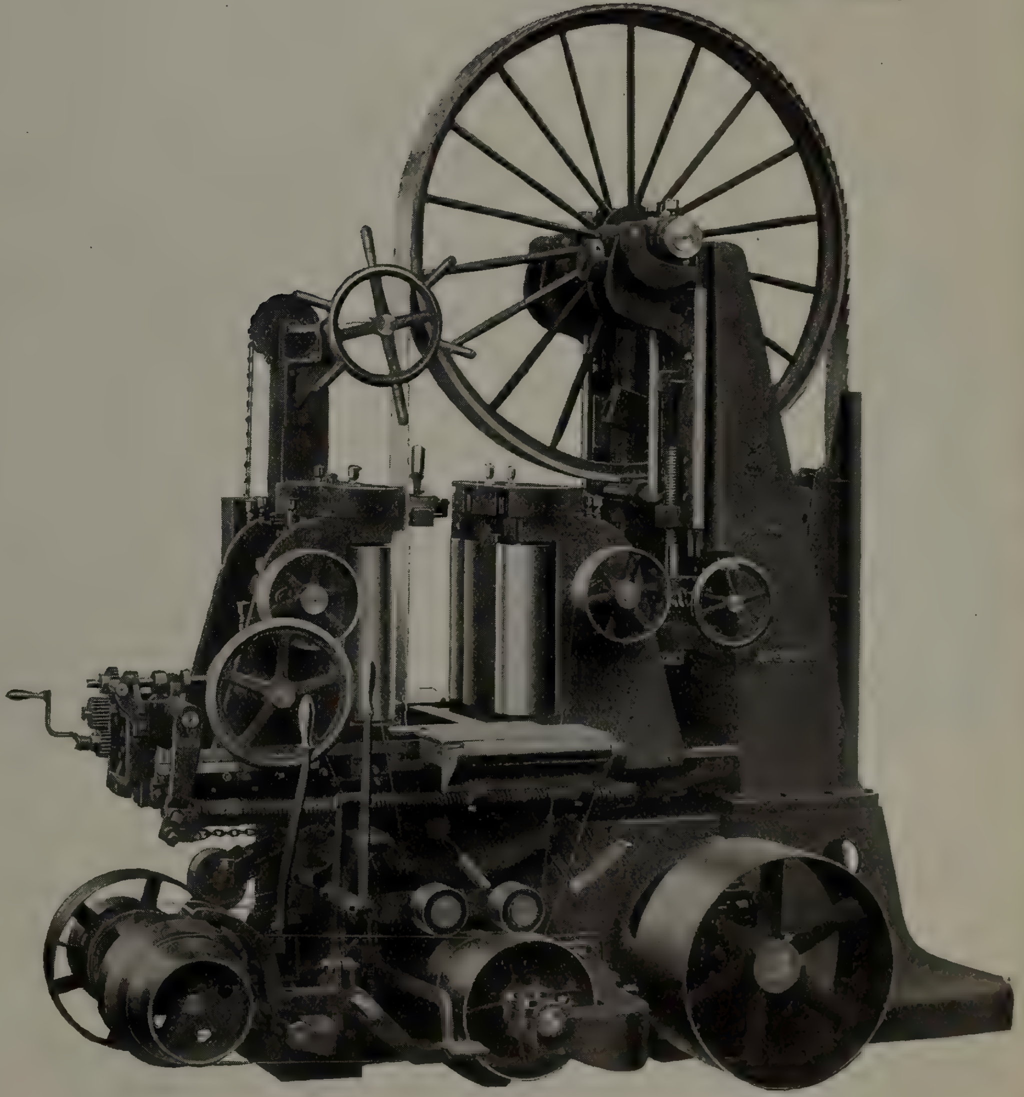
Upper and lower wheels between bearings--ball bearings if you like.

Does remarkably fine work at 150 to 200 feet per minute. It has six changes of feed instantaneously available.

It is unsurpassed as a furniture tool; it can't be beat in a box factory or a planing mill.

A photograph may be obtained from us direct or from the office nearest you. GET IT!

Take a look at the best Band Resaw on the market. The AMERICAN No. 111 Don't forget the number.



American Wood Working Machinery Co.

SALES OFFICES:
NEW YORK
90 West Street
CHICAGO
917 Fisher Bldg.
NEW ORLEANS,
Canal-La. Bank Bldg.

Executive and General Sales Office:
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SALES OFFICES:
PORTLAND, ORE.
First & Pine Street
SPOKANE, WASH.
314 W. Pacific Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO
46 Fremont Street

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2' No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	40 00	42 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		22 00
2" " " "		25 00
Norway, c&cf 1"	33 00	34 00
" " 1½"	35 00	36 00
" " 2"	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16..		34 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20...		34 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 00

6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20	35 50
10x20	36 00
6x18, 8x18	36 50
6x20, 8x20	37 50

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough	45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough	47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath	4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath	4 00
1½" 32'' pine	1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath	3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath	3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles	1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles	2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles	3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles	2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"	3 52
XXXXX	3 75
Hemlock No. 1:	
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft	14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.	17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.	17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft	19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft	17 50
1" No. 2, 6' to 16'	12 50
2x 4 to 12", 6' to 16 ft	9 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft	18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft	21 50
" " " 20 ft	23 50
" " " 22 ft	25 50
" " " 24 ft	28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16ft.	12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	38 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2. common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00

6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURRR'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	3 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s . Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00

Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run, mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00

Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18"	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal..	80	85

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60

ASH.

13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	3
Average 16 inch	30	4

BIRCH.

14 inch	18	24
15 "	22	28
16 "	26	20
18 "	32	3

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments	"	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	"	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett	48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett	59 00
8/4 " " "	62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	48 00
8/4 " " "	50 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	57 00
1½ in. "	57 00
2in. "	59 00
2½ and 3' "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		43 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

COMMON AND DRESSING MILL RUN

1" x 4"	22 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	26 00

1" x 10"	28 00
1" x 12"	33 00
1" x 13" and up	33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1¼, 1½, 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 75
No. 3 48' Pine	2 75
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock	3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	18 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12.	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

4, 2 x 6, x 8, 8 to 16 ft	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft..	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls	14 00	20 00

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 0

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00
1st and 2nd, soft.	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	14 00	22 00

BOSTON, MASS.

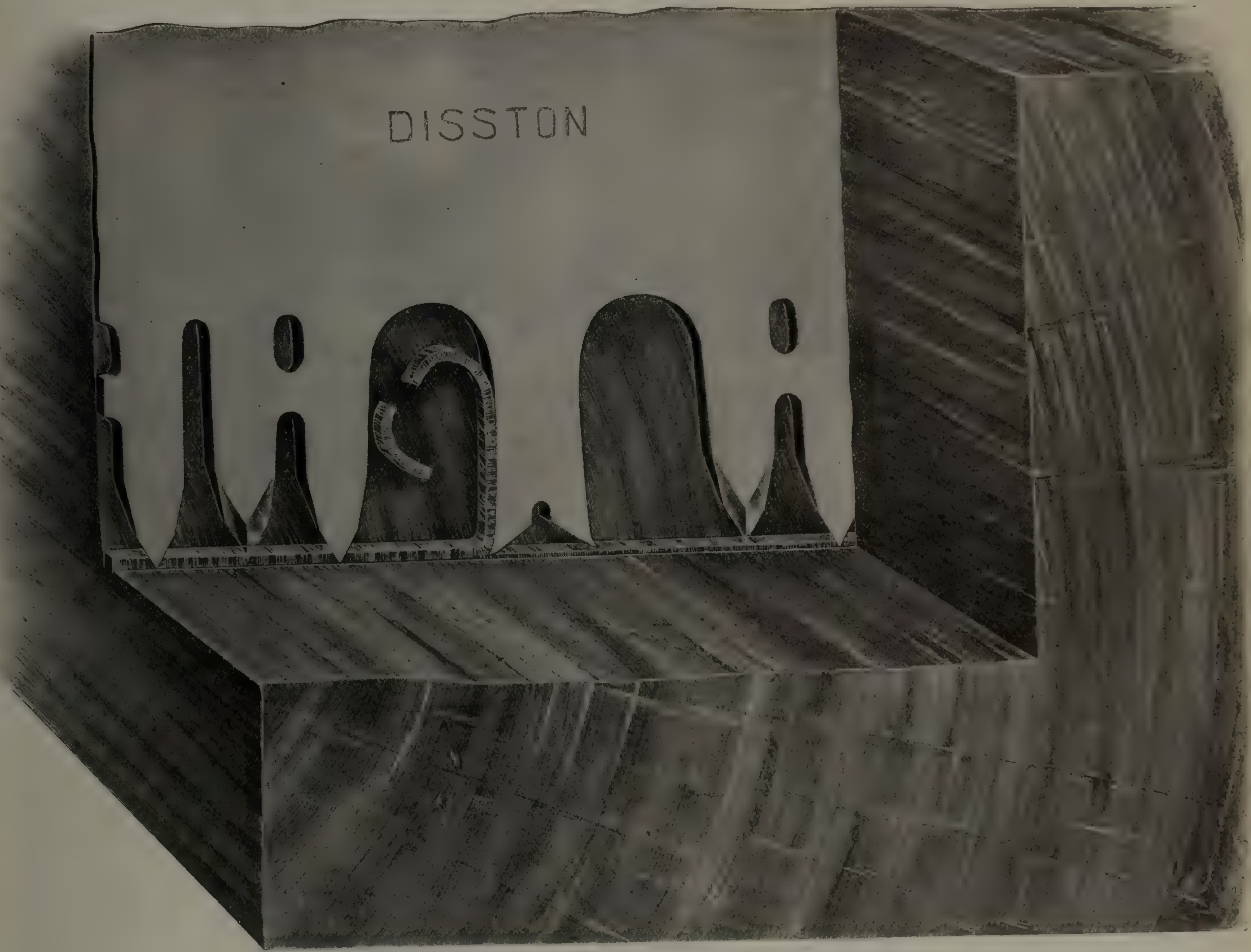
WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$99 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	90 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	70 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch		75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10		38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8		37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12		43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8		35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8		29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension	26 00	27 00
9 in. and under		24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft.. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s		19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths		4 10
1½" " "		3 50

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$3 50
Clears		3 10
Second clears		2 50
Clear Whites	2 25	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60

Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	4 00
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 20
" Perfection, 5butts to 2¼		4 75

The RAKER
is the controlling power in Crosscut Sawing



"The question of length of "Rakers" or Cleaner Teeth is brought up from time to time by someone who has not been through the mill of experience, also the statements that the Rakers DO ALL THE WORK, should be on line or even with the cutting-points of the saw, etc., etc. This latter, of course, will appear ridiculous to experienced crosscut saw users, but, nevertheless, as new men are coming on the field all the time and do not possess the knowledge, an explanation is worth while, for quick progress can be made only in profiting by the experience of others."

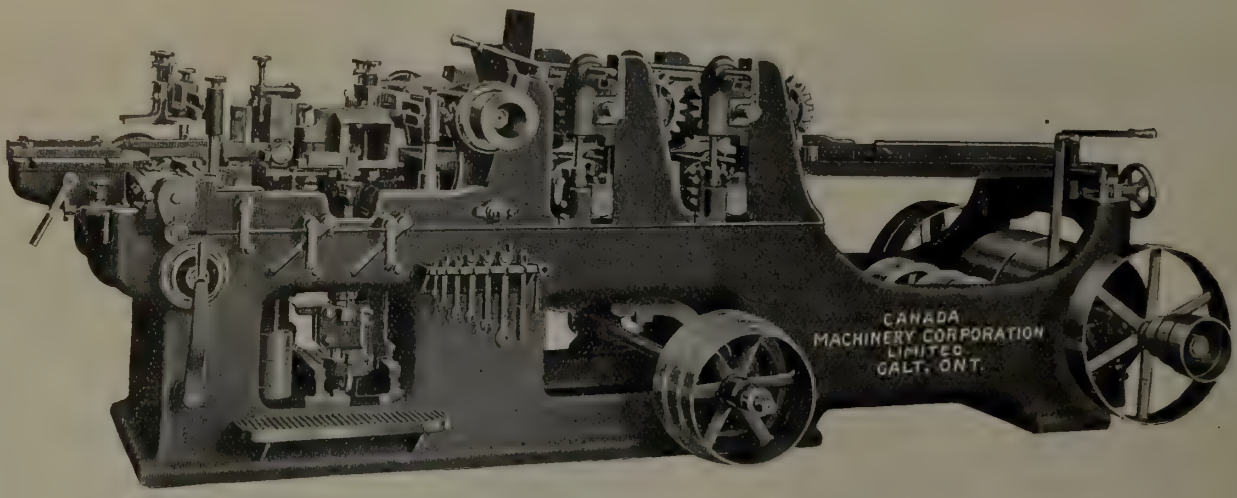
The above is a quotation from our four page circular on "The Raker Tooth," the most complete article ever written on the subject. It's free for the asking—just drop us a postal giving your name and address, mentioning this journal.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS
INCORPORATED
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U.S.A.

Branch Houses: Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Memphis, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Toronto, Vancouver

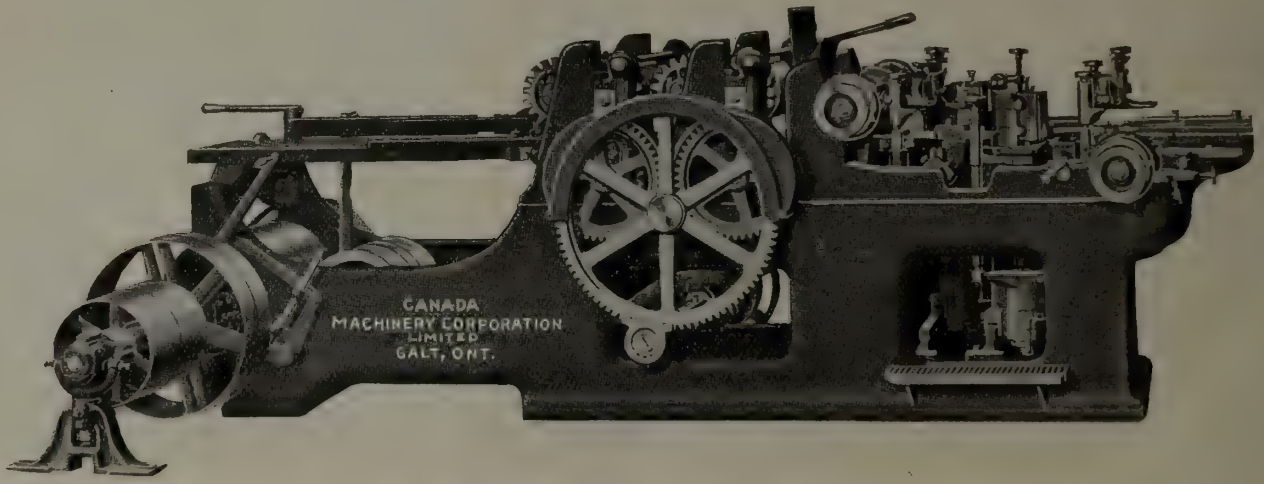
Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

Galt, Ontario



No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder

The advantages of a Moulder and a Planer and Matcher are combined in the machine illustrated above. Ease and speed in adjustment are insured through special unique features, not contained in any other type of machine. The method of lubrication is perfect. The general construction is after the plan of the planer and matcher, having heavy sides connected by heavy girths which in combination with a series of platen plates form the bed.



No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder

The special features of this model machine include truing devices for top, bottom and side heads, which insure all knives doing an equal amount of work. Six speeds are furnished through friction feeds. Top rolls are made with pull-out shafts, and extra rolls are supplied, all interchangeable. Matcher frames swivel, ample expansion for all bars and chipbreakers. Made in two sizes 15 x 6 and 12 x 6.

Catalogue and Prices on application

Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

Galt, Ontario

Wire Rope

For Every Requirement

We are specialists in the manufacture of wire rope. We can ship from stock any length or size of the wire ropes usually supplied and can manufacture specially a rope exactly suitable for your requirements. Perhaps you are having wire rope troubles—if so—drop us a line advising us your requirements and we will be pleased to make suggestions as to the class and style of rope you should use. We have had years of experience—and should know.

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL
General Supply Company of Canada—Winnipeg Agents

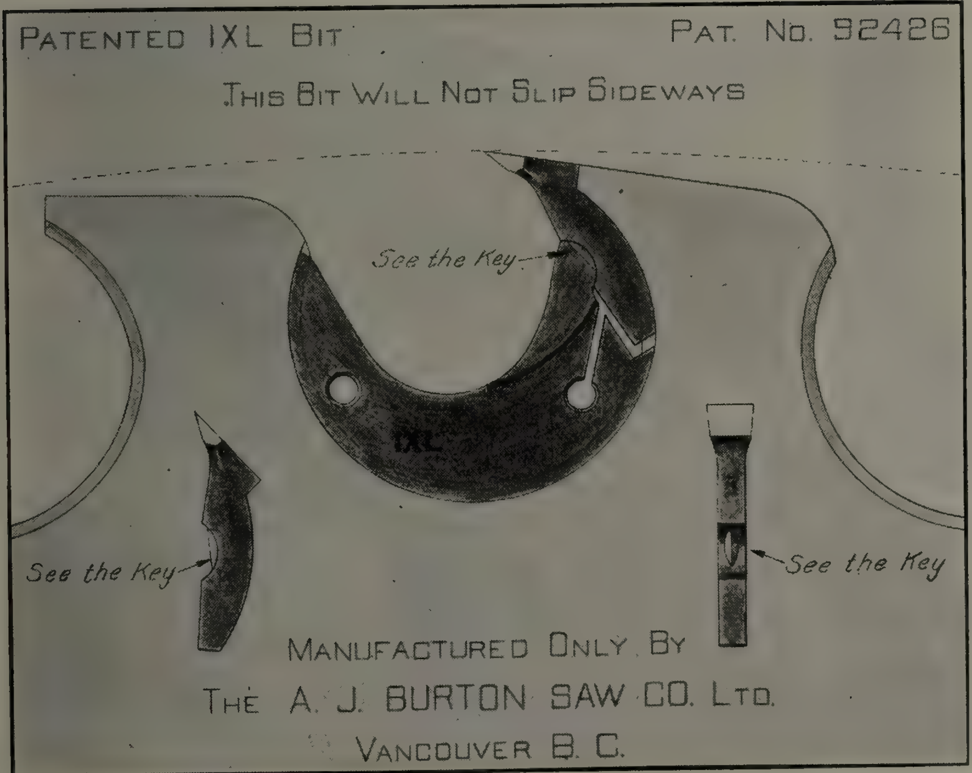
You can Actually Increase Your Output By Installing A Jeffrey Log Haul-up

Illustration shows a Jeffrey Log Haul-up recently installed at one of the largest Lumber Camps, hauling forty to fifty thousand feet of lumber per day. The logs are hauled to the mill and the waste and offal are handled mechanically by Jeffrey Conveyor System.

We design and build Conveying Machinery, including chain and Cable Conveyors for all purposes around Saw Mills, Lumber Camps and Wood-working Industries; also a complete line of Power Transmission Machinery.

Let us send you Catalog No. 57 containing full particulars

JEFFREY MFG. COMPANY
COTE & LAGAUCHETIERE STS., MONTREAL, CAN.



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

Saws Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
BOX 848
Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND REPAIR WORKS
374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone 7458

CHOICE OATS ALL GRADES

Specially selected for Lumbering
and Logging Trade

SACKED **OATS** BULK

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM PORT ARTHUR

National Elevator Co., Limited

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND
WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

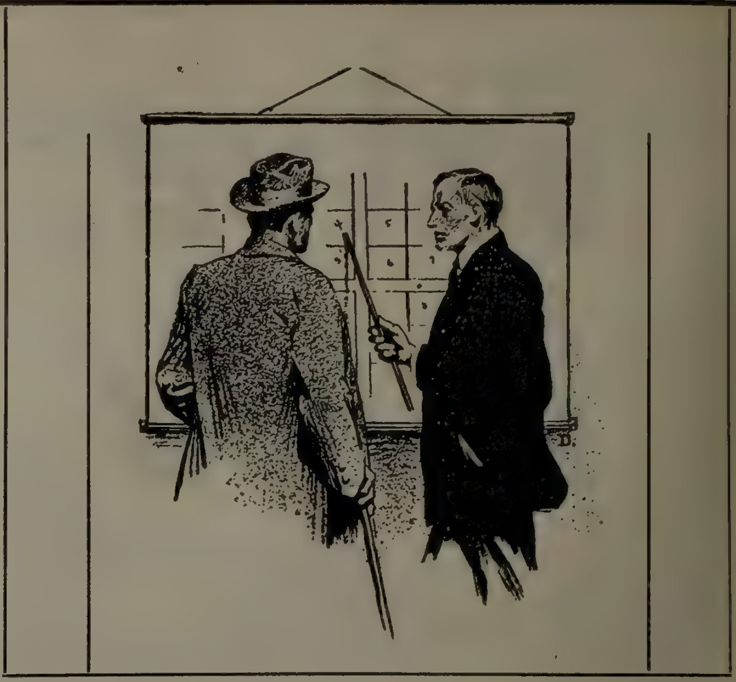
BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, - GA.

WOOD DISTILLATION

and Recovery of all By-Products

We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date **Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings, Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery of all By-Products:— Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone, etc., etc. Full particulars from

The Pure Carbon Chemical Company
Limited
BIDEFORD - ENGLAND



Locating the Selling Points

In building bridges, the engineer has to cross streams, cut embankments, remove obstructions—but he finally gets a short route for folks and goods from ***here*** to ***there.***

Our reports are a bridge between the man who ***has*** and the man who ***needs.***

The man who has and the man who ***needs***—they are the parties of real importance in every commercial transaction. If you are the man who ***has,*** let us explain our facilities for constructing a bridge to the man who ***needs.***

In other words; if you want to know where there are opportunities for your getting business, the short cut to wider markets—better prices—is by our service.

Our organization covers the nine Canadian Provinces like a blanket. In each town we have a man who knows how to get news—men who can locate sales opportunities for you.

It is worth while investigating.

Tell us what you sell and where you sell it. If we can serve you, we will tell you how.

It's up to you.

MacLean Daily Reports Limited
220 King Street West, TORONTO

ENGINES and BOILERS

OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

HEATERS, STACKS, RETORTS, TANKS

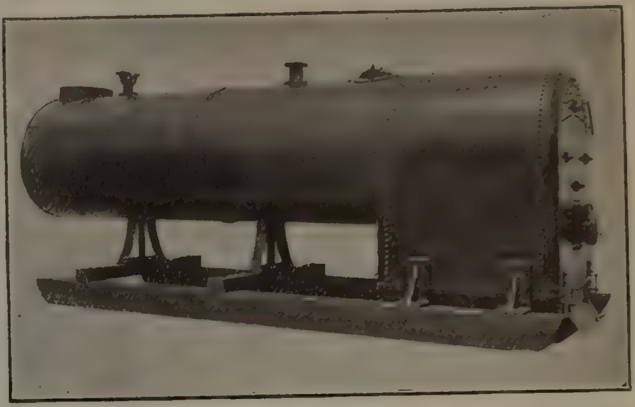
We cater specially to the lumbering industries

Write for Prices and Information

E. LEONARD & SONS

LONDON, CANADA

Agencies and Warehouses:—ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL, QUE. TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA. VANCOUVER, B.C.



Locomotive Boiler on Skids

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbent
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

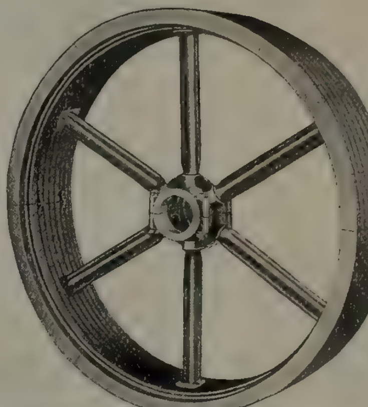
International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.



POSITIVE
Combination Split
Wood Rim
Steel Arm
Malleable Hub
Pulley

RAISING THE DUST

You know how disagreeable it is, how unhealthy it is, how it reduces the productive efficiency of employees in hazy and choky atmospheres where dust is being raised, and so costs you money.

Among the many advantages of POSITIVE Combination Pulleys is the fact that the narrow of the arms cuts the plane of rotation, thereby obviating fanning. In fact, the arms are totally invisible while running.

In your wood working shops, pattern shops and other dusty places, it means economy to use POSITIVE Pulleys, because they are built to avoid Raising the Dust.

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

American Works:
Buffalo, N. Y.

Eastern Warehouse and Representatives,
Canada Ford Co. Limited, Montreal, Que.

OILDAG

(REGISTERED TRADE MAKR)

Deflocculated Acheson-Graphite, DAG, and oil.

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure and these qualities, added to the unctious softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, make Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes. The process of deflocculation takes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that 99% of it will go through a sieve having 44,000 meshes to the square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they cannot be seen with a strong microscope. Oildag is this deflocculated Acheson-graphite suspended in oil where it neither floats or sinks but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

Mr. Rob't. A. Ross, E. E. of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, writes:—

"As my firm are constructing and operating steam plants, we have wished to use a mixture of graphite and oil for cylinder lubrication, but have been prevented by the fact that the graphite settled out of the mixture. This difficulty you have overcome, and we are now assured of the best lubrication in the world, especially in super-heated steam practice."

Write for Oildag booklet 77 E.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY
Factory at Sarnia, Canada - - Port Huron, Mich.

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

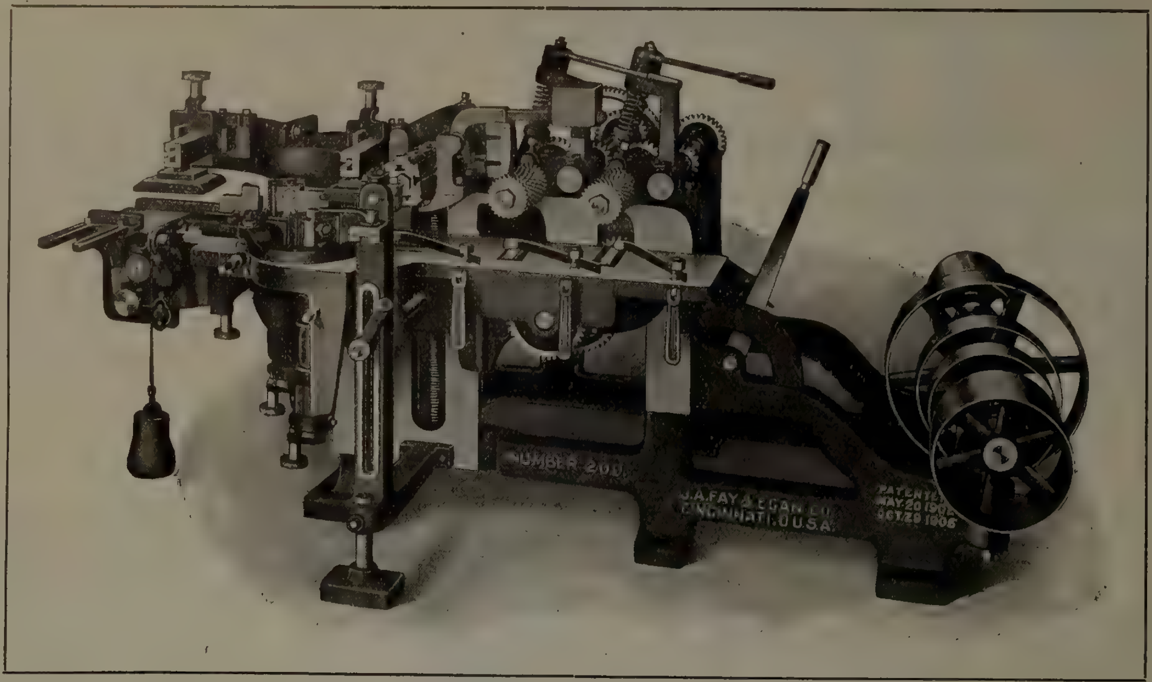
The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.


NUMBER 209
J.A. FAY & EGAN CO. CINCINNATI, O.U.S.A.
PATENTED MAY 20 1902 OCT 23 1906

No. 209 Four-Side Molder, 7″

Patented May 20, '02, Oct. 10, '02, Oct. 23, '06.

A Modern Molder

This new "high efficiency" type has these features:

1st—One-piece frame
2nd—Wide Open Construction
3rd—Clamp Bearings
4th—Spring Pressures to Feed Rolls
5th—Detachable Outside Bearing to Upper Head
6th—Self Contained and Adjustable Countershaft
7th—Bed raises and lowers on screws mounted on ball bearings
8th—Down driven feed rolls with wide-faced driving gears
9th—Reversible plate under upper head, one side plain and the other grooved for over-swinging cutters
10th—Feeds arranged for fine or coarse work

When buying a Fay & Egan molder you get every one of these features, plus that built in quality gained as the result of eighty-one years' experience in building high grade wood-working machinery.

In addition you have the most complete line to choose from. From 4″ to 14″ wide we build a machine to suit any and every purpose.

The biggest and most particular mills and shops in the country, especially where accurate manufacturing costs are kept, are using Fay & Egan molders because they have found them to be in a class by themselves when it comes to doing fine work, and lots of it, day after day without expensive shut-downs.

OUR MOLDER CATALOG SENT FREE ON REQUEST—WRITE FOR IT.

SALES OFFICES:

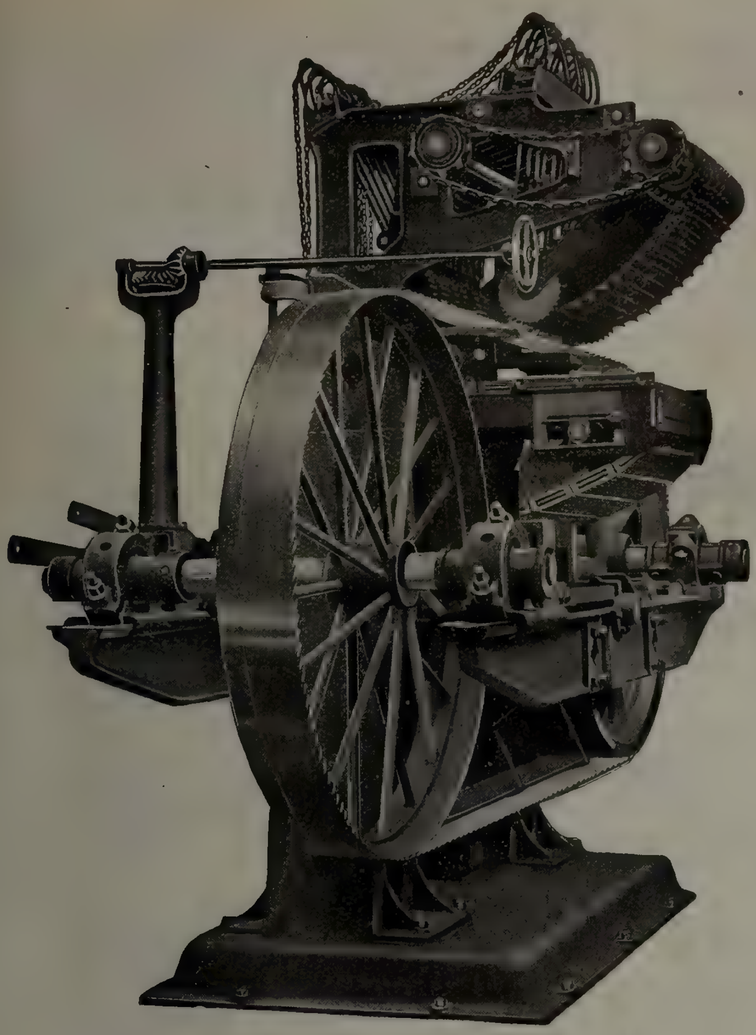
ATLANTA, Candler Bldg.
BUFFALO, White Bldg.
BALTIMORE, 306 Presst'n St.
CHARLOTTE, N.C., Box 1070
CHICAGO, Com. Nat. Bk. Bld.
DENVER, COLO.
DETROIT, MICH., 97 Woodbridge St.
GRAND RAPIDS, 1048 Jefferson Ave.

J. A. Fay & Egan Co.

Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery
THE LIGHTNING LINE.
465-485 W. Front Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SALES OFFICES:

164 N. Los Angeles St., LOS ANGELES.
Hib. Bk. & Tr. Co. Bldg., NEW ORLEANS.
120 Broadway, NEW YORK.
Bk. of Com. Bld., ST. LOUIS.
139 Townsend St., FRISCO.
White Bldg., SEATTLE.
532 Pender St., VANCOUVER.



A Diamond Horizontal Resaw

Will

Increase your Output
Lower your Cost of Production
Better your Grade of Lumber

LET US CONVINCE YOU THAT
IT IS A REAL MONEY SAVER.

IMPROVEMENTS HAVE MADE **DIAMOND MACHINERY**
all the more desirable

We manufacture everything for the Sawmill and are prepared to furnish complete plans and specifications to meet your requirements.

DIAMOND IRON WORKS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA,
U. S. A.

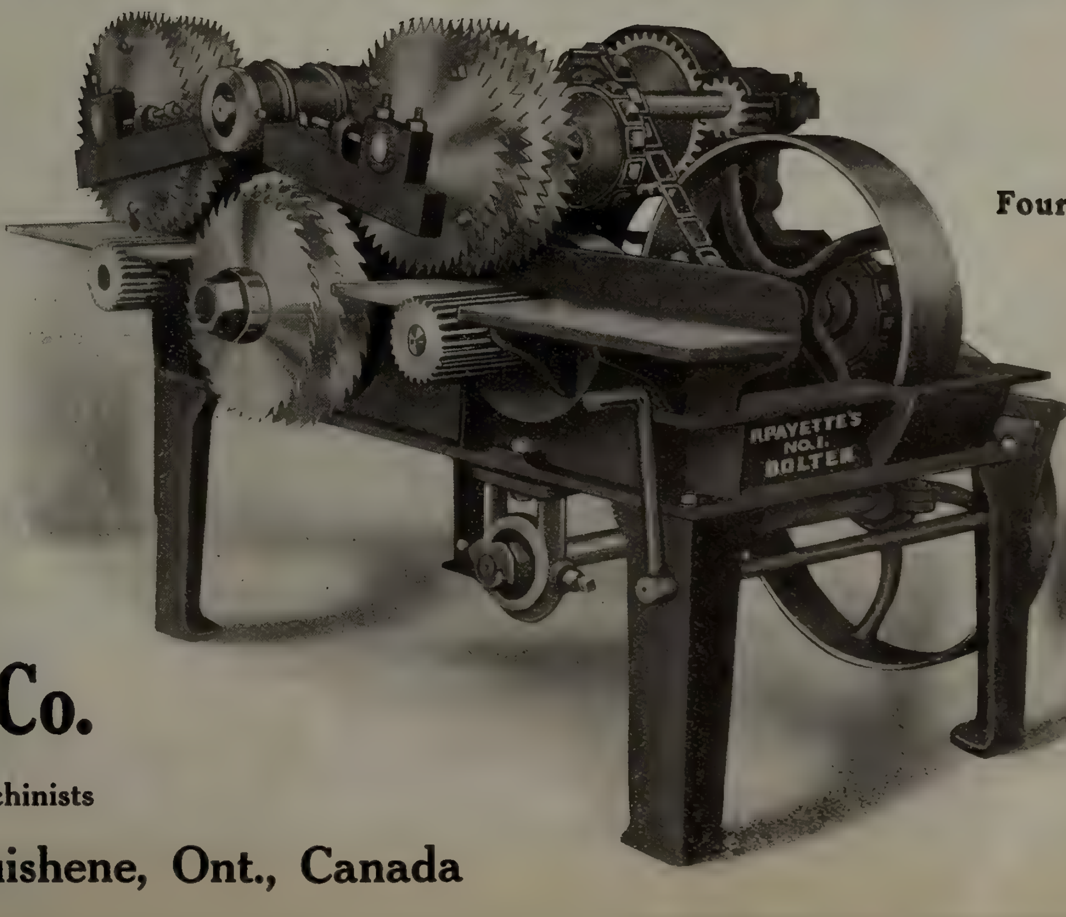
Western Representative:
F. HILL HUNTER
623-4 Realty Bldg., SPOKANE, WASH., U. S. A.

128,350 Laths in Ten Hours

Our Bolter and Lath Mill have made a test cut in ten hours of 128,350 four foot Laths, 1½ in. x ⅜ in. counted, tied and piled.

We also make a full line of Lath Mill and Picket Mill Machinery for Mills both large and small.

Ask for our new booklets, illustrations, etc., on our new Heavy No. 2 B Three-head-block Carriage, Gang Circulars and Edgers, Set-works, Payette Patent Mill Dogs, Log-Decking Machinery and a general line of Sawmill Machinery.



Four-Saw Bolter

P. Payette & Co.

Engineers and Machinists

Penetanguishene, Ont., Canada

THE BEST OF THE BUTT FOR BEARDMORE BELTS

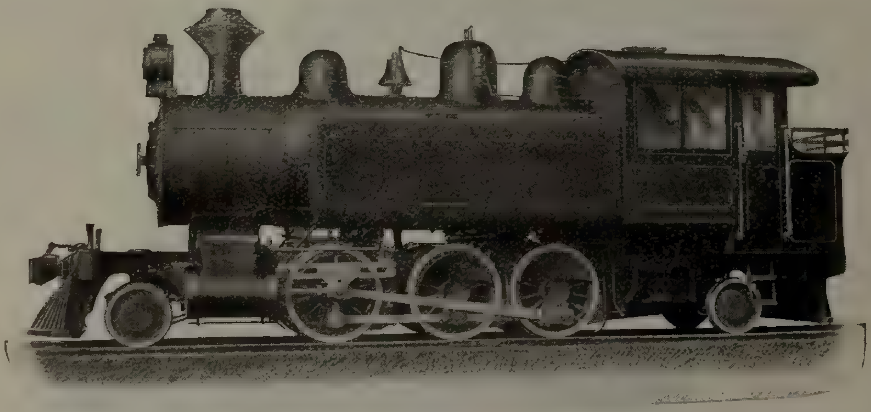
In Beardmore leather belt you get the best part of the best hides. All our leather is tanned in our factory by the old fashioned and thorough method. It is impossible to produce better leather belting than "Beardmore's Extra." Large stocks at all branches.

The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Market and Louise Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN. - - 115-125 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES



Persistent specialization, careful testing of all materials and painstaking care in manufacturing have produced our standard locomotives for logging operations and switching around industrial plants.

These locomotives are the product of engineers and manufacturers who thoroughly understand conditions surrounding their use. These conditions require powerful and sturdy locomotives which will give maximum work for minimum attention. It is important that the boilers should be ample in capacity and that they should be tight and remain so. Also that the machinery should be rugged for service with ample surfaces for wear. Parts that will wear should be accessible for easy renewal.

Our standard locomotives embody these features, combined with wide experience. To do yourself justice you should investigate them before purchasing.

Spare parts that are sure to fit are always on hand for prompt shipment.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

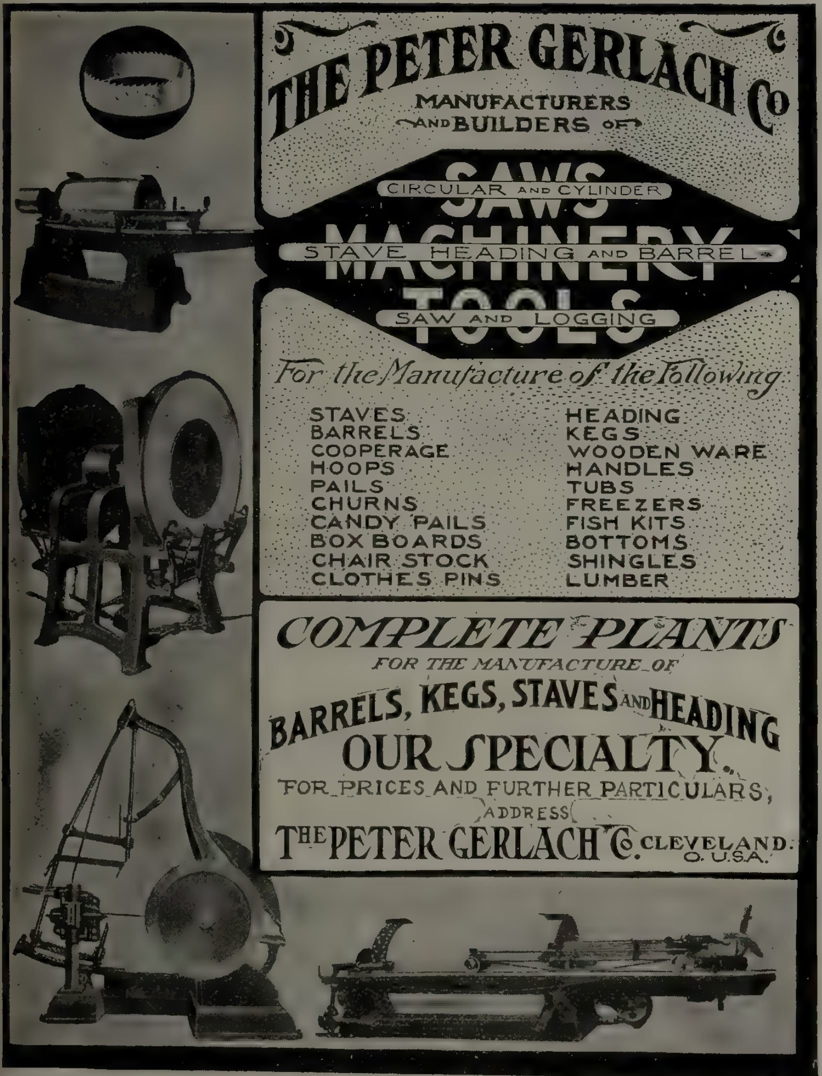
As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstock.

THE "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.



THE PETER GERLACH Co

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF

SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER

MACHINERY
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL

TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following

STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS
HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND. O. U.S.A.

"Polar Bear" Shoepacks

The only all oil-tanned, hand sewed, absolutely water-tight pack manufactured in Canada.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Todd's Meaford Special 17 in. Draw String Shoepack.

Artic Storm King Child's Sporting. All sizes and lengths of legs.

We use nothing but oil-tanned leather in both leg and foot, no splits. We tan our own leather and our 20 years' reputation in the manufacture of oil-tanned stock stands back of every pair we put out.

Quick shipments our specialty. Our large factory, up-to-date appliances, good shipping facilities makes this possible. No order too large or none too small but that we can take care of on shortest notice.

We make shoepacks in any size or style from customer's order. Send for our price list

A. C. Todd, Meaford, Ontario

HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES

Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

Heisler Locomotive Works
ERIE, PA., U. S. A.
Whitney Engineering Co., Tacoma, Wash., North Western Sales Agent

Life Saver!

Patent
Car Stake Rocket

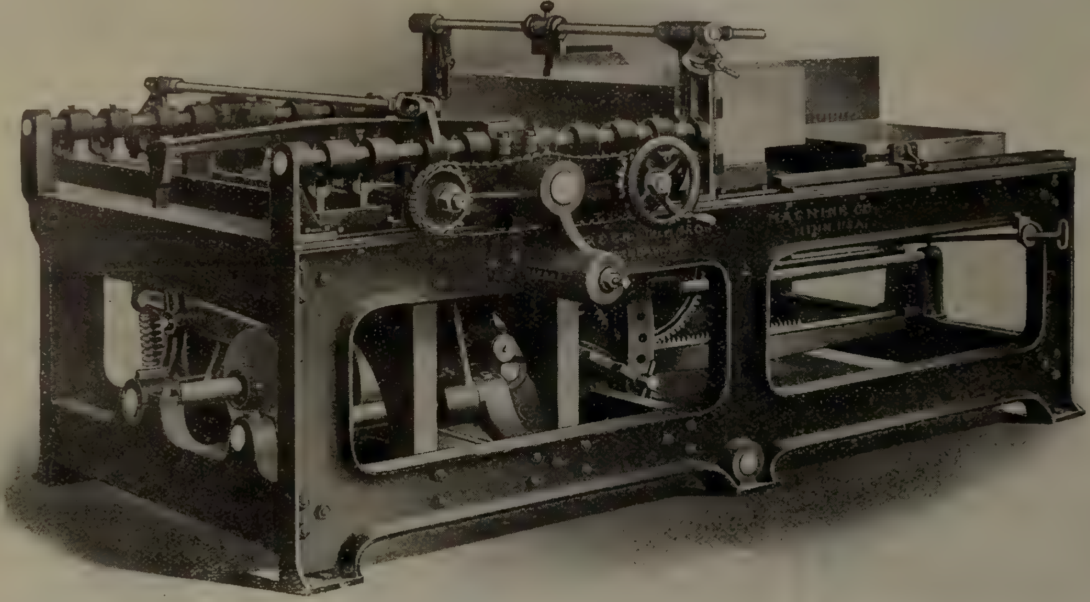
for Logging Cars and Slips

Money Saver!

The Western Steel & Iron Works Co.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
Winnipeg - Canada

Automatic Box-Board Squeezer

BUILT IN FOUR SIZES



Will assemble all kinds of matched stock used for packing boxes. Can be changed to handle entirely different sized stock in less than two minutes.

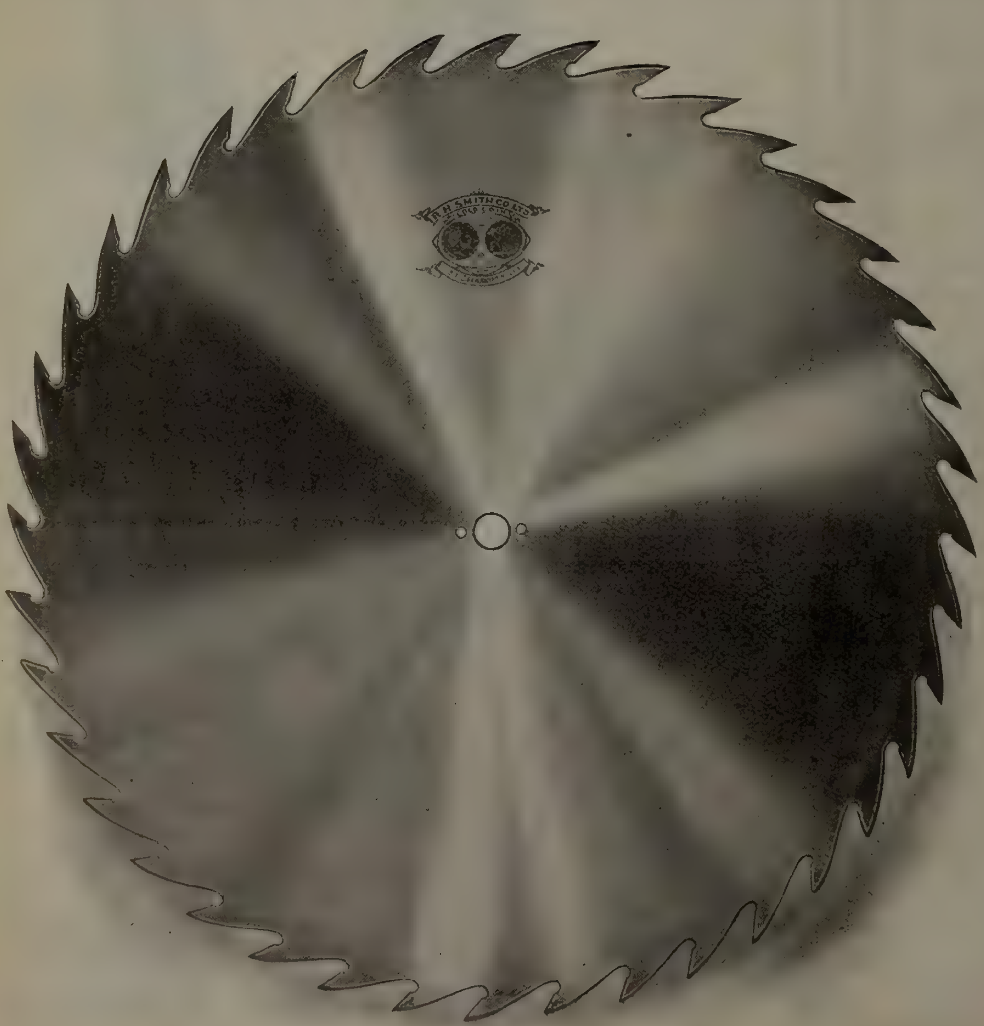
Saves labor and by making the tongues and grooves fit tight the finished product handles practically as one piece.

We also manufacture :
Horizontal Slab Resaws, Horizontal Hopper Feed Box Resaws and many other Special Box Factory Machines.

Mereen-Johnson Machine Company, **MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**
U. S. A.

Solid and Inserted Tooth

Circular Saws



We make a specialty of these lines

We remake old Solid Tooth Saws into new Inserted Tooth Saws

Write to us for quotations

Our saws have been before the public of Canada since 1855, and have won a reputation far excelling any other make of saws, combining as they do so many points of marked superiority.

By the old method the tempering of circular saws was to a great extent a matter of chance.

By our Patent Process that uncertainty is entirely avoided.

Being tempered and straightened by heat and pressure in air-tight ovens at a uniform heat between heavy revolving plates, we produce a perfectly even temper througout the plate, and being free from that uneven strain or tension caused by so much unequal hammering they are not so liable to buckle, which was a great source of trouble and expense in the old style of saw.

These saws will stand up to their work better under all circumstances, and being made of a higher quality steel than it is practical to use by the old method, they hold an edge longer and will do more work than any other saw on the market.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention.

R. H. Smith Co., Limited
Saw Manufacturers
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

"John Bull" *Larrigans*

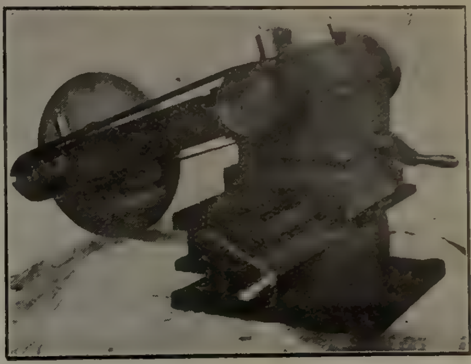
Wear Like Iron

We tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co.
Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario

The "Midland" Band Wheel Grinder



After this machine has been attached to the Frame of the mill it can be adjusted and put to work in twenty minutes.

One Setting Grinds Both Wheels.

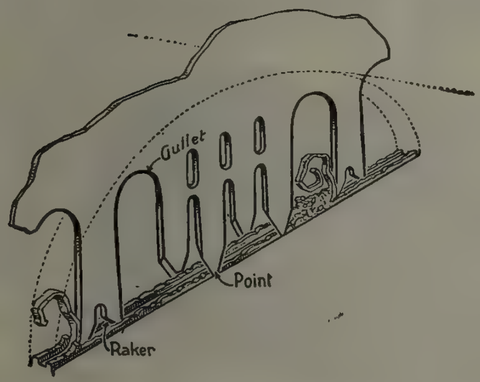
The whole operation done before you can get enough timbers together to rig up any of the Grinders now on the market. Every Sawmill man knows that Band Wheels should be ground oftener than they are, but with the heretofore existing appliances this operation meant a shut-down for two or three days. With **THE MIDLAND** you can grind up at any time, and by keeping your wheels in shape make and save money.

Further particulars on request.

Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont.	**Midland, Ont.**	**Londonderry, N.S.**
Hamilton, Ont.	**Fort William, Ont.**	**Three Rivers, P.Q.**

The Canada Iron Corporation
Limited
Head Office : Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.



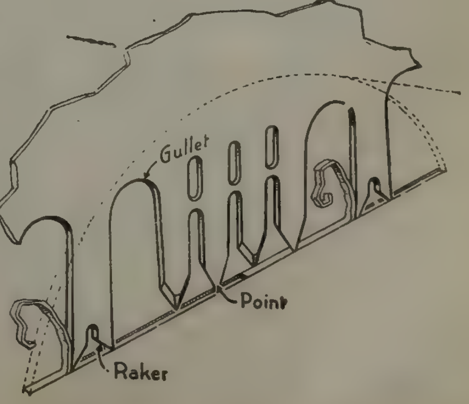
Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.

E. C. Atkins & Company
Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.
Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.



The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B. C.

"TIGER" STEEL BUNKS

"TIGER"
BUG PROOF
BUNKS
CAN'T BREAK DOWN

"*Bug proof—and can't break down.*" Built to stand all kinds of hard knocks, and yet a good comfortable bed. The frame is heavy angle, bolted and riveted. Spring is strong wire links and helical springs. The complete bunk with springs is coated with rust proof black enamel **baked hard.** Made either single or double deck ships K.D.

Write to-day for fully illustrated circular showing all styles and prices

Haggard & Marcusson Co. Manufacturers

1115 WEST 37th STREET, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

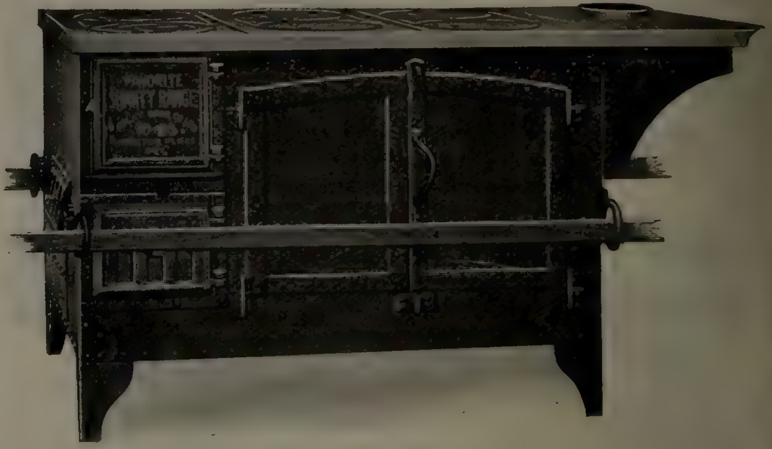
As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Favorite Shanty Range

is specially constructed for use in Lumber, Railroad and Mining Camps



This Range is substantially built of 14 and 16 gauge, specially prepared British Steel.

Note the malleable lift rings to accomodate poles for the portaging of the Range. This is a handy feature only found on the Favorite Shanty Range.

The top is large, the oven roomy and has the capacity to cook for fifty men.

The Fire Box is 31 inches long, being two inches longer than any other Shanty Range on the market. The Fire Door is unusually large to admit rough, coarse wood.

Size of oven, 25 x 27 x 16.

Capacity of Reservoir, 15 Gallons, Coal Linings, Water Front or Coil Water Back can be furnished with this Range when desired.

Camp Favorite

This Stove is a powerful Heater. The body is made of extra heavy rolled steel in one sheet, rivetted and put together like a steam boiler. It is an absolutely safe Stove as there are no joints to get loose and leak ashes.

The adjustable shelves may be placed to give a level cooking top, or can be set down on the sides of the Stove to form foot rests.

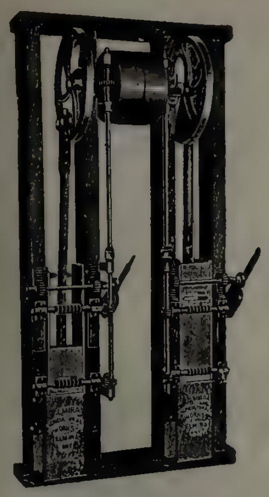
Made in three sizes, 36, 42, 48 inches long.

Dimensions of Fire Door 13 x 15 inches.

Our prices are right and can make prompt shipment.

Findlay Bros. Co., Limited

Carleton Place, Ontario and Winnipeg



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

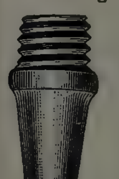
NEVERSLIP Red Tip HORSE SHOE CALKS

are the best for Heavy Hauls on Steep Grades

Neverslip **Red Tip** Calks are peculiarly adapted for use in Lumber Camps and Lumber Yards, where deep ruts make footing uncertain and steep ice covered mountain grades make a fall a serious accident.

A horse that is continually sliding and floundering loses confidence in itself, becomes nervous, and generally incapable of the work expected of him under less adverse circumstances.

Neverslip **Red Tip** Calks overcome all such conditions of winter travel, makes the horse secure of footing and in that security fully able to cope with sleet and storm and do the average day's work.



The horse shod with Neverslip **Red Tip** Calks can negotiate any hill however slippery and circuitous routes, taking valuable time of men and teams are unnecessary.

In preventing accident the Neverslip Calk preserves the usefulness, perhaps the life of your horse, and pays for itself many times over.

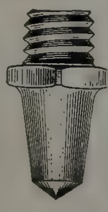
RED TIP

Every owner of horses knows the loss in time occasioned by having men and horses waiting around a blacksmith shop to have horses sharpened. It may be a matter of an hour, sometimes the best part of a day, before your turn comes and when business is pressing such delay means loss of money.

A new set of Neverslip **Red Tip** Calks can be inserted by your shoer in 20 minutes and once in are firm, secure and an integral part of the shoe itself, absolutely proof against wobbling or wearing loose and never breaking off.

Do not confuse the name **Neverslip** with cheap inferior calks that may be offered by unscrupulous dealers as just as good.

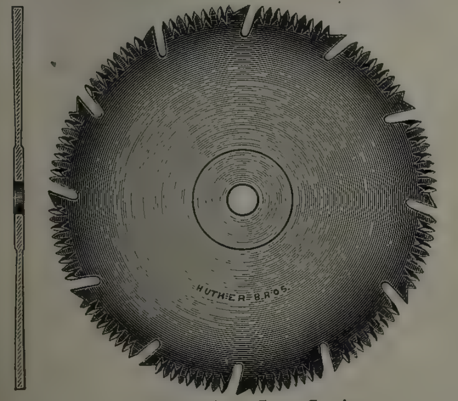
To protect you against fraud the genuine Neverslip Calks and Shoes have a RED TIP, which is a mark of quality and a guarantee that you are gettinge the best.



Look for the RED TIP and refuse substitutes.

Neverslip Manufacturing Co. **Send for Catalog A**
25 St. Peter St., Montreal, Can.

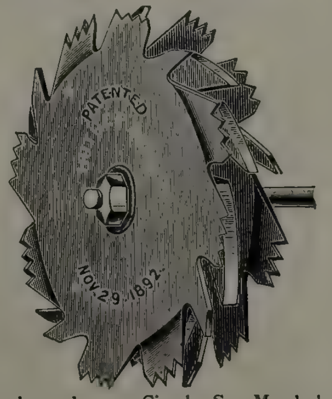
HUTHER BROS.



Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw

For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.



Patent Groover or Dado Head

Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

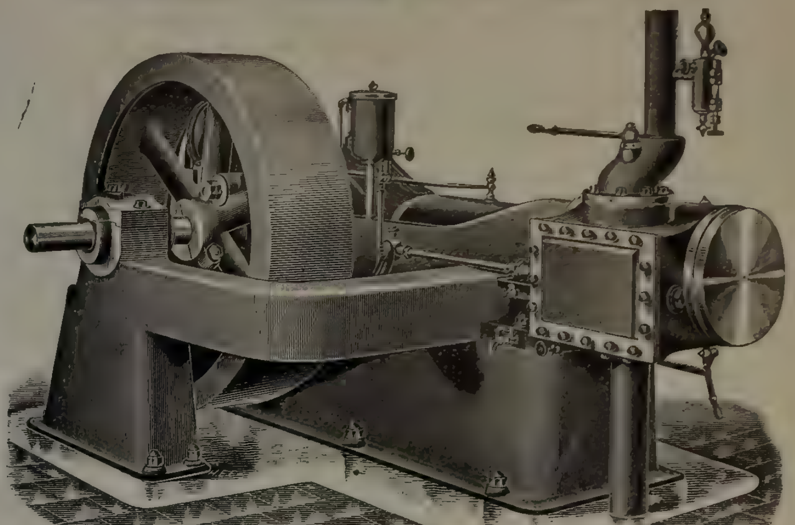
Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., **ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

As convenient and reliable as steam itself.

Robb Steam Engines

are built for continuous service without attention, and for all kinds of factories, mills and electric plants.



That's why they are enclosed, positively lubricated, and have positive valve gear.

That's why they are single-cylinder or compound, horizontal or vertical, condensing or non-condensing.

You surely can find in our complete line one that will be convenient—it will be reliable because it's a Robb.

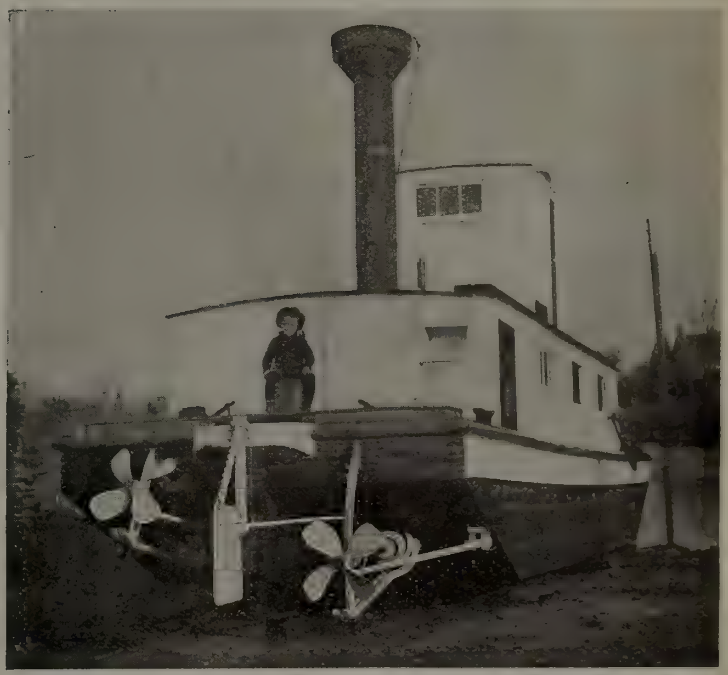
Robb Engineering Co., Limited

AMHERST, N. S. - SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

District Offices:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal	R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto	Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg	W. F. Porter, Manager
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary	J. F. Porter Manager

399



Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

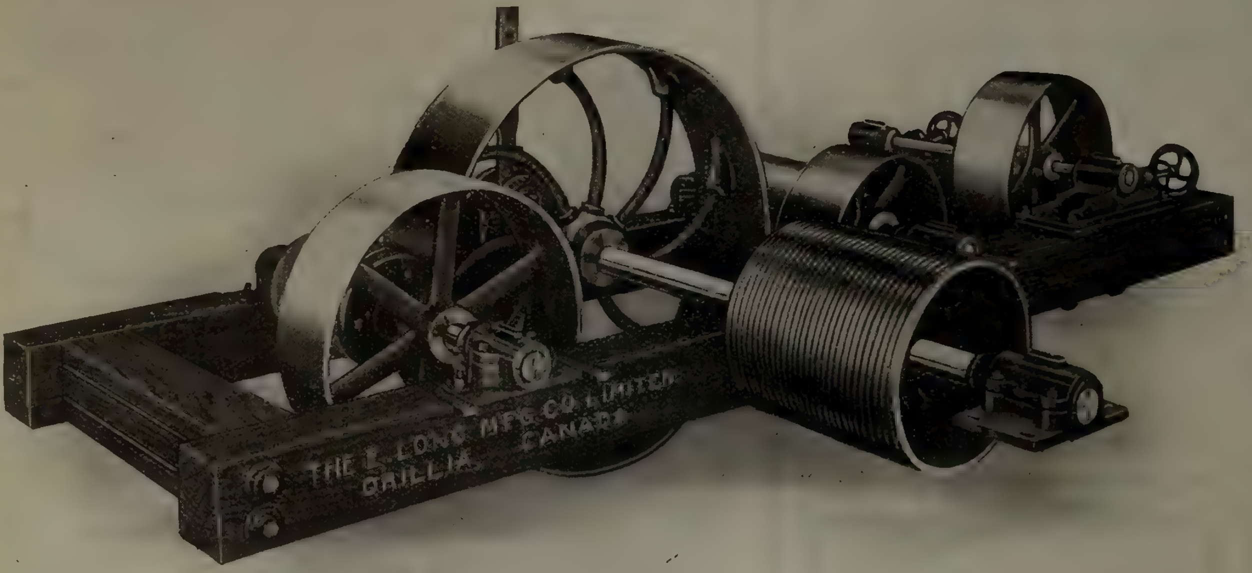
West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

The E. Long Mfg. Co. Limited

"Everything Used in Saw Mills"

Orillia, Ont.

Independent Friction Feed Works



FEED WORKS WITH WOOD FRAME

Heavy Frame

Single Belt Drive

Friction Has Wrought-Iron Arms

Heavy Eccentric Bearing

Drum Grooved for Cable or Manilla Rope

Standard Return Twice The Speed of Feed

Friction Shafts Very Rigid

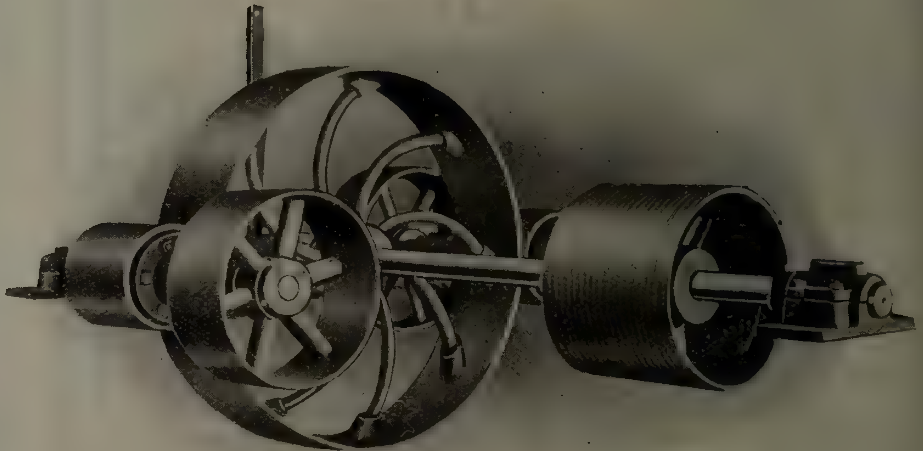
24" Dia. Tightening Pulleys

FEED WORKS WITHOUT WOOD FRAME

All Sizes

Single or Double Belt to Suit Mill

If Single Belt Used We Supply Pulley Tightener



All Sorts and Sizes of Friction and Steam Feed for Carriages

Let Us Know Your Requirements

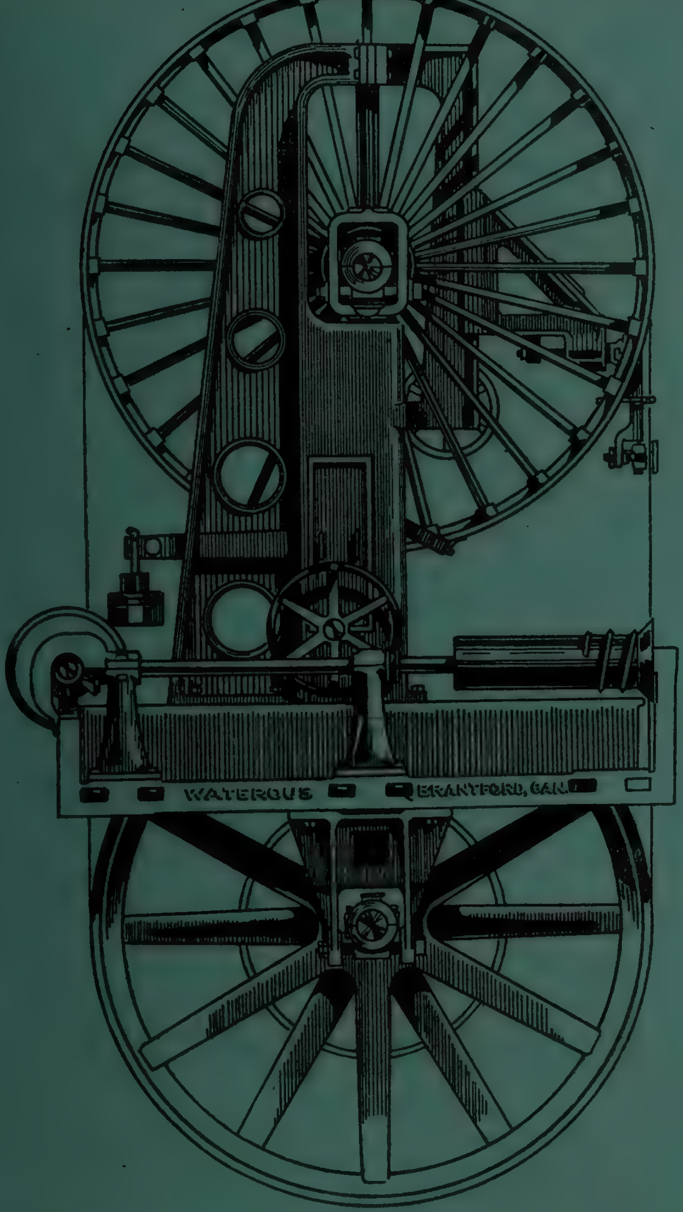
AGENCIES:

MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd.
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.

"WHY" and "HOW"

We Build a 7 ft. Band Mill



It will take a saw up to 12-in. blade, will split a 36-in. log, has all the fast cutting features of the larger sized mills and yet represents a saving of several hundred dollars in initial expense, in up-keep in saws and in filing tool equipment.

Although containing all these fast-cutting features, we are able to build this, 7-foot mill cheaper than would be possible if we had not already done the expensive experimental work and tested these features out on our heavier mills. All you pay for is the cost of construction.

HOW—

The Waterous 7-foot Band Mill is built right and left hand for single or double cutting. **The frame** extends completely around the mill, is very wide and deep, carries on it all feed rolls, etc., to make the machine entirely self-contained. **Columns** are a combination of box and girder section, of graceful business-like design, have wide bearings on the frame and grip the mandrel supporting posts above and below the mandrel. The long recess in the columns permits an exceptionally long vertical adjustment of the upper wheel.

Both wheels are built on old designs that have proved themselves practically perfect in weight proportion and smooth running qualities. **Mandrel boxes** are adjustable in all directions, are extra long, babbitted with finest bearing babbit, and are chambered for water cooling.

Tension and tilting device and raising and lowering mechanism are those supplied on our heavier mills. They are completely enclosed within the columns where they are kept absolutely free of sawdust, slivers, etc. A large door in each column permits of ready overhauling. **The tension device** has been in use for several years and has proved itself second to none on the market. Every fulcrum point is double knife edged and weights are carried on self-cushioning springs which absorb sudden shocks and jars that might affect the saw. **The raising and lowering** is effected by means of a hand wheel and double threaded jack screw working in the bottom of upper mandrel supporting posts. Jack screws are connected to raise and lower upper mandrel in perfect line.

Both upper and lower guides swing exactly about the centre of saw blade, both are instantaneous opening, with wide space between jaws for quick removal of sawdust and slivers. **Upper guide** is particularly rigid, is provided with safety slide, has brass plug contact with saw blade and water lubrication. It is raised or lowered by a special steam raising device or by hand wheel and chain—both giving positive and rapid movement. **Lower guide** can be operated from front or rear of mill as desired. **Live rolls** are carried on the frame, a bevel ended worm roll as illustrated being supplied with double cutter, speed 400 feet per minute.

The bystanding cut made from the machine drawing itself, shows the graceful, clean-cut, business-like design of this mill. Every part is built to combine strength and rigidity, and the mill is put together by experts in this work. **We test every machine before it leaves the shop.**

WHY—

Because there is a demand for a mill that will handle logs of fairly large diameter—that, is larger than can be cut on a Pony Mill—that will cut faster than the Pony and at the same time will be less expensive than the heavy 8 ft., 9 ft., and 10 ft. mills on the market at the present time.

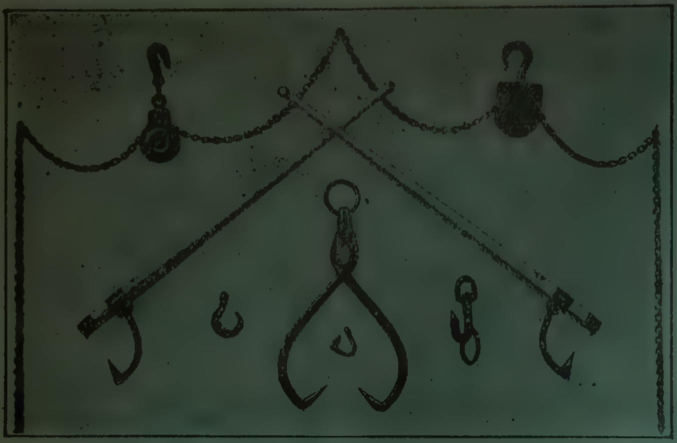
The Waterous 7 ft. Band Mill fills these requirements in every particular.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch—Winnipeg, Man.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

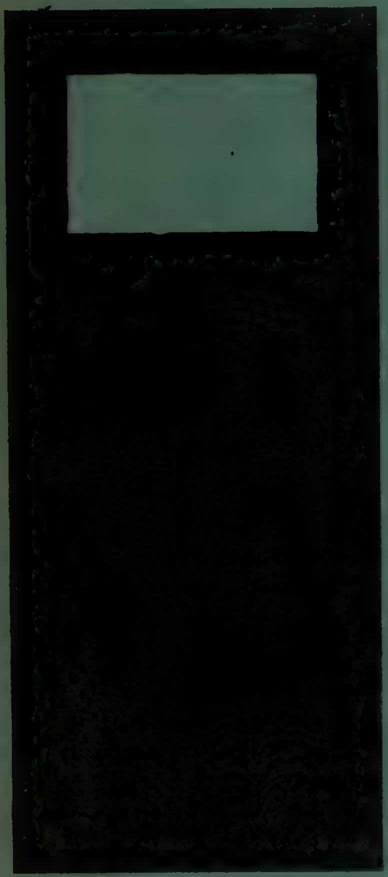
and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

BATTS LIMITED
WEST TORONTO



Door No. B. L. 309

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

Veneered Doors

Newel Posts

Sashes - Flooring

Trim

Pine Doors and Frames

Turned Newel Posts and Balusters

Cypress Greenhouse Material

Write for our Catalogue

BATTS LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
WEST TORONTO - ONT.

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN OUR "EXTRA"

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING Co. OAK EXTRA TANNED EST 1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

H. Walters & Sons
Limited
Head Office and Factory HULL, CANADA

VANCOUVER, B.C.
Corner Powell and McLean Sts.
Branches:
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Corner Market and Louise Sts.

THE LARGEST FACTORY FOR LUMBERING TOOLS IN CANADA. :: :: ::

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives

Vol. 31 Toronto, December 1, 1911 No. 23

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

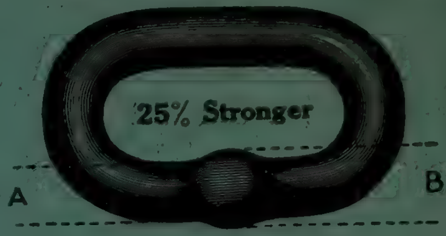
Files Branded
American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith
are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Swell Weld
Swell Weld

Note the increase of area at the weld as shown at "B" when compared to "A". Practically 25%.

Added Strength at No Added Cost



Specify Swell Weld Chain for Quality

25 per cent. stronger than the same size of other makes.

McKinnon Chain Company
BUFFALO, N. Y. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Swell Weld
Swell Weld

CANADA
S
FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL GIANT HANGERS

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys
Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED
Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults
Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

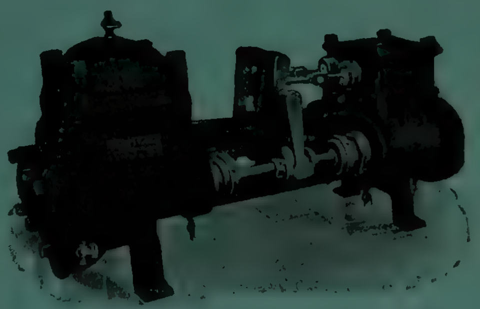
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water Sts. Peterborough, Ont., Can.



Write for Catalogue of

Steam and Power Pumps

We also manufacture
TRAVELLING CRANES

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

"Weldless Steel Chain"

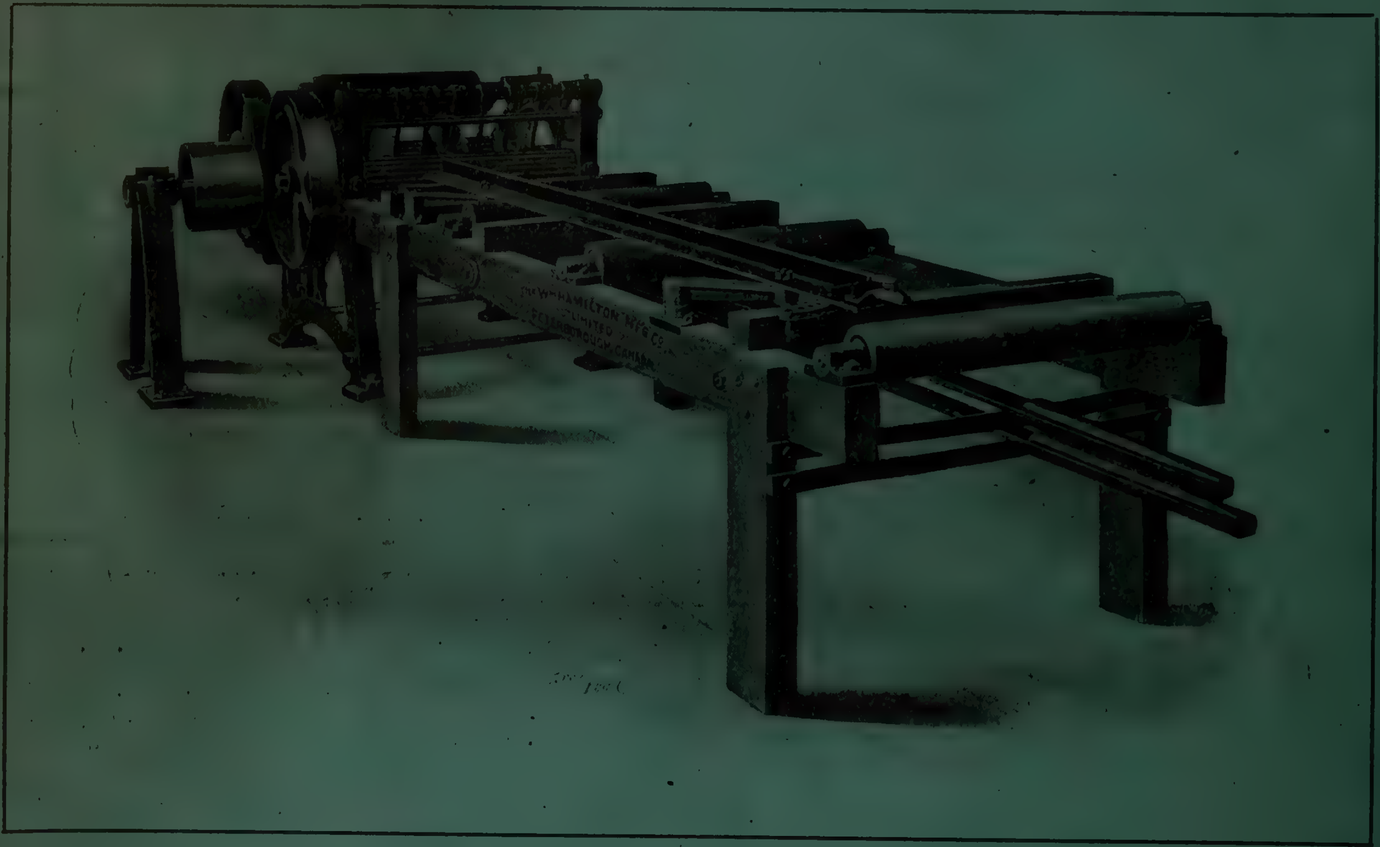
Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited ∴ ∴ MONTREAL

Edgers for Medium Size Mills



Our "Star" Edger has been designed and built specially for mills of medium capacity where a first class edger is wanted, but where it would not be economical to put in one of our larger and heavier "Garland" Edgers.

The frame is all cast iron of heavy section, the mandrel is large and stiff. The Edger has a heavy press roll behind saws and the fingers in front prevent the lumber coming back. The feed rolls are corrugated and made of steel and are driven. In fact this edger is as well constructed throughout as the edgers of larger capacity. It is in no sense a portable edger, but is built for the most exacting requirements.

Made in all sizes up to 40 inches

Send for Our Edger Catalogue

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

WRITE US FOR PRICES

When you are in the Market for

Red and White Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Mouldings,
Lath, Pickets, Railroad, and Bridge Timber

Quality, Grade and Price considered, we believe we can demonstrate our worthiness of your business.

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Saw and Planing Mills
Cache Bay - - Ontario

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The
Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade
Lumber
and **Laths**

Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath

Office, Castle Building
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. WALDIE, PRES. R. S. WALDIE, VICE-PRES. G. E. CLEMENS, SECY.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

SPRUCE

Large Stock of

1″ x 4″ 1″ x 5″ 1″ x 6″

Can ship dressed to your order or in the rough.

White Pine

Mill Run Box Out

1″ stocks and strips 1″ 1-4 x 4-7 x 10-16 1″ 1-4 x 8″ and up x 10-16
1″ 1-2 x 4-7 x 10-16 1″ 1-2 x 8″ and up x 10-16.

Hemlock

All Sizes

Let us quote prices before you place your orders.

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound ; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows : Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

Yellow Pine Timbers
Finish, Flooring, etc.
White Pine and Hardwood

"WANTED: 3″, 4″ and 5″ Birch."

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

The Argenteuil Lumber Co.
LIMITED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Dressed Lumber
Flooring, Clapboard, &c.

Specialty; Mixed Car Orders

Office:—136 Board of Trade Bldg.
MONTREAL

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited
WHOLESALE
TRAFALGAR BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONT.

DRY

2 x 6 M. R. Spruce. Even lengths 12″ 14″ 16″
5-4 Merchantable Red Pine. Even widths 4″ to 10″
1 1-4″ 1 1-2″ 2″ Strips, Shorts, Sidings, White Pine.

'RED DEER'
Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

We specialize in prompt shipments

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited
Huntsville, Ont.

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2″ Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1″, 2″, 3″ Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE
PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Long Lumber Company
Hamilton, Canada

Wholesale Dealers in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Posts, etc.

Sole Ontario Agents for
A. Cotton's B. C. Shingles

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

We are open to buy

Dry Ash, Birch and Basswood

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail

31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.
For 5, 6 and 8/4 x 12/16 dressing strips.
For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Sudbury, Ontario

We have in stock at sudbury:

50,000 ft. 2 x 12 1, 2, 3 Common White Pine
60,000 “ 2 x 10 “ “ “ “ “
60,000 “ 2 x 8 “ “ “ “ “
30,000 “ 2 x 6 “ “ “ “ “
15,000 “ 2 x 5 “ “ “ “ “

Above stock is thoroughly dry.

SAW MILL
Long Lake, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE
Sudbury, Ont.

William H. Bromley

Everything in Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, at Wholesale Car or Cargo. An excellent stock of Shop and Better 1 to 2″. Also a good percentage of Mill Run 4-5-6-8 and 10″ and 6/4″ and 8/4″ Sidings at Midland. All White Pine; the product of an excellent lot of logs. Also at Collingwood, Ontario - 1910 Cut, 1 x 6-8 and 10″ - 5/4″, 6/4″ and 8/4″ Sidings. A nice line of 6/4 and 8/4″ Cuts at Pembroke.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

130 M. 1½ x 3/8 x 32″ Mill Run Hemlock Lath
2 Cars 8 x 8 x 10/16′ Cedar
2 “ 2 x 4 and up 10/16 Tamarac
1 “ 1 x 4 and up 10/16 Tamarac
10 “ 1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock
2 “ 2 x 10 x 12/16 Mill Run White Pine
2 “ 2 x 6 x 12/16 “ “ “ “
1 “ 5/8 x 4 and up 6/16 Common & Dressing White Pine
3 “ 1 x 4 and up 6/16 Mill Cull Ash

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,
Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penetanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

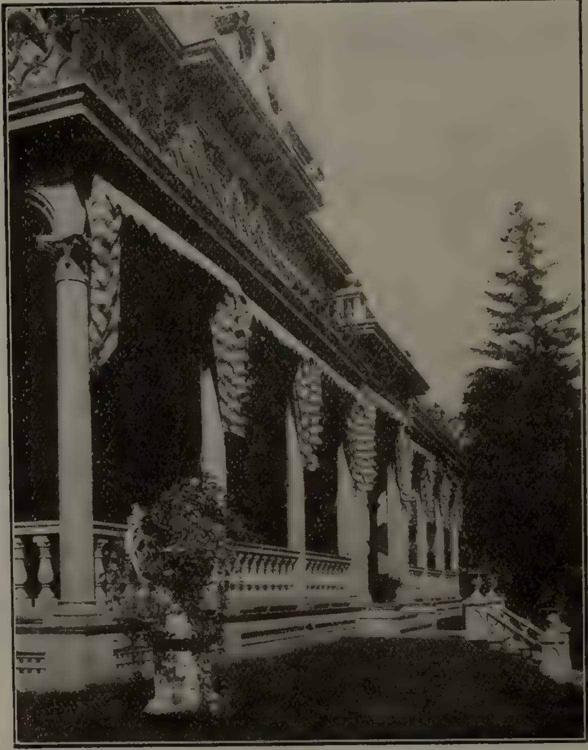
And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Advertise in the
Wanted and For Sale Department

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash,
Doors, and Factory Material
—Dimension Bill Stuff in—
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.



LAST HALF A CENTURY
The Verandah Columns illustrated above were built by us nearly 50 years ago and are in perfect condition to-day.
Dont buy a column you **think** will last, buy one you **know** will last—one of ours.
M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton - Ontario

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment
1 Car 3 in. Hard Maple
2 Cars 4-4 Basswood, M.R.
2 Cars 6-4 Beech, M.R.
1 Car 4-4 Beech, M.R.
1 Car 4-4 Elm and Bass Crating.
5 Cars Cedar Posts, 4½ top and up.
1 Car Cedar Posts, 5 top and up.
100,000 feet 2-in. Hemlock.
All the above stock is dry and in good shipping condition.
The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.
Wiarton, Ontario

WE have 500 M ft. 8-4 Common and Better and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common and Better White Pine that we want to move quick at bargain prices.
Write us
Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.
AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,
Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Branch Office:
15 Cadogan Block,
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock, Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

Export and Domestic Shipments.

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
MILL CONNECTIONS:
Cairo, Ill. Herndon W. Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio Helens, Ark.
Head Office and Storage Yards
DETROIT, MICH.
STORAGE YARD IN CONNECTION

FOR SALE
Piles and Poles
All sizes, all lengths
Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co.
Limited
Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine Lumber
Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well Bought is Half Sold"

STOCK OFFER;-

1 Car 1 x 4" and up
No. 2 Norway $13.00

Suitable for Decking, Sheeting and under Flooring.

2 Cars 1 x 6"
Box and Common $18.00

Best End suitable for Drop Siding, Balance for Flooring and Decking.

2 Cars 1 x 6"
Select Mill Run $26.00

Will make high grade Ceiling, Wainscotting and Split Siding. F. O. B. Midland.

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

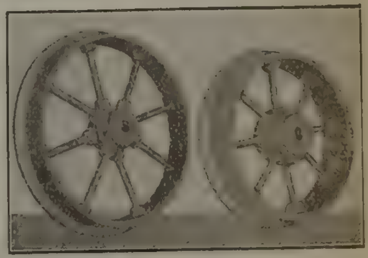
Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of
Hardwood Lumber
Pine and Spruce
Veneers Handles
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)
Staves Hoops
Headings
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods
2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."
Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS
2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool
England



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,

etc.

CHOICE DRY STOCK

4	cars	1 in.	1st and 2nds	Plain Red	Oak
5	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"	"
2	"	1¼ in.	1sts and 2nds.	"	"
3	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	Plain White	Oak
1	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Qtd. "	"
1	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	" "	"
½	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Qtd. Red	Oak
½	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	" "	"
4	"	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Sap	Gum
3	"	1¼ in.	1sts and 2nds		"
5	"	1½ in.	1sts and 2nds		"
2	"	1 in.	1st. and 2nds	Red	"
3	"	1 in.	No. 1 Com.	"	"

Send for Complete Stock List and Delivered Prices

The Hyde Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Send us your enquiries for

Fir Timbers, XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

WHITE PINE

2 x 8
2 x 10
2 x 12
1½ x 10
1½ x 12
1¼ x 12
1¼ x 6
1¼ x 8
1¼ x 10

No. 1 and 2 1½" WHITE PINE Lath

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

18 Toronto St., TORONTO Limited

Hemlock any Quantity

Widths and Lengths piled separately either Rough or Dressed.

We offer

SPRUCE At Latchford, sorted for width either rough or dressed.

NORWAY 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 2 x 12, 3 x 10, 3 x 12, also 1", 1½" and 2" C. and C. F.

WHITE PINE all widths and thicknesses, nice stock.

WE WANT HARDWOODS, What are YOU getting out this winter?

LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers - TORONTO, ONT.

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.

For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

34 Victoria Street, TORONTO

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

PINE, HEMLOCK, HARDWOOD, CEDAR POSTS AND SHINGLES

BILL TIMBER A SPECIALTY

WE WANT TO MOVE A BLOCK OF:

5/4 and 6/4 Com. and Better W. Pine small red knotted stock widths piled seperate.

Also a block of 18 and 20 ft. Hemlock Joist.

Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

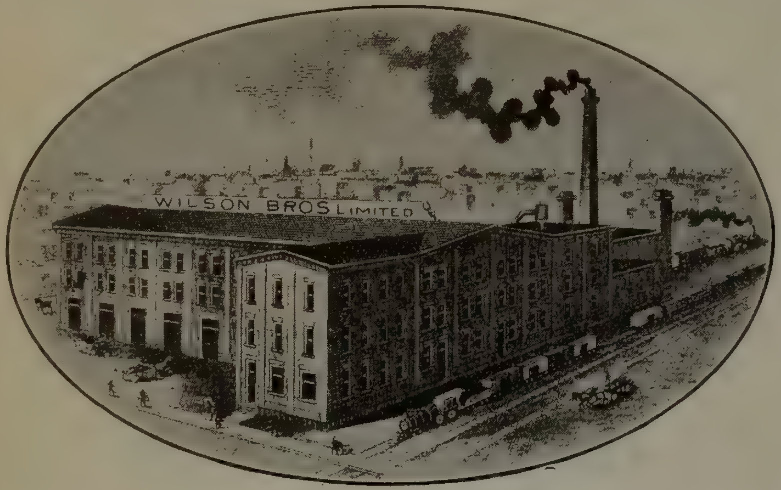
E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.



Send along your Orders

—FOR—

Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings
Interior Finish
Hardwood Flooring
Pine Flooring

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

Wilson Brothers, Limited
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

Pine

Selects
Shops
Commons
and
Mouldings

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY

Larch

Timbers
Yard Stock
Clears
and
Mouldings

The East Kootenay Lumber Co. Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—

Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B.C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Harwood Lumber Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

YELLOW PINE

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards
both Long and Short Leaf

BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO
OR
The Harwood Lumber Company Toronto, Ontario
Toronto phone Main 4089.

Modern Methods Do It All

Pine
Hemlock
Spruce
Hardwoods
Rough
and
Dressed

We
make
a
Specialty
of
Long
Timbers

Fassett Lumber Co.—Loading Logs on Cars for the Mill

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited
FASSETT, QUEBEC

Here's the Stock You Are Looking For

No. 1 Hemlock		M R Spruce	Red Pine
2 x 4 x 10, 12, 14 or 16′		2 x 4 x 12/16	2 x 4 x 12/17
2 x 6 x "	18 or 20′	2 x 6 "	2 x 6 x 12/17
2 x 8 x "	"	2 x 8 "	2 x 8 x 12/17
2 x 10 "	"	1 x 4/5 "	3 x 11 x 12/16
2 x 12 "	"	1 x 6 "	3 x 11 x 17/18
1 x 6 x 6/16		1 x 8 "	4 x 9 x 12/16
1 x 8 x 6/16		1″ Clear Spruce.	4 x 9 x 12/18
			1 & 2″ Clear and Clear Face Red Pine.

Note In Hemlock we can give you just the lengths you want.

Mixed carloads of Flooring, Clapboards, V Joint, T & G Sheeting, Hardwood Flooring, etc., etc., for retail yards our specialty.

Send along your inquiries for factory work. Stocks sizes in Fir and hardwood veneer doors always on hand.

The McAuliffe Davis Lumber Co., Limited

Write for Prices Prompt Shipment Guaranteed

55 DUKE ST. Phone 428 OTTAWA, ONT.

HELP!

We Must Have Lumber

We can pay you higher prices

We Are Retailers

Mixed Cars, Carload Lots or More.
Wire or Write Us What You Have.

J. & W. Duncan, Limited, 1833 Ontario E.
MONTREAL

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

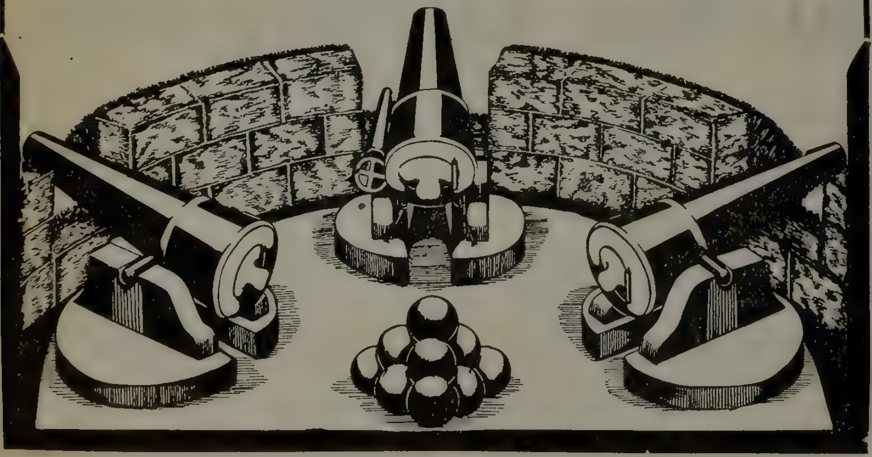
Well Fortified

To be well fortified against dissatisfaction and loss of trade, you must sell lumber that is up-to-grade.

You will "be fortified" if you buy from us.

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwoods

Hocken Lumber Company Limited
OTTER LAKE STATION, ONT.



Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, nt.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

The Elmitt Lumber Company

Ottawa, Ont. Limited

Hardwood, White and Red Pine **Lumber** || Yellow Pine, B. C. Fir Hemlock, Pine and Oak, **Timber**

N. B. LONG PILES IN LARGE QUANTITIES A SPECIALTY WE WANT TO MOVE 150 M 5/4 BASSWOOD

In Ottawa the Beautiful
We have the most up-to-date
Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada
Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

DAVIDSON & THACKRAY

Mills at Davidson, Quebec
We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.
"From the Forest to the Finished Product"
JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada
Write for Catalogue and Prices

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Ash and Birch

We Stand Behind Our Grades and Manufacture

A Choice Lot of 4" and 5" Spruce Flooring Now on Hand

W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited
Mills at: **OTTAWA and ROCKLAND**
Ottawa, Ontario
Planing Mills and Factories at **OTTAWA**

We Want to Move Quick

View of Sorting Table.

a small quantity of 5/4, 6/4 and 2 inch No. 1 White Pine Mill Culls. Write for prices.

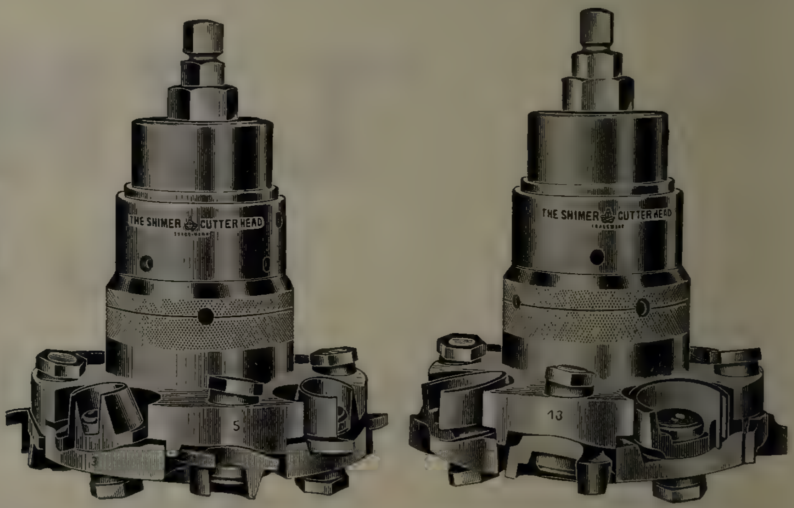
We can also offer nice red knotted 5/4 and 6/4 Common Strips, just what a factory man wants.

The Colonial Lumber Company Limited

Pembroke, - - - - Ontario

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

There are few mills in this country that do not contain at least one set of



The Shimer Cutter Heads

If you do not use them, ask your neighbor or any practical mill man about their labor and time-saving qualities.

Every man in your employ commands a certain amount of "cold cash" for his service which is due him with all respect. On his very time, and on the time of the machine he operates you make or lose according to his effort and ability. If you can place a tool into his hands that will enable him to do better service, with less labor, it is not only a reflection of credit upon the man, but it results in an increase of earning capacity, without an increase of operating expense.

This is the way Shimer Cutter Heads are making good in hundreds of mills, and if they help some, why should they not also help you?

Send us your trial order to-day.

Address **Samuel J. Shimer & Sons**

Branch of MILTON, Pa. **GALT, ONT., CAN.**

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

---

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet** of **Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.

Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

MEASURE YOUR LUMBER WITH THE BEST RULE

Our Guarantee:

If our rules do not prove to be the most serviceable, most DURABLE and best, we'll take them back whether you've used them or not.

DIMENSIONS, ETC.

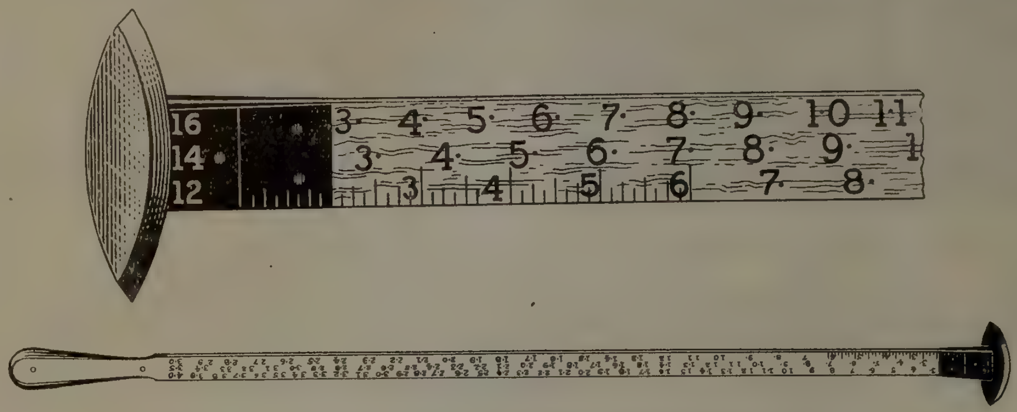
LENGTH: 3 feet, including handle.

WIDTH: Made in two widths, $\frac{7}{8}$" and 1".

SCALE: 12', 14' and 16' on one side; 8', 10' and 18' on the other.

PRICE: In $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. lots, \$8.10. Orders filled by express same day recived.

American Rule Mfg. Company
NASHVILLE, TENN.



W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

General Office, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quartered Sawed White and Red Oak, Chestnut and Basswood our Specialties.

No Mixed Grades

We are also equipped for cutting White Oak Timbers any size 6 x 6 to 14 x 14, 8 to 30 ft. lengths.

All of our stock is band sawed and we ship the product of our own mills only.

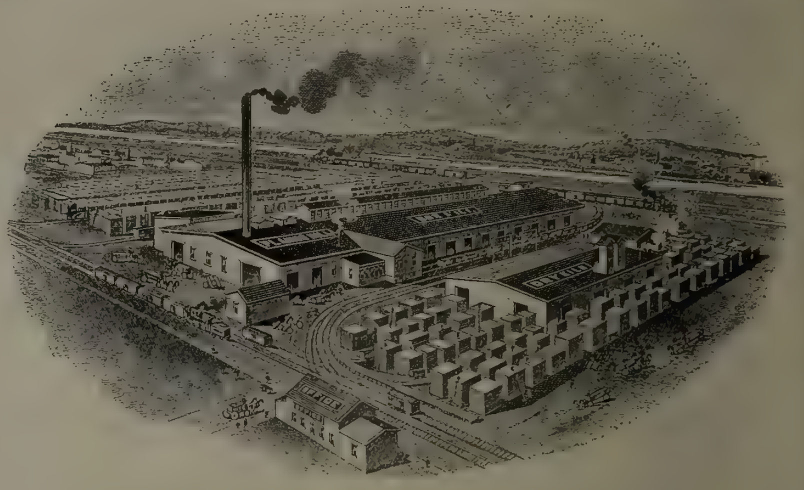
WILL PRODUCE

During 1911 over 100,000,000 Ft.

WRITE US FOR PRICES

NORTHERN OFFICE
919 Fisher Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.

ONTARIO RERESENTA TIVE
F. G. Wurzburg,
c/o Charlevoix Hotel, DETROIT, MICH.



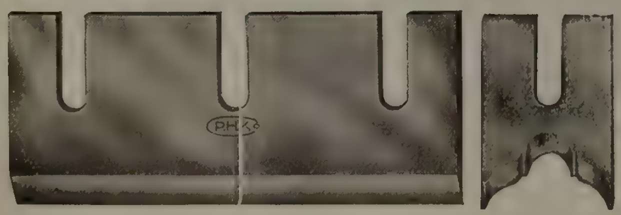
Large Stocks

Chestnut, Oak and Poplar

Geo. B. Breon,
LUMBER

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange
Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

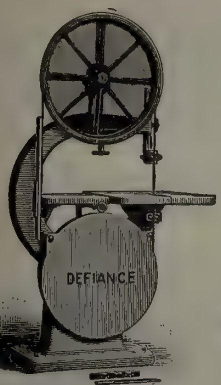
Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

The value of quality in factory equipment is measured only in service and efficiency

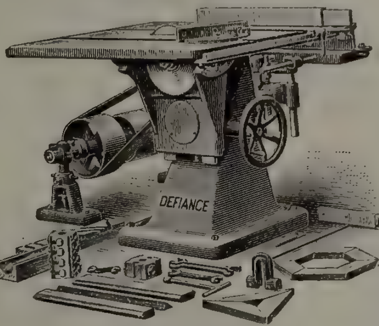
Our Customers say the DEFIANCE Line of high grade Woodworking Machines

Represent a quality that stands beyond all reproach. You cannot afford to install the "jnst as good" tools and expect to secure the same results as with any of the **500 Varieties.**

Our tools are built for service and will give unlimited satisfaction It will pay you to investigate. Any of the following authorized DEFIANCE agents will be glad to give you any particulars you may require.



28" Band Saw

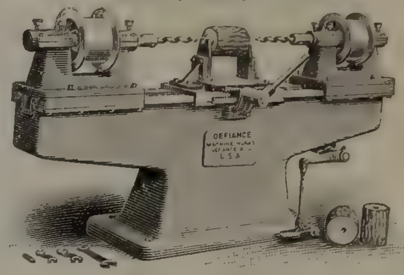


No. 8 Variety Saw

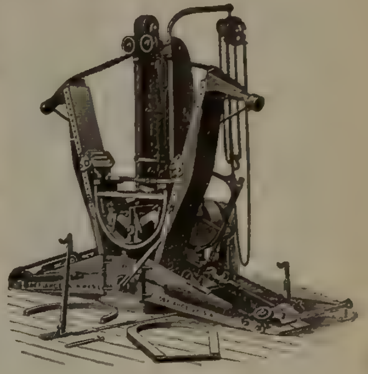
The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, Agents for Ontario. Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec. A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B. (New Brunswick, P. E. I.) Guildford & Sons, Halifax, N. S. The Angel Engineering & Supply Co., St. John, Newfoundland. W. L. Blake & Co., Portland, Me. (Main, New Hampshire & Vermont.)

Every machine designed, patented, built and guaranteed by

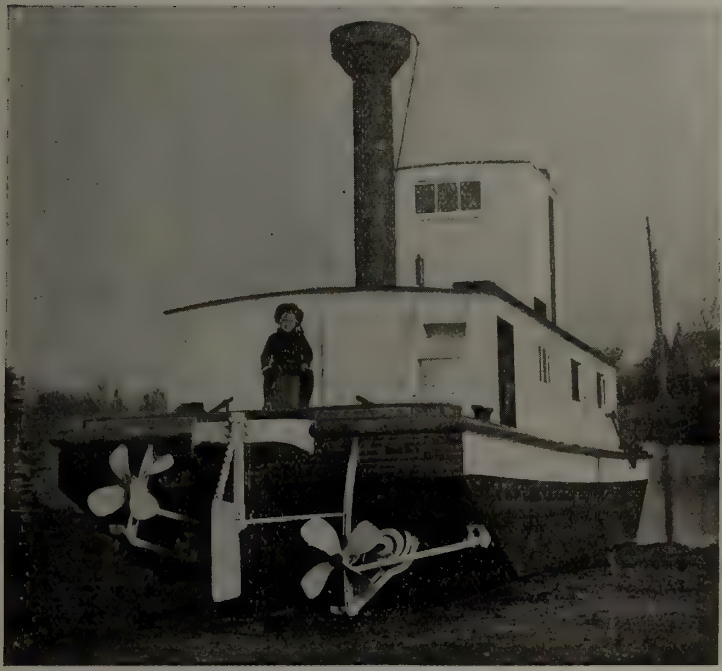
THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS
Defiance, Ohio., U. S. A.



HubB lock Borer



12" Rim Bender



Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

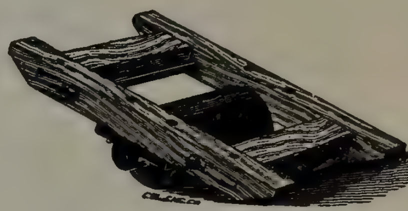
Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

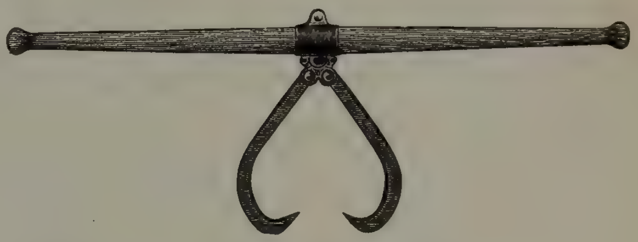
Lumbermen Save Money

by handling square timbers with

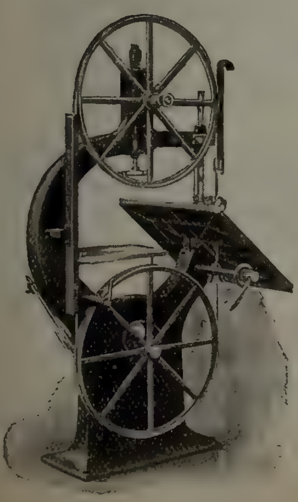
"Soo-Line" Timber Trucks and Timber Carriers



Our Timber Trucks are made of Heavy Hardwood frame with cast iron roller, guaranteed to hold five tons. Timber Carriers, with either duck-bill or chiselbill hooks. Hooks hung on swivel to permit carrying timbers through narrow passageways. We manufacture a complete line of Lumbermen's tools. Write for catalogue and lowest prices.



Canadian Logging Tool Company, Limited
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.



Silver's New Woodworking Machines

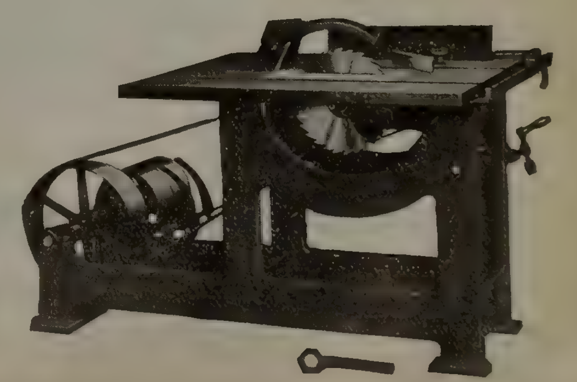
Saw Tables, Jointers, Swing Saws, Band Saws—tools of good, honest construction, newest improvements and conveniences; patterns fresh from the designers.

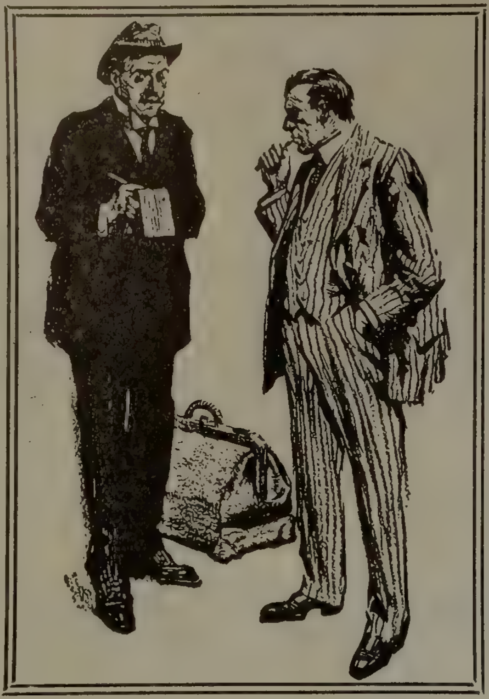
JOINTERS—8, 12, 16, 20, and 24-inch.
BAND SAWS—20, (foot or belt power) 26, 32, and 36-inch.
SWING SAWS—6½, 7, 7½ and 8-foot lengths
SAW TABLES—Two Styles

Silver's machines are high pressure machines. They will do your work and do it well, save you money and labor, suit you in sizes and in prices too.

Post up on these tools. Ask for our 1911 catalogue and special prices at once.

THE SILVER MFG. CO.
375 BROADWAY SALEM, OHIO.





Purchasers — And How To Locate Them

John Apsley Jenkins sells Hardwood trim. I met him yesterday, plodding along as though headed for the undertaker's. "Deucedly hard work digging up business —made nine calls to-day and not a dollar in sight" he confided.

Now, Jenkins is like nine out of every ten salesmen—spending their time making unproductive calls. They waste much time and good energy canvassing prospects that may want something, somewhere, sometime.

How can this waste effort be eliminated? How can knowledge of present and prospective markets be acquired quickly, efficiently, economically? How can this information be obtained, daily, from every town in Canada?

If you really want to know—drop us a line. Let us send you specimen reports relating to your business and explain our facilities for supplying you, daily, with information that will enable you to make sales.

MacLean Daily Reports Limited

220 King Street West, TORONTO

ELEVATING CONVEYING POWER TRANSMISSION

SPROCKET CHAINS AND SPROCKETS

WE
SAVE
YOU
MONEY
IN
BUYING

JEFFREY
JEFFREY

WE
SAVE
YOU
TIME
IN
DELIVERING

Tell us your troubles—our Experts advise you FREE

THE
A. M. ELLICOTT CO.
301 James St., MONTREAL, QUE.

Keystone

Two or Three-Saw Double Edgers

are in a class by themselves

Heavy, Solid, well proportioned frame

Built with Driving Pulleys Set-Works, etc.

2 or 3 Saw Double Edger

The above cut represents the most up-to-date and accurately constructed edger on the market to-day.

THE KEYSTONE

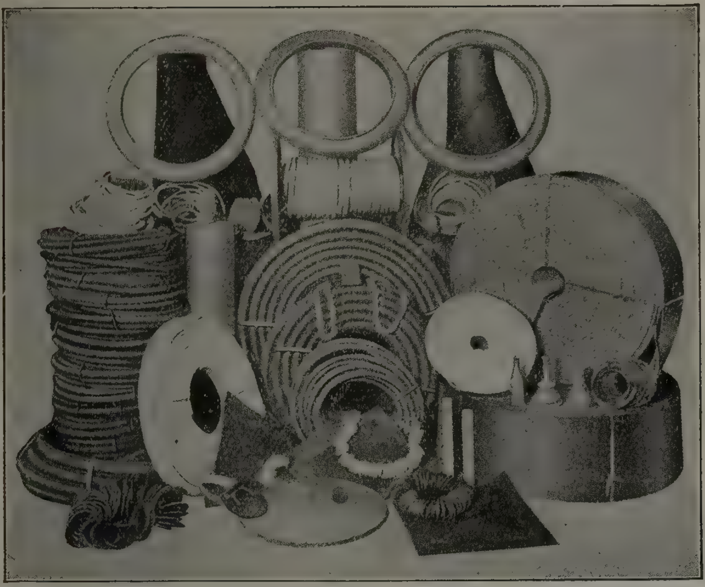
The arbor is made of forged steel and runs in long self-oiling boxes, is double key seated and carries two saws. Feed works are very simple. Wheel-set works. Spiked rolls on tables and fluted on the machine always keeps the lumber in place.

Wanted—Reliable Canadian Representative.

Rothfus-Howard Iron Works
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Power-Saving High-Efficiency Belts

For Planers, Dynamos, Generators, Fan Work, Etc.



A few of the Lines we Manufacture

Make your power transmission an ASSET instead of a LIABILITY—a money-saver instead of a power waster. Belt your machinery with

GOODYEAR

Imperial High-Speed

Friction-Surface Belts

"The Belt that Clings."

Built the famous Goodyear way, for high-speed pulleys where great tensile strength is demanded

The Imperial has the cling of rubber and the endurance of many plies of hard-twist, long-fibre **cotton fabric,** rubberized, cured and vulcanized into one solid, enduring piece.

Earns Cost—Costs Less

The Imperial Belt is a power saver. It earns its cost by turning into increased production the power and the time lost by slippery leather belting. And it costs less.

Wears Longest Without Stretching

Most economical because it wears longest.—First, because it doesn't slip. Secondly, because it is made by a process that abolishes **internal friction.** This soon wears the life out of best leather belting and is caused by internal **grinding** as the belt bends and whizzes around small high-speed pulleys.

Instead of a few plies of coarse fabric, we build up the Imperial with many plies of fine fabric. After the **stretch has all been taken out,** rubber is forced through and all threads are separated from each other. Thus they can't rub and chew themselves, and the cause of internal friction is eliminated.

These belts are built to suit the purchaser. Let us quote prices on this most durable and economical high-speed friction-surface, wear-resisting belting.

We also make other rubber products—Tires, Hose for all purposes, Sheet Rubber Packing, etc. Throughout, you get the same high.quality materials, skilful workmanship and years of experience that have built such famous service into products of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, U.S.A. Write us at once.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

General Offices—Toronto **Factory—Bowmanville, Ont.**

Write Our Nearest Branch

BRANCHES: Montreal—Winnipeg—St. John, N.B.—Vancouver—Calgary—Victoria, B.C., 855 Fort St.—Regina, Sask., 2317-2318 South Railway St.—Hamilton, Ont., 127 King St. West

Do You Know Why Simonds Wide Band Saws Are the Best?

SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY LTD.
TRADE MARK
VANCOUVER B.C. Simonds Steel REG'D ST. JOHN. N.B.
UNEQUALED IN QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY
MONTREAL.QUE.

Any regular user of them will tell you. Any Simonds Salesman will tell you. Or we will gladly write the facts to interested parties. It's a wise plan to pay the price and get the Best.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B.C. MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N. B.

In the United States **Simonds Mfg. Co.**

J. F. EBY
President

HUGH BLAIN
Vice-President

CAMP SUPPLIES

If you are looking for QUALITY in your Camp Supplies, you should specify:

"ANCHOR" brand—

BAKING POWDER
JELLY POWDERS
EXTRACTS, SPICES
COFFEE — TEA
(In sealed air tight packages)
Sweetened MILK Unsweeted
CANNED—
SALMON, FRUITS
and VEGETABLES

The Quality Is Guaranteed The Best It Is Possible To Produce

WE CARRY A FULL RANGE OF CAMP SUPPLIES

Wholesale Grocers **EBY-BLAIN, LIMITED** Importers and Manufacturers

TORONTO

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 - 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - Tel. 2010 - Hutchison Block, 429 Pender Street
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299 - B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3,00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 31 Toronto, December 1, 1911 No. 23

The Hemlock Industry's Troubles

At the recent meeting of the manufacturers and wholesalers of hemlock which was held in Toronto, one of the most signficant remarks made was by Mr. Norman Hocken, of Otter Lake Station, regarding the increasing cost of operation. Mr. Hocken stated that the cost of provisions had, within a short time, advanced 25 per cent., and that in some lines there had even been an advance of 100 per cent. Other members present, while showing an inclination to disagree with Mr. Hocken as to the extent of the increase were unanimous in stating that the cost of operation had increased out of all proportion to any improvement which might have occurred in market conditions. Taking these facts into consideration, in conjunction with the lack of any definite grading rules for hemlock lumber in Ontario, it is not to be wondered that everyone has been inclined in the past to make the most they could out of their lumber by means of various grading methods. This is not to infer that there has been a general tendency to manipulate the grades, but it does mean that everyone has had his own ideas of the meaning of a grade and has marketed his lumber accordingly. The result has been chaos, and matters have been going so rapidly from bad to worse that the retailer, thoroughly appreciating the situation, has succeeded in forcing up the grades and in getting in his No. 2, a class of lumber which might in some cases have been placed in the No. 1. On the other hand, the retailer has not been making any appreciable advantage out of the situation because he has had to put up with a great amount of uncertainty about the class of lumber he would get when he ordered a certain grade and has often made complaints which involved both him and the manufacturer or the wholesaler in serious difficulties and expense.

There should be no continuance of these conditions and it is to be hoped that the manufacturers and wholesalers will adopt a set of rules which are being drawn up by those who have been holding meetings for the purpose, and will put them into uniform practice. It is felt that these rules, if put into practice and supported unanimously, especially by the manufacturers, will go far towards putting an end to the wretched state of affairs at present existing.

On December 27th a meeting of all those who are interested in the manufacture and sale of hemlock in Ontario will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, when the rules as they have been prepared by a committee will be submitted. It is hoped that at this meeting the rules will be accepted and adopted. As to the method of enforcing them, this will have to be discussed at the meeting. Some who have already given the matter their close attention are inclined to believe that it will be possible to enforce the rules by a mutual agreement of those interested and that the rules will commend themselves so decidedly to the industry and to the trade that they will be quickly accepted by all. In order to settle disputes, however, something in the form of a board of inspectors will have to be ararnged for and when this is done the trade will be in a fair way towards bidding good bye to one of the worst of the troubles which have beset it for many years. Another method of enforcing the rules which commends itself, is by means of submitting them to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association for their approval. This would give them greatly added authority and would, to a great extent, simplify the work of persuading the trade in general to adopt them. If this course were adopted, a board of inspectors would also be necessary. It could be provided for either by the trade or by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. These, however, are details which can easily be arranged once the rules have been accepted by a large number of the trade and industry.

The rules as already drawn up by the committee are published elsewhere in this issue. Roughly speaking they define No. 1 in both inch and dimension stock and also define dead culls. Everything coming below the grade of No. 1 is placed in No. 2, except dead culls. It was decided that this was a more satisfactory method of arriving at a definition of No. 2 than by attempting to define what percentage of knots, knot holes, shake, check, and rot should be included. Dead culls are defined as all pieces containing fifty per cent. or over of rot or other defects. Inch No. 1 is to carry not more than ten per cent. of pieces having wane (not more than half way across the edge and not more than 25 per cent. of the length), shall be sound and carry some shake and knots. The number and quality of the knots are definitely described. All who are interested in these rules should make a point of being present at the meeting on December 27th, when they are to be taken up.

Lumber Waste for Pulpwood

For the purposes of manufacturing the four hundred and seventy-five thousand tons of wood pulp produced in Canada in 1910 nothing was used except logs of various species, which as our timber supply decreases are becoming valuable for lumber and other uses. No slabs or other sawmill waste was reported as being converted into wood pulp, by neglecting which practice, Canada is losing greatly. During 1909 in the United States six per cent. of the total pulpwood consumption was from slabs and mill trimmings. If economy had been practised to the same extent in Canada during the year 1910, as much pulp might have been produced as from thirty-six thousand cords of wood and not one pulp log need have been cut. This would have made twenty per cent. more pulp than Nova Scotia produced in 1910.

Looking at the subject from another view point the gain might have been much greater. Over one-half of the five billion feet of lumber cut in 1910 passed through mills at centres of large population where the slab waste of one-half cord to every thousand feet of lumber might have been saved from the incinerators. One cord of pulpwood will produce at least one-half ton of pulp so that one and a quarter million cords of slabs obtained would have produced at the lowest estimate six hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of pulp. This amount is thirty per cent. more than the total of four hundred and seventy-five thousand tons of pulp produced in Canada in 1910. The sooner such practical economy and utilization of wood waste commences the longer will Canada have an adequate supply of pulpwood.

Scarcity of Timber on Hudson Bay Line

An interview with an engineer given recently in a western paper to the effect that there is abundant timber on the line of the Hudson Bay Railway is an illustration of the misapprehension in regard to this matter that exists in the public mind. Because there are large areas of land in the north on which there is timber of some kind, the conclusion is reached that it is all of present value and that the country has an unlimited supply. As a matter of fact a careful inspection of the timber along the line of the Hudson Bay Railway made in the years 1910 and 1911, by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, shows that there is not enough mature timber along the line of that railway to build the road. There are no prairie districts of any extent along the route, there are trees everywhere, but owing to repeated fires the forest is, except on the merest fraction of the area, too small for commercial purposes, and unless it can be protected from fire until it reaches maturity, will never be of any use to the country. Explorations in other parts of the northern forested districts tell the same tale. Everywhere fire has worked havoc, and the forest is a mere wreck of what it might have been if fires could be prevented. And unless adequate measures are taken now to protect the young and immature forests which form the major part of the stand, the outlook for the future is none too good.

If the northern forests are to continue to be a permanent source of wealth to the country, it is absolutely necessary that the fire ranging system should be extended and that proper methods of management of the forest should be applied, and public education to the value of the forest is even more necessary. Sweden, which has large extents of northern forest, practically uninhabited, similar to those in northern Canada, has about eliminated the fire danger in such districts mainly by educating her people to the value of the forests.

Shall Lumber be Dutiable

The signs of the times are all pointing in the direction of an active campaign on the part of the lumbermen of Canada in favor of having a duty placed upon lumber entering the country. No one subject is of more importance to the lumber trade and industry today. It is a matter of the greatest importance to everyone that if steps are to be taken they should be conceived and carried out in a manner which will present the objects desired in a clear and definite form, and that the movement shall have behind it the unanimous support of the whole trade and industry. In 1905 one of the best managed deputations which ever approached the Dominion Government presented the arguments in favor of a duty on lumber, and they were told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that no subject had ever been presented to him by a delegation in so able a manner. In spite of this nothing was secured. Since that time there has been a great reversal in public sentiment throughout the country and to-day another government is in power—a government which stands for a fair measure of protection to all industries which require it for their reasonable progress, and a government, the predecessors of which have done much by means of protection to enable Canada to reach the enviable stage of commercial and financial prosperity which are hers to-day.

It is reasonable for the lumbermen of Canada to seize the opportunity presented and do their utmost to have removed the unfair burden under which they have suffered. The unfairness of the burden was admitted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1905 to the delegation which presented the case. His own words were: "The Government cannot help recognizing that the lumberman is taxed on everything and has no corresponding advantage as against outside competition." Continuing he explained why the duty which formerly had been in force for a short time had been removed. "It was for the benefit of the consumer in the Northwest," he said, "particularly the new settlers, whom we thought were entitled to special benefits." Moreover, "It was," Sir Wilfrid added, "at a time when Canadian lumber was admitted free to the United States—a condition which has been reversed since in the United States. That phase of the case cannot but impress itself forcibly upon us."

The members of the delegation at that time, taking into considerain the sympathetic view of the Prime Minister, had good reason to hope that their claim would be recognized. But it was not to be. The Prime Minister told the lumbermen that they "must have faith in the Government." They had faith, but apparently it was misplaced, for the government continued in the belief that the consumers of the Northwest still had a greater claim upon their assistance. To-day the conditions are reversed. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the consumers of the Northwest needed this assistance six years ago, and that the lumbermen of the country were not the only ones who ought to be taxed to give them this support, the question arises to-day whether these conditions still continue. So successful has been the assistance given to the consumers in the Northwest that the whole world has been reading with wonder of the unexampled prosperity of the new settlers who have gone into that country and who have risen in a few years to a condition of affluence such as they had never dreamed of. That they have been able to do so has in no small measure been due to the fact that they have, in regard to one of their important necessities—lumber—been able to reap the benefits of a throat-cutting competition, introduced and carried to incredible lengths by the producers of lumber in the United States. To-day the settlers in the Northwest are in a splendid position. Those who have been there a few years are well set up in the vast majority of cases, and the prospects for new arrivals are so good that they are flocking into the countrw from all parts of the world. The lumberman, on the other hand, has been undergoing a steadily increasing financial pressure, and to-day, he is, in many cases, obliged to reduce his operations and to allow much of his capital to remain idle, while watching the cheaper, and in many cases inferior, lumber of the United States, going into the buildings of the settlers.

That the lumbermen of Canada are actually suffering seriously from this condition of affairs is not an ill-considered assertion. It is borne out by the facts. Reports are continually being received to the effect that on account of the competition of United States lumber, Canadian manufacturers are closing their mills or greatly reducing their operations. In British Columbia, the Coast and Mountain millmen have decided to close a number of their mills throughout the year 1912. In the Northwest, similar cases are frequent. The latest is that of Mr. John Walter, one of the most extensive lumber manufacturers in Alberta. He has to-day, practically decided to make no preparation during the present winter for sawing lumber during the summer of 1912. This means that during the winter his large logging camps will be idle, and that the two large mills operated by him at Edmonton and Strathcona will be closed next summer. The lumber markets of the Northwest are in a sagging condition to-day, as the United States lumber is able to undersell the Canadian product. In Eastern Canada, when every other line of industry is feeling the stimulous of good times, the lumber manufacturers are curtailing their operations in practically all parts of the country. If it were not for the serious competition of United States lumber, manufactured under conditions which cannot be duplicated in Canada, and overproduced to an alarming extent, making it necessary to dump the surplus in Canada, this unfortunate state of affairs would not exist in Canada to-day. With every one else prospering in Canada to-day, the lumberman is the only one who cannot look hopefully to the future. That this is caused by the taxation of everything he uses and the free entry into Canada of products which compete with his, cannot be gainsaid. The two facts are not simply coincident. The one is the logical outcome of the other, and the Government of Canada owes it to the industry to remove the burden without delay.

In this connection it is encouraging to note that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association are taking up the question and are securing the opinions of the members of the industry in all parts of Canada. If they find that they can depend upon the support of the industry they will inaugurate a campaign looking toward presenting the case before the government at an early date. Lumbermen owe it to themselves to encourage the association in this work and to promise it their unanimous support.

Concerning Credits and Business Building

No single branch of the lumbering industry is of more vital importance than that of credits. Discussions pro and con, regarding various principles in connection with the credit end of business are continually appearing in print and the last word will probably never be said. No hard and fast rule for a credit system can be laid down and adhered to, neither will a system which works well in one locality be useful in all others. Local conditions must prevail and regulate the whole credit fabric. We hear a great deal about the methods which are necessary for collecting overdue accounts, and it is in fact a considerable source of expense to every credit business, that accounts are allowed to become overdue. Therefore a tendency seems to have developed of late years in favor of reducing business as much as possible to a cash basis. This may be a wise rule in many cases, yet after all modern business depends upon credit for its existence and it would seem as though the line of success was more nearly along the line of judiciously extended credits than that of cash business. In this connection an interesting article from the American Lumberman is reproduced herewith.

There is a chance that the lumber trade may be mistaken in some of its deductions in regard to the extension of credit and that the retail trade, especially, may find it advisable to make track on this subject and instead of striving to reduce the line of credits to increase them, judiciously, but extend them, says the American Lumberman. Sometimes we get hold of a good idea and become so enthusiastic in following it out that we run it to an extreme point where it is no longer a good idea. This is what has been done in some instances in regard to credits. There has been in this country an era of advocating cash business. It is not at its height now—it passed that some years ago—but it has left a strong enough impression on the public mind to wield an influence and some things are now evident which point to the idea that this cash business theory has been carried out to an objectionable extreme.

A study of history as it was made by different countries and at different periods of time leads to the conclusion that the newer a country or community the fewer credits are given and the shorter the time allowed on such credits, while the older the country the more credit business and the longer time allowed. It is in the pioneer localities we find most of the cash business, considering a community as a whole, while in the older settled portions of this country there are more credits and longer credits and in the older countries the giving of credits is more general than here. It has even reached the point where some of the governments arrange a credit system by which poor people can buy land and build up their homes.

It is this home building idea that is an important factor in starting the thought that probably it is an erroneous theory to work toward the end of a strictly cash business in the retail lumber yard instead of the extension of credits. Whatever objection may be offered to the credit business in many other cities—that is, the going in debt by people for things which they could not get along without, and thus getting involved so deeply that they cannot meet their obligations—these things do not hold true with equal force as applied to going into debt for a home. When a man builds a home or improves on a home already established it is regarded as a good investment, even though it involves going into debt, and usually the better one surrounds himself with home building the more likely he is eventually to meet all his obligations. Some of our best known wealthy men have expressed themselves strongly on this point, and among the most widely quoted advice to young men starting out in business is to establish a home, to go in debt for it if necessary. Aside entirely from the social and moral features of encouraging home building and thus rapidly improving a community, there are certain commercial reasons which favor a liberal extension of credit under proper safeguards.

Coming closer home we find some of the most prominent mercantile establishments of the United States have been built up largely through wide, but judicious extension of credits. Probably the most noteworthy instance of this kind was in connection with the biggest hardware concern in the United States, which built up an enormous volume of trade in the South in the earlier days by extending credits in the cotton district, and through this means assumed eventually a magnitude of business which would not have been possible had there been the same effort at doing a strictly cash business, as is directed toward that end by many branches of the trade to-day.

So, while not for a moment losing sight of the desirable qualities of a business done on a strictly cash basis it may be wise to take the other viewpoint for a while among the retailers and see if there are not more advantages to be had on the other side. Some loss will be involved, it is true, the percentage of it depending materially on the judgment exercised in extending credits. In addition to a natural increase of trade will be better opportunities to meet what is termed mail order competition. Generally this mail order business is a strictly cash business and it is indulged in by people who have the money and are figuring so closely that there is not much margin left for profit. It is probable that had these same people that bought mail order goods during the last year been encouraged to buy for their needs earlier through a judicious extension of credit they would have had trade on which there was a fair profit and the community would have been better off all around.

That the extension of credit is an excellent means of building up more business often has been demonstrated. Unfortunately some of these demonstrations are not models to point to because they show greed on the part of those extending credits, but these objectionable features are faults in the people rather than in the credit system itself. There are honest and upright people in practically every honorable calling and the average business man likes square dealing and does not want to take unfair advantages of his fellow men, but there are others not so scrupulous and it is these and their doings which bring into disfavor some good business ideas.

The main question seems to be to extend credits judiciously and thus encourage more home building rather than how to eliminate credits and get on to a cash business. The majority of homes probably are built on what might be termed a credit basis; that is, are not completely paid for when first put up, and because of this there have been various building and loan associations, some good and some bad, installment real estate concerns which would have been better had they builded better, and last—but not least—some of the retailers financially able to handle the matter have taken up with the idea of building homes and extending credit on them to those who have enough to make it a safe investment. This helps home building and puts the matter under the control of the lumber trade more than former practices, and with a fair protection in the way of lien laws and the exercise of proper judgment the idea of further extension by retail men even though it may call for larger capital to conduct the business.—American Lumberman.

Proposed Grading Rules for Hemlock

Definite Set of Rules Drawn Up for Ontario Trade—General Meeting to Consider Them Called for December 27th—Yellow Pine Evil Discussed

A meeting of Ontario manufacturers and wholesalers of hemlock was held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on November 22nd and 23rd, at which splendid progress was made in the direction of adopting a set of grading rules for hemlock. During the first day of the meeting a general discussion took place regarding trade conditions and a committee was appointed to draw up a set of rules and submit them on the following day. This was done and a draft set of rules was presented. A short discussion showed that several important changes were advisable and the committee held a further meeting on the evening of the second day, at which the rules were finally revised and put into what is believed to be a very workable and practical shape. Another meeting of those interested in the manufacture and sale of hemlock will be held on December 27th at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, at which the rules will be presented by the committee and at which it is hoped that definite steps will be taken for the purpose of putting them into effect.

Another matter of much importance which was discussed at the meeting was the increasing importation of yellow pine into Canada. This competes strongly with Canadian hemlock, and white and red pine. The hemlock trade in Ontario are convinced that something should be done to draw the attention of the consumer of lumber to this and to point out especially the inflammable nature of yellow pine. With this object in view an invitation will be sent to the various associations of architects in Ontario and to the Dominion Association, to send representatives to the meeting at Toronto on December 27th. A similar invitation will be sent to the Fire Underwriters and it is hoped that by this means it may be possible to persuade the architects to give a preference to Canadian lumber.

The Rules Agreed Upon

The grading rules referred to above which will be submitted to the general meeting are as follows:

General Instructions:

The principal objects to be sought in the formulation of these rules are:

1. To establish grades that will blend slight characteristics incident to different localities in such a manner as to produce grades of equal quality and value, and so constructed as to be best adapted to the principal purposes for which hemlock lumber can be utilized.

2. The face side of the lumber is the side showing the best quality or appearance and the lumber should be inspected from the best side of the piece.

3. Defects in lumber should be distributed in proportion to the size of the piece. Wide pieces of the same grade may contain more and greater defects than narrower pieces.

4. Wane in lumber is a defect, and cannot extend more than half way across the edge of piece. and not more than 25 per cent. of the length.

5. In hemlock will often be found streaks or patches of red or brown discoloration, sound and firm, the presence of which does not weaken the wood, nor detract seriously from its utility. Water stain should not be confused with rot, being firm and strong, while rot is soft and decayed wood.

6. All the rules herein mentioned are for lumber in the rough. Any subsequent work put thereon is to be at the purchaser's risk as to change in grade.

Inch No. 1 hemlock: shall be 8-16 ft. long and 4 in. and up in width, not more than 15 per cent. 8 and 9 ft. lengths, otherwise standard lengths, and shall not carry more than 10 per cent. of pieces having wane as described in general instructions, shall be sound and carry some shake and knots. 25 per cent. of the pieces may contain black knots, not more than 3, according to width and length; for instance, 4 in. to 6 in. pieces may carry 1 standard black knot, 7 and 8 inch pieces, may carry 2 standard block knots, 10 in. and up may carry 3 standard black knots.

No. 1 dimension: will admit of shake that will not materially affect the strength of the piece. Also standard knots either black or red that are well located and fairly sound, or a knot hole that will not impair its strength, or some slight cross checks or sound water stain. This grade. while admitting the above defects, must at the same time retain the element of strength. Lengths shall be 8 ft. and up long, even lengths except 9 ft., and even widths.

Inch No. 2: shall be known as all lumber below the grade of No. 1 excluding dead culls. Dead culls shall be defined as follows: all pieces containing 50 per cent. or over of rot or other defects. Lengths in No. 2 shall be 6 ft. and up in length, even lengths except 9 ft., widths 4 in. and up.

2 inch No. 2: shall be the same grade and lengths as inch No. 2 but the widths shall be 4 in. and up even widths only.

Standards knots: shall not exceed 1¾ in. diameter.

Standard lengths: shall be 8 ft. and up in even feet except in the 9 ft. lengths.

The Wednesday Afternoon Session

At the Wednesday afternoon session Mr. Norman Hocken occupied the chair and Mr. H. J. Terry acted as secretary.

Mr. Hocken in opening the meeting referred briefly to the conditions prevailing in the trade to-day. He drew particular attention to the rapidly increasing cost of operation in the woods. Men were scarce to-day and the cost of provisions had simply gone up out of sight. They had advanced fully 25 per cent. in the last year and he thought some lines had advanced 100 per cent. Coupled with the high cost of operation, the absence of rules for the grading of hemlock was acting as a great drag upon the trade. One man had one set of rules and another man would come along and raise the grades and you would have to raise yours, until it had come about that they were selling No. 2 which used to be a merchantable a few years ago, and the price of hemlock had not advanced along with the grades. His own mill was in a splendid location for operating at a minimum cost yet it kept him hustling to make ends meet. He wondered how some of the others managed to exist at all.

As far as the market was concerned, he thought it was in a healthy condition, possibly a little better than normal for this time of year. But in spite of this the manufacturer was in a very serious position. The cost of standing timber had not been decreasing. The The cost of labor had increased and its quality had decreased. The cost of supplies had gone up also. In the face of these increased operating expenses the price they were obtaining for their material was the same as it had been a year ago.

Speaking of the demand for hemlock he reported that it was fair. In the past two or three weeks he had seen orders for about three million feet to quote upon.

Mr. Charles McGibbon, Penetanguishene, suggested that the meeting should proceed to appoint a committee to draw up rules for the grading of hemlock lumber and that the committee should report to the meeting on Thursday afternoon.

Speaking of trade conditions, Mr. McGibbon reported that they had been fairly good of late. They had not now as much material on hand as they had had a year ago. They had about a million and a half feet and anything they could get 16 feet long, it was hard to keep. The other lengths were apparently not so desirable. The small portable mills which manufactured so much 12 and 14 ft. stock, he believed, were responsible for the poor demand for the shorter lengths.

Mr. McGibbon then opened a discussion upon the importation of yellow pine into Canada. He could not understand why the architects and the public were so fond of yellow pine when you could take a piece of 10 in. x 10 in. and dress it, and then set it on fire by applying a match to it. In Collingwood, he said, the Grand Trunk were even using yellow pine for railroad ties in their yards.

Competition of Yellow Pine

Mr. John Donogh, Toronto, remarked that in his opinion it would be a good thing to have rules for the grading of hemlock adopted. But if the rules were to be effective it would be necessary for all the manufacturers to stick absolutely to the agreement to use the rules. As to the yellow pine, he believed that it came into competition more with red and white pine than with hemlock. Yellow pine was specified by architects for buildings because it was the only timber large enough at the present time with the exception of B. C. fir. No man could sell red pine or B. C. fir at the present prices of yellow pine. Yellow pine was to-day coming into competition all along the line in sawn lumber for interior trim and interior finish. It had been used all the way up the T. & N. O. Railway. If the government would impose a duty equal to the duty on Canadian lumber entering the United States it would to some extent give white and red pine a preference in Canadian markets. If the customs authorities were to strictly supervise the importation of yellow pine timbers and to see that they came in dressed on one side only, unless they paid a duty, it would be of much benefit to the trade. He had never seen anyone, moreover, who could even suggest to him why the phrase "dressed on one side only" had been included in the free list. This privilege seemed to have been abused in the West and it looked now as though it had probably been abused in Ontario also.

A few years ago when a deputation of lumbermen from all parts of Canada had asked the government to place a duty upon lumber, the western farmers and the Ontario manufacturers had opposed it and it had not been secured. He believed that the same opposition would be sufficient to-day to prevent the duty being imposed, in spite of the fact that lumbering was to-day practically the only unprotected industry in the country. Lumbermen paid a duty on everything used in the manufacture of lumber and they got no protection in

Yellow Pine as a Competitor of Hemlock

Mr. W. J. MacBeth disagreed with Mr. Donogh about yellow pine not competing with hemlock so strongly as with white and red pine. Yellow pine, he declared, was a strong competitor of hemlock. Its direct influence was in keeping down the prices of hemlock in the United States. The fact that the price was depressed on the other side forced a large amount of it into Canada and kept the prices down here at the same time. Take 2 in. x 12 in., 18 ft. to 24 ft. It could be bought in yellow pine practically as cheap as in hemlock here to-day. The Canadian lumberman should have some protection. If he had protection equal to what the United States lumberman had, he believed it would meet all the requirements.

The Demand for a Duty on Lumber

There was a movement on foot to-day, Mr. MacBeth stated, which was being carried forward by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and which had for its object the securing of a duty upon lumber entering Canada. Mr. MacBeth explained the movement by reading the following circular which is being sent out to the whole trade in Canada, by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

"In view of the conditions regarding the lumber industry and the position which Canadian lumbermen have long been placed in, **sawn lumber and lumber planed on one side**, being admitted into Canada **free of duty**; the purpose of this enquiry is to ask whether or not you are in favor of the Canadian Government putting a customs duty on **sawn lumber** imported into Canada with additional duties when **further manufactured** to correspond with duties levied by the United States on Canadian lumber?

"All that we ask is to be put on an equal footing with the United States manufacturers."

The circular is accompanied by an addressed postal card upon which two questions are asked, first: "should duties be imposed upon soft woods?" second, "should such duties be imposed upon hardwoods?"

The circular also says:—"We want you to feel that in doing this you assume no obligation of any kind. This association is prepared to conduct the campaign, but we wish to know whether you are in favor of such a proposition, and if so, that we may count upon your hearty co-operation. The matter is of great importance to you and we hope to receive an early reply."

Speaking of this circular, Mr. MacBeth expressed the opinion that it would be better to leave the hardwoods and the soft woods separate. If they asked for a duty on hardwoods they would again enlist the opposition of the manufacturers. An assurance had been given by the lumbermen of Alberta and British Columbia that they would do everything in their power to assist in the movement. He believed that if the matter were taken up in a proper manner they had very good hopes that a duty would be imposed. He thought that it would also be best to do it through the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Considerable discussion followed upon this point, the gist of which was that all the members were heartily in favor of the proposal and that they might be depended upon to give it watever assistance they could.

A committee was then appointed to draw up grading rules and submit them to the meeting on Thursday. The committee consisted of the following:—Charles McGibbon, Penetanguishene; J. G. Cane, Toronto; W. J. MacBeth, Toronto; James Lauder, Toronto; R. B. Elgie, Toronto, and the Chairman, Mr. Norman Hocken, Otter Lake Station.

Those who were present at the meetings included the following:—Norman Hocken, Otter Lake Station; J. P. Newman, Wiarton; Charles McGibbon, Penetanguishene; John Donogh, Toronto; A. C. Manbert, Toronto; Alex. Robertson, Otter Lake Station; J. K. Muir, Toronto; H. J. Terry, Toronto; James Lauder, Toronto; R. B. Elgie, Toronto; R. J. Hutcheson, Huntsville; W. J. MacBeth, Toronto; W. W. Carter, Fesserton; and D. G. Cooper, Collingwood.

Hon. W. R. Ross is working on a new timber policy for British Columbia, and the amendments to be introduced by him in that connection are likely to be the most important of the forthcoming session.

Sash and Door Manufacturers Meet

American Competition, Price Cutting, and Lumber Grading Discussed—Cheap U. S. Doors Dumped in Canada

A meeting of the Ontario Sask & Door Association was held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Friday afternoon, November 17. The meeting was a representative gathering of the manufacturers of the province, among whom were noticed, W. D. Cargill, Cargill, Ont.; F. W. Brennen, of M. Brennen & Son Manufacturing Company, Limited, Hamilton; Grant P. Davidson, of James Davidson, Ottawa; R. A. Rastall, of Mickle, Dyment & Co., Brantford; R. Truax, Walkerton; E. R. Eaton, of J. R. Eaton & Sons, Orillia; F. Buchanan, of Lloyd & Buchanan, Wingham; H. Knight, of Knight Bros., Burks Falls; J. H. Hockin, of R. Stuart & Co., Guelph; Jno. A. Gray, of The Harriston Planing Mills; R. A. Laidlaw, of R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto; O. W. Rhyner, of Mickle, Dyment & Co., Brantford.

The president, Mr. W. D. Cargill in opening the meeting referred to the splendid condition of the trade at the present time. He spoke vigorously on the subject of price-cutting in the trade, but was glad to report that it was not so general as it was some time ago, being largely confined to one or two firms. They were shipping far more doors this fall than a year ago, and business during the year had been so good that there was absolutely no necessity to cut prices at all. He also touched upon the equalization of freight rates, and thought that if the manufacturers would all agree to pay the freight it would put all on an equal basis, where now they were not in a position to compete.

Mr. Buchanan was unalterably opposed to paying freight rates. He had been frequently asked to quote on rates f.o.b. the town from where the enquiry emanated, but had always replied that their rates were f.o.b. Wingham. He did not think the other way would work to the advantage of the trade.

Mr. F. W. Brennen spoke strongly upon the questions of price-cutting, uniform grading and the dumping of American-made doors on the Canadian market at prices lower than those in force on the Americanside. He thought the Canadian Sash and Door men should arrange to counteract this evil. Retail men should be urged to put in a stock of doors in the winter, as, when the rush season came, manufacturers found it hard to supply them and then they went to the States for stock. He stated that the American manufacturers were putting a low grade door on the market that could not come up to the Canadian made door, and the trade should be educated along these lines, and the people told through publicity, what class of doors these U. S. manufacturers were dumping in Canada.

Mr. Buchanan thought that the association should take the matter up with the Government and see that it was stopped. The American manufacturers were dumping doors of inferior quality in Chatham, Windsor, and the border towns at prices that Canadians could not manufacture for.

Mr. Truax stated that he had recently been at Sault Ste. Marie and made an investigation of this matter. He found that the same doors were being sold cheaper on the Canadian side of the Soo than on the American side.

Mr. Grant P. Davidson reported that on a recent trip through the eastern part of the province he had found No. 2 doors manufactured in Oregon being sold there for No. 1, at ridiculously low prices.

A resolution was finally adopted that the president appoint a committee of from three to five, with himself as one, to take up the matter of the dumping of American doors on the Canadian market, with the Government and ask for increased protection on doors.

Mr. Truax thought that they should approach the Minister of Customs first and see just how far these American manufacturers were dumping on Canadian ground.

The chair named Messrs. Buchanan, Cargill, Rastell, Truax and Davidson as a committee.

The discussion then reverting to the Universal price list in use by the association, Mr. Buchanan moved, "That we express our appreciation of the Universal price list, with current discount agreed upon at last meeting, and commend its use to the general sash and door trade." The motion was carried.

The question of lumber grading was then taken up by the meeting. Mr. Knight thought the question of lumber culling a very important one, which at the present time was in very bad shape. He thought it was up to the consumer to define the grades. He must know what grades he can use to best advantage and what he can pay. The lumberman doesn't know what the consumer wants and puts up just what he thinks will suit.

Mr. Truax thought that only in a few cases the sash and door manufacturers bought from the mill. They bought principally from the middleman, but he thought it would pay better to go direct to the mill.

Mr. Brennen believed that the sash and door men should insist upon getting the exact grade of lumber from the lumbermen. Unless they stuck together and thrashed these things out as an association they would never do anything.

It was finally decided that Messrs. Knight and Truax representing the association look into the matter of the grading of lumber and draw up some plan of getting lumbermen to grade and report it to the next meeting.

Mr. Pearce, editor of the Canadian Woodworker, spoke on the question of the standardization of matched stock and stock mouldings and after some discussion it was moved that the executive be notified to look into the matter of standardization of moulding and matchings.

Logging with Machinery in Ontario

Method Adopted for Transporting the Winter's Cut to Water—The Important Part Played by Hoisting Engines and Railroads

THE lumber manufacturers of Canada are at present busy with the commencement of their winter operations in the woods. No single end of the lumber business has more in it of interest than that of getting out the logs, and there is no branch of the business upon which more depends than upon the woods operations. The successful and economic management of the camps regulates more than anything else the prosperous conduct of a lumber manufacturing business. So thoroughly is this recognized among the manufacturers of to-day, that everything which will tend to cheapen the cost of getting out the logs is being closely studied, and the logging methods of to-day are rapidly undergoing important changes, which involve the application of scientific principles and the use of machinery in a manner which some few years ago would scarcely have been considered feasible.

1.—Logging in Northern Ontario—The Jack Ladder.

2.—Logging in Northern Ontario—The Double Drum Hoister.

3.—Logging in Northern Ontario—McGiffert Loader at Work.

4.—Logging in Northern Ontario—Another View of the Loader.

Chief among the branches of the logging business which have been undergoing these changes may be classed the work of loading the logs and transporting them from the bush to the water or to the mill. An interesting instance of this is afforded by the operation of the C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Penetanguishene, Ont., whose logging operations are under the capable management of Mr. A. E. Beck, with headquarters at Sudbury, Ont. A series of views of the operations of this company in the Township of Creelman, Ont., is reproduced herewith, affording a good idea of the methods in use.

Mr. A. E. Beck, in a letter to the Canada Lumberman, refers to the work as follows: "Our log loading got along in a very satisfactory manner all summer in spite of the fact that it was our first attempt at railing logs and the work was new to most of the men. We loaded at three points and had four machines; two ordinary double drum hoisting engines, a McGiffert loader and a Jackladder.

"At mileage 288 on the C. N. O. we have a siding to a wide part of the Vermillion River, where we can hold logs and here we loaded with the Jackladder. Two cars are loaded at a time, one on a low level and the first wires put on and then moved on to the high level platform and topped off. The work of the men at the Jackladder is shown in view No. 1.

"At mileage 295 we have another siding to another wide part of the river, where we loaded the logs from camp No. 2, just below where they were dumped in the winter. Here we loaded with an ordinary double drum hoisting engine. One drum is used to lift the logs and the other for shifting the cars. We find this a very economical way of loading. The work of the loader at this point is shown in view No. 2.

"At mileage 292 we have had to build a two mile spur to Bessie Lake, which is in the centre of the township and where we dump the logs of three camps. We also dumped some logs along this spur which we loaded with the McGiffert loader. The McGiffert loader at work here, is shown in view No. 3. In this case it is loading from the ground. Another view of the same machine is given in view No. 4, in which it is shown loading from Bessie Lake. We also used a

5.—Logging in Northern Ontario—The Locomotive at Work.

double drum hoisting engine here on the other side of the bay. We used our own shunting engine on this spur. The locomotive at work is shown in view No. 5.

"A bit of the trestling on our line up a steep grade is shown in view No. 6.

"The logs are taken to Parry Sound on the C. N. O. and dumped from their dock and rafted to Penetanguishene. The work of dumping from the cars at Parry Sound is shown in view No. 7.

"During the summer we shipped about 2,500 carloads of logs."

This interesting description of the operations, by means of which logs are taken from an inland limit and delivered by a long rail haul at the water's edge, in an economical enough manner to permit of them being manufactured into lumber and sold in competition with lumber from logs which have only a water journey from the woods to the mill, gives one an excellent idea of the manner in which the use of machinery is increasing in the logging business. Beyond question its use is bound to increase as the limits near the water disappear.

6.—Logging in Northern Ontario—A Bit of Trestle Work.

Searchlights on Some American Industries

"Searchlights on Some American Industries" is the title of an interesting book which has just been issued by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. The author is James Cook Mills who is also known as the author of "Our Inland Seas." In his preface the author clearly outlines the scope of the book. He draws attention to the fact that history has dealt far too much with the records of the overflow of kingdoms. This idea of history deals with the barbaric, and takes no account of a nation's intellectual and religious development, its arts and letters or its industrial progress and commercial expansion. Taking this thought as a maxim he has endeavored to collate facts and analyse the results procured by certain of the leading American industries, and to present clearly and conclusively the mechanical and economic aspects of their operation. An idea of the scope of the work may be secured from the fact that it deals with the following subjects: lumber, salt, sugar, paper, leather, moulding, graphite, and the achievements of the blind. The book is attractively published and contains illustrations.

7.—Logging in Northern Ontario—Dumping at Parry Sound,

Can We Save Vanishing Hardwoods?

Statistics Indicate Rapid Depletion—Correspondent Suggests Government Distribution of Young Trees

Editor, Canada Lumberman:—I note that in some of your recent issues you editorially advocate the imposing of a duty on "rough lumber" imported into Canada as a sort of offset to the duty imposed by the United States on Canadian rough lumber imported into that country. But surely you would not advocate placing a duty on hardwoods in the rough? Considering that our supply of nearly every variety of hardwood is rapidly diminishing, and that we have to depend largely upon the United States to supply our ever increasing demands, the imposing of a duty would simply increase the price to the consumer and benefit no one in particular. I do not, of course, refer to yellow pine in this connection, as that is not a hardwood, and it does seem to enter into competition with some of our native woods, such as white and norway pine, and hemlock, so it is not included in the above argument.

In your issue of November 1st, on page 39, under the caption of "Hardwood Resources of Canada Diminishing," it is stated among other things as follows: "Thus the value of the hardwoods imported into Canada during 1910 exceeded by fifty per cent. the value of the hardwoods manufactured into lumber." (Presumably by Canadian sawmills). Then again: "Nearly all of those imports are from the United States, and consist of the most valuable species; such as oak, hickory, tulip, chestnut, gum, walnut, cherry, etc." So that we are becoming more and more dependent upon the United States, whose available supply for export is surely and rapidly diminishing."

Now, sir, not only is our own supply of hardwoods rapidly becoming exhausted, but our demands are steadily increasing from year to year. Take the matter of oak, for instance; a few years ago our own native oak was equal to all the demands put upon it, mainly by the manufacturers of furniture, but since plain and quartered oak have entered so largely into interior finish, flooring, etc., we have to depend almost entirely upon the Southern States to supply the demand. According to the statistics published in your issue of Nov. 1 the total production of oak in Canada for 1910 was only 8,718,000 ft., in small lots, all over the country, whereas one firm making hardwood flooring and inside trim in this small town, use up fully half of that quantity themselves every year.

Now a question which naturally presents itself in face of the above conditions is this: Is anything being done, or proposed to be done, in the way of replacing by re-forestration our fast-disappearing hardwoods?

Not so very many years ago many valuable hardwoods, such as black walnut, butternut, chestnut, cherry, hickory, ash, etc., grew in plentiful profusion along the north shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and some varieties even as far north as Lake Superior, but these have been almost entirely cut out, and it will be only a matter of a few years when they will be utterly extinct. It is true we still have some maple and plenty of birch, a tree which thrives in a more northerly latitude than any of the others, but the uses to which it can be put are somewhat limited. Now it would seem that any scheme of re-forestration which does not include our hardwoods is necessarily imperfect, and falls short of accomplishing the purpose that should be aimed at, viz., the preservation and perpetuation of our forests, not only for the purpose of providing these valuable woods for the use of future generations, but also for the salutary effect they have upon the climate, and their influence, as we are told by scientists, on the rainfall, and the prevention of floods.

Now the question naturally arises, can the replanting of any or all of these varieties of hardwoods be made profitable so that private enterprise may engage in it? Of course, a land owner may think it of little use to put part of his land under a crop which will not mature for fifty years or more; by that time he will probably be dead; but supposing he has in his farm of one hundred or more acres, a few acres of such a nature as to make them of little value for any of the usual crops, why not plant them with some of the nut bearing trees; such as walnut, butternut, chestnut, or hickory? These will require little or no attention after the first year or so, while the nuts in a few years will be a source of revenue, and the trees themselves will be in the nature of a good investment for his family in future years, as good, and a great deal cheaper, than life insurance.

There are large tracts of land along the line of the Michigan Central Railway which by soil and climate are peculiarly adapted for the growing of all of the varieties of woods above mentioned. It is a matter which the government might well take up, make a special study of the matter, and embody the results in printed material to be distributed among the farmers and land holders. This might set forth the different kinds of trees adapted to certain soils and locations, the probable time required to bring them to maturity, and full instructions as to planting anl their subsequent care.

Our neighbors across the line are becoming alive to the importance of this subject. The State of Pennsylvania, which has a climate similar to Southern Ontario, has taken up this matter of re-forestration, and the State Government has established nurseries where the young trees are grown, and distributed at cost.

The State of Pennsylvania, which was once heavily stocked with both evergreen and deciduous trees, has, owing to the operations of the lumberman, been almost entirely denuded of her forests, and has just wakened up to the necessity of doing something to restore them, hence this action by the Government of Canada, and more especially the province of Ontario, is in an identically similar condition, at least as far as her hardwoods are concerned, and similar action by either the Provincial or Federal Governments would seem to be indicated. It is a matter that should be pressed home to the government. John McGregor, Meaford, Ont.

Grading and Inspection—How it Works

A Few Interesting Ideas Brought Out in a Discussion of the Question Between Two Members of the Trade—Would Abolish the Crooks

The salesman of a manufacturing company which turns out many million feet of lumber each year, dropped into a wholesaler's office in Toronto recently to pass the time of day and incidentally to suggest a sale of lumber. After a few minutes talk the inevitable subject of grading came up. On the wholesaler's desk at that time was a copy of a pamphlet recently issued by the "Canada Lumberman" dealing with the question of grading and inspection of lumber.

"Have you seen this pamphlet?" asked the wholesaler, as he handed it over to the salesman.

The latter took the pamphlet and looked it over carefully, gathering from a general glance at it that the proposal was to form a grading system for lumber and enforce it by means of inspectors. He looked rather sceptical and presently put the question, "How are you going to do it?"

"Well it's just like this," replied the wholesaler, a man who has entered enthusiastically into the proposal and who is doing his utmost to bring about a beneficial change of this nature.

"Suppose you take an order from a wholesaler. You both agree upon a certain class of lumber and you send the order to the mill. where it is filled, and the lumber is shipped. The wholesaler upon receipt of the stock may find that it is not what he ordered and he will make a complaint. The manufacturer looks up the shipper who tells him that the lumber was shipped according to the order as received from the traveller. The traveller claims that the order, as sent in, represented exactly what he was asked to supply. Somewhere between the wholesaler and the shipper at the mill there has been a misunderstanding and the result is the shipment of a lot of stock which is not wanted. The proposal is simply to place the case in the hands of a competent inspector who will take the order given to the traveller and the invoice of the stock and then examine the stock itself. Upon his decision will depend the settlement of the difficulty. There won't be any necessity for making radical changes in the generally recognized grading systems at present in force, at the mills. In a short time the whole matter will assume very definite shape and the trade will find that its business is being conducted upon safe business principles, instead of upon the present absurd system, which in reality is characterized entirely by lack of system."

The visiting salesman was at once convinced and replied "why yes that is alright and it would be a fine thing for the whole trade and industry if it could be put into effect.

"There are other troubles though, which require just as much attention," he continued. "The worst feature of the trade to-day is the presence of so many men on the road who carry around the lists of various manufacturers and who have no responsibility whatever. They seldom know anything about lumber and frequently know very little about the requirements of the trade, but they are clever talkers and can put through a sale in many cases where a more experienced man would not be able to do so. Moreover they would not hesitate to put through a sale even though they did not know whether they could furnish the grade of lumber required. Having no offices, except what they carry under their own hats, and being financially irresponsible, they take no risk in accepting an order whether they can secure the stock or not. They make enquiries at the various mills and perhaps secure the stock. If they do not secure it however, they try to get the nearest thing they can to it, and have it shipped, in the hope that it will fill the bill. Trouble arises at once when the stock is delivered and a salesman has the responsibility in a financial way he can simply ignore the trouble and shoulder the blame onto the mill, saying that they did not fill the order properly. If he cannot find any stock near enough to the order, he simply advises the customer to that effect and the latter has wasted his time and possibly lost the sale of the stock which he could have put through if he had been able to secure it. The trade ought to try to put these men out of business before they do anything else."

"Right you are," replied the wholesaler, "and the best way for the trade to do this is to adopt a plan for grading and inspection, such as is outlined in this pamphlet. If this plan is put into effect, men of this class will be put out of business. Not only will they be got rid of, but all the crooks also will have to quit.

"Now here is a case in point. It is not very long ago since a certain wholesaler gave an order for two cars of lumber and they were shipped from the mill. When the invoice came along he counted up the lumber on the cars and found that the figures of the invoice were quite correct. He took special care in counting the lumber because he had reason, from past experience, to doubt the business methods of the manufacturer he was dealing with. By chance, at that time, he was wearing his Sunday clothes and he put the invoice in the inside pocket. The coat was hung up in a cupboard that night and the next day when he thought of paying the bill he could not find the invoice. After a fruitless search he wrote to the manufacturer asking for a copy of the invoice.

"By return mail the new invoice was received, but the wholesaler believed, on looking it over, that it did not correspond with the former one. He said nothing however, for a few days and when the next Sunday came round he naturally found the original invoice in the Sunday coat. When he reached the office again he compared the two ivoices and found that the new one had just 1100 feet more of lumber charged for on each car than the first one; 2200 feet of lumber too much in all.

"He notified the manufacturer of the discrepancy and the reply he received was that the first invoice had been wrong. But he knew his man too well and refused to pay for the difference. The manufacturer threatened to sue him and he told him to go ahead and sue, knowing that he would never face the exposure which was probable. That was the last order from this particular wholesaler to this particular manufacturer.

"Now that kind of business will be prevented also, by a grading and inspection system such as proposed. No manufacturer and no other member of the trade, realizing that the details are liable to to be inspected by an impartial inspector will take such chances as these.

"In fact every class of crookedness which is prevalent in the lumber business to-day can be greatly reduced in this manner. The raising of grades, another serious trouble will be impossible. Take it all round, it is difficult to see why such a plan should not be adopted. The only wonder is that the business has struggled along to this late date without having adopted it."

"I agree with you entirely," said the salesman, "and I am with you heartily in the movement. By the way can I sell you anything to-day?"

"I guess you can, if you will keep the grades and the amounts alright," said the wholesaler with a smile and a few minutes later the salesman left with a tidy order in his pocket.

It is reported from Vancouver that E. C. Atkins and Company, saw manufacturers of Indianapolis, Ind., and Hamilton, Ont., will establish a branch factory in Vancouver, with Mr. W. C. Birdsall as manager and Mr. A. F. Arnett as assistant manager.

The Manufacture of Flour Barrels

Description of Methods Adopted by Large Flour Milling Company—Ingenious Machinery Simplifies Work

From start to finish the process of making flour barrels is carried out by means of ingenious machines, which allow of very economical and rapid production, of which of course the consumer, in the end, receives the benefit. At the cooperage plant of the Glenora mills of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Ltd., Seigneurs street, Montreal, 1000 barrels are turned out daily. The staves are bought in bundles of 60 each; every stave is 28½ inches long, and ⅝ inches smaller at the point than in the centre. After being dried the staves are sent to the adjustable setting-up form, in which 17 staves are placed in position. An iron hoop is placed around the lower portion of the staves and the workmen with a brisk shake welds them together. The next process is to windlass the slack barrels which is done with a windlass rope placed on the the upper portion of the barrel; this, operated by a machine, draws the staves together without twisting them out of shape. In the automatic form the rope is released and drawn back, and the machine is then ready to receive another barrel.

The barrel is then practically formed, but it has to undergo other processes before it is complete. One of these is the heating, done by placing the barrel over a heater, cylindrical in form, and made with a corrugated cast iron fire-holder and an outside sheet-iron casing. Afterwards the wooden hoops are put on by a driver. The barrels are placed on a plate resting on springs and the hoops are forced on by iron arms so arranged that each automatically performs its part and drives the truss hoops evenly all round the barrel at the same time. The hoops are 1⅜ inches wide, and ⅜ of an inch thick on the one side and a quarter of an inch on the other. One man can turn out from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels per day. Prior to being placed under this driver, or trussing machine, any irregularities in the shape of the barrel are rectified by the workman, who with a hammer goes over the surface while it is yet warm.

Chamfering and crozing follows, both ends being finished at the same time; each machine is furnished with chuck rings, and has a capacity of from two to three barrels a day. The heading up and hooping off is also done by machinery, the machine being automatically fed by an arrangement which receives an entire package of heading at once and feeds the heads as required. The latter are in three pieces, half an inch thick, and 17⅛ inches in diameter. The heads are fitted tightly, the iron arms which close around the barrel giving it a more compact appearance. The head hoop is placed on next, and the product is finished, except as a last touch, strips of hoop are nailed around the outside of the head in order to keep it water-tight. The strips thus utilized are scraps of the hoops for the body of the barrel. These hoops are nailed together by boys operating a machine known as a wood-hoop nailer, a very simple mechanism capable of nailing 1,500 to 2,000 per day.

The machinery is not very elaborate in a cooperage plant dealing with, say, flour or sugar barrels, but in shops manufacturing various descriptions of barrels many more appliances are required, and the work is to that extent more complicated. The accompanying illustrations give good ideas of two of the machines in the Ogilvie mills.

Heading Up and Hooping Off Machines with Automatic Heading Feeder.

Machine for Chamfering and Crozing Slack Barrels.

Competition from U.S. May Close Large Alberta Mill

It is reported from Strathcona, Alta., that Mr. John Walter, the largest lumberman of the district, announces that he will in all probability make no preparation this coming winter for sawing lumber during the summer of 1912, at his two big mills in the Twin Cities. This means that he will not employ the customary large number of men to operate the logging camps up the river this winter and it also means that the lumbering business will be quiet at the local mills next year.

"I have never yet cut lumber without a profit," said Mr. Walter, "and consequently, when I find that the product of American mills is being shipped into the prairie markets to the east at a price no higher than the logs cost me delivered at my mills here, I feel that I cannot go on operating at a steady loss." Mr. Walter says the lumbermen of Washington and Oregon have accumulated a great surplus of mill products during the last year or so, and are anxious to open a market for their material on the prairies of Canada. With this object in view they are laying down lumber at Saskatchewan yards at prices as low as $13 per thousand, which Mr. Walter frankly admits he cannot begin to meet without serious losses.

"I don't think that we will cut any logs for lumber this winter," he said, "but will continue taking out railway ties. This year we got out about 40,000 ties and will endeavor to get far larger contracts for next season. This work is cash, while the lumber business is largely credit, at its best."

Operating steadily this season with a capacity of 150,000 feet daily, the two sawmills of John Walter, in Strathcona and Edmonton, have cut a vast quantity of lumber since the river opened last spring, and the greater part of this lumber lies in great piles in the two yards. Fifteen million feet came from the saws during the summer, so that the store now on hand will not doubt suffice to supply the local demand for some time to come.

Pacific Coast Merger Making Progress

Lumbermen representing many of the largest tidewater mills in Oregon and Washington conferred recently at Portland, Ore., with Henry J. Pierce, of Spokane, relative to the proposed combination of cargo mills. It was announced that the organization plans had made such progress as to insure sucess of the consolidation scheme. Notifications were started for the acquirement of sufficient timber to meet the demands of the project. The next step of the organizers will be to submit the question of the legality of the combination to the attorney-general of the United States. In response to a question of whether the project did not violate the Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. Pierce declared that the proposed combination contemplated only the plan of placing the lumber industry on a prosperous basis. He quoted from President Taft's Chicago speech "that there is a vast difference between uniting plants to regulate the cost of production and unity to suppress competition, to restrain trade and to control prices."

The Lumber Trade in Eastern Canada

G. T. P. Entering the Field as a Timber Carrier—Sale of Gibson Brothers' Property — Lumber Company Wins Insurance Claim

The Lumber Merchants' section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Montreal, have been in correspondence with the Lumber Merchants' Section of the Toronto branch, with a view to co-operating on the questions of the inspection, grading and measurement of lumber. As a result, it has been decided that a deputation from the Montreal section shall visit Toronto early in December in order to fully discuss various aspects of the question.

Will Use G. T. P. for Hauling Lumber

The G. T. P. through New Brunswick will be used for the first time for commercial purposes this winter when D. Fraser & Sons, of Plaster Rock, will haul a cut of 10,000,000 feet of lumber over the line from their timber land on the Odell stream to their mill at Plaster Rock. The C. P. R. will furnish the motive power and will run two trains a day over fourteen miles of the road. When the Tobique Valley branch is met at Wapske the trains will run direct to the mill. The cut is a special one and the order was accepted only a few days ago. In addition to that the firm will turn out their usual supply of lumber.

Gibson Brothers' Property Sold

Gibson Bros., Northampton, N.B., have sold their valuable lumber properties to a joint stock company, of which Chas. Rogers, John Gibson, Gordon Neal and M. L. Hayward are members. The property consists of a block of 1,200 acres inside of Bull Lake, heavily timbered with fine spruce and hardwood, a block of land at the rear of the river, lots consisting of 500 acres finely timbered with spruce, various other smaller lots of spruce and cedar the stumpage on the river lot of 450 acres timbered with a mixed growth and the timber rights on 5 miles of the N. B. L. Co. The mill and water power rights also go with the above. The reported price is about $30,000. The company will improve the mill and water power, and lumber on a large scale.

Death of David S. Cowles

The death is reported at Rye, N. Y., of Mr. David S. Cowles, president of the Pejepscot Paper Company. Mr. Cowles was widely known in Quebec and New Brunswick through his connection with the Pejepscot Company which has extensive timber lands in Quebec and on the North Shore of the Bay of Fundy at Salmon River, N. B. The late Mr. Cowles was in his fifty-fifth year. Death was due to pneumonia.

Charles P. Cowles, brother of the late David S. Cowles, president of the Pejescsot Pulp & Paper Co., reports that the policy of the company as regards its New Brunswick interests will not be changed in the slightest by his brother's death. The plans for extension including the building of a new mill at Martin's Head, will be carried out. Justus Cowles, of New York, another brother, who was vice-president of the company prior to the death of D. S. Cowles, has been elected president.

Lumber Company Wins Insurance Claim

An interesting case was recently decided at Dalhousie, N. B., when Guimond, Couillard Freres & Cie, and La Banque Nationale were awarded the full amount of their insurance claim against the Fidelity Phoenix Company. The lumber firm and bankers were suing the Fidelity Phoenix, Western, Commercial Union, London Norwich Union, Liverpool and London and Globe and Manitoba Assurance Companies. The amount of insurance was $51,000; the loss claim $48,407.01, for birch, spruce and pine lumber piled in Guimond & Company's yard at Campbellton and burned in August, 1910.

The defendant companies set up the defense of arson and also took advantage of all the numerous technical objections that the number of policy conditions render available.

The case against the Fidelity Phoenix Company was begun on September 26 last and occupied all that week, was adjourned until the 19th inst. and a verdict only reached on Saturday morning.

M. G. Teed, J. H. A. L. Fairweather, A. E. G. McKenzie and W. M. Jarvis represented the assurance companies and Hon. J. D. Hazen and Fred. R. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs.

In addressing the jury Mr. Teed stated that he did not ask for a finding of arson as there was not sufficient evidence. Questions were left to the jury but owing to the company having taken advantage of and pleaded every policy condition forty-one questions were required.

All of these were answered in favor of the plaintiffs and a verdict was entered against the Assurance company for the full amount claimed with interest from the 6th of December, 1910, the time when the loss was payable.

Testimonial to Mr. E. E. Tache

The presentation of an address and testimonial to Mr. E. E. Tache, deputy Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Quebec, by his colleagues of the Civil Service, was made the occasion of a notable demonstration at Parliament House recently. It was attended by the entire civil service of the provincial capital, and by the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Francois Langelier; Sir Louis Jette, Sir Lomer Gouin, and Senator Choquette. Mrs. Tache was the recipient of an amethyst brooch surrounded by pearls. The presentation to Mr. Tache consisted of a set of bronzes. The presentation address, which referred among other things, to the many permanent works of which Mr. Tache was the architect and designer, and to his half-century of labor in the civil service, was read by the Hon. Boucher de la Bruere, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Tache made a feeling reply, and congratulatory speeches were also made by Sir Francois Langelier, Hon. Mr. Allard, Minister of Lands and Forests, and Sir Lomer Gouin, the last-named reminding Mr. Tache of the magnificent monument he had erected for himself in the Parliament House, which was his own design.

Timber Measured at Quebec

The following comparative statement of timber, measured and culled to date, is furnished by the Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, under date of November 7:—

	1909 Cubic ft.	1910 Cubic ft.	1911 Cubic ft.
Waney White Pine	733,240	479,280	757,840
White Pine	57,520	10,720	10,680
Red Pine	8,680	21,920	27,720
Oak	537,160	256,680	92,080
Elm	107,960	246,920	221,680
Ash	520	1,360	120
Birch and Maple	57,240	43,120	62,320

Free Pulp and Paper Causing Agitation

Active agitation both in support and in opposition to the free entry of Canadian pulp and paper into the United States, is developing in various quarters. The Home Market Club of Boston is opposing free entry and has adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, woodpulp and print paper have been placed on the free list, so far as Canada is concerned, notwithstanding that the expected concessions on the part of Canada have been denied us, and

"Whereas, demands are now being made under the favored-nation clause by all paper-exporting countries for the same tariff privileges which have been extended to Canada; be it

"Resolved, that we protest against this unjust treatment of American paper manufacturers and respectfully petition congress to repeal this concession."

Secretary Marvin, after the adoption of the resolution, pointed out that in 1906 and 1907 the paper producing countries of Europe, led by Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and Great Britain, had a surplus for export amounting to $337,127,000, or nearly twice as large as the entire paper and wood pulp production of the United States.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association on the other hand are working vigorously to maintain the free entry and to have its privileges extended to other countries.

Important Merger at Truro, N. S.

Messrs. R. F. Atkinson, A. W. Gilroy, D. R. Lamy, J. R. Douglass and J. C. Purdy, all of Amherst, N. S., who have been carrying on an extensive lumbering business for some time under the name of the Salmon River Lumber Company, with head office at Truro, N. S., have bought the lumber properties owned by the Anthony Lumber Company, South Maitland; and that of the Springhill Lumber Company, and the Beaver Lumber Company, Kemptown, Col. Co. Messrs. R. B. Atkinson and A. W. Gilroy are the managers of the new company, which will employ some 200 men operating their different lumber areas. The new company will be known as The Atlantic Lumber Company with headquarters in Truro, and office in the Bank of Nova Scotia building. It is reported that the cut this winter will be in the neighborhood of some 18,000,000 of lumber. At Springhill there will be an output of 2,000,000, 11,000,000 at Salmon River and at South Maltland and Shubenacadie fully 5,000,000.

Liverpool Trade Uneventful

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, Liverpool, Eng., in their wood circular dated Nov. 1, say:—The business during the past month has been uneventful. The arrivals have not been too heavy, but the deliveries in the aggregate have been disappointing compared with corresponding period last season. Stocks, as a rule, are fairly moderate, and values generally steady. Ocean freights continue on a higher basis, and tonnage from the spruce ports difficult to obtain.

Canadian woods.—Pine timber.—Of waney 1st class which has been imported freely to Manchester, about half has gone direct into consumption; stocks are not heavy, values rule high. 2nd class—Only a very small quantity of this description imported; stocks are moderate and values steady. Square pine has not been imported, the demand continues very limited, and stock is light. Red pine has not been imported, and is seldom enquired for. Oak.—The import of 9,500 feet has been to Manchester, and goes into stock; there has been no import to Liverpool during the past month, and deliveries have been small; there is no change in value to record. Elm has not been imported during the past month; demand has been nominal; the small stock is firmly held. Pine deals have been imported to about an average extent; there has been a fair consumption; stocks however are ample, and values unchanged. Red pine deals have been imported moderately, but in sufficient quantities for the requirements of the trade; stock are not excessive. Siberian pine has not been imported during the past month; further deliveries have been made from the stock recently imported.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals.—The import to the Mersey during the past month (including Manchester) amounted to 10,960 stds. compared with 8,460 stds. during the corresponding period last year; the bulk of the import discharged at Manchester; deliveries have been fair, amounting to 9,100 stds. against 11,750 stds. last year; c.i.f. values have slightly advanced, but tonnage is scarce, even at the advanced rates. Pine deals have not been in active demand, and values are practically unchanged.

Birch logs.—The import both to Liverpool and Manchester has been light; fair progress has been made with deliveries; stocks are not excessive, but sufficient for the present demand, and values are unchanged. Planks have reached the market freely, almost equally divided between Liverpool and Manchester; there has been a fair delivery; values are steady.

Small Trade at London

Messrs. Churchill & Sim, London, Eng., in their wood circular dated Nov. 2, report the following stocks of timber from St. Lawrence ports as compared with those of a year ago:—Pine deals 1911, 307,000 pieces; 1910. 494,000 pieces; spruce deals 1911, 693,000 pieces; 1910, 940,000 pieces; birch planks 1911, 266,000 pieces; 1910, 257,000 pieces. From New Brunswick the figures are as follows:—Pine deals 1911, 46,000 pieces; 1910, 52,000 pieces; spruce deals 1911, 397,000 pieces; 1910, 512,000 pieces; birch planks 1911, 230,000 pieces; 1910, 297,000 pieces.

Regarding trade conditions they report as follows:—"The importation of pine deals was on a very small scale indeed during October, and the stock is considerably lower in volume in consequence. Wholesale prices remain unaltered, but owing to the small supply, retail values for dry stock of reliable quality are inclined to stiffen. The supply of spruce was in small compass also, and prices improved during the month. Birch planks have been sold more freely at something over September rates, but the position of oak, birch and elm timber is unaltered, while the stock of ash seems to have almost disappeared."

Moderate Waney Impdrt at Liverpool

Alfred Dobell & Company, Liverpool, Eng., in their Timber Market Report, under date of November 1st, say: Canadian woods—Waney board and square pine—There has been a moderate import of waney with a good consumption at firm prices. There were no arrivals of square. Oak—Two contract parcels were discharged in Manchester which are going into consumption. Quotations unchanged. Rock Elm—Stocks are light, values very firm. Birch—Logs—The consumption more than absorbed the import. Prices are firm. Planks arrived somewhat freely. A steady consumption prevailed at unchanged quotations. Pine deals and boards—There was a moderate consumption. Prices were very firm with a slight advance for the better qualities. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals—The arrivals were 2,500 Standards in excess of the corresponding month last year. The consumption figures may be regarded as satisfactory. Stocks are within reasonable compass.

Timber Trade at Barbados

S. P. Musson, Son and Co., Barbados, B. W. I., report under date of Nov. 11th, regarding the lumber market as follows:—White pine.—There have been no arrivals of this description of lumber during the fortnight, but we understand two cargoes are on the way. Spruce.—The Schr. "Basile" arrived on the 30th ult. from Belliveau Cove to our address with 124 M ft. which we had sold at $25 for merchantable, and $21 for a second quality. She also brought 16 M ft. spruce and hemlock plank which we sold at $22.08 round, and 19 M hemlock board for which we obtained $16.73 round. The Schr. "Mina German" arrived on the 8th inst. also to our address with about 120 M spruce and 16 M ft. spruce scantling which we had contracted for sometime ago. She also brings 23 M ft. hemlock which has not been sold. P. Pine.—The S. S. "Frednes" arrived on the 2nd inst. from Mobile, with 125 M. ft. which had been previously contracted for. Shingles.—The only receipt is a small lot 6 M long spruce ex "Basile" which we sold at $2.64. The demand for Longe Gaspe continues good. Shooks.—We have to report the arrival of 4-mstd. Schr. "Lewis H. Goward" from Portland, Me., to selves with 18,629 bdls. Hhd. shooks, and 864 bdls. Bbl. shooks, part cargo to neighbors. The Hhd. shooks were sold some time ago at $1.95 for oak and $1.85 for hardwood. Wood hoops.—Receipts consist of 350 bdls. imported on dealers' account.

Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. P. D. Gordon, of Mason & Gordon, Montreal, recently returned from a five weeks' business trip to the South.

Ralph Loveland, of Loveland & Stone, Cutler, Ont., visited Toronto recently was a welcome caller at the office of the Canada Lumberman.

J. L. Campbell, of Campbell & Johnson, Toronto, paid a visit of a few weeks' duration recently to Winnipeg, and while in the West visited his various interests in the prairie province.

Mr. E. Stewart, forest engineer and dealer in timber limits, has recently returned from British Columbia and announces in this issue that he has taken offices at 84 King street east, Toronto.

Mr. W. K. Grafftey, of the Montreal Lumber Company, president of the Montreal Lumber Association, addressed the Montreal Builders' Exchange on November 29th, on the subject of "Lumber," at their noon lunch and talk.

Mr. William Rutherford, of William Rutherford, Sons Company, Limited, of Montreal, was chairman of one of the eleven committees of prominent Montrealers engaged in raising $1,500,000 for McGill University.

In the bye election recently held in the County of Digby, N.S., to fill a vacancy in the Local Legislature, Mr. H. H. Marshall (Con.), was elected. Mr. Marshall is a well-known lumberman, and he secured a majority of 500 over his opponent, Mr. A. E. Wall.

J. A. Heise, the well-known lumberman, of Stouffville, Ont., is enjoying an extended trip in California and also through the Canadian Northwest. He expects to be away about six months, and during that time hopes to fully recover his health, on account of which he decided to spend the winter in the south.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, Mr. D. C. Cameron, the well-known Winnipeg lumberman, paid a visit recently to Toronto on his way through to Port Colborne. He spoke enthusiastically of the immigration into Manitoba during the present year, which, he stated, was greater than in any previous year of its history.

Mr. J. H. Poulin, secretary and manager of the Eagle Lumber Company, Montreal, has resigned to take up the appointment of general manager of the Richelieu Lumber Company, Montreal. The latter company have engaged a suite of offices in the Dominion Express Building, and propose to develop their business on a considerable scale early next year. The directors of the Eagle Company have passed a resolution expressing appreciation of Mr. Poulin's services.

W. J. Bell, Sudbury, Ont., vice-president of the Spanish River Lumber Company, and B. W. Arnold, Albany, N. Y., president of the company, were visitors to Toronto recently, where they met to discuss the company's business at its newly acquired yard at

Point Edward, near Sarnia, Ont. Harry Turnbull of Sarnia, manager of the new yard, was also present to confer with the officers of the company.

Messrs. Grant P. Davidson, A. G. Rose, and L. Henderson, together with the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, have been appointed trustees for the estate of the late James Davidson, the well-known lumber manufacturer, of Ottawa, Ont., who died suddenly several weeks ago.

Mr. Grant P. Davidson, who takes over the managership of the business of his late father, has for some time past been actively connected with the firm as travelling representative, and in that position has been brought in close contact with the trade throughout the country, understanding its requirements in a manner which will serve him to splendid advantage in his new position.

This firm, which has one of the largest and most up-to-date sash and door factories in Ontario, enjoys a large and growing trade. Under the new management it will without doubt continue to make rapid increases in business.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

A Canadian Forest Survey

By James W. Sewall

During the last winter it fell within the province of the firm of which the writer is a member to map and estimate some two hundred and thirty square miles of timbered land in the province of Quebec on the Rivers a Mars, du Moulin, Cyriac and Moncouche, which enter the River Saguenay near the town of Chicoutimi, below Lake St. John. This would have been a simple piece of work were it not between the first of February and the first of May, namely three months, which, in fact, coming spring shortened to about two and one-half months.

As soon as the work was definitely decided upon an office was established at Chicoutimi, a town of some six thousand people; this office served as a draughting room, and as the headquarters for hiring and paying men, as well as for a central bureau where the field crews obtained information and ordered supplies. By telephone this office was connected with the depot camps of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company (for whom tthe mapping was done), these depots being by chance strategically located for the purposes of the survey; at them, the pulp company furnished supplies, thus doing away with considerable cartage. They are located on the River du Moulin and on Lac des Ilets, on the northerly end of the mapped territory.

Our field force of some forty-five men was divided into three parties, at one time augmented by a fourth party of sledding. The magnetic needle was used in all surveying, and the calipered strip system in obtaining estimates. The duties of the parties were immediately laid out, and very few variations from the first plan of campaign occurred.

How the Parties Were Allotted

Party No. 1 was a surveying crew only. On it fell the reconnaisance and boundary work of a large part of the job. Starting from the Chicoutimi Pulp Company depot at Lac des Ilets it was hauled by team nine miles, hand sledded some eight more up the River Cyriac valley, and began its survey by running a boundary line eastward toward the River du Moulin; on reaching the du Moulin it used the stream as a base on which to haul supplies, and continued running a watershed line about this latter river; after reaching its head it hauled across the divide into the River a Mars valley, and ran a watershed line around the head of that river. At its final point it was some forty-five miles from the depot, about thirty-five miles of which were covered by hand-sled.

Party No. 2, a surveying and estimating crew, started at the mouth of the River Moncouche, ran a stadia traverse from there to the starting point of Party No. 1 on the Cyriac, returned to the Lac des Ilets depot, shifted itself, and ran a base line twelve miles southerly from a point near said depot, thereby intersecting Party No. 1's first line. By the time it had begun its course south, certain work had already been done by Party No. 3, so that Party No. 2 could, also, using its line, as fast as run, as a base, send out caliper crews east and west, and cover an allotted territory, exploring and surveying at one haul. Incidentally, hauling on hand-sleds was the big problem of the work, where supplies had to kept in to rapidly moving crews far from their base. After reaching the line of Party No. 1, Party No. 2 followed up the River du Moulin, resolving itself into a calipering party entirely, covered the territory already bounded by Party No. 1, followed that part into the Mars shed, and covered that territory. Party No. 2 kept in connection with the base of supplies, continually pushing sled loads inland toward No. 1, so that No. 1 could send men back and draw from the caches so established; by this means a good sled beat from the Lac des Ilets depot to the farthest point surveyed, with hauling in separate average lengths, was made and held open.

Party No. 3, also a combination line and estimating party, ran an arbitrary base line from the Lac des Ilets eastward to the River du Moulin, re-stocked at that river's depot, turned, and ran southerly to a line already established by Party No. 1, thus bounding a part of the tract it was to estimate; on the Party No. 1 line it set itself over and ran back to the first base line, estimating at the same time it made line.

After each of these parties had completed the above mentioned work they reported to the Chicoutimi office, and were turned onto the final tract, a small area nearer the village. So well did all plans work out that there was not a week's difference in the ending of the surveys of the three parties, and by massing the men on this last area the contract was easily completed just before soft snow made travelling almost impossible.

Advantage of Experienced Woodsmen

As may be inferred, the men in charge of the different parties were depended on to push ahead their respective works, without any immediate supervision of detail. The firm was enabled to do this by reason of having experienced men who were familiar with woods conditions in the State of Maine—conditions which resemble those of Quebec to a great extent. Without these efficient men in charge the speedy carrying out of the contract with any degree of exactitude would have been impossible. This enabled the writer, in general charge, to devote himself to travel among the parties, and to office work.

As before stated, hauling, that is, the question of supplies, was the most difficult problem, increasing as each party got farther from its base. Five sled-men to each party were kept busy, and at times this number had to be consiledably increased. The sleds used were made with spruce board sides, runners of iron, and hardwood rounds, securely bolted from side to side and from runner to top, this being the construction of the ordinary Maine moose-sled. It behooves the purchaser to look over his sleds carefully; they are subjected to hard usage, and unless well and properly built will be a source of continual vexation and delay. The dimensions of the best sleds we had were: length six feet, width sixteen inches, height six inches, width of iron runner three inches, thickness of board sides one and one-eighth inches, the rounds six inches apart. The sides must be solid, not built with standards, as bushes will catch in the open spaces, if such are left, and retard progress. A sledman, on ordinary going, on a snow-shoe trail well beaten down, can haul from 150 to 200 pounds a fair day's travel. The snow-shoe trails should be well marked by bushes stuck in the snow, wherever open places subject to winds are encountered.

We adopted the short round highland snowshoe, using lamp wick for thongs. We found the local shoes of this type satisfactory in model but not strongly enough made for survey work. The dimensions of the average shoes are: length two feet seven inches, and width one foot eight inches, with close mesh. If one would have some reliable maker follow this model he would obtain an almost ideal shoe for surveying work, especially in hilly country. The trouble with the Canadian shoes was in the inferior quality of the bows.

Ordinary wall tents (without flys) of ten ounce duck were used, one for the men and one for the chief of party with his American help. As a rule the cook also stayed in this latter tent. At first a third tent for wangan was carried, but these were soon given up on account of bulk and weight. Everything possible was sacrificed to lightness and compactness, as so much moving over steep long hauls had to be made.

We used the regulation box stoves, those made with a small oven for cooking purposes. So far as these latter, with ovens are concerned, a better arrangement is the one found in Maine, where box stoves are made with a rod across the top, on which are hung the ordinary open bakers for ovens. The ovened stove has of necessity a small fire box, which is, to say the least, a nuisance on cold wet nights. With the simple box stove, pitched on six feet of snow, after the tent was well boughed down, we were warm and comfortable. Cold was not a hardship to be reckoned with, outside of a nipped nose or ear now and then.

Sleeping bags are not so satisfactory as the ordinary lumberman's spread, 'and are much more expensive. Mr. Lyford, of the Riordan Paper Company, informs me that he uses down robes with gratifying results. These latter are expensive, but would be recommended for the heads of the party and their chief assistants. The native help in our district furnished their own blankets.

The Provision List

Our provision list has been reduced to the following statement, per man, per week. It is based on about 6,000 meals, and we think fairly reliable for winter work, when meat can be taken and kept indefinitely by freezing.

Allspice	lbs.	.001	Matches	gross	.03
Baking Powder	lbs.	.18	Onions	lbs.	.27
Beef (fresh)	lbs.	5.32	Oatmeal	lbs.	.10
Beans	lbs.	1.82	Pepper	lbs.	.02
Bread (frozen)	lbs.	1.25	Prunes	lbs.	.48
Corn Meal	lbs.	.14	Potatoes	lbs.	3.64
Cheese	lbs.	.95	Peas	lbs.	.59
Cream o' Tartar	lbs.	.06	Pork (salt)	lbs.	1.30
Cassia	lbs.	.003	Pork (fresh	lbs.	2.75
Candles	lbs.	.76	Pickles	gals.	.02
Dried Apples	lbs.	.45	Rice	lbs.	.12
Flour	lbs.	4.85	Raisins	lbs.	.24
Ginger	lbs.	.007	Soda	lbs.	.07
Hardbread	lbs.	1.78	Salt	lbs.	.36
Kerosene Oil	gals.	.01	Sugar	lbs.	2.13
Lard	lbs.	.65	Soap	bars	.19
Mustard	lbs.	.015	Tea	lbs.	.17
Molasses	gals.	.10			

All payments were made from the Chicoutimi office, no time or supply bill being honored unless countersigned by a chief of party. For time slips a printed, non-negotiable form, showing the payee's name, time, and amount due, less credits, was used. This at the same time constituted a receipt to be signed by the payee. Inventory and requisition sheets were furnished the men in charge, on which they listed all supplies and outfit taken, received or returned. By this method a fairly accurate check was obtained on purchases. Moreover, a ledger account of articles against each crew was possible, whereby the Chicoutimi office was enabled to locate and tell the number of all articles in the field. Credit was given on this account as articles were returned, and if not returned the articles were charged against the loser.

The magnetic needle answered our purpose well (barring scattered local attraction) for the surveys. We found the most expedient method of making traverses to be with transit and stadia, employing two rodmen.

While the trip system of estimating gave satisfactory results, we should recommend hereafter the evenly distributed sample plat, as being less cumbersome, allowing more time for looking up bunches of timber and topographical details, and permitting less opportunity for errors in acreage measured. In our strips we used the ordinary four man crew, taking topography at the same time as estimates. The aneroid barometer, checked by level lines, gave the contours, a fifty foot interval being employed.

The Lessons of Experience

Naturally with a new country, a comparatively large crew, and necessary haste in the completion of the work, a certain amount of waste, both in effort and expenditure was made. The survey, as a whole, confirmed and taught several things, namely:

(1) Experienced men to take charge of all field parties, on a survey covering large areas, where immediate supervision cannot be had, are an absolute necessity. The men who had charge of the three parties of this survey were K. McR. Clark, of Boston, Mass., James A. Conners, of Old Town, Me., and O. A. Wakefield, of Andover, Me., L. J. Freedman, of Houlton, Me., handled the office.

(2) The smaller the crew and the longer the time taken, the better and cheaper will be the work.

(3) Country far from the base of supplies, especially where canoeable streams are few, will best be attacked in winter.

(4) Transportation of supplies is the great problem; a native boss sledman can obtain the best results from the haulers, but he must be trustworthy and interested in the work.

(5) The sample plat is preferable to the strip system in mapping and estimating large uncontrolled areas.

(6) A definite head of affairs with final authority must be within easy reach, to decide changes in plans, and direct the general course of the work.

Cowichan Lake Project Progressing

It is reported that next year will witness the initiation of logging operations on the fifty thousand-acre tract in Cowichan Lake district, Vancouver Island, B. C., acquired from the E. & N. Railway two years ago by the American Finance & Securities Company of New York. Mr. E. B. Kurtz, president of the company, after a visit to the limits, arrived in Vancouver recently. Ownership of the tract is now vested in the Empire Lumber Company, a subsidary corporation with a capitalization of $7,500,000. Mr. Kurtz, who is a prominent figure in New York financial circles, states that with the completion of the Cowichan Lake branch of the E. & N. Railway the Empire Lumber Company propose to build standard guage logging railways through their limits. Logging camps will be established at various points and the output sold in the open market for the first year pending the construction of a sawmill at Osborne Bay on the east coast of Vancouver Island. This plant will be built on the unit plan, it being the intention to ultimately increase its capacity to a total of 100,000 feet a year. The logs will be shipped to tidewater over the E. & N. branch now under construction and a spur several miles long will have to be built to furnish connection with the proposed mill.

Mr. Kurtz is confident that the company have secured one of the best tracts on the island. The timber consists principally of fir. Mr. Kurtz was met at Vancouver by Mr. W. E. Marsh, of New York, president of the Empire Lumber Company. Mr. Marsh has been identified with the lumber industry all his life. He will leave shortly on a trip to the limits. Mr. Kurtz stated that their investment on Vancouver Island would ultimately run into a good many million dollars.

Judgment Reserved in Lumber Dispute

Judgment has been reserved by the Supreme court at Vancouver in the appeal of the Wattsburg Lumber Co. versus the W. E. Cook Lumber Co., an action in which the plaintiffs recovered heavy damages for the loss of a boom. The manager of the defendant company had applied to the plaintiffs for the loan of some boom sticks and they were loaned on condition that the defendants brought their tug and moved a boom of logs from one point to another, a distance of about 500 feet. The boom was being moved when it got beyond the tug and was swept down the rapids of the left arm of Kootenty Lake and lost. The two points in the appeal are: "Had the parties applying for the use of the boom sticks authority to enter into a towing contract," and "Were they negligent?" They claim that the boom was swept away by the act of God, a wind springing up and carrying it away.

Alexander E. Sutherland of Vancouver, with Balfour & Parker of Toronto as his solicitors, has begun an action against the Skeena Timber Company, Limited, A. W. Ballantyne and Charles F. Ritchie, of Toronto, that may result in a contest for the control of the company. Mr. Sutherland claims that he sold a timber license, valued at about $600,000 to this company, receiving half of the stock. The balance was to be paid in cash instalments, in default of which other stock was to be transferred to him. He says he has received $20,000, but he claims 4,546 shares of stock and $25,000 damages. There is said to be 10,000 shares of stock of which Sutherland is said to possess 5,000, besides his claim of 4,546.

The Supreme Court has quashed the appeal in the case of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company vs. Bureau. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was questioned by the defendants in the original case who claimed that the matter did not fall within the subjects limited in respect of appeals from the province of Quebec. Mr. Stuart, K.C., contended that the construction and maintenance of a power dam and the right of servitude to use the dam were questioned, and, therefore, rights to real property were involved and the appeal would lie. The court decided that the only issue was one respecting the amount of damages resulting from the construction of the dam, and as they amounted to $200 only, there was no jurisdiction and the appeal was quashed.

Col. A. D. Davidson, land commissioner and president of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, is reported to be perfecting an active colonization movement among the French-Canadian lumbermen from the Ottawa and Gatineau valleys to the province of British Columbia under the auspices of the Canadian Northern Railway, of which company he is also the land commissioner. At the Canadian Western Lumber Company's mills on the Fraser River, there are already 200 habitant families employed and it is said that many of their friends and relatives are making preparations to leave in the spring for the far west, where steady work and a guarantee of good schools and churches has been made by the promoters of the invasion.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

The Meaning of Profit—Selling Flooring

What is Profit?

What is profit? Some business men who manage to make enough money to live upon carefully don't give enough attention to this question and it happens now and then that this type of man comes to grief when a period of depression arrives. An article by A. H. Jackson in the Merchant Trade Journal recently dealt with the problem in a general manner. The object of the article was to show where the profits of the country merchant have gone.

The article is intended entirely for the general merchant, but many of the suggestions made are applicable to operating a retail yard. As Mr. Jackson points out, too many merchants are given to computing their prospective profits on average and do not accordingly keep close enough account of the profits to be made from the sale of various commodities which they handle. In the lumber business particularly, few realize how much it costs to carry on their business. A profit of four and five dollars a thousand seems to be very liberal, but if it costs twenty per cent. to do business this supposed profit is entirely wiped out by legitimate expense.

We would commend a careful perusal of this excellent article and believe that a good many dealers will find much food for thought in his suggestions. He writes as follows:

"This, brother merchant, is the perplexing question with many. Where do the profits go? Thousands of merchants over the country are now taking or preparing to take their annual inventory. While this is being done most of these merchants are quietly pondering what will my profits be for 1910?

"How is it with you? Of course, you know exactly what your expenses have been, also your sales, and taking these two items as a basis and calculating your average gross profit at 25 per cent. you say to yourself, my net profit should be about so much.

"You set this amount in your mind and proceed to invoice. No doubt you have had this very experience in seasons gone by and the inventory showed a net profit much smaller than you had expected. This, to say the least, is a disheartening thing, and it sets you to studying where the balance of the profits went. You know what your sales were and your expenses and you feel confident that your goods were marked at least at an average gross profit of 25 per cent. on the selling price, but your profits did not hold out with this basis.

"You study and wonder why and where it went to, and finally lay it to a little waste here and there, or to one thing or another, then, without fully solving the condition that produced the result, you enter another year's business, struggling under the same fallacious conditions.

"For your own sake, for the sake of your family and for modern merchandising don't do it any more, brother merchant. It is an easy matter to know previous to the inventory very close to what your profits will be. But, first, you must give up the method of determining results by figuring with average gross profits to such a great extent. The fallacy of averages is deceiving more merchants to-day than any other point in their figuring. So many estimate that their average gross profit is a certain per cent. when it is actually not near up to that per cent.

"Now, you wonder why this is the case, and I will answer with one word—averages. If a man invoices his stock at cost and retail value the difference would be the total marked profit in the stock. Now divide this amount by the total retail value of the stock and you might say that the result would be the average per cent. of gross profit, but it is not, by any means.

"This average is reduced from a number of sources. First, and most conspicuous of these is the loss of profit by goods sold at less than the marked price. Now, say you are running a store of ten different lines of goods, this seeming average will again be cut down by the lines showing the smallest profit, as these lines will turn their stock faster than those carrying the long profits. Also, the staples (which show the smallest profit) in each line will turn faster than the fancy goods which show the best per cent. The fallacy of averages is not fully comprehended, as a rule, at first thought. Study the last two paragraphs over and from a point of your own experience. Perhaps it may assist in determining why some profits you had expected never showed up.

"They did not because they were never made. Now suppose this same stock of ten lines of goods is invoiced in the same manner, keeping each line separate, and finding the average gross profit on each line, you are very much nearer your correct average, but you are still far from reliable or comprehensive figures, as your average is made covering a long period, perhaps twelve months, as well as the other varying conditions already mentioned, having some effect.

"Did it ever occur to you how many merchants go through the year without knowing approximately what they are making until the close of the year? They have about a fixed expense, but if sales run up or down, they do not know what the result will be.

"Why it this? It is all from doing business by averages and the absence of an accounting system that gives comprehensive figures showing the actual condition at the end of each week or month as desired.

"Why not eliminate the averaging of things from your business as far as possible by putting your store into departments? It will require a little more office work, but the value of the extra information and satisfaction of knowing where you are at is worth the effort many times over. The department plan is the only way you can avoid averages to the minimum and presents the modern phase of merchandising.

"With the department system your most valuable information no doubt is gained by the facts brought out by figuring the retail value of each invoice. By a record of the retail value of the invoices of each department you are able to tell the marked profit in each department at the end of each week or month, or at any interval that you care to make a footing.

"You can readily see how, with your accounting divided into departments you have segregated the figures for the lines of goods showing different profits. Now by figuring the retail value of each invoice you have both the cost and the selling value of the goods put into each of the different departments. By footing these figures for each department at least once a month and then finding the per cent. of gross profit from these footings it is obvious how very close it shows the true per cent. Instead of taking the stock as a whole and figuring over a period of a year you have taken the lines separately and the figures covering one month.

"You have reduced the fallacy of averages to the minimum. Also when you know the cost, retail, and sales of goods, it is an easy matter to know very close to the value of the goods on hand, as well as the profits at any time. Perhaps you imagine all this involves a lot of complicated records, but it does not, if properly laid out. Of course, they are not automatic, and you must be willing to make a little effort each day to keep them up."

Along the same line of thought George E. Green has contributed a few thoughts for the Scout, which should be very carefully considered by the retail trade.

"I often work out a blackboard exercise. One of the great reasons why business is not profitable is that the merchant doesn't know what his margin of profit ought to be, and it along this line that we want to get together and endeavor to put our business on a good basis. We must figure what it costs to do business, how to figure our percentage to cover the cost so as to leave us a margin as remuneration. I ask: What is your expected gross margin of profit? The answer comes, 20 per cent. Then, what is your cost for doing business? Here is where they fall down. Some say 15, 16, 17 or 18 per cent. Let us strike an average of 17 per cent. How do you figure your percentage of profit? Do you put it on the cost or the selling price? Probably a majority will answer, "Oh the cost price." Take, for illustration, an article that costs $1.00 and sells for $1.20. Add 20 per cent. to the cost. Say it costs 17 per cent. to do business. That 17 per cent. is figured on the $1.20 you have taken in, consequently, 17 per cent. on $1.20 is 20 4/10, therefore you lose 4/10 of 1 per cent. on every transaction. If you want to make 20 per cent. on your sale price, you must add twenty-five per cent. to your cost price in order to come out even.

"We have persistently fought the mail order houses and the parcels post proposition. In the mail order case, we must recognize that the competition is here to stay, and our advice to the local dealer is to use, wherever possible, every means of legitimate publicity in order to let the various communities know they are doing business. The development of the mail order houses has been possible through publicity and has grown because the publicity has been practically on one side. The dealers in the smaller communities have not valued publicity for what it is really worth.

"The parcels post we have fought not only on the ground that it is disastrous to the retail merchant, but because even from the point of doing the greatest good to the greatest numbers, the parcels post will not work out. Bear this in mind, that the only person who will receive a benefit through the parcels post is the person who buys something away from his legitimate trade center."

Because of the present multiplicity of yards, we believe that it is ill-advised for any one to attempt to establish any retail lumber yards at points where there are two or more yards in existence. Careful investigation will disclose the fact that for every single point where the establishment of an additional yard is warranted by conditions, there are at least a score of towns where one or more surplus yards are competing for the limited patronage.

In offering this gratuitous advice, we are actuated by conscientious and unselfish motives. The more retail lumber yards there are in existence, the more possible subscribers there are for our journal. The producer also is temporarily benefitted in proportion to the number of buyers seeking to buy the material he manufactures. Any temporary benefit, or small profit which can be made either by the manufacturer, the wholesaler, or the retail dealer, does not warrant jeopardizing the future welfare of the lumber industry. If the retail lumbermen are not prosperous, those who sell them the material they handle, cannot prosper. Abnormal and fictitious conditions cannot prevail indefinitely, and a day of settlement is sure to come.

As a rule, it is to the interests of both the consumer and the retail lumberman to have legitimate competition in every community where the trade is sufficient to support two yards. The consumer bitterly resents anything that savors of monopoly. It is well known that the average farmer will go a long distance for the purpose of trading at a town where two or more merchants are in business, if there is only one merchant in the village where he would naturally go. There are a few one yard towns where the establishment of another yard is justifiable. It is also possible that even where there are three or more yards now doing business, the rapid increase in population and the trade which gravitates to that center will warrant the advent of another competent retail lumberman. In these isolated cases, it is essential that the company or individual adopt a very conservative policy in competing with the old established concerns.

Those who have had little experience as merchants, frequently make a mistake in presuming that the only way they can attract trade is to materially reduce the prices which have prevailed for the staple necessities in that community. The policy results in retaliatory measures, and the new merchant, or retail lumberman, finds that the value of such staple necessities is soon reduced to cost. Every competent merchant or retail lumberman must depend for patronage on his abilities as salesman, or some special advantage in location, the quality, the quantity, or the character of the merchandise offered for no permanent advantage can be secured by selling any staple articles at less than a reasonable price. To offset the loss or lack of profit from such sales, the dealer must increase the price of other material he handles.

We condemn, in unmeasured terms, exorbitant charges for lumber or building material. We do not believe in agreements between dealers, nor a division of patronage or trade. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the retail lumbermen are entitled to a fair compensation for their time, labor, and the money they invest. The consumer is not benefitted permanently by any disagreement between the retail lumbermen. Usually, such contests end in both parties advancing prices, in order to recover some of the losses inrurred in selling material at less than its reasonable value. A staple market, with reasonable prices, is beneficial both to the merchant and the public.

Floor Facts for the Retailer

Certain facts and features pertaining to the flooring trade are discussed here for the benefit of the hardwood flooring manufacturer so that he may make use of them while acting as a vehicle to carry them home to the retail dealers in lumber and building material in his territory. There is a certain group of floor facts that the hardwood flooring manufacturer already has in hand and is trained in dispensing. Facts relating to the quality of a hardwood floor as compared to other material offering for the same purpose and to the essential qualities in manufacturing; facts relating to methods of laying and finishing off floors, it is not necessary to elaborate on in detail in this article.

The first point of importance in mind is the fact that the average retailer carries in stock a much more diversified line of pine and other flooring than is necessary. It is this very fact which often stands in the way of his taking on a line of hardwood flooring. He feels that it is adding too much to his flooring variety, so he puts in only a little or perhaps no stock of hardwood, but depends on using a catalog and ordering hardwood flooring from some nearby manufacturer when a customer wants it.

One retailer, who is among the most prominent if not really the most prominent man in his state in the retail lumber business, said once when the subject was under discussion, that he did not carry any hardwood; his stock was too large and had too many 'different kinds in it as it was and that he felt it would be confusing to increase it by a multiplicity of sizes in hardwood. He depended mainly on special orders when customers wanted hardwood stock and confessed that he let quite a lot of the hardwood flooring reach its customers through other channels.

The point this retailer should have grasped, and many others need it brought home to them, is the fact that they can carry a fair line of hardwood flooring without increasing the quantity or variety of the flooring stock in general. Indeed, hardwood flooring when properly regarded simplifies the matter of flooring stock, and it is this fact the manufacturers should carry home to the retailers in their territory.

With hardwood for the really high-class floors, there is no need for the retailer to carry six or eight different widths of Pine flooring and three or four different grades. The thing for him to do is to size up the situation in his community and cut his pine flooring variety just about in half. Many dealers could get along very well by carrying simply No. 2, 6-inch common and No. 1 common 4-inch pine flooring and adding to this two thicknesses and about two grades of oak flooring.

This would give less in the way of confusing variety of flooring stock than is carried to-day in the average yard, and at the same time it would put the retailer in a position to supply either an ordinary pine floor, a thick plain oak floor, or a sub-floor and an elegant top floor.

To get a more elaborate illustration on this point let us suppose there is a furniture store in a country town where a retail lumber dealer is also located. If the furniture store were of ordinary dimensions, it could fill all its available space with chairs by taking on some of every variety offered, for there is such a multitude of patterns of chairs that they would stock a good sized store without getting more than a set or two of each pattern. It would not be wise for them to do this, of course, and the wise merchant will conclude that just a few varieties of chairs, carefully selected to meet the needs of his customers and go with his other furniture offerings, would be the right thing for his stock. He would not be likely to confine those few varieties to one kind of wood.

So it is with the dealer in the flooring business. Only the dealer has, figuratively speaking, been putting in too long a line of chairs of one kind of wood. He may have spread out and added this grade and that size of pine flooring to his stock until he already has so many that the prospective customer is confused as to which he ought to use. The right thing to do is to reduce the variety of pine carried and also limit the variety of oak and select with care, after studying the needs of the community. Then boost these and their qualities so industriously that the customer will have made up his mind before he comes to buy that the thing the dealer has in stock is just the thing he wants.

With just two or three different kinds of pine flooring as suggested above, two thicknesses in oak flooring, that is the full 13-16 thickness and the 3-8 and about two grades, one has a fair stock for serving the retail trade with flooring in the proper manner. In this connection it is well to argue against too great a variety of widths as well as thicknesses in hardwood flooring, otherwise it may lead to the same trouble which exists in connection with yellow pine, that of confusion in variety.

Urge each dealer to decide what width will go best in his community. If it is a 2-inch width, then stick to the 2-inch width, both in thick stock and in thin. If it is a 2¼-inch face, stick to that width. If it is 1½-inch net face width, then let him adhere closely to that, urge it and talk its good points and keep his customers' attention so closely directed to its good points that they will not be inclined to ask for something different.

It is both possible and practical to handle a thing of this kind in a rational manner; it is only a matter of getting at it right. And it looks like now that the first step toward developing a much heavier trade in hardwood flooring through the retail yard is that of bringing home to retailers the fact that they already are carrying too great a variety in flooring; that they can reduce the variety, add hardwood flooring and at the same time simplify their work, give better satisfaction to their trade and be in better shape to control the situation.

Would it not be a good idea in this connection to put some husky able-bodied orator into training soon and get him thoroughly equipped with facts and figures and arguments and have him appear before the retailers' meetings next winter and spring, to present in convincing form some facts which would be calculated to increase the volume of hardwood flooring going through retailers' hands?—Hardwood Record.

It has been demonstrated that "with 57 per cent. waste paper, 22 per cent. straw, 5 per cent. jute and 16 per cent. wood fiber, a ton of artificial lumber can be made which is superior to, and cheaper than, the real article." What's the use of worrying about the timber supply so long as Sunday editions continue to be published.

Running the Shaper

New methods of doing work are constantly being worked out by ingenious mill men. In probably every woodworking shop in the country some operating method, some "kink," is in use which is not given in any manual of practice; but which, nevertheless, effects some real saving of time and money. The author has made note of a number of these, coming within his experience. They ought to help others. An exchange of ideas is always good.

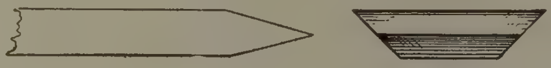


Fig. 1.

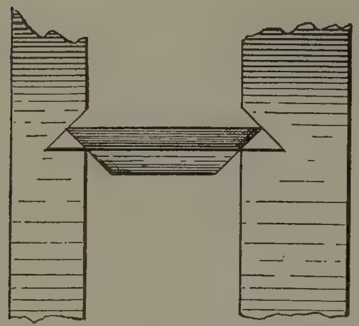


Fig. 2.

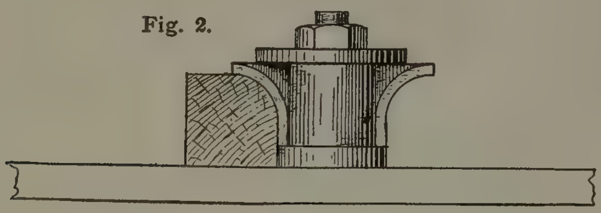


Fig. 3.

In working across grained stuff or stuff apt to splinter ahead of the knife, work backwards; which also helps, in the case of heavy material, to feed the stuff along. In making a cut on the shaper where you do not want to split off beyond the cut, use a cutting gauge, or sometimes wet the piece a little along where the cut is going to be made. In working circle work where you have to work right and left, instead of making two cutters, bevel the one both ways like Fig. 1, then put it in the head reversed as shown in Fig. 2.

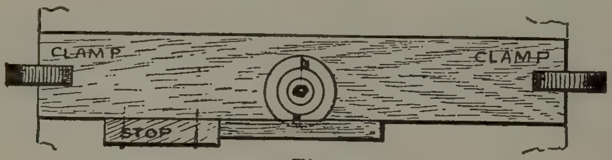


Fig. 4.

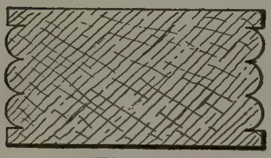


Fig. 5.

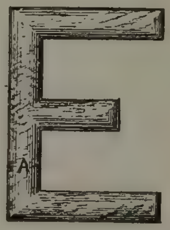


Fig. 8.

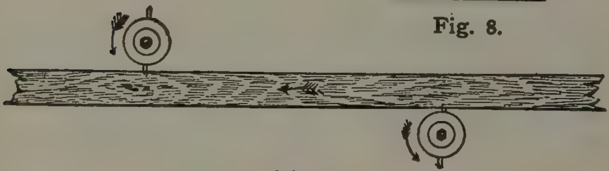


Fig. 6.

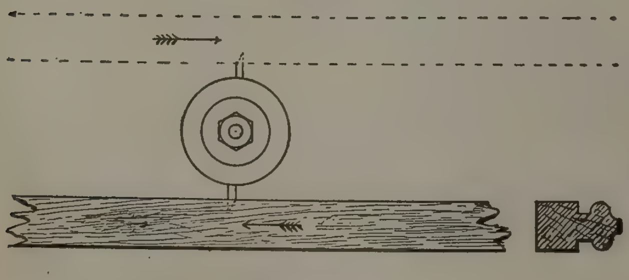


Fig. 7.

Many small shops that have no jointer can use the shaper for such by taking a worn out planer knife and cutting it off four or six, or whatever inches the spindle will take. Bevel the ends to fit collars and make a straight edge gauge to clamp on the table top; and a jointer is there—a high speed chap too.

Instead of turning store front corner posts two and three inches in diameter and eight, ten, and twelve feet long, square them up on the jointer and rip saw, and run them over the shaper four times. This makes the sticks nearly as round as turned ones and no bunches occur. Fig. 3 shows the scheme.

In making finger holes in soft drink bores, I use the shaper with much success, by putting a straight edge or guide board on with clamps, put in the shape cutter desired, projection, etc., nail a stop on the edge of board to place end of boxend against as shown in Fig. 4. Push into cutters gradually. The thing is easily done and nicely, too.

Here's one: I have seen both heads of a shaper working at the same time on a piece of stuff, each making a separate cut. It takes two machine hands to do this stunt, though, and make time. I have seen beaded moulding like Fig. 5 run this way between the heads as shown in Fig. 6. Of course it takes some good work on the part of the men, because you have a double shuffle movement.

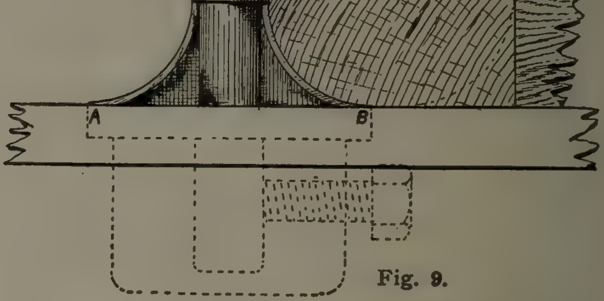


Fig. 9.

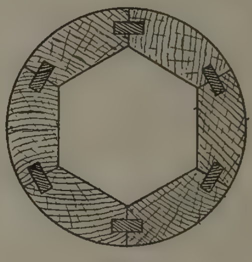


Fig. 10.

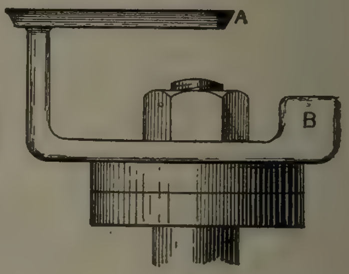


Fig. 12.

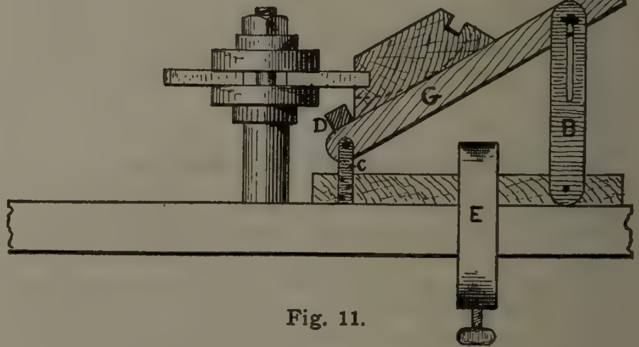


Fig. 11.

In running heavy or long stuff on the shaper, I always run in the regular direction, then instead of turning the piece end for end, put it over on the other side of the head and turn it the other way. The head always running the same way, of course. Fig. 7 shows the scheme.

A very good way to work a moulding machine and a variety moulder or shaper in conjunction with this is to use segment steel on the moulder with a cap; then the shaper man can use the same cutters in the shaper. This makes the straight and the circle moulding very nearly alike. It saves the shaper man making a new cutter or faking others; of course, the shaper should have a large pair of collars to receive the longer moulder cutters.

A very neat appliance in the shape of a cutter used to round wooden letters half round, like Fig. 8, is shown in Fig. 9. This cutter stem is put in the mandrel of the variety moulder so that the points A and B come up flush with the table top. The letters are piled upon the shaper face down (in order not to round the back while speeding) and held by both hands. Such a cutter, if properly ground and sharpened, will cut against the grain very nicely, the ferrule at the top is the only bearing, so you see you can run nearly up into the corner of a letter, leaving very little hand work. The cutters are numbered such as 14 and so on. Whatever the width the letter is at A, Fig. 8, is the width the cutter is from A to B in Fig. 9. This makes the section practically half round. It is a great help in this class of work.

In making staved columns I use the slip tongue joint, Fig. 10, and find it as good as any; all of them get their test from the outside elements.

My method of ploughing the staves is on the shaper, thus: I use a hinged board, clamped on the shaper table at both ends and adjustable so as to fit any angle, according to the number of staves. Two men or boys work this scheme; one pushes the staves through the trough, while the other fellow shoves them back for the other plough; a continuous performance. Fig. 11 shows all this. E is the clamp, B the adjustable angle holder or call it what you like, D is a small strip screwed on to the board G as a guide, C is the hinge, and G is the angle board.

I had a job of cutting 4½-inch holes through 5-inch oak blocks which were to be prepared for a building mover; to do this quickly I had a cutter forged out at the blacksmith shop, and put it on the top of the shaper spindle, as shown in Fig. 12, in which A is cutting edge, B is made heavy so as to get a balance. Of course I could not get this appliance down low enough to clear the table top, so had to screw a piece of 2-inch stuff on the shaper top, then lay the oak piece to be bored on top of that. Hold with an improvised lever and work hand wheel so that the cutter comes up gradually; soon the job is done; another on the table, and so on.

Carelessness and Ignorance in Planing Mills

By Milo Cawthorne

One would think that, at this age of progress, system, hurry, and with almost unlimited facilities for getting information on almost any subject, and an abnormal appetite for money, men in every capacity of life would be far in advance of what most of them really are.

Take the planing mill, for example. We won't get past learning at any age, but there are many things that are unknown to men whose duty it is to know, and for which there is absolutely no excuse for ignorance.

Taking charge of a shop with a capacity of 60,000 feet per day of ten hours, the first thing I saw was the flooring machine doing bad work. The stock came out wavy, first on one edge, then the other, and then on both edges, with an occasional space where the waves extended entirely across the board. The feeder was a man who had been with me long before. This was on Monday morning. I asked him why they were running stuff that way, and he said the foreman had never been able to prevent it; that the machine had "crazy" spells. Sometimes it would put out smooth work, then begin to run this kind for days at a time.

I asked him how often they changed knives on the bottom head, and he said about every ten days. I told him to draw the head and put on fresh knives. "Why, these knives are good and sharp, for I filed them just before quitting time Saturday!" I said: "Nath, do you mean to tell me that you use soft knives on the bottom head and run ten days without making a change?" "Yes." I picked up a piece of the flooring and put a straightedge across the back, which showed a strong 1/32-in. full in the centre. I showed him that not only would it be wavy, but uneven matching. His former work with me had been in the moulding room, and this was a new stunt to him. He said the old foreman had spent hours at a time trying to stop this, but could not; and when it runs nice and smooth he did not know why—hence those "crazy" spells.

In the first place, when a man gets to the point of foremanship there is no excuse for such ignorance as this. Second, the idea of keeping soft knives on for ten days without grinding would indicate laziness pure and simple. And, third, what in thunder did he have soft knives on for? There were plenty of hard ones, and good caps for them. Dull knives are invariably filed most in the middle, making them low, which, in turn, finishes the stock "high" or "full." When the under cut is first, it leaves an uneven surface to pass over the bed beneath the top cut; and the upper side of the board being uneven, it will vary under the pressure, first one edge, then the other rising from the bed. Not only will the edge that is up cut rough, but more thin than the one that is down hard. This condition causes an irregular travel between the tonguing and grooving heads, and the matching will vary, showing high and low places. In using hard knives on the bottom head for flooring, they need have but little, if any, back bevel, as they stay sharp longer, and are easily touched up with an emery stone.

Concerning the bevel that knives should have, only general rules for certain general classes of timber can be given. The best and only thorough way is for the foreman to make a number of practical tests, noting carefully the work after each change, and when the proper degree is found, stick to it. Really the best way is to make a metal template and hang it up by the grinder.

The kind of work also has much to do with the bevel that should be used. A lower degree may be used in running any single-faced stock, as the stock should be properly grained in feeding, but with double-faced stock, as partition, double-faced ceiling, etc., a shorter bevel must be used. In running stock for sash and doors, that is to be sanded, almost a radial-line bevel may be used, as it practically does away with torn grain; and the lack of that hard, smooth finish necessary on other work, is overcome by the sander.

There is another loose practice in a number of planing mills in the northwest—and probably throughout the country—that comes partly through negligence. It is the manner of feeding slash-grain stock. An association inspector told me he had found as much as eighty per cent. of slash-grain flooring run with the inside of the board to the face, lowering the quality a grade below what it would have been had the outside been run to the face. And when the foreman was taken to task, it was plain that he had no idea what the "inside" or "outside" of a board meant. I frequently meet regular planer feeders who know nothing of this. Here is more inexcusable ignorance. Slash-grain stock should never have the inside run for the face for any purpose, much less for flooring.

Though it seems a travesty to describe the inside or outside of a board, the inside is the face coming from next the heart, and the outside toward the sap, of a board that is cut from the log at right angles with the radial line, known as a "bastard" or "slash-grain." The inside grain will tear and rise much worse in machining than the outside, and if put in a floor with the inside laid up, it will soon begin to "tongue" and splinter; and it lowers the grade of material run this way. "Vertical" stock is just the reverse, having the inside and outside edge; and if the feeder will run the outside, or sap edge, against the rail as much as possible, it is not nearly so apt to "crawl" away from the rail.

While discussing the grain proposition, it may be of interest to those who contemplate or have already tackled the Pacific coast redwood proposition, to know that in running narrow stock, say 3-in. or 4-in., that is quite dry, more or less trouble may be caused by too much pressure on the feed rolls while running slash-grain. This wood is quite soft and the grain is easily broken loose by carelessly setting the feed rolls of a heavy machine down too tightly. Ofttimes feeders will let a thin board, or a board with a thin end, get past them, then set the rolls down to put it through—and then leave them down. It is poor practice in any case, but don't do it on narrow, dry, slash-grain redwood. If the stock is vertical, the trouble will arise from another source. If quite dry, it is easily compressed, and after lying for a time after machining, it will seek its normal condition to an extent, "swelling up," so to speak, and becoming worthless.

Speaking of hard knives, a correspondent of The Woodworker said, some time since, that hard knives put on a cylinder and run without using a jointer, will continually nick or chip, and gave as a reason that knives cannot be set so they will cut equally, unless jointed, and that the one doing the heavy cutting is the one that nicks.

I have seen both hard and soft knives put right on the machine from the grinder, without any other preparation. You can safely gamble that that fellow had nicks galore. The hard as well as the soft knife will have the "wire" edge when brought to a through-and-through grind, or to a new edge. Now, all this must be removed—and it cannot be done by "sawing" it across the corner of a board, either. We must resort to the whetstone. Of course, if the jointer is going to be used, whetting is not necessary, otherwise it should be used until you can draw the edge of the knife across the thumb nail without feeling it move; and when you do that you seldom develop a nick.

It makes no difference if I am using an old-style machine or not, I use the hard knife—moulding cutters and all—and they give me no trouble. I can also get better results by having a heavy carborundum stone handy and using it on the knives just before jointing; it keeps the back or bevel from getting so heavy.

Going back to the question as to how long a set of knives should run without grinding, I got a good story from an association inspector that I meet occasionally. While attending to his official duties in the stock shed, a car of flooring came out with the grain badly torn and raised. (By the way, this inspector is a planing mill man himself.) He went in, had the flooring machine stopped, and took a look at the knives. And of all the knives! To begin with, he said, the bevel had been worked down from a 15—25 to 10—20. He asked, "In the name of sixteen devils, how long has that set of knives been on without change?" The foreman said, "Thirty-two days. It is the only set I have."

It is just as true, or more true, perhaps, with a planer than almost any other tool, that sharp knives are true economy.—The Woodworker.

This 1911 Model of the

Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer

Makes a Tapering Wedge Dovetail Glue Joint

A Glue Joint that proved by the technical test made at the Purdue University to be stronger than the flat or "V" joint or the natural wood. Its use then gives the positive assurance of the best results obtainable.

TO make a Glue Joint as strong as the natural wood it is necessary for the wood fibre by **close contact** and by **adhesive** to be knit together substantially as well as nature binds its wood cells. Warm lumber—warm glue—and a warm room gives the adhesive an opportunity to enter the pores of the wood—but absolutely perfect and effective pressure the entire length of the joint must be exerted to insure fibre contact—and the escaping of the glue to the surface of the lumber does not necessarily force the glue to enter the pores of the wood.

The basic reasons for the extra strength of the Linderman Wedge Dovetail Joint can be stated briefly as follows :—

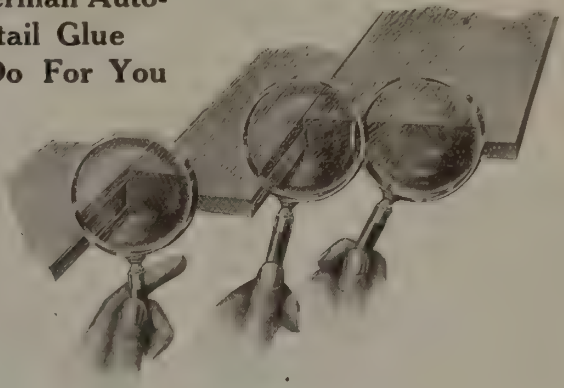
1st. Due to the shape of the joint—50 per cent. to 100 per cent. more glue and fibre surface.

2nd. The close fit of the sides of the dovetail form a pocket for the glue, preventing its escape, while the tongue and groove are gradually progressing to a fit—forcing, not merely permitting, the glue to enter the fibre.

3rd. The rub joint effect—as the tongue and groove wedge "home," that combs the fibre in the same direction, permitting a matted fibre union.

Canadian Linderman

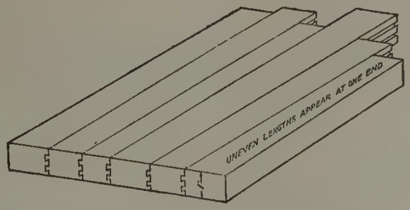
What the Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer Will Do For You



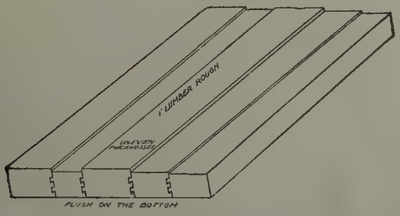
For the lumber manufacturers one of the most discouraging propositions is the disposing of narrow widths and short length stock so as to make a profit on it. Many manufacturers have found that by the use of the Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer they are enabled to build up this narrow width into wide lumber and use it for their own products such as the manufacture of boxes, shelving, partition boards, and so forth, and quite a few of them who have no manufacturing plant sell them at a price varying from $2 to $8 per thousand more than what they had been heretofore able to obtain for the narrow widths.

For the box manufacturer there is no more profitable proposition than that of installing a Linderman machine and buying all narrow width, short length lumber and mill culls and converting them into one-piece ends, sides, tops and bottoms, at an average cost of from 50 to 75 cents per thousand board feet. This will enable the box manufacturer to buy his lumber from $2 to $5 a thousand cheaper and to put it into a package that is much superior to the ordinary box. In the 1911 Model of the Linderman Dovetailer, due to the tapering wedge attachment, it is possible for the box manufacturer to produce thinner stock which will make a lighter box, enabling him to compete with the substitute package.

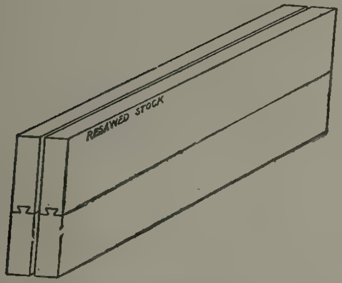
We will be very glad indeed to send samples of the Linderman Joint and give further details to anyone who desires them.



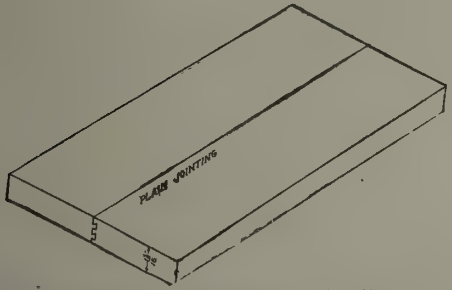
Any Uneveness in Length Appears at One End



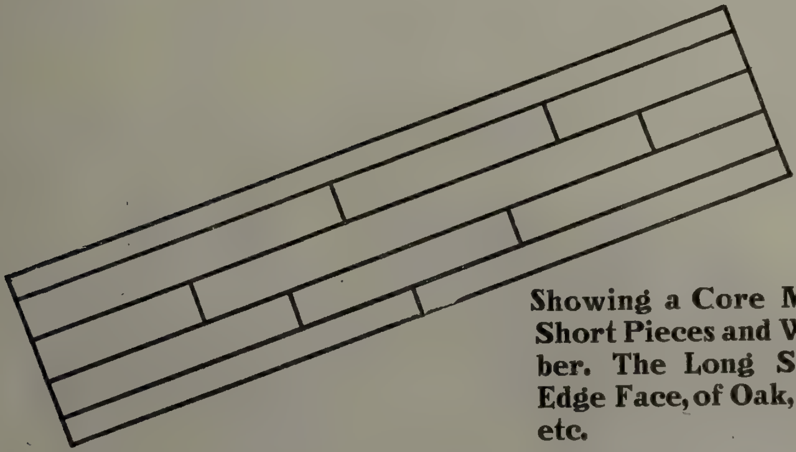
Any Uneveness in Thickness Appears on the Top



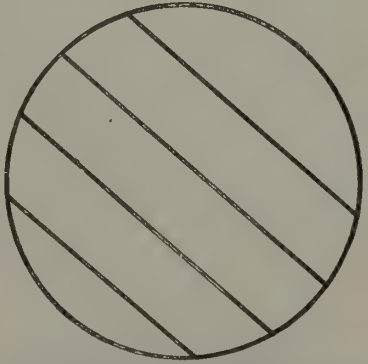
Two or More Dovetails Can Be Cut For Re-sawing



Plain Joint for Thick Stock, Cores, etc.



Showing a Core Made From Short Pieces and Waste Lumber. The Long Strip Being Edge Face, of Oak, Mahogany, etc.



Heading for Barrels, Casks, Tubs and Cases

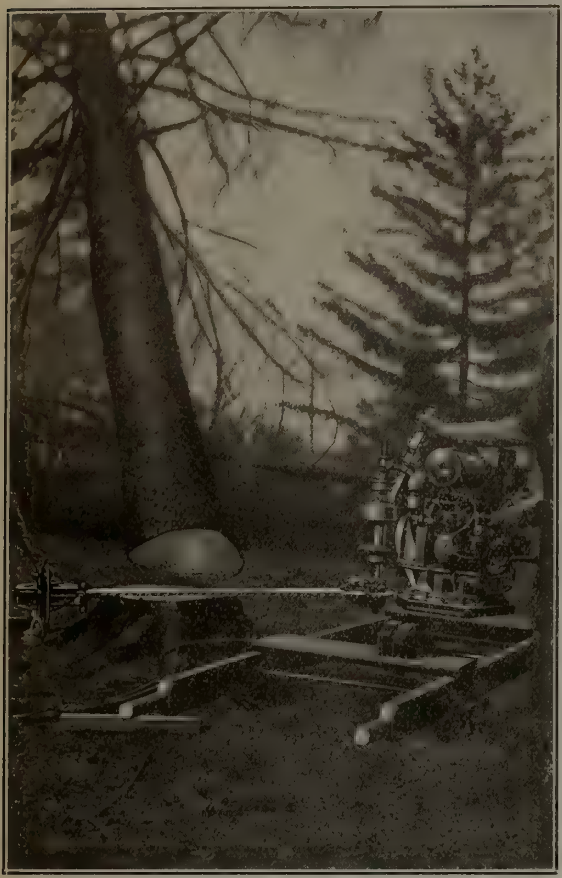
Co., Limited

WORKS AT
WOODSTOCK, ONT.
MUSKEGON, MICH.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

The Endless Chain Saw



Tree Felling with Portable Saw

Before the invention and introduction of the endless chain saw the blade and teeth of saws were made in one integral part, so that the blade had to be reciprocated or revolved at the same speed as the teeth, with the disadvantage of requiring greater energy and less expedition in the work of felling trees or sawing up the logs and lumber. The construction of the International endless chain saw is apparent from an examination of the two illustrations herewith, one a tree-felling or stump-cutting machine and the other a log-cutting machine for reducing logs to lumber lengths, shingle blocks, etc.

With the endless chain saw the blade is stationary and the chain which forms the teeth moves,. Thus the minimum weight is moved and the motion is continuous and uniform, instead of back and forth, as in the old form of saw. The saw consists of a thin steel blade with a groove in its upper and lower edge, carrying a flanged sprocket wheel at each end, through which the endless chain runs. The chain consists of an endless band of steel links with teeth of standard form on one side, and the necessary projections or sprockets on the other side, which fit into grooves in the blade and receive power from the driving sprocket wheel at the pivotal end of the blade. The smaller saws are raised and lowered by means of an arched frame operated by rack and pinion and hand crank. The larger saws, from 4 up to 20 feet, are raised and lowered from the tower by means of wire cable attached to geared drums, hand-operated, the weight of the saw giving the required feed. Any form of power may be applied in the operation of these saws, but the most convenient for the portable machines is the gasoline or electric motor. The power required for the three-foot six-inch saw is seven horse power, and for the two-foot saw, four horse power. In the tree-felling and stump-cutting saw the blade is so arranged that it may be used at any angle and the saw may be lowered close to the ground and the felling may be done at either side. A 20-inch tree can be felled in 20 seconds and stumps cut at the rate of 120 in 10 hours. A six-foot six-inch cross-cut saw is now cutting cypress logs into shingle blocks near Abbeville, Ga., at a rate hitherto unattainable. These saws are also used on the edge of log pond, where the logs are floated to the saw and away at little expense, the saw cutting the logs in the water as readily as on the log deck. A 10-foot portable saw with gasoline engine has cut trees eight feet six inches in diameter at five minutes per cut with an interval of five minutes to move the saw for the next cut.

The portable felling saw outfit weighs complete about 500 pounds, and can be carried by three men. The trees when felled may be cross-cut into logs by turning the blade from horizontal to vertical position. In case of breakage of chain, it drops out entirely and only delays the work for a few minutes while replacing the damaged link. A spare chain is sent with each machine to allow for sharpening one while the other is in use. The power used for these machines may be detached and used for any other purpose desired. The saw may be used to cut cane, ice, etc.

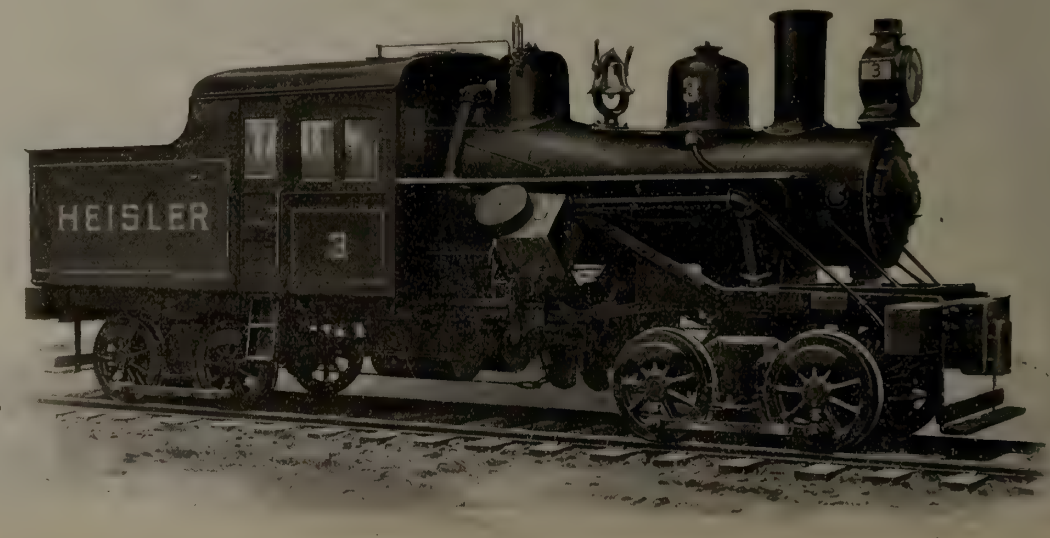
The endless chain saw is manufactured by the International Endless Chain Saw Company, 34 University Place, New York, and catalogues fully describing the saw and machinery may be obtained by addressing the company.

Geared Locomotives

The intending purchaser of a locomotive will find that there are three distinct types, and will do well to carefully consider which one of these is best adapted to the requirements in his individual case. The direct-connected steam locomotive, which is the type commonly used on all railroads, transmits its power by means of steam cylinders having their reciprocating parts direct-connected to the driving wheels. On account of its long and rigid wheel base this type of engine is not at all suitable for sharp curves, rough track, uneven roadbed, or steep grades. Owing to the small number of driving wheels in such locomotives the weight is distributed over a very few points and over a very short distance on the track. This necessitates heavy bridges, much heavier rails, extra ties and a thorough ballasting of the roadbed. The geared steam locomotive, on the other hand, is expressly designed to meet these conditions and will ordinarily be found to be much better adapted for use on private tracks, such as plantation, mining, logging and industrial railways, where the grades are often heavy, the curves sharp, the roadbed uneven and the track itself light.

The electric motor-driven locomotive, which is the third type available, will give the same tractive force or draw bar pull as the geared steam locomotive, but the cost of installing poles, wires, etc., and operating a central power station is usually prohibitive in cases where one or two locomotives are required. In most cases, therefore, where private industrial corporations require considerable haulage of material or product beyond the economical capacity of teams or traction engines the geared type of locomotive will be found to be the most economical. Not only is its first cost very much less for a given amount of tractive power than that of the direct-connected locomotive, but the cost of rails is often reduced one-half, while the number of ties is less, and important savings can be effected in the construction of bridges and in the ballasting and grading of the roadbed. It will also be found that for work on steep grades and sharp curves the geared locomotive is much more economical to operate and will give more satisfactory service, frequently hauling twice as many tons up a long grade as a direct-connected locomotive of the same total weight with the same amount of fuel.

These preliminary considerations have led a great many owners of private railways to select the geared type in preference to the other two above mentioned, and for this reason the Heisler Locomotive Works have made a specialty of designing and constructing geared locomotives. The illustration shown on this page represents a typical Heisler geared locomotive of diamond frame construction and straight stack. Locomotives of this type are made in all sizes, 42 tons and larger. The firm also manufactures locomotives of truss



Typical Heisler Geared Locomotive

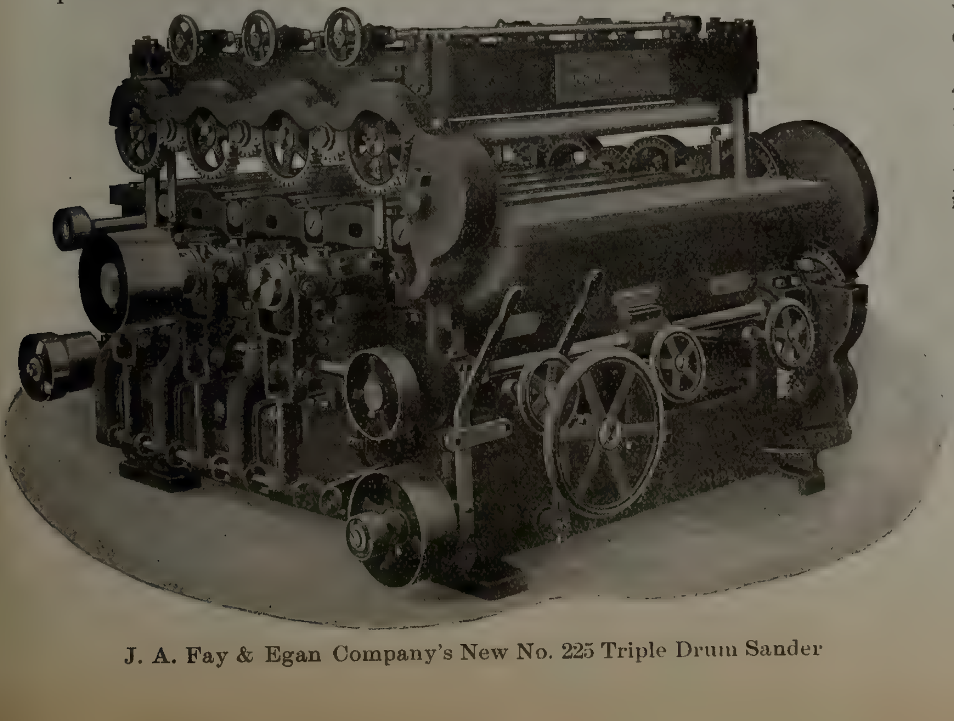
I-beam frame construction and with diamond stack in place of straight stack when preferred.

The general arrangement of the Heisler geared locomotive consists of a boiler mounted upon a steel main frame supported at each end by two swivelling trucks; a centrally located longitudinal driving shaft transmits power to the truck from the motor engine, having a single throw crank shaft which is located under the cylindrical shell of the boiler but free therefrom and bolted to the main frame. The driving axle in each truck is fitted with an enclosed and oil-submerged steel gear which is driven by the central shaft. The construction is such that all wheels are drivers, and the entire weight of the locomotive is available for traction power. The principles of this driving device have been adopted in modern automobile construction as the simplest and most efficient mechanism yet devised. Naturally, in an engine designed for heavy hauling, the gears in the Heisler locomotives are very massive, and in the 15 years since these locomotives were first placed on the market not a single gear has been reported broken. With a view to reducing the gears to the smallest possible number, for the sake of simplicity, efficiency and low cost of maintenance, the Heisler locomotive has but two pairs, each so arranged as to give a self-contained rigid support, proper protection from grit and perfect lubrication.

In the side view illustration of a Heisler locomotive shown herewith attention is directed to the construction and location of the motor engine on the main frame. It will be noted that this is entirely free from the boiler, while the well-balanced loading and central shaft drive permit easy change from wide to any narrow grade track or vice versa. In the catalogue published by the manufacturers of these locomotives every part of the mechanism is described and illustrated in detail so that an intending purchaser can understand exactly the purpose and function of each. The catalogue also contains numerous illustrations showing Heisler geared locomotives in actual use, and numerous valuable tables and other information of service to those who contemplate the construction of an industrial railway. For foreign shipment these locomotives, after being tested by their own steam, are taken apart and the various pieces marked to show their proper position, and to facilitate setting them up again all bright work is carefully protected and the various parts packed in strong tight boxes to prevent damage. Parts not requiring complete boxing are carefully wrapped and all boxes and packages are distinctly and prominently marked with the proper shipping marks and numbers, dimensions and weights. The manufacturers guarantee every locomotive to be in accordance with specifications, to be of the best workmanship and material, and accurately constructed to their duplicate system, and agree to replace within one year any parts that may show defects. For copies of this catalogue and additional information, address the Heisler Locomotive Works, Erie, Pa., U.S.A.

A New Triple Drum Sander

The accompanying illustration shows the J. A. Fay and Egan Company's new No. 225 Triple Drum Sander, a machine which renders hand labor and rubbing unnecessary and saves many hours' time and labor in changing paper, making adjustments, etc. The company claim that it is the only sander in three pieces, so that in case of accident to the drums, or when recovering, less than two minutes are needed to elevate the entire upper works high enough to remove the drums if necessary. There is no ncessity for removing the bed plates or disturbing the regular setting of the feed or pressure rolls.



J. A. Fay & Egan Company's New No. 225 Triple Drum Sander

The drums are made of hydraulic steel pipe. The shell is in one piece turned inside and outside and is therefore perfectly balanced and non-breakable. The drums are not forced into position therefore, and there is no consequent springing of the shaft.

The paper is held absolutely tight on the drums by their automatic take-up device so that the drum is not put out of balance when it begins to take up the stretch in the paper. It is suspended entirely on the shaft and does not depend upon spring pressures exerted against the shell of the drum.

The patented covering furnished with the drums is non-stretchable, firm enough to insure perfectly sharp edges and yet allow of a velvet finish. In working quartered oak and other woods of this description having hard and soft spots, the finish will be perfectly even. On account of the quality of the manufacturer's covering (the surface being absolutely true) the sanding paper is used evenly all over.

All the mechanism of the machine is exposed and easily accessible, saving an operator many hours a week by being able to watch and prevent cutting in the screws and nuts, thus preventing wear and insuring even pressure and good work all the time. New sandpaper can be placed on all three drums in from five to seven minutes.

With the manufacturer's oscillating mechanism it is practically impossible to produce waves and planer marks. All working adjustments are immediately in front of the operator and he does not have to leave his position to make such changes as are necessary. The four corner screws are mounted on ball bearings insuring easy movement for upper works and long life and quick adjustments.

The feed and pressure rolls are all made of seamless steel tubing being non-breakable and take a smoother finish than cast iron thus turning out better finished material. All bearings have reservoir self-oiling features.

Further particulars may be secured from the manufacturers, J. A. Fay & Egan Co., 465-485 W. Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, who will send their Sander Catalogue on request.

An Efficient Surfacer

Among the many wood-working machines manufactured by Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited, at their three branches, located at Galt, Preston and Hespeler, Ont., their No. 218 surfacer stands pre-eminent as a heavy cabinet planer.

This machine has been designed particularly to meet the requirements of furniture, piano and high class cabinet work, and has incorporated in its design all the latest and best ideas for machines of this class. All vibration has been eliminated in the operating of this machine and the highest class of cabinet surfacing is turned out at a rapid rate.

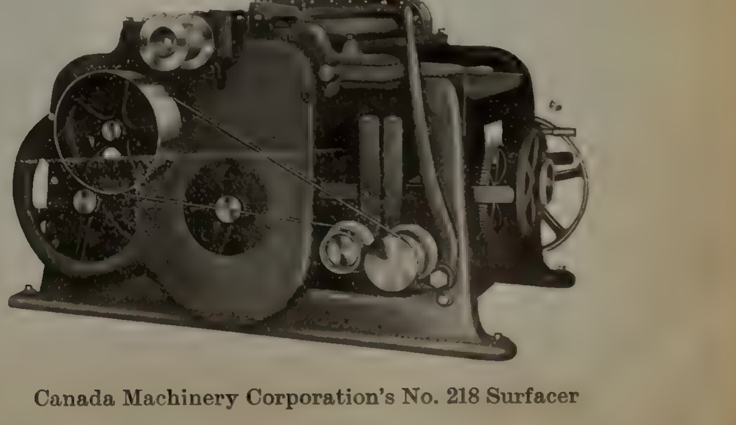
The chip breaker and pressure bar are of the latest type, working on a circle and admitting of the finest and easiest adjustment. The feed consists of four rolls, 5 in. in diameter, driven with gears cut from the solid.

The cylinder is made from high carbon steel, and runs in what is generally known as Whitney bearings, 2 5/16 in. diameter by 10 in. long. These bearings can be adjusted in a few seconds, so that the wear will be taken up evenly throughout their entire length.

The table, as will be seen, is exceptionally long, being 56 inches in length, and is made up of three pieces, raised and lowered on long wedges on each side. It is adjustable by means of a hand wheel clearly shown in the cut, geared in such a manner that a boy can raise or lower it. It is locked in position by a small hand wheel. The weights are on the inside of the machine and situated so as to be easily removed, and entirely out of the operator's way when working.

This machine is built in three working widths, 30 in., 36 in., and 48 in., and will take any material from ⅛ to 7 in. thickness, and deliver it clear of the machine.

Catalogues and information regarding their complete line of wood tools may be had on application to the head office of Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited, Galt, Ont.



Canada Machinery Corporation's No. 218 Surfacer

A Practical Device to Prevent Horses from Slipping

The capability and endurance of a horse can receive no more severe test than in the lumber camp. Rough, hilly roads, often mere paths, abound, and when in winter sleet and ice are added to make the conditions worse it is enough to try the courage of the strongest horse.

How to give the horse sure footing under such conditions is a problem, but the solution is simple. Red Tip Horseshoe Calks were made to fill just such requirements, and that they do their work is borne out by the statements of thousands of horse owners in North America.

Simple of construction, easy of manipulation and inexpensive, they fill a long felt want. Anyone, no matter how little experienced, can adjust a set in twenty minutes as shown in the accompanying illustration, and long waits for sharpening, losing time of both men and horses, becomes unnecessary.

Those who have not used this handy device would do well to send to the Neverslip Manufacturing Company, 25 St. Peter Street, Montreal, for their Booklet "A" which gives full information.

Users of calks should look for the Red Tip, the mark of the genuine Neverslip Calk, which will protect them from worthless imitations.

New Jeffrey Power and Transmission Catalogue

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O., U.S.A., have issued an excellent new catalogue on power and transmission, which is unusually complete and up-to-date. The catalogue lists a wide range of subjects and contains a vast amount of technical and valuable information. The matter is presented in condensed form and the complete line is listed, giving the entire information in a way that will make the book exceedingly valuable to the engineer in charge of an industrial plant, a mine, mill, or large factory where this class of machinery is used.

Besides listing dimensions and sizes of every part in this line, descriptive matter is included on the horse powers of steel shafting, standard methods of key seating, sizes and dimensions of couplings, hangers, pillow, blocks, counter shafts, belt tighteners, clutches, and quills.

A feature is made of the Jeffrey Improved Split Iron Pulley which may be readily clamped on the shaft without disturbing any other equipment, or many easily be removed from the shaft when necessary. A complete line of wood split pulleys and a very complete description and information on rope driving are also included. One of the features of the catalogue is the complete listing of the Jeffrey gears including spur, bevel, miter, angle reduction and angle miter.

There are many valuable details also in the rear part of the book including h.p. of belts, and the methods of calculating bending and torsional moments for shafts, which are invaluable to the engineering fraternity.

The Canadian office of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company is at the corner of Cote and Lagauchetiere streets, Montreal.

The Latest in Transmission Machinery

"The Positive Line" is the title of a neat catalogue recently issued by the Positive Clutch and Pulley Works, 30-32 Lansing street, Buffalo, N. Y., which will appeal to all who are interested in the transmission of power. The catalogue is made up throughout of new material and describes, in a most interesting and practical manner, the excellent clutches and pulleys manufactured by the company. It also covers a complete line of hangers and pillow blocks. In addition to this the catalogue contains a number of useful engineering tables and formulas. It also describes the most recent developments in the transmission field and will therefore be of especial interest to progressive manufacturers. The Positive Clutch and Pulley Works have two well equipped factories, one at Buffalo, and the Toronto works, which are located at Aurora, Ont.

One of the most attractive stove catalogues produced comes from the well-known firm of Findlay Bros., of Carlton Place, Ont. The catalogue is splendidly prepared and will be greatly appreciated by the trade. An important section of the catalogue is devoted to the firm's camp ranges and heaters, which are becoming more and more popular with the lumber trade. Among the newest features of their ranges are the malleable lift rings to accommodate poles for portaging the range. This is a long felt want and will be greatly appreciated by the lumber trade.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited, of Pembroke, Ont., whose factory was burned out several weeks ago, have started manufacturing again and are now in a position to fill all their orders.

U.S. Lumber Production in September

Shipments Slightly Greater than the Cut—Heavy Decline in Prices in the South—West Coast Conditions Unsatisfactory

The manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has presented the following report for the month of September:—

The report of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of production and movement of lumber for September, 1911, represents 582 mills, of which twenty-five showed no cut or shipments. The total cut of these mills for September was 781,500,000 feet; shipments were 786,200,000 feet, with a slight decrease of stock on hand.

On the face of it these total figures are encouraging, but when we consider that since the close of September prices have broken heavily in the South, and that there is no improvement on the West Coast, though some improvement in the market in some eastern and northern sections, it is evident that the adjustment of supply and demand has not yet gone far enough—that stocks are either too large or the spirit of demoralization still makes too free offerings, with a consequent demoralization of prices.

The report covers twenty-three states, practically all the recognized lumber producing states, except Pennsylvania, New York and New England.

Certain groups of states show well defined conditions. For example, Arkansas and Louisiana produced much less lumber than they shipped. This is due to a curtailment of cut, partly voluntary, but chiefly forced by labor conditions. If every southern state had followed this lead the yellow pine industry would not be in the condition it is to-day. But no sooner had a better statistical position been brought about by curtailment, chiefly west of the Mississippi river, than the east of the river mills took advantage of the situation, most of them maintaining full cut or increasing their output, leading to the decline and demoralized market experienced within the last month. Alabama produced ten per cent. more lumber than it shipped, showing how the market was crowded there, though Mississippi produced about seven per cent. less than it shipped. Generally east of the river the product was greater than justified by conditions, even though cut and shipments nearly balanced.

Rather an alarming condition obtains in the West. Every western lumber producing state cut too much lumber. California's excess of cut over shipments was 42 per cent; Idaho 48¾ per cent.; Oregon 12 per cent., and Washington 7¾ per cent. These figures should be modified to some extent by manufacturing conditions. In Washington and Oregon, for the most part, mills run summer and winter, as they do in the South, hampered somewhat by snows in the mountains. In California and Idaho, however, a large proportion of the larger mills are obliged to shut down during the winter. Consequently some piling up of stock during the summer and fall is allowable. The condition in those states is similar to what it is in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.

In Wisconsin, however, the cut was only 15 per cent. greater than the shipments and in Minnesota 33 1/3 per cent. greater. In the latter case the cut was evidently too large, compared with the current demand.

Notwithstanding the diverse character and values of the woods produced in different sections, they have a competitive effect on each other. The over-production on the West Coast, which unfavorably effects values there, also affects them in the territory east of the mountains. The over-production east of the Mississippi river in the South has led to an unhealthy competition west of the river. A sensible control of business by individuals, that control to be applied to their own affairs, would, of course, remedy the evils of the present situation.

The stocks shown at the end of September were only about five times the cut of the month. That should not be excessive, but under present conditions it is, and until the aggregate stocks are heavily reduced by rigorously restricting output, not much improvement is to be anticipated, unless, indeed, demand can be stimulated, as it will be by the proposed national advertising campaign, or until individual operators throughout the country wake up to the fact that they are practicing a useless and ruinous competition as between themselves, which could be avoided by individual conservatism and restraint.

The first official information of timber in the northern interior of British Columbia has been obtained by R. Trendor, assistant provincial timber inspector, who has returned from an overland trip, from Ashcroft to Prince Rupert. This information will be of value not only to lumbermen but to prospective settlers, since he took note not only of the timber but also the general features of the country.

Improvements in Wood-cutting Tools

By D. B. M.

In our anxiety to adopt new fads in machinery construction we are too ready to discard old ideas, good and bad alike. Many of the original notions about wood-working machinery have scarcely been improved upon, while other old features, cast aside for a time, have been restored to favor.

Twenty years ago about the only continuous-feed wood-working tool in use was the endless-bed planer. A few years later it lost friends and gained enemies until it began to adorn the second-hand machinery lists, and finally landed in the scrapheap, to make room for the planer with multiple feed rolls of large diameter and other supposed advantages. Lately, however, machinery builders are waking up to realize that the endless-bed has many advantages over the roll-driven idea.

The chain-feed tenoner, the continuous-feed jointer, face planer, panel raiser, cut-off saw, sander and sticker, are examples of some of the latest tools equipped with the endless-bed features, and who knows how soon we may go back to the endless-bed planer? For simplicity in operation, good work and vastly increased output, the machines referred to have demonstrated that this form of feed is one of the really meritorious recent improvements in connection with wood-working tools, and that it should be applied to all machines wherever possible.

Spoiled stock and defective machine work are due in a great measure to improper, jerky feeding devices. No matter how well a machine may be constructed otherwise, unless the feeding mechanism is positive and continuous, all other features count for little. If, in addition to improved methods of feeding, some change in the construction of heads and cutters could be devised that would prevent destruction of stock by chipping and tearing out, the operation of wood-working machinery would become a pleasant task instead of a continual source of trouble.

In the old white pine days almost any kind of cutter could be used, but western woods, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, etc., being of a different texture, are far more difficult to manufacture and require more refined treatment. Round heads, thin steel knives, jointing devices, back grinding, and many other ingenious and complicated expedients, have been resorted to with more or less success, especially on flat surfaces. When it comes to small mouldings, however, it would be difficult to imagine anything better adapted to chip and tear out than the ordinary head with the projecting piece of steel. Although these heads are usually surrounded by numerous cumbersome, awkward attachments, chipbreakers, etc., evidently intended to counteract the damage done by the cutters, their chief function seems to be to prevent the stock from going up the blow-pipe bodily.

Can anybody think of a better way to perform this apparently simple operation? On flat surfaces the cutterheads might be set at an angle across the board, so that the revolving cutters would not come in contact with the stock squarely against the grain, something similar to the old diagonal planer. Although molded surfaces would present many difficulties, yet in this age of advancement it does not seem unreasonable to expect some radical changes in wood-cutting tools. We who work in wood, having neither the time to study, the brains to design nor the money to build machines, can do little except tell our wants, agitate improvements and encourage the men engaged in solving our problems, by an occasional word of appreciation of what has been accomplished through the medium of the trade press.—The Wood-Worker.

Northern Hemlock Cut Increased

The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association have issued the following statement of the cut and shipments of fifty-three firms during the month of October, 1911, as compared with the month of October, 1910.

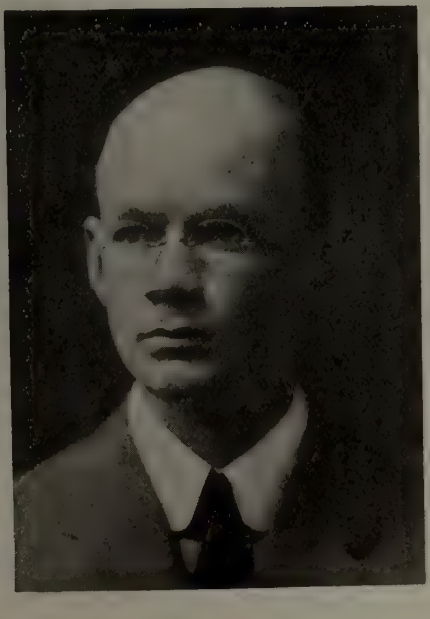
The following statement of the cut and shipments by the same 53 firms in October, 1911, compared with October, 1910, is compiled from the Association records.

	Cut, 1911	M Feet 1910	Shipped, 1911	M Feet 1910
Hemlock	35,629	19,583	33,341	31,897
Ash	395	403	902	352
Basswood	1,633	2,498	4,325	4,181
Birch	3,452	2,941	5,885	4,986
Elm	702	1,483	1,210	1,928
Maple	2,683	2,557	3,202	2,843
Oak	33	101	196	661
Mixed	884	575	2,511	1,477
All Hardwoods	9,782	10,558	18,231	16,428
Total	45,411	30,141	51,572	48,325

Increase in Hemlock Cut, 82 per cent.
Increase in Hemlock Shipments, 5 per cent.
Decrease in Hardwood Cut, 7 per cent.
Increase in Hardwood Shipments, 11 per cent.
Increase in Total Cut, 51 per cent.
Increase in Total Shipments, 7 per cent.

The exceptionally large hemlock cut in October was due to the heavy hardwood cut in the spring and summer which threw the hemlock sawing late into the fall. There is no reason to think that the total hemlock production this year has been greater than it was last year, and a large proportion of the stock now on hand is green.

An attractive certificate of membership in the Canadian Lumbermen's Association has been adopted by the association and is being mailed to members. The certificate is neatly designed and printed on a fine quality of parchment paper.



C. A. Lyford, Montreal

Judson F. Clark, Montreal

P. L. Lyford, Montreal

Lyford, Clark & Lyford, forest engineers, is the new name under which the well-known Montreal firm of C. A. Lyford & Company is now doing business. The members of this firm are: Judson F. Clark, C. A. Lyford, and P. L. Lyford. Mr. Clark and C. A. Lyford are also members of the firm of Clark & Lyford, forest engineers, of Vancouver. These two firms are at present conducting forest surveys aggregating over 500,000 acres. They report a rapidly increasing demand for their services.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

Basswood Wanted

WANTED—inch No. 2 common and mill culls, winter cut Basswood. Apply Firstbrook Box Company, Limited, King street east, Toronto. 22-25

Spruce Wanted

We can use short spruce 4-4 and 5-4. Describe what you have to offer and lowest price delivered here. The Rathbun Company, Deseronto, Ont. 21-24

Wanted

250 to 350 M. feet B.M. of spruce timber required, in the round, to be cut the coming winter, and delivered next spring. For particulars apply to J. Sheppard & Son, Box 309, Sorel, Que. 20-23

Wanted

Cash paid for green clear maple axles, 4¼ in. x 5½ in., 6, 12 or 18 ft. long. If you can get out a car load or more, write us. Warren Ross Lumber Company, Jamestown, N. Y. 42-42

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Wanted

500,000 feet 4 in., 4½ in. and 5 in. Birch Firsts and Seconds for shipment as soon as sawn, green or dry. Quote best price on cars, giving amounts you can furnish. Box 353, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-5

White Pine

WANTED—White Pine trimmer ends in any quantity and any thickness. Write, stating what quantity you have, what you want for them per cord f.o.b. cars your station, and any other particulars such as how piled, if bright, etc. Address, The Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. 20-23

Lumber Wanted

1 in., 1½ in. and 2 in. Black Ash; 1 in. to 4 in. Hard Maple; 1 in. and 1½ in. Soft Maple.
1 in. to 2 in. Basswood; 1 in. to 3 in. Soft Elm, and 1 in. to 4 in. Birch.

Send particulars to James Lauder, 501 Kent Building, Toronto.

Wauted—Box Lumber

Large consumer of No. 1 and No. 2 White Pine Box Lumber, desires to negotiate with responsible shippers, regarding stock for water delivery next season. Give shipping point, state quantity 4-4 and 5-4 can furnish with lowest quotations and other particulars.

Address, Box 374, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

Wanted

Ten cars 1 in. and 1½ in. Dry Soft Elm, log run. Apply Box 370, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

Wanted

two carloads 4-inch firsts and seconds, Hard Maple, dry, 6 inches and up wide, 10 ft. and up long, for immediate shipment. Quote price and point of shipment to Box 360, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. Ont. 22-tf

White Pine Logs Wanted

Wanted, sound, green, white pine logs (small second growth preferred) for immediate or winter delivery. State what quantity, where they are, and price by piece or by the thousand. Write The Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. 22-1

Birch Wanted

We want to buy Birch in all thicknesses. Log run or on grades. Will contract for winter's cut. National Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y. 23-2

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Cedar For Sale

Square Cedar for sale; 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 feet, for next winter and spring delivery. Auger & Son, Quebec, Que. 22-1

Beech for Sale

For sale, two carloads Beech lumber, bone-dry, one and one-half inches, running high percentage clear stuff. B. Bell & Son Company, St. George, Ont. 21-24

Hemlock and Beech for Sale

About 100 M. 6-4 Beech lumber, dry; also about 100 M. 2 x 4 Hemlock, running 8, 9, 10 and 12. Thomson & Finley, Terra Nova, Ont. 23-23

For Sale

Pine—30 million feet estimated, close to Georgian Bay. Can be operated and driven at low cost. For particulars apply The Ontario Lumber Company, Limited, 20 Dowling avenue, Toronto, Ont. 23-24

Hardwood For Sale

We are prepared to cut under contract:—
250 M. to 500 M. feet Hard Maple.
100 M. to 200 M. feet Basswood.
Also some Black Ash, Birch, Soft Elm. Correspondence invited. The Pearce Company, Limited, Marmora, Ont. 22—tf

We Want a "Want Ad" From YOU

¶ Just an opportunity to prove to you what a quick purchase or sale you can make by advertising in this department.

¶ The page is before you—read what the other fellow wants, or has for sale.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto - Canada

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Saw Mill For Sale

at Uhthoff Station, G. T. R. Capacity 25 M. feet, containing stationary boiler, 80 h p.; one engine, 50 h. p., and machinery outfit. Will accept $800 in full to close estate, as timber is done. Apply to W. B. Tisdale, Orillia, Ont. 17-t.f.-24

For Sale

One fifty horse power tubular boiler complete with front, grate bars, injector and smoke stack, and one thirty-five horse power engine, together with steam pipes and heater, for $250, f.o.b. cars. For particulars apply to C. H. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Ont. 23-2

Boilers For Sale

For sale, six 54 in. Tubular Boilers, 14 feet long, in good condition. Tested to 100 lbs. steam pressure, complete with all regular fittings and sawdust grates. Can be seen at Calumet, Que., or apply Riordon Paper Company, Limited, Montreal. 21-24

Extraordinary Proposition Log Cars

Russell 50,000 lb. capacity standard guage, automatic couplers, airbrakes, 26 in. wheels, strictly first class condition in every respect. Phenomenal bargain, immediate shipment. Write or wire.

DULUTH IRON & METAL CO.,
20-23 Duluth, Minn.

Equipment You Can Swear By, Not At

16 miles 56 lb. relay rail with angles, gross ton $25.00.
25 standard gauge 60 M. capacity log cars, guaranteed, $175. (Located near Toronto, duty paid).
42 Ton Shay, 10 x 12 cylinders, standard gauge, Port Arthur, $3,500.
31 Ton Shay, 10 x 10 cylinders, standard gauge, guaranteed, $2,300.

JONES PURCHASING AGENCY,
507-508 Andrus Building,
22-1 Minneapolis, Minn.

The Munn Lumber Co.

Whitney, Ontario

Whitney Saw Mill, fully equipped, three single cutting band saws and band re-saw with first class machinery throughout; nine steam boilers, 30 x 30, Corliss engine, machine shop, lighting plant, sprinkler system, refuse burner, blacksmith shop, etc.

1 Alligator Boat.
6 Pointers and Driving Boats.
1 Gasoline Launch.
Driving Outfit, including Warping Lines, Boom Chains, Pike Poles, Peavies, etc.
6 Camp Outfits, including Heaters, Cooking Ranges, Dishes, Cant Hooks, etc.
60 sets Heavy Log Sleighs.
6 sets Tank Sleighs.
1 only 50-ton Locomotive.
12 only 30-ton capacity Flat Cars, 37 ft. long.

1,500 tons 56 and 60 lb. Steel Rails.
100 tons 16 and 20 lb. Steel Rails.

We offer any portion or the whole outfit at a bargain. If interested write us for particulars and prices. 22-tf

Whitney, Ont., Nov. 8th, 1911.

Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindle, Rohlman.
Cut-off saw, railway, wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Engines and boilers, various sizes.
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.
Jointer, 16-in. White.
Moulder, 6-in. Houston.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, Bit.
Planers, 24-in. single belted.
Sander, double 24-in. Perry.
Sander, three drum 42-in. Boardman.
Sander, three drum 42-in. Columbia.
Saw Gummer, Rogers.
Saw-mill, band, 63-in. wheel.
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.
Variety Lathe, Pringle & Brodie.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

For Sale

One 7 in. Planer and Matcher in good condition. Address, Box 359, Canada Lumberman, Toronto Ontario. 22-21

Machinery For Sale

We have the folllowing machines for sale at very attractive prices. They are all new machines of our own manufacture and are all ready to run:—

1 Combined Lath Mill and Bolter.
1 No. 1 Lath Mill.
3 Grand Triumph Shingle Machines.
1 Grand Mogul Shingle Machine, double blocker.
1 2-in. Steam Setter.
1 37-in. Vertical Water Wheel.
1 No. 71 Circular Saw Sharpener.
1 No. 40 Circular Saw Sharpener.
3 No. 35 Circular Saw Sharpeners.
3 No. 100 Band Saw Sharpeners.
2 No. 62 Band Saw Clamps.
1 Band Saw Shear.
1 14-in. Brazing Table.
1 No. 2 Circular Gang.
1 No. 0 Circular Gang.
2 Hanchett Circular Swages.

Gears, Pulleys, Sprockets, Chain, etc.

Full particulars on application.

William Hamilton Company, Ltd.,
23-24 Peterborough, Ont.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Position wanted as filer in a factory where there are band re-saws, first class references. Box 366, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-23

Wanted

Position as Retail Yard Manager. Fourteen years' experience, can give best of references. Address, P. O. Box 356, White Lake, South Dak., U.S.A.

Commission salesman calling on Ontario trade, would like a connection with good manufacturer or dealer in Pine and Hemlock who can fill orders. Box 377, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23-1

An expert salesman and inspector with good connection throughout Ontario, at present employed, but will be open for a situation January first. Address, Box 365, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-23

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

Educated Swede, with ten years experience in the lumber business, competent bookkeeper and knowing English, French, German and Swedish, desires to change position. J. K., Canada Lumberman, Board of Trade, Montreal, P.Q. 22-23

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—Two log scalers, having Ontario Government License. Apply to the Sheppard Lumber Company, Limited, Waubaushene, Ont. 22-23

Don't answer this ad. unless you are fully competent to accept a position as manager of Double Band Mill cutting from thirty to forty million feet white pine per year. Give experience, reference and salary wanted. Address Box 354, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-24

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Commission connection by reliable Yellow Pine concern who can furnish all items. Ship only first class grades. Box 358, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-23

WANTED—A number of responsible mill men to contract for birch and maple for 1912 delivery. Either water or rail shipment. Apply Box 240, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-23

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Circular Mill For Sale

For sale, practically new circular mill on Georgian Bay. Splendid shipping facilities. Suitable for cutting either pine or hardwood, and good market for all mill can cut for next five years. Apply Box 239, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-23

Saw mill and timber limit for sale, capacity of mill 15 to 20 thousand feet per day, with lath and shingle mill. Timber enough to keep it running for two or three seasons. Price $5,000; inspection invited. A bargain for some one. Write W. J. Mohr, Barry's Bay, Ont. 22-23

Wanted

A manager for a saw mill in Northern Alberta, must be prepared to take stock to the amount of $10,000, or one having a saw mill with a capacity of from 50,000 to 60,000 a day who wants location; timber will last 15 or 20 years. Manager to take full charge from stump to market. Apply Box 369, Canada Lumberman. 22-1

Canadian Timber Limits

E. STEWART (Forest Engineer)

Dealer in Timber Limits, Ontario and Western farm lands and town property. Excellent investments now open. Correspondence invited. 84 King Street East, Toronto. Phone Main 5609.

Wanted

A stock of logs to cut for the season of 1912, or a partner having from $10,000 to $15,000 to take an interest in a well equipped circular sawmill at Wiarton, for making lumber, lath, shingles and boxes, with lots of power to run all at once, or will sell the mill at a reasonable price. Railway and boat connection. Box 177, Wiarton, Ont. 21-24

For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.
11 M. ft. 1¼ in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
c Montreal, Que.

For Sale

Sawmill and Shingle Mill in active operation and thoroughly equipped with A1 up-to-date machinery in first class condition. Timber on all sides. Exceptional opportunity; $1,600 cash, $1,600 in 6, 12, 15 and 18 months. Can secure eighty acre cut of virgin timber, thirty yards from mill if desired. Write D. McNair & Son, Whitewood Grove P. O., Ont. 23-2

FOR SALE

Saw mill, capacity fifteen M. ft. per day. Two thousand acres timber, consisting of hemlock and hardwood. Mill limits located on Mary Lake, Ont. Timber scowed to Huntsville, G.T.R. Considerable timber to be bought. Reason for selling, the executors are winding up estate of the late W. Parker. For further particulars apply to F. H. & E. F. Parker, Parkersville, Ont. 20-23

Business Opportunity

WANTED—A man with $15,000 to $20,000 to buy and run a mill business in the Province of Quebec, with sufficient capital to buy every year 40,000 to 50,000 logs. Lumber may be exported by vessels to England or United States, or by rail to the United States. A wharf 400 feet long will be built in the locality by the government and could be contracted. Tenders asked. For particulars, apply to Box 346, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 21-21

A Going Lumber Business

In the Republic of Panama

We offer for sale at a very low figure, one of the choicest mill and timber propositions in the Republic of Panama. It is a going proposition and consists of mills, railroad and equipment, logging outfit, buildings, boat, barges, etc., and a tract of the finest hardwoods to be found in that country, which will cut from 1½ to 2 billion feet. This proposition is located on navigable water. The entire cut can be contracted at good prices. This proposition is worthy of attention and will stand the closest investigation. Shall be glad to furnish further data on request.

J. W. ROBINSON,
Wells Building,
22-1 Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

MISCELLANEOUS

I have a Newfoundland limit for sale about one hundred square miles, well watered and close to railway; price moderate; chiefly spruce and pine. Write B. T. R., care Canada Lumberman, B34 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que. 22-1

Hints for Packing Cases for Export

A wrinkle worth noting with regard to packing cases is mentioned in a United States consular report on trade in South Africa. Every shipper knows that the strain on a packing case falls most severely on the ends, and where the contents consist of small and heavy articles there is great danger that with rough handling the case may arrive at its destination in a damaged condition. To avoid this, some American manufacturers put double ends to their cases, and arrange these so that the grain of the wood in the two pieces runs in an opposite direction.

Increased Use of Odd Lengths

An investigation carried on last year by the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with lumber manufacturers in the South, to determine the saving that can be effected by using odd lengths of lumber as well as even, has begun to bear fruit. That investigation showed that a material savinv was practicable, and at a recent meeting of a Southern manufacturers' association the fact was brought out that a beginning has been made in putting the new plan into practice; and that an increase in the sale of odd lengths is anticipated for the near future.

It was formerly the custom, and generally is so still, to sell lumber in even lengths only. Waste resulted from cutting off the ends of odd lengths to make them even. A considerable percentage ends must be cut from even lengths to make the timbers fit. Some manufacturers of flooring successfully sell odd and even lengths, thus lessening waste in woods, at the mill, and in the construction of buildings.

Substitute for Mahogany

Few users of the beautiful wood known as mahogany realize that less than one-third of what passes for mahogany is the genuine thing. About forty million feet of so-called mahogany is consumed every year in the United States, while the cut of real mahogany is only about eighteen million feet. The government scientists who write about things like this say this does not mean so much that deliberate deception is being practiced as it does that the demand for true mahogany greatly exceeds the supply. The earliest use of true mahogany as a furniture and finishing wood began in 1724, and the available supply has been greatly depleted ever since. More than 20 mahogany-like woods are now offered as the genuine article, and several other woods are cleverly stained to imitate mahogany.

The forest service of the United States has just issued a monograph to inform the users of cabinet woods of the distinguishing difference between real mahogany and the best imitation now on the market. The trade name of this wood is "Columbian mahogany." It is so called because it comes only from Columbia, and it is not mohagany at all, but belongs to the monkey pod family, Lecythigaceae, and is technically known as Carinina pyriformis. Columbian mahogany and true mahogany are botanically unlike as an oak and a maple, but a superficial resemblance in the grain and color of their woods has made it possible to substitute the Columbian wood for the other.

How long this wood has been used in the United States it is not known. It has been exported from Cartagena, Colombia, to Havre, France, for more than 30 years, and there sold to immense cargoes as genuine mahogany. Practically all the Colombia mamogany now marketed is cut at points from one hundred to two hundred miles inland and shipped from Cartagena. The trunks of the trees are straight and cylindrical, with a diameter of from 24 to 70 inches, with an average of about 36 inches, and often with a clear length of 50 feet.

Use of Plywood

An English contemporary says that plywood has been on the English market for years and has been used almost alone for chair and stool seats. In its use for chair seats, plywood has had perhaps as successful a career as could be hoped for. It has competed with other chair bottoms and with the older types of wood frames such as have been used in meeting and school rooms.

Plywood for chair seats has been used almost entirely for bentwood chairs, which have come into large use within the last five years. Of late there has been a visible broadening in the trade in this wood and it has become clear that trade has possibilities of much importance to dealers in furniture woods.

In speaking further of the possibilities of its extension in the various woodworking trades, the article tells of a large, lofty apartment in an old English home which is being preserved as an example of English wainscoting. The walls are completely covered with solid oak and panelled, and at the top is a massive built up cornice. This practice of wainscoting walls with oak was formerly an old English style, at one time very common. The discontinuance of this feature of house construction was due to the cost of the wood and of the work of framing and wainscoting. With the extensive introduction of plywood squares and pan-fashioned style very probable. With this fact realized it would open up a new use for hardwoods.

In regard to the use of this wood for door panels, it is very likely that there will be some substitution as the new light face wood will take the place of the usual panels.

The new plywood is beginning to make its way into larger use and it looks as though its introduction into the United Kingdom is going to be an advantage to the timber trade.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

The John Dulweber Co.
Capital Stock $225,000
MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.
Specialties
Oak and Poplar
Highest Grades —— Prompt Shipments
Send all inquiries to the head office:
McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

Trade conditions in Ontario are slackening off a little on account of the approach of the holiday season. There are indications of a slight stiffening of prices on account of the early close of navigation which is leaving a number of the distributing yards short of stock. The same conditions apply also to the retail yards in many cases. Lumber that is located at railway points and which can be shipped throughout the winter will therefore, in all probability, be enhanced in value. Some of the Toronto wholesalers who were expecting stocks from the Georgian Bay district report that quite a percentage of it will be hung up during the winter, at the mills, on account both of the shortage of vessels and the early close of navigation. The month of November was an exceptionally strenuous one for the vessels on the inland lakes.

The general tendency so far as pine, hemlock and spruce are concerned, is upward. While there is not any noticeable advance, there appears to be a scarcity of certain sizes and lengths that will probably bring about an advance in price and possibly cause a sympathetic movement in other sizes and lengths. No. 2 and No. 3 pine lath and No. 2 hemlock lath are scarce. Prices are firm. Several large contracts for government dock and crib work are looming up in Toronto and are likely to make a good demand for a large quantity of hemlock.

Cold weather is reported from the Georgian Bay district and good sleighing is general. Several companies have already commenced their sleigh hauls and one company made a record, so far as it was concerned, by commencing the sleigh haul as early as November 22. Enquiries for hemlock are fairly numerous for this time of year. The approaching provincial elections do not seem to be having any effect at all upon trade. Since the Dominion elections, there has been a decided improvement in the movement of lumber of every kind. The most distinct feature of the trade at present is the tendency towards advance in the prices of mill cull pine. It is expected that they will gradually stiffen until the spring. Old stocks are being pretty well worked off and the cut is a little short of last year. In the Ottawa valley it is considerably short. It is probable that the difficulty in getting men for the camps will reduce the cut in the woods during the present winter. The larger operators have found it very hard to get men. A few are beginning to come back from the west now, but they are a little late to prevent a reduction in the cut as already there have been three months cut put in and they will soon begin to haul the cut now.

A sharp demand is reported in Southwestern Ontario for mill cull pine. Prices are ruling firm and there is a tendency towards advance. A similar tendency is noted in norway and red pine, piece stuff. The United States markets are developing a better demand for cull pine.

Eastern Canada

The demand for spruce at New York is not so active as it was a short time ago. An effort is being made to keep prices on an improved basis but some shipments are offered at a decline of about $1 from the higher prices which recently prevailed. There is a fairly strong demand for 2 x 9 with the price at $26. Boat orders have been bringing $24.50 but some stocks have been offered as low as $23. At Boston there is a firmer feeling in the demand for spruce and most of the manufacturers are looking for increased prices. Those who sell through dealers are asking $24 for frames and have secured this price in several cases. Offerings are light and prices should advance if even a normal demand continues. Retailers have been unwilling to order anything except small lots. A firmer tone has developed for random but the actual demand has not shown any increase. Prices of covering boards are firm and the demand is fair. Birch and maple at New York are holding their own. Plain oak is a ready seller. At Boston plain oak is quiet and quartered oak is easy. The demand for maple is not large but prices are steady. Hemlock orders at New York are more numerous but only for small quantities. There is a little more strength in the general situation but future buying is quite limited. At Boston, the demand for hemlock boards is firmer and prices are advancing. Stocks of dry lumber are decreasing and manufacturers are holding at firm prices. For eastern clipped boards, the asking price is $20 in some cases, but business in car lots at this figure is rare. Manufacturers are asking $19.50 for eastern stock and $19 for northern boards.

The Boston market for shingles is firmer and prices are higher in some cases. As high as $3.60 has been paid for good cedar extras but the bulk of the business is at $3.50. Clears are not offering in large quantity and prices are firm. The Boston market for lath shows a better demand and prices are fairly steady. The asking price for 1⅝-inch is $4 to $4.15 and for 1½-inch from $3.45 to $3.50.

Great Britain

The c.i.f. market for spruce deals continues firm and if any change occurs in the near future it is likely to be in the direction of higher prices. It is believed that a fair amount of stock is available for winter shipment. Freights continue firm and will probably have a distinct influence on the prices of liner parcels. The spot market at London is of a dull nature, as purchases for the season are practically complete and transactions for the new year are rare. A feeling of confidence prevails in the market, as the stock on hand shows no prespect of increasing beyond the market requirements. Receipts at London, for the week ending November 4, totalled 8,553 standards, as against 7,854 standards, for the corresponding week of last year.

At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale 3 x 9, 3rd Quebec spruce brought £10 5s. For 3 x 11, 14 and 15 ft. pine, the price was £23. 3 x 11 Quebec spruce, 4th, brought £9, 10s.

A satisfactory trade is reported in softwoods at Liverpool though no great activity is noticeable in any particular branch. The spruce deal market continues firm and the present ruling prices are from £8, 5s. and upwards c.i.f. for ordinary specifications of 70 per cent. of 3 x 7 and 3 x 8 and 30 per cent. of 3 x 9 and upwards. The high cost of freight and the difficulty in securing tonnage are illustrated by the fact that a steamer was recently engaged at 48s., 9d. per standard, from St. John, N. B. On the spruce spot market, importers appear to be fairly busy, though this is possibly accounted for by the after effects of the recent strike. The demand at present seems to have fallen off and orders for any large quantity are scarce. There is a fairly active building trade. The case-making trade is busy and the prospects for it are good.

Stocks at Manchester are slightly greater than those of a year ago. Birch spot values continue unchanged with a fairly good demand all round. Stocks of planks are less than they have been for years, but the stock of logs is much greater than usual. Building operations at Manchester are decreasing, on account of the shortening of the days and the cold weather. There seems to be very little buying in progress and prices remain about steady.

The trade at Glasgow is moderately good and the improvement has been fairly maintained. Merchants show quite an inclination to lay in stocks and recent shipments have therefore been disposed of fairly well on an ex quay basis. The situation in spruce however, remains rather unsatisfactory and the competition of Riga deals is becoming acute and keeping down the values of Canadian goods. Yellow pine is in fair demand more particularly in higher grades of deals and sidings, stocks of which are light. High grade yellow pine has become very dear and substitutes are frequently taking its place.

United States

When one considers the fact that trade at this season of the year is largely of a hand-to-mouth character, it is evident that the quantity of business in progress in the United States is fairly satisfactory. Prices are being held quite well in view of the condition of the demand. The heavy storm which recently swept over the northern half of the United States from the Pacific to the Atlantic and which was followed by extremely cold weather had the effect of putting a stop very largely to outdoor work. The building activity and the resulting demand for lumber has accordingly decreased and the probabilities now are that the lumber trade, so far as it is affected by construction work, will not recover to any great extent during the balance of the year. The lumber trade is approaching a winter basis and the demand for yard stock has decreased. Most of the dealers have secured the bulk of the stock which they will need during the winter.

Chicago:—The receipts of lumber for the week ending Nov. 11 totalled 45,206,000 feet, as against 40,121,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1910. The total receipts for the year to date show a decrease of 410,822,000 feet as compared with the corresponding period of 1910. The shipments from Chicago, for the week ending November 11 were 16,622,000 feet, against 14,113,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1910. For the year to date the shipments show a decrease of 165,378,000 feet, as compared with the corresponding period of 1910. The receipts of shingles showed an increase for the week, but the total receipts and shipments for the year to date show a decrease, as compared with 1910. White pine products are in fair demand at firm prices. The yards will probably have about the usual supply on hand, for the winter trade,

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

J. M. DIVER, Gen'l. Mgr.
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

The Place To Buy Lumber

is where you can get uniform grades the year round. We saw Winter and Summer and always have large stock of White and Norway Pine for immediate shipment.

We can also furnish with despatch RAILROAD, SHIP-BUILDING and HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

FOR GOOD GOODS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS
Wire, Telephone or Write

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited
SARNIA, ONTARIO

and the demand is just about what it was a year ago. There is plenty of low grade stock, No.'s 4 and 5 and prices remain firm, although the demand is letting up. A rather uncertain condition prevails in the hardwood market. Buying is much quieter than was expected, but an improvement is looked for after the first of the year when consumers have completed their inventories. The best demand is for plain oak and it is not unlikely that a scarcity of stock will develop this winter. There is a fair demand for quarter sawed white oak. Birch and maple are the most active among the northern woods. Basswood is dull and practically uncalled for. Hemlock buying for mill yards continues in fair quantity and it is reported that the input this winter will not be so much as last year. These conditions indicate that a stronger market may be expected next year. Yellow pine has been quiet during the last fortnight, the yards taking only what they need for immediate shipment. This is accounted for by the approaching inventory time and the uncertainty of prices. Red cedar shingles are in very little demand and production has been curtailed accordingly. Prices are low at $2.97 for clears and $2.49 for stars. There is a fair demand for white cedars and stocks of the better grades are light. Lath are strong at firm prices. Cooperage receipts are light but sufficient for the demand. Prices remain about steady.

Buffalo:—The northern pine trade has been fair during the past fortnight and some of the yards report a larger amount of shipments out, than in. Most of the yards have received their full supplies for the season and assortments are in good shape. The building demand has improved of late. The hardwood trade continues quite satisfactory for this time of year. The demand from the furniture factories has increased but is still on a rather small scale. Prices in general are well maintained. Oak, maple and birch of the better grades are especially firm. The demand for quartered oak is rather uncertain and inclined to weakness. The yards are well filled with hemlock lake stock, for the winter trade and assortments are fairly complete. Receipts have not been so large as a year ago and firmer prices are hoped for, although present quotations are low. There are indications of an improvement in the demand for shortleaf pine and prices are firm, especially in the lower grades. The building demand for longleaf continues unsatisfactory for this time of year. Prices are firm and the stock is well held. A fairly active trade is reported in shingles. Lake shingles have practically ceased to arrive and stocks are large. Prices continue low and show little change. The prospects of the slack cooperage business are rather dull.

Bay City:—There is a moderate movement in white pine. The receipts by lake during October were lighter than usual on account of unfavorable weather. Local mills and factories have been able to continue a fairly satisfactory activity. Box makers have sufficient contracts on hand to keep them running satisfactorily. Sash and door and similar industries are moderately active. Prices are steady. Indications are that a considerable amount of lumber bought for Bay City and Saginaw markets at the Georgian Bay ports will be held over there, during the winter. The best demand has been for coarse lumber. The movement of hardwoods continues active and the volume of business and the prices are satisfactory. Stocks of dry maple are shorter than a year ago. An excellent demand exists for beech and there is a good movement in basswood and birch.

Market Correspondence

Montreal Trade on Winter Basis

Montreal, Nov. 25.—With winter conditions prevailing, business has naturally fallen off, but considering the time of the year it must be considered of a satisfactory character, although here and there complaints have been made that the market is dull. A large amount of lumber has been rushed into Montreal in order to avoid the higher freight charges. With stock-taking so near at hand there has been no inducement to buy for immediate delivery, the tendency being to reduce rather than increase stock. As a rule, local dealers state they have no reason to complain of the general outlook and they are looking forward to a big business next year, basing their hopes on indications of heavy building operations and the general prosperity of the country.

Lath continues very stiff, while there has been a strong call for cedar railroad ties. Trade in hardwoods is reported good, with an increasing demand for plain oak and chestnut. Quartered oak, however, is slow. Dimension timber has been quiet again.

The head of one firm doing a large trade in spruce, in summing up the situation, stated that the domestic demand was very good towards the end of the year, but for the United States it was indifferent all along the line. Authorities over the border prophesy an unsatisfactory market for 1912 with prices ruling low.

The navigation season officially closed on the 25th and shippers to Great Britain are now very quiet. They had the usual busy time just before navigation closed, rushing lumber to the other side.

Since the last reports there has been a continued demand for all kinds of paper and pulp. In writing papers there is still complaint of poor prices, and in kraft papers, competition is very keen.

There is apparently a considerable reduction in the stock of news paper in the United States, and from enquiries made on this side it looks as if news will be scarce and prices much higher before the spring waters bring increased power for paper-making.

It is almost impossible to obtain ground wood for spot shipment, and manufacturers are engaged ahead very heavily at high prices. Water for grinding pulp in the Province of Quebec is still low, although there has been a slight improvement lately.

As winter conditions now prevail there is not much probability of any increased water supply. It is, therefore, pretty safe to say that quotations for ground wood will advance during the winter.

In chemical pulp the market has lately received a decided impetus with advancing prices. Winter will probably see a severe shortage in unbleached sulphite, while bleached is very difficult to secure.

Steady Trade in United Kingdom

A Fair Demand in Progress—Strike Influences Passing Away—Good Prices for Pine at London

Liverpool, Nov. 16:—In the London district and at the principal ports of the United Kingdom, business in the timber trade appears to have settled down to a steady run with a very fair demand. The rush which followed the strike period has subsided and the business which is now being done is of a normal and steady kind. The building trade is quiet in London and in the provinces so that the consumption of timber in this trade is now on its early winter scale. In the non-season trades, furniture making and packing-case making, and in the ship-building, coal-mining and soap-making industries which use much timber, the consumption of the different kinds of timber used is going on actively and on a large scale. Ths compensates somewhat for the falling off in the building trade for the time being.

At London, in the sales by auction, yellow pine and whitewood have sold freely at good prices. Spruce has also met with ready buyers and prices keep very firm. Floorings have been in good demand and the stock is now in small compass. At Cardiff the demand for deals and boards is moderately active. Sales of pitwood have been brisk and on a large scale and there is now a shortage of this wood.

At Birmingham, one of the more important of the inland centres of industry, the sales of yellow, red and white pine have been on a moderate scale but the demand for round wood and pitwood has been brisk and continuous. Local stocks of timber of these kinds have been much reduced by the steady and heavy calls made upon them. Prices are firm all round, in this market, and a good close of the year is being looked forward to with confidence.

St. Lawrence Parcel Season Ended

At Liverpool, interest centers on the closing of the Canadian import trade, from the St. Lawrence. With the sailing of the Virginian, of the Allan Line, on November 10, the mail service between Liverpool and Montreal was regarded as coming to a close for the winter months. This will put an end for the time being to the importation of the liner-parcels of timber from the St. Lawrence ports. The stock of Quebec and yellow pine deals at Liverpool is now small, but the consumption is only limited. Prices are very firm and rather more money is being paid for the best qualities of these woods. Quebec spruce is still in small supply, while the consumption of this wood is on a very fair scale. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals have been in good demand, and stocks are within a moderate compass. In pitch pine the demand for sawn timber has improved but hewn timber moves rather slowly. Pine lumber meets with a good sale. Birch continues to sell freely. Logs have passed into consumption as they have come to hand. Planks have sold steadily and the prices of logs and planks keep very firm.

At Manchester, the consumption of pine and spruce deals has been moderate. Quebec board pine has been in good demand. Sawn pitch pine has sold more freely but a heavy stock of this wood is in hand. Pitch pine planks have sold on a moderate scale. Birch planks and logs have been in fair demand and stocks are well in excess of present requirements. Trade in the district is thriving

Bridge, Derrick, Dredge —and Scow Timber—

of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and

SHIPPED PROMPTLY

FIR CROSS ARMS

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

E. G. FIR FLOORING

Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors and Interior Trim

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

TORONTO	1 Toronto Street	Hugh A. Rose, Representative
WINNIPEG	Canadian Northern Bldg.	R. F. Bingham, "
ALBERTA }	A. Montgomery,	Travelling Representative
Sask. }	P. Hasselfield,	" "

Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B. C.

so that the prospects of the timber trade, so far as the demands from the timber using industries are concerned, are now good. Three-ply wood has lately been in large demand, the use of this wood having increased of late in the district.

At Hull, orders have reached the yards in a way which has been re-assuring. Yellow and red pine and spruce have passed steadily into consumption. At this town as at Manchester, plywood has attained a firm position and is in good demand. The wood has been in short supply of late owing to a delay of expected consignments in arriving.

Active Business at Tyne Ports

At the Tyne ports, ship-building and coal-handling are going on actively, so that trade in the district generally is good. This is causing a very fair demand for deals and boards, and a large demand for pitwood. The outlook for sawn timber in the district has improved.

At Glasgow, the ship-building industry continues active and is making satisfactory demands for deals, deck planks, teak and other wood for fittings. Railway-carriage and truck building are proceeding briskly and are causing demands for fairly large supplies of oak, ash, teak, elm, mahogany and other woods. As regards the general consumption of softwood in the Glasgow district, this is rather quiet. The building trade is making but little demand for timber but a fair amount of joinery work and of case-making is in progress, and is serving as a useful counteractant to the quietness in the building trade.

Cash Value of Paving Blocks

Liverpool, Nov. 15:—The revival of interest in wood as a material for street paving, which is now so noticeable in the United Kingdom, is bringing out points and facts of value to those who supply blocks for paving, whether of hard or soft wood. Quite a large number of tenders for supplies of wood blocks have lately been accepted by the London County Council, and may be taken as showing the value, at date, of such blocks. The variation in the prices for blocks of a given size noted hereafter, are mainly due to quantities of blocks having to be delivered at different points within the area controlled by the County Council, though in some cases it is owing to differences in the quantities required to be supplied. The following were some of the accepted prices: For creosoted deal blocks: 3 in. x 9 in. x 4 in., per 1,000, £5 18 8, £5 16 4, £5 15 8; for 3 in. x 9 in. x 4½ in.,£6 15 2, £6 10 6, £6 9 9 and £6 9 6; for Jarrah wood blocks, 3 in. x 9 in. x 4½ in., per 1,000, £11 1 0, £10 19 0, £10 17 0; 3 in. x 9 in. x 4 in., £9 16 10, £9 16 6 and £9 12 6; 3 in. x 6 in. x 3¼ in., £5 15 and £5 14 9. The large use which is now being made of wood blocks for paving by the London County Council is sure to lead to an increased use of such blocks in the larger cities of the United Kingdom, as London's example in cases of the kind is almost invariably followed by cities in the provinces.

Measurement and Acceptance of Hardwood

Liverpool, Nov. 16.—The subjects of accuracy in measurements in the buying of timber, fair averaging, proper allowances and rejections, have been in the fore front of trade topics in the United Kingdom for a long period. Representations on one or another of these topics have frequently been made between importers and merchants, and within the pale of the Timber Trade Federation, with a view to securing greater accuracy and equity in practice as between seller and buyer. The National Timber Exporters' Association have now the subjects named before them, and are intent on securing the adoption of an improved standard of practice. Proposals to that end were submitted by the National Lumber Exporters' Association at a meeting of the Hardwood Section of the Timber Trade Federation, at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce, which were as follows:—

(1) In taking the thickness of all American lumber, same to be taken one foot from the thinnest place. (This rule has been adopted by Liverpool, and has been in use there for some time).

(2) In case not more than ten per cent. in plain oak and twenty per cent. in quartered oak, should be 1/16 of an inch scant in thickness, no notice to be taken and the parcel as a whole to be considered full thickness.

(3) Where shipments are found by the Port authority to have the superficial contents marked on each piece in figures, such figures must stand; or, alternatively any pieces with the measurements of which the port authority disagree, shall be laid aside for inspection, shippers paying the necessary expenses.

(4) Where the variation in measure does not amount to more than one per cent. no claim for shortage is to be made, provided the lumber is measured full contents according to the Board rule.

This is understood to apply to one inch thickness and up, and

The **LOMBARD Steam Log Hauler**

Consider what a valuable saving over the use of Horses.

Do not take our word for it, let us refer you to some of the many users.

First Cost only Cost.

This Cut produced from a photograph right from the scene of operation.

Length of haul 7 miles. How long would it take Horses to Draw in this quantity?

Ask for Further Particulars

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland

Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Power Saved

Time Saved

Money Saved

Scientific Efficiency

Thirty Years of Study Has Evolved the Perfect Belt

"AMPHIBIA"

WATERPROOF

Guaranteed Against Opening of Laps
Through Exposure to Water or Steam

A Belt for Every Purpose

Lasts Longer, Costs Less for Upkeep

If You Are Not Satisfied With Our Belts After A Fair Trial We Will Refund Your Money

Write for Information To-Day

SADLER & HAWORTH

Tanners and Manufacturers of

Oak Leather Belting

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

Algonquin Steel Shanty Range

For Coal or Wood, or Both

Built for the big capacity and rough usage required in

Lumber and Mining Camps,

Railroad Construction or Boarding Houses,

Threshing Outfits and Ranches

Big cooking surface.
Big Oven—Big Reservoir—Big Fire Box—Big Ash Pit.
Heavy Steel Body—Extreme Heavy Cast Iron Top and Lids.
Duplex Grates and Fire Box Linings—all of heaviest design and construction.
Double Steel Wall on top and bottom of oven, interlined with heavy Asbestos Board, ensuring quick and even baking.
Top Cooking Surface, 53 x 28 in.
Six 10 in. Cooking Holes.
Oven 24 x 26 x 14. Fire-door 9 x 9. Ash Door 9 x 9.
15 Gal. Capacity Reservoir.
Note what the Shelf made by the Big-One-Piece-Drop-Oven Door means to the cook when baking.
Oven Thermometer supplied at small extra cost if desired.
Sold Direct from Factory to User.
Quick delivery from Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Saskatoon or Ottawa

National Manufacturing Co., Limited
OTTAWA, - - CANADA

UPKEEP COST

A Vital Point to be Considered when Purchasing a

STEAM LOG LOADER

Only $2.50 a Year Spent for Repairs on the Above "American" Log Loader in Constant Use for Four Years

During that time it loaded 40,000 feet of logs daily, besides doing much outside work such as, Driving Piles,—Picking up Wrecks, — Moving Portable Camp Houses, and much Miscellaneous Hoisting Work.

(Our next ad will interest you)

AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.

similarly it is suggested that in case of ¾ and under 1/32 scant, should be considered full thickness.

The clause of the foregoing which will prove the most contentious is No. 3. This, as providing that where contents are marked on each piece the figures of such marking must stand, presumes, of course, the accuracy of the figures given, a presumption which the latter part of the clause clearly indicates will be open to challenge, and probably will be challenged in many cases.

The clause specifically provides that in the case of measurements with which the Port Authority may disagree, the pieces concerned shall be laid aside for inspection, "shippers paying the necessary expenses." This proviso will certainly not be acceptable to shippers. They will not be the dissenting parties, but will be required to bear the expense of placing pieces of timber on one side and of inspecting and measuring the pieces to which the port authority may take exception. The Authority will recognize that it is to their interests to take as few exceptions of the kind as possible, and, on the other hand, importers and shippers will take every precaution to insure that the figures marked on pieces of timber are accurate. Yet even this will not eliminate the possibility of error, and the likelihood of the figures on some pieces being challenged and of pieces having to go back for inspection. Clause 3 has, accordingly, given the hardwood dealers something to think of. It is possible that they may accept it in the spirit of the good old trading principle that "There must be give-and-take in business," though one can hardly expect them to do so.

British Columbia Logging Conditions

In the logging line things are slackening off for the winter, some of the camps have already closed down and most of those that are running are preparing for the winter close-down. All the mills are well stocked with logs and there is quite a surplus in the hands of the loggers. Good camp run of fir logs are sold at about $8.00, cedar from $6.00 to $10.00, according to quality. Nice clean run of shingle cedar is offered here at $6.50 per M; spruce is scarce at about $9.00. The outlook for the next season's trade in the Northwest is so doubtful that the mills here are not buying in excess of their immediate demand, and unless there is some change in the situation logs will not advance in price until well on into next March.

The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association have sent out the following report on Dry No. 3 Hemlock:—

Reports from 78 firms in response to the inquiry of November 14, regarding stocks of dry No. 3 Hemlock are summarized as follows:

On hand now ....38,418,000 feet.
On hand this time last year ....71,737,000 feet.
Decrease—46 per cent.

A few firms are pessimistic as to the outlook for the market on such stock, but most of them say that the prospect is good. Some additional comments are:

"Very much improved within the past 60 days."

"Think scarcity of this stock will mean an advance."

"We feel like holding our No. 3 for better prices."

"Better than we have seen it for the last three years."

"We are turning down orders almost every day."

"Brighter—More inquiries for No. 3 Hemlock of late."

"We sold our No. 3 Hemlock for not less than $7.00 last year, and are refusing orders now unless price nets us $7.00 here at the mill. We see no reason for quoting less than $7.00 on No. 3 Hemlock as No. 5 pine is netting us not less than $7.00 here at the mill."

"We will not have enough to take care of our mixed car trade."

"All our new cut is sold to be shipped as soon as dry."

"Stock way short of supporting our regular trade."

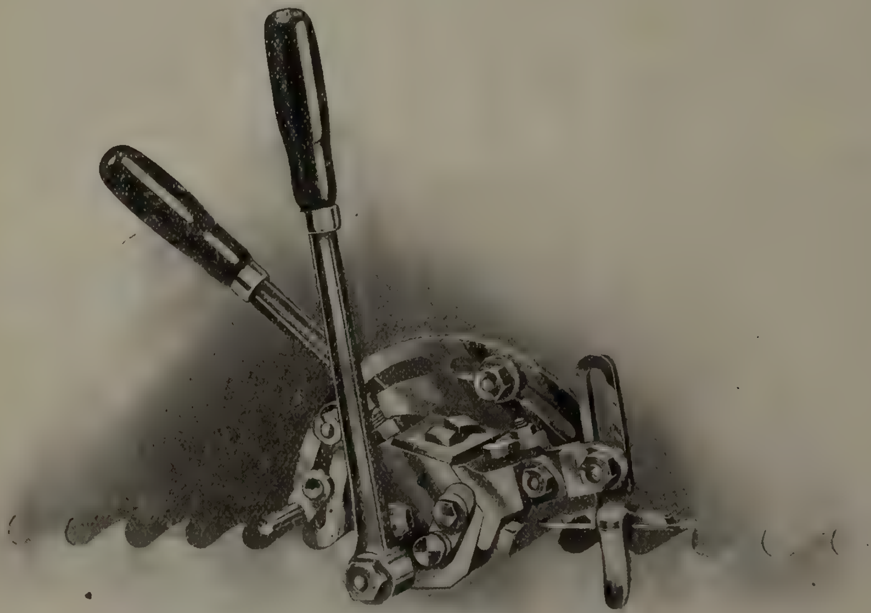
"We are holding stiff on No. 2 and 3 and some of our customers seem to be feeling that we are advancing rather rapidly in No. 3 stock, but believe that this is warranted."

"Very much improved."

"We are also pretty well cleaned up on No. 4 and 5 pine and 1 x 4 ft. tamarack, of which we had about 500 M ft. We are getting about 50 cents more for 1 x 4 tamarack than we were four weeks ago."

"We are quoting $7.00 on No. 3, and there seems to be quite a demand for same."

"It pleases us to state that we have received from $1.00 to $1.50 per M more for our No. 3 this year than we did last and present indications lead the writer to think that No. 3 hemlock as well as pine will be in good demand in the future owing to the fact that there is no dry stock available at the present time and a large demand."



The

Filing Room

Something New

For nearly 20 years the Hanchett Band Saw Swage has been on the market. There are today nearly three times as many Hanchett swages on the market as any other swage. There are over 14,000 of them in use up to this date. They are long lived too, for many of the very first ones made are still in daily use. We have now made an attachment or die lever stop whereby the eccentric die may be adjusted to not turn past the anvil or to turn past the anvil as desired. This attachment will fit on any of the older Hanchett Swages. It is neat, solid and compact. Send for Catalog No. 2.

HANCHETT SWAGE WORKS, Big Rapids, Mich. U.S.A.

"HANCHETT SWAGES DO GOOD WORK."

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Security

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

Economy

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Dominion License

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

Canadian Deposit

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast
Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency
609 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN

Perfect Pipe Protection in the Coldest Weather

The freezing of pipes conveying water, gas, chemicals, etc., can be avoided by insulating with J-M Zero Sectional Pipe Covering. It is a combination of hair and wool insulating felts specially designed for the protection of such pipes.

J-M Zero Sectional Pipe Covering

is made in sections 3 feet long, to fit all standard pipes. It is easy and economical to apply and lasts indefinitely.

When exposed to extreme conditions of cold, two thicknesses should be used—one section over another, breaking all joints—and the surface coated with J-M Waterproof Cement.

Write nearest branch for Booklet

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.

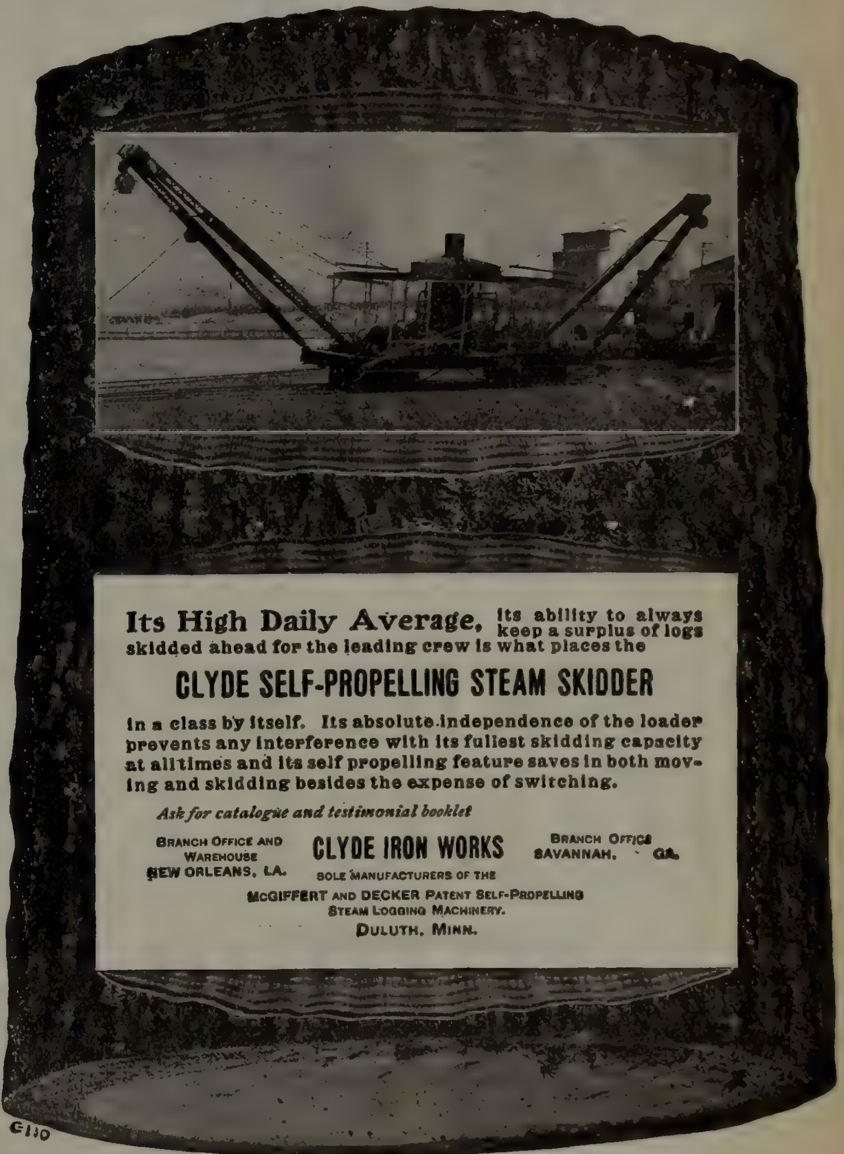
Manufacturers of Asbestos and Magnesia Products

ASBESTOS

Asbestos Roofings, Packings, Electrical Supplies, etc.

TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE. WINNIPEG, MAN. VANCOUVER, B. C.

1499



Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at alltimes and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

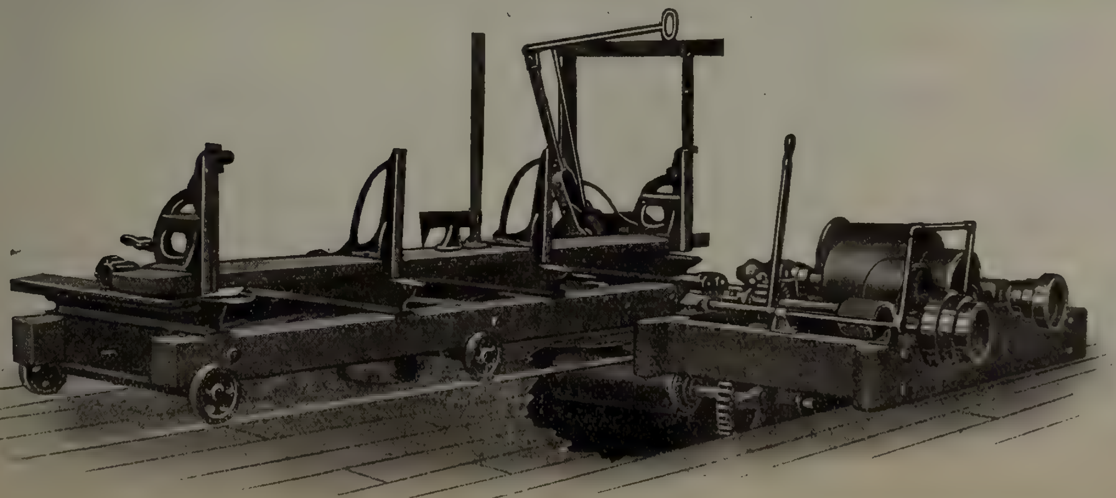
BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, GA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
MCGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

C110



Look Here

Mr. Millman

- You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.
- It can be made **portable** or **stationary.**
- It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing.**
- It **Increases** your **mill Output.**
- It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**
- It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never in the Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst
Coaticook, Que.

STRENGTH

Oneida Steel Pulleys

have won favor among all pulley users because of their great strength, combined with light weight.

The **Oneida** is so constructed that it is practically indestructible, therefore can be run at high speed without flying to pieces as with cast iron.

Write for catalog and address of nearest Agent

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.
Oneida, N. Y., U. S. A.

CEDAR
SHINGLES

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

Timber Estimates
Logging Maps

Water Power
Water Storage

Forest
Engineers

CLARK & LYFORD,
403 Crown Building
Vancouver

LYFORD, CLARK & LYFORD
206 Board of Trade Bldg
Montreal

EDGINGS

Ontario

A report from Powasson, Ont., states that the mills there belonging to S. T. Jackson, have been destroyed by fire.

Minnis Brothers' saw and shingle mill at Cobourg, Ont., was destroyed by fire recently, with a loss of about $6,000.

The stock of F. A. Scott & Son, sawmill operators, Ottawa, has been damaged by water. The loss is covered by insurance.

Louis Fiegehen's sawmill in Collingwood. Ont., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to about $4,000. The mill will be rebuilt at once.

Messrs. Bartram Bros., Limited, Ottawa, Ont., have increased their capital stock to $50,000, to meet the demands of their largely increasing trade.

An office and store room will be added by J. Kaufman, Berlin, Ont., to his planing mill. The building will be two storeys, 30 x 30, concrete and pressed brick.

William Elbery, Fenelon Falls, Ont.. who operated his mill for a short time last spring on custom work, is having the mill overhauled and put in shape for more extensive operations next summer.

The sawmill. planing mill and other buildings belonging to Mr. Robt. Konkle, Beamsville, were recently destroyed by fire, at a loss estimated at about $10,000. Mr. Konkle intends to rebuild at once.

The Department of Public Works, Ottawa, receive tenders until November 29, for the supply of B. C. fir and white oak timber for the use of the dredging branch. at Victoria Island, in the Ottawa River.

A small sawmill will shortly be erected near Port Bruce, Ont., for the manufacture of lumber from timber on the farm of Messrs. Stevens Bros., which has recently been purchased by a Windsor, Ontario lumberman.

A report from Dutton, Ont., states that James Dent, of Thamesville, who purchased the timber on the Wiley Estate has leased a site from the Pere Marquette Railway Company, on which a mill will be erected at once.

The Hydro-electric Department of the city of Hamilton, Ont., are receiving tenders until noon, December 5th, for the supply of about 400 wood poles. Specifications may be secured at the office of the city engineer, City Hall, Hamilton.

It is reported that the W. C. Edwards Company, Rockland, Ont., intend to erect two new sawmills. The buildings are to be of concrete flooring with metal roofing, steam power and heating, electric lighting, and asbestos covering.

The New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, have received an extra provincial license from the province of Ontario, their capital for use in Ontario not to exceed $40,000. Mr. E. N. Armour of Toronto is Attorney for the company, in the province of Ontario.

It is reported that J. D. Shier & Company, Bracebridge, Ont., are considering the advisability of establishing a chemical plant at Bracebridge, Ont. There are large quantities of hardwoods in the neighborhood that would supply such a plant with raw material for many years to come.

A wood-drying kiln filled with lumber belonging to Beverley & Hillock in the rear of 91 Richmond street west, Toronto, was partially destroyed by fire recently, entailing a damage of $300 to the lumber and $200 to the building. The kiln is owned by George Clendennan and is fully covered by insurance.

The North Shore Contracting Company, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., have been incorporated with a capital of $500,000. The objects of the company include the building or acquiring and conducting of pulp and paper mills and to acquire timber and timber lands. The provisional directors are: H. E. Talbott, Dayton, Ohio; G. H. Mead, Dayton, Ohio; and S. Warren, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Mr. A. Ludgate, Pembroke, Ont., is in Prince Rupert, B.C., in the interests of the Kitsumkalum Lumber Company, which recently secured a tract of timber land containing about 500 square miles near Kitsumkalum. Mr. Ludgate will spend the winter in the bush preparing a report upon the property. The company, it is reported. will erect a mill in the near future. The president of the company is Colonel H. Mackie.

It is announced that a syndicate, headed by Charles Meredith & Company, stock dealers, Montreal, have obtained control of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company. Mr. H. B. Mackenzie, manager for Meredith & Company. and Mr. R. L. Innes, of The Dominion Canners, Hamilton, have been elected directors of the Spanish River Company in the place of Messrs. C. A. McCool, of Ottawa, and O. B. Sheppard, of Toronto.

The Spanish River Lumber Company, Limited, Sudbury, Ont., have leased from the Grand Trunk Railway, the Point Edward yard near Sarnia, Ont., which has been held under lease by the Ontario Lumber Company for a number of years. They have stocked the yard with about five million feet of pine and hemlock and intend to work up a Canadian trade from that point. The yard is under the management of Mr. Harry Turnbull, who was for a long time with the Laidlaw Lumber Company, and afterwards a partner of Mr. Labelle's in the lumber business in Sarnia.

Grant-Holden-Graham Limited, the newly formed firm at Ottawa, Ont., whose incorporation was announced in the Canada Lumberman of November 15th, have started a wholesale manufacturing company and intend to carry on a jobbing business. catering principally to the requirements of contractors and lumbermen. Mr. Hugh Grant, president of the company, is a Transcontinental Railway contractor. Mr. A. J. Hendry, vice-president, late of Woods Limited, has had twenty-two years' experience in this business and has a wide connection among the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley and surrounding districts. Mr. S. S. Holden has been factory manager for Woods Limited for the past six years, and will have the management of the new factory under his care. Mr. B. W. Graham, the sales manager, is widely known among the contractors and lumbermen in Eastern Canada, having filled a position with Woods Limited, as special contractors' salesman. The factory and warehouse will be located at 145-147 Albert street, Ottawa. The company propose covering Eastern Canada with their travellers, who will call upon the trade from Sidney, C. B., to Port Arthur, Ont. Their goods will be handled in the West by Messrs. Finnie & Murray.

Eastern Canada

Bruneau & Company, lumber dealers, Drummondville, Que., are reported to have dissolved.

The Chaleur Bay Lumber Company, Limited, has been formed with the object of manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of woodwork, pulp, sawing. wholesale and retail, at the village of Port Daniel, P. Q. The capital is $200,000.

Investment Realties Limited, Montreal, have been incorporated with a capital of $150,000, to carry on business as builders, dealers in timber limits, etc. The incorporators are O. B. McCallum, A. A. Magee and T. B. Gould, all of Montreal.

The saw mill of Joseph Mignault, St. David, Que., has been completely destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to about $6,000. The mill will be rebuilt at once and Mr. Mignault will require engine and boiler, iron pillars, steam piping, planing machine, steam pump. hose, etc.

The Chaleur Bay Lumber Company, Limited, Port Daniel, Que.. has been incorporated with a capital of $200,000, to build and equip mills, etc. The incorporators are P. O. Viall, Chas. R. Taylor, both of Port Daniel, and J. W. Vickerman, civil engineer, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Lachine Land Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000 to carry on business as builders and contractors and dealers in timber, hardware and other building supplies. The incorporators are A. H. Elder, G. V. Cousins and P. F. Brown, all of Montreal.

The work of establishing a plant for the Pejebscot Lumber Company, at Martin Head, St. John County, N B., is progressing rapidly. The new booms were expected to be in position by Dec. 1. The erection of a new mill will be commenced in March. Robt. Connelly, Great Salmon River, N. B.. is manager.

An option is reported to have been secured on the Miramichi Pulp Mill, at Chatham, N. B., by representatives of Sir John Millbanks of England. Carl Riordon, of the Riordon Paper Mills, Montreal, and Chas. Read visited the plant recently to report upon it. The liquidator of the former owners is Mr. Wm. Dick, of Chatham, N. B.

The St. Maurice Construction Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000 to carry on business as general contractors, to acquire timber limits, mills. lands, water privileges and to deal in all building materials. The incorporators are J. E. Aldred, Howard Murray, J. C. Smith and Thos. McDougall, all of Montreal.

The (Penn) Newfoundland Company, Limited. having for its main objects milling, lumbering, pulp and paper manufacturing, in Newfoundland, has been incorporated under the Newfoundland Incorporation Laws. The incorporators are: Messrs. R. W. Newman, Williamsport, Pa.; E. U. MacCracken, Ralston, Pa.; E. J. Dexer, Ralston, Pa.; and W. B. Stewart, Williamsport, Pa.

A transfer involving the sale of thirty thousand acres of timber lands is reported from Amherst, N.S., whereby an American syndicate composed of Perry Black, Edgar Fillmore and I. J. Soy, secured the timber lands owned by Charles and Davidson Hill, near Truro, N.S. The Hill lumber areas have been looked upon as among the finest timber producing properties in the province. The syndicate expect to cut not less than six million feet this winter.

The Roberval Paper Company, Limited, is being promoted with a capital of $1,500,000 in preferred stock and $1,500,000 in common stock, with the object of erecting mechanical, chemical, pulp and paper mills, and also acquiring timber limits on the Ouiatchouanish River. P. Q. Mr. A. Du Tremblay, the president and manager of the company, has obtained from the municipality of Roberval a bonus of $10,000, and an exemption from taxation for 15 years.

In order to cope with the sparse water supply the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull. Que., has decided to make some very expensive improvements to its power plant at the Chaudiere Falls. Engineers have been preparing plans for the last two months by which the company will secure double the power that it has now with the same quantity of water. The proposed outlay is in the neighborhood of $500,000. The Ontario Government is coming to the rescue of manufacturers along the Bonnechere River in calling for tenders for the building of a dam at Round Lake, one of the upper sources of the Bonnechere. This will also help the paper and pulp industries of Ottawa and Hull, as the Bonnechere empties a big volume of water into the Ottawa.

Western Canada

The Goose Lake Grain and Lumber Company, Regina, Alta.. has increased its capital from $150,000 to $200,000.

G. R. McColl, Winnipeg, Man., wholesale and commission dealer, is reported to be succeeded by McColl-Seymour Lumber Company.

S. H. Greenwood & Sons, lumber and implements, Elkhorn, Man., are reported to have sold the Fleming branch to H. Kirby & Company.

McDonald McLean, 428 Salsbury Drive, Vancouver, B. C., will erect a frame sawmill and barn to cost $1,700 at the corner of Rupert and 13th avenue.

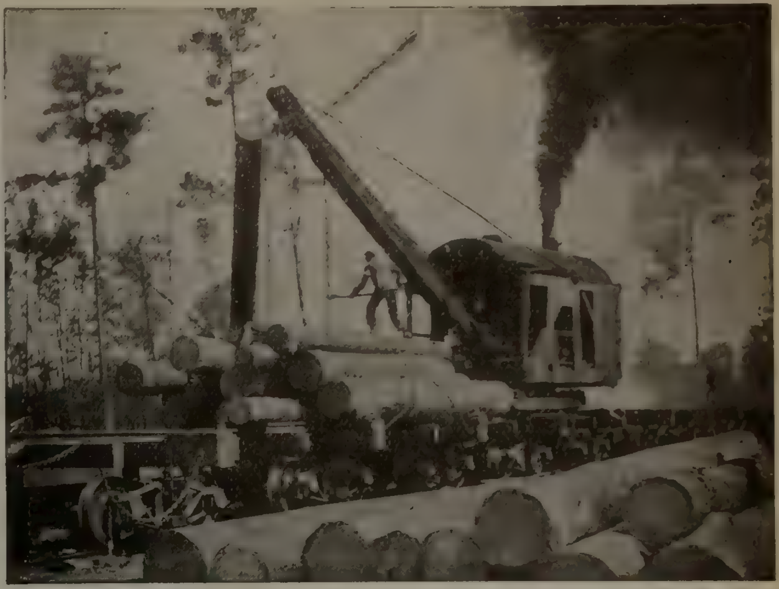
The Bellingham Bay Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C., has been incorporated with capital stock of $500,000. B. M. Farris is Attorney for the company.

The Federal Lumber Company, Vancouver, B. C., has been incorporated, with a capital of $50,000. J. H. Lawson, Jr., barrister, is attorney for the company.

J. Hanbury & Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., have been incorporated, with a capital of $1,250,000, to carry on business as general lumber and timber merchants, etc.

The Council of South Vancouver, B. C., have granted to F. S. Birrell on behalf of the South Vancouver Lumber Company, permission to erect a mill on the Fraser River.

The Coquitlam Lumber Company, Limited, Coquitlam, B. C., has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000 to carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill proprietors and lumbermen.



The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WE will make especially low prices on the following Dry Stock for immediate shipment:

COMMON and DRESSING
WHITE PINE
(NO BOX)

50 M ft. 5/4 x 8-in. and up 12/8-ft.
60 " 6/4 x " " " "
250 " 8/4 x " " " "
65 " 3 x 4-in. " " 6/11-ft.
50 " 3 x 4-in. " " 12/18-ft.

Has to be moved to close an account. Bone Dry. Let us give you further particulars.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
Montreal Ottawa

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	40 00	42 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		22 00
2" " " "		25 00
Norway, c&cf 1"	33 00	34 00
" " 1½"	35 00	36 00
" " 2"	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12,12 x, 014,14x14,14x16		34 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12,10x16,12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		34 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 00

6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20	35 50
10x20	36 00
6x18, 8x18	36 50
6x20, 8x20	37 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.	
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough	45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough	47 10
1½" No.1 4 ft. Pine Lath	4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath	4 00
1½" 32" pine	1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath	3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath	3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles	1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles	2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles	3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles	2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"	3 52
XXXXX	3 75
Hemlock No. 1:	
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft	14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.	17 50
1 x8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	17 50
1" No. 2, 6' to 16'	12 50
2x 4 to 12", 6' to 16 ft.	9 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.	18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft.	21 50
" " " 20 ft.	23 50
" " 22 ft.	25 50
" " " 24 ft.	28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts &2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	38 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00

6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
14/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	3 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s . Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts. 1x4 x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00

Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7-8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00

Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18"	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	80	85
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	73	77
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60
ASH.		
13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	3
Average 16 inch	30	4
BIRCH.		
14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	30
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"		54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide		62 00
1¼ and 1½" "		65 00
2" "		68 00
CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett		48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett		60 00
8/4 " " "		62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "		48 00
8/4 " " "		50 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "		42 00
8/4 " " "		46 00
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide		47 00
1¼ in. "		57 00
1½ in. "		57 00
2in. "		59 00
2½ and 3' "		75 00
4 in. "		80 00
NO. 2. CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		44 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		45 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00
COMMON AND DRESSING MILL RUN		
1" x 4"		22 00
1" x 5"		25 00
1" x 6 and 8"		26 00

1" x 10"		28 00
1" x 12"		33 00
1" x 13" and up		33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"		30 00
NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00
NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00
NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00
BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1¼, 1½, 2"	16 00	19 00
MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"		15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"		16 00
No. 2		13 00
LATH.		
No. 1, 32" Pine		1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine		3 75
No. 3 48' Pine		3 00
No. 1, 48" Pine		4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock		3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	13 50	16 50	20 00	1800
2 x 6	15 50	16 50	20 00	18 00
2 x 8	17 50	18 00	21 50	19 50
2 x 10	18 50	19 00	22 00	20 50
2 x 12	18 50	19 50	22 50	22 00

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 / 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50
Common Boards	
4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring	
4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50
Shiplap—Finished	
4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50
Siding	
6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath	
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

Less $2.00 per M	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	20 50	20 50
3 x 10	21 00	21 00
3 x 12	22 50	21 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	20 50	20 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	22 50	21 50
8 x 8	22 50	21 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		29 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

4, 2 x 6, x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft.	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " "mixed widths	20 00
" 4 " "	14 50
" 5 " "	10 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.					
1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00			
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00
BLACK AND BROWN					
1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 00
ELM.					
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00	17 00
MAPLE					
1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00	1st and 2nd, soft.	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00	Common and culls.	14 00	22 00

BOSTON, MASS.

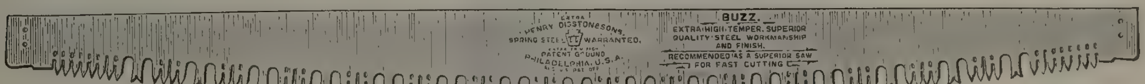
WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$99 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	90 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	70 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch		75 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10		38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8		37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12		43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8		35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8		29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension	26 00	27 00
9 in. and under		24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12		19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths		4 10
1½" "		3 50
NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES		
Extras	$3 40	$3 50
Clears		3 10
Second clears		2 50
Clear Whites	2 25	2 30
Extra 12 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	4 00
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 20
" Perfection, 5butts to 2¼		4 75

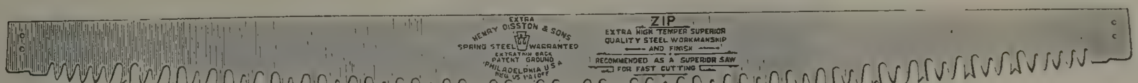
DISSTON SAWS

ARE THE STANDARD BY WHICH THE MERITS OF ALL OTHERS ARE JUDGED

A SAW TO BE SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT must be made of a steel of such peculiar quality and texture that will "take" the hardening and tempering to the greatest degree, giving the highest temper, retaining the necessary toughness and elasticity which admits the springing of the points of the teeth in the setting and at the same time being so hard that it will maintain the set and cutting edge the longest time. The blade must be ground an even thickness on the entire tooth edge, properly tapered to a thin back for clearance and the teeth of such shape as to enter into and cut–not tear–the wood.

These are the Principles on which Disston Saws are Built


EXTRA
HENRY DISSTON & SONS
SPRING STEEL WARRANTED.
PATENT GROUND
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.
BUZZ.
EXTRA HIGH TEMPER. SUPERIOR QUALITY STEEL WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH.
RECOMMENDED AS A SUPERIOR SAW FOR FAST CUTTING


EXTRA
HENRY DISSTON & SONS
SPRING STEEL WARRANTED
EXTRA THIN BACK
PATENT GROUND
PHILADELPHIA U.S.A
REG US PAT OFF
ZIP
EXTRA HIGH TEMPER SUPERIOR QUALITY STEEL WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH
RECOMMENDED AS A SUPERIOR SAW FOR FAST CUTTING

Having over Fifty-six years' experience making steel in our own works, producing a material especially adapted for saws; employing the most skilled workmen; using exclusively Disston processes of hardening, tempering and grinding, and with Seventy-one years' experience in the manufacturing of saws, during which time no efforts or expense were spare to achieve and maintain THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY AND DESIGN, we are warranted in claiming

Disston Saws are Unequalled for Material, Workmanship and Efficiency

**Disston Saws Run Easiest,
Cut Fastest and Last Longest.**

HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

**CANADIAN WORKS:
Fraser Avenue, TORONTO, ONTARIO**

Berlin Box-Factory Tools

TALK No. 8. A VERTICAL BOX FACTORY RESAW MAY

The simplest machines are most efficient because expert operation is not required to secure full capacity.

This Vertical Band Resaw, our "341," is simple to the last detail and is therefore popular.

In box factory systems where a vertical using a six inch blade can be used at all, the 341 will be found an efficient Resaw, because of its simplicity and its ability to stand crowding.

We have had dozens of letters from users of this machine and not one has contained a fault finding sentence. Nothing but praise has been given this resaw since we first brought it out.

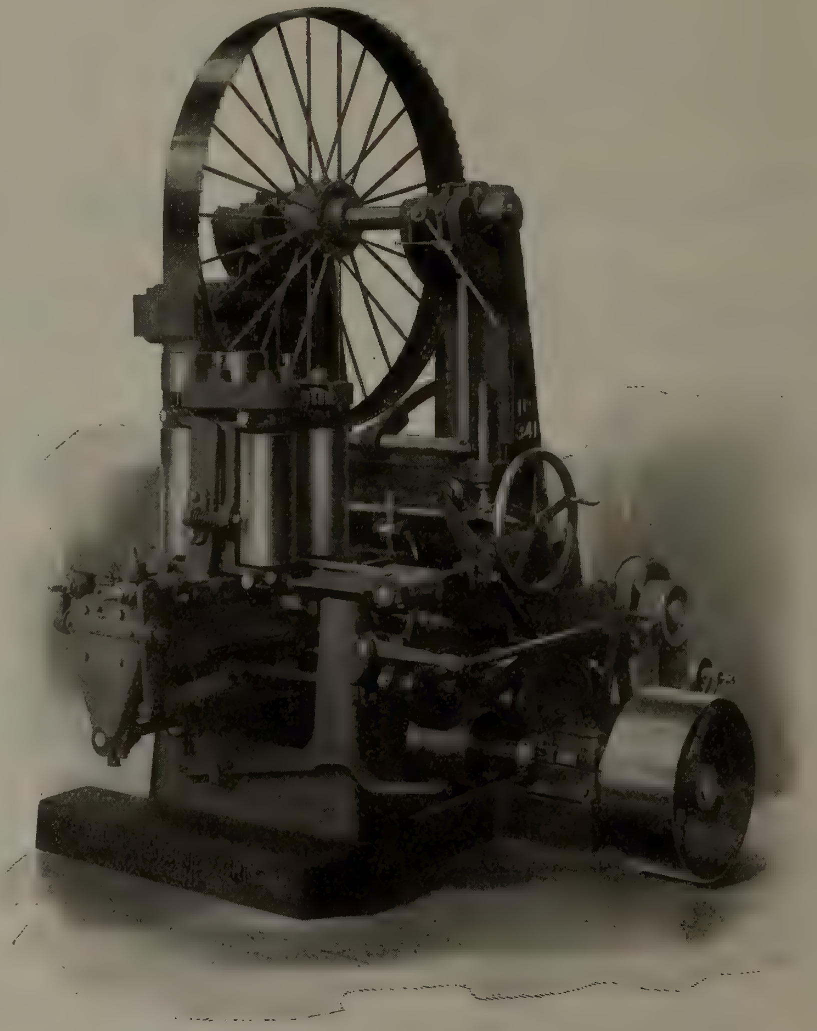
One superintendent speaking of his "341" says : "We started it on its first run with a green man operating, and several without experience have handled it since, but we have never had the least trouble."

You know of Band Resaws with which you wouldn't dare try that. Don't you? And you know, too, that the average new man in charge of the average Band Resaw with its levers and hand wheels here, there and on every side of the machine, would be so balled up on the ordinary run that he couldn't quit the job fast enough.

And the average factory can't depend on having the same man to operate any Resaw for any length of time. It's a heap safer to have a machine that the average man can run to its capacity without having to learn the job.

So the simplest Resaw becomes the most efficient in the box factory because an expert is not required to work it up to full capacity.

And the capacity of "341" is not small either. In fact, no resaw with 54 in. wheels and carrying 6 in. blades has a capacity equal to "341."



It is a closely coupled-up machine, allowing the use of a short stiff blade. This feature, together with the power given the feed rolls through the new Berlin Variable speed device affords a capacity not equalled by any Resaw with rolls friction driven.

That is a combination possible only on a Berlin Band—feed rolls heavily housed with plenty of power, and a short saw to take whatever the rolls present to it.

The Berlin Variable feed drive for the rolls has proven itself the most efficient device in use for the purpose. It stands alone in its ability to carry sufficient power to the rolls so that there is always a steady feed no matter what is going through.

Users of friction drive make the mistake of applying to large resaws a feed roll drive equal only to the light work of small Band rip saws. We discarded frictions as soon as we found a better device. Other makers still cling to the old, inefficient way.

The 341 is built Berlin way in every detail, from the one-piece base to the all steel wheels, the solidest base, and the sturdiest, lightest running wheel built.

Every feature is simple and efficient. There isn't a detail on the machine to puzzle any practical man.

It is working and giving satisfaction from Maine to Frisco, from Winnipeg to New Orleans, in Australia and in Europe. But the 341 has never fallen down on the job.

If a band Resaw with a 6 in. blade of the type described would fit into your system, ask for details of the 341. There's a circular on it awaiting your request.

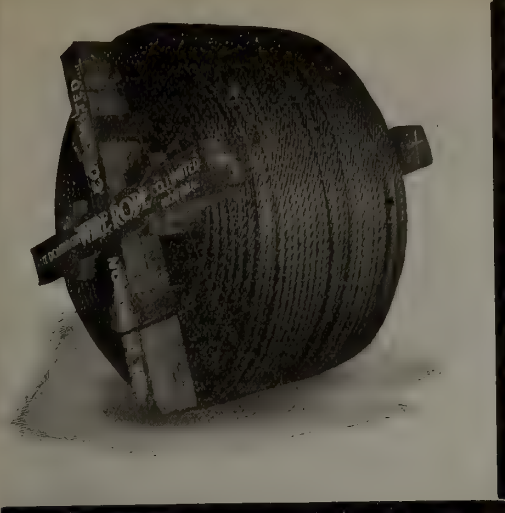
ASK FOR THE BERLIN BAND SAW BOOK

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Branch Offices:
Boston
Spokane, Seattle

Manufacturing Plants:
Beloit, Wisconsin. :: Hamilton, Canada

Branch Offices:
Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B.C.



Wire Rope

When you need wire rope for any purpose whatever, it will surely pay you to communicate with us.

We have in stock all kinds—in all sizes—in any length.

Should your requirements be special—we can make rope to exactly suit your needs. We know how, as we have had years of experience.

Wire Rope Fittings of all Kinds

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL

JEFFREY ELEVATING AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS

for the successful handling of refuse in lumber and woodworking industries.

View shows one of three Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyers at large cooperage plant, carries refuse from saw mill to boiler room. Eliminates the drudgery of performing this work by manual labor.

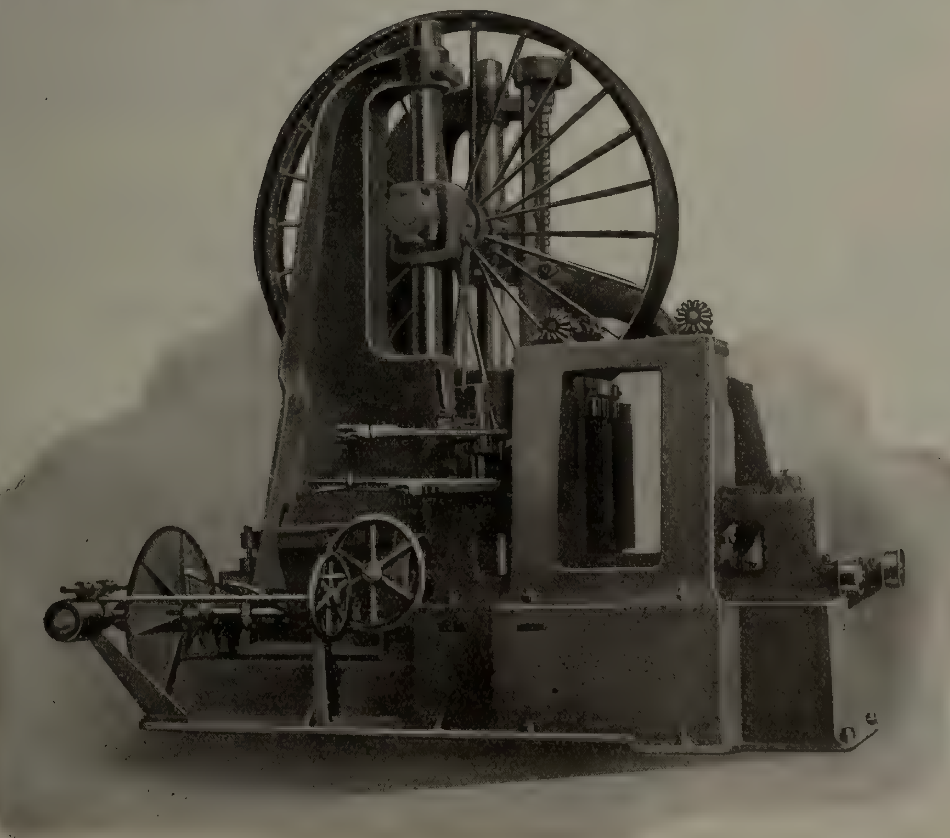
We design and build Elevating, Conveying and Power Transmission Machinery that will actually reduce handling expense and add to the efficiency of your plant. We invite correspondence from you.

Catalog 57-E contains valuable information. You should have a copy.

JEFFREY MFG. COMPANY
COTE & LAGAUCHETIERE STS., MONTREAL, CAN.

IT IS A MISTAKE TO

Install a Light Band Resaw



A 7 FOOT CLARK BAND RESAW

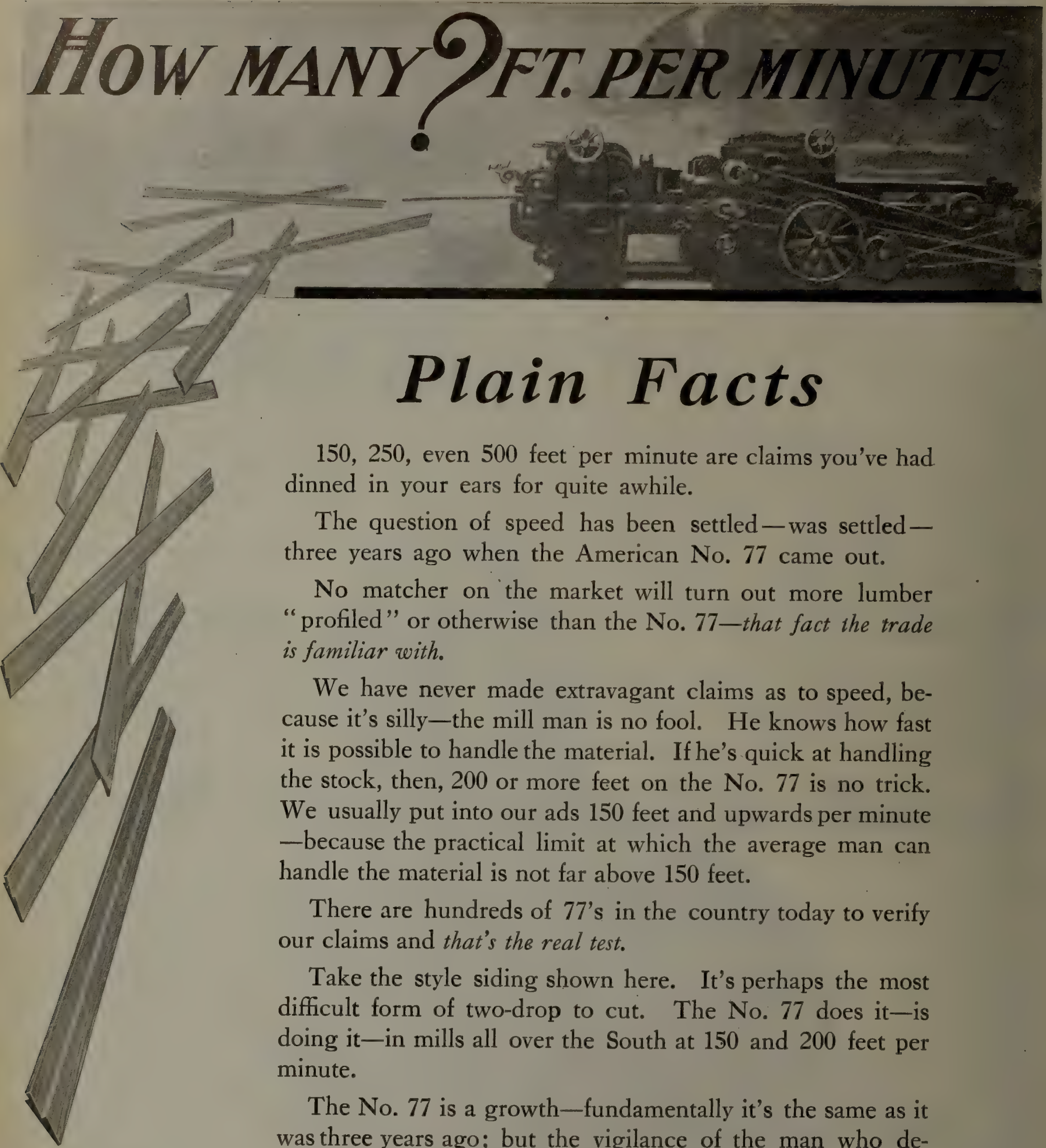
Just as many men are required to operate a 60" or 66" resaw using 6" or 8" saws as are required to operate a 7' resaw using 12" saws.

The band resaw illustrated herewith is capable of a continuous daily output of from fifty to sixty thousand feet of 1" and 2" lumber, every piece of which is perfectly manufactured. This band resaw in connection with transfers and return rolls will raise the output of a single band mill from twenty-five to fifty thousand feet daily and will increase the daily cut of a double band mill from fifty to sixty thousand feet, depending upon the size cants or timbers passed through it. It is a powerful and extremely rigid machine and weighs 28,000 pounds.

We build the heaviest and most complete line of saw mill machinery in the world. Better ask for catalogs.

Clark Brothers Co.
BELMONT, N. Y.

Pacific Coast Office:
715 White Building, - SEATTLE, WASHINGTON


HOW MANY ? FT. PER MINUTE

Plain Facts

150, 250, even 500 feet per minute are claims you've had dinned in your ears for quite awhile.

The question of speed has been settled—was settled—three years ago when the American No. 77 came out.

No matcher on the market will turn out more lumber "profiled" or otherwise than the No. 77—*that fact the trade is familiar with.*

We have never made extravagant claims as to speed, because it's silly—the mill man is no fool. He knows how fast it is possible to handle the material. If he's quick at handling the stock, then, 200 or more feet on the No. 77 is no trick. We usually put into our ads 150 feet and upwards per minute—because the practical limit at which the average man can handle the material is not far above 150 feet.

There are hundreds of 77's in the country today to verify our claims and *that's the real test.*

Take the style siding shown here. It's perhaps the most difficult form of two-drop to cut. The No. 77 does it—is doing it—in mills all over the South at 150 and 200 feet per minute.

The No. 77 is a growth—fundamentally it's the same as it was three years ago; but the vigilance of the man who designed it is still upon it, and it stands today without a rival.

Get in touch with the sales office nearest you or write us direct.

AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO

SALES OFFICES
NEW YORK - 90 WEST ST.
CHICAGO - 917 FISHER BLD.
NEW ORLEANS - CANAL LA. BANK BLD.

EXECUTIVE
AND GENERAL SALES OFFICE
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SALES OFFICES
SPOKANE - 314 W. PACIFIC AVE
PORTLAND, ORE - 53-55 FIRST ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL - 46 FREMONT ST.

First in Quality

Life Saver!

Patent

Car Stake Pocket

for Logging Cars and Slips

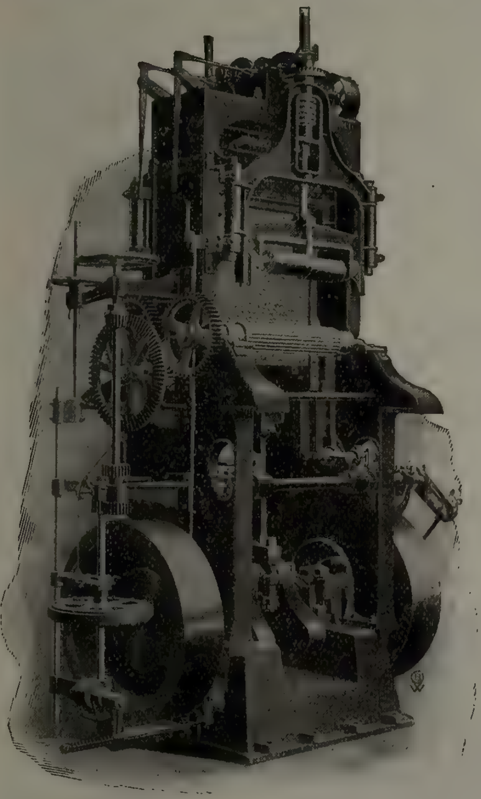
Money Saver!

The Western Steel & Iron Works Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Winnipeg - Canada

No Waste Here



A Wickes Gang will not over-slab. We wish no band or circular sawyer ever did! They are working for a record; so many hundred logs or so many thousand feet per day. So it's hustle! Let her slide! You know the pressure, and so why blame them if slabs that should have been boards go merrily on their way to the burner.

Take the pressure off by putting in a Wickes Gang. Let its multiple saws do the work more cheaply.

Let the Gang do the slabbing on two sides of the log. These two sides, at least, will yield you all the boards they contain, for

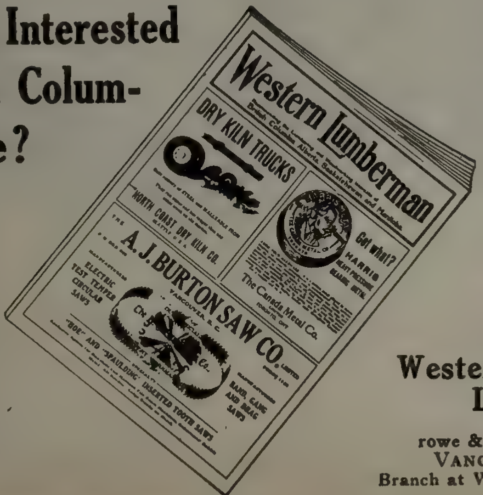
THE GANG CAN'T OVERSLAB

WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.

Seattle Office, 410 White Bldg.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

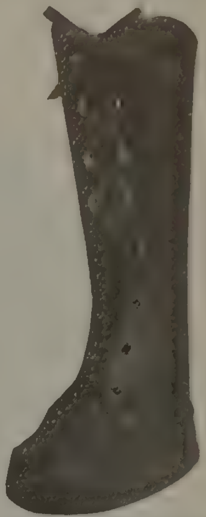
rowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

"Polar Bear" Shoepacks

The only all oil-tanned, hand sewed, absolutely water-tight pack manufactured in Canada.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Todd's Meaford Special 17 in. Draw String Shoepack.



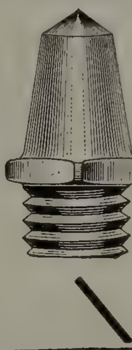
Artic Storm King Child's Sporting. All sizes and lengths of legs.

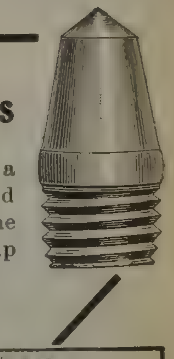
We use nothing but oil-tanned leather in both leg and foot, no splits. We tan our own leather and our 20 years' reputation in the manufacture of oil-tanned stock stands back of every pair we put out.

Quick shipments our specialty. Our large factory, up-to-date appliances, good shipping facilities makes this possible. No order too large or none too small but that we can take care of on shortest notice.

We make shoepacks in any size or style from customer's order. Send for our price list

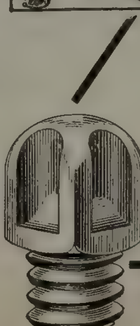
A. C. Todd, Meaford, Ontario

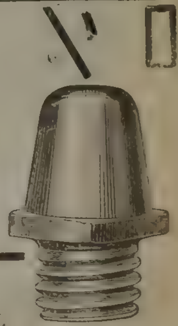




Are You Taking Chances

of losing a valuable horse for want of a little forethought? Are your horses shod today with Neverslip Shoes, ready for the suddenly icy roads? Try the Neverslip way and you will find it is the easiest, safest and cheapest in the end.





NEVERSLIP

RED TIP

HORSE SHOE CALKS

Prevent Accident

Always Look for the Red Tip

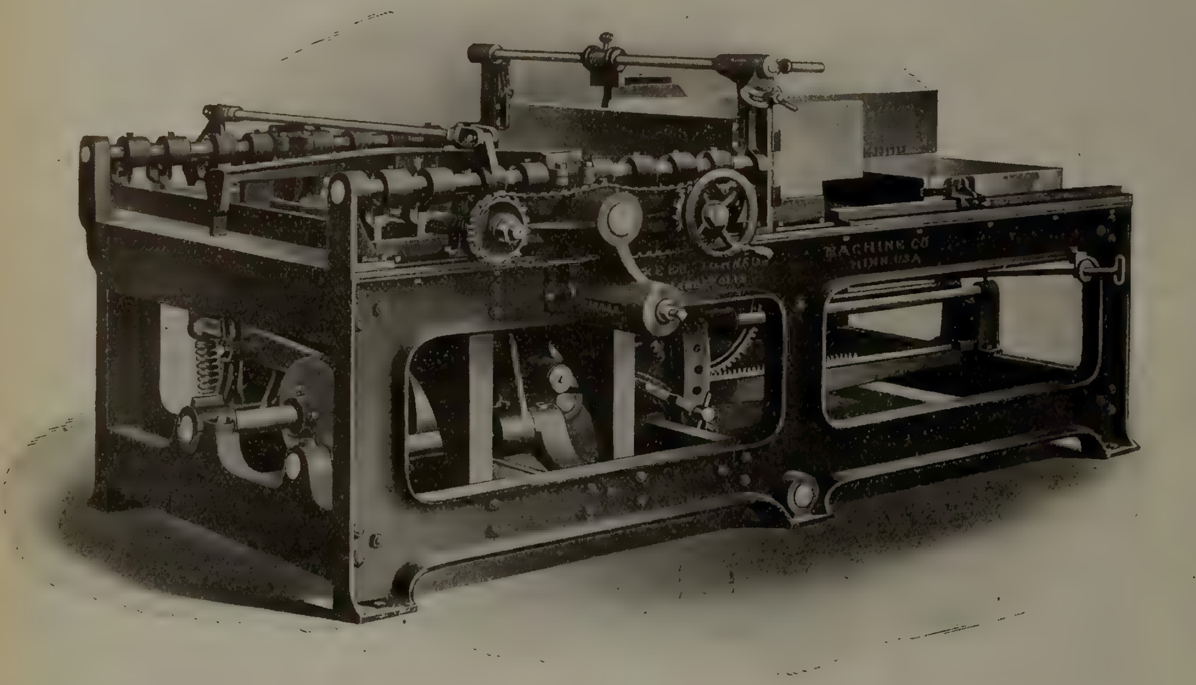
Write today for Booklet "A" giving full information.

Neverslip Mfg. Co.,

28 St. Peter Street - MONTRE AL

Automatic Box-Board Squeezer

BUILT IN FOUR SIZES



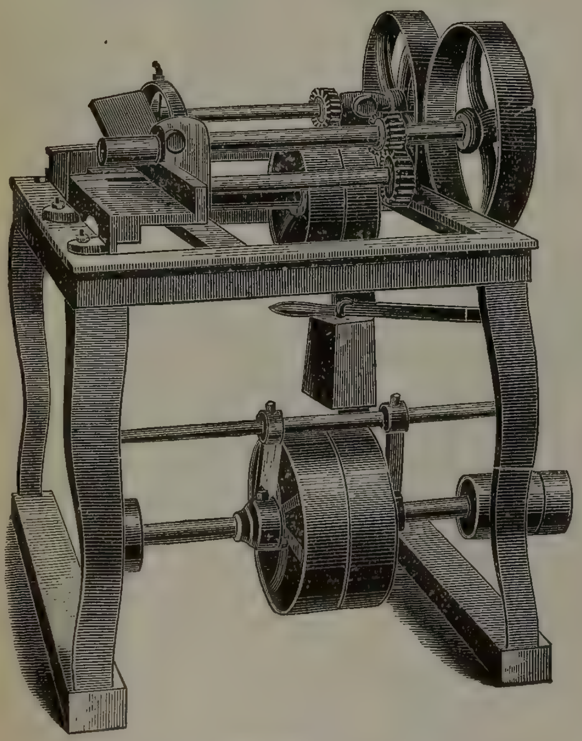
Will assemble all kinds of matched stock used for packing boxes. Can be changed to handle entirely different sized stock in less than two minutes.

Saves labor and by making the tongues and grooves fit tight the finished product handles practically as one piece.

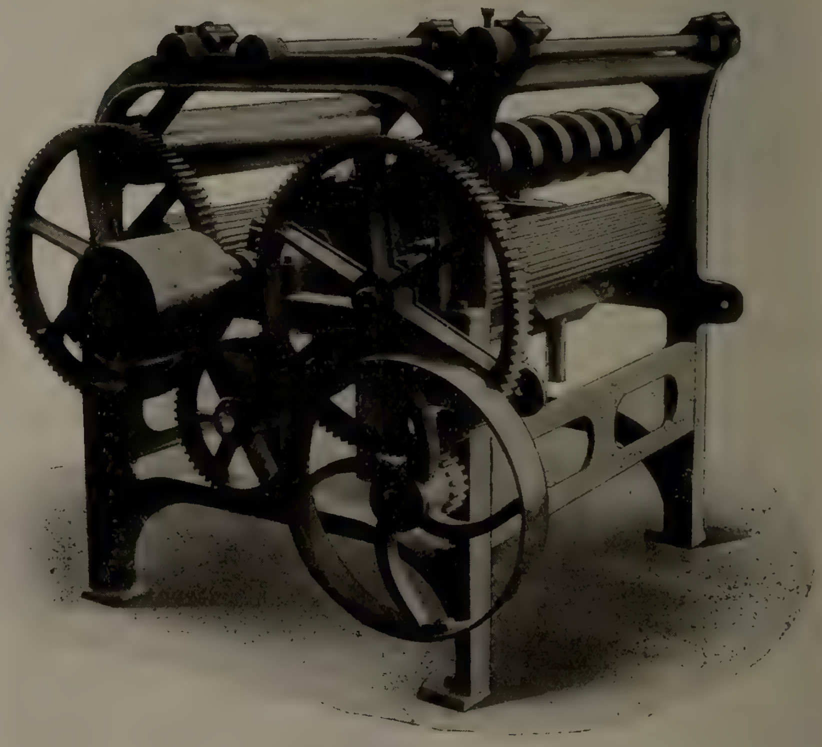
We also manufacture : **Horizontal Slab Resaws, Horizontal Hopper Feed Box Resaws and many other Special Box Factory Machines.**

Mereen-Johnson Machine Company, **MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. U. S. A.**

Everything for the Saw Mill



Our Lath Mill



Our Two Saw Edger

We can equip your saw mill with everything from the motive power to the trimmer. Our complete line of saw mill machinery cannot be surpassed. Every machine is complete, simple and a model of good workmanship.

Write for our literature and prices, they will interest you.

MOWRY & SONS, - Gravenhurst, Ontario

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Liniment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**

Timber Estimates

With increasing values in timber land, accuracy in estimates of standing timber is all important. We are practical foresters and make all estimates according to the most approved methods, assuring the smallest margin of error. We furnish forest maps showing the character and location of timber and the average stand in each, as well as the topography; also the blocking of townships in one mile blocks, a most necessary piece of work in the economic operating of timber lands.

A Large Paper Company's Opinion of Our Work

Great Northern Paper Company,
Spruce Wood Department.

Bangor, Maine, Dec. 24, 1909.

Dear Sirs,—

Your work in blocking and estimating of approximately forty thousand acres, owned by the Great Northern Paper Company, this summer, was most satisfactory. The results of such work are unquestionably of value to us in handling timber lands.

Very truly yours,
F. A. GILBERT.

We survey wild lands for the renewal of lines to prevent encroachment and to get actual acreage, the old surveys often being faulty.

We appraise for present and future worth—of particular importance to Bond and Banking Houses in connection with purchases and sales.

Our Booklet F, "Applied Forestry," will prove of interest. Mailed upon request.

We are pleased to refer you to H. S. Ferguson, Engineer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Kathdin Pulp and Paper Company, Boston, Mass.; Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Chicoutimi Pulp and Paper Company, Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada.

Old Town Me. **Appleton & Sewall Co** Bangor Me.
INCORPORATED
156 Fifth Avenue - New York City

Lumber Camp Ranges

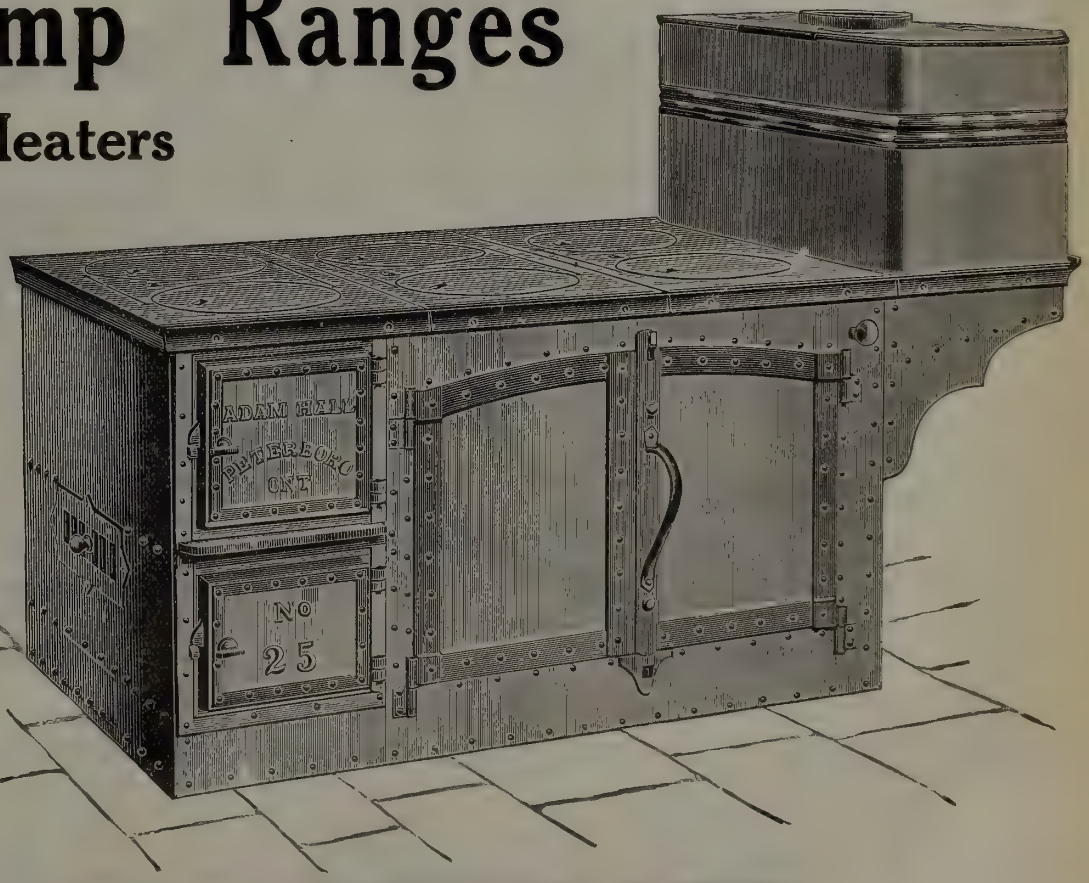
and Heaters

All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps

With our enlarged plant we are now in a better position than ever to make prompt deliveries.

Our aim is to maintain the same high quality of workmanship and materials, which has given such satisfaction in the past.

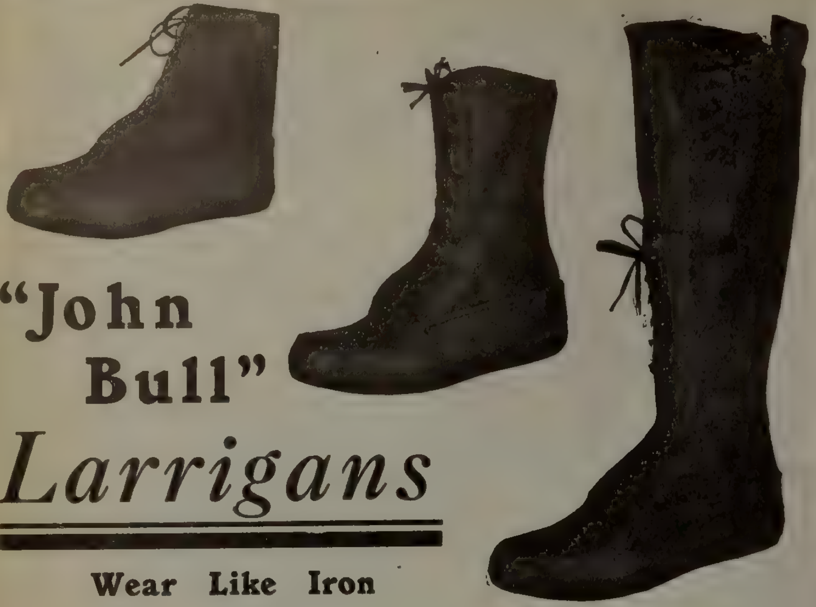
If you are interested in the purchase of a new Camp Stove—Write for our Catalogue.



NO. 10-25 SIX HOLE RANGE AND RESERVOIR

ADAM HALL, Limited - Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



"John Bull" *Larrigans*

Wear Like Iron

WE tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

R. M. Beal Leather Co.
Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbent
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

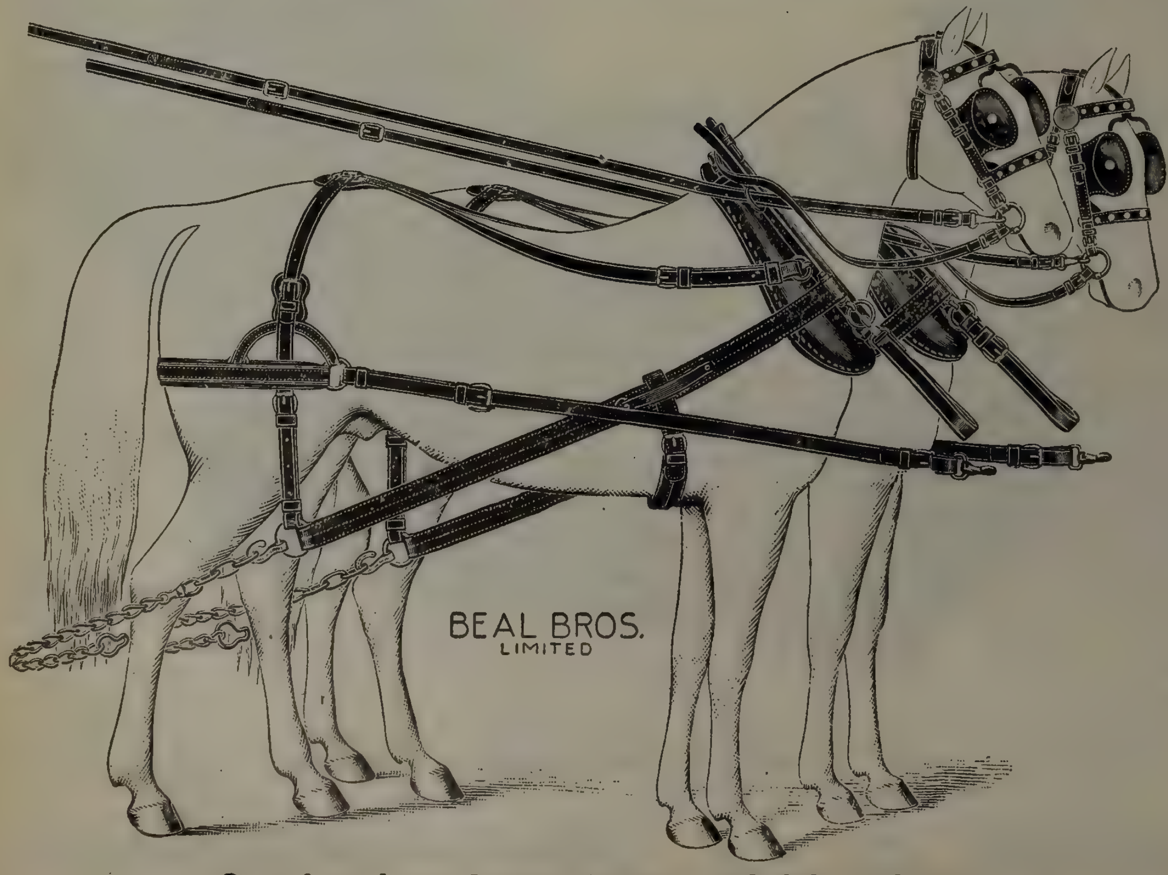
International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

Makers of Harness of All Kinds



One of our heavy Lumber Harness, with Side Backers.

Your first order will convince you that:—

Round Knife Brand Harness Leather **is the best.**

That harness made from it has **no equal.**

That you are getting the best on the market.

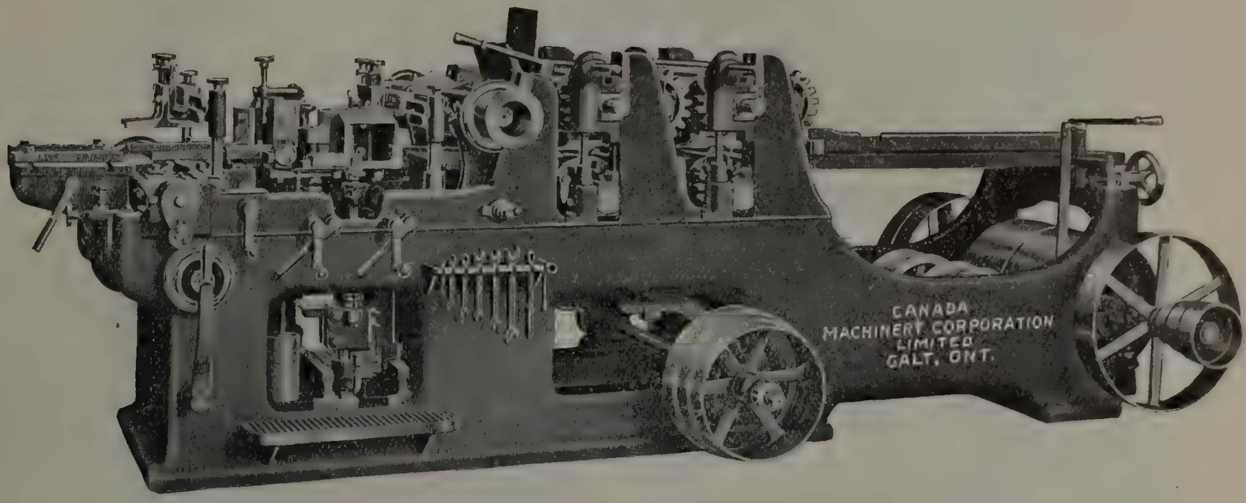
Beal Bros.
(Limited)

Tanners — Harness Mfgs. and Saddlery Hardware.

Office and Factories
**52 Wellington St. E.
Toronto, Ont.**

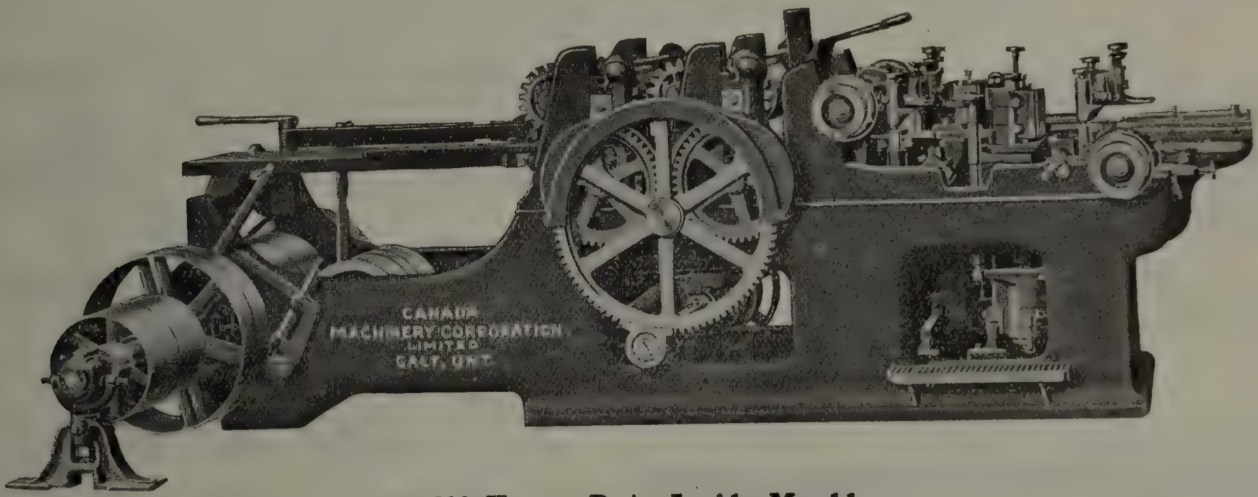
Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

Galt, Ontario



No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder

The advantages of a Moulder and a Planer and Matcher are combined in the machine illustrated above. Ease and speed in adjustment are insured through special unique features, not contained in any other type of machine. The method of lubrication is perfect. The general construction is after the plan of the planer and matcher, having heavy sides connected by heavy girths which in combination with a series of platen plates form the bed.



No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder

The special features of this model machine include truing devices for top, bottom and side heads, which insure all knives doing an equal amount of work. Six speeds are furnished through friction feeds. Top rolls are made with pull-out shafts, and extra rolls are supplied, all interchangeable. Matcher frames swivel, ample expansion for all bars and chipbreakers. Made in two sizes 15 x 6 and 12 x 6.

Catalogue and Prices on application

Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

Galt, Ontario

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

A

American Rule Co. 18
Auger & Son 8
Amer. Woodworking Mach. Co. 62
Amer. Hoist & Derrick Co. 53
Appleton & Sewall Co. 65
Adam Hall, Limited 65
Atkins Co., E. C. 76
Argenteuil Lumber Co. 6

B

Bartram Brothers, Limited 5
Bromley, William H. 7
Brennen & Sons Co., M. 8
Bruce Mines Sawmill Co. 8
Bamberger, Louis 9
Breon, Geo. B. 18
Berlin Machine Works, Ltd. .. 60
Beal Bros. Ltd. 66
Beal Leather Co., R. M. 66
Burton Saw Co., Ltd., A. J. 73
Butterworth Foundry, Limited . 75
Batts Limited 79
Brockville Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 8

C

Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd.... 1
Coghlin Co., B. J. 1
Cameron & Co. 7
Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd. 8
Campbell & Johnson 11
Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. 7
Colonial Lumber Co. 16
Canadian Logging Tool Co. 19
Canadian Linderman Co.. Ltd. .. 41
Cant & Kemp 9
Canadian Western Lumber Co., Limited 51
Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited 49
Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Company, Limited 55
Clyde Iron Works 55
Campbell-MacLaurin Lum. Co. .. 56
Canada Iron Corporation 71
Clark Bros. Co. 61
Can. Mach. Corporation, Ltd. .. 67
Commercial Oil Co., Ltd. 75

D

Diamond Iron Works 70
Dominion Belting Co., Ltd. 9
Duncan, J. & W. 9
Davidson, James 15
Duhlmeier Brothers 17
Defiance Machine Works 19
Dom. Wire Rope Co., Ltd. 61
Disston & Sons, Henry 59
Donough & Co., John 11
Donald Fraser & Sons, Ltd. 10

E

Edwards & Co., W. C. 15
Eyer, John H. 11
Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. 11
East Kootenay Lumber Co. 12
Eaton & Sons, Ltd., J. R. 6
Eby-Blain, Limited 22
Ellicott Co., A. M. 20
Elmitt Lumber Co. 14

F

Findlay, J. S. 8
Fassett Lumber Co., Ltd. 13
Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company 17
Farnworth & Jardine 9
Frampton, A. T. 45
Fay & Egan Co., J. A. 74
Findlay Bros. Co., Ltd. 77
Fraser Bryson Lum. Co. Ltd. .. 4
Francis, Chas. E. 70
Fesserton Timber Co. 11

G

George Gordon & Co., Ltd. 3
Gillies Bros., Ltd. 4
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd. 4
Gillespie Lumber Co., W. M. .. 6
Golden Lake Lumber Co., Ltd... 7
Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co. 8
Gartshore, John J. 47
Graves, Bigwood & Co. 9
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited 21
Goodyear Lumber Co. 57
General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited 72
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Limited 73

H

Hamilton Co., Ltd., William 2
Hurdman Lumber Co., Ltd. 7
Hyde Lumber Co. 10
Heaps & Co., Ltd., E. H. 12
Hocken Lumber Co., Ltd. 14
Hanchett Swage Works 54
Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co. Inc. 77
Harwood Lumber Co. 12
Halberle Lumber Co. 8
Heisler Locomotive Works 71

I

Imperial Timber & Trading Co. 9
International Stock Food Co. Ltd. 66
Inglis Co., Ltd., John 80

J

John Dulweber Co. 47
Jenckes Machine Co., Ltd. 52
Jeffrey Mfg. Co. 61
Johnson, A. H. 65
Jones Safety Device Co. 75

K

Knowles & O'Neill 6

L

Long Lumber Co. 6
Leak & Co. 11
Logan-Maphet Lumber Co. 17
Lumber Insurance Co. of N. Y. 55
Lyford & Co., C. A. 56
Leonard & Sons, E. 71
Long Mfg. Co., Ltd., E. 78
Laidlaw Lumber Co., R. 8

M

McKinnon Chain Co. 1
Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co. Ltd. .. 6
McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 7
McGibbon Lumber Co. 8
McLennan Timber Lands & Lumber Co., Ltd. 8
McClure, Geo. I. 9
Midland Engine Works Co. 9
Mason, Gordon & Co. 10
Morse Lumber Co., Fred S. 12
Milne & Son., Ltd., Wm. 14
McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company, Limited 13
Mowbray & Robinson 17
Mackarell & Co., Thos. 57
Madison Williams Mfg. Co. 72
Mereen-Johnson Machine Co. .. 64
Mowry & Sons 64
Mont. Locomotive Works, Ltd.. 70
Mershon & Co., Wm. B. 73
McLaren Belting Co., J. C. 80

N

Nicholson File Co. 1
New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd. .. 7
North Channel Lumber Co. 9
National Mfg. Co., Ltd. 53
National Elevator Co., Ltd. 77
Neverslip Mfg. Co. 63

O

Oneida Steel Pulley Co. 56
Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Limited 69

P

Parry Sound Lumber Co., Ltd. . 5
Playfair & White 6
Pembroke Lumber Co. 8
Papineauville Lumber Co. 9
Peter Gerlach Co. 71
Peter Hay Knife Co., Ltd. 18
Pure Carbon Chemical Co., Ltd. 71
Pink Co., Thomas 80

R

Rideau Lumber Co., Ltd. 6
Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 10
Ritter Lumber Co., W. M. 18
Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works .. 20

S

Smart-Turner Mach. Co., Ltd. .. 1
Siemon Bros., Ltd. 8
Spears & Lauder 11
Stark & Co.. John 45
Samuel J. Shimer & Sons 16
Silver Manufacturing Co. 19
Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd... 22
Sleeper & Akhurst 55
Sadler & Haworth 53
Shurly-Dietrich Co., Ltd. 76
Still Mfg. Co., Ltd., J. H. 77
Sessenwein Bros. 9
Southern Coupon Co. 75

T

Todd, A. C. 63
Turner & Sons, J. J. 1
Tudhope-Knox Co., Ltd. 69

U

Union Stock Yards Horse Exch. 18

V

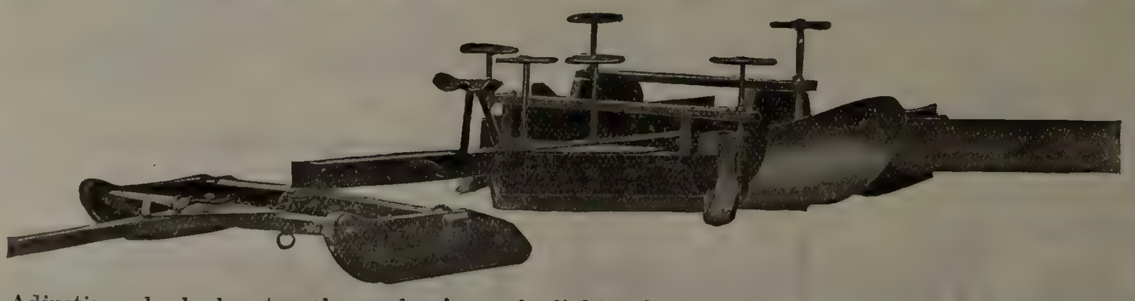
Victoria Harbor Lumber Co .. 4

W

Waldie Brothers, Limited. 4
Williams Lumber Co. 7
Wilson Brothers, Ltd. 12
West & Peachey 19
Webster & Bro., Ltd., James.. 9
Wistar Underhill & Co. 14
Wilkinson Plow Co. 68
Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited 79
Western Steel & Iron Co. 63
Wickes Bros. 63

"Brazel Patent" SNOW PLOWS

Known in every Camp from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the most satisfactory Snow Plow made.



Combination Model, Lumberman's Snow Plow, can be used either with or without Rut Cutter.

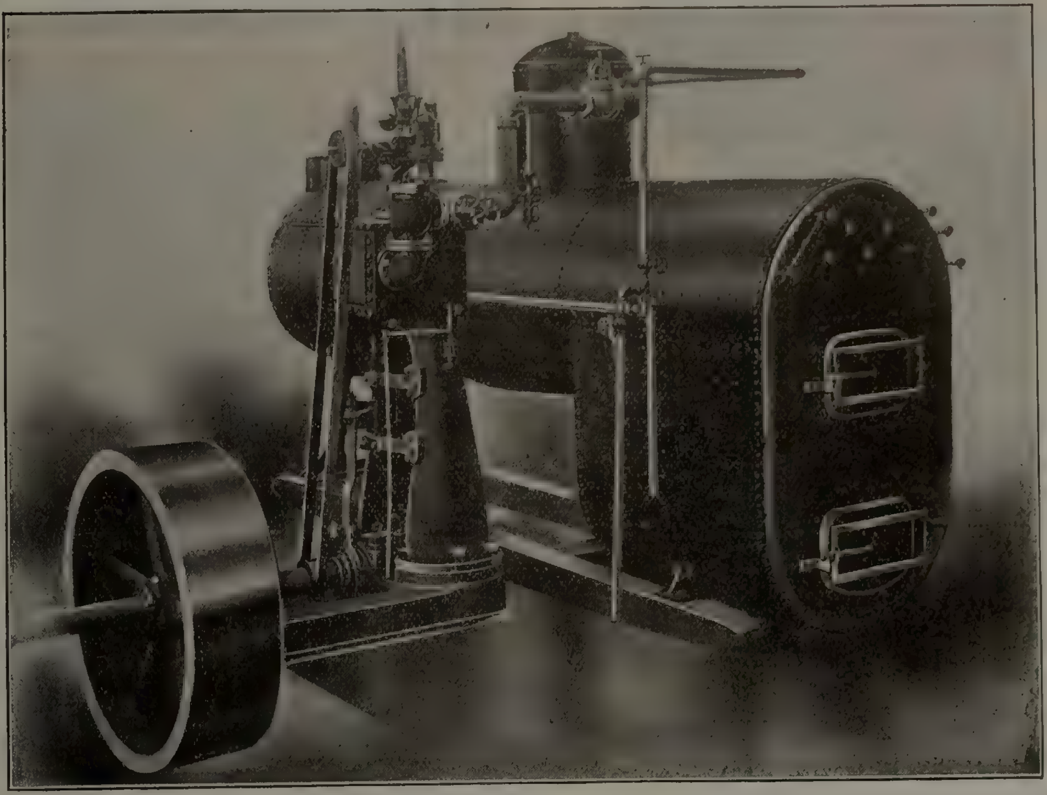
One man to operate. Adjusting wheels close together make change for light or heavy work in an instant. Wings placed to throw snow 9' wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. Height of Mouldboards prevent snow falling back on track. **Brazel Plows** cut 6" wider than logging sleighs, roll snow outside track and away from roadway. Cut off knolls, fill up holes and leave a perfectly level road. Cut off dirt and manure from an ice road leaving a clean roadbed. Roll up and push entirely away from the road, 12" of loose snow each time the plow passes over.

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, LIMITED :: Catalogue and Prices on application :: **TORONTO, CANADA**

Oxford Foundry & Machine Company, Limited

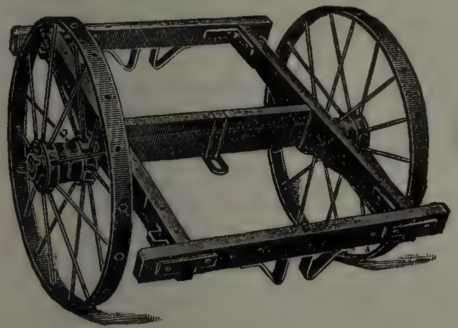
OXFORD, NOVA SCOTIA

Manufacturers of all kinds of Saw Mill Machinery



Oxford Upright Engine, with Locomotive Boiler on Skids

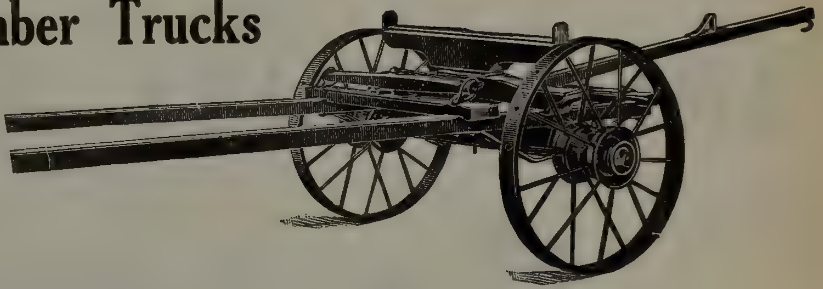
Oxford Upright Engine, with Locomotive Boiler on Skids. We build these from 25 to 70 H. P. The Engines have Water's Automatic Governor, Swift or Detroit Lubricator, Oil Cups, etc. The Boiler can be either on Skids or Wheels. **Write for Quotations.**



Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

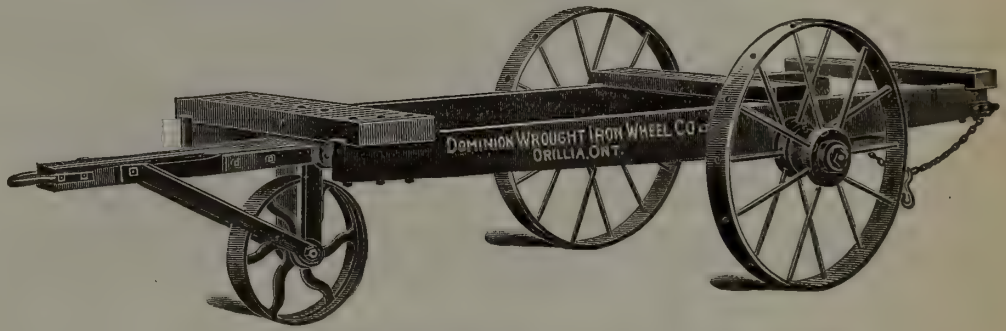
for Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.

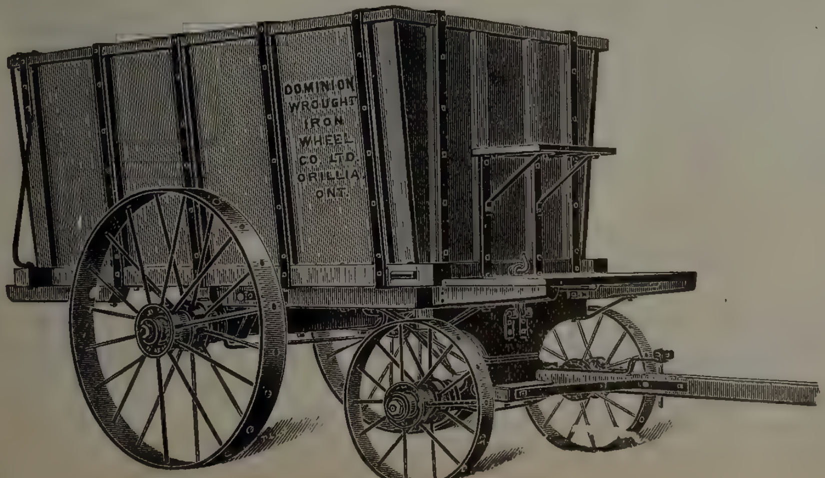


Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
ORILLIA, ONT.


DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. LTD. ORILLIA ONT.

Three Wheel Lumber Cart

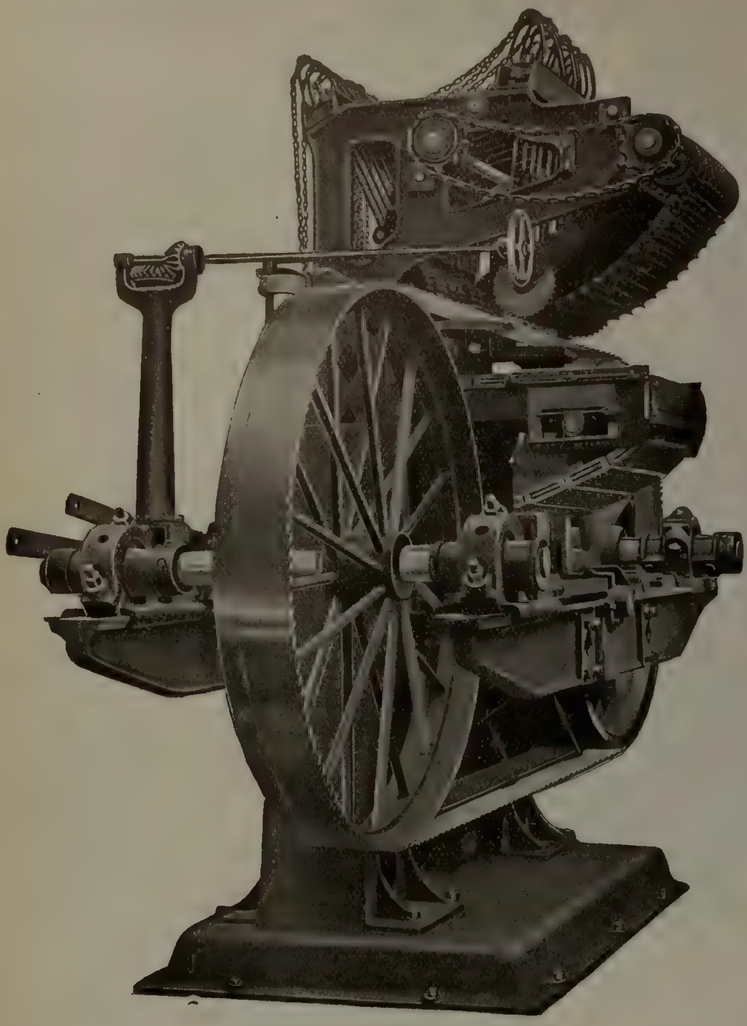
with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE



A Diamond Horizontal Resaw

Will

Increase your Output
Lower your Cost of Production
Better your Grade of Lumber

LET US CONVINCE YOU THAT
IT IS A REAL MONEY SAVER.

IMPROVEMENTS HAVE MADE **DIAMOND MACHINERY**
all the more desirable

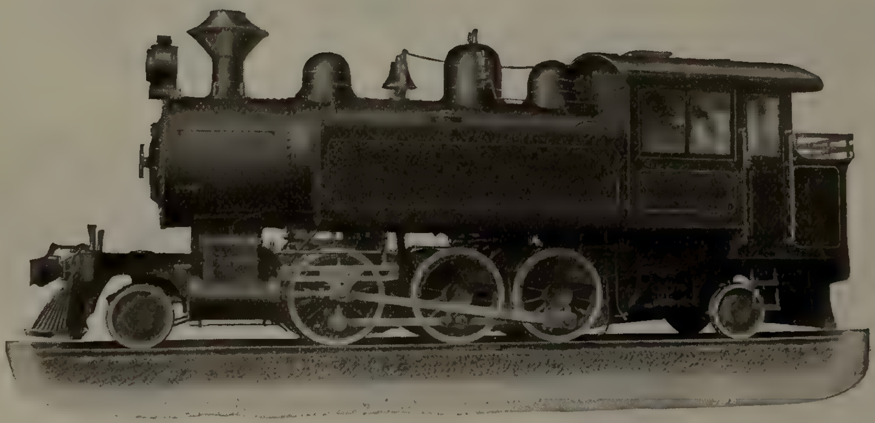
We manufacture everything for the Sawmill and are prepared to furnish complete plans and specifications to meet your requirements.

DIAMOND IRON WORKS

Western Representative:
F. HILL HUNTER
623-4 Realty Bldg., SPOKANE, WASH., U.S.A.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA,
U. S. A.

INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES



Persistent specialization, careful testing of all materials and painstaking care in manufacturing have produced our standard locomotives for logging operations and switching around industrial plants.

These locomotives are the product of engineers and manufacturers who thoroughly understand conditions surrounding their use. These conditions require powerful and sturdy locomotives which will give maximum work for minimum attention. It is important that the boilers should be ample in capacity and that they should be tight and remain so. Also that the machinery should be rugged for service with ample surfaces for wear. Parts that will wear should be accessible for easy renewal.

Our standard locomotives embody these features, combined with wide experience. To do yourself justice you should investigate them before purchasing.

Spare parts that are sure to fit are always on hand for prompt shipment.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

ENGINES and BOILERS

OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

HEATERS, STACKS, RETORTS, TANKS

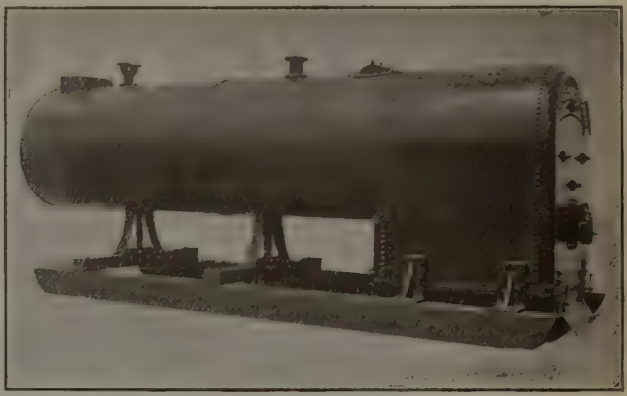
We cater specially to the lumbering industries

Write for Prices and Information

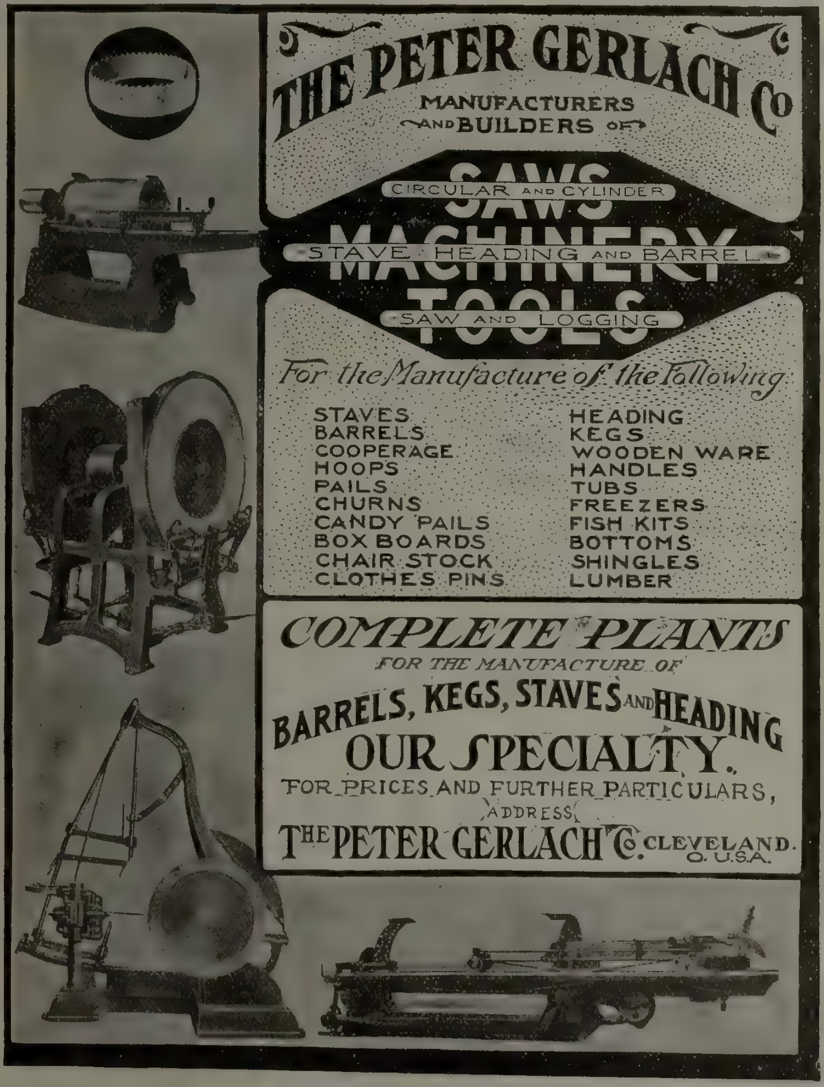
E. LEONARD & SONS

LONDON, CANADA

Agencies and Warehouses:—ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL, QUE. TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA. VANCOUVER, B.C.



Locomotive Boiler on Skids



THE PETER GERLACH Co

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF

SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER

MACHINERY
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL

TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following

STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS
HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS,
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND. O. U.S.A.

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

Plants at
St. Thomas, Ont. Midland, Ont. Londonderry, N.S.
Hamilton, Ont. Fort William, Ont. Three Rivers, P.Q.

The
Canada Iron Corporation
Limited
Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q

WOOD DISTILLATION

and Recovery of all By-Products

We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date **Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings, Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery of all By-Products:—Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone, etc., etc. Full particulars from

The Pure Carbon Chemical Company
Limited
BIDEFORD - ENGLAND

HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES

Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

Heisler Locomotive Works
ERIE, PA., U. S. A.
Whitney Engineering Co., Tacoma, Wash., North Western Sales Agent

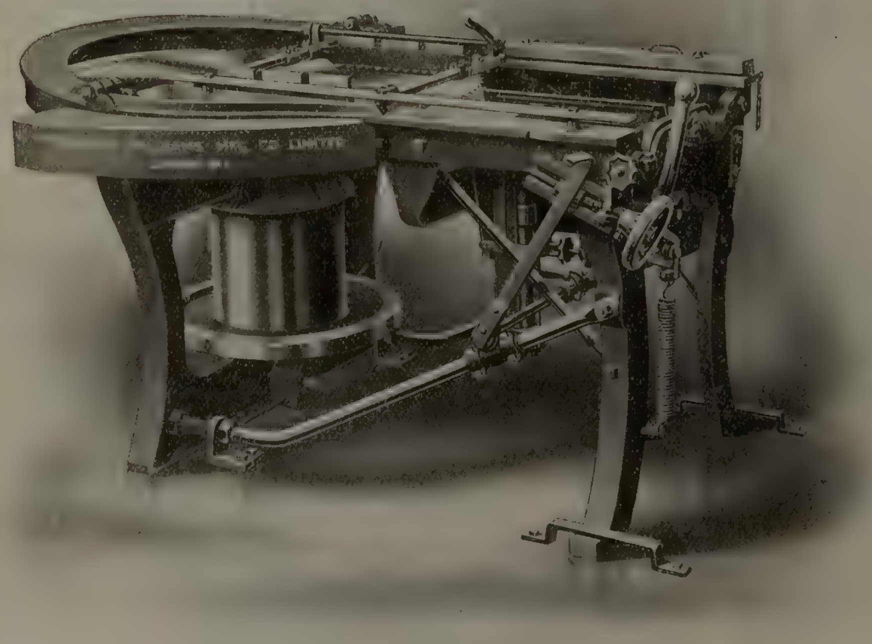
THE BEST OF THE BUTT FOR BEARDMORE BELTS

In Beardmore leather belt you get the best part of the best hides. All our leather is tanned in our factory by the old fashioned and thorough method. It is impossible to produce better leather belting than "Beardmore's Extra." Large stocks at all branches.

The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Market and Louise Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN. - - 115-125 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO



Perkins' Shingle Machine

Hand Feed

THE FRAME of this Machine is Cast Iron heavily ribbed. All parts securely bolted together.

TO GIVE saw lead shift the screws in rear and front of arbor bridge pot box. No danger of heating box or disturbing alignment of frame in so doing.

TO TIGHTEN main drive belt turn the nuts on outside of L shaped standard fastened on to foundation skids. This draws the machine away from the line or counter shaft. Machine must be placed on and fastened to a level and solid foundation, one that is straight and out of wind.

BALANCE WHEEL PULLEY. Experience teaches that a pulley of this design enables the machine to be driven full capacity with a belt two inches narrower than where the balance wheel is omitted. It also maintains a more uniform motion, as the intermittent strain thrown on the arbor and driving belt in the act of sawing is overcome by the momentum of the mass of metal in the balance wheel. Pulley is turned inside and out, securing a perfect running balance. A Removable Cast Iron Cover keeps all refuse and sawdust out of the pulley.

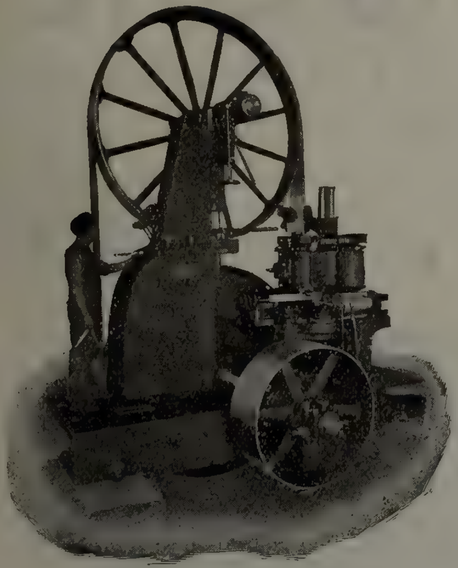
The Madison Williams Manufacturing Co., Limited

LINDSAY, ONTARIO

SPECIALISTS

IN

Band Sawing Machinery



Saginaw—7 ft. Resaw

Band
Resaws
and
Band
Rip Saws

Wm. B. Mershon & Co.
Saginaw, Mich.

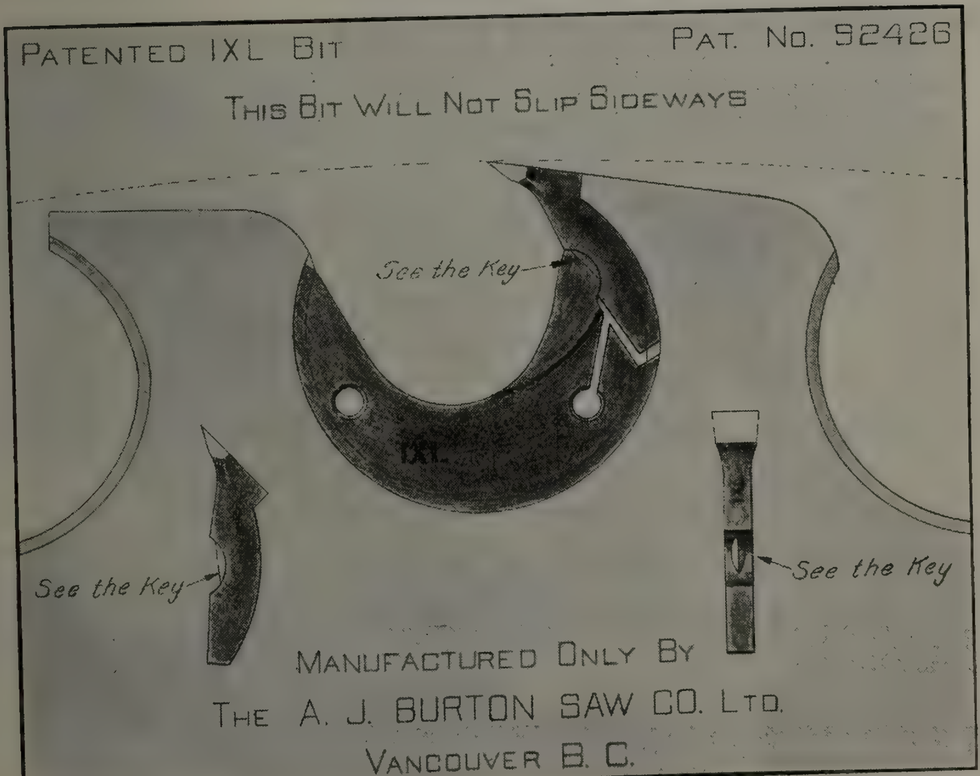
RUBBER BELTING

for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
of Toronto, Limited
Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver


PATENTED IXL BIT
PAT. No. 92426
THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS
See the Key
IXL
See the Key
See the Key
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE A. J. BURTON SAW CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER B. C.

Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

Saws Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks

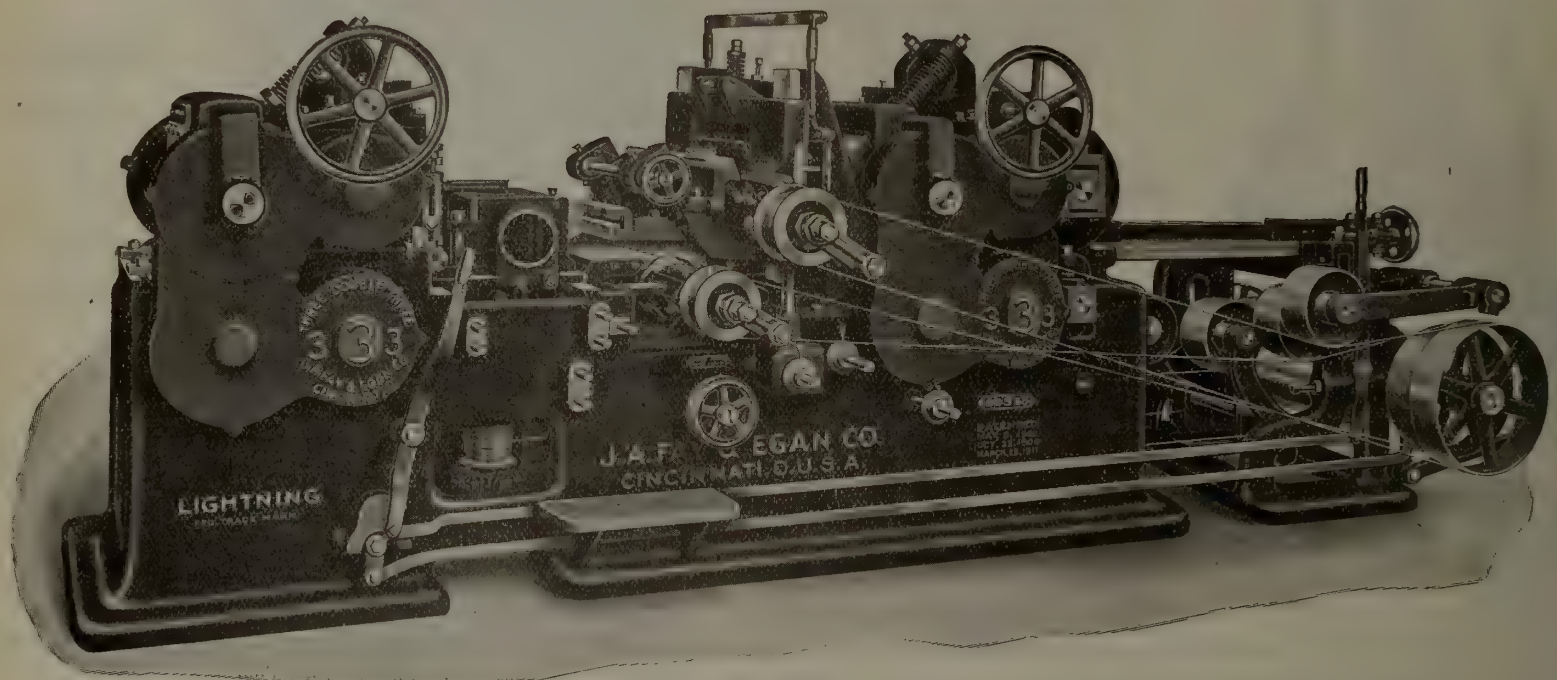
Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
BOX 848
Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND REPAIR WORKS
374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone 7458

333 The new addition to the LIGHTNING LINE



NO. 333 "LIGHTNING" PATENTED PLANER AND MATCHER

The aim of the successful mill is to produce the highest grades possible at the lowest manufacturing costs. The mills that are achieving this aim are those using the new **FAY & EGAN No. 333 Planer and Matcher.** This new addition to the **"Lightning Line"** is at the least calculation 25 per cent. more efficient than anything here-to-fore attempted along this line. We can demonstrate this to you conclusively, ***first,*** by showing you the twenty-eight new and exclusive features embodied in this machine; ***second,*** by samples of work done, for instance, No. 117 siding made at 200 feet per minute, with profile attachment; it's smoother than any No. 117 ever made before at 100 to 150 feet per minute, and ***third,*** by the mills now using the new No. 333.

Write To-day—Now—for Details of the Newest and Most Efficient Fast-Feed Planer and Matcher—It's the Fay-Egan

THREE-DOUBLE-THREE

SALES OFFICES:

ATLANTA, Candler Bldg.
BUFFALO, White Bldg.
BALTIMORE, 306 Presstman St.
CHARLOTTE, N.C., Box 1070
CHICAGO, Com. Nat. Bk. Bld.
DENVER, COLO. 1621 17th St.
EVANSVILLE, 16 Powell Ave.
DETROIT, MICH., 97 Woodbridge St.
GRAND RAPIDS, 1048 Jefferson Ave.

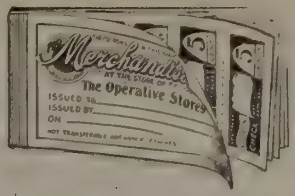
J. A. Fay & Egan Co.

465-485 W. Front Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

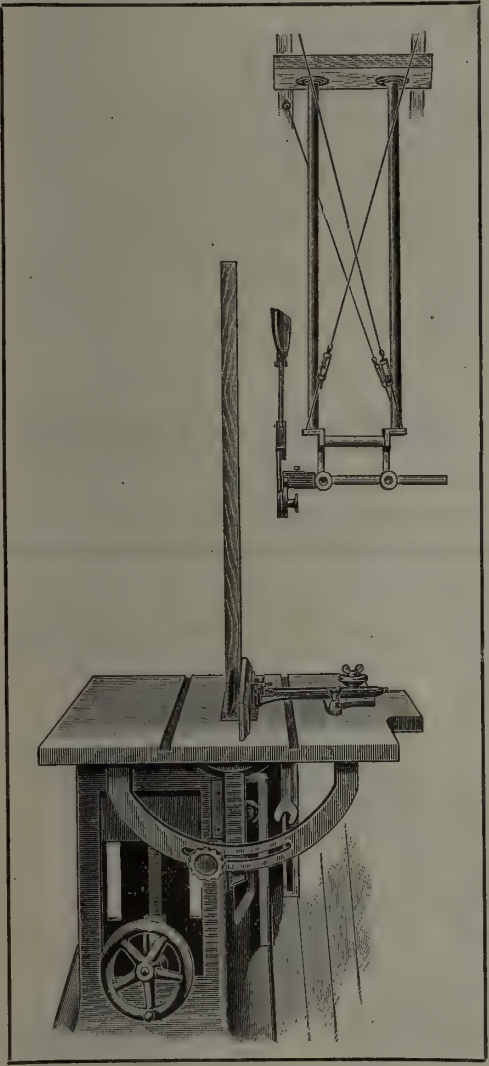
SALES OFFICES:

164 N. Los Angeles St., LOS ANGELES.
Hib. Bk. & Tr. Co. Bldg., NEW ORLEANS.
120 Broadway, NEW YORK.
Bk. of Com. Bld., ST. LOUIS.
139 Townsend St., FRISCO.
White Bldg., SEATTLE.
532 Pender St., VANCOUVER.

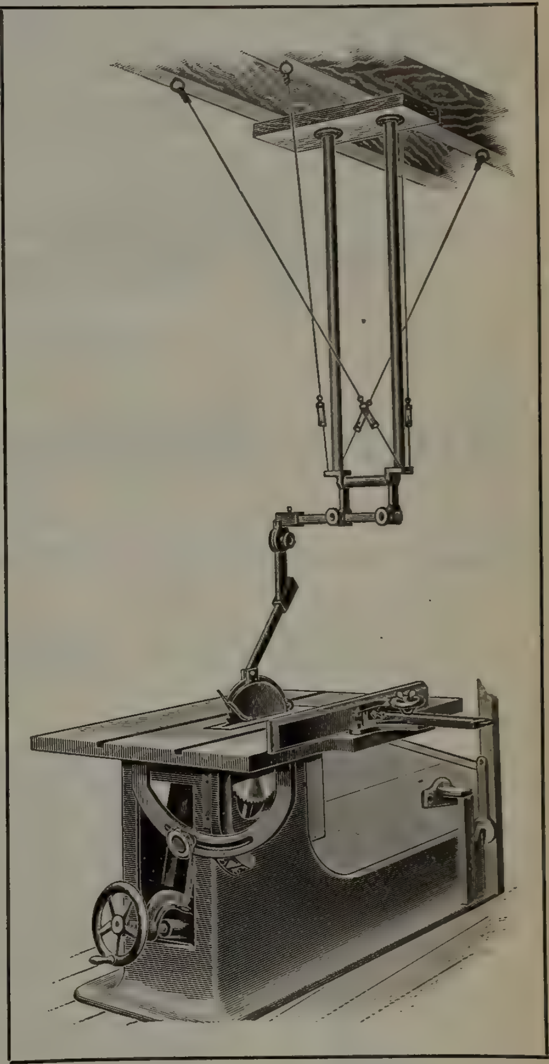
LUBRIKO GREASE
is acknowledged by those who have tried it as
The Best and Most Economical Lubricant
for high speed and hard working bearings
Write Us for Samples
Manufactured only by
COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

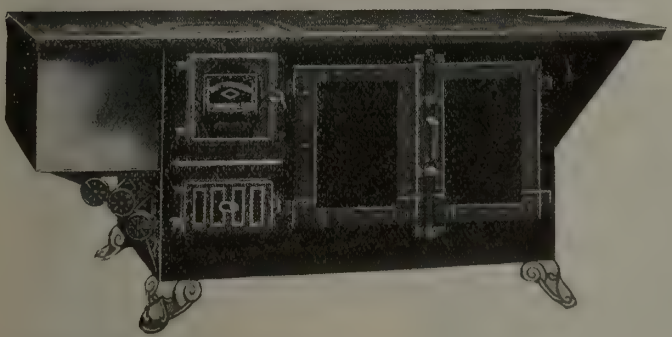


COUPON BOOKS
Will Save You Time, Labor and Money
No chance of overrunning credit limits; no room for wrangles or disputes.
The easiest method of discharging obligations between the store and its employees.
An automatic system of accounting without book-keeping or red tape.
Used by all Progressive General Merchants and Commissaries.
WRITE AT ONCE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.
Southern Coupon Company, Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A.



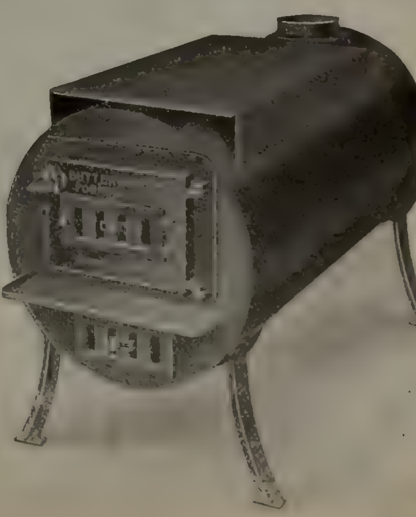
STOP
AND
THINK
Are you doing anything to protect your men against serious and fatal accidents from machinery?
Equip your factory with JONES SAFETY DEVICES. Your men will think more of you, and you, of your men.
Write to-day for our literature, to-morrow may be too late.
JONES
Safety Device Co.
Hamilton, Canada





Diamond Shanty Steel Range—Six Holes. Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24 x 27 x 15 in. Flush reservoir as cut or high reservoir. Made of extra heavy steel closely riveted. Malleable oven door frame.

For the Camp
Camp Cooking and Baking with our Diamond Shanty is an absolute certainty, no guess work, meals always on time.
When you buy these goods you get our 30 years manufacturing experience.
A handsome Illustrated Catalogue is yours for the Asking

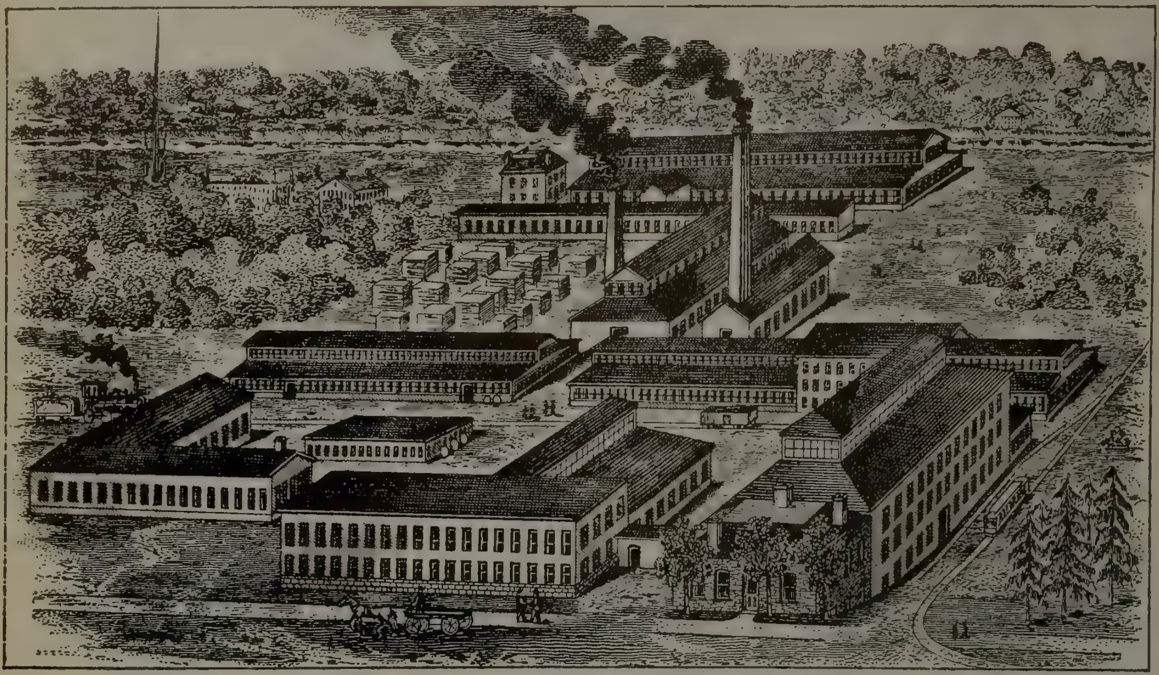


In three sizes 36, 42 and 48 inches long.

Butterworth Foundry, Limited Ottawa, Canada.

MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made



The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited **Galt, Ontario**

STERLING BRAND

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD

AAA

TRADE MARK

E. C. ATKINS & CO. INC.

MATERIAL TEMPER

GRINDING FITTING

FULLY WARRANTED

HAMILTON, ONT.

The Sign of Quality

Made in Canada

A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Makers of STERLING SAWS **HAMILTON, ONT.**

Branch, No. 109 Powell Street, Vancouver, B. C.

U. S. Factory, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHOICE OATS **ALL GRADES**

Specially selected for Lumbering and Logging Trade

SACKED OATS BULK

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM PORT ARTHUR

National Elevator Co., Limited

Winnipeg - Manitoba

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.

St. Thomas, Ontario

Canada's Greatest General Trade Journal

THE COMMERCIAL

The Financial, Commercial and General Trade Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

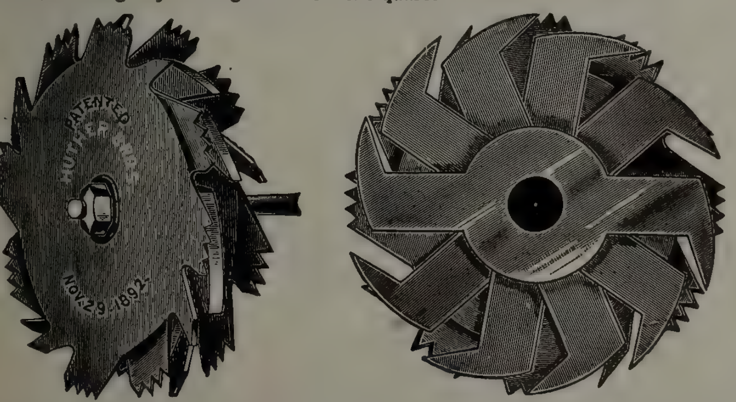
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western Canada Like a Blanket

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over


PATENTED
HUTHER BROS.
NOV.29.1892.

Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

Favorite Shanty Range

is specially constructed for use in Lumber, Railroad and Mining Camps

This Range is substantially built of 14 and 16 gauge, specially prepared British Steel.

Note the malleable lift rings to accomodate poles for the portaging of the Range. This is a handy feature only found on the Favorite Shanty Range.

The top is large, the oven roomy and has the capacity to cook for fifty men.

The Fire Box is 31 inches long, being two inches longer than any other Shanty Range on the market. The Fire Door is unusually large to admit rough, coarse wood.

Size of oven, 25 x 27 x 16.

Capacity of Reservoir, 15 Gallons, Coal Linings, Water Front or Coil Water Back can be furnished with this Range when desired.

Camp Favorite

CAMP FAVORITE

This Stove is a powerful Heater. The body is made of extra heavy rolled steel in one sheet, rivetted and put together like a steam boiler. It is an absolutely safe Stove as there are no joints to get loose and leak ashes.

The adjustable shelves may be placed to give a level cooking top, or can be set down on the sides of the Stove to form foot rests.

Made in three sizes, 36, 42, 48 inches long.

Dimensions of Fire Door 13 x 15 inches.

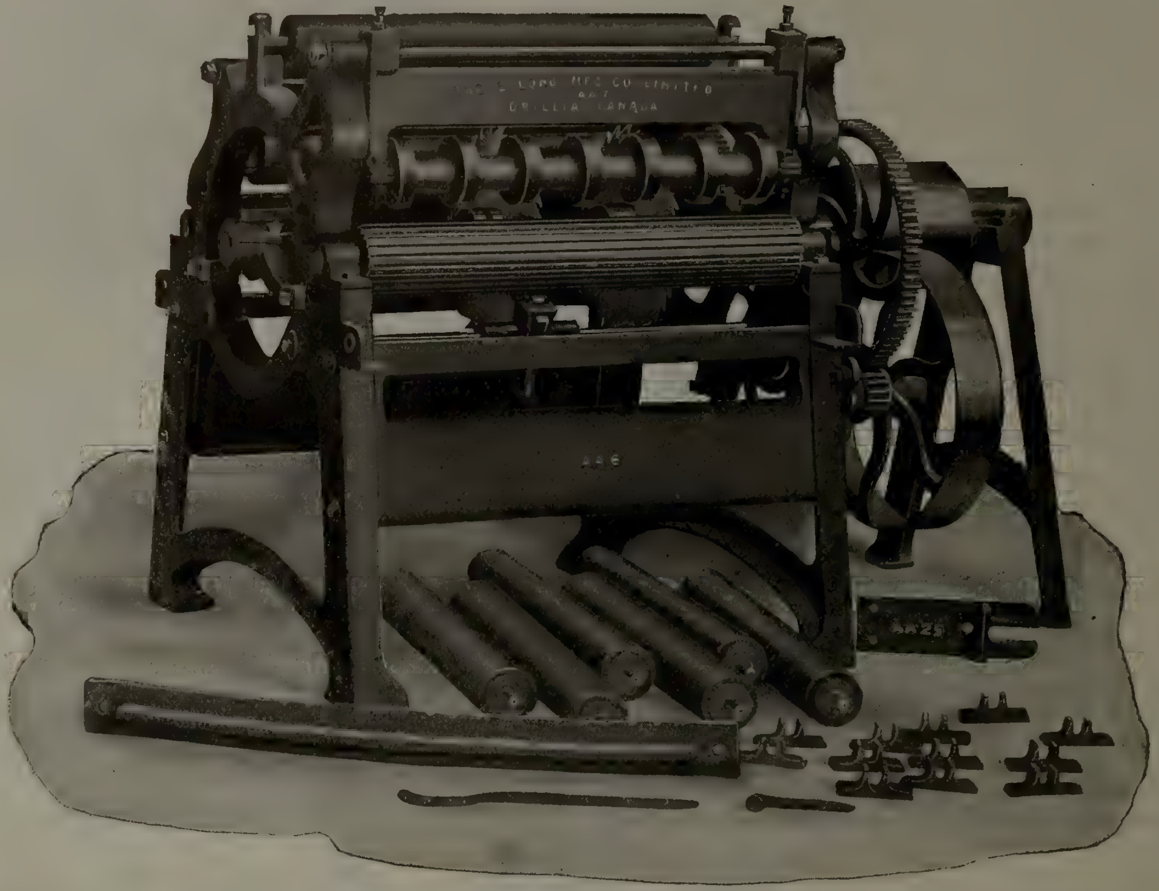
Our prices are right and can make prompt shipment.

Findlay Bros. Co., Limited

Carleton Place, Ontario and Winnipeg

Long's Sawmill Machinery

EDGERS
for
SMALL
MILLS
32"
36"
42"
48"
between frames



EDGERS
for
LARGE
MILLS
54"
60"
66"
72"
84"
96"
between frames

32" — 2 saw edger for portable or light stationary mills

THIS edger combines more of the important points in the machine, than any other edger of its size on the market. It can be made to suit either a right or left hand mill, by taking out four bolts and turning the top of the machine around, which does not disturb the mandrel. The top rollers are self raising, and raise towards the rear of the machine. This makes it impossible for boards to fly back out of the machine. The end bearing may be removed, which allows the saws to slip off the end of the mandrel, without disturbing it in any way. There is a top roller, which is convenient for passing boards back over the top of machine.

FULL SPECIFICATIONS ON APPLICATION.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia - Canada

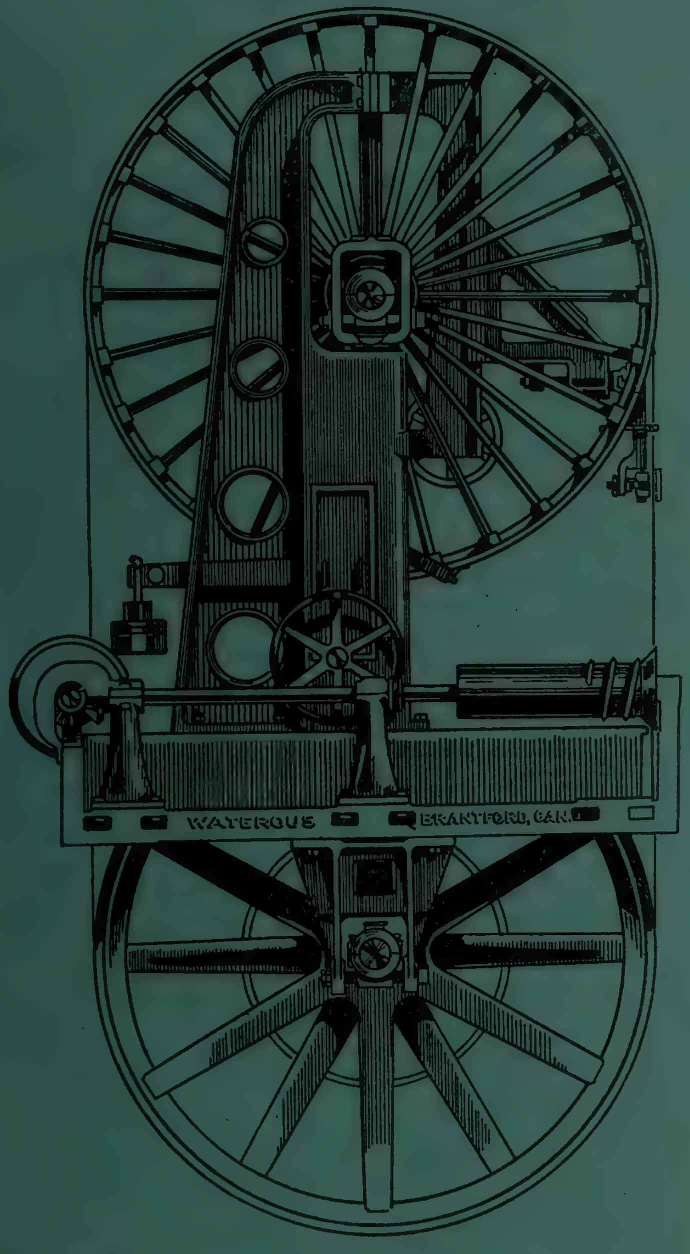
AGENCIES:

MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd.
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.

"WHY" and "HOW"

We Build a 7 ft. Band Mill



WHY—

Because there is a demand for a mill that will handle logs of fairly large diameter—that, is larger than can be cut on a Pony Mill—that will cut faster than the Pony and at the same time will be less expensive than the heavy 8 ft., 9 ft., and 10 ft. mills on the market at the present time.

The Waterous 7 ft. Band Mill fills these requirements in every particular.

It will take a saw up to 12-in. blade, will split a 36-in. log, has all the fast cutting features of the larger sized mills and yet represents a saving of several hundred dollars in initial expense, in up-keep in saws and in filing tool equipment.

Although containing all these fast-cutting features, we are able to build this, 7-foot mill cheaper than would be possible if we had not already done the expensive experimental work and tested these features out on our heavier mills. All you pay for is the cost of construction.

HOW—

The Waterous 7-foot Band Mill is built right and left hand for single or double cutting. **The frame** extends completely around the mill, is very wide and deep, carries on it all feed rolls, etc., to make the machine entirely self-contained. **Columns** are a combination of box and girder section, of graceful business-like design, have wide bearings on the frame and grip the mandrel supporting posts above and below the mandrel. The long recess in the columns permits an exceptionally long vertical adjustment of the upper wheel.

Both wheels are built on old designs that have proved themselves practically perfect in weight proportion and smooth running qualities. **Mandrel boxes** are adjustable in all directions, are extra long, babbitted with finest bearing babbit, and are chambered for water cooling.

Tension and tilting device and raising and lowering mechanism are those supplied on our heavier mills. They are completely enclosed within the columns where they are kept absolutely free of sawdust, slivers, etc. A large door in each column permits of ready overhauling. **The tension device** has been in use for several years and has proved itself second to none on the market. Every fulcrum point is double knife edged and weights are carried on self-cushioning springs which absorb sudden shocks and jars that might affect the saw. **The raising and lowering** is effected by means of a hand wheel and double threaded jack screw working in the bottom of upper mandrel supporting posts. Jack screws are connected to raise and lower upper mandrel in perfect line.

Both upper and lower guides swing exactly about the centre of saw blade, both are instantaneous opening, with wide space between jaws for quick removal of sawdust and slivers. **Upper guide** is particularly rigid, is provided with safety slide, has brass plug contact with saw blade and water lubrication. It is raised or lowered by a special **steam raising device** or by hand wheel and chain—both giving positive and rapid movement. Lower guide can be operated from front or rear of mill as desired. Live rolls are carried on the frame, a bevel ended worm roll as illustrated being supplied with double cutter, speed 400 feet per minute.

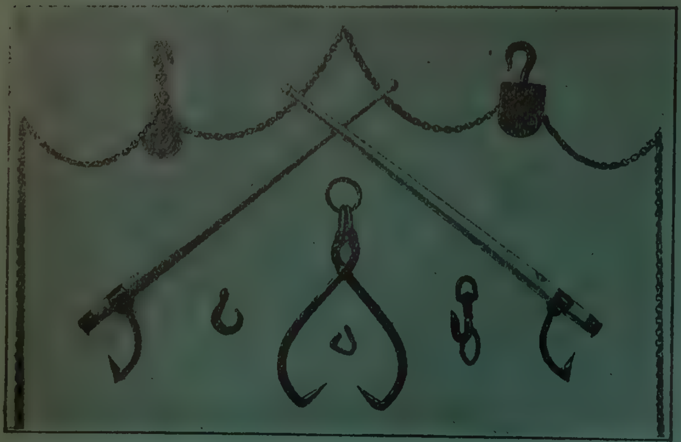
The bystanding cut made from the machine drawing itself, shows the graceful, clean-cut, business-like design of this mill. Every part is built to combine strength and rigidity, and the mill is put together by experts in this work. We **test every machine before it leaves the shop.**

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch—Winnipeg, Man.



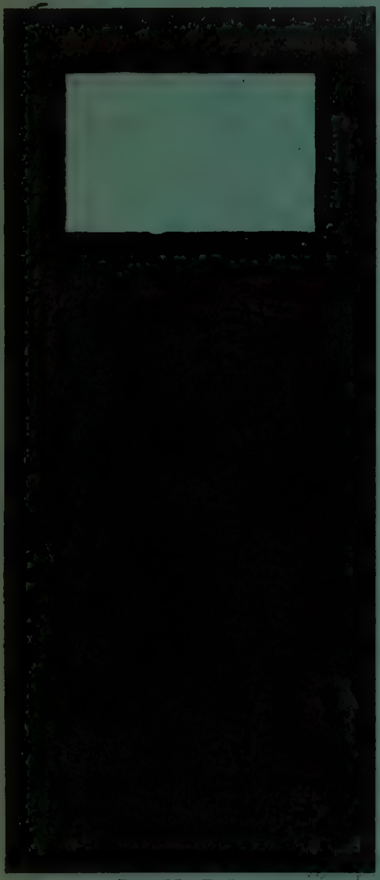
When ordering from your Jobber specify

Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

The Thomas Pink Co.
Limited
PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada
Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

BATTS LIMITED
WEST TORONTO



Door No. B. L. 309

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns
Veneered Doors
Newel Posts
Sashes - Flooring
Trim
Pine Doors and Frames
Turned Newel Posts and Balusters
Cypress Greenhouse Material

Write for our Catalogue

BATTS LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
WEST TORONTO - ONT.

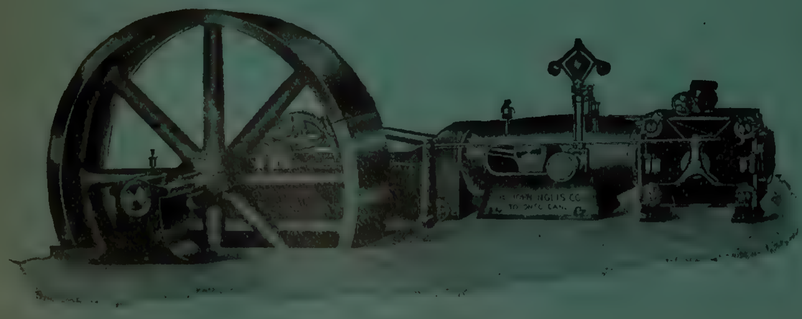
THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN
OUR "EXTRA"

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING Co.
OAK
EXTRA
TANNED
EST
1856

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

Sawmill Machinery



"Inglis" Corliss Engines

We make Engines and Boilers of all kinds, also special machinery for Sawmill use. Fifty-two years practical experience in Engine Building.

The John Inglis Company, Limited
Engineers and Boiler Makers
14 Strachan Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

Vol. 31 Toronto, December 15, 1911 No. 24

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

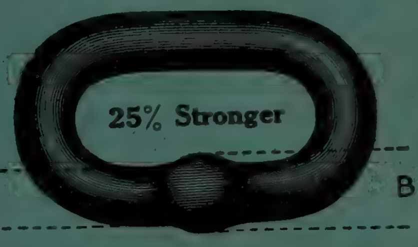
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Swell Weld

Note the increase of area at the weld as shown at "B" when compared to "A". Practically 25%.

Added Strength at No Added Cost

Specify Swell Weld Chain for Quality



25 per cent. stronger than the same size of other makes.

McKinnon Chain Company
BUFFALO, N. Y. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

DICK'S BALATA
CANADA
RING OILING BEARINGS
UNIVERSAL

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are loooking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

DICK'S Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

J. J. TURNER & SONS

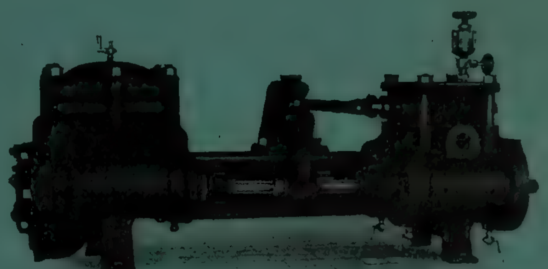
Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

Lumbermens' Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King and Water Sts. Peterborough, Ont., Can.



Write for Catalogue of our

Steam and Power Pumps

We also manufacture Travelling Cranes

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

"Weldless Steel Chain"

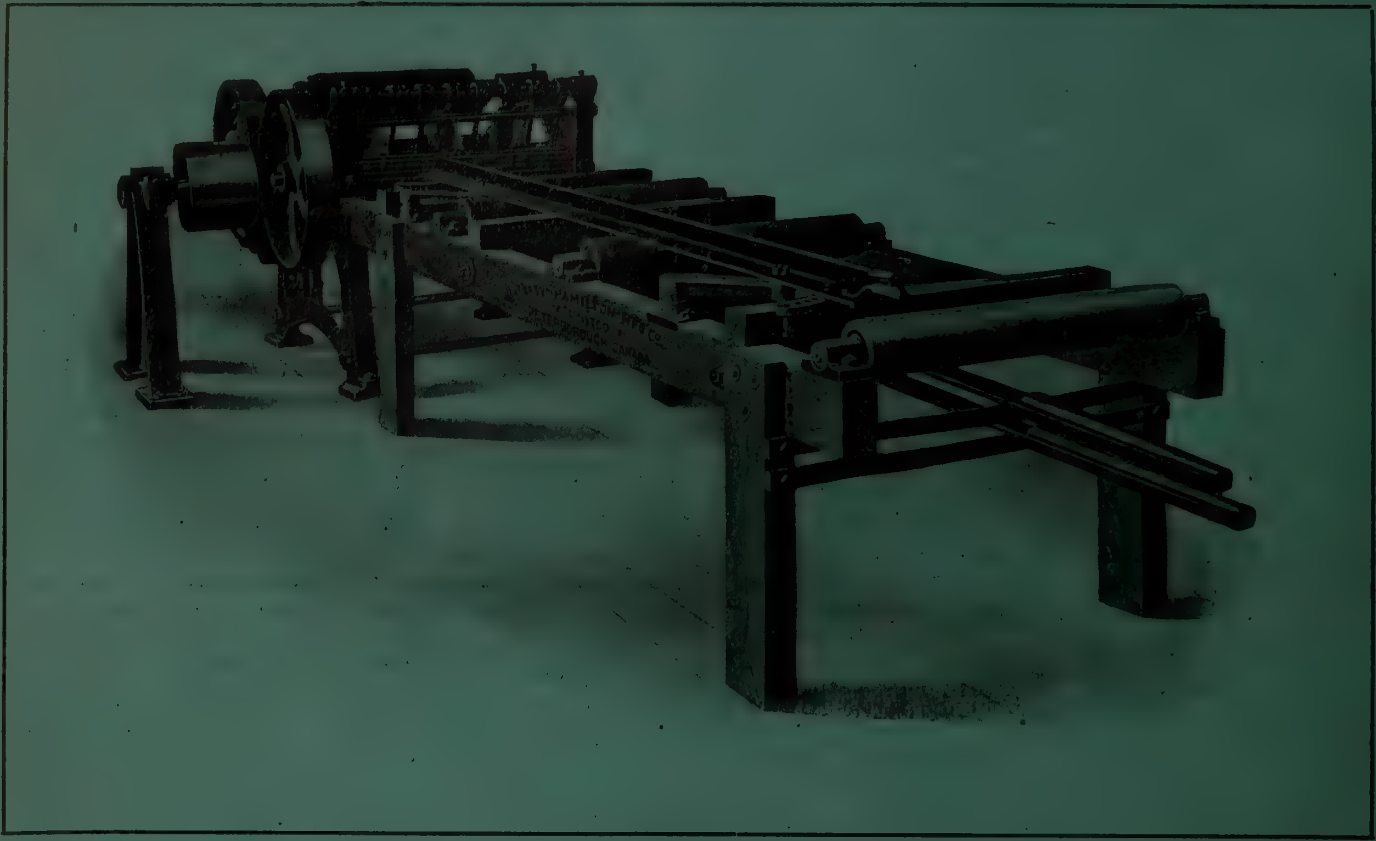
Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited MONTREAL

Edgers for Medium Size Mills



Our "Star" Edger has been designed and built specially for mills of medium capacity where a first class edger is wanted, but where it would not be economical to put in one of our larger and heavier "Garland" Edgers.

The frame is all cast iron of heavy section, the mandrel is large and stiff. The Edger has a heavy press roll behind saws and the fingers in front prevent the lumber coming back. The feed rolls are corrugated and made of steel and are driven. In fact this edger is as well constructed throughout as the edgers of larger capacity. It is in no sense a portable edger, but is built for the most exacting requirements.

Made in all sizes up to 40 inches

Send for Our Edger Catalogue

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE

Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

George Gordon & Company

Limited

Cache Bay - - Ontario

Manufacturers of

PINE LUMBER

Dressed Flooring, Mouldings, Siding, Ceiling.

Bridge Timbers, Pickets, Lath, etc.

JOHN GILLIES
President

DAVID GILLIES
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES
Sec.-Treas

Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
WHITE PINE

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The

**Georgian Bay
Lumber Co.**
Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers
Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building 53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President. W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

SPRUCE

Large Stock of

1″ x 4″ 1″ x 5″ 1″ x 6″

Can ship dressed to your order or in the rough.

White Pine

Mill Run Box Out

1″ stocks and strips 1″ 1-4 x 4-7 x 10-16 1″ 1-4 x 8″ and up x 10-16
1″ 1-2 x 4-7 x 10-16 1″ 1-2 x 8″ and up x 10-16.

Hemlock

All Sizes

Let us quote prices before you place your orders.

BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers

440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

Yellow Pine Timbers
Finish, Flooring, etc.
White Pine and Hardwood

"WANTED: 3″, 4″ and 5″ Birch."

W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

The Argenteuil Lumber Co.
LIMITED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Dressed Lumber
Flooring, Clapboard, &c.

Specialty; Mixed Car Orders

Office:—136 Board of Trade Bldg.
MONTREAL

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited
WHOLESALE
TRAFALGAR BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONT.

DRY

2 x 6 M. R. Spruce. Even lengths 12″ 14″ 16″
5-4 Merchantable Red Pine. Even widths 4″ to 10″
1 1-4″ 1 1-2″ 2″ Strips, Shorts, Sidings, White Pine.

'RED DEER'
Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

We specialize in prompt shipments

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited
Huntsville, Ont.

Knowles & O'Neill
WHOLESALE
Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2″ Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1″, 2″, 3″ Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited. Room 4, Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring
in
Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE
PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Long Lumber Company
Hamilton, Canada

Wholesale Dealers in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Posts, etc.

Sole Ontario Agents for
A. Cotton's B. C. Shingles

Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

NO. 1 HEMLOCK

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

The **Hurdman Lumber Co.**
OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.
For 5, 6 and 8/4 x 12/16 dressing strips.
For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

William H. Bromley

Everything in Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, at Wholesale Car or Cargo. An excellent stock of Shop and Better 1 to 2″. Also a good percentage of Mill Run 4-5-6-8 and 10″ and 6/4″ and 8/4″ Sidings at Midland. All White Pine; the product of an excellent lot of logs. Also at Collingwood, Ontario - 1910 Cut, 1 x 6-8 and 10″ - 5/4″, 6/4″ and 8/4″ Sidings. A nice line of 6/4 and 8/4″ Cuts at Pembroke.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed
Wholesale and Retail

Want to Purchase
Dry Ash, Birch, Basswood and Rock Elm

ADDRESS
21 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to
New Michel, B. C.
or to
THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Edward Hines Lumber Co.
(BRANCH OFFICE)
Owen Sound, Ont.

All grades of

WHITE PINE

and

Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

130 M. 1½ x 3/8 x 32″ Mill Run Hemlock Lath
2 Cars 8 x 8 x 10/16′ Cedar
2 “ 2 x 4 and up 10/16 Tamarac
1 “ 1 x 4 and up 10/16 Tamarac
10 “ 1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock
2 “ 2 x 10 x 12/16 Mill Run White Pine
2 “ 2 x 6 x 12/16 “ “ “ “
1 “ 5/8 x 4 and up 6/16 Common & Dressing White Pine
3 “ 1 x 4 and up 6/16 Mill Cull Ash

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

The
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,
Shingles, Wood, Etc.
Hemlock a Specialty
Best Assortment
Phone us your requirements
Penetanguishene, Ont.

HELLO!
MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

The
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

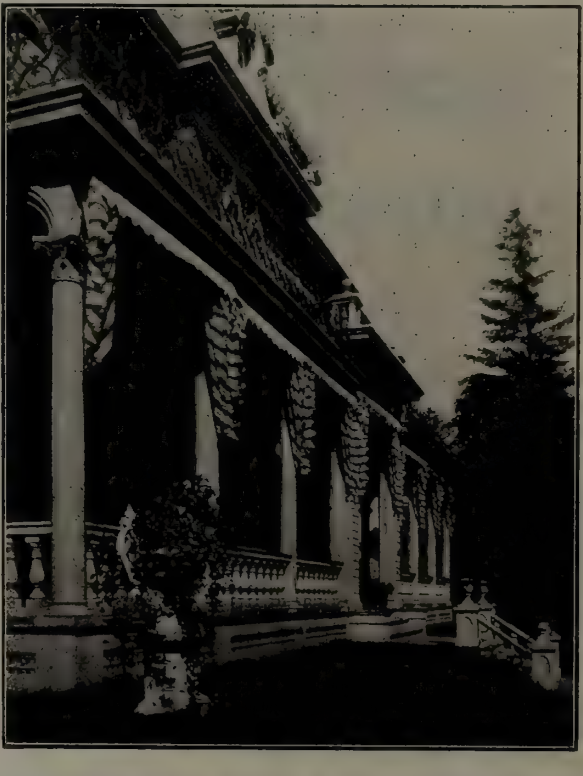
CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE. SCHOOL. CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co.
Limited
Selling Agency and Dealers in
all kinds of
Timber Lands
Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Hardwood Flooring
End Matched, Bored,
Polished and Bundled
Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.
Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.
14 University St. MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will Interest You

THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash,
Doors, and Factory Material
—Dimension Bill Stuff in—
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.



LAST HALF A CENTURY

The Verandah Columns illustrated above were built by us nearly 50 years ago and are in perfect condition to-day.

Dont buy a column you **think** will last, buy one you **know** will last—one of ours.

M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton - Ontario

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
Buffalo

FOR SALE
For Immediate Shipment
1 Car 3 in. Hard Maple
2 Cars 4-4 Basswood, M.R.
2 Cars 6-4 Beech, M.R.
1 Car 4-4 Beech, M.R.
1 Car 4-4 Elm and Bass Crating.
5 Cars Cedar Posts, 4½ top and up.
1 Car Cedar Posts, 5 top and up.
100,000 feet 2-in. Hemlock.
All the above stock is dry and in good shipping condition.
The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.
Wiarton, Ontario

We have 500 M ft. 8-4 Common and Better and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common and Better White Pine that we want to move quick at bargain prices.

Write us

Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ont.

We Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,
Heading, Baskets, Etc.
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co.
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Branch Office:
15 Cadogan Block,
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every description of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock, Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red Cedar Shingles.

Heavy Timbers a Specialty

Export and Domestic Shipments.

Geo. I. McClure
Hardwood Lumber
Yellow Pine, Cypress
Specialties
Walnut and Mahogany
MILL CONNECTIONS:
Cairo, Ill. Herndon W. Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio Helens, Ark.
Head Office and Storage Yards
DETROIT, MICH.
STORAGE YARD IN CONNECTION

FOR SALE
Piles and Poles
All sizes, all lengths
Apply to
PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.
Limited
Papineauville, P.Q.

The
North Channel Lumber Co.
Limited
Successors to
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine Lumber
Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

"Well Bought is Half Sold"

STOCK OFFER;-

1 Car 1 x 4″ and up
No. 2 Norway $13.00
Suitable for Decking, Sheeting and under Flooring.

2 Cars 1 x 6″
Box and Common $18.00
Best End suitable for Drop Siding, Balance for Flooring and Decking.

4 Cars 5/4 x 12″
Select Mill Run $37.00
Ideal stock for D.4 S. Bone dry.
F. O. B. Midland.

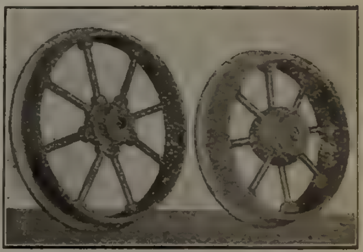
Graves, Bigwood & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine and Hemlock Lumber
730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.
Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of
Hardwood Lumber
Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply) Handles (all descriptions)
Staves Hoops
Headings
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England
London Office:
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

Louis Bamberger
Importer of
Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian Wood Goods
2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."
Open to Contract for
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS
2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool
England



Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,

etc.

Well Fortified

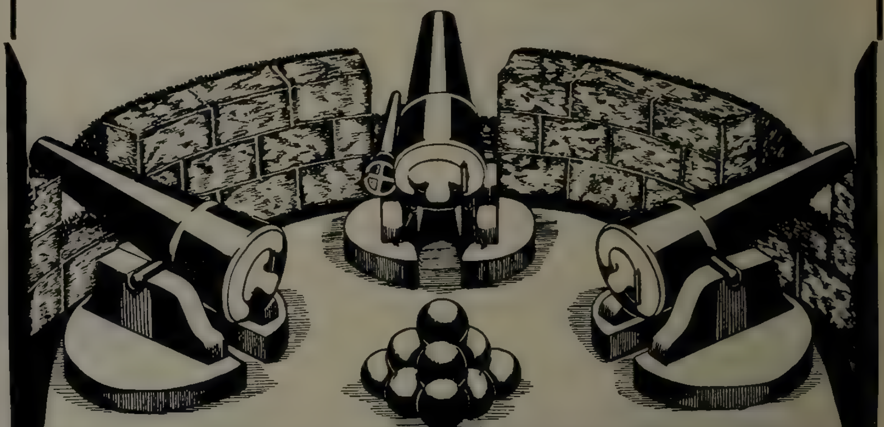
To be well fortified against dissatisfaction and loss of trade, you must sell lumber that is up-to-grade.

You will "be fortified" if you buy from us.

Hemlock, Pine
and Hardwoods

Hocken Lumber Company Limited

OTTER LAKE STATION, ONT.



The Harwood Lumber Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

YELLOW PINE

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards
both Long and Short Leaf

BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO

OR

The Harwood Lumber Company Toronto, Ontario

Toronto phone Main 4089.

For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers
Short Leaf Finish
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash
Cypress
New Brunswick Shingles

TRY

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TORONTO WHOLESALERS

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Send us your enquiries for

Fir Timbers, XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

WHITE PINE

2 or 3 cars 1½ and 2 in. good Strips and Sidings. also

2 x 6 8 - 10 and 12 common and better
1½ x 6 and 8 "
1¼ x 6 and 8 "
No. 1 and 2 1½" WHITE PINE Lath

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

The

Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

18 Toronto St., TORONTO Limited

Hemlock any Quantity

Widths and Lengths piled separately either Rough or Dressed.

We offer

SPRUCE At Latchford, sorted for width either rough or dressed.

NORWAY 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 2 x 12, 3 x 10, 3 x 12, also 1", 1½" and 2" C. and C. F.

WHITE PINE all widths and thicknesses, nice stock.

WE WANT HARDWOODS, What are YOU getting out this winter?

LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers - TORONTO, ONT.

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.

For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

34 Victoria Street, TORONTO

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

PINE, HEMLOCK, HARDWOOD, CEDAR POSTS AND SHINGLES

BILL TIMBER A SPECIALTY

WE WANT TO MOVE A BLOCK OF:

5/4 and 6/4 Com. and Better W. Pine small red knotted stock widths piled seperate.

Also a block of 18 and 20 ft. Hemlock Joist.

Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.

Offer for quick sale the following White Pine

200 M	1 x 4 up C. and B.	40 M	1 x 4 up Box
26 M	6-4 x 4 " mostly 10"	16 M	2 x 6 up C. and B.
45 M	2 x 8 "	45 M	2 x 8 "
15 M	2 x 10 "	20 M	3 x 8 "
44 M	4 x 4 "	32 M	5-4 x 4-5-6 Small Knot M. R.

Write for particulars and prices. Ask for prices on other White and Norway Pine requirements.

Highest cash prices paid for Blocks of all kinds of Lumber.

Manning Chambers, TORONTO

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Wistar Underhill & Co.

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE, B.C.

President and General Manager D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg
Assistant General Manager Wm. Robertson, Vancouver
Secretary-Treasurer, Wilson Bell, Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B.C., and Harrison River, B.C.

THE B.C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—

Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by the combined stocks and capacities of over 30 Sawmills and a large number of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE Winch Bldg., VANCOUVER B.C.
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

Pine

Selects
Shops
Commons
and
Mouldings

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY

Larch

Timbers
Yard Stock
Clears
and
Mouldings

The East Kootenay Lumber Co.
Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

We Saw All the Year Round

Pine
Hemlock
Spruce
Hardwoods
Rough
and
Dressed

We
make
a
Specialty
of
Long
Timbers

Fassett Lumber Co.—General View of Saw Mill

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited
FASSETT, QUEBEC

GREENING'S

REFUSE BURNERS

are in use to-day by many of Canada's leading Sawmills. They have a splendid reputation for long and satisfactory service. We are operating the oldest established and best equipped wire cloth weaving plant in the Dominion, and are able to quote the closest of prices and to make the promptest shipment. Get quotations also on

Greening's Wire Ropes & Alligator Ropes

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES

The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited
Hamilton, Ont. - Montreal, Que.

HELP!

We Must Have Lumber

We can pay you higher prices

We Are Retailers

Mixed Cars, Carload Lots or More.
Wire or Write Us What You Have.

J. & W. Duncan, Limited, 1833 Ontario E. MONTREAL

Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. Limited

Sudbury, Ontario

We have in stock at sudbury:

50,000 ft.	2 x 12	1, 2, 3	Common	White	Pine
60,000 "	2 x 10	" "	"	"	"
60,000 "	2 x 8	" "	"	"	"
30,000 "	2 x 6	" "	"	"	"
15,000 "	2 x 5	" "	"	"	"

Above stock is thoroughly dry.

SAW MILL
Long Lake, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE
Sudbury, Ont.

WILSON BROS LIMITED

Send along your Orders

—FOR—

Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings
Interior Finish
Hardwood Flooring
Pine Flooring

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

Wilson Brothers, Limited
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.
Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

The Elmitt Lumber Company Limited

Ottawa, Ont.

Hardwood, White and Red Pine **Lumber** || Yellow Pine, B. C. Fir Hemlock, Pine and Oak, **Timber**

N. B. LONG PILES IN LARGE QUANTITIES A SPECIALTY — WE WANT TO MOVE 150 M 5/4 BASSWOOD

In Ottawa the Beautiful

We have the most up-to-date

Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

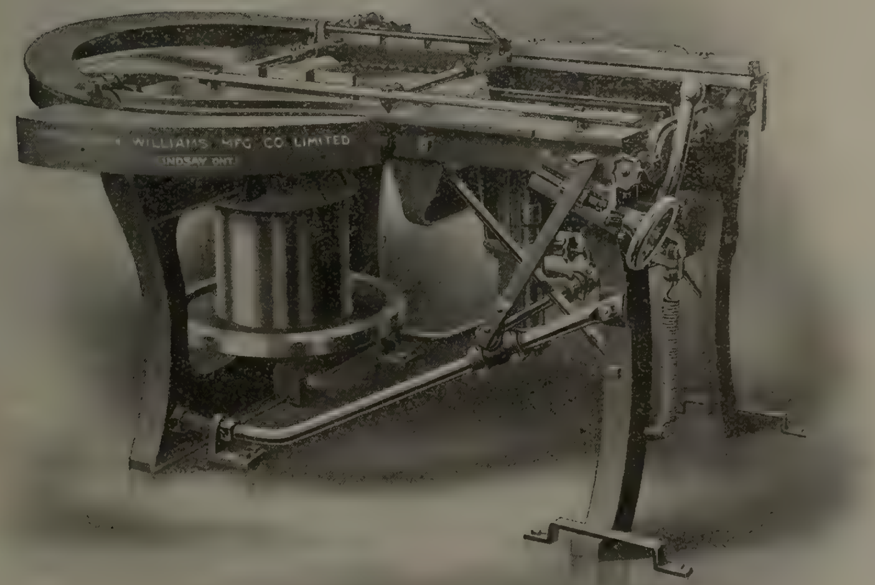
Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices



Perkins' Shingle Machine

Hand Feed

THE FRAME of this Machine is Cast Iron heavily ribbed. All parts securely bolted together.

TO GIVE saw lead shift the screws in rear and front of arbor bridge pot box. No danger of heating box or disturbing alignment of frame in so doing.

TO TIGHTEN main drive belt turn the nuts on outside of L shaped standard fastened on to foundation skids. This draws the machine away from the line or counter shaft. Machine must be placed on and fastened to a level and solid foundation, one that is straight and out of wind.

BALANCE WHEEL PULLEY. Experience teaches that a pulley of this design enables the machine to be driven full capacity with a belt two inches narrower than where the balance wheel is omitted. It also maintains a more uniform motion, as the intermittent strain thrown on the arbor and driving belt in the act of sawing is overcome by the momentum of the mass of metal in the balance wheel. Pulley is turned inside and out, securing a perfect running balance. A Removable Cast Iron Cover keeps all refuse and sawdust out of the pulley.

The Madison Williams Manufacturing Co., Limited

LINDSAY, ONTARIO

Dry Lumber for Sale

Track 2—Yard 2—Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd.

White and Red Pine, Spruce, etc.

Stock is well manufactured Graded and piled.

A good assorted stock of Dimension Timber and Joisting on hand.

On request we will be glad to mail you copy of Stock List of unsold Lumber.

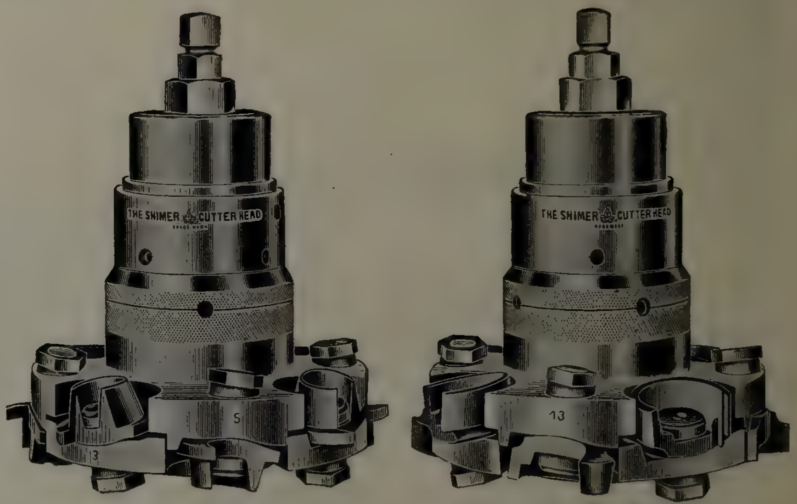
The Colonial Lumber Company Limited

Pembroke, - - - - Ontario

A Day's Run

—OF—

The Shimer Cutter Heads



on your matcher or moulder will convince you of their ability to produce neatly formed single tongue and groove flooring in sufficient quantity to make their use interesting. The cross-grain and the knot take better finish by reason of the alternate clearance cut, for making of which these tools embody special features.

The cutters work in pairs, dividing the cut into upper and lower series upon the head, operating alternately, thereby reducing the tendency to tear out the fibrous or knotty portions of the board. Their careful, systematic construction reduces the labor of keeping the heads and bits in perfect order, and in many mills they have been known to SAVE THEIR COST IN A DAY'S RUN.

May we show you by actual test what they can do for you? We send them to responsible lumbermen anywhere on trial.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE. Look for the NAME and TRADE-MARK "THE SHIMER CUTTER HEAD" stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Branch of MILTON, Pa. **GALT, ONT., CAN.**

HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

---

Duhlmeier Brothers

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

We always carry a stock of about **3 Million Feet** of **Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc.** We want your enquiries—**We make grades that are right**—at prices that are in line with the times. **Try us,** you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

SPECIALTIES

Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.
Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Northwestern Representatives

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Ash and Birch

We Stand Behind Our Grades and Manufacture

A Choice Lot of 4" and 5" Spruce Flooring Now on Hand

W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited

Mills at:
OTTAWA and ROCKLAND

Ottawa, Ontario

Planing Mills and Factories at
OTTAWA

W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

General Office, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quartered Sawed White and Red Oak, Chestnut and Basswood our Specialties.

No Mixed Grades

We are also equipped for cutting White Oak Timbers any size 6 x 6 to 14 x 14, 8 to 30 ft. lengths.

All of our stock is band sawed and we ship the product of our own mills only.

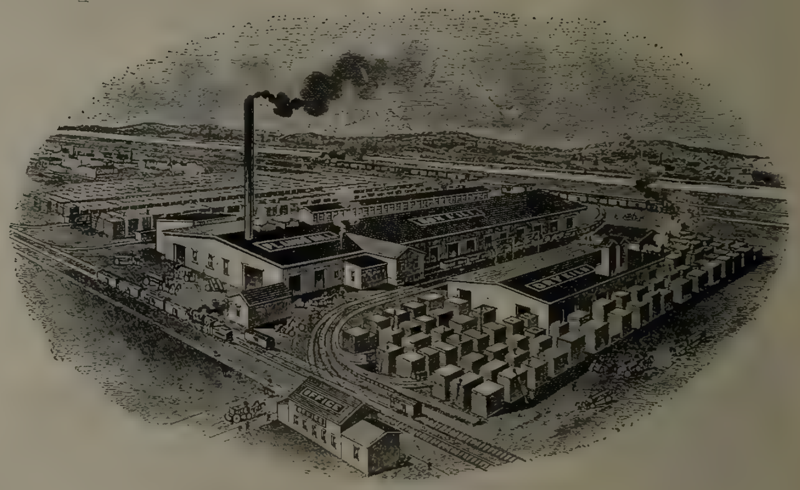
WILL PRODUCE

During 1911 over 100,000,000 Ft.

WRITE US FOR PRICES

NORTHERN OFFICE
919 Fisher Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.

ONTARIO REPRESENTATIVE
F. G. Wurzburg,
c/o Charlevoix Hotel, DETROIT, MICH.



Large Stocks

Chestnut, Oak and Poplar

Geo. B. Breon, LUMBER

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

EXPERIMENTING IS COSTLY, AND SECOND-HAND MACHINES ARE A MENACE TO PROFIT PRODUCING. DIRECT RESULTS ARE ALWAYS OBTAINABLE WHEN USING

DEFIANCE

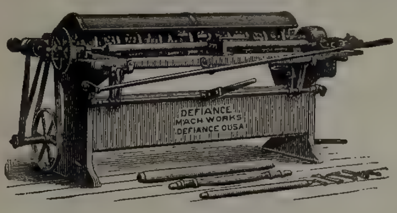
High-Grade Wood-Working Machines

They are endorsed by every efficient wood-working factory manager on the face of the globe. The completness of our factory equipment and over a half century of practical and successful experience enables us to offer such superior machine qualities. Write TO-DAY for catalog and prices.

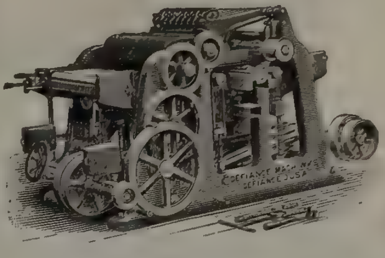
THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS
Defiance, Ohio

Canadian Agents:—The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, Agents for Ontario. Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec. A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., St. John, N B. (New Brunswick, P. E. I.) Guildford & Sons, Halifax, N.S. The Angel Engineering & Supply Co., St. John, Newfoundland.

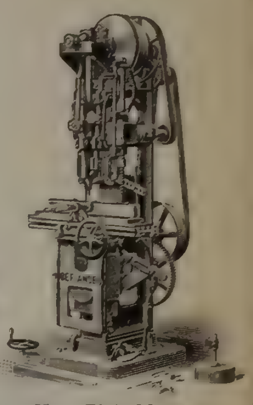
28" Band Saw



72" Handle Lathe



26" Double Surfacer



No. 6 Plain Mortiser

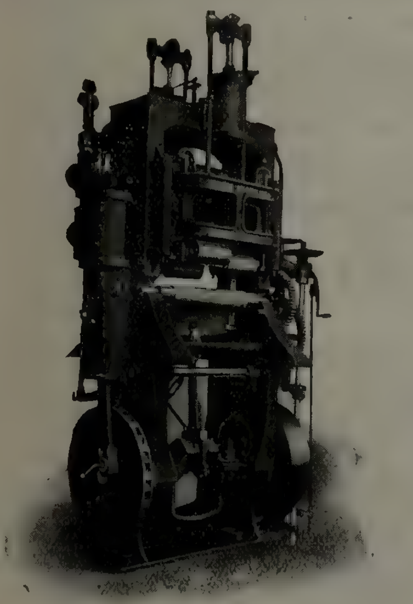
HAVE YOU

Crooked Logs?

Watch them on the carriage. See how much goes into slabs, how little into lumber.

Change the process. Slab them at right angles to the bend-thin uniform slabs. Throw them to the gang, flat side down, the bend horizontal. Guide them through the gang saws parallel to the grain and get all the boards there are in the log. The bent boards straighten out in the kiln and pile and are as good as any.

Thus a little brains, a little patience and a little waste timber are



COINED INTO MONEY.

WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.
Seattle Office, 410 White Bldg.

ELEVATING
CONVEYING
POWER TRANSMISSION

SPROCKET CHAINS AND SPROCKETS

WE SAVE YOU MONEY IN BUYING

JEFFREY
JEFFREY

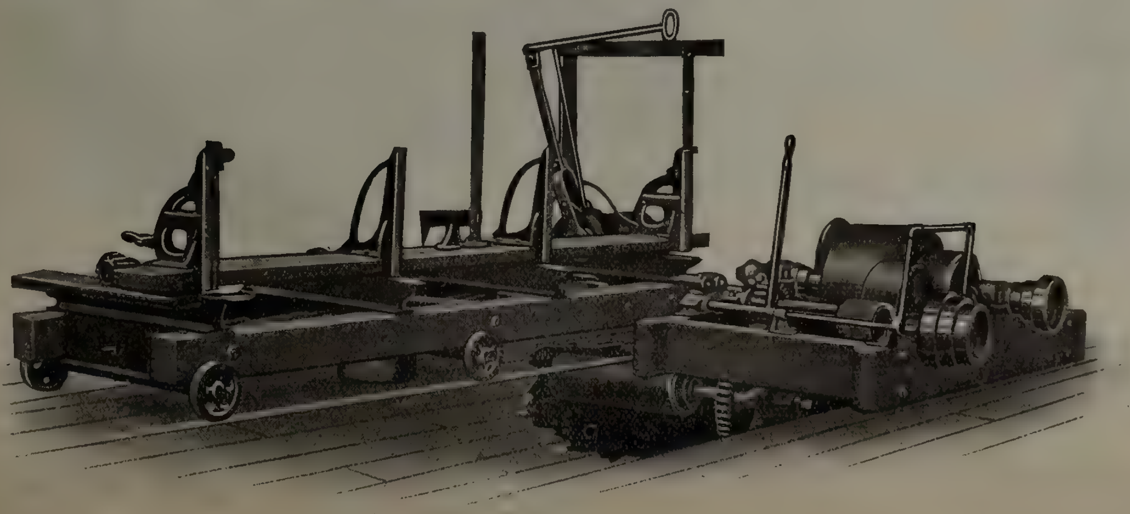
WE SAVE YOU TIME IN DELIVERING

Tell us your troubles—our Experts advise you FREE

THE

A. M. ELLICOTT CO.

301 James St., MONTREAL, QUE.



Look Here—

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made **portable** or **stationary**.

It **reduces** the **Cost** of **Manufacturing**.

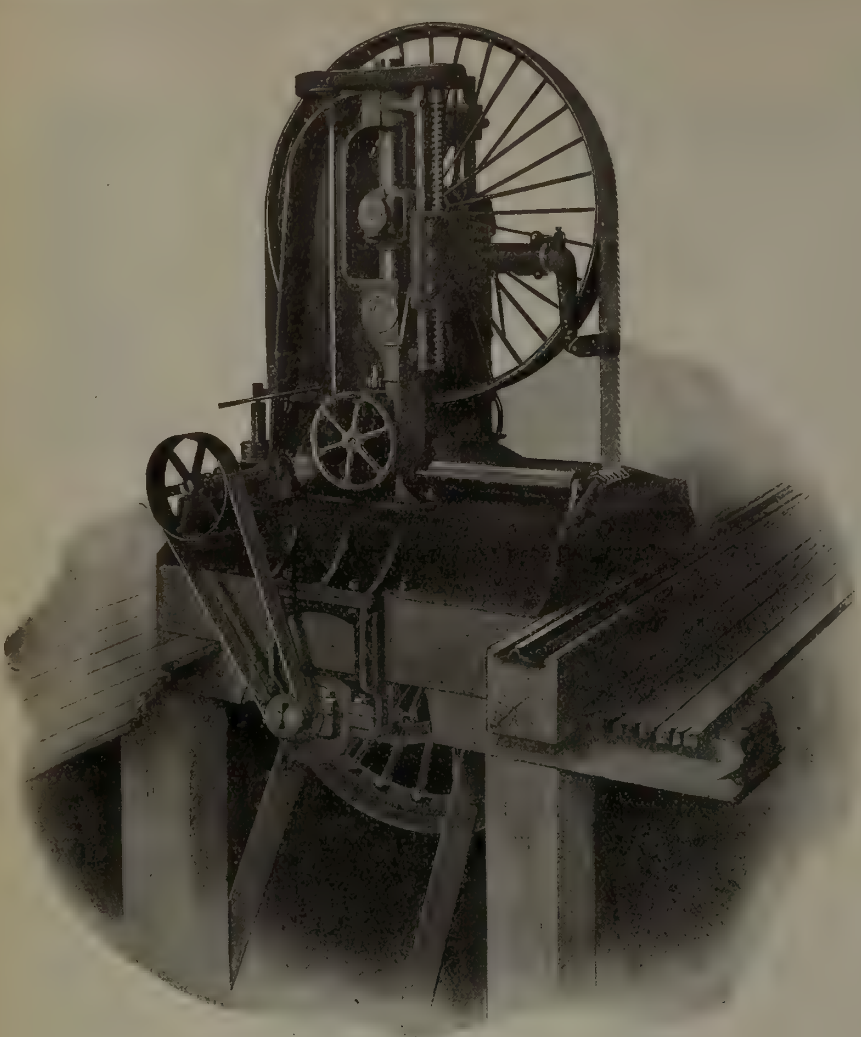
It **Increases** your mill **Output**.

It **Produces** boards of **Uniform Thickness.**

It is **Indestructible, Light** and **never in the Repair Shop.**

Write for our prices

Sleeper & Akhurst
Coaticook, Que.



A Band Mill Without a Peer

Best balanced and most symmetrical band mill ever designed

The despair of imitators
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels
Does not overhang its foundation
Is the heaviest band mill built
Also the perfection of simplicity
It holds all the cutting records
Has the greatest range of top wheel
Double spring cushion tension device
Steam straining engine when specified
Quick opening bottom guides
Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame
Safety upper guide
Steam controlled upper guide when wanted
Steel spoke V section bottom wheel
Chain oiling bearings
Hubs are longer than on any other brand
This insures a very rigid wheel
Wheels tilt from front and rear
The standard of excellence
Every feature original with us
We build every machine required in an up-to-date mill

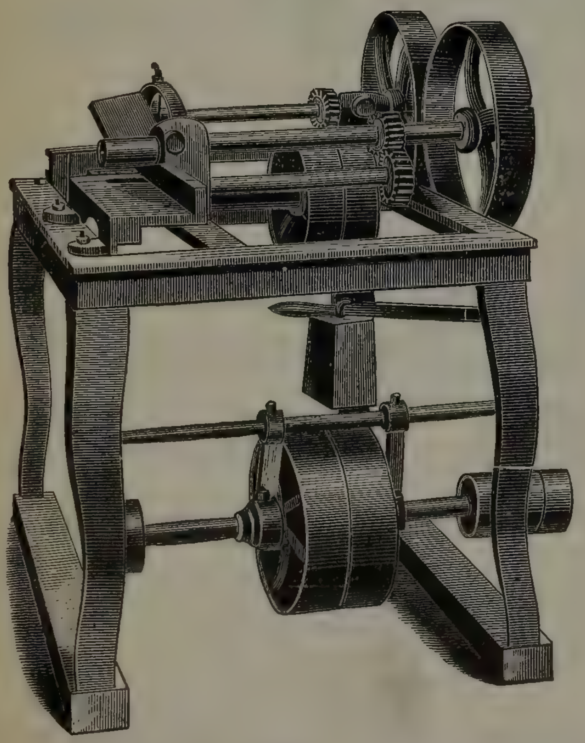
ASK FOR CATALOGS

Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N.Y.

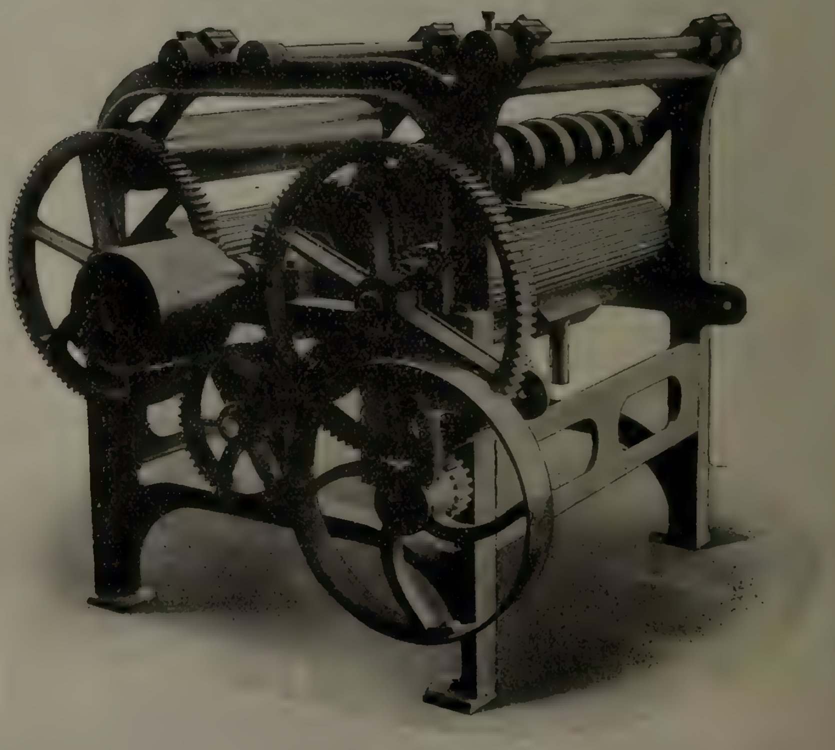
Pacific Coast Office, 715 White Building, Seattle, Washington

---

Everything for the Saw Mill



Our Lath Mill



Our Two Saw Edger

We can equip your saw mill with everything from the motive power to the trimmer. Our complete line of saw mill machinery cannot be surpassed. Every machine is complete, simple and a model of good workmanship.

Write for our literature and prices, they will interest you.

MOWRY & SONS, - Gravenhurst, Ontario

How This Rubber Belting Cuts Production Cost

Don't let slipping belts waste power—drain away profits, Plug up the leaks—save time, money, *power*, by investigating—installing Goodyear Rubber Belting.

Goodyear Rubber Belting stands for *saved energy*—**economy.** Built up of plies of rubberized fabric, cured and vulanized into the solid piece. Neither slips nor stretches. Has the cohesiveness of rubber with the enduring strength of a specially woven cotton duck fabric from which all stretch has been taken out. It is steam, water, weather and rot proof.

The same high grade materials, the same skillful workmanship and the same years of experience that have built such famous service into the products of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., U.S.A., is doing the same for Goodyear Rubber Belting and our many other rubber products.

GOODYEAR Rubber Belting

High Efficiency Belting

Every size for every purpose—1 inch to 60 inches wide—2 plies to 8 plies thick.

Goodyear Quality Belting

The highest grade made. Heaviest duck, best rubber, seamless, tough, durable. The saving main-drive belt for **Paper, Pulp** and **Lumber Mills**—for *all* mills where the horse-power transmitted is large and the demand for tensile strength is great.

Black Diamond Belting

Lighter in weight, lower in price than above, but same in *quality.* Great quantities sold to **Sawmill** trade. Hundreds of mill owners say it gives better service than any other belt ever used.

Red Cross Belting

The ideal belt for **Thresher. Small Sawmill** and **Flour Mill** use. Built to meet competition, yet is far superior to all other third-grade belts because made of tougher rubber, heavier fabric (which means better friction) and better wearing service and cover.

Stitched Rubber Belting

We make this belting in **Quality, Black Diamond** and **Red Cross** weights for those preferring this type of belting.

Elevator Belts

We make a specialty of **Elevator Belts.** Our Leg and Lofter Belts used in hundreds of elevators. Give superior service because of greater strength. Buckets never pull out. Plies never separate. Long efficient service guaranteed.

Conveyor Belts

For conveying crushed stone, grain, coal, ore, etc. Made in all thicknesses of face to suit requirements. Great toughness of rubber face prevents cutting and chipping, insures longest service.

IMPERIAL HIGH-SPEED FRICTION SURFACE BELT

Specially designed for planer, dynamo, generator or fan work where pulleys are small and high-speeded. If we haven't what you want in stock, we'll *make* it—and *remember*

Goodyear Rubber Belts quickly earn their cost in pains and power saved—yet they cost less than the common kind. Let our expert solve your problem. Send requirements or write for catalog to-night.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

General Offices—Toronto **Factory—Bowmanville, Ont.**

Write Our Nearest Branch

BRANCHES: Montreal—Winnipeg—St. John, N. B.—Vancouver—Calgary—Victoria, B. C., 855 Fort St.—Regina, Sask., 2317-2318 South Railway St.—Hamilton, Ont., 127 King St. West

Do You Know Why Simonds Wide Band Saws Are the Best?

SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY LTD.
TRADE MARK
VANCOUVER B.C. Simonds Steel ST. JOHN. N.B.
REG'D
UNEQUALED IN QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY
MONTREAL, QUE.

Any regular user of them will tell you. Any Simonds Salesman will tell you. Or we will gladly write the facts to interested parties. It's a wise plan to pay the price and get the Best.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B.C. MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N. B.

In the United States **Simonds Mfg. Co.**

J. F. EBY
President

HUGH BLAIN
Vice-President

CAMP SUPPLIES

If you are looking for QUALITY in your Camp Supplies, you should specify:

"ANCHOR" brand—

BAKING POWDER
JELLY POWDERS
EXTRACTS, SPICES
COFFEE — TEA
(In sealed air tight packages)
Sweetened MILK Unsweetened
CANNED—
SALMON, FRUITS
and VEGETABLES

The Quality Is Guaranteed The Best It Is Possible To Produce

WE CARRY A FULL RANGE OF CAMP SUPPLIES

Wholesale Grocers **EBY-BLAIN, LIMITED** Importers and Manufacturers

TORONTO

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman
& Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by
HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers
HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:
TORONTO - - Telephone Main 2362 - 220 King Street West
VANCOUVER - Tel. 2010 - Hutchison Block, 429 Pender Street
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299 - B34 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Commercial Travellers' Bldg.
CHICAGO - - - - - - - - - - - - 4059 Perry Street
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3,00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Vol. 31 Toronto, December 15, 1911 No. 24

Courtesy in Business

Scientific principles to-day govern the conduct of business to a greater extent than ever before. The lumber manufacturer aims to have a perfect organization, to know the cost in each department—woods operations, manufacturing, selling. The wholesale dealer knows, or should know, the amount to be charged against the purchasing end of his business, likewise his selling cost. If the expense in relation to volume of business becomes abnormal, investigation will be made to locate the cause. Perhaps an expert is called in. It is essentially the day of the efficiency engineer. The best organization, however, can be undermined by neglect of proper attention to what may be termed the simple details.

Lack of courtesy in correspondence, failure to appreciate the other man's viewpoint, incivility towards customers, will retard the growth of any business. How many law suits could have been avoided if the correspondence had been tempered with a little more consideration for the buyer's opinion until the facts were definitely ascertained ? The office man must necessarily rely on the report of the inspector, and inspectors are not infallible. With the best of intentions on the part of the management, shipments of lumber will be made which are not up to grade. If a disposition is shown to have a complaint investigated, the customer at once feels that he is dealing with a responsible party.

Courteous treatment of salesmen should be the policy of all institutions. The mill owner must at times buy machinery and supplies, the wholesaler and retailer must buy lumber. The buyer cannot have too much information about supplies and prices, and from the nature of his avocation the salesman is in a position to advise him regarding trade conditions and to keep him in touch with things in general. But apart from this consideration, the salesman is entitled to a hearing. To him should be extended the same treatment you would like your travellers to receive.

A traveller recently related his grievance against a wholesale firm. Entering their office and explaining his business, the acting head of the concern appeared, but his lack of courtesy and general manner were such that the traveller was glad when he had passed along to a more pleasant atmosphere in another office. "No time to listen to your proposition," was the extent of the consideration he received, and this in a manner calculated to attract the attention of the entire staff to what was perhaps thought to be an object lesson in business, but which was in reality a display of incapable management and immature judgment.

To be courteous does not require more time; it is a habit which should be cultivated.

Interpretation of Lumber Duty

The duty on United States lumber was the subject of a lively discussion in the Dominion Parliament a fortnight ago, and interesting developments may be expected. Honorable Dr. Reid, the present Minister of Customs, has placed an interpretation on the tariff law in respect to lumber different from that of the late Laurier Government, the result of which is that lumber planed one side and one end will hereafter help to swell the Dominion Exchequer.

W. E. Knowles, member for Moose Jaw, Sask., strongly protested against the imposition of a duty on lumber which previously was admitted free. He claimed that a combine existed among the lumber manufacturers and that the government had been influenced to make the change in the interpretation of the tariff law with the object of removing competition. He regarded it as a hardship to the farmers and homesteaders of the prairies.

Honorable Dr. Reid pointed out that the law had not been changed. The Laurier Government had admitted free of duty large quantities of lumber which under the Customs Act was dutiable, and he proposed that this should not continue. He had referred the matter to the Customs Board and upon the report of that Board had issued his instructions. It was a question of enforcing the law.

The Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association have come into the controversy with a denial of the statement that a combine exists in Western Canada. Mr. W. A. Anstie, the secretary, sent the following telegram to the member for Kootenay in the Dominion House:—

> A. S. Goodeve, M.P., Ottawa, Canada,—
>
> Western press dispatches state that the member for Moose Jaw charges in the House that a lumber combine exists in British Columbia, and that the manufacturers have closed down their mills for the purpose of advancing prices.
>
> Mountain manufacturers emphatically deny existence of combine or anything approaching one, and strongly object to such unwarranted allegations unsupported by evidence or proof. We would welcome full investigation by an independent commission, which would establish beyond question the absolute freedom of competition in the wholesale market for British Columbia lumber as well as the fact that the wholesale price is too low to return to the manufacturer adequate profits on his product.
>
> Mountain mills have been closed down and logging operations largely suspended because of the impossibility of British Columbia manufacturers meeting the slaughter prices of American manufacturers whose demoralized home market, caused by over-production, has induced their dumping lumber into Canada at prices below the cost of production.
>
> Nearly four thousand men are out of work in the interior of British Columbia owing to reduced logging operations, and the loss of trade is being daily lamented by grain dealers, cattle dealers and farmers of Alberta. The British Columbia lumber industry furnishes a most important section of the market for the produce of Alberta, and for the purpose of a political argument it is unfair to ignore the strong inter-provincial interest.
>
> American shippers have evaded Canadian customs regulations in the past and British Columbia manufacturers want a square deal in the future.
>
> W. A. ANSTIE.

The present government is to be commended for its action in affording Canadian lumber manufacturers the protection to which they are apparently entitled by the law. The privilege of shipping lumber planed on one side from the United States to Canada without duty is a big handicap to the Canadian trade, but when this is further emphasized by foreign shippers roughing the edge of the lumber which has been further manufactured by being planed on one side and one edge, in order to avoid the Canadian duty of 25 per cent., it would appear as a deliberate attempt to evade the law. During the year now drawing to a close the importations of United States lumber into Canada, and particularly into the Western Provinces, have been enormous, and the Canadian Government can find no justification whatever in assisting the disposition of the manufacturers on the other side to use the Canadian market as a dumping ground. Let us hope, therefore, that the investigation will result in affording immediately a little more protection to Canadian manufacturers than they have had in the past, and that eventually the lumber schedule will be revised in such a way as to remove the existing one-sided arrangement.

Industrial Relations in Canada

The bringing home of guilt to the MacNamara brothers cannot fail to have a well defined influence on both labor and capital throughout the whole American continent. Its most direct bearing, perhaps, will be felt in the United States, but in Canada also, if no farther afield, a very real impression has been made. The manner in which the labor unions espoused the cause of the accused men aroused a not inconsiderable amount of class hatred in the United States and induced a certain amount of unsettled feeling in this country.

Undoubtedly there were many working men who believed that the MacNamaras were innocent of the anarchistic crime of which they were accused and that they were the victims of a conspiracy on the part of capital to injure the reputation of labor unions. No more harmful fallacy than this could be entertained; no more mistaken idea could be conceived than that there was an organized plot on the part of capital to appress the laboring man.

The confession made by the accused men brings home this truth to labor organizations throughout the continent as no possible evidence in a court of law could do, and it may reasonably be hoped that these organizations will be aroused to purge themselves thoroughly of all identification with criminal measures of improving their ends. The revelations of this labor-union conspiracy will force the clean associations to a higher plane and effectually exterminate the remainder.

The law-abiding, constructive labor union is an institution that may be regarded as necessary to public safety, but the destructive, reckless society that produces such men as the MacNamaras is a menace that should and must be crushed like a viper. Such bitter enmity of those who work with their hands against organized society, and against all the institutions beneficial to the public at large which that society has created, is fraught with a danger greater than the civil war.

Generally speaking, both employer and employee in every phase of industry desire peace, and no words of condemnation can be too severe for such a crime as was brought home at Los Angeles. The history of industrial relations in Canada is happily free from any record of oppression on the part of capital, but there is a very real lesson for us in the drama that has been enacted in the United States. In the natural order of things there will come a time, perhaps, when Canada will be even numerically equal to the neighboring republic and long before this we may have to cope with far more complicated conditions than the present. Looking to that day, Canada's hope is to see that the basic principles upon which her industrial relations are laid down are on a just and equitable footing.

In the United States there has been afforded the spectacle of the collapse of a great structure owing to the weakness of its foundations. The spectacle is a deplorable one, but nevertheless Canada can profit thereby.

Export Rates and Car Shortage

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Lumber Section of the Board of Trade, held recently, Mr. W. K. Grafftey referred to several transportation matters which had been dealt with during the year, and stated that the association had been successful in obtaining export rates by the Canadian Pacific Railway for points on the Laurentian branch. The Railway Commissioners, by three to two, had been against the shippers in the dispute as to whether the shipper or the railroad should bear the cost of supplying stakes and fastenings for flat cars. The matter of allowances for track scale weights had also been considered, but the question had been adjourned with a view to arriving at an understanding with the railway companies; at the same time the question of placing weight certificates on advice notes, which the Association is demanding, will, it is hoped, be conceded. The car shortage question had also been taken up, and the companies urged to give a better supply so as to enable contracts to be filled on summer rates, or these rates extended.

Christmas
Greeting
with Peace &
Plenty for ✠
the New Year

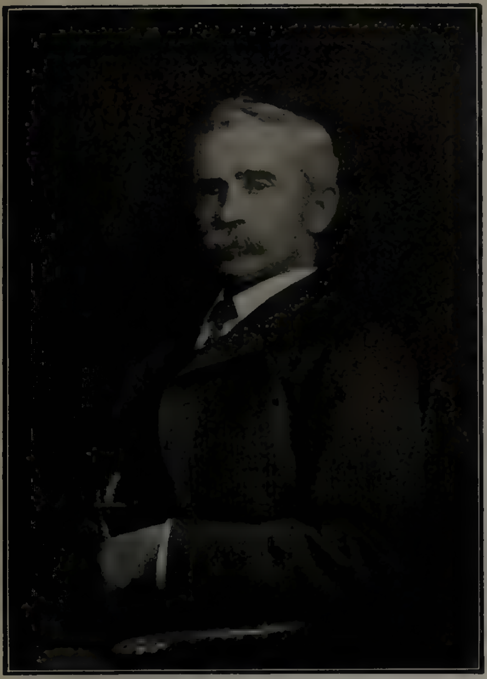
The most important matter before the association during the year was the defection of the wholesale trade and the manufacturers in the matter of sales direct to the retail trade and to contractors. In the past many manufacturers have sold to retailers and contractors at the same price as to wholesalers, while it was the practice of many wholesalers to sell to contractors and consumers at the same price as they sold to the retail trade. The manufacturers are being urged to co-operate with the association in protecting the wholesale trade. With the assistance of the Retail Association a better and more definite understanding on the question may shortly be arrived at.

The following officers for 1912 have been elected: President, W. K. Graffety; vice-president, G. W. Grier; treasurer, F. W. Cotter; directors, A. H. Campbell, J. H. Redfern, D. H. McLennan, T. J. Rutherford. Mr. Graffety was unanimously nominated for re-election as the association's representative on the Council of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Stevens, M.P., has introduced in parliament a bill amending the criminal code by providing penalties for the theft of logs floating in harbors or coastal waters. The present law only covers thefts of logs in inland waters.

The Trend of Lumber Trade Prices

Competition Between Spruce and Pine—Future of the Industry—Lumber Values Sure to Increase



Mr. W. K. Grafftey

"Lumber, past, present and future" was the subject of an address by Mr. W. K. Grafftey, managing director of the Montreal Lumber Company, Limited, and the president of the Montreal Lumber Association, before the members of the Builders' Exchange at their noonday lunch on November 29th. In the course of his speech Mr. Grafftey said:

"We are living to-day in a time of iron and steel more than a period of lumber, but at the same time lumber was a large factor in the building trade; it was not used in the same capacity as it was formerly, but it still held a strong position in commercial commodities. Mr. Grafftey recalled and paid tribute to the names of men who in the past had built up the Montreal building trade, mentioning Geo. Roberts, William Rutherford, A. McIntyre, R. Weir and Laird Paton. Comparing values of many years ago with those of to-day, he stated that what would bring twenty-five dollars per thousand feet then was now valued at seventy-five dollars. Thousands of dollars were absolutely lost by the bad manufacture of lumber, and man's incompetence often added to the loss.

As a city Montreal was going through rapid changes, and it was difficult to get reliable figures as to what lumber was used, but he estimated that in the city 140,000,000 to 160,000,000 feet of common lumber were annually used, the value being from 4 to 5 million dollars; finishing lumber of the same value was also consumed, so that one could see the importance of this industry to the city.

"We are using our natural resources at a rapid rate, and those who lived for 25 years would find it more difficult to obtain what they wanted than was the case to-day. He asked them to as far as possible conserve these valuable resources of the country. Most of this wealth was held in the hands of a very few men."

During the last few years there had been a sharp conflict between the use of spruce and pine. Twenty years ago spruce was not allowed to go into a building in Montreal, yet to-day it was the leading timber. Before very long, however, he believed that pine would go back to the place it held 25 years ago. He did not desire to run down spruce, but in his opinion it was a treacherous wood to place in the roof of a building. Mr. Grafftey was of opinion that not only should the plans of buildings be inspected, but the quality of materials which went into buildings should be inspected by competent men, and he considered it abominable that certain material was allowed to be used in the roofs of buildings.

The speaker referred to disputes which arose as to the quantity of material delivered, and said it was difficult to arrive at a harmonious understanding between buyers and distributors of material. This he was convinced arose from want of knowledge, and he instanced a contractor who had purchased a given quantity of pine and who believed that, after the job had been finished, he had not received what he had bargained for. The contractor had not taken account of the fact that the pine had to be planed, and that in the process of manufacture some amount had been lost. Then, too, an immense amount of trouble would be saved if architects, builders, and proprietors would really understand what certain terms in contracts meant. As president of the Lumber Association, he was often called on to adjust disputes about the quality of floors, and in one instance, where architect, builder, and proprietor could not agree, it was stipulated in the contract that the floor should be No. One. The proprietor was of opinion that this meant a floor of first class lumber—a very different thing from a No. 1 floor. On its being explained, the proprietor saw that he was asking for something which was not in the contract.

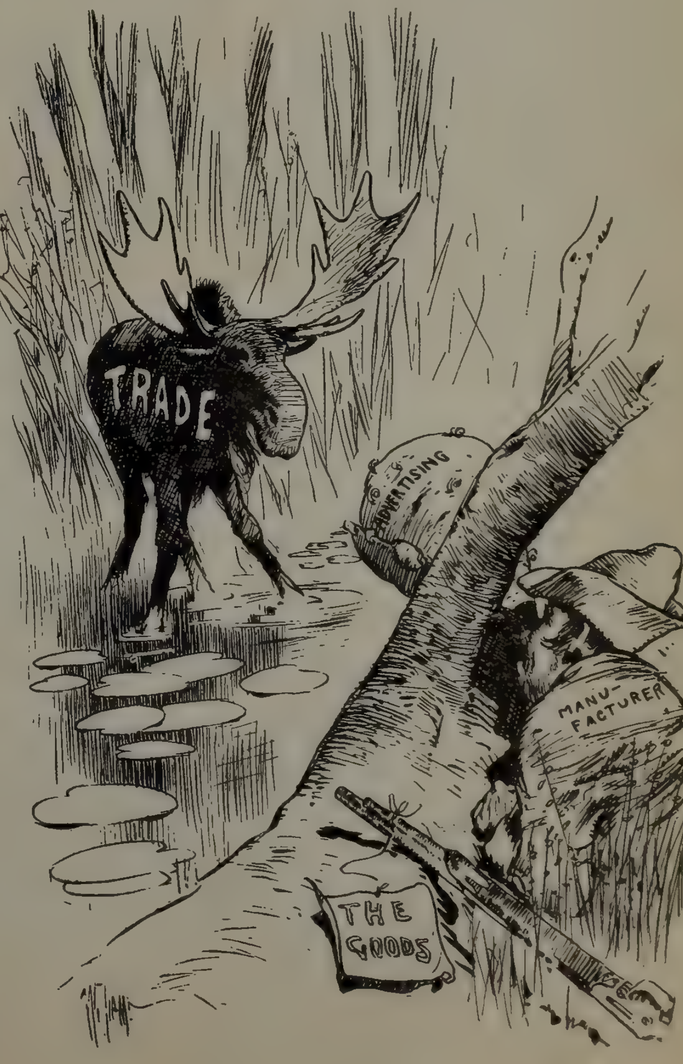
When in Toronto he saw notices in lumber offices to the effect that builders should see that proper entrances to the building were made. The explanation was that lumber merchants required their carters to obtain tickets on the delivery of lumber, but at times the builders desired that every piece should be measured and counted before they would sign the ticket—a very unreasonable thing to ask to delay carters.

Dealing with the future of the industry, the speaker said that as years went on the value of lumber was bound to increase. Some years ago it was thought that Russian pine would oust Canadian pine. Much of the Russian pine was imported into England, and he was speaking to a gentleman from Belfast interested in the shipbuilding trade, who said that although Russian pine was similar in appearance and texture to Canadian lumber, it was not so suitable for shipbuilding. There was nothing that could take the place of the Canadian white pine. It was necessary that we should conserve what we have left. The Forestry Association was doing good work, and were trying to establish telephone communication over great areas so that in case of fire they could obtain speedy help. As his hearers were no doubt aware, there was as much lumber destroyed by fire as was used for commercial purposes. The Legislature of Quebec had under consideration the making of a grant for telephones next year.

On the question of trade associations, Mr. Grafftey referred to the formation of bodies for different branches of trade. While he was strongly in favor of men getting together for the exchange of ideas, he deprecated 25 or 30 men meeting together and endeavoring to regulate the methods in which trade should be done. A great deal of irritation might be caused by men trying to regulate the whole trade. The members of the Montreal Lumber Association discussed various matters of interest to their business, but they did not feel they had the right to dictate what those in the Montreal lumber trade should do; they objected to a few men demanding that those in an association should not sell to anyone outside that body. An association of 25 men could not control the action of the whole trade. Mr. Grafftey concluded by saying he did not wish to be misunderstood—he was in favor of associations being formed, but he objected to members of the trade being dictated to.

On the motion of Mr. W. Rutherford, of William Rutherford & Son Company, Limited, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Grafftey.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, paid a visit to the factories of the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, recently and spent two hours inspecting the machinery and various processes of converting logs into paper.



The Call of 1912.

Causes Underlying Business Failures

Lack of Sufficienf Capital Always a Factor—Tact and Diplomacy Essential Characteristics —Few Failures, However, in Proportion to the Varied Interests Involved in the Business

It has often been proven in the lives of many of our best business men that they tried a number of occupations before they found the one for which they were best fitted. There are a good many, however, probably the larger majority, who are still working in lines of business and other occupations that have never found out they were best adapted for something else other than what they are doing. There are those, also, who feel they are not following their natural bent and inclinations, but circumstances have proven too strong for them, and they are doing what they can and making the best of it. There are but few men who make a special study of themselves with the view of engaging in the business that by temperament and capability they are really the best fitted for. The great majority of men are led into a business by circumstances and conditions that have had much to do in coloring their prospects for success; and not until they have been tested by the touchstone of experience do they learn their own weaknesses or strength in it. The rule of "cut and try" is one that is generally followed, and this has led to such aggregate results as to warrant the statement that nearly ninety per cent. of men who go into business for themselves meet with failure. It has often been remarked by those in the undeveloped stage that one kind of business is as good an another, so long as there is money to be made in it. This expression voices an idea which, to a certain extent, is typical of the progression that has made this country what it is, and what it continues to be.

The Moral of Business Failures

A great deal has been said and written on the subject of business failures, their causes, and suggestions for their prevention. The philosophy of them, however, is rarely thought of and sought for, but the real and underlying cause for the larger part of them is a lack of adaptability of temperament, and a special fitness and training together with a fundamental weakness of character. One of the material causes is often the lack of sufficient capital, but the possession of the essential qualifications, united with strength of character, will counterbalance any insufficiency of capital that a man may have to start with.

I have often thought of the many incongruous elements I have seen in the make-up of the different men I have known engaged in the retail lumber business. If the question was asked them why they went into the lumber business, the almost invariable answer would be, because they thought it a good money making business; and for this reason I have known some queer combinations in partnerships. A preacher and a druggist; a blacksmith and a farmer; a school teacher and an auctioneer, and so on, all through the list of occupations. Men would quit what they were doing, and with a few hundred dollars, go into business they knew practically nothing about. Of course, some of these combinations proved successful, because in those days it did not require either much capital or knowledge of lumber to open up and run a retail yard. Most everybody was buying lumber then, and the number of grades could be counted on one hand.

There has got to be, as a matter of course, commencement in the life of anyone to any line of business he may choose to enter, but few, as a rule, care to begin at the bottom to learn it; and this was largely the reason why for many years there were so many misfits in the lumber business. Those who stayed in it and attained the business sense and training they should have had at first going in, have learned something more of how to get business other than the cutting of prices and making war generally on their competitors.

Few Failures in the Lumber Business in Proportion to the Interests Involved

The statistics of the lumber business, I think, will show fewer failures in proportion to the interests involved that in any other, but this, I believe, is not owing to superior ability in conducting it, but from the very nature of the business itself; the protection offered by the lien laws, and the fact of its always being a staple and salable commodity, there being no remnants or shelf worn goods to auction off as in many other lines of business. These features of the business will always be a favoring characteristic and will undergo but little change in this respect.

But, in the future conducting of the retail part of it, there must of necessity be a change in the training and fitness of the men directly operating the yards, and this is due to the general change that has been in progress in the entire business world everywhere. Something besides the simple quality of being a "good fellow," or a "cheap boy" will be necessary to the successful running of a retail yard. If a man can't get business only by the cheap method of cutting prices, he won't hold his job long. It requires no skill or shrewdness of mind to get a bill from a competitor by the simple act of writing down a few figures that are below the total as offered by him; but it does require a personality and ability to get more for a bill than it has been offered for. This latter class of men are not to be picked up every day. What the great business concerns are always on the lookout for are those who are not only natural salesmen, but men who know the science of salesmanship. First-class salesmen are more in demand to-day than managers and, therefore, command bigger salaries. This is what is needed in the retail lumber business but unfortunately for it, it is too often the case that salesman and manager is combined in one, and a perfect combination like this is hard to find in a lumber yard, because such ability is in demand elsewhere and paid for accordingly. Line yard concerns think they can't afford to pay these prices, but there is where they make the error; and so they go on hiring managers and expect them not only to manage the yard, but be good salesmen as well. As a rule, however, they get just about what they are paying for, and but little beyond that. There is no denying the fact that outside competition in the lumber business is becoming stronger instead of weaker. And it is this contending feature that calls for a better quality of salesmanship in the local manager of a yard.

Must Depend Largely on Character and Ability

It is all well enough to consider and talk about associations and protection and all this sort of thing. These are well enough as far as they go, but the fact remains, however, that these contending, and strongly competitive conditions spoken of are something that are beyond our control, and it is up to the trade to adjust itself to meet and deal with them. And success or failure must, therefore, depend largely on the character, ability, and the essential training and fitness of the dealer himself. To one possessed of these qualities trade protection is a secondary matter with him.

Ready-made lumbermen will soon be among the relics of past methods in the retail business. The "pick-ups" in the trade will stand no show if they have only their own merits to depend on, and the best of backing will tire of them. Results are what the putters-up of cash are looking for, and close margins will not allow much to pay for the training and schooling of salesmen. If I were compelled to choose between a man of tact and a man of talent to run a yard for me, I believe I would take the former, although a combination of these two qualities would be preferable; but this is pretty rare to find in any great measure in any one individual. When you do find tact and talent strongly developed in one business man, he is among the kings of trade.

There is hardly any retail business that does not require more or less degree of tact in dealing with customers of the average intelligence, and it is this qualification, more than any other perhaps, that distinguishes the successful salesman. Of course, tact is a natural gift—everybody possesses it in some degree, but what we know as business tact is both natural and acquired, and comes largely from experience and observation, and when added to a temperament capable of quick adjustment to the moods, whims and caprices of other people, forms a combination that goes far to compensate for deficiencies of education in the more technical knowledge of the business. A man can be a first-class accountant and wholly capable in everything pertaining to the science of accounts, and still be a very poor hand to sell goods. I once knew a railroad rate expert who conceived the idea that he could engage in the grain business in a good country town and make a good deal more than the salary the railroad was paying him. He tried it for about three years, till he went "broke," and then he went back to the old business he was adapted and trained for, and he is now one of the recognized authorities on the intricacies of railroad rates.

Every Man Has His "Blind Side"

Every man has his "blind side," be he learned or ignorant, and I have sometimes had the notion that men of education had more "blind" angles than those of a more humble degree of knowledge. It is, however, more pronounced and easier to be seen in those who are pig-headed and obstinate. The tactful man is always looking for this side of every one with whom he has business dealings, or other intercourse, and he throws the "lariat" of persuasion over their heads and leads them where he wills. The tactful man is also full of resources. If he is selling lumber in the alleys of a yard and a customer comes for something he hasn't got in stock, he will sell him something else, and in the sale both are satisfied. The tactful salesman never rows against the current of opposing opinion, but he goes with it, and still keeps his own all the same. His smile of assent may be stereotyped, but the contrary minded customer never sees below the surface, as is the case with all obstinate and opinionated people.

The man of tact learns to deal with men in the concrete, rather than in the abstract; not as they ought to be, but as he finds them. As a salesman of lumber, his level is changeable, varying to suit the farmer, the professional and the business man. He pays as much attention to the old lady who wants a nickel's worth of lime for whitewash as though she was his prospective mother-in-law. He listens patiently and with absorbed interest to her recitation on her luck in poultry raising, which usually includes a reference to lousy chickens. He suggests the use of slack lime in such a deferential way that she gets a bushel of it and returns home and talks about the nice, pleasant fellow at the lumber yard, and how interested he was in the welfare of the farmers, and so obliging in his ways. She is sure that he has had a good bringing up at home, and so by a little tact in humoring this garulous old girl, a profitable trade may have been secured from this one farm.

Talent Versus Tact

Talent in trade is like a bird with clipped wings—its aspiration is to rise, but the propelling force is wanting, and its success in a business way is in direct proportion to the amount of tact allied with it in action. Talent alone is always wanting, but being stationary, never gets it. Tact goes for what it wants and secures it. Talent has a conscience, so has Tact, but he doesn't use it all the time. If a man prefers, and insists on taking "streaky clear" because it is free from knots, he lets him have it and leaves him to find out the difference for himself. Talent is a good buyer, but Tact is the best seller. Talent is careful about making mistakes, and when he does, it worries him. Tact makes them too, but is careful not to let anyone else know of it. He would rather be a loser, than to have his customer lose confidence in his accuracy. In either case, he knows he is the loser, so he keeps all such things to himself. Talent buys the stocks and figures out the bills, but Tact sells them and makes the money out of them. And this practically the principal relation which the manager of a line yard holds to the concern that employs him. He is not supposed to have control over the policy of the yard, nor buy the stock, or know what it costs—his business is to sell the stock at a profit and get the money. But, as before said, this is getting to be more of a different proposition every year, and hence, the necessity for a class of men to run yards who have more of the essential qualities of a salesman than those of the directing faculty. A certain amount of the latter is of course required, but the predominant ability needed most to-day in a line yard agent is that he possess the tact and resourcefulness to sell goods at a profit, and the tactful ability to collect his accounts with a minimum loss.

This is the class of men that capital is looking for most in the commercial world to-day, and the field is unlimited for the young man who possesses the tactful temperament and the will and patience to climb the ladder of a practical training.—By "An Old Retailer" in the St. Louis Lumberman.

Canada's Water Powers

The first inventory taken of the water powers of Canada has been just completed by the Conservation Commission, after two years' investigation. The report shows a total of 1,016,521 horse power developed from water power in Canada. The commission says: "General statements, implying that the aggregate amount of water power must be great because the total water area or water shed area is great, or because there are so many lakes and rivers, are generalities to be considered of very little definite value. One of the chief dangers of such generalities is to create in the popular mind a feeling of unwarranted assurance that even though desirable water rights are being granted by the government, yet there is so much left that no apprehension may be entertained regarding the amount of power rights being parted with."

The report states that the low water flow of the Niagara River would yield at the falls about 2,500,000 horse power, of which Canada has one-half. Franchises have been already granted and plans completed for development on the Canadian side of the river for about 450,000 horse power. "Instead of millions of horse-power being available, as has been sometimes stated," says the report, "it appears that about half of Canada's usable share of Niagara power has already been placed under private control."

In respect to the Chaudiere Falls, which drive the pulp and paper mills of the E. B. Eddy Company and J. R. Booth, the minimum is placed at 95,000 horse power. There is no remark made as to the electric energy used at the Chaudiere. The great Chats Falls, 40 miles up the Ottawa River from the Capital, is given a minimum of 150,000 horse power. The Long Sault, on the Ottawa, is given a possible development of 25,000 horse power, and with regulated water and canalized river 94,000. Dechenes and Britannia rapids are estimated at 14,000 horse power.

Canada is given an estimated water area of 125,735 square miles, as compared with 52,630 square miles in the United States. Ontario's portion is 40,354 square miles, exclusive of the Great Lakes.

An "Embarrassing Delay"

The Paper Trade Journal is waiting anxiously the result of the several conferences at Washington to learn whether or not the United States is to have free trade in pulp and paper, in its truest sense, or a modified form of it with Canada only. Commenting editorially, the Journal says:

"The Administration has made a sad mess of things, and has placed this country in the position of having its good faith seriously questioned. It is quite patent to every thinking mind that the delay in settling the question has not arisen because of any doubt as to what ought to be done, but because, no matter what is done, sharp criticism, if not something worse, will be visited upon the governmental authorities, and this, too, at a most inopportune time. And so, as it were, hemmed in between the devil and the deep sea, they hesitate to step one way or the other. No matter what the consequences of the original blunder may lead to, however, they cannot sit forever on the fence and it is difficult to see what can possibly be accomplished by putting off the evil hour other than to cause great annoyance and disturbance to business. The holding up of a mere section of the mercantile community, however, has apparently, from force of habit, become a matter of little consideration at Washington.

"The perplexities in this case have grown so great, and a definite conclusion is fraught with such serious consequences, that the Administration is casting about to find some possible way of shifting the responsibility, and the courts, which have often proved a source of ready help in trouble, may be found convenient in this case. They are not beholden to anybody for what they do, and, free from political and diplomatic contingencies, they frequently afford a desirable wind shield for the Ship of State and prevent it from driving on the rocks.

"As a matter of fact, however, this is not a question for the courts to decide, and a reference to them will create the impression that the United States is trying to shelve its responsibility. It will put the country in an unfair light before the nations of the world. What ought to be done, and what no doubt the Administration would be delighted now to do, would be to abrogate Section 2 of the "reciprocity act." This, of course, can only be done by Congress, but if the President and his advisers have the same influence now as they had at the special session it could be accomplished in due course."

Personal

Mr. Arthur Rushforth, of Liverpool, who has frequently visited Canada in the interests of the veneer industry, is again in this country.

Mr. W. J. Wories, managing director of Loeber, Limited, wholesale and export paper merchants and manufacturers, Amsterdam, Holland, was in Toronto recently, on business.

The Hon. G. H. Perley, M.P. for Argenteuil, the Ottawa lumberman, was entertained at dinner at Lachute, P.Q., on Nov. 1, by his constituents. The banquet was in honor of the admission of Mr. Perley into the Conservative Government as minister without portfolio.

Mr. S. A. Sabbatton has been elected a director of the Laurentide Company in place of the late Charles F. Smith. Mr. Sabbatton is the assistant manager of the company. The company declared a quarterly divident at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, or at the rate of 16 per cent. on the old stock.

Mr. John Hendry, of Vancouver, B.C., president of the British Columbia Mills and Timber Company, has been on a visit to Montreal. In an interview on general conditions in the West Mr. Hendry stated that while the home market for lumber had been good, the export trade had not been of the best. Things, however, were looking up and he expected a revival during next year.

Consequent on the resignation of Mr. J. H. Poulin as secretary of the Eagle Lumber Company, Montreal, there has been a reorganization in the office arrangements. Mr. A. P. Beaupre, the general manager, who was in charge of the Mont Laurier mill, is now in Montreal in charge of the sales and purchasing departments, and will be succeeded at the mills by Mr. G. Villeneuve. Mr. T. E. Dufresne has been appointed secretary of the company.

The Band Saw

First Article of Series Specially Written for the Canada Lumberman by Hapsburg Leibe.

Introduction

It is only fair to say at the outset that my intention is not to attempt to make a capable filer of a novice by telling in an article how saws should be fitted. Instead, my express purpose is to set forth ideas and to give information that will help the man who is finding it hard to hold his position and give satisfactory results in return for the sound money he receives for his services. I shall be only glad if the older heads find anything that will be regarded as worthy of addition to their already goodly stock of bandsaw knowledge. At least, perhaps, they may discover a measure of interest in a comparison of methods.

For my authority to these dissertations to follow, I may say that I have myself fitted bands for a decade of years with marked success; I will add also that I worked up from the ground, and through my own efforts. My experience has been on saws from four to fourteen inches in width, the latter named, of course, in very fast mills.

In General

The growing scarcity of timber and the corresponding high value of lumber have driven the mill owner to the point where he not only asks, but demands, the minimum of spread in order to keep as much as possible of his timber from the sawdust pile, the fewest possible of miscut boards, and the maximum daily output in thousands of feet. To this end, great skill is required in the fitting of the saws—and in the actual work of sawing as well; but this article has little to do except with the filing room. Naturally, the man who can satisfy is the man who is going to hold his position longest; and, as naturally, the man with the skill is the man who is able to satisfy. It is a phase of the world-old case of the survival of the fittest.

How may one attain skill as a filer? There are no schools devoted to teaching the art—for it surely is an art; there are not even, so far as my observation has reached, correspondence schools that treat on the subject. So it is a trade isolated, standing alone, apart. To possess the skill necessary before one may call himself truly a capable filer, one must employ every stray bit of information that weighs well, which means that he should leave the chaff and save only the grain. And, brother, take it from one who picked up here and there or worked out for himself every particle of the knowledge that led to his success, the keynote that leads to the pinnacle is simply good, hard, conscientious, judicious work. That is the trade secret that you, mediocre filer, have longed for in order that you might vie with the fellow whose hours are worth a dollar each—work. And work, in this connection, means not only sweat and grime; it means energy in a mental capacity, an ability to catch things, to read with understanding what others have written, to listen to and remember what others are saying on the question of saw fitting, to watch the other fellow—who has mastered the tools with which you are cutting your fingers. And must depends on good judgment.

Judgment

Although this quality was named in the preceding paragraph, it will bear a little of elaboration. Judgment of cause and effect, let us put it, if you will. There are many, many factors to cause a band to lead, or to dodge at the end, or to dodge in the middle of the cut, or to have a tendency to evade knots or tough places at any point. When the latter occurs, judgment tells one that the saw is generally weak; when the saw noses out of the log on entering, judgment tells us that it is weak on one side. But judgment must be accelerated by knowledge when it becomes a question of why these things happen. Acquaintance with superficial conditions helps; but it is not all the equipment necessary.

Now, is one of the above named undesirable conditions, if it were to happen with you, the fault of one of the many factors that may cause it, or is it the fault of a conglomeration of those factors? Depends, of course. However, add knowledge to judgment, and the ability to work hard, and the trouble must be righted. Others have learned how; others may still learn how.

Concerning Tools

Not every young filer knows how to choose and later care for the two tools of which I shall have to say in the following three paragraphs. All tools, of course, come in for their share of importance; but the hammer and straightedge are most in use and therefore the most in importance.

There are many filers still hanging to the old cross face as a general panacea for all the ills of the blade as it lies on the bench under the straightedge; and of this I have no criticism to make. However, it has always been a belief of mine that I could do as much hammering and as good hammering with the straight-with-the-handle face as I could do with both; and because of that my favorite hammer for levelling is one that has one long pene, which runs parallel with the handle, and a round face on the other end. While it has never been a part of my methods to hammer for tension, even for the purpose of stretching a very small spot, I have often found small, round lumps that acted better in adjustment with the round than with the long face. And any hammer should be neither too heavy nor too light for the thickness of the saw on which it is to be used. If too light, the work of levelling will be too slow; if too heavy, the lumps and ridges will fall too quickly, and often go to the other side of the blade. Another bad feature of the unduly heavy hammer is that it may mark the saw.

So, too, will a hammer face that is too sharp mark the saw. While it is a job that requires being done to a nicety, the average man, if he uses patience and care, may grind his own hammer faces. Put a little oil on the freshly ground pene, and then strike the levelling block gently and squarely; this will show up on the block the shape of the face. It should resemble a long oval. As the emery wheel is prone to leave a rough surface, which will transfer its likeness to the saw with each blow, it is well to scour the hammer face smooth with a fine grade of emery cloth.

One should keep a perfect straightedge as a test gauge; and this should be kept sacred as a heathen's idol and used only for the purpose of truing up the straightedges in actual use. These are usually thin, and much dragging over the saw, on which there is always a percentage of grit, wears them out of line almost before one is aware of it. It is also well, but perhaps hardly so important, to keep test templates of the different circles of tension gauges used on the various widths of saw.

Light at the Bench

This is a thing that governs the degree of sawfitting more than many will be willing to believe at first blush. It is one of the finer points—but the man who studies the finer points is going to be the man who survives. If the light is brighter at one end of the levelling block than at the other, does it not stand to reason that the eye will see the lumps, and therefore the hammer hammer the lumps, differently? Or, if the light is brighter on one side than on the other, even, is not the same effect apparent? Especially will this latter have a marked bearing on the fitting of a two-edged saw. The hammering bench should be, by all means, facing the north or the south; if it is not, and if it cannot be conveniently changed, shades should be put up at the windows and so used to throw an even, neither too bright nor too dim, light upon the saw.

A light that is too bright will exaggerate the condition of the plate, and, nine chances out of ten, will mislead the filer into hammering his saw through. A thousandth of an inch, facing a bright light, will appear many times multiplied, which illusion, no doubt, is due more or less to the polished edge of the gauge and the surface of the saw. A light that is too dim will not show up, it is evident, the true condition of the plate, and is therefore also detrimental to good work. If, however, there is no immediate remedy for these undesirable conditions, the use of a thick straightedge will help to alleviate the former, while the use of a thin straightedge will work to the opposite.

Another place, while on this subject, that light has a bearing worthy of note, is the toothing clamp. If it does not come down equally, the finished points may be fitted a little to one side, which may be sufficient, especially if there are other things having the same overbalancing effect, to cause the blade to lead.

The Swage

Meaning, in this connection, both the tool that spreads the point and the finished point itself. As has already been called to mind, the minimum width of swage, in order to put as little of the log as is compatible with good practice in the sawdust pile, is a much talked of thing at the present time. However, it is a thing, this small swage idea, that may be carried too far.

As to the proper width of the finished point, the best judgment of the filer must be brought to bear. Naturally, the plate should have sufficient clearance to prevent its becoming heated by friction against the sides of the cut. In my experience, five gauges of swage in addition to the thickness of the saw, I found to be about right. Possibly on soft, fibrous, stringy woods another gauge would better the running of the blade. Even in wood as has just been described, five gauges of swage will clear the first run after swaging; the trouble comes in the second run, when the points will be slightly too narrow for good fast work. A new trouble arises now and then, too, when one attempts to swage after each trip on the wheels; which comes in the matter of teeth crumbling and corners dropping off because of the steel having been worked too much in the business of spreading with the swage and pressing back to a sameness with the shaper jaws.

The swage—tool—should be adjusted so that the point of the tooth will be drawn out full, strong, and forward to preserve the pitch, which will prevent grinding away so much of the face that the backs become hollow very quickly. As there are many good swages on the market and in use, and as their dies and anvils are different in both shape and adjustment, it is impossible to set forth directions for grinding and adjusting. The makers of these tools, however, will answer any letters written them asking for information.

Where both hard and soft woods are sawn on the same mill, if the logs may be separated so as to run a freshly swaged saw in the soft and a second run saw in the hard woods, the filer will have reason to be grateful. The swage will be found to about fit the work in each case.

The Mill

First, the track should be straight and level; then the lower wheel should be level and in line with the V-rail of the track; then the upper wheel should be in line with the lower; and the mill base should be level and solid. Accumulations of oil and sawdust on the wheels are frequently sufficient in weight to throw a wheel out of balance, and thus cause heating of the bearings, in addition to being hard on the running saw. The columns that support the upper wheel should never be allowed to become gummed, rusted, or tight in their working; if such a condition occurs it will result in a stiff tension arrangement, which will not permit the weight on the lever to take up the slack, or overthrow, of the saw, when it enters the cut, and will produce an effect commonly called "bullheading."

It is a great fallacy to suppose that a great weight on the tension lever will force a badly fitted saw to make straight lines. No amount of weight will overcome fault in the blade itself, and the result will be only heated bearings or fracture in the saw—or, perhaps, both. Enough weight, however, should be used to prevent the blade slipping on the wheels in the heaviest cut, which will always be sufficient to keep down undue vibration if the saw has been fairly fitted on the bench.

Wheels are prone to wear most on the front edge, largely because of the grit that the teeth loosen from the log. When they become worn, a little deeper crown in the back of the saw will do much to overcome this feature; but the proper method of adjustment is to have the wheels ground true. This should be done by one who is competent, as badly ground wheels are as bad in effect as badly worn wheels. And to grind wheels, say the authorities, is better than to turn them with a lathe tool.

Handling Lumber at Lowest Cost

A lumber dealer in a small Iowa town has a lumber shed which is somewhat different from the ordinary shed; it has reduced the cost of handling building material from the car to the shed to a minimum.

The ordinary lumber shed usually has a longitudinal driveway. In this shed, however, the driveways, of which there are two, run laterally. The entire building is so situated with regard to the railroad switch that a small track which is laid in the driveway passes through the building to a point near the railroad switch; then in the form of a semi-circle, into the other driveway. Thus, it is only necessary to run a small car along this track, to a point in front of the door of the car to be unloaded. The lumber or other material is then loaded on the small car and pushed into the shed to any desired position. This method of handling obviates the necessity of loading the material from the freight car to a wagon and then unloading the wagon into the shed.

A device for getting lumber to the piles upon the upper deck of the shed is also used. This consists of a movable cage upon which materials to be put up may be loaded, and, by means of a hoist, raised to the proper height and run upon the proper pile. This case may be moved at any desired point over the driveway and suspended from any convenient rafter or girt. A separate hoist for each of the two driveways provides equal means for taking care of all the different grades of material handled in the shed.

Uniform Grading Rules

Wausau, Wis., Dec. 1, 1911.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Your series of articles upon the grading and inspection of lumber have been of much interest to me. The work which you are doing along this line is most commendable and I sincerely hope that it will be effective. On this side of the line we have found uniform grading rules backed up by a thorough inspection system one of the most vital features of lumber association work; without it we really cannot see how it is possible to produce a standard prdouct. If you could get them to do it, it might be helpful if some of your lumbermen would visit one or more of the associations over here and get direct personal knowledge of how our work is carried on. I am sure that any of your manufacturers who wish to get such information would be most heartily welcomed.

Very truly yours,
R .S. KELLOGG.
Secretary Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

From a recent issue of the Canada Lumberman I notice that you are not losing sight of the question of uniform grading and inspection of lumber. A few months ago several letters on this important question appeared in your journal and it was a step in the right direction. Over the border they have the national rules for inspecting and grading hardwood lumber. They grade it 1sts. and 2nds, and No. 1, 2 and 3 common and sell it on grade. This is the legitimate way of doing business. Why not adopt it here in Canada?

Our hardwood lumber is principally sold log run or common and better. In the true sense, what does log run mean? It should be the full cut of the unpicked logs and contain at least 30 per cent. of 1sts and 2nds, with mill culls out. The same rule should apply to common and better, but in many instances the good end of the stock has been picked out and sold at a fancy price. The dealer who buys the common and better, or log run, whichever it may be, is paying a good price for what he believes will contain the 1sts and 2nds, but when he receives the lumber he finds that it contains about 99 per cent. of common and 1 per cent. of better. So he is stung and has to accept the goods with no claim on the shipper for damages or loss incurred in the transaction. Do you tolerate this way of doing business?

Then again, there is another evil practised by some: that is the raising of grades and invoices in transit. Recently I was called upon to examine a car of hardwood lumber which was bought for No. 1 common and rejected by the firm; and rightly so, for the grade was No. 2 common. The lumber was unloaded and a settlement made with a rebate of $5.00 per M. on the car load. Would the dealer have done this if his lumber had been up to grade? No; and yet he had a fair margin on his deal. This is only one case. How many more are there and how long is this dishonest practice to be tolerated by honest thinking men?

By all means adopt the rules of uniform grading and inspection of lumber for Canada.

Yours truly, HARDWOOD.

The Shay Locomotive

In the November 15th issue of the Canada Lumberman it was stated that Messrs. Bloedel, Stewart & Welsh, Limited, has acquired the holdings of T. L. Shevlin and the Gulf Lumber Company and were building five miles of standard logging railway from Myrtle Point into the timber limits, the railway to be equipped with one "Shay" geared locomotive and a number of donkey engines from the Vancouver Iron Works. We are advised that the Shay Locomotive was purchased from The Hofius Steel & Equipment Company of Seattle, Washington, who are the agents for that locomotive in British Columbia.

A New Toronto Wholesale Firm

The C. G. Anderson Lumber Company is the name of a new Toronto wholesale firm with offices in the Manning Chambers. Mr. Anderson needs no introduction to the trade, having been connected with the lumber business in Toronto for a number of years, first in business under his own name and then as Toronto manager of the British American Mills and Timber Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, whose mill stocks in Ontario he has now taken over. Mr. Anderson has a thorough and practical knowledge of the lumber business and during the years that he has been in business he has gained a reputation for square dealing and prompt business methods that promises well for the success of the new company.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States will hold their next annual meeting at the Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 30th and 31st, 1912.

Estimating the Annual Depreciation

Of Mill and Manufacturing Plants—Forcible Criticism of a Practice Which May Cause Unexpected Confusion

By E. W. Pollock

The subject of depreciations on mill and manufacturing plants is one which deserves concerted attention instead of individual treatment, in order that each one interested may have the benefit of the experience of all the others. But before united action is taken to devise a universal table of rules, much specific and general information must be collected and compiled. There are doubtless many expert individual treatments of this subject, but no matter how meritorious they be, unless they line up with custom to some extent at least, they cannot be adopted.

Nearly everybody's books in the mill business show depreciation—always annually and frequently by months—and the matter is reputed to be very important. And yet it requires only a few minutes' hard thinking once a year and the balance of the time is ignored.

The bookkeeper only rarely is trusted to place the depreciation on the plant and yet the owner who does is reluctant to rely upon his own opinion. He feels that somehow somebody ought to produce a schedule or guide to fit the case and that the bookkeeper should take it and apply it without bothering him, the owner. Being a detail it ought to be spared his attention. The boss may or may not realize that a definite rule is needed for the detail man to use, and one way to establish such a rule would be by concerted action by such a convention or association as this.

At present any bright bookkeeper can take the depreciation account and perform all sorts of juggling tricks with the plant account, the sinking fund and the dividends. But if there were a well defined rule to use by all it would simplify the matter very much. Averages are needed and one or two cases will not suffice to establish a rule. There should be many fingers in this pie.

Correctly Estimating Depreciation

The annual statement for the government under the excise corporation tax law will soon have to be made again, after the end of the current year, and information on the correct way to depreciate will then be desired by many. Each manufacturer should be posted on what the others are doing on this score in order to be consistent in his report. More annual statements are to be made out in future years and it will not do to wipe out the plant with one or two "swipes" (no matter if it hasn't been very profitable for this year), nor will it look very nice to Uncle Sam when he gets to looking over and comparing these various statements you send in, to find you all so very positive and certain about depreciation and yet all so very different.

A fire insurance adjuster, after a fire, entirely disregards the owner's rate of depreciation and replaces it with his own figures. A possible purchaser of the plant reduces the facts and reduces the values to suit himself and totally ignores the owner's attempt to fix the real values. The owner himself is anything but sure that he is right. Who then is it that is demanding that an otherwise accurate set of books shall be spoiled by inserting this annual guess?

Probably half the bookkeepers, usually acting under instructions or perhaps from habit, charge off 10 per cent. a year for depreciation. In twenty years' time this will bring a $100,000 plant down to $12,100. If the bookkeeper is more conservative and only depreciates 7½ per cent. on the same plant his remainder after twenty years is $21,000, while at 5 per cent. there is $35,200 remaining after twenty years. The bookkeeper means this to cover wear and tear and also something over for business uncertainties of various kinds. I would not venture to say which, if any, of these estimates is correct, but I do know a number of millmen who refuse to tamper with their plant accounts in this way, and these are the men who ride in 6-cylinder cars and find making money in the lumber business one continual round of pleasure.

I have talked with many millmen about this matter and doubtless whatever opinions I have upon the treatment of the subject are an average of all the opinions which I have absorbed. Now, while the universal custom is to charge off an arbitrary rate per year for depreciation, I can say confidently that most millmen believe their plants to be as good or better at the latter end of each year than they are at the beginning. Yet in the face of that they charge off an annual depreciation. Now, to me this is an irreconcilable state of affairs. Just why or how a manufacturer is willing to inject into his books of account at the end of the year his opinion or guess, where all other figures are made specific and definite, has never been clear to me. If a mill has a 10-year cut of timber ahead, or a 10-year lease of the ground upon which the property stands, it is perfectly proper to charge off such an amount annually as will wipe off the plant account at the end of the term for which it is needed, but do not call this depreciation, for it is not. If the owner expects to operate indefinitely and if he keeps a plant working at 100 per cent. efficiency at all times, I think that it is unwise and leads to trouble to deduct anything for depreciation. They tell me that they charge off depreciation so as to be safe. They say they do not want to fool themselves. They declare that the custom in general use makes it necessary. To these statements I reply that the practice is unsafe rather than safe, that it fools the owners, and that the custom among sawmill men at any rate, who are always spending money to keep their mills as good as new, should be discouraged. It is certainly embarrassing after a fire to show an insurance adjuster your books, wherein you, yourselves, have charged off a big percentage of wear and tear on your machinery and buildings, and at the same time ask the insurance adjuster to pay you from 50 to 250 per cent. more than your book values!

Does Not Apply to Run-Down Plants

I am not addressing manufacturers who let their plants run down, because I do not believe there are any such here. These are scarce, indeed. A different rule is applicable to that kind. I have in mind one such mill over on the Sound, run by a man who has never put a dollar into the plant for permanent repairs since he commenced operating it. It belongs to an estate, and the family which owns it will some day get it back minus wear and tear. This is a rare exception.

The common use of the word "depreciation" is associated with wear and tear. But the fact that this element of erosion is only one of the many and that the others are much more important in comparison, leads me to the conclusion that unless we can devise a measure for the others it is folly to measure this one alone. A rule to measure wear and tear is maybe easy, but who is going to make a rate which will measure the loss in value occasioned by new inventions in labor saving machinery, by loss of profitable markets, by depressing freight tariffs, by rival products which displace your goods, by hard times and bad accounts? All these elements affect the plant values and are more important than wear and tear, and so, I say, why look for an exact measure for the least important when there is no possible way to measure the others.

Why Depreciation and No Appreciation?

And, again, why should we always have a depreciation account and never an appreciation account? Does not lumber and brick and iron advance as often as it declines and does not each advance make the plant more valuable?

It is the general belief that somewhere there is a schedule or a rate which could be applied to this subject, and that once obtained and so used there would be no further trouble. I have been searching for this rule myself for about fifteen years, and it seems to me now that if I ever get one I will have to make it myself. In my experience among manufacturing plants, I have listed buildings up to 100 years of age and I have seen buildings 20 years old and less which had become obsolete and useless. I call fifty years as a fair average for the life of a wooden building. The oldest engine I have found in use in the West was one of 55 years and the oldest pump 35. Both are still running to-day. The oldest wood construction I know of about a saw mill is 45 years, and I have listed a planer which was declared to be over 50 years old! Twenty-five years' life for woodworking machines is not unreasonable to assume if we must confine ourselves to one figure, though the average opinion of millmen is 13 years.

Attempts to Collect Data

I have many times been asked by millmen whose plants I was engaged in appraising to supply them with a table covering the annual rate of depreciation on each of their various machines. Insurance adjusters use as their authority an insurance writer, who has supplied them with only a slight amount of detail, and he says that a woodworking machine wears out 12½ per cent. the first year and 10 per cent each subsequent year. To get firsh hand data on this subject, I lately have been collecting data by correspondence among practical millmen. The answers display a surprising amount of interest in the subject and a surprising lack of definite knowledge, but the main feature revealed by the answers, which came out very emphatically, was this: That saw mills in operation are up as good as new at all times and are often better at the end of a term of years of constant use than when they were constructed.

Now, it seems to me that, under these circumstances, the millmen who continue to charge off an arbitrary annual depreciation on anything about their plants except, perhaps, painting, roofing, piles and stable equipment, all of which wear out very rapidly, are wasting their time and putting their book accounts into hopeless confusion. If you are bound to have a depreciation account, then open also an appreciation account, for times come in the history of every plant when for two or three years the prices of building materials and machinery in general and labor and freight rates on machinery and various other elements of cost advance to such a degree as to more than offset all the wear and tear that they are subject to.

One Way to Keep the Account

If you are so wedded to the depreciation idea that you must have it, keep it on an obscure page of your ledger and, after taking a good look at it annually, tear it out and start all over with a new plant again. Then when the insurance adjuster comes it will be time enough to begin to discuss depreciation.

When the trust comes to buy you out let them suggest and prove, if they can, that your plant is not as good as new. When you pass in your checks and your widow takes up the frazzled ends of your business, she will be better able to get what belongs to her if there is no depreciation account on the books. In other words, do not bother with the subject at all until some occasion arises for taking it up. It is not a definite transaction and does not deserve a place in your books of account. It is merely an opinion, and as such is not competent to enter upon your records. Do not try to create a sinking fund with the depreciation account. Keep on the plant as good as new all the time and say so on your books.

International Endless Chain

The production of the endless chain saw for felling trees, crosscutting logs, etc., seems to have been the most notable achievement in the lumbering machinery world for many years. Although still a comparatively new invention it has attracted widespread attention, and is likely soon to be recognized as one of the most important inventions in the industry.

Before the invention and introduction of the endless chain saw the blade and teeth of saws were made in one integral part, so that the blade had to be reciprocated or revolved at the same speed as the teeth, with the disadvantage of requiring greater energy and less expedition in the work of felling trees or sawing up the logs and lumber. The construction of the International endless chain saw is apparant from an examination of the two illustrations herewith, one a tree-felling or stump-cutting machine and the other a log-cutting machine for reducing logs to lumber lengths, shingle blocks, etc.

With the endless chain saw the blade is stationary and the chain which forms the teeth moves. Thus the minimum weight is moved and the motion is continuous and uniform, instead of back and forth, as in the old form of saw. The saw consists of a thin steel blade with a groove in its upper and lower edge, carrying a flanged sprocket wheel at each end, through which the endless chain runs. The chain consists of an endless band of steel links with teeth of standard form on one side, and the necessary projections or sprockets on the other side, which fit into grooves in the blade and receive power from the driving sprocket wheel at the pivotal end of the blade. The smaller saws are raised and lowered by means of an arched frame operated by rack and pinion and hand crank. The larger saws, from 4 up to 20 feet, are raised and lowered from the tower by means of wire cable attached to geared drums, hand-operated, the weight of the saw giving the required feed. Any form of power may be applied in the operation of these saws, but the most convenient for the portable machines is the gasoline or electric motor. The power required for the three-foot six-inch saw is seven horse-power, and for the two-foot saw, four horse-power. In the tree-felling and stump-cutting saw the blade is so arranged that it may be used at any angle and the saw may be lowered close to the ground and the felling may be done at either side. A 20-inch tree can be felled in 20 seconds and stumps cut at the rate of 120 in 10 hours. A six-foot six-inch cross-cut saw is now cutting cypress logs into shingle blocks near Abbeville, Ga., at a rate hitherto unattainable. These saws are also used on the edge of log pond, where the logs are floated to the saw and away at little expense, the saw cutting the logs in the water as readily as on the log deck. A 10-foot portable saw with gasoline engine has cut trees eight feet six inches in diameter at five minutes per cut with an interval of five minutes to move the saw for the next cut.

The portable felling saw outfit weighs complete about 500 pounds, and can be carried by three men. The trees when felled may be crosscut into logs by turning the blade from horizontal to vertical position. In case of breakage of chain, it drops out entirely and only delays the work for a few minutes while replacing the damaged link. A spare chain is sent with each machine to allow for sharpening one while the other is in use. The power used for these machines may be detached and used for any other purpose desired. The saw may be used to cut cane, ice, etc.

The endless chain saw is manufactured by the International Endless Chain Saw Company, 34 University Place, New York, and catalogues fully describing the saw and machinery may be obtained by addressing the company.

Jointing Small Saws

Nearly any good workman that files or uses a saw, if asked about it, would say right off the reel that he recognizes the importance of carefully jointing his saw before taking it off and filing. Yet the fact remains, even though they claim to recognize the importance of this, they continue to do in a careless, not to say reckless manner.

The useful practice is to pick up a piece of grindstone, piece of broken emery wheel, or something of the kind, rest it on something, and bring it up to the running saw until it engages the teeth and grinds them off a little. While being ground off the teeth cut a groove into the piece of emery or grindstone—the usual saw-jointing piece lying around has a regular series of these gashes cut in it—they go ahead using it, notwithstanding the fact that we know, if we but stop and think a minute, that these very gashes spoil the jointing. Say the saw cuts into a piece of abrasive. It is jointed on its corners and down the sides until really the jointing off is spoiled, so far as trueness is concerned.

The only way to joint a saw is to take something that is positive, hard and unyielding, that will do all the cutting, but that the saw will not cut a gash into. One of the most convenient, practical plans is to take a piece of flat file, say about 2-in. or 3-in. of the point end of either a 10-in. or 12-in. mill file, fit it carefully into a piece of wood, with a handle attached so that it can be brought up to the saw in such manner that it will cut the long points off the saw teeth, and do it positively. In attaching this piece of file to a block of wood for this purpose, keep in mind that you want it to cut. Therefore, turn the point end up, so that as the saw teeth strike the cuttings in the file they will do their duty, and not merely scrape—so that they will make a clean cut in reducing the long saw teeth points to a true circle.

When you do this, and do it carefully, you then have something dependable to work to, whereas the careless habit too many have of using a piece of emery wheel, broken grindstone, or other abrasive material, that the saw cuts into, is really prolific of as many errors of its own as it corrects in the circle of the saw.—J. M. in the Wood-worker.

At a recent meeting of the B. C. Tax Commission held in Fernie, interesting evidence was presented by Manager Duboise of the Elk Lumber Company. Mr. Duboise presented startling figures about the large amount of United States lumber which had been sold in the prairie provinces during the past season and suggested that some relief might be afforded by a reduction of the taxes levied upon lumber.

The methods of cutting veneers, either right or wrong, are as different as day is from night. Some of the greatest difficulties were recently discussed by a number of veneer men, some of whom argued that when veneer stock came from the knife uneven on the surface it could be made flat in the drying, while others claimed that it first had to be cut even in order to make it lie flat. As a matter of fact, the latter way is the only correct method, affirms the "Hardwood Record." The veneer is cut and scored in the centre during the process of cutting. The tendency of veneer is to diverge as it leaves the knife instead of moving in a straight line, the cause of this being due to an uneven cut at the knife, or an improper adjustment in the tension bar. On placing a long log in the veneer it will have a tendency to buckle in the centre, which cannot be noted by the naked eye. A hair's breadth will have the effect of cutting the veneer uneven, or if made in two pieces, will cause it to run crooked as it leaves the knife. The tension of the log increases directly in proportion to the length, consequently the tendency to buckle will be greater. The smaller the circumference of the log the more effect this will have. Thus as the knife gets down to the core, the more this tendency will be noted. There is but one satisfactory method of overcoming this tendency, and that is to adjust the pressure bar. Different logs vary so greatly that the pressure bar.

Logging Under Government Supervision

Forestry Principles Applied to Lumbering Operations in Western Canada—Methods of Disposing of Brush—Precautions Against Fire

The lumbermen of Canada have heard a great deal about conservation these last few years and have doubtless read much about how foresters would handle logging operations, if they were given a chance, so as to do away with the fire danger and prepare the forest for another crop by promoting the natural reproduction of valuable timber species. The lumbermen of Canada have now for the first time the opportunity of watching logging operations being conducted under regulations drawn up and supervised by foresters.

There are at present five different timber sales in progress on Dominion Forest Reserves, which are being handled according to the principles of forestry.

One of these sales, in the Englemann spruce and lodgepole pine belt of the Rocky Mountain Reserve, has been in force for several months.

One sale, on which logging is just now beginning, covers about fifteen square miles in the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve in Manitoba. The three remaining sales, on which logging will begin in January, are for tracts of green timber, chiefly spruce, with a mixture of jackpine, tamarack, birch and poplar, all in the Riding Mountain Forest Reserves.

A brief consideration of the regularities under which these sales are being handled will show that the lumbering industry has nothing to fear from such regulations as those drawn up by the Dominion Forestry Branch.

The amount of timber to be cut is estimated by a representative of the Department, and an upset price per thousand feet is set. This price varies with the quality, accessibility and marketability of the timber and is always fixed so as to allow a proper logging and manufacturing profit. The timber is then advertised for sale, all bidders are notified in full of all the regulations governing the cutting of the timber. The privilege of cutting the timber goes to the bidder offering the highest stumpage. There is no other payment beyond the stumpage; neither a bonus nor a ground rent is charged. The absence of these charges enables the bidders to figure more closely the price, they can afford to pay for the timber. They run no chance of paying for what they do not get.

The first condition under which the sale is made is that the timber shall all be removed within a specified term of years, a certain proportion being removed each year. The idea is that timber from forest reserves will only be sold to actual operators as there is a need for it, that the operator will be given long enough time to remove the timber, but that he will not be allowed to hold it for speculative purposes.

When small quantities of timber are being sold to the operators of portable mills it is required that the mill shall not be of less than twenty-five horse power, and that it be furnished with proper equipment including saw edger, trimmer, planer and matchers, and the carriage be well set and the machinery in a good state of repair. Where these requirements have not been insisted upon it has been found that the lumber has been butchered by the owners of poorly equipped and poorly handled mills, and that settlers who were dependent upon such mills for lumber have been compelled to accept very inferior stuff. Such a restriction as to equipment does not apply to a large mill.

It is always required that the cutting be confined to the area marked out by the officer in charge of the operation. This area is not defined by arbitrary straight lines such as land subdivision boundaries or timber boundaries, but is defined only by the nature of the country or the boundaries of the timber which it is thought wise to cut over. In a mountain valley the area would extend as high as merchantable timber reached. There would be no merchantable timber above the edges of the tract sold, as is so often the case on timber berths whose boundaries are defined by straight survey lines.

The purchaser is put to no expense to survey the boundaries of his timber. The boundaries are marked clearly by an officer of the Forestry Branch.

It is always required that stumps be cut with a saw and that no stump be left over eighteen inches in height. Of course, judgment is used in enforcing this regulation. If, however, stumps are left higher than the limit imposed when they might easily have been cut lower, they are counted and the operator charged double the fixed stumpage dues on the timber left in the stumps. This amounts to quite a lot on a large operation.

Where the logging operations are in green spruce it is required that no trees shall be cut except those marked for that purpose.

The marking is done by a forester whose aim is to remove all mature or defective timber and to leave for further growth all young thrifty trees. The most experienced men available are secured for marking as it is a task requiring great judgment. Trees are marked for removal which will of necessity be damaged by the falling of their neighbors, also those trees which are likely to be windthrown. Where the logging is more expensive a larger proportion of the trees is removed so as to reduce the logging cost per thousand feet. The aim in marking spruce in Manitoba is to remove all timber which is mature, and to leave only those trees which are needed for seed trees, are making a very thrifty growth or are too small to be utilized at present.

The contract requires that all timber must be utilized, that no merchantable timber be left in tops, lodged trees or scattered logs not picked up. The forest ranger in charge of the operation is required to scale up all timber so left and double dues are charged. This provision encourages careless operators to pick up everything merchantable, to vary their log lengths so as to leave no timber in the tops and results in leaving the ground much cleaner.

Where there are two or three species in mixture, such as spruce and poplar, the spruce being valuable and the poplar without a market the regulations forbid the use of spruce for skids, head blocks, road construction or the erection of buildings. The operator is allowed to take poplar for these purposes free of charge. This regulation has the effect of removing a portion of the poplar and making openings for further extension of spruce in the next crop of timber.

Disposal of Brush

The disposal of the brush after logging operations, because of the importance as a source of fire danger and because of its effect on the next crop of timber, is one of the points requiring the closest attention. One condition under which timber is sold by the Forestry Branch is that the brush shall be lopped and scattered or piled for burning according to the instructions of the forester in charge. In spruce operations in Manitoba where the snowfall is heavy the brush may be safely disposed of by lopping and scattering. This can be done when the trees are being cut into logs. The cost is not known but it is expected it will vary between 20 and 40 cents per thousand. A portion of the brush will probably be piled for burning, both to see what the cost is and to see what the effect will be on the spruce reproduction. Burning will probably be done by the forest rangers in the spring before the fire season.

It is stipulated that as little damage as possible will be done to the young forest growth, especially that of the most valuable timber species. The forest ranger in charge of the operation is instructed to see that in road building no young spruce poles are used, that roads are not constructed through clumps of young trees and that in skidding young trees are not damaged in any avoidable manner. The prevention of the destruction of the young timber, so far as is practicable is one of the best manners in which the Forestry Branch can secure another crop of timber.

All timber cut is scaled by the forest ranger before it leaves the mill. Because of the small average size of the log which would result in a fairly large over-run if the log scale were depended upon, the actual lumber production is measured, not the logs.

Every mill situated within a forest reserve must, before the beginning of the fire season be surrounded with a satisfactory fire guard. The operator is required to exercise constant supervision to see that fire does not start from his operations. If a fire does start in any way which threatens the tract he is cutting he is required to supply all his men for fire fighting without cost to the Government.

Judgment is used in the enforcing of all these regulations, and it is not expected that they will at any time result in hardship for the mill operator. Should any operator refuse or persistently neglect to work according to the spirit of the regulations, right is reserved in the contract to suspend the operations or revoke the contract.

Mr. Miller, of Miller and Seim, lumber dealers, Hampden, Ont., was a welcome visitor recently at the offices of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Making Customers from Prospects

How the Live Lumber Retailer Handles his List of Prospects, and follows them up personally

By J. T. Carpenter

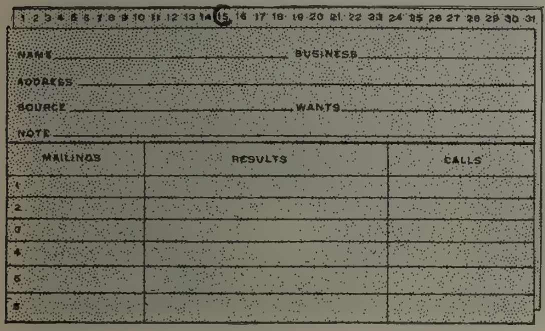
From the various sources upon which he draws, the lumber dealer may assemble each week, a handful of newspaper clippings, business cards and envelope-back memoranda bearing the names of prospective customers. He has reason to believe that these men are in the market for his commodities. He faces the problem of drawing them into his office and winning their trade.

To make these sales in the town of three or four or twenty lumber yards demands method. The memoranda should be assigned to the routine clerk, and a follow-up card should be placed on file for each name. These cards will bear the prospect's name and address, the source of the name, any information of a personal nature that might influence the order-getting and a note as to whether the prospect desires concrete block, frame construction, repair material, roofing, fencing or material for interior work.

Every card should indicate whether the prospect is a renter, landlord, intending builder of house or business structure, farmer or building trades worker. Each dealer must decide for himself how far he can profitably carry this classification. The more minute his division is, the more personal can he make his letters. In circularizing, however, every such change of copy is costly.

Different classes of prospects may be entered on cards of different colors; as repair prospects on blue cards, house builders on white and factory or store block builders on red cards. Various notching, checking and paper clip devices are also used for this classification. Choice among such schemes depends on the extent of the file and the dealer's personal acquaintance with his list. The smaller the business, the better the dealer's own personality can serve in place of memoranda and filing schemes.

Whenever a call is made, or a letter and piece of advertising are sent to a prospect, this fact should be noted on each card. The various circulars and letters should be designated by number, which, (with the date, and later, the outcome of the follow-up) can be quickly noted in the correct columns. Reference to these cards will then show just what circularizing has been done, and make it easy to avoid doubling on prospects which not only costs money, but loses sales.



Form I (front card): The card kept of every prospect who may be reached by the lumber company. Form II (back card): The file card bearing dates of the month by which prospects are followed up.

The date of the next follow-up may be brought to the file clerk's attention either by dated index cards or by paper clips.

Under the first arrangement, forty-three guide cards are necessary, one numbered for each of the thirty-one days of the month, and others lettered for each of the twelve months.

During the winter, very little use will be found for a follow-up. At the approach of the spring building season, however, the list ought to be revised and prepared for action. On February 15, for example, you may decide to circularize a list of one thousand names at the rate of one hundred a day, and to follow them up in ten days.

The prospect cards will now be sorted according to the desired dates of follow-up, should any names demand especially urgent treatment.

Should the dealer wish to follow certain urgent prospects, or should he plan, for one day, a letter to householders on repair suggestions, for another, a factory letter, and for a third, a note discussing the farmer's needs, however, it will obviously be impossible to maintain both the daily and the alphabetical classifications just described.

To meet this condition, file cards (Form II.) are used bearing the days of the month printed across the top. These cards are filed in strict alphabetical order. Cards for prospects who are to receive different circular letters will, as suggested, be of different colors. Paper clips will then be procured on which appear the name of a certain month. At the beginning of the spring campaign, February clips are placed at the top of the cards, over the days of intended follow-up. All the clips for the sixth will then appear in a straight line from front to rear of the file drawers, and an instant's attention will separate those of February from any prospects in the same line, to be approached on the sixth of March or April. After the addressing is done, the clips are moved to the sixteenth. March clips will of course be used for the next follow-up.

Regularity and Tact

This is the rule of any sales campaign, and the problem of prospect follow-up is the problem of selling. The dealer must know what his trade demands. He must be seasonable in his offers, his letters, his personal solicitation.

Frequently construction work is sighted, so important, so large or so urgent, that timely personal solicitation is demanded on the lumberman's part.

Lumber retailers have met with marked success in this follow-up of rural free delivery lists. This use of the country prospect list makes a geographical division of the cards desirable—an arrangement which in turn sacrifices the alphabetical order. The cards are filed in order of the prospects along the roads or routes followed by the dealer in making his trips, and the dates are indicated by clips, as described.

These five features of business-getting follow-up may well take the form of rules:

1. Keep the prospect list live—up to the minute.
2. Make your copy as seasonable and vital as your list.
3. Base your solicitation on real values and a real inducement for immediate action.
4. Give your prospect something to sign and mail; profit by his action while he is in the mood.
5. In your letter or circular, catch the personal tone and reach the mutual ground which the salesman has to attain before he can book the order.

Dealers are apt to grow careless and carry names which are hopelessly bad risks.

Seasonable copy is another strong point to be considered. Each month at the time of issuing statements, a single choice bit of advertising goes to each person on the list. Envelope-size folders, booklets and blotters are ordinarily used. The copy is never twice alike, and always emphasizes some particular department of interest at the time; window and door screens in April, storm sash in the fall, tobacco sticks and fencing in season.

The Comer & Searce Company, of Mooresville, Indiana, used the familiar clearance sale argument to hasten buying. They sent out circular letters telling of the annual housecleaning under way in their yard; of the bargains which had come to light in lumber, posts, roofing, doors and sashes. Display and local advertisements in the newspapers supplemented these letters.

And then to take advantage of this persuasive element, dealers have tried many enclosures. A sample paint card has been used, with a request to check the desired color; a specification blank asking data on which the dealer may base a bid, a post card requesting that an appointment hour be filled in, to discuss plans and estimates.

In all these devices, the aim is to bring the prospect into contact and co-operation with the merchant. If he can be induced to sign his name to a request, he will not forget the dealer and will be more approachable thereafter.

The personal letter which begins with a solution of the builder's perplexity over floor plans, or his difficulty in getting desirable material, is an excellent example of right follow-up.

This appeal to "your interest" is not limited to the letter, however. The follow-up used by an Oklahoma dealer in search of rural trade consisted of colored postcards which served to amuse the farmer's children and excite questions for the farmer to answer. Slight as it seemed, there was a point of contact.

Several dealers issue post card views of buildings erected from their plan books and of their materials. An Iowa dealer lists the well known business blocks in which his mill work was used. A Chicago dealer in fine interior woods names the palatial city hotels and banks for which he has supplied panels and doors. The appeal in all these cases is to the universal inclination to see results before we buy and to follow the judgment of the men about us.

Explanatory copy also has a strong personal appeal. Two little booklets entitled "From Tree to House," and "Next to the Bark," distributed by the Combs Lumber Company, were business-getters because they combined straight selling talk with a description of lumbering processes from virgin forest to polished wainscoting.

The Necessity of a Good Cost System

By Alexander T. Deinzer

The writer has read many articles of late treating on cost-finding. Associations are now being organized for the purpose of devising uniform cost systems. In view of the fact that but very few furniture manufacturers and planing mill men know what their goods are costing, and as the curse of the furniture manhfacturing business is this lack of information, I will endeavor to briefly suggest some of the important points to be considered when installing a cost system; also, what such a system should and must show.

One of the most dangerous pitfalls in every manufacturing business lies in either inability or unwillingness to know the exact cost of production. Competition is becoming keener every day, and a few cents, more or less, either way, may mean certain ultimate success or failure. There is no information placed before the manufacturer that is more important than an accurate computation of the cost of manufacturing each separate article which he sends forth into the markets of the world.

An actual cost system, to be trustworthy, must take into account all the factors entering therein; it must be a matter of judgment founded upon observation, and a constant vigilance on the part of those in authority. Unfortunately many manufacturers consider a cost system nothing more than a lot of "red tape," and insist upon keeping down office expense salaries. Some of the old-time manufacturers will tell you that they operate a wood-working plant and have no time for fancy figuring. Furthermore, they have been in business for the past forty years and made a success of their business. However, in many cases they will tell you that within the past ten or fifteen years they have made very little or in recent years have lost considerable money.

Years ago our forefathers received long prices for their manufactured goods, adding from 100 to 150 per cent. to the cost of material and labor, which well covered overhead, selling and margin. Can this be done to-day? Unfortunately, it cannot. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that in many furniture and other wood-working plants the manufacturer permits the salesman to guess the price on the new article manufactured, the manufacturer supposing that John, who is in touch with competitors' prices on similar patterns, knows what the goods will bring. Nine times out of ten John will name prices which will be to his advantage, for he is paid to sell goods, and if he can show up annual sales from $100,000 to $200,000, then he has more than made good on the job. It is an easy matter to sell gold dollars at 50c. each, but it requires a salesman to sell goods at a profit. The fact that the manufacturer does not know what his goods are costing is the reason of most failures to-day. Enough distance between cost and price is not observed.

Sir Thomas Lipton stated, when asked how to succeed: "There is no royal road to riches, and in a business as big as mine, no back lane. My methods are open and anybody can see them. My receipt for prosperity is: Work hard, deal honestly, be enterprising, exercise careful judgment, advertise freely but judiciously, and understand your costs." There are no secrets about cost-keeping; much is written and preached upon this subject every day.

I stated above that many associations are now being organized for the purpose of devising uniform cost systems. I know of nothing that will prove of greater value to the furniture and wood-working manufacturing trade generally. Benefits derived from individual concerns cannot be compared with results obtained from uniform association costs. It is well worth the time and money for manufacturers to meet, say, once or twice a year, and discuss the important questions confronting each and every manufacturer. Your competitor is not a bad fellow, and you will be surprised how friendly and willing he will be to co-operate if he is but approached in the matter. If your competitor is making money and is producing goods cheaper than you can produce them, learn the reason why; and this cannot be accomplished otherwise than by co-operation.

There is no way that so much can be done for an industry as through agitation of cost-keeping, and I believe that associations can, through this method, be the means of very greatly improving present conditions. A thorough knowledge of cost in all furniture factories would also be the means of almost entirely stopping the habit of copying designs, making them from one to three dollars less on a speculation. If you do not know what your goods are costing, what are you doing but speculating? Get all the information you can on cost accounting and read up on the subject. The highly intelligent articles appearing in our trade journals should be carefully perused by not only the manufacturer, superintendent and foreman, but by the workmen as well. Unfortunately, these papers do not receive the appreciation they so readily deserve.

It is not the intention, as has been stated, to outline a specific system for ascertaining factory costs, but to briefly mention what a cost system must show. Among the important things it should do: First, ascertain the cost per unit on each piece manufactured: second, record the amount of time spent on each operation or each order; third, show location in plant and the condition of work on each unfinished unit; fourth, show the amount of productive and non-productive labor, and for what the non-productive is used; fifth, show relative overhead and direct labor cost per hour, or per unit, in each department; sixth, show whether each operation is increasing or decreasing in cost, and, in its final analysis, whether you are making goods at a profit or loss.

In planning a cost system for your factory make the system as simple as you possibly can, so that every foreman and employee will readily understand it. Although excellent systems, both complex and simple have become general in the United States, yet many cost systems are so complex that, with the multiplicity of details, their real purpose is almost lost. Besides, they add an enormous expense to the product. Employees do not want to be antagonized with complicated systems. The man who puts in a cost system must have plenty of experience in a practical way, as well as theoretical knowledge of accounting. Unless he has full knowledge of all details of the business, it would be better not to install the system.

The basis of a sound cost system is accuracy in bookkeeping, a correct inventory and exact data for the cost clerks. Another thing in favor of a good system is that it has for its main object the determination of the efficiency of men. The system should tell you daily what each man has accomplished, who are your good men and who are your lazy men. It shows you whom to discharge and whom to promote. It also tells you whose wages are too high and whose wages are not high enough. You will learn what men to appreciate, as every man well hired is an investment for your company. Give your employees a square deal and you will protect yourself against strikes. When a man "does not make good," either discharge him or try him in some other department.

The Element of Humanity in Management

When you install your cost system make your superintendent and men see the new ideas. Many employees are never glad to see changes. Explain to them what benefits are derived from such a change, and that they are also benefitted thereby. Consider your men and handle them diplomatically. Unless your employees co-operate with you, it is useless to consider such a system. It certainly pays better to spend time in educating and training men than to spend time in tongue-thrashing. The modern manufacturing plant cannot afford the old-time foreman who mingles the functions of a spy with the functions of a mule-driver. Of late years it has been discovered that systematic training of the least intelligent workman pays as well as the training of the most intelligent. The human element is one of the most important factors of management.

Another factor of importance is that men be praised and encouraged now and then. Every person has his or her peculiarity of personality and temperament, and it is up to the manager, superintendent or foreman to become thoroughly acquainted with his men.

Do not load your men with duties. The fewer the duties that any man has to perform, the easier it is to find men who can perform the task well. After winning the confidence and co-operation of your man, next turn his attention to loyalty and enthusiastic service. Place at his disposal machinery and tools which will prove the most economical.

Accurate cost systems and scientific management have attracted more attention during the last year than any other subject. Manufacturers are appreciating that only through such methods can cost production be decreased, output increased, wages raised, labor troubles eliminated and the quality of the work improved generally. These subjects involve the investigation of many phases of work, tools, and even managers themselves.

Scientific managing is by no means foreign to the subject of cost-keeping. The subjects are closely related, and one deserves as much study and consideration as the other. The writer may decide to write more on the subject of scientific managing for some future number of this paper.

One of the methods of obtaining production time records is to use daily time cards. A job card record may also be used. When the so-called job ticket is used, it is well to carefully date each card, inserting hour and minute when commencing job, and doing likewise when job is completed. The mechanical time-recorder is one of the best schemes I know of for recording time, as by this method a dishonest employee cannot so readily "doctor" his card as when writing, as is sometimes done. Every employee should also insert his number on the job card. All cards collected should be checked against the time reported by the time-keeper. File all cards belonging to the job in one folder, for in so doing comparisons with previous jobs can readily be made, and the foreman or superintendent can trace any card without looking up the matter in the factory.

When drafting your form time card, do not make it too complicated. One of the common faults with time cards is that too much depends upon the accuracy and clerical ability of the employee. He does not usually appreciate the importance of the time records he is expected to keep. If you design a simple card he will gladly cooperate with you. This is especially the case with foreigners, who do not care to admit that they do not understand what is expected of them, and as a result the cost clerk receives information which is absolutely worthless. Many very highly-educated men are employed in wood-working plants, yet, as is the case with manufacturers of all lines, many are also employed who lack the training for such work, but, who, after all, are perfectly willing to do the square thing.

Herewith is shown a form of cost card which is very simple and can be applied to nearly any wood-working plant. I might suggest that different-colored cards be used for every department. In using this form the workman simply marks his time when commencing job, in proper place, and checks operation. When job is completed he inserts time in space indicated as finished date. The time can be computed by the cost clerk, who is, after all, a non-producer, hence the producer's valuable time need hardly be taken for this work. The same style of card (changing operations, of course) can be used in the cabinet, finishing and other departments.

When the cost of labor is well understood and properly carried on, we must next direct our attention to material used. So much has been written on this subject that the writer will not at this time state just how to determine cost of material, including waste, etc.

The overhead or burden should next be applied. A fixed percentage cannot be stated, and the overhead varies in all factories. The burden must include such items as general and operating expenses, salaries, office help, depreciation on plant and machinery, interest on money invested, repairs, power, etc. This percentage should be compared at least once a month.

Repairs on imperfect work must be taken into account. Open an account, "Repairs," and charge all productive labor applied on this work, likewise material, to this account. This account will no doubt prove of considerable interest to your superintendent and manager. As will be understood, this item must also be included in the overhead or burden.

Selling and advertising is next considered. This item varies with many concerns from 10 to 50 per cent. on amount of gross sales. Be a liberal advertiser and allow enough for this item.

One formula therefore for ascertaining cost is and must be: Cost to make and sell, plus profit, equals price; prime cost, plus direct factory expense, equals factory cost; factory cost, plus general expense, equals cost to make; cost to make, plus selling expenses, equals cost to make and sell; cost to make and sell, plus profit, equals price.

No matter what may be said or written, this is the only correct way to determine cost. The formula will remain the same, regardless of different expressions or phrases. Essential facts are what we must have, and they are included in this formula.—The Woodworker.

Credit Sales and Price for Contract Work

It may or may not have occurred to the average retail lumberman that he has more than a passing interest in the price at which contract work is let and for which he is furnishing the building material, says the Mississippi Valley Lumberman. It is as well known that the bulk of the retail sales of lumber in the country are made on credit as it is that this practice will probably continue in spite of the efforts and talk against it. And a very considerable portion of the lumber that goes out of the retail yard is for work being done by contract, and for which the contractor is the debtor. It is equally true that the average retail lumber dealer will say that it is this class of sales that yield him the smallest percentage of profit, because it is the kind of business on which there is the keenest competition. It would, then, seem the wise course that the retailer be informed of the price at which the contractor has undertaken to do the work for which he is furnishing the lumber. Of course, the dealer is protected by the lien laws; but it is considerable of a nuisance to file liens on every building for which lumber is furnished, and, in case of failure on the part of the contractor to meet his obligations it is expensive and annoying to undertake the legal processes nesessary to secure payment, to say nothing of the possible ill-feeling that will be engendered.

Conditions in England may be somewhat different from those existing in this country, but in general application there is probably much similarity. In a recent issue of the Timber Trades Journal, of London, the editor says, "Only the other day we noticed that a firm secured a contract at forty per cent. less than the highest tender. In contracts of to-day there is no such margin of profit to admit of this difference. Raw material for construction has a general parity of value, and the schedule of quantities cannot to any great extent be reduced, especially where the work is executed under the engineer's or architect's supervision. The standard rate of wages must also be paid. It is therefore inevitable that if the contractor without capital goes wrong it is the merchant who suffers, and to be precise, it is the timber merchant upon whom the greatest loss falls, giving his six months' credit, as in the iron, stone and brick trades the terms are monthly.

"Yet we find people who are able to obtain unlimited credit. Whether or not this arises from the internecine competition in the timber trade to obtain business, may be debatable; it certainly cannot be alleged that the timber trade in the main lacks a keen sense of commercial acumen. The question then arises, how is it possible for such rank outsiders to obtain unlimited credit. We are driven to the conclusion that it is the weak merchant, anxious to secure business, who takes risks which the established firms would shrink from. In many cases, the contractor, unable to obtain credit with the latter, pays (on paper) higher prices than would be quoted elsewhere."

We fancy that there are many points in this quotation from the English paper that will appeal to, and be recognized by, the lumber dealer on this side of the water. Not only in the matter of contracts, but in straight sales to the consumer, the dealer takes many chances. In old established communities the dealer has usually learned the paying disposition and ability of most of his natural customers, and loss is less likely. It has been frequently stated that customers of doubtful credit are charged more for their goods than those whose ability to pay is not questioned. Would it not be more logical for the dealer to charge the hard customer less, for, in case of loss the amount to be charged off will be less.

It certainly is the experience on this side of the water that contract bids for work will vary as much as forty per cent., and it is equally true that there is no such real variation in the cost of doing work that is well done. Under these conditions it would be well for the men who are to furnish the material to know something of the price at which contracts are taken. This would enable them to judge the ability of the contractor to make a profit on the work, and to determine their chances of receiving full pay for the material without the necessity of legal proceedings under the lien law. This, of course, in case there is any question of the financial ability of the contractor.

Mahogany

It was but a few years ago that mahogany was regarded as a precious wood, and was employed only in the interior of the very finest private houses, and for the making of the most expensive furniture. During the last few years there has been a wonderful development in mahogany importation and use, and it has become one of the foremost departments of the lumber industry.

The statistics of hardwood consumption indicate that to-day the number of buyers of mahogany in this country is exceeded only by those of oak, maple, poplar, basswood, ash, birch, chestnut and cypress. This is a wonderful standing for the "aristocrat of woods," with its higher prices, in competition with native forest products. Of course there is good reason for the popularity of mahogany. The importers of the logs and the manufacturers of the lumber have never advanced its price beyond a very modest profit, and it is relatively so low that it now makes little difference in price whether an office building is finished in mahogany or quartersawn white oak.

Another reason for the popularity of the wood is the fact that it is one of the few lumber materials that improve in tone with age. After much experimentation leading car builders of the country finish practically all their cars in mahogany as being the one wood that will stand the severe usage and hold its finish better than any other material.

Statistics of the Trade and Commerce Department, just issued, show that Canada's sales of printing paper to the United States for the five months ending August 31 totalled $739,359, as to $785,931 and $256,561 for the corresponding periods of 1910 and 1909. The exports of Canadian pulp wood to the United States for these five months' periods were in 1909, $2,817,291; in 1910, $3,393,552; and in 1911, $2,568,352.

Interest is already being aroused in connection with the new timber policy of the British Columbia government. This will be brought down at the session to be held immediately and will be perhaps the most important legislation of the session. It will be based on the report of the commission which reported a year ago, but too late to allow of the recommendations to be embodied in a bill for the session last January. Material changes will be made in the law. It is probable that some amendment will be made in regard to the method of taxing timber, though this will not be comprised in the timber bill, but will come down later, when the recommendations of the taxation commission, which has just concluded its sittings, will be considered.

CAMPBELL-MACLAURIN LU

Mills and Yards of the Campbell-MacLau

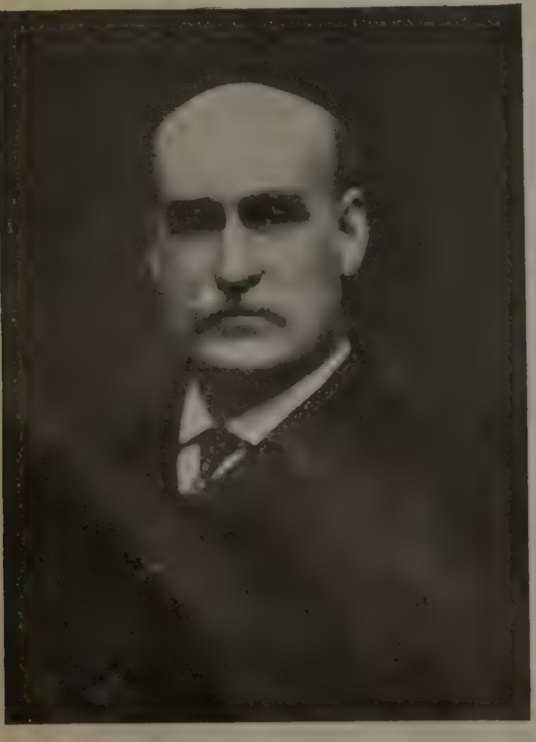
A Successful Lu

What has been Accomplished by
Co-operation—Spruce their Speciali

BEFORE giving a sketch of this company whose legend is "Everything in Spruce," but whose operations are not confined wholly to spruce, it will interest our readers to have in a summarized form the reasons given by Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, the Managing-Director, why the Company has specialized in spruce. Mr. Campbell says:—

"The general public have not sufficient technical and commercial knowledge of the different kinds of lumber to fully understand the many advantages spruce has for a great many purposes over other lumber whose place it could take. In fact, a great many of those fairly familiar with lumber and building operations have not gone sufficiently into the question to understand it fully.

"As a matter of fact, spruce is very rapidly displacing other woods in the market, and we are doing our share toward making the change."



Alex. MacLaurin—President

Quoting from an article by Mr. H. R. MacMillan in the "Canada Lumberman," Mr. Campbell showed that in 1909 spruce was the leader in the lumber production of Canada, as it formed 29.5 per cent. of the total, white pine 27.4 per cent., Douglas fir 12.3 per cent., hemlock 7.9 per cent., and red pine 4.4 per cent. Of the 965,000,000 lath manufactured in 1909 in Canada worth about $2,400,000, about one-half was spruce, and one-third white pine. The remaining fraction was made up of cedar, hemlock and Douglas fir.

In saying that spruce is rapidly displacing other woods," continued Mr. Campbell, "I refer more particularly to white pine, for flooring purposes, and Norway pine for joisting and timbers. This does not mean in every case that it is better, but it is at least equally as good and decidedly cheaper, and the reasons are commercial and economic. Taking the matter of lath, it is somewhat remarkable that there seems to be local preferences; thus in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Buffalo, Rochester, and some other cities, the preference is for pine lath although the price is higher, but on the other hand, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and some other large cities, the choice is decidedly for spruce independently of the price."

"The fact is, in regard to lath it is rather a matter of individual choice, and this being the case it is remarkable that spruce is not more generally used in Ontario when it is as easily procured and much cheaper."

As Mr. Campbell's company is amongst the largest distributors of lath in Eastern Canada, handling not only spruce but white pine, red pine and hemlock, in many cases the whole output of large mills, he is in a position to give a somewhat conclusive opinion on the relative merits of the different kinds.

"In the matter of flooring, the choice between spruce and white pine depends upon the facility for obtaining and the relative prices. The advantage in spruce when obtainable is wholly in the price, and while white pine no doubt makes a better flooring, when spruce will meet the requirements of the case it is naturally preferred on account of the difference in price. Of course for under-flooring where there is no exposed surface, the advantage is wholly with spruce. In connection with the question of flooring, it cannot be impressed too strongly on the minds of users that spruce must be thoroughly dried, otherwise the shrinkage will be a serious matter and this is responsible in many cases for the opposition to spruce for this purpose.

BER COMPANY LIMITED.

nber Company, Drummondville, Que.

ber Organization

gy, Business Judgment and Staff
escription of Mill and Property

"In Montreal for flooring of factory construction spruce is used almost exclusively, the principal sizes being 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 3 x 3, 3 x 4, and 3 x 5. It is generally planed four sides and beaded on under edge and laid on edge, making a ceiling for lower flat. The advantages of spruce for this purpose are its non-inflammability, its durability and its relative cheapness. These combined qualities are not found in any other wood, and as the amount used in work of this kind is very large—some Montreal factories requiring nearly half a million feet—the use of spruce means considerable economy as well as safety."

Passing from ordinary flooring for houses, etc., Mr. Campbell referred to a quality spruce has that makes it preferable to any other wood for flooring for traffic purposes, bridges, etc., that is that it gives a better grip to the horses' feet, preventing slipping. To illustrate this, Brooklyn Bridge is floored with spruce each year, this one quality outweighing its other disadvantages. It will interest readers to know that it takes about half a million feet 2 x 10 x 16 feet 6 inches to floor the bridge.

In frame buildings, especially in New England and Quebec, large quantities of spruce are used for clapboarding and novelty siding, and it is found quite satisfactory when properly painted. In Ontario the use is not so general, but is becoming more so, with equally good results. For inside natural wood finish for offices, etc., clear spruce is very attractive.

One other use of spruce in construction work is its peculiar fitness for scaffold plank and temporary flooring for buildings under construction. Its strength, lightness and wearing properties make it preferable to any other wood. The planks have not the objectionable splintering found in hemlock and some other woods. New York City each year consumes millions of feet of 1¼ and 2 x 9 x 13 plank for these purposes, which comes largely from the Ottawa Valley and other parts of Quebec, and is transported during the season of navigation by canal boats. The Woolworth Building in New York—55 storeys high—now under construction, will use 600,000 feet 2 x 9 x 13 for scaffolding and temporary flooring.

Passing from construction to other uses of spruce, Mr. Campbell said that manufacturers using boxes and crates find spruce cheaper, more durable and less easily wrecked than other woods.

In discussing lumber values Mr. Campbell had a word of praise for the manner in which the "Canada Lumberman" has upheld Canadian woods against the competition of Southern pine. All the arguments are in favor of Canadian woods—spruce, pine and hemlock—and still there are architects and contractors who for some inexplicable reason persist in specifying Southern pine for structural work, interior decorative work, joisting, etc. The price of the Southern pine is greater and its inflammability is a source of danger. An American architect might be excused for making this mistake, as he may not be familiar with the merits of Canadian woods, but a Canadian architect should know better.

Arthur H. Campbell—Managing-Director

Organization of The Company

The Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company was organized in 1907 under a Dominion Charter to carry on a general lumber business. From the outset a large part of the Company's business was the handling of spruce, and the conviction of the Managing Director, Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, that there was a great field for enlarged operations in the sale and use of

Geo. L. Ryon

De Witt C. Culver

Maurice Welsh

spruce, has been fully justified by the growth of the company's business from year to year. As already stated, the company does not confine its operations to spruce exclusively, but spruce plays such an important part in the output of the company that "Everything in Spruce" is recognized as its commercial slogan. The great bulk of the sales are spruce lumber, rough and dressed. Other kinds of wood, however, are largely handled, the preference being for "the particular wood that will suit the special purpose, even if a campaign of education is necessary to introduce it." They handle a large quantity of cedar shingles and are the sole agents for Ontario for Donald Fraser & Sons' New Brunswick cedar shingles, well known to the trade throughout Canada and the Eastern States.

When the company decided to build their mill after looking over the whole field, it was decided that Drummondville, Que., offered special inducements in location, transportation facilities and local advantages, consequently the mill was built in 1908. The Canadian Pacific Railway and Intercolonial Railway connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway, afford transportation facilities. The mill and equipment throughout are modern in every particular, with every facility for handling and dressing lumber quickly and cheaply. The machinery is of the latest and most advanced type. Berlin matchers and surfacers and Mershon's band saws are used. The motive power is supplied by Robb engine and boilers which are located 12 feet from the mill in an absolutely fireproof engine room having cement floor, brick walls and iron girders and roof. This construction with good fire appliances secures for the company a very low rate of insurance.

In securing a site the company bought a large space of ground to give sufficient yard room and building room to meet the requirements of years to come. The illustration at the head of the page shows that a considerable area is required for the stock carried.

The company's principal sales are made in New York City and State, the New England States, Ontario and Quebec. Since its organization the business has increased from year to year at a very rapid rate, and the success in the past augurs well for greatly increased success in the future.

In October, 1910, the company suffered a loss in the death of its Vice-President, Mr. Jas. D. McLaurin, treasurer of the Skillings, Whitneys and Barnes Lumber Co. It was largely through Mr. McLaurin's initiative and energy that the company was organized. He gave substantial encouragement to the enterprise and his unbounded enthusiasm helped to give the company its first impetus. Wherever Mr. McLaurin was known, and his circle of acquaintances was a very large one, he was extremely popular and will be long remembered for the encouragement and support he gave to young men beginning business. Mr. McLaurin was also associated with a number of large lumber companies in Canada and the United States.

DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS

The Board of Directors and Managers is as follows: Alexander L. MacLaurin, president; DeWitt C. Culver, vice-president; Arthur H. Campbell, managing director; George L. Ryon, director; Maurice Welsh, director and Ontario manager; Wm. J. W. Booth, cashier. E. D. McCallum, manager at Drummondville; E. L. Simard, Quebec representative; M. H. Gatchel, New York representative. The personnel of the Board makes it a remarkably strong one, as each member is well known in lumbering, commercial and financial circles.

Alex. L. MacLaurin—President

Mr. MacLaurin is a lumberman and the son of a lumberman. His father was Mr. John MacLaurin, who lived at East Templeton, Ottawa County, Quebec. Mr. MacLaurin received his education at the old Ottawa Grammar School. In 1868 he joined his father's lumber business at East Templeton, becoming a partner in 1878 by buying out the interest of Mr. Blackburn, the former partner. He retained his connection with the firm until 1886, when he went to Montreal, and with Mr. Robert Reford and others organized the Charlemagne and Lac Oureau Lumber Co., with mills at Charlemagne and Montcalm. In 1905 Mr. MacLaurin assumed the management of the Canadian mills of the Union Bag and Paper Company, comprising the Charlemagne and Lac Oureau Lumber Company, The Gres Falls Company and the St. Gabriel Lumber Company. Upon the organization of the Campbell MacLaurin Co. in 1907 he was made president. He is also associated with other companies in the following capacity: President British Columbia Timbers, Limited; President Quebec Timber Limit Holder's Association; President Laval Electric Company; Canadian Director, Yorkshire Insurance Co.; Director Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co.; President Canada Electric Co. and President MacLaurin Bros., Limited, the well known lumber company of Montreal.

Arthur H. Campbell—Managing-Director

Mr. Campbell has three special qualifications as the responsible head of a large lumbering enterprise. He is a young man, he has a thorough knowledge of the lumber business and he is a lumber enthusiast. Mr. Campbell is a son of Mr. Paul Campbell, formerly of the firm of John Macdonald & Co., of Toronto. He was born in Toronto in 1874, and educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University. During his two years at Varsity Mr. Campbell somewhat cheerfully admits that he distinguished himself more on the campus than in the class-room. He was Captain of the Varsity baseball team, and half-back on the rugby football team which won the championship of Canada in 1895.

After leaving Varsity, Mr. Campbell joined the staff of W. C. Edwards & Company at Rockland, where he received his initiation into the multiplex mysteries and problems of the lumber business. To the training received with the Edwards Company, Mr. Campbell attributes much of his success. He has great appreciation for Senator Edwards, whose methods and principles he has tried to apply to his own business. After spending some time at Rockland and Ottawa, he became salesman for the Robinson-Edwards Lumber Company and was made New York manager of this company, remaining there 10 years, during which time he established a large connection, so that when he left New York to organize the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company, he was well known to the trade in New York City and State, in which places a very large proportion of the company's business is done.

Mr. Campbell has been successful in securing men of high standing and exceptional ability as salesmen and representatives. All who are identified with the company are men who have been

Wm. J. W. Booth

E. D. McCallum

M. H. Gatchel

E. L. Simard

associated with lumbering and lumber enterprises from the well known president to the latest addition to the selling ranks.

DeWitt C. Culver—Vice-President

Mr. Culver has been identified with the lumber business since 1886, when he began as travelling salesman. He has been associated with the Superior Lumber Company of Buffalo, and with the Skillings, Whitneys and Barnes Lumber Company, of Ogdensburg, of which company he is now general manager. He is also a director of the Strong Lumber Company of Orillia, George Gordon & Company of Cache Bay, Bartlett Lumber Company of Sheldrake, Michigan, and the Marine Transportation Company of Ogdensburg.

George L. Ryon—Director

Mr. Ryon entered the employ of the Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Company of Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1872 as a clerk. By sheer ability he worked his way through the gradations of cashier, book-keeper, and assistant-treasurer, until he is now treasurer of this corporation.

Maurice Welsh, Director and Ontario Manager

Mr. Welsh was born in Bobcaygeon, Ont., which Mr. Welsh states, is "the home of the good, the true and the beautiful." With a combination of these virtues and others of a more practical and commercial character, he makes a successful representative in the Ontario field. He was first associated with the well known and old established firm of the Mossom Boyd Lumber Company of Bobcaygeon. Upon completion of this company's operations in Bobcaygeon Mr. Welsh joined the Campbell MacLaurin Company as their Ontario representative in 1907.

Wm. J. W. Booth—Cashier

Mr. Booth was engaged in the lumber business with James Booth & Company, Dublin, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1904, joining the office staff of MacLaurin Bros., Limited. He became cashier for the Campbell MacLaurin Lumber Co., Limited, in 1907.

E. D. McCallum, Local Manager at Drummondville

Mr. McCallum was formerly associated with the Charlemagne Lumber Company at Charlemagne, and the York Lumber Company, at Gaspe. At the beginning of the company's operations at Drummondville, Mr. McCallum was put in charge and he has shown exceptional ability as manager. His relations with the employees and the public generally have been most pleasant.

Mr. Maurice H. Gatchel, New York Representative

Mr. Gatchel had his earliest experiences in lumbering with Mr. Thomas W. Smith, a prominent lumberman of Washington, D.C., whose employ he entered when 16 years of age. After 10 years' experience as secretary, inspector and yard manager, he removed to New York to represent W. M. Crombie & Company as salesman of Southern pine and Pacific Coast products. He remained with this company until he became representative of the Campbell MacLaurin Company in New York, in 1910.

E. L. Simard—Quebec Representative

Mr. Simard, like many another practical lumberman, got his first experience in lumbering with the Charlemagne Lumber Company. Subsequently he joined the staff of the McLean Company at Bonaventure, Que., and remained with that company until he became travelling salesman in Quebec for the Campbell MacLaurin Lumber Company.

Forest Surveys—What They Cost

By C. A. Lyford

The cost of a forest survey varies with the intensity of the methods used in collecting and working up the data. The cost of any survey should be proportioned to the value of the property surveyed. The intensity of method may generally be so adjusted as to make the total cost of survey approximate one per cent. of the stumpage value of the merchantable timber. This proportion should never exceed two per cent. and should rarely be less than one per cent.

Both cost and methods depend somewhat on local conditions. The cost not only varies with the intensity of method, but is also influenced by such factors as accessibility, compactness of area, presence or absence of initial base lines, prevalence of windfall, etc. Weather also plays a part in the cost occasionally, when the need for results is so urgent that the work must be prosecuted under unfavorable conditions, such as those occasioned by the Spring "break-up" in the Laurentian region of Eastern Canada.

The heavy stands of fir and cedar on the Pacific Coast, call for a survey costing on the average about $150 per square mile. Such a survey involves: A system of base lines carefully chained and leveled and not over one mile apart, on which are tied a system of parallel cruise lines not over 10 chains (⅛ mile) apart; additional cruise lines wherever they are needed to insure accuracy of detail; a complete and detailed tally of all timber on a strip one chain (66 feet) wide along all cruise lines; the accurate location between cruise lines of the boundaries between the various kinds and qualities of timber; complete levels along all cruise lines; careful leveling of all important water-courses; all to be worked up into maps, tables, and reports, the effectiveness of which can best be appreciated by examining samples of the finished results of such a survey.

For the pulpwood region of Eastern Canada and Northeastern United States, where the stand is light and the value per square mile correspondingly low, methods have been developed whereby an essentially complete forest survey may be made for from $30 to $40 per square mile. Such a survey is less accurate as to details than more expensive systems, the spacing of the cruise lines being 1-3 of a mile, but the data is made sufficiently complete to permit the preparation of reliable contour maps on a scale of 4 inches to a mile, with the various forest types and conditions shown according to a regular map legend. The timber estimate data is assembled by drainage units of 10 to 20 square miles each, and worked up into tables showing the amount of timber classified according to kind, size, and quality.

For cheaper surveys, some of the essential features of a complete survey have to be omitted. By dropping the contours and the detailed mapping of lakes and streams, the cost may be reduced to $25 per square mile, with a further reduction to $20 by increasing the spacing of the cruise lines to ½ mile, or to $12 by increasing the spacing of the cruise lines to 1 mile.

Sanding Fine Furniture Stock

Requires a sander with adjustments easily and quickly made, and with all operating parts so simple in construction that keeping them in perfect alignment does not require expert attention. Every working part has been simplified for this reason on

Berlin Triple Drum Sanders

No other sander has carried this idea so far as the Berlin, because no other builder recognizes that simple adjustments increase the efficiency of a machine.

Ask for Sander Booklet

Take the Drum Adjustment for instance. Each Berlin Sander Drum may be adjusted separately or all of them simultaneously by means of the same hand wheel. Thus drum adjustment is made far more accurately and in less time, than where there are three hand wheels necessary.

With the one handwheel all drums may be raised equally at the same time, then the separate drums properly adjust for correct proportion of the cutting. With three separate hand-wheels all adjustment is a matter of guess work until several pieces are run through to test the setting of the drums.

Even if a new operator were to make poor adjustments of the drums, good stock need not be ruined by taking too deep a cut. He has the reverse at hand to back out the stock. This same lever starts and stops the feed instantly. No other sander built has this feature.

Another exclusive feature of the Berlin is the feed control lever. With this lever three changes of feed speed are obtained as well as starting and stopping. Feed changes on other sanders are made by changing pulley sizes for the different speeds.

Adjustment of feed rolls, press rolls and drums for aligning are simple and quick. It requires only the loosening of set screws and turning up or down the bearing screws to secure perfect alignment. Moreover once aligned they remain so.

No sander part receives harder wear than the oscillators; but this is easily taken care of on the Berlin. The adjustment collars are kept in place by set screws. If any wear occurs in the oscillator box a set screw is loosened and the collar turned so that all lost motion is taken up. No other oscillator part requires adjustment. The oscillator box is cup shaped and will retain oil up to the shaft bottom. Better investigate further.

Berlin Machine Works Limited

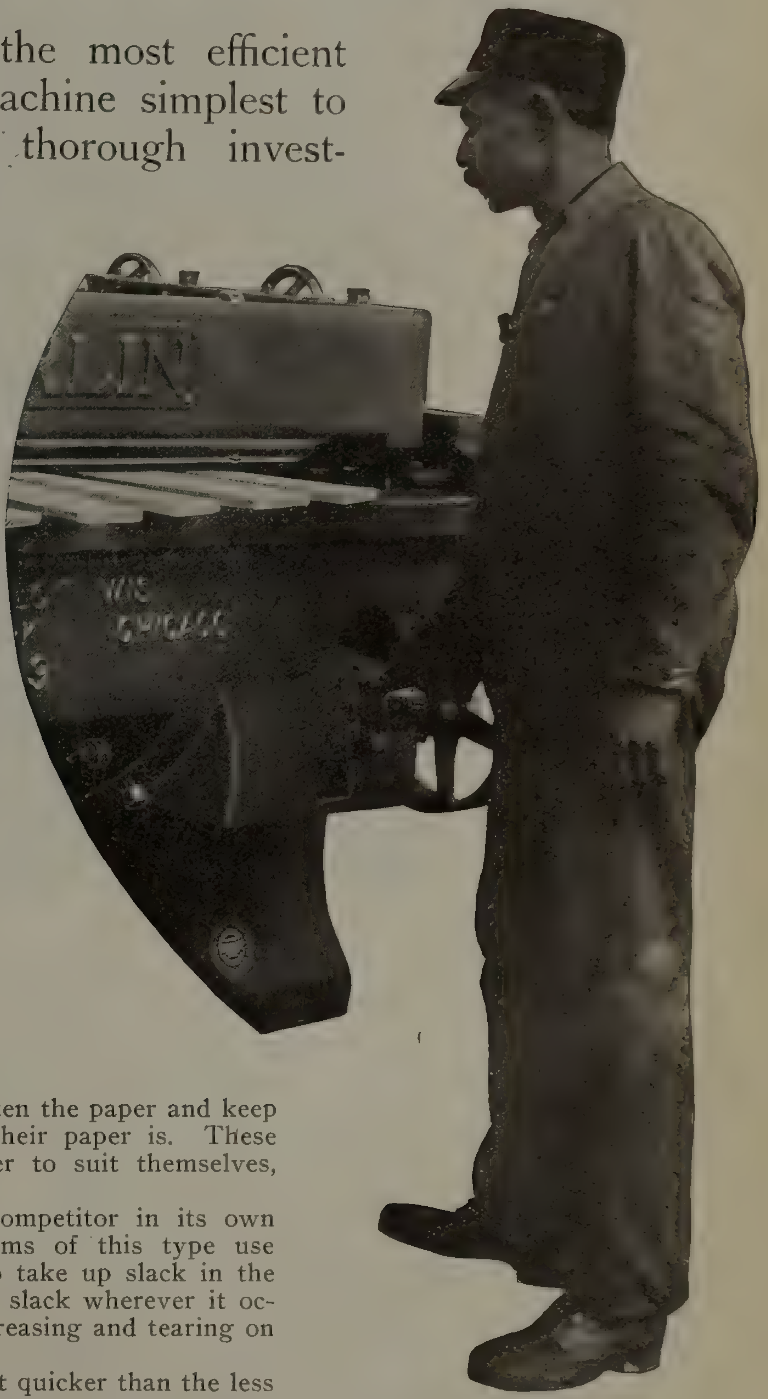
Branch Offices:
New York, Chicago,
Boston, New Orleans,
San Francisco,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Columbus, Ohio.

Plants:
Hamilton, Canada
Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Offices:
Seattle, Spokane
Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va.
Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B.C.

Operators Should Choose Sanders

Given the chance, operators will choose the most efficient sander, because an operator prefers the machine simplest to operate with drums easiest to cover. After thorough investigation he would like and recommend



Berlin Triple Drum Sanders

One operator may prefer the **spiral** type of drum, another the automatic take-up. He may choose either on the Berlin.

SEND FOR SANDER BOOK

The Berlin spiral drum is well known for its very effective sanding and polishing abilities. Paper is wound about it spirally with edges lapping so that there is no break in the cutting surface. A groove is made in the drum shell and covering to allow of lapping edges without a ridge. Under average conditions this drum is the most efficient built.

The spiral drum does not depend upon automatic means to tighten the paper and keep all slack out of it. Many operators prefer to know just how tight their paper is. These men get better results with the spiral because they tighten the paper to suit themselves, after which no slack occurs.

The Berlin automatic take-up straight opening drum has no competitor in its own type, because of the flexibility of the take-up device. All other drums of this type use straight bars across the drum to clutch the paper, so that in order to take up slack in the paper it must be loose all over. The Berlin flexible device takes up slack wherever it occurs in the length of the drum. No danger of paper folding over, creasing and tearing on this drum.

Paper may be put on either of these Berlin drums as quick if not quicker than the less efficient drums offered by would-be imitators. Another thing—Berlin drums are balanced perfectly. The straight opening drum as well as the spiral is balanced in running condition and cannot be thrown out of balance.

There's a 32-page booklet on Berlin Sanders that all operators and superintendents should have. Send for it at once. It's free and full of information.

Berlin Machine Works Limited

Plants:
Hamilton, Canada
Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Offices:
New York, Chicago, Boston,
New Orleans, San Francisco,
Minneapolis, Minn., Columbus, Ohio.

Branch Offices:
Seattle, Spokane, Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va., Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B. C.

Lumber Trade in United Kingdom

Written for the **Canada Lumberman** by James Hammer Quail

Business in lumber at the principal timber ports of the United Kingdom shows widely different degrees of activity at the present time. At some ports business is brisk, and in extent is satisfactory. At other ports business in lumber generally is quiet, and the output from yards for consumption is on a small scale, though in these cases some woods, such as birch, oak or pit-wood, is moving quite satisfactorily. This last is the condition of things at London. Sales of pine and spruce lumber for home uses have been on a small scale, but some life has come through the export branch. Buyers on the Continent have made very fair demands and these have maintained a degree of life at offices and wharves which has been of importance to the trade, as keeping things moving for the time being, and as affording fresh evidence that consumers on the Continent are still in active business touch with London merchants and are ready and willing to take timber from them. This continental connection is standing London merchants in good stead at the present time, and is causing a movement of timber which, though not large, is gratifying to those who receive orders to supply.

A very fair number of inquiries have come in for goods to be delivered early in 1912, and some desirable orders have been booked for these forward deliveries. This, apart from price, has been satisfactory as far as it has gone, as it has meant so much trade to the good for next year, but the trade has not yet been visible in yards and on wharves, for no stock has been moved yet in respect of it. It is all "book" business. The yards will deal with it at any time within the next six months. Merchants are glad of this forward business none the less. As aforesaid, it is so much to the good for next year, and that is a matter for satisfaction.

So far as the doings in the sale-rooms afford an index to the stock of the timber trade in the London district, there is little cause for complaint. The timber offered has found ready buyers, but the prices obtained, in the case of spruce and pine lumber have not been high, showing that there has not been an urgent need to buy on the part of those bidding for the different lots. This easing of competition in the sale-rooms is one of the most accurate indications of the state of trade to be found in London. If consumption is brisk and yard stocks have been worked down, the desire to replenish is strong, and competition in the rooms becomes keen. If consumption is slow and stocks are fairly full there is no such desire to buy. If useful stuff can be bought at "a price," then someone present will think it worth his while to take the lot or lots at the price, and the timber will be sold. The state of the competition will be an accurate mirroring of the state of trade in the principal fields of consumption. At the recent sales the state of the competition has indicated quietness in some of those fields. In that of the building industry, the most important of all, things have become very quiet in the London district. The writer, in the course of a run through the garden-city districts of North London, at the middle of November, was able to note how very little building work was actually in progress. Much property letting at £3 to £50 per year had lately been completed and had become tenanted, but of building actually in progress, there was little. This was but the ordinary condition of things for the time of year, as every effort is made by builders to get new property finished and tenanted before the winter rains fall or frosts come. Building in London may be said to be stopped for the winter. It does not follow, however, that the production of builders' joinery must stop when the building trade closes itself down for the winter months. Much projected building work is so completely "in plan" long before the constructional work of the lower parts is completed, that the joinery work can be pushed on, the joiners working "to plan" and to "scale." In this way, much joinery work can be put in hand and finished before it is wanted to be fixed in position. But in the London district work on builders' joinery is now quiet. Packing case makers continue very busy, the near approach of Christmas having increased the demand for cases. The sale of timber for case-making is fairly active, but the business done is largely in spruce boards of ½-in., ¾-in. and 1-in. nominal. Cabinet woods are also in good demand, especially mahogany, walnut, birch and oak, in hard wood, and yellow pine, in soft-wood.

At Liverpool, business is proceeding on the improved scale last reported. The spot demand for soft-wood lumber is good. Orders for spruce are coming in satisfactorily as regards number, though most of them are not for large quantities, and suggest that buying is proceeding on a hand-to-mouth scale. The values of spruce keep firm and the tone of the market is good. Builders are fairly busy so that a very fair demand for builders' timber exists. Pitch pine lumber is in good demand and values are very firm. Birch is in fairly active demand, and is firm in price. Stocks of planks are light, but those of logs are fully up to the average. Stocks of Canadian oak are light and the consumption is on a satisfactory scale. Planks are in moderate compass and the consumption is active.

At Manchester the timber trade is now deriving benefit from the active and flourishing condition of the cotton trade, the general engineering trade, the woollen trade, the coal trade and the ship-building trade of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland. Since the close of the great strikes, in August, the trades named have become very active. The activity is making a good demand for timber at Manchester, and has caused the outlook for the trade for the winter to be bright and full of promise. Red and yellow pine and spruce, in boards and deals of practically all useful sizes, meet with a ready sale. Much of the timber is taken at once, for use, on arrival.

On the northeast coast business in the timber trade is now fairly satisfactory. At West Hartlepool lumber is in active demand. The shipyards are maintaining a demand for whitewood battens and deals, while the case-makers of the district are busy, and are taking fairly large quantities of white wood and red-wood of the cheaper kinds for their own uses. Orders for sawn pitch-pine have come in more freely, while the demand for pit-wood, deals, and light log-stuff, from the collieries has increased materially. Much business has been done for deliveries in the first half of 1912.

At Hull the condition of the timber trade is almost exactly similar to that at Hartlepool. New orders from the northern districts served by Hull, are coming in freely and the sawmills are busily occupied. All branches of the timber trade may now be described as busy.

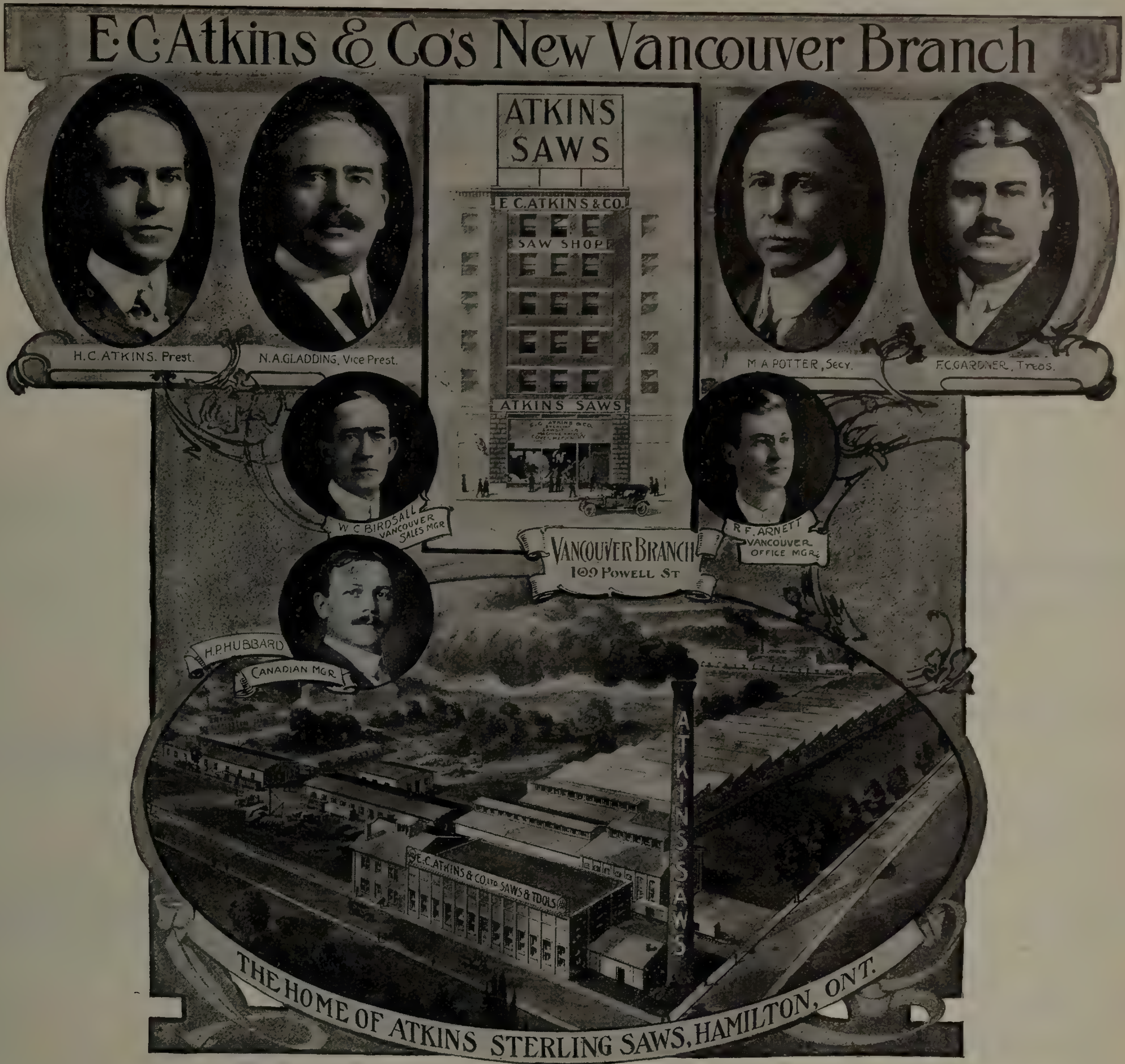
At Glasgow the consumption of some kinds of timber is active, while other kinds move less freely. Yellow pine is in good and improved demand, especially the higher grades of the wood. Spruce has lately been very quiet. Pitch-pine has been in fairly good demand. Oak, elm, teak and waney pine have also sold steadily.

Coronation Timber

It was mentioned in the Canada Lumberman at the time of the Coronation of King George V. that a large part of the timber used for numerous stands for sightseers along the royal routes would most likely find its way back again into the hands of members of the timber trade. It is now announced that Messrs. Thomas Jones, Limited, of Bermondsey, London S., have purchased from the police the timber used at the time of the Coronation for barricades in the public streets. As special "lots" in the purchase have been mentioned, 480 pitch pine posts, 9-in. by 9-in. and some fifty standards of rough boards. Much of the timber used for the stands, chiefly small log stuff, planks, scantling and boards, found its way back to one branch of the timber trade or another, and will have passed ordinarily into consumption.

The Cutting of Prices

The very keen competition in the timber trade at London, at Liverpool and Manchester, is now the chief topic of the trade. Taking the country as a whole much business in timber is being done, but the complaint is that prices are cut so fine that much of the business is not worth doing. In proof of this one hears of sales in which the profit will only work out at 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s., or even 2s. 6d. per standard. It is probable that very few transactions will take place which leave so lean a profit as 2s. 6d. per standard to the seller, but even the higher prices named are sadly inadequate and carry no margin which will provide against the ordinary risks of trade. One can understand an eagerness to do business and a measure of keenness in the doing of it, but one can not understand the selling of goods at cost, or practically so, which the selling of timber at prices now being mentioned, really means. The proverbial changing of a shilling, to oblige a friend or neighbor, is all very well, but it is not business, and the selling of goods at cost price is similarly not business. The irritating element of the case is that there is really no need for the cutting of prices which is now going on. Prices which carry a moderate profit can be obtained as easily as the "cut" prices. Buyers would as readily pay fair higher prices as the low "cut" prices. The quoting of an unfairly low price to secure an order is an obtrusion at one's own cost. A seller "A" may secure an order which would otherwise have gone to another seller, "B," by "undercutting" him, as it is termed, that is, by quoting a price which is unfairly low. In such case B will have lost an item of profit, but A will have gained little, if anything, and that little will be an unfair profit. This again is not business. Boycotting and denunciations of traders who offend in this way have proved futile in cases of the kind. The remedy lies in commonsense and honorable procedure all round. This may come through an allround recognition that the distributor as a worker, is worthy of his hire in the form of a fair profit on the goods which he handles and sells, and that to trade on a principle which means the throwing away of such fair profit to the injury of oneself and of one's fellow traders, is neither good business nor sound business morality. It is, indeed, a form of business prodigality and meanness which deserves no place or toleration in the practices of a reputable trade.


E.C.Atkins & Co's New Vancouver Branch
H. C. ATKINS, Prest.
N. A. GLADDING, Vice Prest.
ATKINS SAWS
E. C. ATKINS & CO.
SAW SHOP
ATKINS SAWS
M. A. POTTER, Secy.
F. C. GARDNER, Treas.
W. C. BIRDSALL VANCOUVER SALES MGR.
R. F. ARNETT VANCOUVER OFFICE MGR.
VANCOUVER BRANCH 109 POWELL ST
H. P. HUBBARD CANADIAN MGR.
ATKINS SAWS
E. C. ATKINS & CO. LTD. SAWS & TOOLS
THE HOME OF ATKINS STERLING SAWS, HAMILTON, ONT.

E. C. Atkins & Company Open New Branch at Vancouver

The latest addition to the Canadian Department of E. C. Atkins & Company is the branch which has just been opened at Vancouver, B. C. The wonderful development of the company's interests in Western Canada rendered it imperative to establish a selling and distributing depot for the Canadian factory at Hamilton.

The new Vancouver branch is in charge of Mr. W. C. Birdsall, Manager of Sales. Every lumberman and hardware man throughout British Columbia knows "Bird" and likes him. Mr. F. R. Arnett, well known in this section and for some years associated with the company in the States, will assist Mr. Birdsall as Office Manager.

The new branch is located in the brand new store building at No. 109 Powell street, which is in the heart of the business district of Vancouver. The building is 25 x 100 feet and is six storeys high, with a basement. It is thoroughly modern in every particular, well lighted and admirably adapted for the company's use. The ground floor is fitted as a sales and office room with private offices and social rooms for visiting customers. A large display window and vestibule entrance furnishes an opportunity of showing constantly the various types and styles of saws and tools which the company make. The upper floors accommodate the duplicate stock of all kinds of saws and tools, thus giving the customer the benefit of prompt delivery at the lowest possible transportation expenses.

A very complete repair shop has been installed under the personal supervision of experts which have been sent direct from the factory. These men have been selected on account of their long and varied experience in the scientific manipulation of saws. All kinds of re-fitting such as cutting down, re-toothing, gumming, re-tempering, hammering, filing, etc., will be done in the most painstaking and effective manner. This will be greatly appreciated by all mills throughout this territory, as it gives them the opportunity of securing the most expert and painstaking service.

The company has provided an adequate sales force and several mill, cross-cut and hand saw specialists will travel from the Vancouver branch, covering thoroughly all of British Columbia and as far east as Calgary.

The almost limitless supply of timber on the Western coast of Canada, together with the remarkable development of the business interests in that section undoubtedly insure for the Vancouver branch a prosperous future.

The high quality of Atkins Sterling Saws (which is the brand under which these saws are known in Canada) will enable the Canadian manufacturers to secure the very finest saws that the market affords, without delay and at the least possible cost commensurate with quality.

The entire Canadian business is under the direct management of Mr. H. P. Hubbard, with headquarters at Hamilton.

In 1910 Canada exported to Great Britain 2,965 logs and 37,454 tons of square timber. The square timber had a value of $907,759, as compared with $1,485,190 in 1908. The exports of deal amounted to $7,715,442. The total forest products shipped to Great Britain amounted to $11,033,074, as against a total of $31,835,326 to the United States. The largest item shipped to the United States was planks and boards, which in 1910 amounted to over $17,000,000. There was a slight falling off in the export of shingles in 1910 to the United States.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to Buy—Ash, Elm, Birch and Basswood, either Log Run or on grades, Fred. T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 11-tf.

Basswood, Elm and Maple

Wanted—a quantity of one and two-inch basswood, elm and maple. R. W. Baxter, Chatham, Ont. 24-1

Basswood Wanted

WANTED—inch No. 2 common and mill culls, winter cut Basswood. Apply Firstbrook Box Company, Limited, King street east, Toronto. 22-25

Spruce Wanted

We can use short spruce 4-4 and 5-4. Describe what you have to offer and lowest price delivered here. The Rathbun Company, Deseronto, Ont. 21-24

Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Wanted

500,000 feet 4 in., 4½ in. and 5 in. Birch Firsts and Seconds for shipment as soon as sawn, green or dry. Quote best price on cars, giving amounts you can furnish. Box 353, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-5

Wanted

WANTED—Birch, maple and poplar logs, No. 1 butt cuts. Delivered Montreal from March to May, 1912. State sizes and lowest cash price to E. T. H., B34, Board of Trade, Montreal. 24-24

Lumber Wanted

1 in., 1½ in. and 2 in. Black Ash; 1 in. to 4 in. Hard Maple; 1 in. and 1½ in. Soft Maple.
1 in. to 2 in. Basswood; 1 in. to 3 in. Soft Elm, and 1 in. to 4 in. Birch.

Send particulars to James Lauder, 501 Kent Building, Toronto.

Wanted

Five million feet of maple, birch, basswood, ash, oak and elm, 1-in. to 4-in. thick, for delivery during 1912 at Owen Sound, water shipment only. Can use log run. Advise what you have to offer, giving lowest prices. Our terms are spot cash on delivery. Box 388, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3

Wanted—Box Lumber

Large consumer of No. 1 and No. 2 White Pine Box Lumber, desires to negotiate with responsible shippers, regarding stock for water delivery next season. Give shipping point, state quantity 4-4 and 5-4 can furnish with lowest quotations and other particulars.

Address, Box 374, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

Wanted

Ten cars 1 in. and 1½ in. Dry Soft Elm, log run. Apply Box 370, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

Wanted

two carloads 4-inch firsts and seconds, Hard Maple, dry, 6 inches and up wide, 10 ft. and up long, for immediate shipment. Quote price and point of shipment to Box 360, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. Ont. 22-tf

White Pine Logs Wanted

Wanted, sound, green, white pine logs (small second growth preferred) for immediate or winter delivery. State what quantity, where they are, and price by piece or by the thousand. Write The Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. 22-1

Birch Wanted

We want to buy Birch in all thicknesses. Log run or on grades. Will contract for winter's cut. National Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y. 23-2

Maple and Rock Elm Wanted

Wanted—Up to 120,000 feet 1-in. and 1½ in. hard maple 6 in. up wide, 10 ft. up long; also 20,000 feet 1-in. and 1½-in. rock elm 6-in. up wide, 10 ft. up long; quote price for 1sts and 2nds and also No. 1 Common grades in each case and name point of shipment to Box 382, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-tf

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Cedar For Sale

Square Cedar for sale; 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 feet, for next winter and spring delivery. Auger & Son, Quebec, Que. 22-1

For Sale

Pine—30 million feet estimated, close to Georgian Bay. Can be operated and driven at low cost. For particulars apply The Ontario Lumber Company, Limited, 20 Dowling avenue, Toronto, Ont. 23-24

12 in. x 12 in. For Sale

300,000 feet B.M. of 12-in. x 12-in. short leaf yellow pine timbers 18 ft. to 40 ft., average 30 feet. Can ship immediately.

JAMES SHEPPARD & SON,
24-3 Sorel, Que.

Hardwood For Sale

We are prepared to cut under contract:—
250 M. to 500 M. feet Hard Maple.
100 M. to 200 M. feet Basswood.

Also some Black Ash, Birch, Soft Elm. Correspondence invited. The Pearce Company, Limited, Marmora, Ont. 22—tf

We Want a "Want Ad" From YOU

¶ Just an opportunity to prove to you what a quick purchase or sale you can make by advertising in this department.

¶ The page is before you—read what the other fellow wants, or has for sale.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto - Canada

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Saw Mill For Sale

at Uhthoff Station, G. T. R. Capacity 25 M. feet, containing stationary boiler, 80 h p.; one engine, 50 h. p., and machinery outfit. Will accept $800 in full to close estate, as timber is done. Apply to W. B. Tisdale, Orillia, Ont. 17-t.f.-24

For Sale

One fifty horse power tubular boiler complete with front, grate bars, injector and smoke stack, and one thirty-five horse power engine, together with steam pipes and heater, for $250, f.o.b. cars. For particulars apply to C. H. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Ont. 23-2

Boilers For Sale

For sale, six 54 in. Tubular Boilers, 14 feet long, in good condition. Tested to 100 lbs. steam pressure, complete with all regular fittings and sawdust grates. Can be seen at Calumet, Que., or apply Riordon Paper Company, Limited, Montreal. 21-24

Manufacturing Plant For Sale or Lease

Large floor space, brick boiler house and yard, valuable permit, centre of building district. Low price, satisfactory terms.

J. B. JARVIS,
24-24 18 Toronto street, Toronto.

Equipment You Can Swear By, Not At

16 miles 56 lb. relay rail with angles, gross ton $25.00.
25 standard gauge 60 M. capacity log cars, guaranteed, $175. (Located near Toronto, duty paid).
42 Ton Shay, 10 x 12 cylinders, standard gauge, Port Arthur, $3,500.
31 Ton Shay, 10 x 10 cylinders, standard gauge, guaranteed, $2,300.

JONES PURCHASING AGENCY,
507-508 Andrus Building,
22-1 Minneapolis, Minn.

The Munn Lumber Co.

Whitney, Ontario

Whitney Saw Mill, fully equipped, three single cutting band saws and band re-saw with first class machinery throughout; nine steam boilers, 30 x 30, Corliss engine, machine shop, lighting plant, sprinkler system, refuse burner, blacksmith shop, etc.

1 Alligator Boat.
6 Pointers and Driving Boats.
1 Gasoline Launch.
Driving Outfit, including Warping Lines, Boom Chains, Pike Poles, Peavies, etc.
6 Camp Outfits, including Heaters, Cooking Ranges, Dishes, Cant Hooks, etc.
60 sets Heavy Log Sleighs.
6 sets Tank Sleighs.
1 only 50-ton Locomotive.
12 only 30-ton capacity Flat Cars, 37 ft. long.
1,500 tons 56 and 60 lb. Steel Rails.
100 tons 16 and 20 lb. Steel Rails.

We offer any portion or the whole outfit at a bargain. If interested write us for particulars and prices. 22-tf

Whitney, Ont., Nov. 8th, 1911.

Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindle, Rohlman.
Cut-off saw, railway, wood frame.
Dovetailer, Boults.
Engines and boilers, various sizes.
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.
Jointer, 16-in. White.
Moulder, 6-in. Houston.
Mortiser, Smith.
Mortiser, Bit.
Planers, 24-in. single belted.
Sander, double 24-in. Perry.
Sander, three drum 42-in. Boardman.
Sander, three drum 42-in. Columbia.
Saw Gummer, Rogers.
Saw-mill, band, 63-in. wheel.
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.
Variety Lathe, Pringle & Brodie.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

For Sale

One Gang Circular Sawing Machine (Kendall patent) good as new; run only 18 months. This machine carries nine 32-inch saws, takes from 4 to 10-inch cants, can be set to cut one to three inch stock.

Reason for selling, cut out. For price, write Jas. K. Gibbies, Arnprior, Ont. 24-5

Machinery For Sale

We have the folllowing machines for sale at very attractive prices. They are all new machines of our own manufacture and are all ready to run:—

1 Combined Lath Mill and Bolter.
1 No. 1 Lath Mill.
3 Grand Triumph Shingle Machines.
1 Grand Mogul Shingle Machine, double blocker.
1 2-in. Steam Setter.
1 37-in. Vertical Water Wheel.
1 No. 71 Circular Saw Sharpener.
1 No. 40 Circular Saw Sharpener.
3 No. 35 Circular Saw Sharpeners.
3 No. 100 Band Saw Sharpeners.
2 No. 62 Band Saw Clamps.
1 Band Saw Shear.
1 14-in. Brazing Table.
1 No. 2 Circular Gang.
1 No. 0 Circular Gang.
2 Hanchett Circular Swages.

Gears, Pulleys, Sprockets, Chain, etc.

Full particulars on application.

William Hamilton Company, Ltd.,
23-24 Peterborough, Ont.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted

WANTED—One double ward hoop planer, one wheel lapper and pointer in good repair. Address Box 2, Heathcote, Ont. 24-24

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Position wanted as filer in a factory where there are band resaws. First-class references. Box 366, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-1

First-class band and band resaw filer experienced in box factory and saw mills. References. Box 383, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3

Commission salesman calling on Ontario trade, would like a connection with good manufacturer or dealer in Pine and Hemlock who can fill orders. Box 377, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23-1

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

Advertising Manager—Of a large manufacturing concern of Cleveland, Ohio, desires to connect with a a going house who are looking for results in advertising. Is competent of writing own copy, compiling of catalogues, folders, circulars, etc. For further information address Box 384, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-1

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—Assistant manager for large lumbering business. Must be thoroughly acquainted with all departments from stump to market. Particulars to Box 391, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-24

Don't answer this ad. unless you are fully competent to accept a position as manager of Double Band Mill cutting from thirty to forty million feet white pine per year. Give experience, reference and salary wanted. Address Box 354, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-24

WANTED—Hardwood lumber buyer; must be experienced and capable of grading in accordance with National Hardwood Rules. We want a high-class man and will pay accordingly. Box 380, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3

A lumber company with operations in Canada desires to secure the services of a man familiar with the export lumber business, principally white pine. One having knowledge of the trade requirements, method of handling shipments, etc., of 12-inch white pine stocks to South American ports, etc., preferred. When replying give particulars as to experience, references, and idea as to salary expected. Address Box 387, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-24

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Partner wanted, sleeping or active, with $10,000 to manufacture small articles from hardwood. I have a 10-year contract in my pocket for all I can produce. 50 per cent. profits, unlimited quantity of suitable timber. Don't answer unless you have the cash. Box 378, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-1

Wanted

A manager for a saw mill in Northern Alberta, must be prepared to take stock to the amount of $10,000, or one having a saw mill with a capacity of from 50,000 to 60,000 a day who wants location; timber will last 15 or 20 years. Manager to take full charge from stump to market. Apply Box 369, Canada Lumberman. 22-1

Wanted

A stock of logs to cut for the season of 1912, or a partner having from $10,000 to $15,000 to take an interest in a well equipped circular sawmill at Wiarton, for making lumber, lath, shingles and boxes, with lots of power to run all at once, or will sell the mill at a reasonable price. Railway and boat connection. Box 177, Wiarton, Ont. 21-24

Wanted Mill Connection

Old established New York State manufacturer controlling extensive and desirable trade in spruce, hemlock and white pine, desires to make a permanent mill connection with a Canadian manufacturer to handle output or will consider proposition to buy yearly output, all or part. Address reply to Box 381, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-1

Canadian Timber Limits

E. STEWART (Forest Engineer)

Dealer in Timber Limits, Ontario and Western farm lands and town property. Excellent investments now open. Correspondence invited. 84 King Street East, Toronto. Phone Main 5609.

For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price $55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.
11 M. ft. 1¼ in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
Montreal, Que.

c

For Sale

Sawmill and Shingle Mill in active operation and thoroughly equipped with A1 up-to-date machinery in first class condition. Timber on all sides. Exceptional opportunity; $1,600 cash, $1,600 in 6, 12, 15 and 18 months. Can secure eighty acre cut of virgin timber, thirty yards from mill if desired. Write D. McNair & Son, Whitewood Grove P. O., Ont. 23-2

A Going Lumber Business

In the Republic of Panama

We offer for sale at a very low figure, one of the choicest mill and timber propositions in the Republic of Panama. It is a going proposition and consists of mills, railroad and equipment, logging outfit, buildings, boat, barges, etc., and a tract of the finest hardwoods to be found in that country, which will cut from 1½ to 2 billion feet. This proposition is located on navigable water. The entire cut can be contracted at good prices. This proposition is worthy of attention and will stand the closest investigation. Shall be glad to furnish further data on request.

J. W. ROBINSON,
Wells Building,
Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

22-1

Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS

I have a Newfoundland limit for sale about one hundred square miles, well watered and close to railway; price moderate; chiefly spruce and pine. Write B. T. R., care Canada Lumberman, B34 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que. 22-1

Forest Fire Lookouts

Uncle Sam has taken to building lighthouses in his forests. Having marked his coast line for the benefit of mariners, he is marking his inland wooded ways for the benefit of civilization.

He intends to construct on the western mountains permanent stations from which keen-eyed guards may watch the surrounding country for the first glimpse of forest fires which have resulted in so much damage to life and property during the past few years.

Lookouts have been kept in the national forests for a long time to protect the five hundred odd millions of government acres.

A few towers already have been erected during the summer. But henceforth they will be placed in every national forest and where demonstrations show they are needed.

Moreover, the forest service is clearing the fire lines, building trails and introducing the heliograph, in order to pass word from peak to peak.

Forestry officials have learned much from destructive fires in the northwest.

Each line of work demands study and the value of fire lookout stations as a protection is being tried. Where the topography affords vantage points from which large areas can be seen and the air is clear lookout stations can be established of value.

Experience has shown that where fires are discovered at their inception small damage is done. But the forests must be made accessible by trails and means of discovery and accurate direction must be provided. This is where the lookout stations come in.

This is the plan: A watcher on one peak has a map of the territory, with lines two degrees apart radiating from the center.

Another watcher on a distant peak has a like map. When a fire is seen they level their telescopes in the direction of the fire. Each then calls the forest supervisor, and he by means of two maps similar locates the fire.

Generally speaking the lookout points will not be above timber line. The country which must be seen is too far below a high peak to be seen in detail.

Until the value of a site has been demonstrated it will be equipped only temporarily. The observer lives in a tent. His equipment consists of a telephone, a field glass, a compass, detailed maps, a drafting outfit and notebooks. Where the building of a telephone line presents unusual difficulties a system of signals is used instead. In some places regular army heliographs are installed.

In veneering onto solid wood, in making mantels, etc., it is possible to have the lumber too dry, so that when it absorbs moisture it will swell some and the veneer face will crack. Sometimes people, in their anxiety to have the lumber dry, make the mistake of overdoing it. Old veneer men say that lumber having been dried, should be allowed to temper in the open atmosphere for a week at least, before being used as a body for veneer.

Belt dressing is a good thing in its way if properly handled, and it can be used to advantage in most shops, but to see some fellow keeping the road hot to the dressing can and doping his belt with it until it is practically ruined, when a few minutes' work with the lacing tools would set the matter right, is annoying to say the least. Of course there are belt dressings and belt dressings, good, bad and indifferent, many of which if used very long will ruin any belt, but if a good dressing is kept on hand and used moderately it will be found beneficial.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

For Immediate Shipment
1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.
Full particulars on application.
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding
James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

WANTED
100 m ft. clear hard Maple axles 4"x5"-6" and 12" long.
Also all thicknesses Common and Better Birch.
For Sale
All grades and thicknesses of Cherry and Mahogany lumber. Also Mahogany, Circassian Walnut and Quarted White Oak veneer all thicknesses. Please let us hear from you.
WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO.
Jamestown, N. Y.

The John Dulweber Co.
Capital Stock $225,000
MILLS—OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.
Specialties
Oak and Poplar
Highest Grades——Prompt Shipments
Send all inquiries to the head office:
McLean Ave. & Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

With the holiday season at hand it is hardly to be expected that there would be any sensational developments in the trade. At this season of the year most of the retail men and consumers are too busy taking stock to think about buying, and everywhere orders are reported few. Under these considerations and comparing the volume of trade with that experienced at similar periods of previous years, there is no cause for dissatisfaction. The leading lines are featureless except that the demand in Norway pine is well maintained. There is the slightest tendency to better prices in hemlock and spruce, but no material advances may be expected at present.

In the hardwood trade things are a little better and conditions generally are reported good. Birch and maple are about the firmest in the line. While prices are well maintained on the other side of the border and payments are good, orders are by no means plentiful. Early inquiries for birch and maple have come from the U. S. Implement manufacturers in Canada have been buying freely in anticipation of a shortage. Basswood is stronger and elm is well sustained; oak is fairly quiet. As for ash, there is practically none to be had: stocks are reported exhausted.

Eastern Canada

From reports received from various sections, it would seem that there is a general feeling that the year has been a good one with lumbermen in this part of the country and that the amount of business being transacted at the present time is at least up to normal. Great things are expected of 1912, it being generally believed that next year will be the greatest ever in Canadian building history. There is particular activity promising at Montreal where announcements concerning big construction projects are made almost daily. This, of course, is not without a well defined effect upon the lumber industry and the demand in many lines is improving. At Montreal, hardwoods are making a good showing, chestnut and plain oak being the brightest spots. In some quarters quite a rush of business is reported. The small offerings of shingles are resulting in somewhat better prices. Spruce lath sells readily. Little demand for dimension timber is experienced.

Logging operations in New Brunswick show an improvement upon previous years. Prices in Fredericton and St. John include: spruce scantling random lengths, $16 to $17; spruce boards $16 to $17; hemlock boards $15 to $15.50; shingles $1.30 to $3.00. A better demand for the cheaper grades is reported from this section. Hardwood prices have advanced slightly.

From New York a quiet demand but fewer offerings are reported in spruce; in fact, spruce supplies are much lower than they have been for a number of years at this season. The small buying on the part of the yards is attributable, doubtless, to the rather unsatisfactory building situation. Hemlock continues in fair demand. Retail supplies are limited and mill stocks are not heavy. A uniformly good demand for hardwoods continues to come from manufacturers, —an indication that the consumers' supplies are working down pretty low and that there is need of stocking up.

Boston has sufficient demand for spruce to keep prices firm. $24 is asked for frames, the high figure reported being $24.50. Random is held firmly with a fair number of enquiries. Covering boards are at an average trade. Hemlock is about holding its own. Shingles continue strong. The best cedars sell from $3.50 to $3.60. The low price for clears is $3.20. The lath trade is quiet.

Great Britain

Reports generally indicate a fairly satisfactory volume of business. Imports, however, are on still quite moderate lines. Dock deliveries at London have been small. Bad weather has had its effect upon business in the Metropolis, but the trade shows some tendency to improvement. The outlook is rather better than it was and there may be more disposition to deal with business other than such as is connected with the immediate present. For the most part stocks are light and assuming that trade goes on improving a good deal more wood than usual will be required for the consumption of this country.

At Liverpool, the trade in softwoods continues fair but the volume of business done is not altogether representative and greater activity may be anticipated. The spot demand recently has been fairly active. In some directions stocks are thinning out and will need to be replenished shortly with fresh purchases. Spruce values are firm and the difficulty of obtaining steamer-room, with the consequent shortage in the import, and the high rates quoted, will keep the market steady. Birch planks meet with a ready sale and higher figures are the tendency. The Canadian season for shipments of pine goods from Montreal is now closed and the arrivals by the "Megantic" recently were practically the last.

At Manchester, orders and enquiries are up to about their usual average for this time of the year. Spruce deals continue firm and stock-holders show no disposition to force sales. Parcels of battens have been offered at £9 5s. ex quay for short average length. The "Manchester Corporation," from Montreal, has discharged numerous parcels of pine, including clear and clear face red pine boards, best pine sidings and strips, u/s. red pine deals, 3rd pine deals and u/s. pine sidings for Watson & Todd, pine sidings, deals, scantlings and ends for J. Wheeldon & Sons, 1st quality pine deal ends and 3rd quality pine deals for J. H. Holme & Co., pine boards for Maddock & Tunaley, pine pickets for J. Robertshaw & Sons, and white pine lumber for Farnworth & Jardine; also 800 doors for J. J. Swan & Co. and maple flooring and flooring blocks for J. Webster & Bro. The Quebec cargo by this vessel has all been taken up by J. H. Holme & Co., consisting of about 250 standards of waney and square pine logs and a small parcel of spruce deals.

Business, on the whole, at Glasgow is looking up. Pine goods are in rather better request, several transactions having occurred of late at firm values, more especially for the higher grades, which are very scarce. Spruce, on the other hand, continues a disappointing market, and sales reported are mostly of a retail character. With the end of the Quebec season it is quite apparent that there is going to be a serious shortage in various staples, such as first pine deals and sidings, waney pine, elm, oak, birch logs, and to a lesser degree in second and third pine, and values on these should meet with a steady appreciation; considerable advances have, in fact, already occurred in most.

United States

While trade generally has shown a tendency to slump in the United States and although the demand for general stock is below the normal, no business is being transacted at give-away prices and there is every reason to hope that better conditions will be forthcoming shortly. Foreign business holds up well and a sufficient number of cargoes are contracted for to be delivered next year to suggest that the oversea trade is to be maintained in volume equal to that of 1911. Further, there are good grounds for belief that the railroad demand will be strengthened next season, in which better figures may be realized early in the New Year. Even as it is, the railroads have been calling for a large amount of material and while it is true that much of this material has been sold at comparatively low prices, nevertheless the demand has been an encouraging feature, opening up a prospect of buying on quite a large scale in the near future. Buying is slow among retailers, the disposition being only to fill present requirements. In some quarters it is thought that this conservative policy will be regretted before long and that the present affords an excellent opportunity to stock up with cheap lumber.

Chicago.—The situation in pine products has improved and the trade is more active than last year at this time. Dealers are holding good pine firmly and in spite of the fact that receipts were large throughout the season, there is a scarcity of high grade pine lumber in this market. A firm tone is also noted in the cheaper grades, this being attributable to a big demand from the box trade. In the hardwood yards, trade is reported good. Wholesalers are doing fairly well and in some cases report active business. There is some speculation as to whether the stocks of lumber on hand will be large enough to meet a heavy year's business. There has been a distinct improvement in yellow pine, the railroads having come into the market for a large amount of material. Stocks of quarter-sawed white oak are still about the same. There is little trade in the upper grades of basswood. The volume of business done in hemlock is comparatively small but satisfactory nevertheless, considering the lateness of the season. What demand there has been has arisen largely from the construction work in the city, of which there has been a fair volume. No change and little demand are reported in shingles and lath; wholesalers, however, evidently expect a higher market during the next month or so. White cedars are selling well. Coopers and dealers report few orders.

Lumber receipts at Chicago for the week ended December 2 were 39,074,000 feet, against 48,249,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1910. Total receipts from January 1 to December 2, 1911, amounted to 1,954,009,000 feet, a decrease of 420,093,000 feet from the corresponding period last year. Shipments of lumber at Chicago for the week ended December 2 were 14,702,000 feet, against 14,928,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1910. Total shipments from January 1 to December 2, 1911, aggregated 736,224,000 feet, a decrease of 175,021,000 feet from the shipments of the correspond-

BEAR IN MIND

That we saw all winter and have large stocks of Norway and White Pine for immediate shipment.

ALSO

HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBER,
SHIPBUILDING TIMBER,
RAILROAD TIMBER.

The above timber can be cut to order up to 60 feet in length from Pine or B. C. Fir.

We aim to maintain the supremacy of "Cleveland Sarnia Quality".

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, Pres.
F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres.

J. M. Diver, Gen'l. Mgr.
E. C. Barre, Ass't. Mgr.

ing period in 1910. Shipments and receipts of shingles for the week show an increase as compared with the corresponding week in 1910, but total receipts and total shipments of shingles, as compared with corresponding period of 1910, show decreases.

Buffalo.—The comparative activity reported at this city is purely local and, generally, trade is quiet. With the opening of the New Year it is quite likely that there will be a marked revival of business, but at this season buyers hesitate to make any additions to their stocks until they have taken their inventories. The lower grades are firm with some scarcity anticipated. Hardwoods are not altogether without feature. Plain oak prices have been stiffening lately. Maple, birch and ash are moving fairly freely. There is little trade in quartered oak. Low prices and free offerings of hemlock are ruling, the short demand being attributable, of course, to the lateness of the season. Retailers are well stocked with red cedar shingles and the trade in both shingles and lath is comparatively dull.

Bay City and Saginaw.—A fair business was transacted in northern pine last month. Receipts by water have not been as large as last year, but as dealers bring in more or less stock by rail the volume of business will about equal that of a year ago. Dealers here will go out after the holidays and buy stock for next season delivery. The market is generally firm, but buyers expect to secure stocks at a little less than prices of last year. Good pine, however, is now in so few hands that holders of it will easily get good prices. There is a moderate movement in box stuff, sash, doors and other building material.

Market Correspondence

Lumber Conditions at St. John, N. B.

Practically all the mills operating along the St. John River, with the exception of a few at St. John which are still running, have finished sawing for the season. The early formation of ice, due to the unusually low water, caused some of the mills to suspend operations early in November before their supply of logs was exhausted. A few of the mills having shingle stock piled are still sawing, but even these will close down for a few weeks during the severe winter weather in order to overhaul their machinery and get into good shape for the coming season. Mill men men generally report a good local trade with excellent prospects for next summer. The extreme winter weather in this section of the country makes outside work on buildings practically out of the question and little sawn lumber is moving at present. Prices at Fredericton and St. John range about as follows: Spruce scantling, random lengths, $16 to $17; spruce, 2 x 6 and 2 x 7, $16 to $17; spruce, 2 x 8, 3 x 4, 3 x 6, etc., $18 to $19; spruce boards, $16 to $17; hemlock boards, $15 to $15.50; shingles, $1.30 to $3.00.

Little change is to be recorded in the British market, but if anything there is an upward tendency. Hardwood prices have advanced slightly and spruce deals are holding their own. Some improvement is to be noted in the cheaper grades of lumber. The American mill owners on the St. John River are going slowly this winter. The cut of logs will probably be from 20 to 40 per cent. lower than last year. The market for sawn lumber is very quiet. Good prices, however, are offered for special orders.

Logging operations are progressing favorably, the season thus far having been somewhat better than the average.

The Fraser Lumber Company have decided to remove their shingle mill at Edmunston, N.B., to the American side of the river,—the river being the boundary line at that place. The Fraser Lumber Company are among those who experienced considerable disappointment at the defeat of reciprocity.

Good Trade Prospects at Montreal

Montreal, Dec. 12.—One does not expect a great volume of business during the winter, and inquiries indicate that this year is no exception to the rule. For the season, there is a normal amount of trade, with naturally very few features. Occasionally one hears complaints about the falling off of orders, but in the main dealers are satisfied with the volume of business. The past year has been an exceptionally good one, lumbermen having naturally benefitted from the boom in building and the industrial expansion. "If," said one man, "any lumberman in Montreal has made no money during the past twelve months, it is time he got out of the business." Then, too, there is a pretty general feeling that the new year will see another period of good things. Everywhere land is being bought at increasing values, and plans are being made for the erection of many large buildings. Montreal is particularly short of up-to-date office accommodation, and in the downtown section it is intended next year to build a considerable number of big buildings for offices. This all means an increased demand for lumber.

One bright spot is the call for hardwoods, chestnuts and plain oak being in continued demand. One retailer, who does an excellent trade, reports that business was rushing, and that he had experienced no set back so far.

Shingles are looking up, in consequence of the mills in lower Quebec and New Brunswick reducing the output. There is no greater demand, but the smaller quantity available has helped to stiffen prices. Spruce lath is a good market. Dimension timber continues in small request, but better things are looked for when the year turns. The planing mills report that they are fairly busy.

Rubber Goods Factory Extensions

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Canada, Limited, have just completed a very large addition to their factory at Bowmanville, Ont. It involved an expense of $170,000, and includes a new 3-storey building, and additional machinery. This will greatly increase their capacity for the manufacture of rubber goods. The difficulty in the past year has been that their previous factory equipment was not sufficient to keep up with the orders which were received. Special machinery for the manufacture of mechanical rubber goods has been installed, being of the last and most modern type. The large hose room is so constructed that there are no posts to obstruct the working of the overhead carriers. The labor question has been a serious one,—due especially to the fact that there was no accommodation for help. It has been decided to build about sixty workingmen's cottages; twenty-six are now under construction, and more will be added as soon as possible.

Pulpwood Consumption During 1910

Nearly six hundred thousand cords of wood were ground into wood-pulp by fifty-one pulpmills operating throughout Canada during 1910. Statistics compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior show that the total value of this wood was three million, five hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and that it was converted into four hundred and seventy-five thousand tons of wood-pulp. Quebec is the premier pulpwood province of Canada because of its extensive spruce and balsam forests suitable for pulpwood. The twenty-five pulpmills in Quebec reported the consumption of fifty-seven per cent. of the total for Canada, or twenty-three thousand cords more than in 1909. Ontario likewise increased the amount consumed in its fifteen pulpmills by over twenty thousand cords and used over one-third of the total consumption, forming with Quebec, ninety-two per cent. of the total. The mills of Nova Scotia consumed nearly thirty thousand cords. New Brunswick used barely one-fifth as much as in 1909, contributing in that year fifteen per cent. of the total. In 1910 the amount used was only two per cent. of the total, due chiefly to the closing of one large plant. The average value of pulpwood in 1910 was six dollars per cord, and Quebec was the one province in which the price was less in 1910 than in 1909. The price in this province fell off thirty-five cents to five dollars and a half per cord. The highest price paid was in Ontario where it averaged seven dollars, while pulpwood from Nova Scotia at four dollars and sixty cents per cord was the cheapest.

Laths in Canada

Despite the use of metal lath and patent methods of interior finish, wooden lath production amounted to 852,000,000 pieces, worth $1,943,000 in Canada during 1910. This information has been obtained from statistics compiled by the Dominion Forestry Branch which show that nearly 30,000,000 more laths were produced in 1910 than in the year before, but that owing to a decrease in the price per thousand, the total value of the industry was thirty-five thousand dollars less. Two-fifths of the total was cut in Ontario, which province increased its 1909 production by 57,000,000 or nearly twenty per cent. New Brunswick, the second province in importance, increased its proportion of the total from one-fifth to one-quarter by cutting sixty-two million more than last year. The production of laths in Quebec and British Columbia during 1910 was considerably more than in 1909, amounting with Ontario and New Brunswick to ninety-four per cent. of the total. The remaining five provinces cut smaller amounts, and with the exception of Alberta, each showed a decrease in the amount produced in 1909. The average price of laths in 1910 was $2.28 per thousand, or 16 cents less than in 1909. The price varied considerably between the different provinces, British Columbia laths being $1.66 per thousand while in Prince Edward Island the price was $2.67.

The issue of Spanish River Pulp & Paper preferred stock put onto the market by Charles Meredith & Co., is officially stated to have been a success, the whose issue having been subscribed for.

"AMPHIBIA" ALWAYS

Waterproof - Wears Well

"**A**RE You Interested in getting

MORE Results from Your Belting?

POWER Saved is Money Saved.

HARD usage has less effect on our Belting than on any other.

IT is Waterproof. Give the "Amphibia"

BELT a Fair Trial and

IF it Fails to give Satisfaction, return it without cost.

A" BELT for Every Purpose

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of

Oak Leather Belting

MONTREAL
511 William St.

TORONTO
27 Melinda St.

ST. JOHN, N. B.
89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER
217 Columbia Ave.

WINNIPEG
244 Princess St.

Your Choice of a Steam Loader

Is sure to be an "AMERICAN" if you compare closely the important feature of durability.

The loader shown above, which has been operated constantly for six years in rough country and has passed through several wrecks, is practically as good as new to-day.

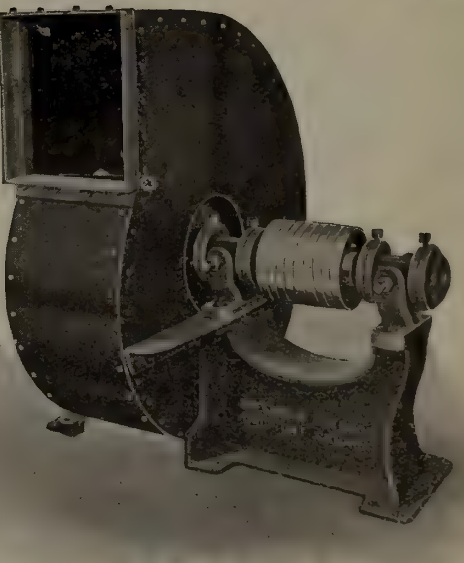
It's an "AMERICAN"

This result is only possible with a loader that is **correctly** and **substantially** built.

Send for full information.

AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

ONEIDA STEEL PULLEYS

Lead the world in

Lightness

Strength

Durability

Efficiency

Range of Sizes

Technically and Practically Correct

Made by the largest manufacturers of Steel Pulleys in the world

Send for descriptive Catalog, its to your iuterest

Oneida Steel Pulley Co.

Oneida, N. Y., U. S. A.

LATH

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

Timber Estimates
Logging Maps

Water Power
Water Storage

Forest Engineers

CLARK & LYFORD,
403 Crown Building
Vancouver

LYFORD, CLARK & LYFORD
206 Board of Trade Bldg
Montreal

EDGINGS

Ontario

J. R. Booth has turned down the offer of $13,000,000 by the Royal Securities Company of Montreal for the J. R. Booth lumber business.

The Corrugated Paper Company, Limited, of Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000. The provisional directors are E. W. Owens, W. A. Proudfoot and H. J. Cooke, all of Toronto.

Rolphe Forget, president of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, stated recently that his company was negotiating for the purchase of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company's plant at Collingwood, Ont.

It is stated that Mr. John C. Eaton, president of the T. Eaton Company, Toronto, who own and operate a large departmental store, is behind the company who intend erecting a $1,000,000 pulp and paper mill at Thorold, Ontario.

On December 1st fire completely destroyed the big dry kilns of the plant of the Kenen Woodenware Company, of Owen Sound, Ont. The fire is supposed to have been started by tramps. Loss $15,000, partly covered by insurance.

A. B. Gordon and William B. Russell, of Toronto, who own 15,000 acres of timber on Sechelt peninsula, B.C., contemplate engaging in logging operations on a large scale. The timber is mostly fir. They are on a trip to the limits to locate camps, etc.

The incorporation is announced of the Regal Flour Mills, Ltd., St. Thomas, Ont., with a capital of $500,000 to deal in cement, lumber, timber, shingles, etc. Incorporators, Edgar A. Smith. W. L. Wickett and Alfred M. Hutchinson, all of St. Thomas.

Mr. G. P. Grant, Toronto, a director of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, stated that the plant and mills of this concern are suitably situated for the manufacture of paper. The paper mill now nearing completion will have a capacity of 1,000 tons of news paper a day which may be increased when the demand for the product warrants such a step. Mr. Grant claims that this company has the finest pulp wood limits in Canada, amounting to some 6,000 square miles.

The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited, Huntsville, Ont., have purchased and are at present installing a 40 horse power portable mill at Axe Lake in the Township of Monteith, Parry Sound district. With this mill they intend to cut hardwood during the winter season. The lumber will be delivered at Bear Lake Station on the Canada Atlantic. The mill has a hardwood capacity of 10,000 feet a day. Walter Hanes will have charge of the mill at Axe Lake with head office at Huntsville.

Messrs. E. W. Bonfield and J. B. Beveride, the vice-president of the Dryden Timber & Power Company, Dryden, Ont., who were in Toronto recently, to meet representatives of pulp mill machinery manufacturers, are reported to have distributed orders for the bulk of the internal equipment for the Dryden pulp mill. A significant arrival at the office of the pulp mill is J. C. Armstrong, Toronto, who is arranging for the installation of the power plant. He has been joined by C. A. Jacobson, also of Toronto.

Navigation on the Rideau canal closed November 30. Shipping by rail is quiet in the Ottawa valley. The car shortage problem which has troubled lumbermen to some extent the last few seasons will be simplified considerably by next season through the Canadian Pacific railway's ordering 1,200 additional freight cars. The E. B. Eddy Company, J. R. Booth and the James MacLaren Company, are using more cars than ever. December was ushered in with heavy snow falls which will help road making in the woods. Shanty operations are in full swing in all the limits and labor is in active demand for lumber camps.

Eastern Canada

It is reported from Montreal that the directors of Laurentide Limited have announced an increase in divident from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. per annum.

A. D. Martin & Son, sash and door manufacturers of Magog, Que., are reported to have dissolved. S. A. Martin and Hubert S. Wallace will carry on the business.

It is stated that the new mills of Price Brothers & Company, at Kenogami, Que., will be completed by the end of the year, and that the company will be manufacturing pulp by May next.

S. A. Sabbatton, assistant manager of the Laurentide Co., Montreal, has received an appointment on the Board of that company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chas. S. Smith.

Stanley Douglas, Fredericton, N. B., has purchased for about $10,000 what is known as the Fleetwood block, an extensive timber property near the village of Stanley. The property contains about three thousand acres of valuable timber, both hard and soft wood.

Word comes from Woodstock that Gibson Bros., Northampton, have sold out their valuable lumber properties to a joint stock company, of which Hon. J. H. Fleming, Chas. Roger, John Gibson, Gordon Neal, and M. L. Hayward are members. The mill and water power rights are also included.

The statement is made that the public offering of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company's stock will be largely over-subscribed. The public have become familiar with the large earnings of pulp and paper companies in Canada and were prepared to subscribe for stock in this company as soon as the opportunity was afforded them.

Four men, Boullaine, Tremblay and Gauthier brothers, who were contractors for the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, which company is erecting a large plant at Baptist Island, Que., were drowned last month-end in the St. Maurice River. They were out in a small bark canoe, which was struck by floating ice and cut in two.

An important property transfer involving the sale of 30,000 acres of valuable timber lands has just been closed. and a U. S. syndicate composed of Perry Black, Edgar Fillmore and L. J. Soy are now owners of the Hill lumber areas near Truro. There are at present five mills on the property, and the new owners expect to build two more this winter. It is expected that 6,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut before spring.

A Fredericton report announces that Arthur H., J. Gordon Joseph A., Frank J. and Mrs. Alice H. Likely, of St. John, N. B., have applied for letters of incorporation under the name of "Joseph A. Likely, Limited," to carry on a general lumber business with headquarters at St. John. The capital stock of the firm will amount to $49,000.

The Department of Lands and Forests of Quebec has issued a pamphlet descriptive of water powers to be offered at public auction at Quebec on May 14, 1912. Fifteen powers are included in the list, the possible theoretical power varying from 130 to 14,000 h.p., and the minimum power to be developed and paid for from 65 to 7,000 h.p.

Messrs. R. F. Atkinson, A. W. Gilroy, D. R. Lamy, J. R. Douglass and J. C. Purdy, all of Amherst, N.S., who have been carrying on an extensive lumber business, known as the Salmon River Lumber Company, with head office at Truro, have bought the lumber properties of the Anthony Lumber Company, Springhill Lumber Company and the Beaver Lumber Company. Messrs. R. B. Atkinson and A. W. Gilroy are managers of this new concern which will be known as the Atlantic Lumber Company, with headquarters in Truro.

In a telegram to W. B. Snowball, Mr. Harling, of Montreal, who is negotiating the sale of the Miramichi Pulp and Paper Company's property here, states that the report of Carl Riordon and Charles Read, who examined the plant of Sir John Milbanke, of England, has been received on the other side and is now being carefully considered by the people interested. It is not known whether the question is one of buying the pulp mill alone or of also entering into negotiations for the purchase of the big Snowball plant as well and running the two industries as one.

Dispatches from New Brunswick show that the revenue for that province so far as it pertains to stumpage dues, etc., has been increasing rapidly. The territorial revenue for the fiscal year ended October 21 amounted to $529,829, as against $495.000 last year; stumpage collections alone amounted to $367,641. While the stumpage revenue has increased it is collected on the same cut of timber as in 1907. Lumbermen in that province still contend that the cut for the coming year will be greatly curtailed owing to the poor demand for lumber and to the fact that a considerable portion of last season's cut is still tied up in the rivers as a result of low water.

The Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Company, Limited, is about to erect a factory at Lachine, just outside of Montreal. The logs will be imported from Africa and the Southern States of America and manufactured into veneer. This will be the only factory of its kind in the Dominion, and will make about the sixth on the North American Continent. Hitherto veneer of this description has been, for the most part, imported into Canada from the United States, but the company expect to secure a large portion of the business and to make Montreal the centre of this branch of the hardwood trade. The factory will be a two-storey building of reinforced concrete, and will cost in the neighborhood of $75,000. It will be equipped with all the latest machinery. Local capitalists are interested in the project.

Western Canada

A new Vancouver concern is the Hillman Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated with a capital of $10,000.

The South Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited, 615 Pender street west, Vancouver, has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000, to carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill owners and lumbermen.

The Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company have secured a second order of two million feet of British Columbia lumber for Australia. Mr. D. Hankin, manager of the company, states that the shipment will be made in February.

The Canadian Pacific Railway announces that the British Admiralty recently placed an order for 200.000 feet of Canadian white spruce to be used in the manufacture of cars. This will be procured in the Queen Charlotte Islands, off the coast of British Columbia.

Fire recently destroyed the one-storey frame, tin-roofed shingle mill at 618 Montreal street, Victoria, B.C.. occupied by the Bulman Lumber Company, Limited. The loss is placed at $1,000 on the mill building, which was practically destroyed; $1,500 on machinery and $500 on contents.

Mr. W. A. Austie, secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, who makes his headquarters at Calgary, has sent a telegram to A. S. Goodeve, member for Kootenay, emphatically denying the statement made in the House of Commons recently by W. E. Knowles, member for Moose Jaw, to the effect that a combine existed among the mountain lumbermen, and stating that the association would welcome investigation into the whole conditions of the lumber business in the interior of British Columbia by an independent commission.

Spruce clapboards are being manufactured in Vancouver for the eastern market. Joseph Roderick & Son, wholesale lumber merchants, have leased the clapboard plant of the Imperial Shingle Company on False Creek and are manufacturing for shipment to the East. Up to the present little spruce has been sawn locally, the timber principally used being fir and cedar, with very little hemlock. There is a great abundance of spruce on all parts of the Coast, some very fine timber of this kind being in the North. Spruce clapboards find a ready demand in the eastern market.

The Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company, Victoria, B. C., will build an addition to their plant at a cost of $40,000. Since the Canadian Puget Sound Company took over the affairs of the Michigan Pacific Lumber Company and the Michigan Puget Sound Company, extensive additions to the mill plants have been carried into effect. At the Victoria mill a new burner of the most up-to-date character is being completed at a cost of $25,000; a new dry-kiln of concrete construction to cost, when completed, about $10,000, is also about finished, and work has commenced upon a new three-storey door factory and storage building, to cost $12,000. In addition many minor improvements have been installed which, with the new office building contemplated, will call for an outlay of about $100,000. At the Jordan river plant of the company a like amount has been spent during the past year in the installation of new locomotives, donkey engines, trackage, and other necessary plant required to meet the enlarged operations of the company in that quarter.

The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as **Model "12,"** which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

We have a splendid stock of

WHITE PINE

RED PINE

SPRUCE

Enquiries solicited from the wholesale trade.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

Ottawa
49 Metcalfe Street

Montreal
Canadian Express Bldg.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

A

Auger & Son .. 8
Amer. Woodworking Mach. Co. 55
Amer. Hoist & Derrick Co. .. 49
Anderson & Co., C. G. .. 11
American Rule Mfg. Co. .. 54
Appleton & Sewall Co. .. 51
Acheson Oildag Co. .. 61
Atkins Co., E. C. .. 67
Argenteuil Lumber Co. .. 6

B

B. C. Lumber Mfrs. Agency .. 12
Bartram Brothers, Limited .. 5
Bromley, William H. .. 7
Brennen & Sons Co., M. .. 8
Bruce Mines Sawmill Co. .. 8
Bamberger, Louis .. 9
Breon, Geo. B. .. 18
Berlin Machine Works, Ltd. .. 40-41
Beal Leather Co., R. M. .. 67
Burton Saw Co., Ltd., A. J. .. 59
Butterworth Foundry, Ltd. .. 61
Batts Limited .. 72
Brockville Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 8

C

Canadian Office & School Fur. Co. 8
Can. Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd. 1
Coghlin Co., B. J. .. 1
Cameron & Co. .. 7
Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd. 8
Campbell & Johnson .. 11
Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. .. 14
Colonial Lumber Co. .. 16
Cant & Kemp .. 9
Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited .. 47
Clyde Iron Works .. 60
Campbell-MacLaurin Lum. Co. .. 52
Canada Iron Corporation .. 67
Clark Bros. Co. .. 20
Can. Mach. Corporation, Ltd. .. 58
Commercial Oil Co. Ltd. .. 54

D

Diamond Iron Works .. 63
Dominion Belting Co., Ltd. .. 9
Duncan, J. & W. .. 9
Davidson, James .. 15
Duhlmeier Brothers .. 17
Defiance Machine Works .. 19
Dom. Wire Rope Co., Ltd. .. 59
Disston & Sons, Henry .. 57
Donogh & Co., John .. 11
Donald Fraser & Sons, Ltd. .. 10
Dulweber, John .. 45

E

Eyer, John H .. 11
Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. .. 11
East Kootenay Lumber Co. .. 12
Eaton & Sons, Ltd., J. R. .. 6
Eby-Blain, Limited .. 22
Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co., Ltd. .. 69
Ellicott Co., A. M. .. 19
Elmitt Lumber Co. .. 14

F

Fesserton Timber Co. .. 11
Fernie Lumber Co. .. 12
Findlay, J. S. .. 8
Fassett Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 13
Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company .. 17
Farnworth & Jardine .. 9
Frampton, A. T. .. 45
Fay & Egan Co., J. A. .. 63
Findlay Bros. Co., Ltd. .. 68
Fraser Bryson Lum. Co., Ltd. .. 4

G

Greening Wire Co., B. .. 13
Gerlach Co., Peter .. 65
Gillespie, James .. 45
George Gordon & Co., Ltd. .. 3
Gillies Bros., Ltd. .. 4
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd. 4
Gillespie Lumber Co., W. M. .. 6
Golden Lake Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 7
Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co. .. 8
Gartshore, John J. .. 45
Graves, Bigwood & Co. .. 9
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited .. 21
Goodyear Lumber Co. .. 53
General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited .. 64

H

Haeberle Lumber Co. .. 8
Heisler Locomotive Works .. 65
Hamilton Co., Ltd., William .. 2
Hurdman Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 7
Hyde Lumber Co. .. 10
Heaps & Co., Ltd., E. H. .. 12
Hocken Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 10
Haggard & Marcusson Co. .. 68
Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co. Inc. 69
Hardwood Lumber Co. .. 14
Hines Lumber Co., Edward .. 7

I

Imperial Timber & Trading Co. 9
International Stock Food Co. Ltd. 61

J

John Dulweber Co. .. 49
Jenckes Machine Co., Ltd. .. 51
Jeffrey Mfg. Co. .. 59

K

Knowles & O'Neill .. 6

L

Long Lumber Co. .. 6
Leak & Co. .. 11
Logan-Maphet Lumber Co. .. 17
Lyford & Co., C. A. .. 52
Leonard & Sons, E. .. 61
Long Mfg. Co., Ltd., E. .. 70
Laidlaw Lumber Co., R. .. 8

M

MacLean Daily Reports .. 60
McLeish, W. .. 65
McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co. .. 54
McKinnon Chain Co. .. 1
Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Ltd. .. 6
McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 7
McGibbon Lumber Co. .. 8
McLennan Timber Lands & Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 8
McClure, Geo. I. .. 9
Midland Engine Works Co. .. 9
Mason, Gordon & Co. .. 10
Morse Lumber Co., Fred S. .. 10
Milne & Son., Ltd., Wm. .. 14
McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company, Limited .. 13
Mowbray & Robinson .. 17
Mackarell & Co., Thos. .. 53
Mereen-Johnson Machine Co. .. 66
Mowry & Sons .. 20
Mont. Locomotive Works, Ltd. 64
McLaren Belting Co., J. C. .. 72

N

Nicholson File Co. .. 1
New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd. .. 7
North Channel Lumber Co. .. 9
National Elevator Co., Ltd. .. 60
Neverslip Mfg. Co. .. 69
North & Pfeiffer Mfg. Co. .. 53

O

Oneida Steel Pulley Co. .. 52

P

Payette & Co., P. .. 63
Positive Clutch & Pulley .. 61
Parry Sound Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 5
Playfair & White .. 6
Pembroke Lumber Co. .. 8
Papineauville Lumber Co. .. 9
Pure Carbon Chemical Co., Ltd. 60
Pink Co., Thomas .. 72

R

Robb Engineering Co. .. 69
Rideau Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 6
Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd. .. 12
Ritter Lumber Co., W. M. .. 18

S

Superior Mfg. Co. .. 45
Sheldons Limited .. 49
Smith Co., R. H. .. 66
Smart-Turner Mach. Co., Ltd. .. 1
Siemon Bros., Ltd. .. 8
Spears & Lauder .. 11
Samuel J. Shimer & Sons .. 16
Silver Manufacturing Co. .. 54
Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd. .. 22
Sleeper & Akhurst .. 19
Sadler & Haworth .. 49
Still Mfg. Co., Ltd., J. H. .. 54
Sessenwein Bros. .. 45

T

Todd, A. C. .. 65
Turner & Sons, J. J. .. 1

U

Union Stock Yards Horse Exch. 65

V

Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. .. 4

W

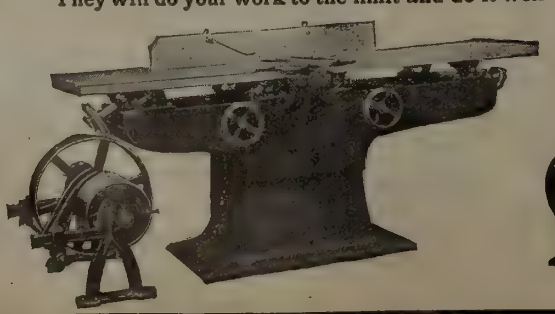
Wickes Bros. .. 19
Walters & Sons, H. .. 72
Waldie Brothers, Limited .. 4
Williams Lumber Co. .. 7
Webster Lumber Co. .. 7
Wilson Brothers, Ltd. .. 14
West & Peachey .. 69
Webster & Bro., Ltd., James .. 9
Wistar Underhill & Co. .. 12
Woods Machine Co. Ltd. .. 68
Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited .. 71
Williams Mfg. Co., Madison. .. 15

Band Saws, Jointers, Saw Tables, and Swing Saws

Silver's New Wood-working Machines are Newest, most improved tools on the market. The cuts give a slight suggestion of their neatness of design and construction. In rigidity, in ease and convenience of operation, in moderate price, they beat all others to a frazzle.

Silver's Machines are high-pressure machines
They will do your work to the limit and do it well

JOINTERS—8, 12, 16, 20 and 24-inch
BAND SAWS—20, 26, 32, and 36-inch
SWING SAWS—6½, 7, 7½ and 8-foot
SAW TABLES—Two Styles

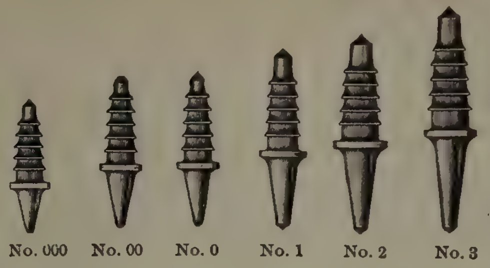


Send for 1911 Machinery Catalogue and Special Prices at once.

The Silver Mfg. Co.
375 Broadway - Salem, Ohio

N.P.

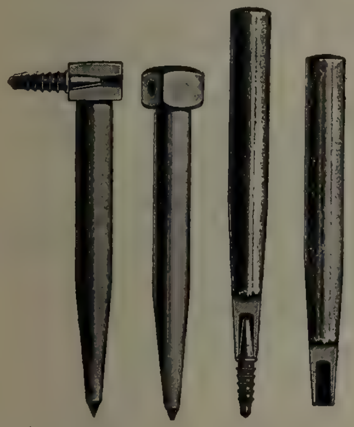
Improved Drive Calks



We have improved the shape over other Drive Calks, and as a result of careful investigation among *lumbermen*, and actual users of Calks, as to what was needed; we now offer you our *improved Drive Calks* which we guarantee not to work through the shoe and injure the foot or to work loose in a soft wet sole.

Our *Drive Calks* are made from the finest material that can be bought, are absolutely uniform in size and scientifically hardened.

Tools for Drive Calks



Lumbermen who have used these *calks*, claim they are the finest put on the market; in fact, we have such confidence in these *calks* that we guarantee them to users. Prices and samples on application.

The North & Pfeiffer Manufacturing Co.

—Manufacturers and Importers—
Boot Calks and Shoe Findings,
Hardware Specialties

Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

CONSERVATION

NOT FOR SENTIMENT BUT FOR PROFIT

With the increased value of timber lands to-day, owners are beginning to realize the need and importance of systematically handling their lands. Forest holdings can be made to bring a financial return in a remarkably short length of time and for an indefinite period thereafter, by using our methods of mapping, estimating and surveying.

A Large Land Company's Opinion of Our Work

"Just the Information Wanted"

Samuel F. Hersey Land Company,
Bangor, Maine.
Branch Office, St. Paul, Minn.
St. Paul, Dec. 22, 1909.

Gentlemen,—

In reply to your inquiry of the 15th inst., we desire to say that the forestry work you did for us this year is entirely satisfactory to us. Your report and map were comprehensive and gave us just the information we wanted.

We shall undoubtedly call upon you again for further services of this character.

Very truly yours,
Samuel F. Hersey Land Co.,
D. A. Mudge, President.

Messrs. Appleton & Sewall,
Bangor, Maine.

We are PRACTICAL FORESTERS, make forest surveys, timber estimates, and abstracts showing character and quantity of available timber, including the most approved methods of cutting each year so that there shall be no unprofitable depletion, and appraise for present and future worth. Our Booklet F, "Applied Forestry," will be of interest to you. Mailed upon request.

We are pleased to refer you to H. S. Ferguson, Engineer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Kathdin Pulp and Paper Company, Boston, Mass.; Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Chicoutimi Pulp and Paper Company, Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada.

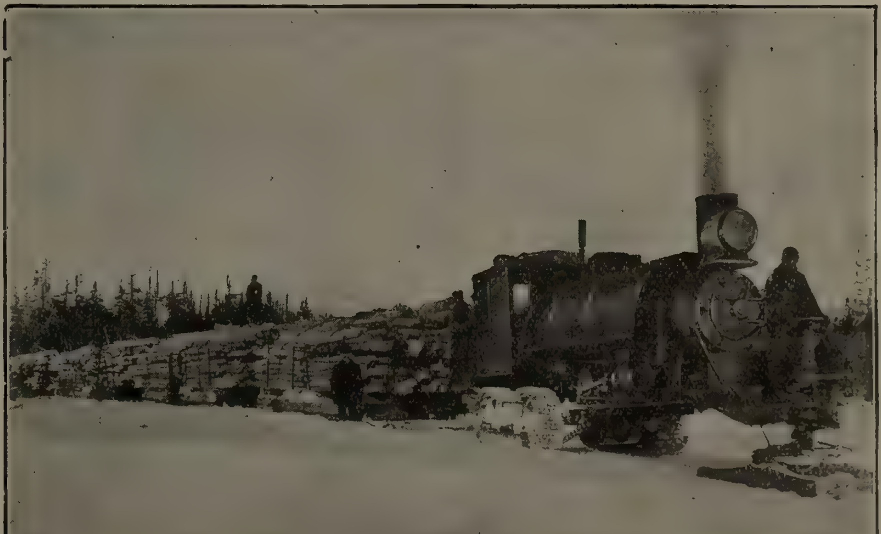
Old Town Me. **Appleton & Sewall Co** Bangor Me.
INCORPORATED
156 Fifth Avenue - New York City

The LOMBARD Steam Log Hauler

Consider what a valuable saving over the use of Horses.

Do not take our word for it, let us refer you to some of the many users.

First Cost only Cost.



This Cut produced from a photograph right from the scene of operation.

Length of haul 7 miles. How long would it take Horses to Draw in this quantity?

Ask for Further Particulars

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

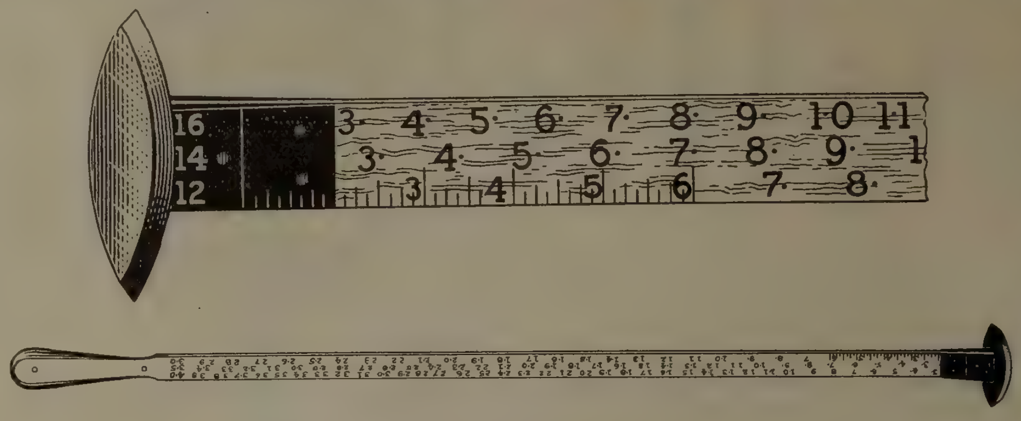
Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland

Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

MEASURE YOUR LUMBER WITH THE BEST RULE

Our Guarantee:

If our rules do not prove to be the most serviceable, most DURABLE and best, we'll take them back whether you've used them or not.



DIMENSIONS, ETC.

LENGTH: 3 feet, including handle.
WIDTH: Made in two widths, 7/8" and 1".
SCALE: 12', 14' and 16' on one side; 8', 10' and 18' on the other.
REDUCED PRICE: In 1/2 doz. lots, $6. Orders filled by express same day received.

American Rule Mfg. Company
NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Enviable Reputation earned by

STILL'S AXE HANDLES

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
2. Skill in the shaping and balancing of the handle.

As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.

J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.
St. Thomas, Ontario

LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

The Best and Most Economical Lubricant

for high speed and hard working bearings

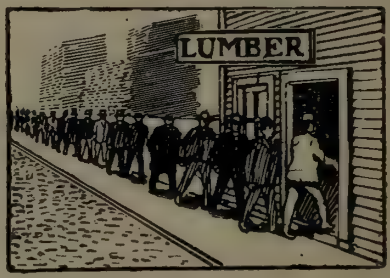
Write Us for Samples

Manufactured only by

COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

Our Specialty is

Results



Results

The above cut shows the office of a large lumber firm who had placed an advertisement in the

Wanted and For Sale Department

of this paper, for a lumber salesman. If

YOU

want a lumber salesman, shipper, bookkeeper, superintendent, sawyer, filer or any other employee, you know how to get him.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
Toronto - - - - Canada

Boss Line Lumbering Tools

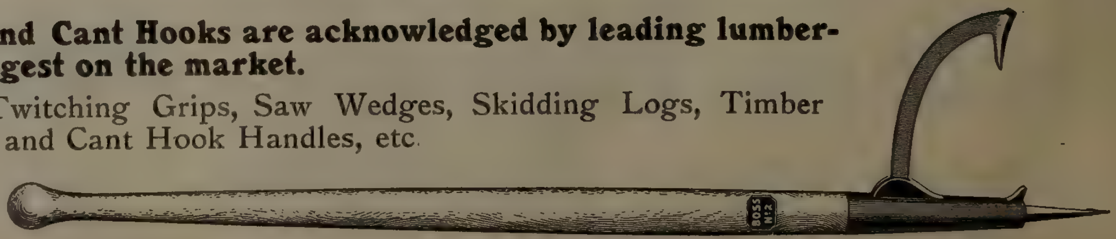
Manufactured by

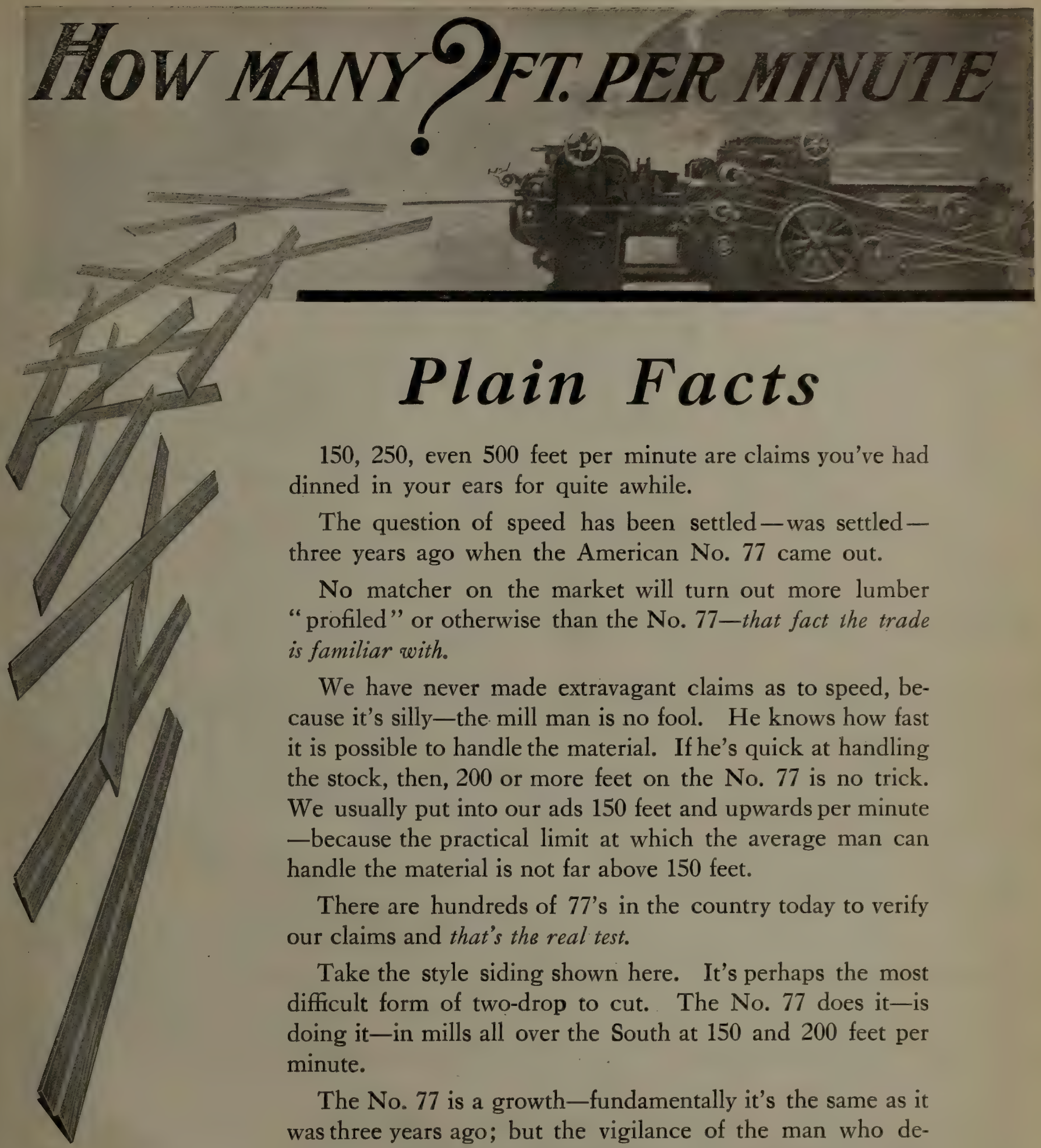
The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Logs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc.

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application




HOW MANY ? FT. PER MINUTE

Plain Facts

150, 250, even 500 feet per minute are claims you've had dinned in your ears for quite awhile.

The question of speed has been settled—was settled—three years ago when the American No. 77 came out.

No matcher on the market will turn out more lumber "profiled" or otherwise than the No. 77—*that fact the trade is familiar with.*

We have never made extravagant claims as to speed, because it's silly—the mill man is no fool. He knows how fast it is possible to handle the material. If he's quick at handling the stock, then, 200 or more feet on the No. 77 is no trick. We usually put into our ads 150 feet and upwards per minute—because the practical limit at which the average man can handle the material is not far above 150 feet.

There are hundreds of 77's in the country today to verify our claims and *that's the real test.*

Take the style siding shown here. It's perhaps the most difficult form of two-drop to cut. The No. 77 does it—is doing it—in mills all over the South at 150 and 200 feet per minute.

The No. 77 is a growth—fundamentally it's the same as it was three years ago; but the vigilance of the man who designed it is still upon it, and it stands today without a rival.

Get in touch with the sales office nearest you or write us direct.

First in Quality

AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY Co

SALES OFFICES
NEW YORK – 90 WEST ST.
CHICAGO – 917 FISHER BLD.
NEW ORLEANS – CANAL LA. BANK BLD.

EXECUTIVE
AND GENERAL SALES OFFICE
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SALES OFFICES
SPOKANE – 314 W. PACIFIC AVE
PORTLAND, ORE – 53-55 FIRST ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL – 46 FREMONT ST.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	67 00	72 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	56 00	60 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	40 00	42 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1" mill cull sidings		17.00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		22 00
2" " " "		25 00
Norway, c&cf 1"	33 00	34 00
" " 1½"	35 00	36 00
" " 2"	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16..		34 00
x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20...		34 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 00

6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20	35 50
10x20	36 00
6x18, 8x18	36 50
6x20, 8x20	37 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.	
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough	45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough	47 10
1½" No.1 4 ft. Pine Lath	4 50
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath	4 00
1½" 32" pine	1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath	3 25
1½" mill run hemlock lath	3 00
X Pine or Cedar Shingles	1 05
XX Pine or Cedar Shingles	2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar Shingles	3 30
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles	2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"	3 30
XXXX 6to 23-16"	3 52
XXXXX	3 75
Hemlock No. 1:	
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft	14 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.	17 50
1 x 8in. x 9 to 16ft.	17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	17 50
1" No. 2, 6' to 16'	12 50
2x 4 to 12", 6' to 16 ft.	9 50
2 x 4 to 12", 12 and 14 ft.	18 50
2 x 4 to 12", 18 ft..	21 50
" " " 20 ft..	23 50
" " " 22 ft..	25 50
" " " 24 ft..	28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts &2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	38 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00

6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	40 00	44 00
1¼" and 1½"	50 00	55 00
2"	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	33 00	35 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	3 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s . Sidings 1½ & 2"	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts. 1x4 x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00

Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 5	2 00
Basswood "	00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18"	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

	cts.	
WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.		
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	85	90
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	75	80
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	55	60
ASH.		
13 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	3
Average 16 inch	30	4
BIRCH.		
14 inch	18	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	30

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments	"	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	"	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett	48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett	60 00
8/4 " " "	62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	48 00
8/4 " " "	50 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	57 00
1½ in. "	57 00
2in. "	59 00
2½ and 3' "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		31 00
1¼" "		44 00
1½" "		44 00
2" "		45 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide		23 00
1¼ and 1½" "		33 00
2" "		33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

COMMON AND DRESSING MILL RUN

1" x 4"	22 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	26 00
1" x 10"	28 00
1" x 12"	33 00
1" x 13" and up	33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	33 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	30 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1¼, 1½, 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	13 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 75
No. 3 48' Pine	3 00
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock	3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	13 50	16 50	20 00	1800
2 x 6	15 50	16 50	20 00	18 00
2 x 8	17 50	18 00	21 50	19 50
2 x 10	18 50	19 00	22 00	20 50
2 x 12	18 50	19 50	22 50	22 00

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50
Common Boards	
4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring	
4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50
Shiplap—Finished	
4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50
Siding	
6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

Less $2.00 per M	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	20 50	20 50
3 x 10	21 00	21 00
3 x 12	22 50	21 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	20 50	20 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	22 50	21 50
8 x 8	22 50	21 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		29 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

4, 2 x 6, x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft..	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " "mixed widths	20 00
" 4 " "	14 50
" 5 " "	10 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar	1.90
XXX Dimension	3.25

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	31 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00			
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00	1st and 2nd, soft.	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	[illegible]	Common and culls.	14 00	22 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$99 00	$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	90 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	70 00	72 00
1¼ to 2 inch		75 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10		38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8		37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12		43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8		35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8		29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension	26 00	27 00
9 in. and under		24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft.. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12		19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths		4 10
1½" " "		3 50

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$3 50
Clears		3 10
Second clears		2 50
Clear Whites	2 25	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	4 00
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 20
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¼		4 75

DISSTON

SAWS

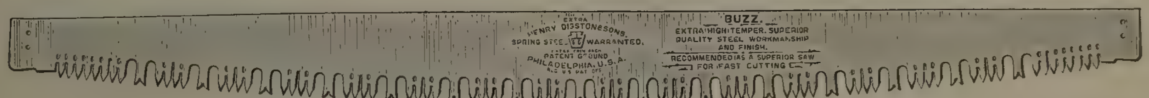
ARE THE STANDARD BY WHICH

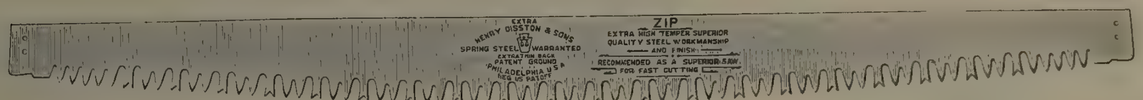
THE MERITS OF ALL OTHERS ARE

JUDGED

A SAW TO BE SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT must be made of a steel of such peculiar quality and texture that will "take" the hardening and tempering to the greatest degree, giving the highest temper, retaining the necessary toughness and elasticity which admits of the springing of the points of the teeth in the setting and at the same time being so hard that it will maintain the set and cutting edge the longest time. The blade must be ground an even thickness on the entire tooth edge, properly tapered to a thin back for clearance and the teeth of such shape as to enter into and cut–not tear–the wood.

These are the Principles on which Disston Saws are Built


EXTRA
HENRY DISSTON & SONS.
SPRING STEEL WARRANTED.
EXTRA THIN BACK
PATENT GROUND
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.
REG US PAT OFF
BUZZ.
EXTRA HIGH TEMPER. SUPERIOR
QUALITY STEEL WORKMANSHIP
AND FINISH.
RECOMMENDED AS A SUPERIOR SAW
FOR FAST CUTTING


EXTRA
HENRY DISSTON & SONS
SPRING STEEL WARRANTED
EXTRA THIN BACK
PATENT GROUND
PHILADELPHIA U S A
REG US PAT OFF
ZIP
EXTRA HIGH TEMPER SUPERIOR
QUALITY STEEL WORKMANSHIP
AND FINISH
RECOMMENDED AS A SUPERIOR SAW.
FOR FAST CUTTING

Having over Fifty-six years' experience making steel in our own works, producing a material especially adapted for saws; employing the most skilled workmen; using exclusively Disston processes of hardening, tempering and grinding, and with Seventy-one years' experience in the manufacturing of saws, during which time no efforts or expense were spared to achieve and maintain THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY AND DESIGN, we are warranted in claiming

Disston Saws are Unequalled for Material, Workmanship and Efficiency

Disston Saws Run Easiest,
Cut Fastest and Last Longest.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS
INCORPORATED

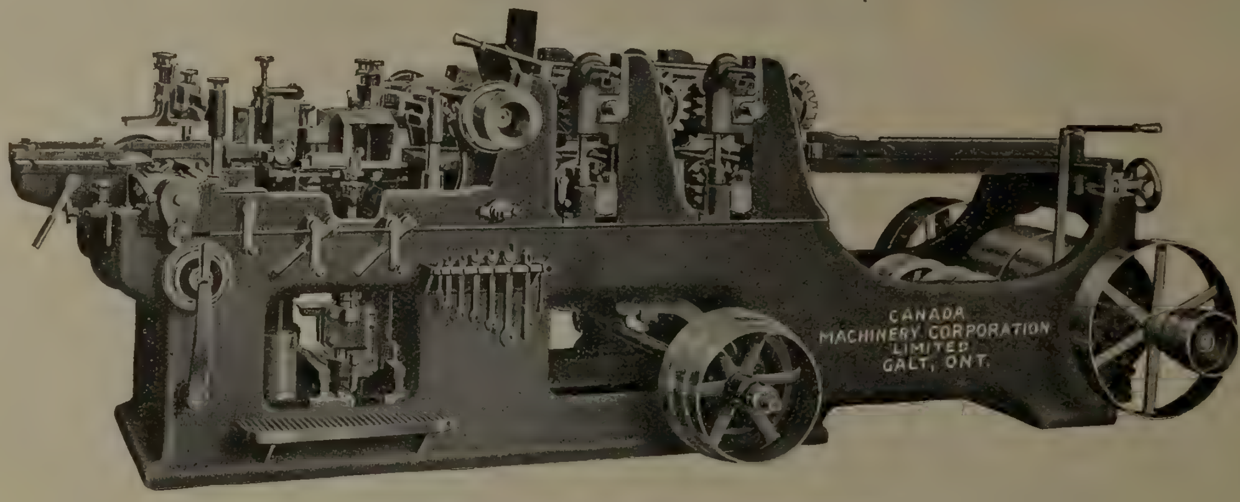
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

CANADIAN WORKS:
Fraser Avenue, TORONTO, ONTARIO

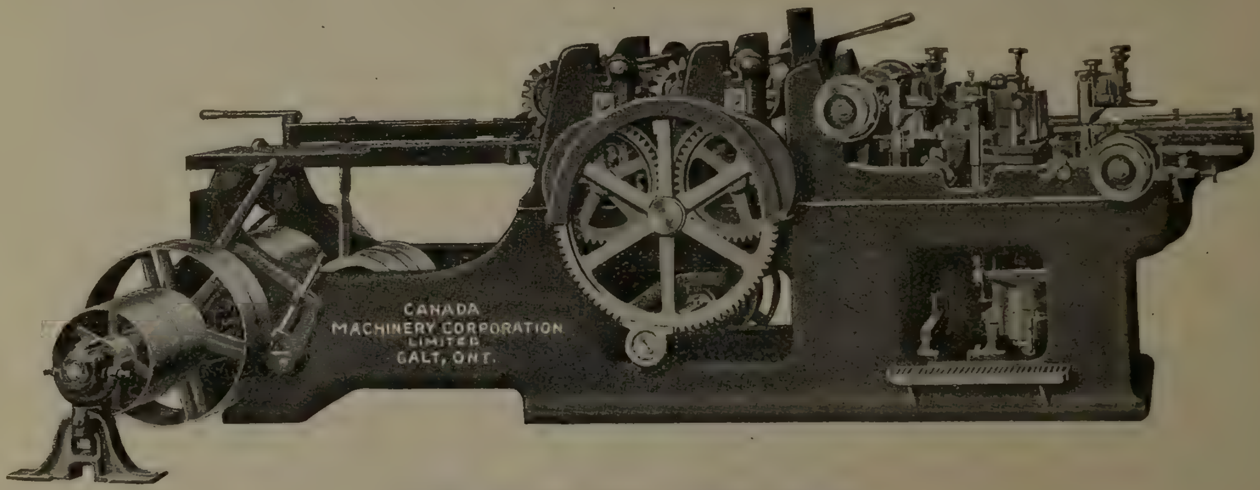
Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

Galt, Ontario



No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder

The advantages of a Moulder and a Planer and Matcher are combined in the machine illustrated above. Ease and speed in adjustment are insured through special unique features, not contained in any other type of machine. The method of lubrication is perfect. The general construction is after the plan of the planer and matcher, having heavy sides connected by heavy girths which in combination with a series of platen plates form the bed.



No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder

The special features of this model machine include truing devices for top, bottom and side heads, which insure all knives doing an equal amount of work. Six speeds are furnished through friction feeds. Top rolls are made with pull-out shafts, and extra rolls are supplied, all interchangeable. Matcher frames swivel, ample expansion for all bars and chipbreakers. Made in two sizes 15 x 6 and 12 x 6.

Catalogue and Prices on application

Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

Galt, Ontario

Wire Rope

We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes
Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions
Blocks — Clips — Thimbles — Shackles, Etc.

The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited
MONTREAL
General Supply Company of Canada—Manitoba Agents

A Saving of 75 per cent.

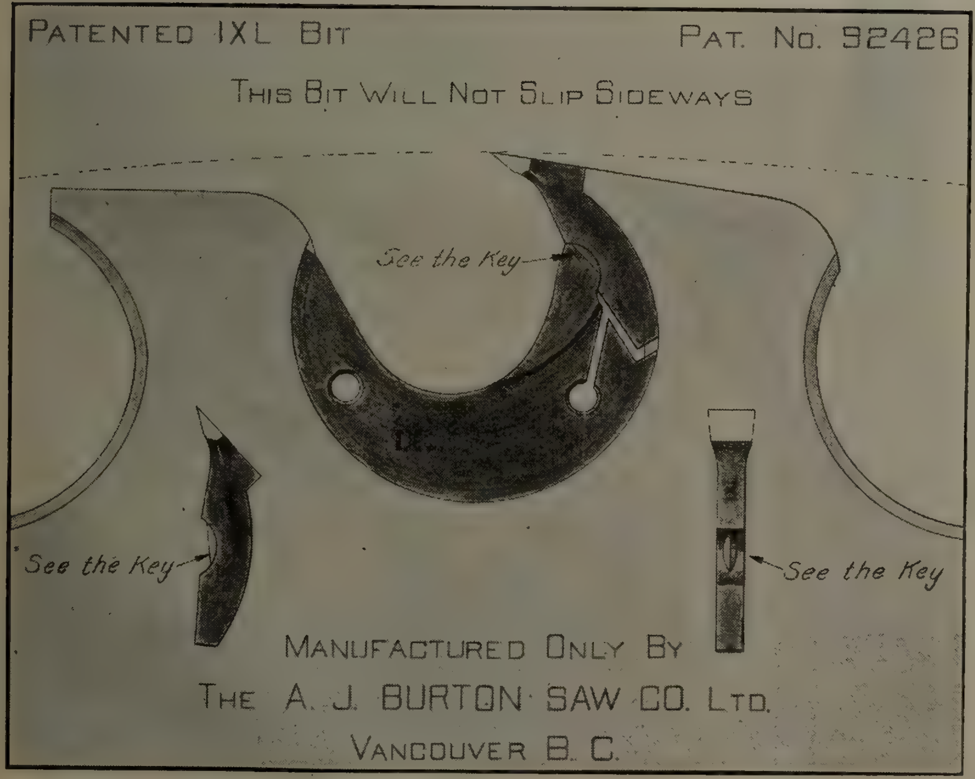
Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyor

handling 500 cords of Pulp Wood per day, effecting a saving of 75 per cent. over the previous method.

If interested in modern and economical methods of handling Pulp Wood, let us figure on a conveying system for your requirements.

Catalogue T57 Mailed upon request

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Canadian Works:
COTE & LAGAUCHETIERE STS., MONTREAL, CAN.


PATENTED IXL BIT
PAT. NO. 92426
THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS
See the Key
See the Key
See the Key
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE A. J. BURTON SAW CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER B. C.

Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

Saws Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
BOX 848
Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND REPAIR WORKS
374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone 7458

CHOICE OATS ALL GRADES

Specially selected for Lumbering
and Logging Trade

SACKED **OATS** BULK

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM PORT ARTHUR

National Elevator Co., Limited

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND
WAREHOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING
STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.
DULUTH, MINN.

BRANCH OFFICE
SAVANNAH, GA.

WOOD DISTILLATION

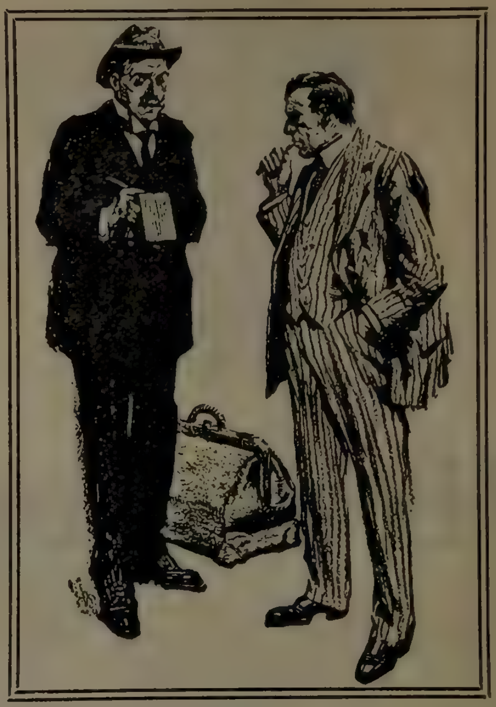
and Recovery of all By-Products

We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date **Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings, Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery of all By-Products:— Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone, etc., etc. Full particulars from

The Pure Carbon Chemical Company

Limited

BIDEFORD - ENGLAND



Purchasers — And How To Locate Them

John Apsley Jenkins sells Hardwood trim. I met him yesterday, plodding along as though headed for the undertaker's. "Deucedly hard work digging up business—made nine calls to-day and not a dollar in sight" he confided.

Now, Jenkins is like nine out of every ten salesmen—spending their time making unproductive calls. They waste much time and good energy canvassing prospects that may want something, somewhere, sometime.

How can this waste effort be eliminated? How can knowledge of present and prospective markets be acquired quickly, efficiently, economically? How can this information be obtained, daily, from every town in Canada?

If you really want to know—drop us a line. Let us send you specimen reports relating to your business and explain our facilities for supplying you, daily, with information that will enable you to make sales.

MacLean Daily Reports Limited

220 King Street West, TORONTO

ENGINES and BOILERS

OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

HEATERS, STACKS, RETORTS, TANKS

We cater specially to the lumbering industries

Write for Prices and Information

E. LEONARD & SONS

LONDON, CANADA

Agencies and Warehouses:—ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL, QUE. TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Locomotive Boiler on Skids

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorbent
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

The Positive Line
Power Transmission Appliances

There's a Copy for You

If you are interested in selling a line of power transmission appliances that has strong talking points, that has distinctive merit, that has unique individuality, that appeals to manufacturers because it embodies the perfection of modern principles of power distribution and control, or if you are a manufacturer and contemplate using any new power transmission equipment, you want this catalogue, "The **Positive** Line."

You can't afford not to investigate Positive Combined Jaw and Friction Clutches, Combination Split Pulleys, Shaft Hangers, Pillow Blocks, Compression Shaft Couplings, etc., if you want to handle or use the line that is so entirely different, better and far in advance of existing designs of such appliances, that it has revolutionized the transmission of power in manufacturing plants and has established a higher standard of dependability, durability, economy and efficiency in industrial operations.

The catalogue also contains some handy engineering tables and formulae. When you ask for it, don't fail to state, "Second edition of The **Positive** Line."

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

American Works:
Buffalo, N. Y.

Montreal Representatives:
Canada Ford Co. Limited

Diamond Shanty Steel Range—Six Holes. Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24 x 27 x 15 in. Flush reservoir as cut or high reservoir. Made of extra heavy steel closely riveted. Malleable oven door frame.

For the Camp

Camp Cooking and Baking with our Diamond Shanty is an absolute certainty, no guess work, meals always on time.

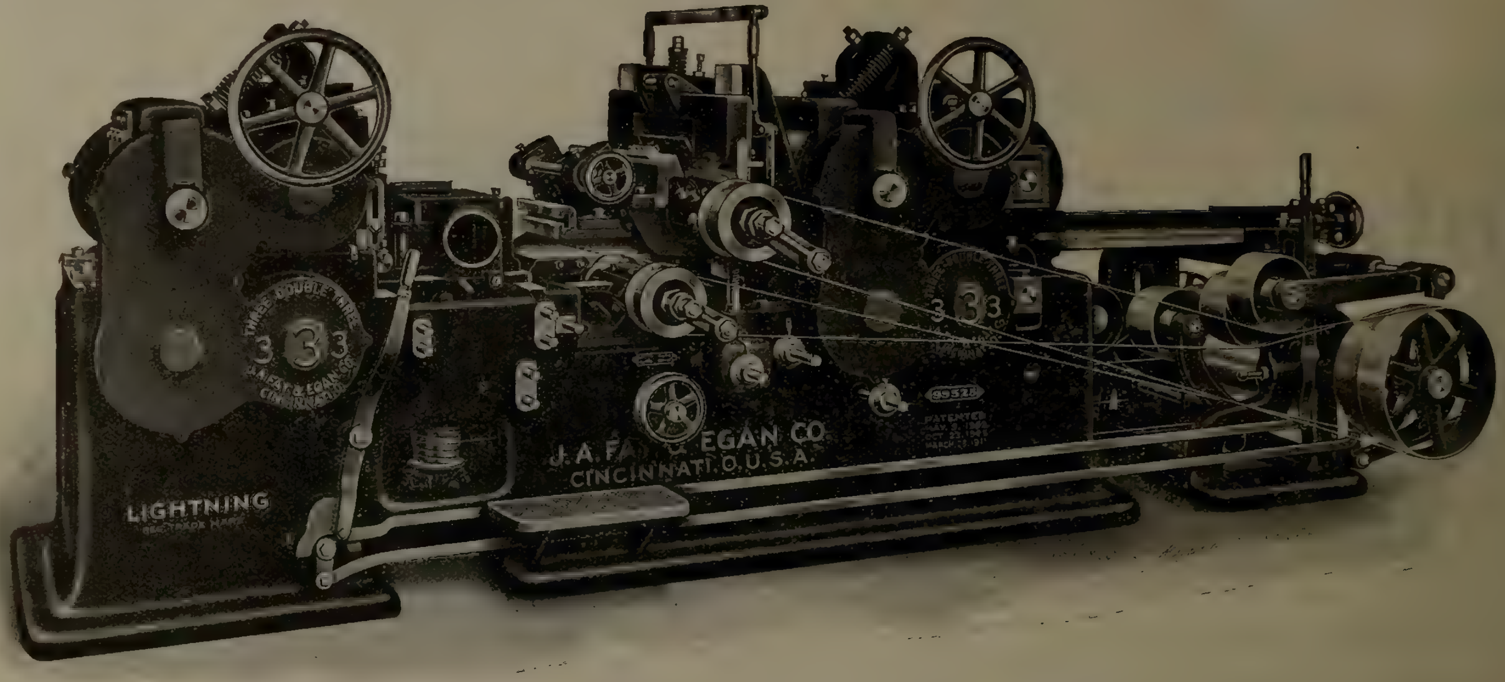
When you buy these goods you get our 30 years manufacturing experience.

A handsome Illustrated Catalogue is yours for the Asking

In three sizes 36, 42 and 48 inches long.

Butterworth Foundry, Limited Ottawa, Canada.

333 The new addition to the LIGHTNING LINE



NO. 333 "LIGHTNING" PATENTED PLANER AND MATCHER

The aim of the successful mill is to produce the highest grades possible at the lowest manufacturing costs. The mills that are achieving this aim are those using the new **FAY & EGAN No. 333 Planer and Matcher.** This new addition to the **"Lightning Line"** is at the least calculation 25 per cent. more efficient than anything here-to-fore attempted along this line. We can demonstrate this to you conclusively, ***first,*** by showing you the twenty-eight new and exclusive features embodied in this machine; ***second,*** by samples of work done, for instance, No. 117 siding made at 200 feet per minute, with profile attachment; it's smoother than any No. 117 ever made before at 100 to 150 feet per minute, and ***third,*** by the mills now using the new No. 333.

Write To-day—Now—for Details of the Newest and Most Efficient Fast-Feed Planer and Matcher—It's the Fay-Egan

THREE-DOUBLE-THREE

SALES OFFICES:

ATLANTA, Candler Bldg.
BUFFALO, White Bldg.
BALTIMORE, 306 Presstman St.
CHARLOTTE, N.C., Box 1070
CHICAGO, Com. Nat. Bk. Bld.
DENVER, COLO. 1621 17th St.
EVANSVILLE, 16 Powell Ave.
DETROIT, MICH., 97 Woodbridge St.
GRAND RAPIDS, 1048 Jefferson Ave.

J. A. Fay & Egan Co.

465-485 W. Front Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SALES OFFICES:

164 N. Los Angeles St., LOS ANGELES.
Hib. Bk. & Tr. Co. Bldg., NEW ORLEANS.
120 Broadway, NEW YORK.
Bk. of Com. Bld., ST. LOUIS.
139 Townsend St., FRISCO.
White Bldg., SEATTLE.
532 Pender St., VANCOUVER.

A Diamond Horizontal Resaw

Will

Increase your Output
Lower your Cost of Production
Better your Grade of Lumber

LET US CONVINCE YOU THAT
IT IS A REAL MONEY SAVER.

IMPROVEMENTS HAVE MADE **DIAMOND MACHINERY**
all the more desirable

We manufacture everything for the Sawmill and are prepared to furnish complete plans and specifications to meet your requirements.

DIAMOND IRON WORKS

Western Representative:
F. HILL HUNTER
623-4 Realty Bldg., SPOKANE, WASH., U.S.A.

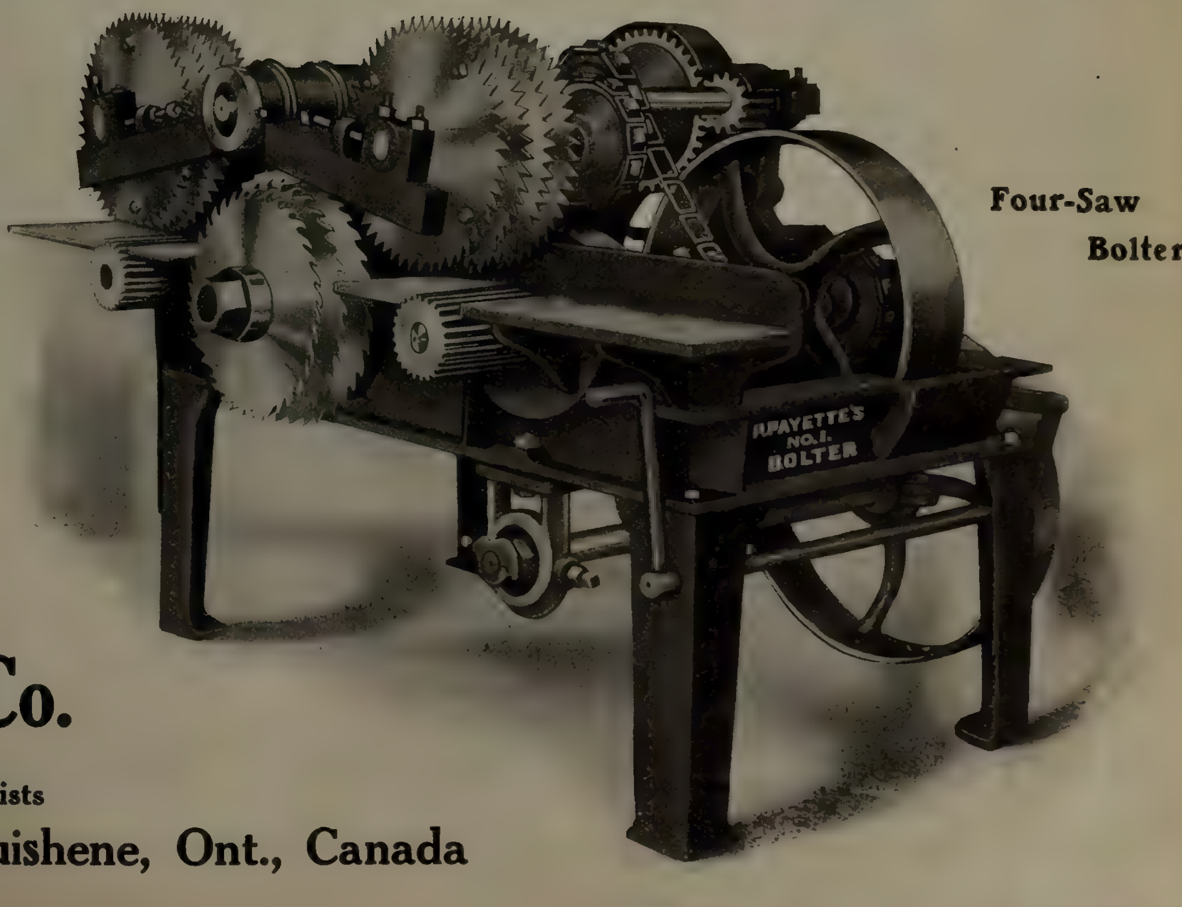
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA,
U. S. A.

128,350 Laths in Ten Hours

Our Bolter and Lath Mill have made a test cut in ten hours of 128,350 four foot Laths, 1½in. x ⅜in. counted, tied and piled.

We also make a full line of Lath Mill and Picked Mill Machinery for Mills both large and small.

Ask for our new booklets, illustrations, etc., on our new Heavy No. 2 B Three-head-block Carriage, Gang Circulars and Edgers, Set-works, Payette Patent Mill Dogs, Log-Decking Machinery and a general line of Sawmill Machinery.



Four-Saw Bolter

P. Payette & Co.

Engineers and Machinists
Penetanguishene, Ont., Canada

THE BEST OF THE BUTT FOR BEARDMORE BELTS

In Beardmore leather belt you get the best part of the best hides. All our leather is tanned in our factory by the old fashioned and thorough method. It is impossible to produce better leather belting than "Beardmore's Extra." Large stocks at all branches.

The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, ONTARIO
Market and Louise Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN. - - 115-125 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES

Persistent specialization, careful testing of all materials and painstaking care in manufacturing have produced our standard locomotives for logging operations and switching around industrial plants.

These locomotives are the product of engineers and manufacturers who thoroughly understand conditions surrounding their use. These conditions require powerful and sturdy locomotives which will give maximum work for minimum attention. It is important that the boilers should be ample in capacity and that they should be tight and remain so. Also that the machinery should be rugged for service with ample surfaces for wear. Parts that will wear should be accessible for easy renewal.

Our standard locomotives embody these features, combined with wide experience. To do yourself justice you should investigate them before purchasing.

Spare parts that are sure to fit are always on hand for prompt shipment.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

Twelve men *trying* to move an *empty* car

"Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

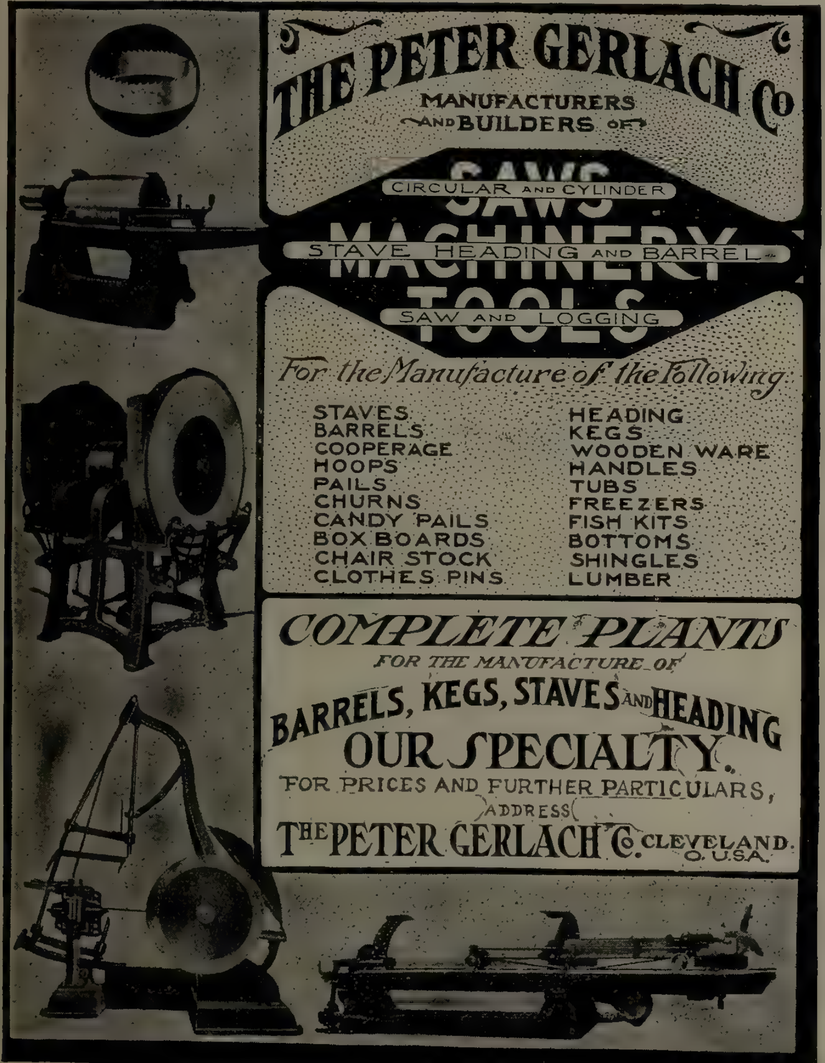
As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your mens' time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstock.

THE "ATLAS" CAR-MOVER

One man *moving* a *loaded* car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.



THE PETER GERLACH Co

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF

SAWS
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER

MACHINERY
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL

TOOLS
SAW AND LOGGING

For the Manufacture of the Following:

STAVES
BARRELS
COOPERAGE
HOOPS
PAILS
CHURNS
CANDY PAILS
BOX BOARDS
CHAIR STOCK
CLOTHES PINS
HEADING
KEGS
WOODEN WARE
HANDLES
TUBS
FREEZERS
FISH KITS
BOTTOMS
SHINGLES
LUMBER

COMPLETE PLANTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING
OUR SPECIALTY.
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
THE PETER GERLACH Co. CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.

"Polar Bear" Shoepacks

The only all oil-tanned, hand sewed, absolutely water-tight pack manufactured in Canada.

Todd's Meaford Special 17 in. Draw String Shoepack.

Arctic Storm King Child's Sporting. All sizes and lengths of legs.

We use nothing but oil-tanned leather in both leg and foot, no splits. We tan our own leather and our 20 years' reputation in the manufacture of oil-tanned stock stands back of every pair we put out.

Quick shipments our specialty. Our large factory, up-to-date appliances, good shipping facilities makes this possible. No order too large or none too small but that we can take care of on shortest notice.

We make shoepacks in any size or style from customer's order. Send for our price list

A. C. Todd, Meaford, Ontario

HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES

Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

Heisler Locomotive Works
ERIE, PA., U. S. A.
Whitney Engineering Co., Tacoma, Wash., North Western Sales Agent

---

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

We specialize on

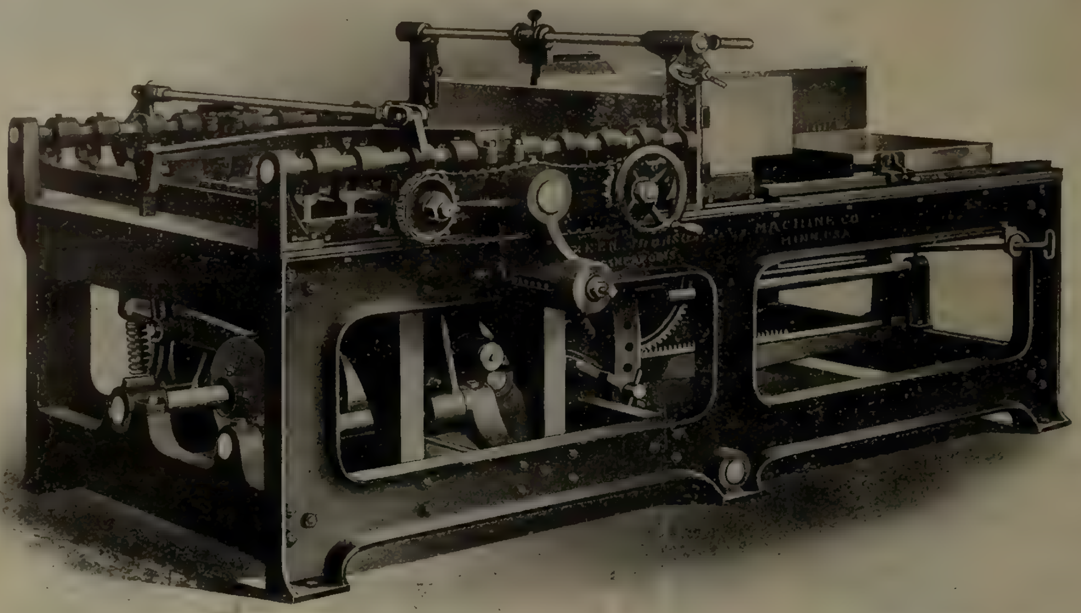
Lumber Horses and Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

Automatic Box-Board Squeezer

BUILT IN FOUR SIZES

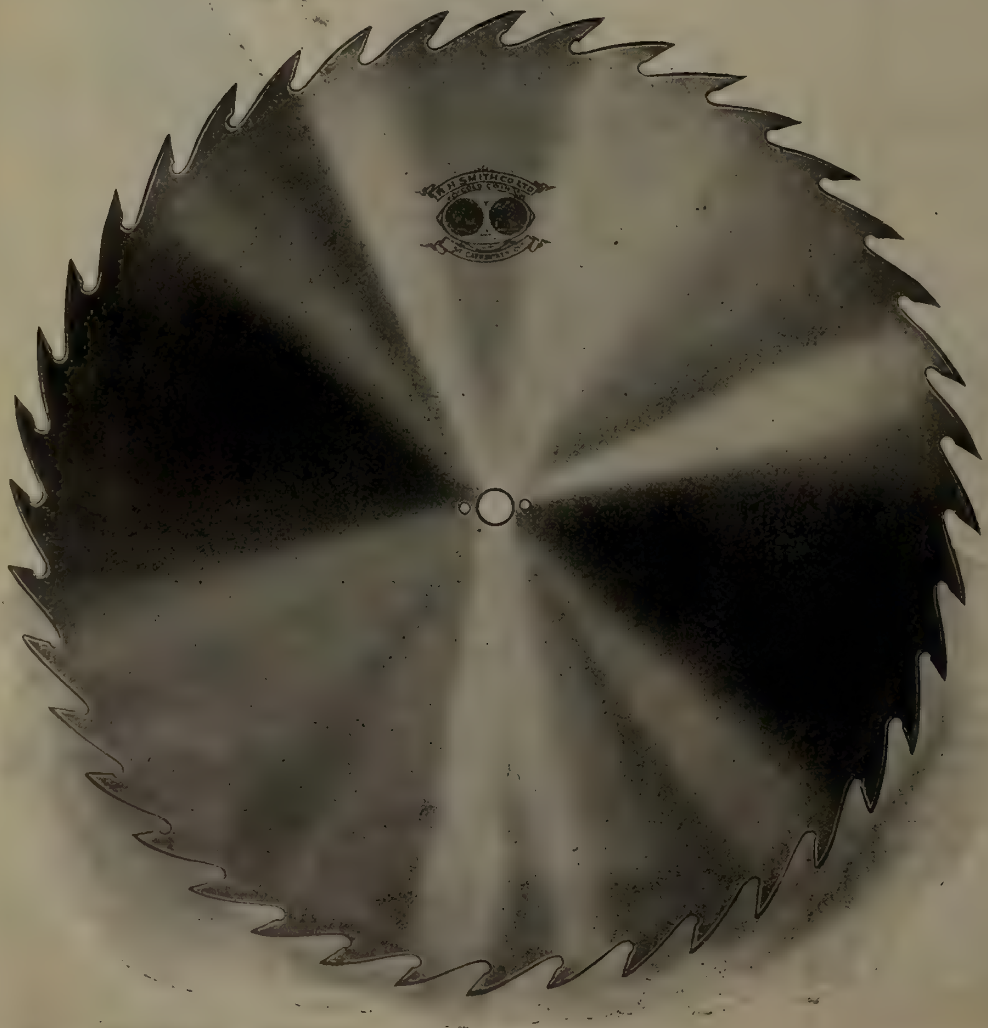


Will assemble all kinds of matched stock used for packing boxes. Can be changed to handle entirely different sized stock in less than two minutes.

Saves labor and by making the tongues and grooves fit tight the finished product handles practically as one piece.

We also manufacture :
Horizontal Slab Resaws, Horizontal Hopper Feed Box Resaws and many other Special Box Factory Machines.

Mereen-Johnson Machine Company, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
U. S. A.



Solid and Inserted Tooth

Circular Saws

We make a specialty of these lines

We remake old Solid Tooth Saws into new Inserted Tooth Saws

Write to us for quotations

Our saws have been before the public of Canada since 1855, and have won a reputation far excelling any other make of saws, combining as they do so many points of marked superiority.

By the old method the tempering of circular saws was to a great extent a matter of chance.

By our Patent Process that uncertainty is entirely avoided.

Being tempered and straightened by heat and pressure in air-tight ovens at a uniform heat between heavy revolving plates, we produce a perfectly even temper througout the plate, and being free from that uneven strain or tension caused by so much unequal hammering they are not so liable to buckle, which was a great source of trouble and expense in the old style of saw.

These saws will stand up to their work better under all circumstances, and being made of a higher quality steel than it is practical to use by the old method, they hold an edge longer and will do more work than any other saw on the market.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention.

R. H. Smith Co., Limited

Saw Manufacturers

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

“John Bull”
Larrigans

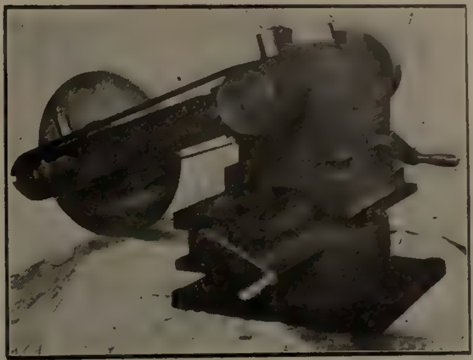
Wear Like Iron

We tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **“John Bull.”**

R. M. Beal Leather Co.
Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario

The “Midland” Band Wheel
Grinder



After this machine has been attached to the Frame of the mill it can be adjusted and put to work in twenty minutes.

One Setting Grinds Both Wheels.

The whole operation done before you can get enough timbers together to rig up any of the Grinders now on the market. Every Sawmill man knows that Band Wheels should be ground oftener than they are, but with the heretofore existing appliances this operation meant a shut-down for two or three days. With **THE MIDLAND** you can grind up at any time, and by keeping your wheels in shape make and save money.

Further particulars on request.

Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont. Midland, Ont. Londonderry, N.S.
Hamilton, Ont. Fort William, Ont. Three Rivers, P.Q.

The Canada Iron Corporation
Limited
Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

STERLING BRAND
E. C. ATKINS & CO.
ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD
TRADE MARK
E. C. ATKINS & CO. INC.
MATERIAL TEMPER
GRINDING FITTING
FULLY WARRANTED
HAMILTON, ONT.

The Sign of Quality

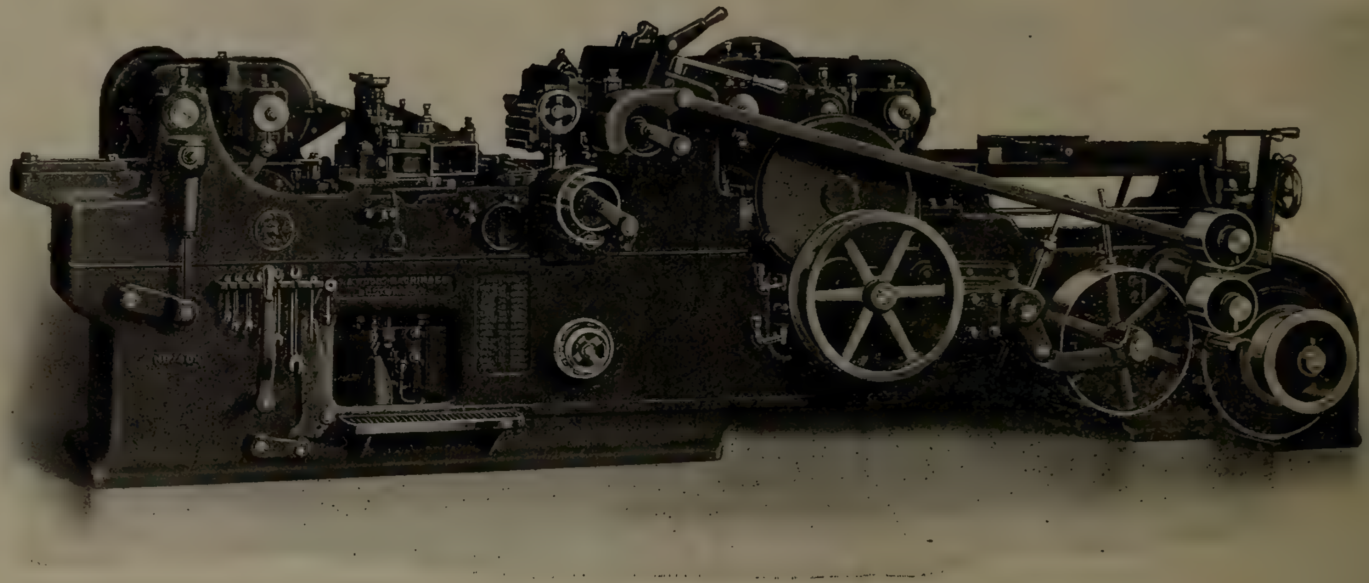
Made in Canada

A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Makers of STERLING SAWS **HAMILTON, ONT.**

Branch, No. 109 Powell Street, Vancouver, B. C.
U. S. Factory, Indianapolis, Ind.

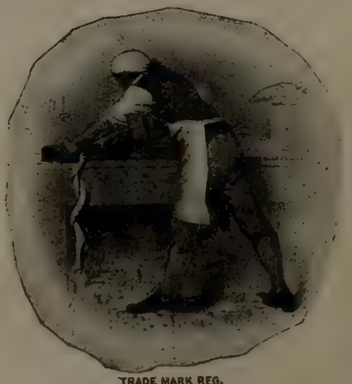
A POWER
IN THE
LUMBER INDUSTRY



FRONT VIEW—404—PLANER AND MATCHER

This Planer of Woods has a productive capacity of, up to and over 200 lineal feet per minute.

A Profit Tool because it maintains grades.



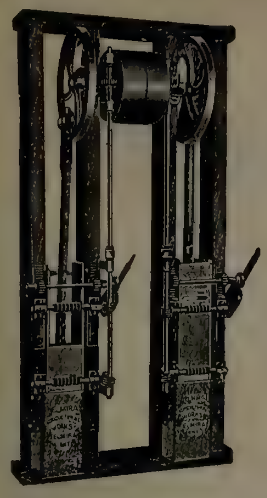
TRADE MARK REG.

A Money Maker for any size Planing Mill.

S. A. WOODS MACHINE CO.

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Branch Offices:—Seattle, Wash. New Orleans, La. Chicago, Ill. Norfolk, Va.



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

Manufactured by

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.
Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

A Good Calk

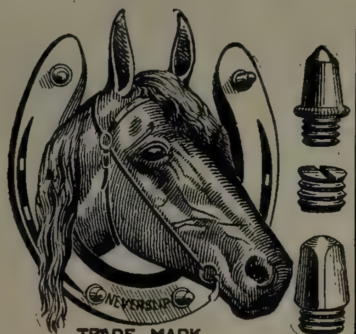
IS A SAFEGUARD,

A Poor One a Menace!

Get the Best

by insisting on the

RED TIP



TRADE MARK

BEST BY TEST

Calks that are made cheap to sell cheap, will act cheap. Just as a rotten rope makes a poor fire escape, so does an unreliable calk fail in its urpose.

The Red Tip Calk is the result of a combination of the best material, skilled workmanship, scientific methods and extreme care in inspection, The center of the calk is the highest carbon tool steel obtainable,—the outside of a proper degree of softness to insure self-sharpening without sacrificing length of service,—the thread absolutely correct. When all of these facts are assured beyond preadventure, by a final rigid examination, on goes the RED TIP, which is our O.K. and your guaranty.

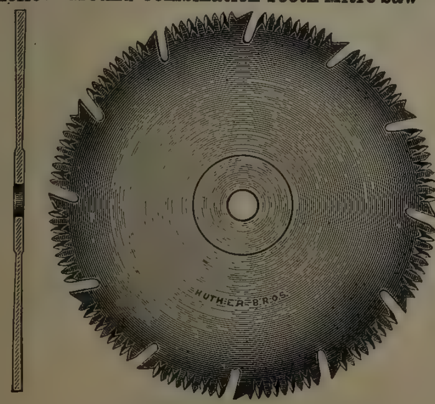
Avoid substitutes. Look for the RED TIP.

Send for Booklet A.

THE NEVERSLIP MANUFACTURING CO.
25 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL

HUTHER BROS.

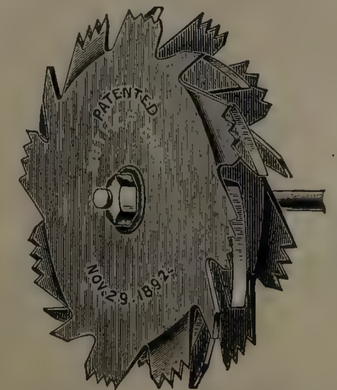
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw


HUTHER BROS.

For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping, Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head



Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

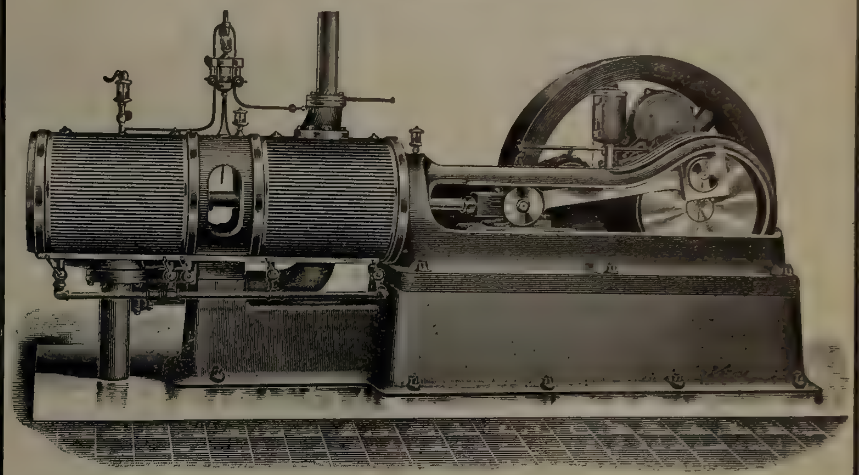
For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or acros the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., **ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

ROBB COMPOUND ENCLOSED ENGINES

Horizontal and Vertical
25 to 1500 Horse Power



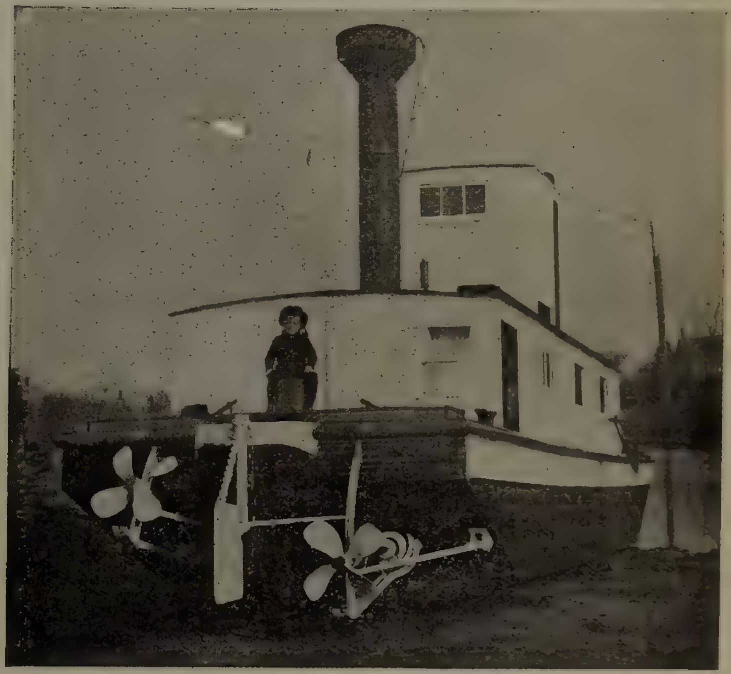
Interchangeable parts kept in stock for immediate shipment.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited
AMHERST, N. S. - SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

District Offices:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal - - - - R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto - - - - - Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg - - - - - - W. F. Porter, Manager
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary - - - - - J. F. Porter Manager

39-11



Not altogether what we say but what users say

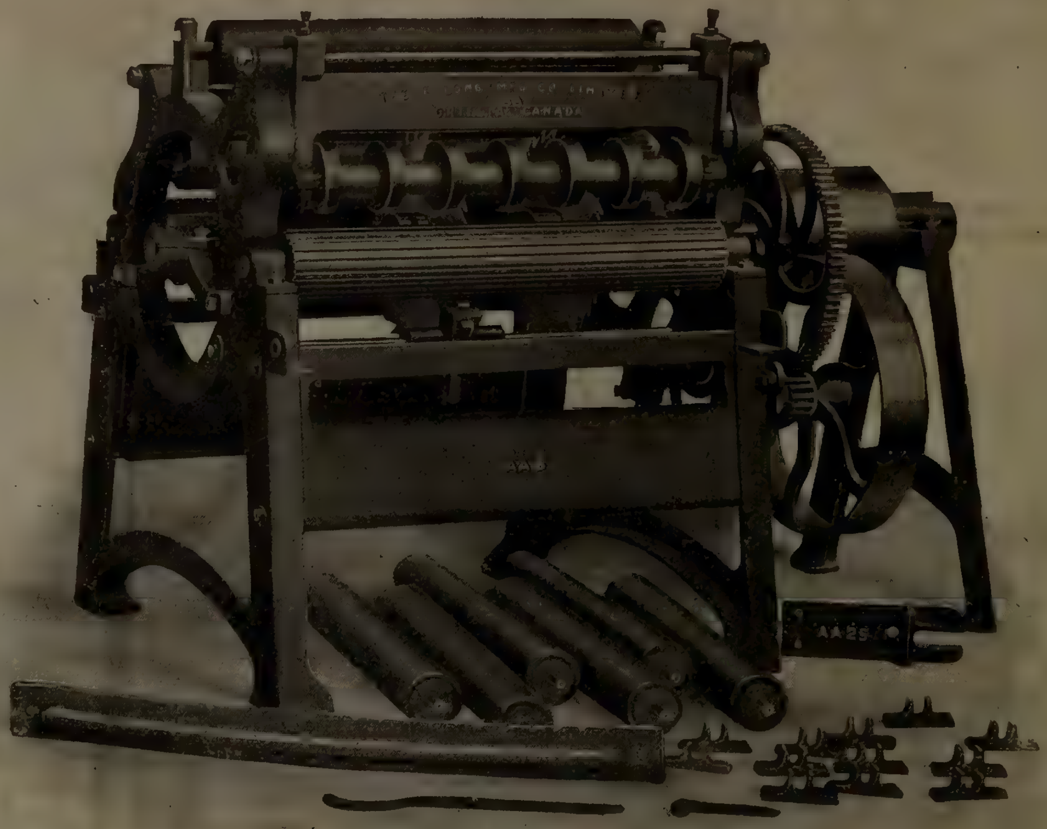
"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

Long's Sawmill Machinery

EDGERS
for
SMALL
MILLS
32"
36"
42"
48"
between frames



EDGERS
for
LARGE
MILLS
54"
60"
66"
72"
84"
96"
between frames

32" — 2 saw edger for portable or light stationary mills

THIS edger combines more of the important points in the machine, than any other edger of its size on the market. It can be made to suit either a right or left hand mill, by taking out four bolts and turning the top of the machine around, which does not disturb the mandrel. The top rollers are self raising, and raise towards the rear of the machine. This makes it impossible for boards to fly back out of the machine. The end bearing may be removed, which allows the saws to slip off the end of the mandrel, without disturbing it in any way. There is a top roller, which is convenient for passing boards back over the top of machine.

FULL SPECIFICATIONS ON APPLICATION.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia - Canada

AGENCIES:

MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd.
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.